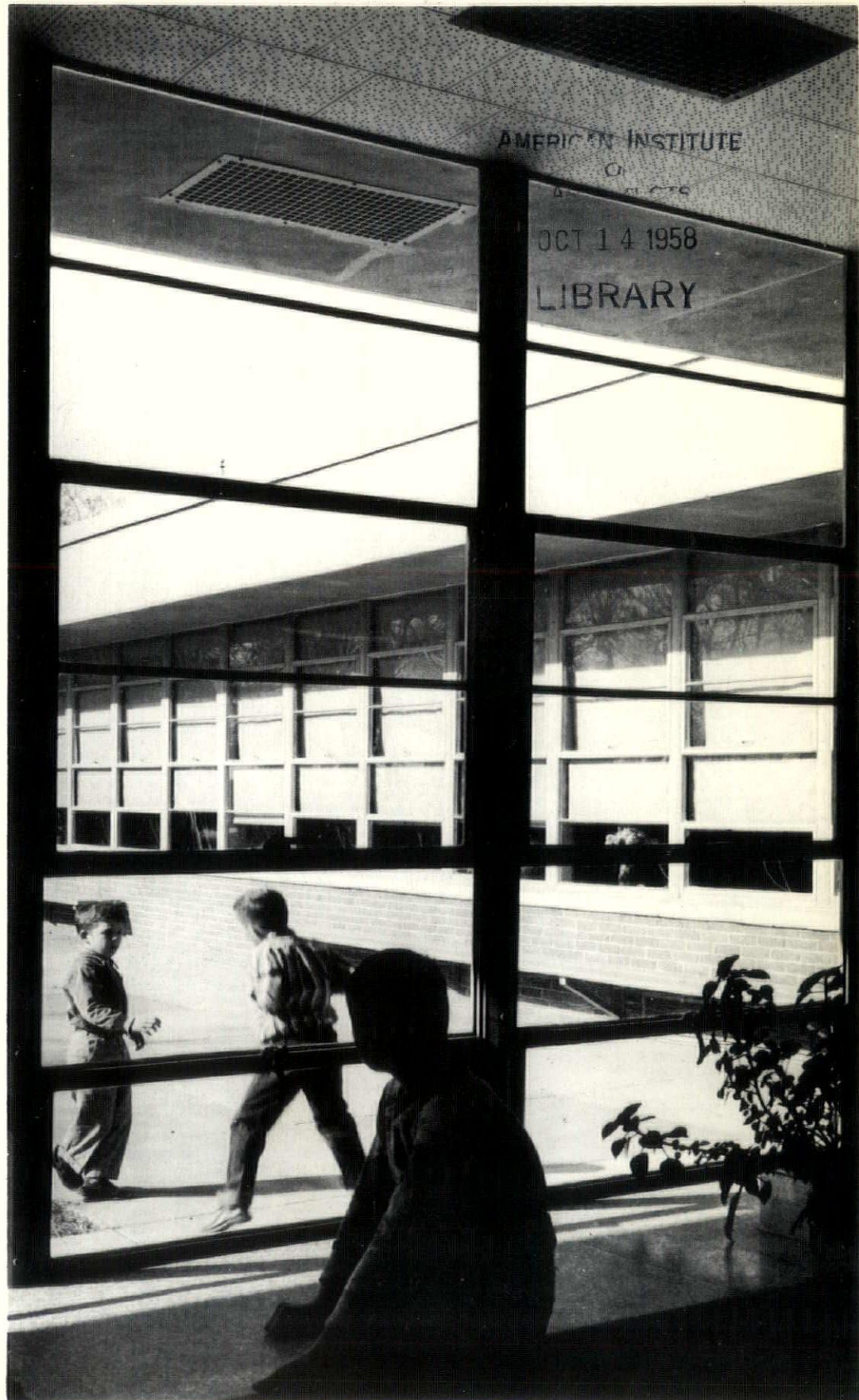


FALL
1958

ARCHITECTS' REPORT

BALTIMORE • WASHINGTON



INAUGURAL ISSUE:

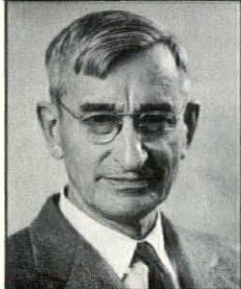
Our Schools
Architectural Exhibits
Charles Center
Wellesley Tour



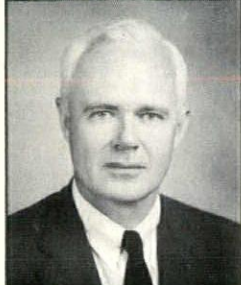
pacesetters



L. McLane Fisher, FAIA—Architect and senior partner in the firm of Fisher, Nes, Campbell & Assoc. that designed the new Sunpapers Publishing Plant, the new State Office Building complex and many schools in Baltimore and Harford County and Baltimore City. He also serves on the Board of Advisors to the School of Architecture at Princeton University and as Treasurer of the Baltimore Symphony Association. Mr. Fisher, as the immediate Past President of the Baltimore Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, greatly expanded the activities of the AIA in the community and it was during his term of office that the ARCHITECTS' REPORT as you see it today was conceived and authorized. Mr. Fisher is a Fellow of the Institute, an honor reserved to one who has done exceptional work in architecture and bestowed upon him with care by his colleagues.



Edward Guy Stapleton, Superintendent Baltimore County Schools, Secretary-Treasurer Baltimore County Board of Education since 1949. Heads one of the largest "School Districts" in the U.S.A. His administration has built 18 high schools, 34 elementary schools and 34 additions for a total of 1736 classrooms for a student body of 73,000, yet he is faced with housing 139,000 pupils by 1966. Active in many civic affairs Mr. Stapleton was named "Man of the Year" by the Towson Town Association in 1956. He is a respected and imaginative leader working constantly for the betterment of his County. Maryland is proud of Mr. Stapleton, his fellow superintendents and of the fine school system they are developing.



Hunter Moss, Mortgage Banker and Real Estate Consultant, Appraiser, Chairman of Planning Council of the Greater Baltimore Committee, leader among business men who have created Charles Center, Baltimore's proposed \$127,000,000 downtown center. Until recently he was Commissioner of the Baltimore Urban Renewal and Housing Agency and is currently Vice-President of the Community Fund, Trustee of Goucher College and on the Executive Committee of the Greater Baltimore and the Committee for Downtown. Baltimore is fortunate in having the experienced and enthusiastic hand of Mr. Moss at the helm of its vital renewal effort.



David A. Wallace, nationally known city planner was brought to Baltimore by the Greater Baltimore Committee 20 months ago to be Director of the Planning Council. The holder of degrees in Architecture from the University of Pennsylvania and a Ph.D. in City Planning from Harvard, he has worked on city plans in England, Chicago and Philadelphia.

In his twenty months on the scene he has accomplished what most of us consider the impossible by not only developing a truly sensational, yet practical, scheme for rebuilding Downtown Baltimore—namely Charles Center—but also in selling it to public officials and private interests. Although his professional ability and leadership have already gained him respect and recognition, he has really just started to help us plan for the future.



Joseph A. Brown, President of the Baltimore Brick Co. has been conspicuous for his leadership in the Building Industry of Baltimore for many years and it is only natural to find his company among the first subscribers to the Products Section of the ARCHITECTS' REPORT. That he has served as President of the Building Congress and Exchange of Baltimore and Vice-President and Director of the Structural Clay Products Institute, in Washington, D. C., indicates only partially his interest and activity in his industry. Both of these organizations and many of their subsidiaries have been dependent on his hard work and counsel long after his terms of office expired. We, too, welcome Mr. Brown's support of our new venture.

american institute of architects

ARCHITECTS' REPORT, the official publication of the Baltimore Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, Inc., is published quarterly; October, January, April and July. EDITOR: Grinnell W. Locke, AIA. BUSINESS OFFICE: 1025 St. Paul Street, Baltimore 2. EDITORIAL OFFICE: 2517 St. Paul Street, Baltimore 18. Entered as second class matter August 1958 at the Post Office at Baltimore, Maryland. SUBSCRIPTION RATE: \$2.00 a year in United States and Canada. SINGLE COPY PRICE: \$1.00.

**baltimore
chapter**
VOL. I, No. 1

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Paul Gaudreau



Grinnell W. Locke



Prof. Henry A. Jandl

Our Baltimore-Washington region needs more top quality architecture! The aim of the Baltimore Chapter of the American Institute of Architects is to promote better architecture through the medium of this ARCHITECTS' REPORT—our new quarterly illustrated magazine. After six years of publishing a monthly architectural news and editorial report, our Chapter is embarking on a new and ambitious undertaking.

This venture has three purposes: . . .

1. *To recognize top quality architecture:* The ARCHITECTS' REPORT will try to illustrate buildings that, in its opinion, warrant merit and to show where possible how they not only satisfied the needs of function, strength and health, but also how they exhibit a special quality of enduring beauty and suitability to our geographical region.

2. *To bring top quality architecture to the attention of community leaders:* The Baltimore-Washington region is now undergoing an unprecedented expansion of population and resultant services. Important decisions relative to master planning and zoning, schools, churches and redevelopment projects are being made almost daily.

By sending the ARCHITECTS' REPORT to government officials, religious groups, bankers, business leaders and civic organizations, we hope their decisions will be aided by a better knowledge of our best regional architecture.

3. *To stimulate architects to create better architecture:* We have an overwhelming opportunity to create top quality architectural design. With the precedent-shattering demands for new buildings and structures today, and for countless tomorrows, we must re-examine our personal standards of architectural design.

Greater participation by architects in the work of planning commissions and civic organizations is mandatory, because by training and experience, the architect has qualifications to contribute to the environmental betterment of the community.

But better architectural design will develop and flourish in this region in direct proportion to the time and talent which we architects will give to the job. More intelligent research and analysis of the program requirements and a greater stress on the esthetic values, with no less

attention to the functional needs, is bound to produce better designed buildings.

It is in our power to produce more top quality architecture for the Baltimore-Washington region!

Our Chapter is gratified that Grinnell W. Locke will edit the new ARCHITECTS' REPORT, which is being inaugurated largely as the result of his efforts. Since the ARCHITECTS' REPORT was born in 1952 he has capably and enthusiastically edited this Baltimore Chapter publication as a four-page news and editorial pamphlet.

His architectural schooling from 1930 to 1937 includes Princeton, Ecole des Beaux Arts in Fontainebleau and a Fellowship to the Cranbrook Academy of Arts.

Trained at architectural offices in Philadelphia, Princeton and Baltimore, he has been active in various AIA Chapter Committees since becoming a Corporate Member in Baltimore in 1948.

He not only practices energetically as a partner in the firm of Locke & Jackson, but manages to find time to serve as a Trustee of Hannah More Academy, Richleigh School, on the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Housing and Planning Association for Baltimore County, as Planning Consultant for Baltimore County and as Regional Commissioner for the Episcopal Diocese of Maryland.

A recent issue of the ARCHITECTS' REPORT carried the story of his travels for the Philco Corporation for its industrial developments in Brazil.

I urge all architects in our region to get behind Mr. Locke and help put this ambitious effort across.

Prof. Henry A. Jandl, a member of the faculty of the Princeton University Architectural School since 1940, has graciously agreed to serve as Chairman of our Advisory Board when it sits as a selection committee. A graduate of Carnegie Tech and Princeton and winner of architecture's highest student honor, the coveted "Paris Prize," he teaches architectural and structural design and is in charge of the University's unique Architectural Laboratory. He has his own practice, has headed up several architectural research programs sponsored by industry at Princeton and serves as design consultant to several New York architectural firms, local institutions and business concerns. We do indeed welcome Prof. Jandl's assistance.

Paul L. Gaudreau

TOWARD A REGIONAL FLAVOR

The building industry, to which architecture is basic, is proclaimed loudly by more periodicals than is any other element of modern life. There is a publication dedicated to each phase of its operation, from the suburban do-it-yourself to the urban Park Avenue skyscraper. Of these periodicals, perhaps the most interesting is the regional magazine typical of the West Coast and of Florida, because it permits comparative study of the work of individuals who are influenced and bound by forces of a defined environment, and because the very flavor of that environment tends to define itself through comparison. We believe that such a regional flavor does, or could, exist here and we hope to explore its nuances in this new magazine.

So, it is with the thought of stimulating interest in a regional architecture that we embark upon the publication of the new ARCHITECTS' REPORT.

During the past decade, the Baltimore-Washington area has expanded far more rapidly than most communities. A fantastic rate of growth is predicted for its future. Activity within it already has developed a large and skilled building industry and many fine architectural firms. Without the materials of California or the climate of Florida or the money of New York, these firms have nonetheless shown a growing imagination in design. Perhaps a little less conservatism in their clients would encourage them; and so we hope to stimulate the client, as well as the practitioner, by showing him what his bolder brothers are doing right here at home.

Magazines are doing a competent job in spite of their monotonous format and content. The presentation of architecture requires their lasting visual medium because the finer points of building design and plan cannot be brought out in the brief media of television or of the daily press. The latest examples are not readily seen in our routine driving—they are usually anchored well over the hill, out of sight and often many miles

away. A magazine's job is to gather them and to present them to the public with such impact and in such permanent form that they can be studied and analyzed with deliberate care.

The three big magazines, geared to the broad scene, have translated the works of Le Corbusier, Mies van der Rohe and their disciples into hallmarks of prestige across the nation. The coffee table press has done an even better job for Frank Lloyd Wright and his followers in making our homes more livable and less pretentious. With their help we have at last shed the false fronts of the past. Perhaps the job has been too thoroughly done. We may be on the verge of being quietly led off into a new set of "styles."

Having rid ourselves of the urge to force banks, railroad stations, schools and houses into rigid Greek or Georgian envelopes, we could slide all too readily into a habit of forcing factories, schools, airports and office buildings into "boxes on stilts." And we are shown so many lovely new California houses that neither wind, nor rain, nor snow, nor excessive heat are deterring us from copying them.

Building programs may be much the same from Maine to Mexico but regional climates, economics and materials are as different as these names. To be sound, architectural design and execution must recognize these differences.

It is therefore with a sense of pride and a hope of service that we give you this first issue of the new ARCHITECTS' REPORT. We hope to make it interesting to banker, public official, land developer and housewife's husband, as well as to architect. Whichever you may be, we hope to show you how ideas gained from the broader scene may be fused and formed into a regional expression befitting the pleasant fields and streets of Maryland and Washington.

SCHOOL COSTS: *The Role of the Architect*

by: *Hugh McD. Martin, AIA*

From the farmlands of southern Maryland in Anne Arundel to the suburbanized hills of Baltimore County, and back again to the crowded blocks of Baltimore City, the concern of the architect has been and is still the same—to help build substantial, sensible and attractive elementary schools in the face of constantly climbing construction costs. As a part-time member of a large team composed of School Board planners and administrators, engineers and special consultants, manufacturers, research technicians, and the building contractor and his army of workers, how well has the Baltimore area architect succeeded in his endeavor?

Records kept in the Building Facilities Offices of the Baltimore School Board under the able direction of Mr. William E. Lehr, Assistant Superintendent, show that over the past eleven years the elementary school cost has been reduced 23.5%, while the published cost index for this area shows an over-all building cost increase of 35.8%!

To paraphrase Mr. Lehr, this remarkable record has been made possible by the close cooperation between the architects, consulting engineers, and members of the Building Facilities Staff who in turn work in close harmony with the program authorities of the School Board. All have been guided by and have profited from the constantly kept, closely observed records of the costs of each part of each building operation. These records, continuously maintained by the Staff of the Building Facilities Division, are broken down into components which give the percentage costs of the major elements.

Studies of these figures together with close observation of the function of elements of the design and performance of the materials of building have enabled the authorities, with the architects, to substantially reduce the volume of building per pupil. Ceiling heights have been so lowered that all trace of "the great monument" have fortunately disappeared. Extensive use of prefabricated structural elements, used as exposed room finishes, have greatly contributed to classroom economy.

Similar records have been kept in the neighboring counties, Baltimore and Anne Arundel, though not on such a grand scale as in Baltimore City. But an examination of these reports taken together shows us that these

three communities—the two counties and the city—bordering one upon the other and forming at their junction the Greater Baltimore Area, have no uniform approach to the program requirements of an elementary school. Thus, we find differences of schedule which materially affect the basic classroom cost and hence the pupil cost, with which the architect, residing in any one of these communities and practicing in all three, should become familiar.

A brief outline of the programs of typical large elementary schools in the area looks something like this:

BALTIMORE CITY

24 Classrooms
1 Special room (small)
2 Kindergartens (large)
1 Library and work room
1 Administrative suite
1 Health suite
1 Teacher's room
Auditorium
Gymnasium with showers
Cafeteria with kitchen
(frequently multi-storied)

BALTIMORE COUNTY

24 Classrooms
2 Special rooms (small)
1 Library and work room
1 Administrative suite
1 Health suite
1 Teacher's room
1 Multi-purpose room (Assembly-Gymnasium)
1 Cafeteria with kitchen
(rarely more than one story)

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

22 Classrooms
1 Administrative suite
1 Health room
1 Multi-purpose room, assembly, gymnasium, cafeteria
1 Kitchen
(rarely more than one story)

As shown above, in Anne Arundel County the multi-purpose room in elementary schools serves as the school

assembly room, the gymnasium and cafeteria, as well as the community meeting room—four varied usages. The multi-purpose room in the Baltimore County School serves as an assembly room and gymnasium in addition to use as a community room. If a multi-purpose room is required in a Baltimore City school program, it means that the Department of Recreation and Parks has been granted space for certain facilities reserved for their purposes in addition to the auditorium, gymnasium, dressing rooms and showers, and cafeteria and kitchen found in the normal elementary program. In such event the Department of Recreation and Parks shares the cost of these extra facilities with the School Board.

Both Baltimore City and Baltimore County require a library with adjoining work room while Anne Arundel County provides no separate library room in any elementary school. No kindergarten rooms are provided in the school of either county, while the city builds two such rooms, with its twenty-four classroom schools, with special cabinet work and, whenever possible, an adjoining separate outdoor play area. The county provides private toilets adjoining the classrooms for eight classrooms of the first and second grades.

The cost per classroom in the elementary school assumes an importance greater than other types of schools because the elementary student spends all of that part of the day devoted to study and recitation in one room. This one room, then, becomes the fundamental unit of the school and all other elements are truly dependen-

cies. As we have just observed in the opinion of some School Boards, one or more of these dependencies may be, and are, dispensed with altogether.

Since the number of classrooms required at a given time for a particular location in the community is a matter of population demand, and since the classroom size has been established upon the space requirements of the maximum number of pupils one teacher can handle adequately—it follows that the only apparent variables in a given program are these “dependencies.” Each School Board places its own value upon them, their number, function, and frequently their size. The resulting ratio between the total floor space devoted to these special spaces and that devoted to classrooms becomes a most important factor in any formulas developed to determine classroom costs.

Other than the “apparent variables” within the school program itself—there is ever present the problem of site usage—getting the preconceived school happily resting on the earth. The architects are not invited by any of the three School Boards of this area, as far as we know, to consult, advise or admonish on the value, worth, or uselessness of a proposed school site. Rather, the architect is sent a site plan and told to put a school on it. It is at this juncture that the architect must make his most conscientious effort to study the possibility of economy in site adaptation. The great popularity of the one-story building for elementary schools, for all schools as a matter of fact, places a premium on land value. A twenty-four classroom on one floor as outlined in

SCHOOL COSTS AT A GLANCE

	Number of Classrooms	Estimated Number of Pupils	Total Square Feet	Mechanical Costs	Contract Cost	Classroom Cost
BALTIMORE COUNTY:						
Wellwood Elementary School	18	630	44,300	30%	\$613,700.00	\$34,500.00
Inverness Elementary School	26	840	53,900	29%	\$789,390.00	\$31,526.00
Bear Creek Elementary School	24	840	52,000	29%	\$654,215.00	\$25,450.00
Battle Grove Elementary School	24	840	55,168	29%	\$883,000.00	\$34,166.00
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY:						
Adams Park Elementary School	20	700	*	28%	\$622,000.00	\$31,000.00
Freetown Elementary School	10	350	*	30%	\$397,434.00	\$39,743.00
Point Pleasant Elementary School	15	525	*	28%	\$564,478.00	\$37,620.00
Glendale Elementary School	18	630	*	25%	\$433,731.00	\$24,090.00
BALTIMORE CITY:						
Barclay Elementary School	24	840	68,169	23%	\$1,075,085.00	\$41,300.00
Edmondson Elementary School	24	840	68,250	24%	\$840,900.00	\$32,400.00
Winston Elementary School	24	840	68,380	29%	\$833,260.00	\$32,000.00
Arundel Elementary School	24	840	68,870	24%	\$939,516.00	\$36,200.00

*Figures not available

the program from Baltimore County will average about 54,500 square feet. This area is exclusive of the inevitable open end courts, drives, parking lots, service yards and approaches which are a part of this type of plan. The area thus taken from the site by the building and its immediate attachments is an area of more than twice that of the program requirement for the building alone, as much as three acres.

In the city the restrictions of land cost are so great that to replace schools or provide new ones within the older sections the school boards can present only a site which automatically demands from the architect a multi-storied solution in order to leave ground for even a token play area.

The records kept in the Baltimore area seem to substantiate the claim that despite the known fact that the square foot cost, hence the volume cost of building has doubled, even tripled, the school cost per pupil has "remained almost stationary." A worthwhile article in the current *Architectural Record* refers to this theory as a "paradox," which upon first sight it is, indeed, but becomes rational when examined in the light of our foregoing discussion: the volume of school buildings has shrunk, and areas have been designed for continual usage and dual or treble purposes.

No contribution of the architect in this or any other area is more vital than his continued and conscientious striving for the concise, compact, economically planned and integrated building. How else can we save, if the unit costs continue to expand, than by planning with fewer units? Of all the members of the "teams" whose combined efforts produce the final school, only the architect can accomplish this integration of varying factors: values, sizes and functions into one harmonious group of elements which we call the "good plan".

The records maintained by the school boards indicate very conclusively that a substantial number of architects in this area have accomplished exactly this feat.

From his headquarters in the School Superintendent's office in Annapolis, Mr. R. H. McCann, Assistant Superintendent, oversees the construction of a greater variety of elementary school sizes than either of his neighbors. These range from less than eight classrooms, in which type there is no cafeteria (only a cabinet kitchen serving pick-up lunches to be eaten in the classrooms), up to twenty-two rooms. The cafeteria-

assembly-gym multi-purpose room is added at the eight classroom stage and is made large enough to anticipate additional classrooms.

Of four schools discussed with Mr. McCann no two had the same number of classrooms, although all were above the eight classroom type. They ran from ten classrooms at Freetown, with a classroom cost of \$39,743 to Adams Park (20 classrooms) with a classroom cost of \$31,000.

Anne Arundel has the distinction of having one of our most advanced elementaries, not only in the unique and attractive interior design, but more importantly in its program. This is Oakwood School at Glen Burnie, built at a cost of \$730,825.23, which has in addition to sixteen classrooms devoted to the normal program, six special rooms devoted exclusively to handicapped and retarded children. Furthermore, in addition to these rooms, two others are set aside with very special equipment for physiotherapy and occupational therapy.

The enrollment in these special rooms at Oakwood is held to seven pupils! We shall see a great many more special rooms of this type in the school of the future.

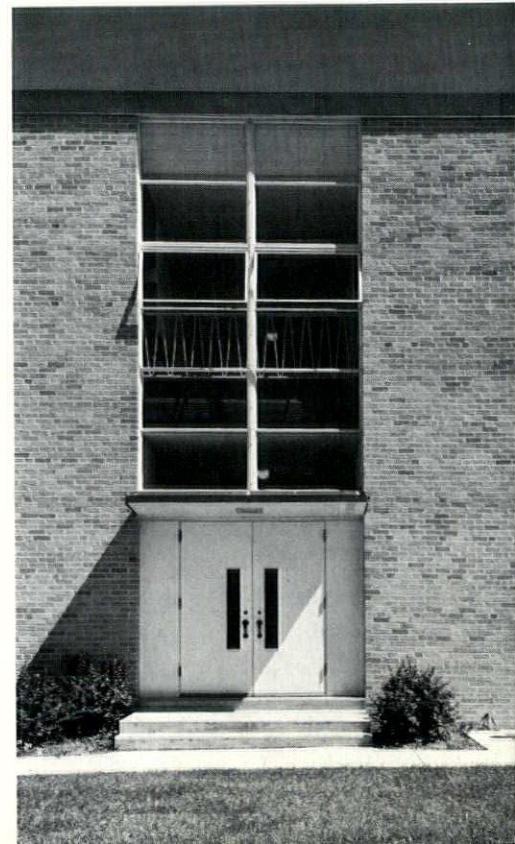
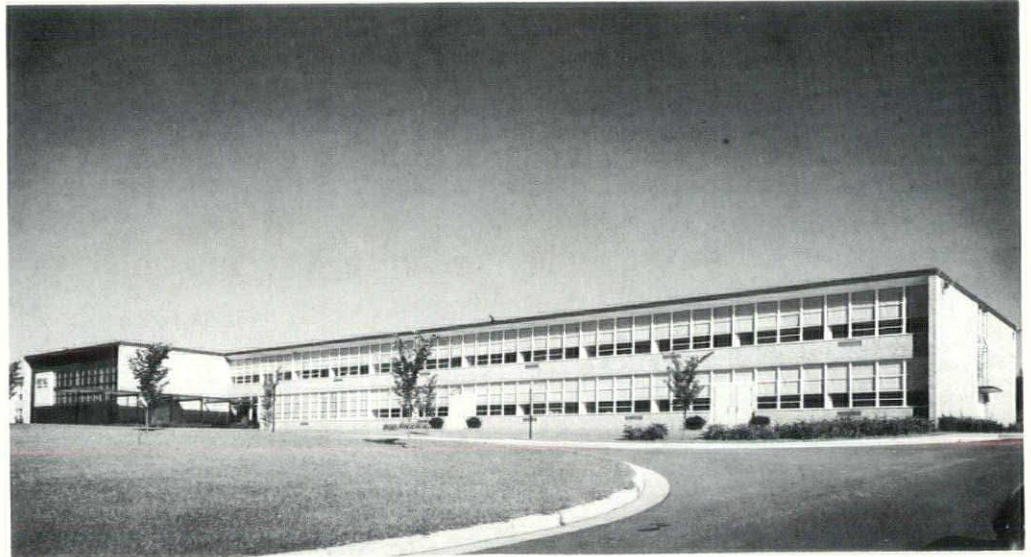
The most accelerated school building program within our theater of operations has been, and continues to be, in Baltimore County. For one reason or another, the School Board of this expanding County has been bathed in publicity on the subject of school costs. It would appear from the accusations and threats hurled from a series of political foxholes that fate had singled out the citizens of Baltimore County to bear the burden of the world's most costly schools. Such aspersions are quite ridiculous.

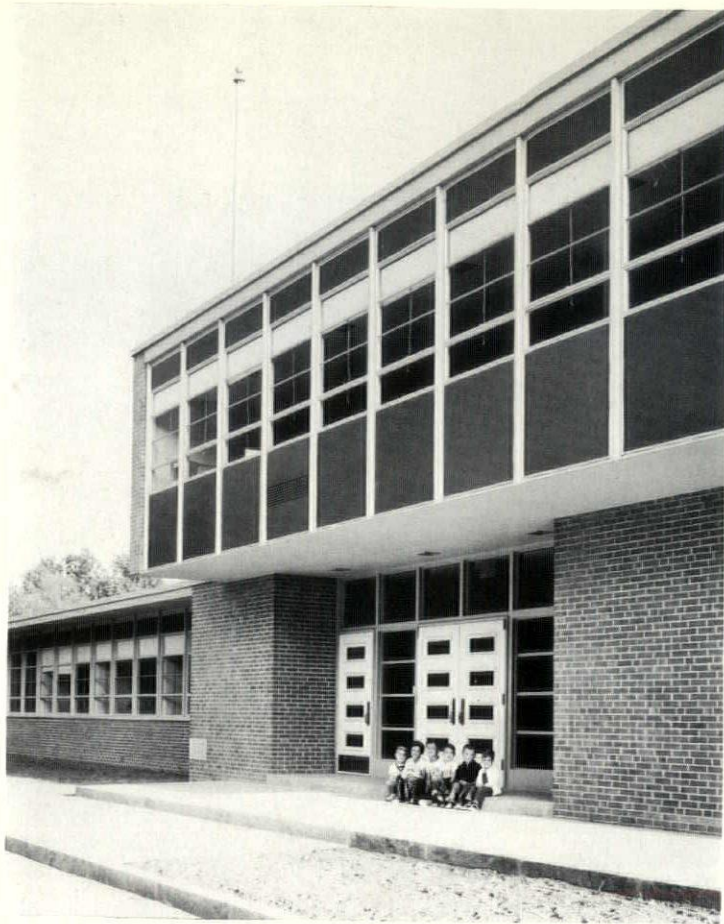
The truth of the matter is that under the guiding hand of Mr. Morris Baker and the Program Committee of the County School Board, architects have produced a series of carefully planned, tastefully appointed, and attractively designed schools, whose classroom costs have been entirely in line with those of the whole area.

So school days have come again to Point Pleasant, Battle Grove, and Barclay, and the harmoniously pitched, electronically synchronized gongs sound down the muted corridors as the seemingly endless streams of the Maryland architects' smallest and most numerous clients arrive to inspect their new school along with their new teacher. The school, long after it ceases to be new, remains the responsibility of the architect.

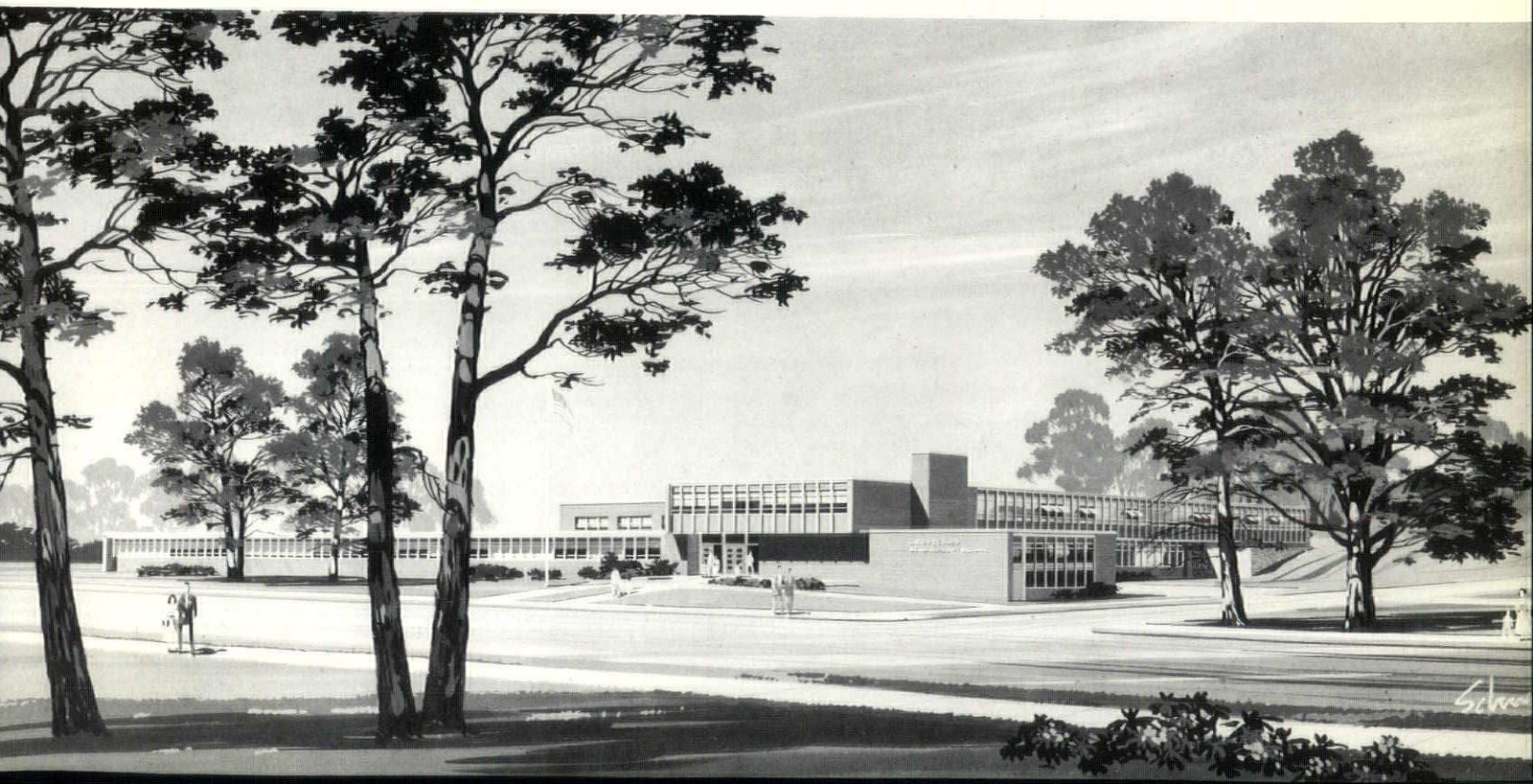


TITLE: *Perry Hall Elementary School*
OWNER: *Board of Education of Baltimore County, Maryland*
LOCATION: *Belair and Joppa Roads*
AREA: *55,000 square feet*
CUBE: *710,000 cubic feet*
COST: *\$638,000.00*
COMPLETION DATE: *December 1956*
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: *Lacchi Construction Co.*
ARCHITECT: *Gaudreau and Gaudreau*

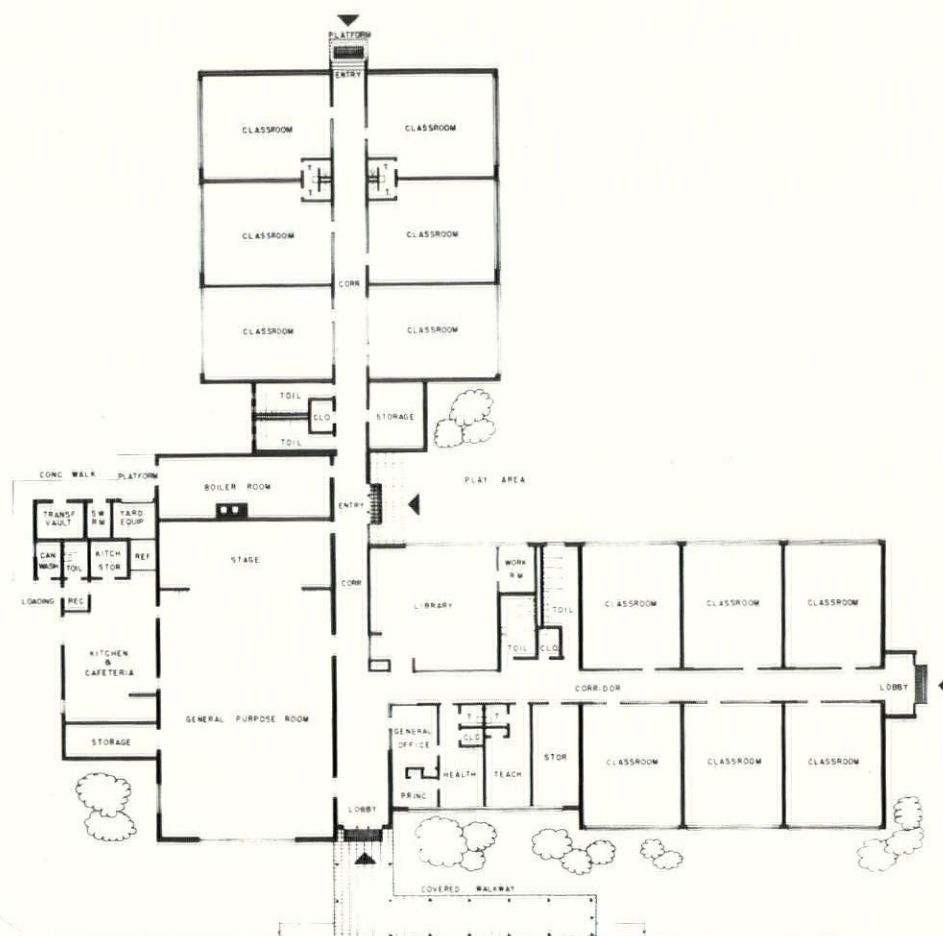




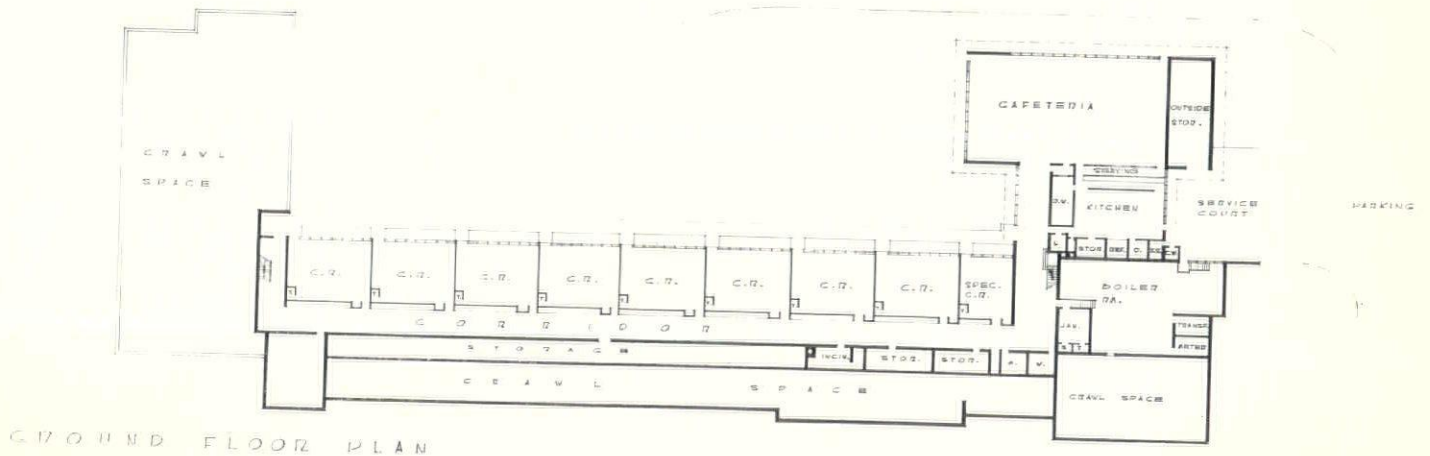
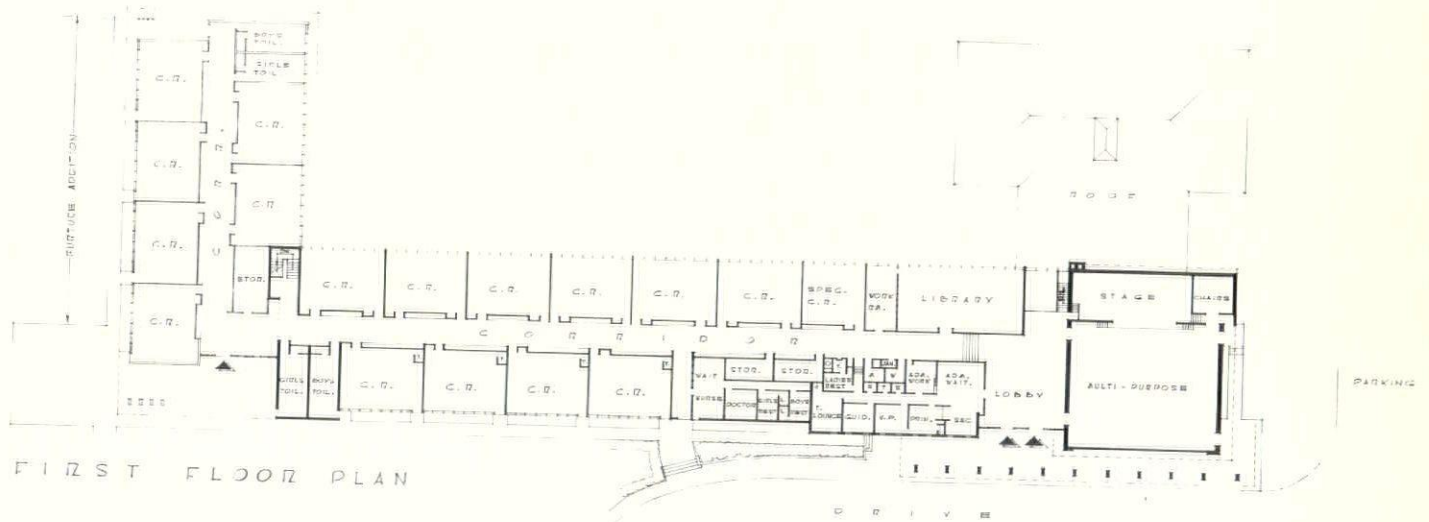
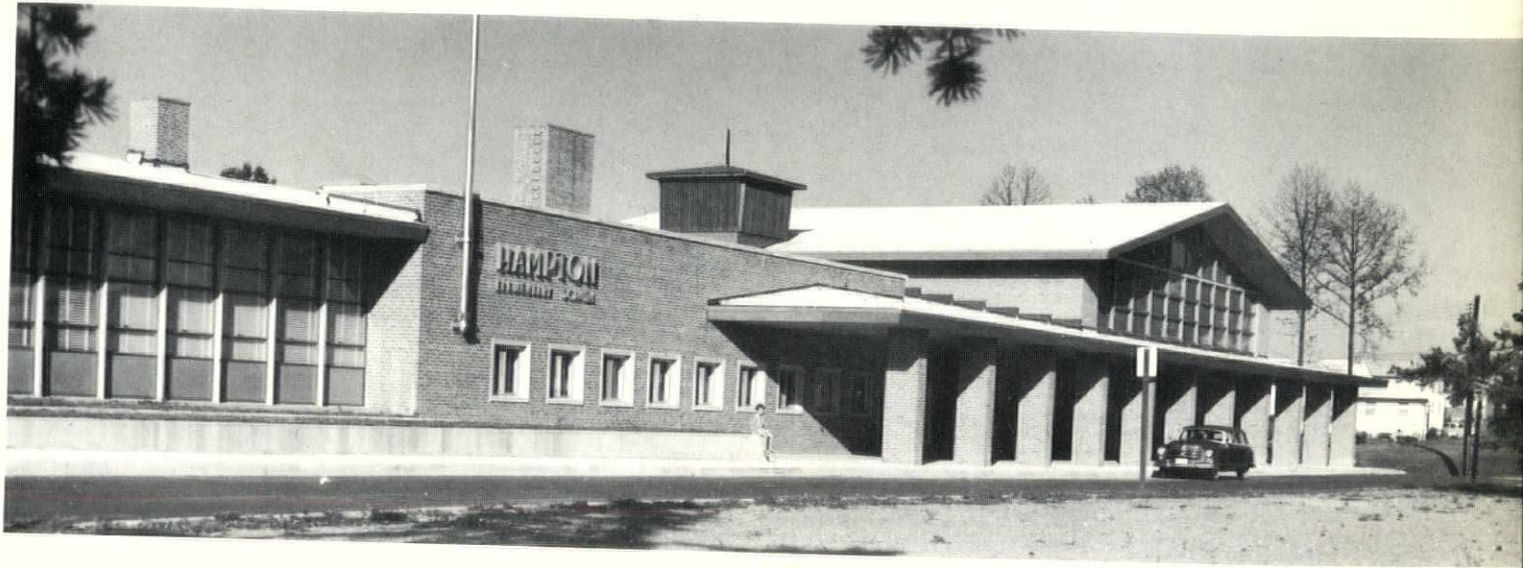
TITLE: *Grove Park Elementary School*
OWNER: *Baltimore City*
LOCATION: *Kennison & Weglein Avenues*
AREA: *45,000 square feet*
CUBE: *617,860 cubic feet*
COST: *\$750,000.00 (exclusive of site work)*
COMPLETION DATE: *July 1958*
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: *John K. Ruff, Inc.*
ARCHITECT: *Meyer and Ayers*



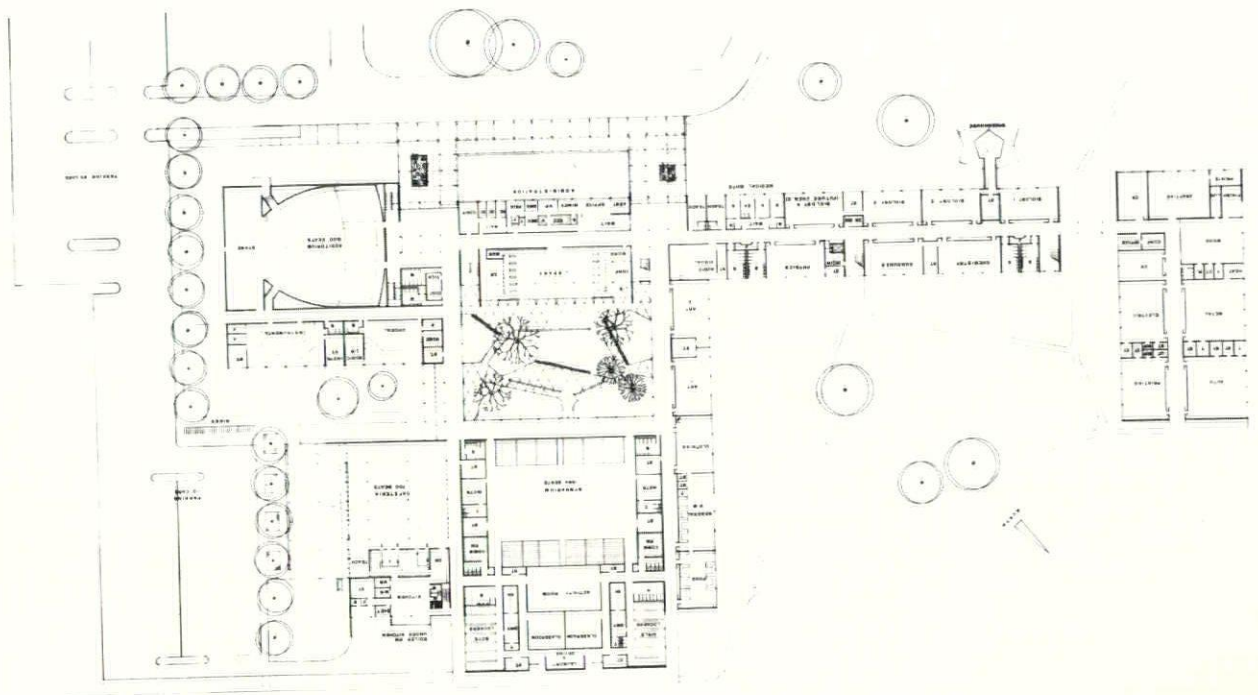
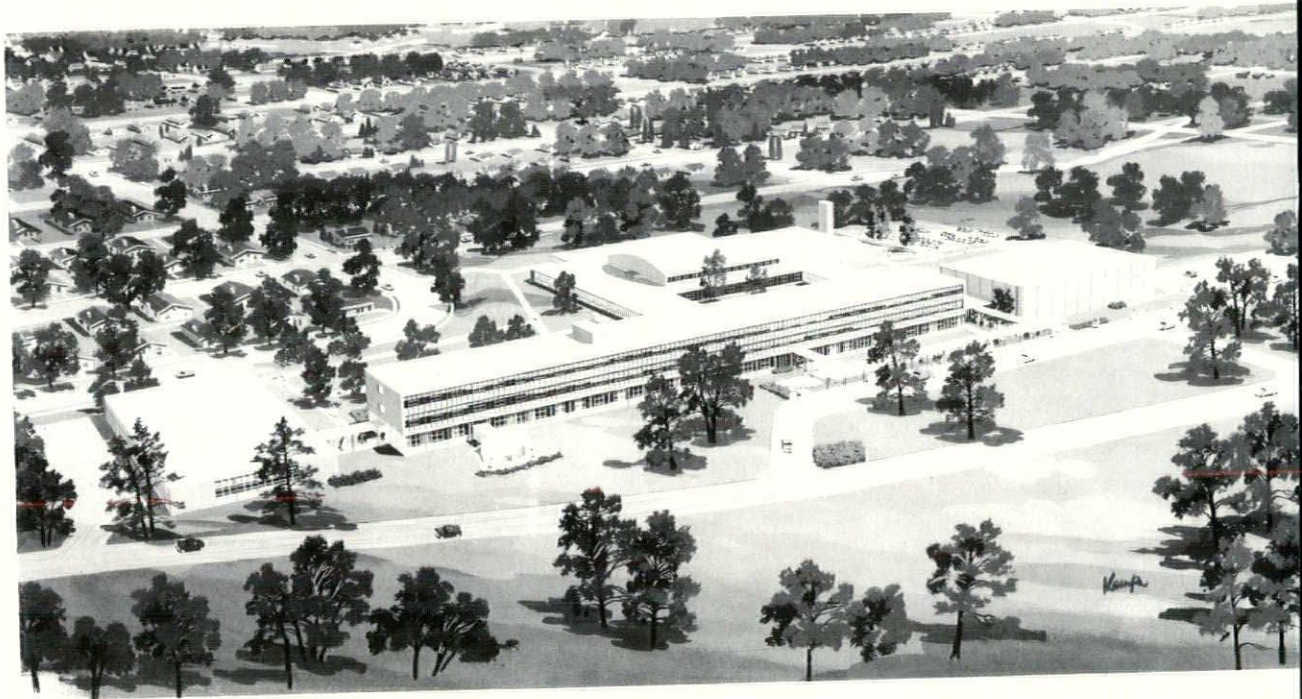
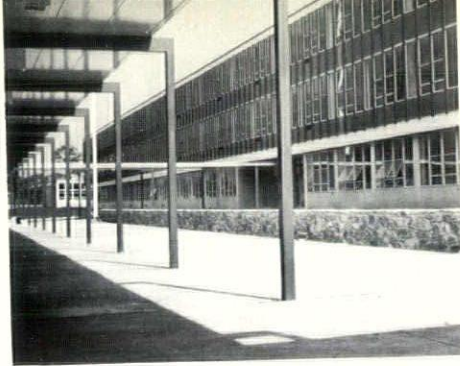
TITLE: Charlestown Elementary School
OWNER: The Board of Education of Cecil County
LOCATION: Charlestown, Cecil County, Maryland
AREA OF BUILDING: 23,500 square feet
CUBE: 350,000 cubic feet
CLASSROOMS: 12
PUPILS: 360
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: Diller Plank, Inc., Lancaster, Pennsylvania
ARCHITECT: Finney, Dodson, Smeallie, Orrick and Associates



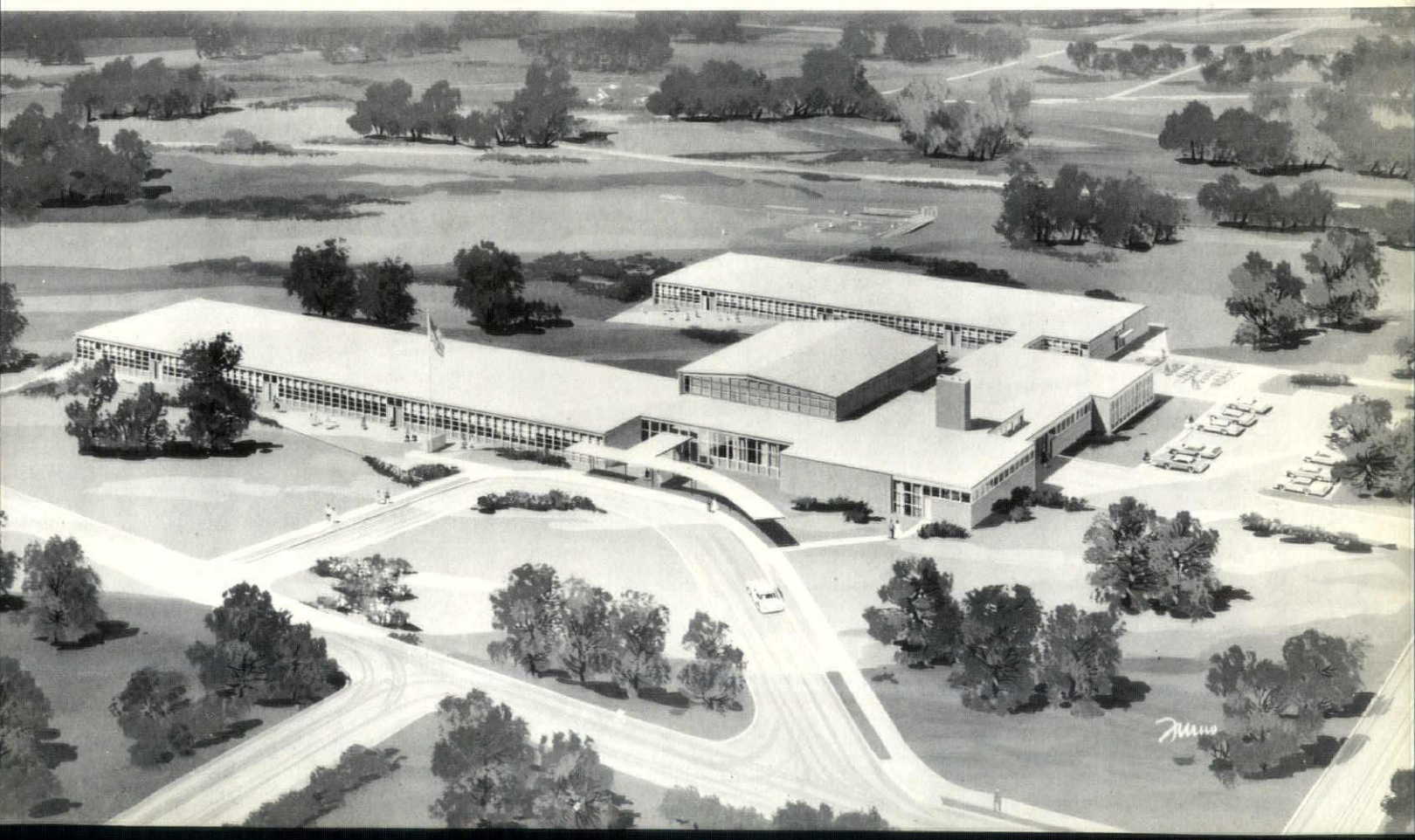
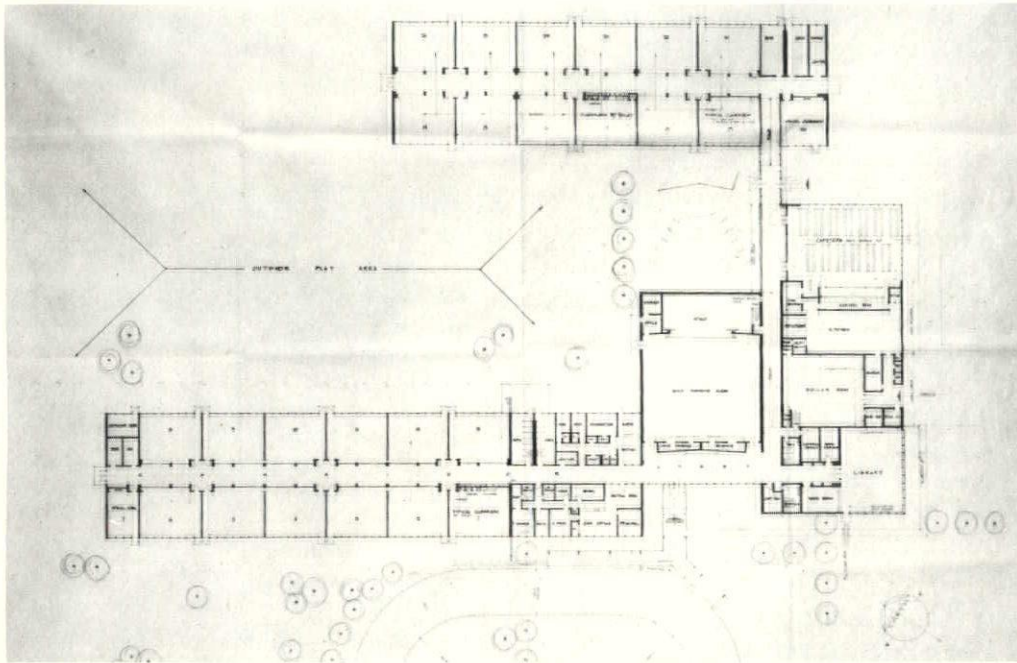
TITLE: *Hampton Elementary School*
OWNER: *Board of Education of Baltimore County*
LOCATION: *Dulaney Valley Road, Hampton, Maryland*
AREA: *59,000 square feet (designed); 49,800 square feet (actual)*
CUBE: *917,700 cubic feet (designed); 769,700 cubic feet (actual)*
CLASSROOMS: *24 (designed); 18 (actual)*
PUPILS: *840 (designed); 630 (actual)*
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: *Wm. H. Sands, Inc.*
ARCHITECT: *Smith and Veale*



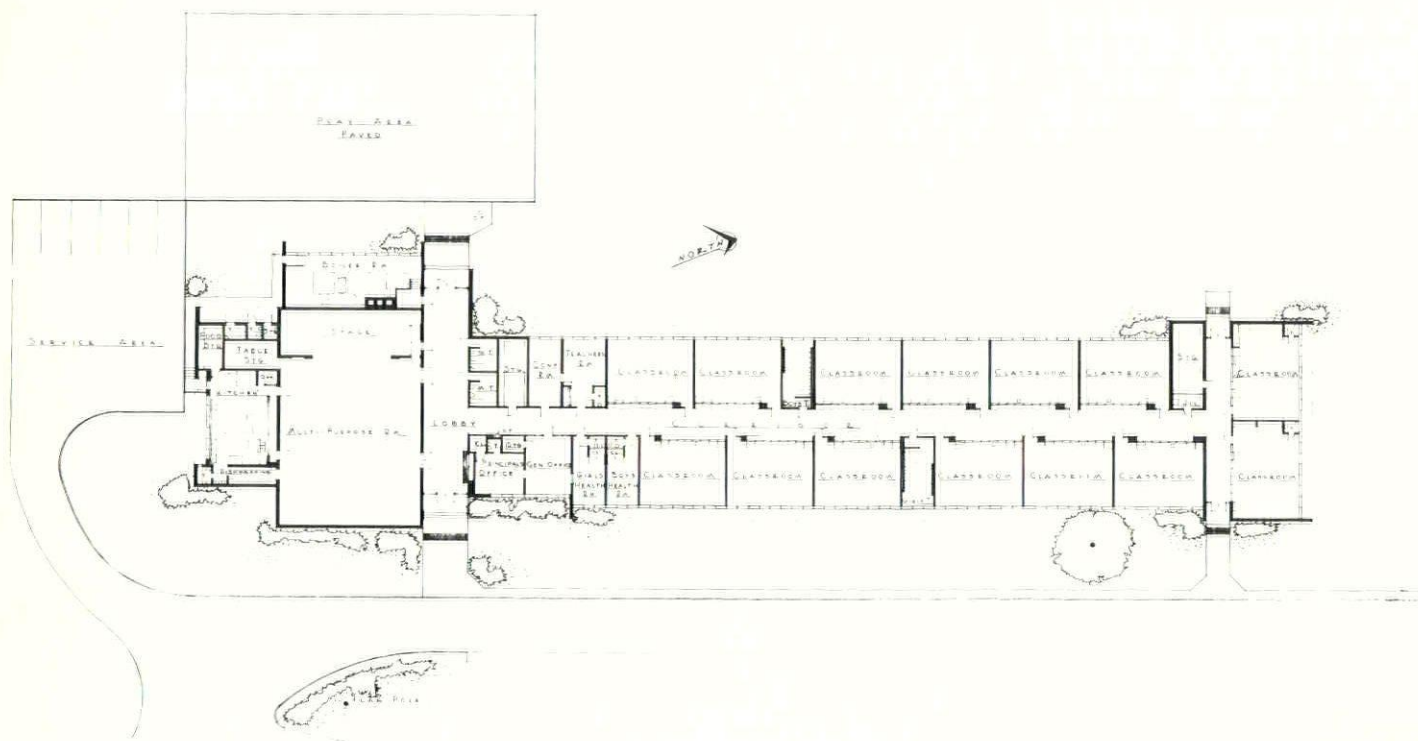
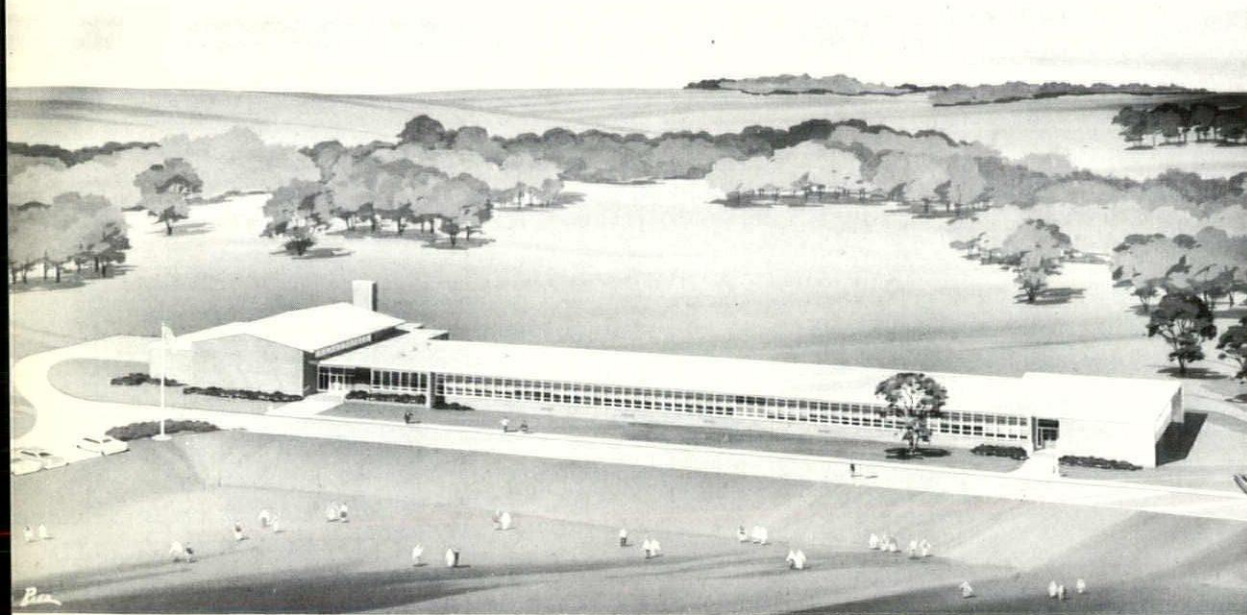
TITLE: Parkville Sr. High School
OWNER: Board of Education of Baltimore County
LOCATION: Putty Hill Avenue, Baltimore County, Maryland
AREA: 186,000 square feet
CUBE: 3,170,000 (\$1.02/cu. ft.)
COST: \$3,250,000 (\$17.47/sq. ft.)
COMPLETION DATE: September 1958
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: Leimbach Construction Corp.
ARCHITECT: Fisher, Nes, Campbell & Associates



TITLE: *Johnnycake Elementary School*
OWNER: *Board of Education of Baltimore County*
LOCATION: *Woodlawn, Maryland*
AREA: *55,731 square feet*
CUBE: *796,536 cubic feet*
TOTAL COST: *\$863,600.00*
BUILDING COST: *\$796,000.00*
CLASSROOMS: *24*
BUILDER: *Morrow Brothers*
ARCHITECT: *Hopkins & Pfeiffer*

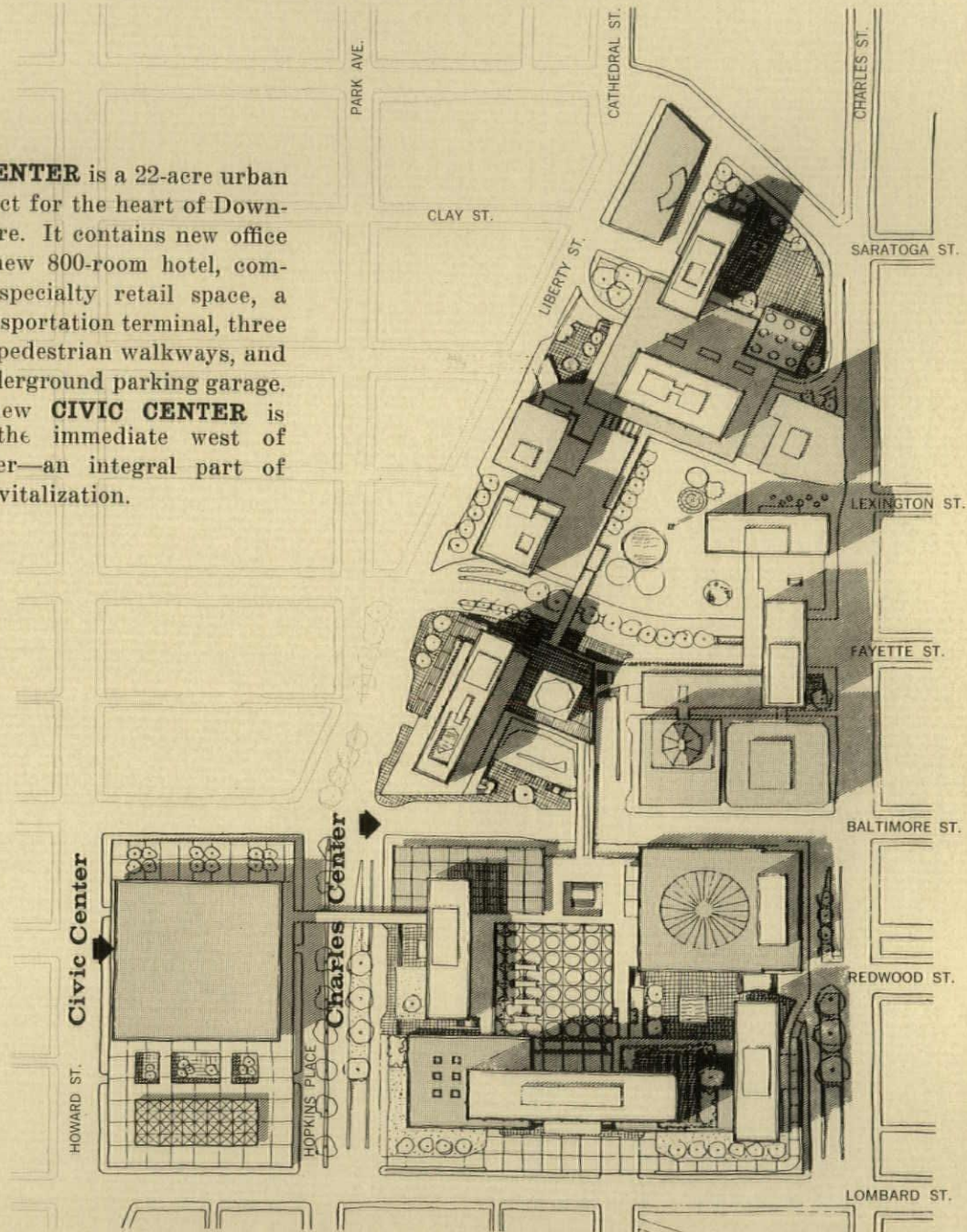


TITLE: East Severna Park Elementary School
OWNER: Board of Education of Anne Arundel County, Maryland
LOCATION: Sunset Drive & Arundel Beach Road
AREA: 31,200 square feet
CUBE: 574,900 cubic feet
COST: \$527,850.00 (including site work)
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: W. H. Ward Contractors, Inc.
STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS: Perry, Lamprecht & Rickert
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS: James Posey & Associates
ARCHITECT: Wheeler, Bonn, Shockey & Associates



Baltimore's new DOWNTOWN IS FOR PEOPLE

CHARLES CENTER is a 22-acre urban renewal project for the heart of Downtown Baltimore. It contains new office buildings, a new 800-room hotel, commercial and specialty retail space, a theater, a transportation terminal, three public parks, pedestrian walkways, and a 4000-car underground parking garage. Baltimore's new **CIVIC CENTER** is planned to the immediate west of Charles Center—an integral part of Downtown revitalization.

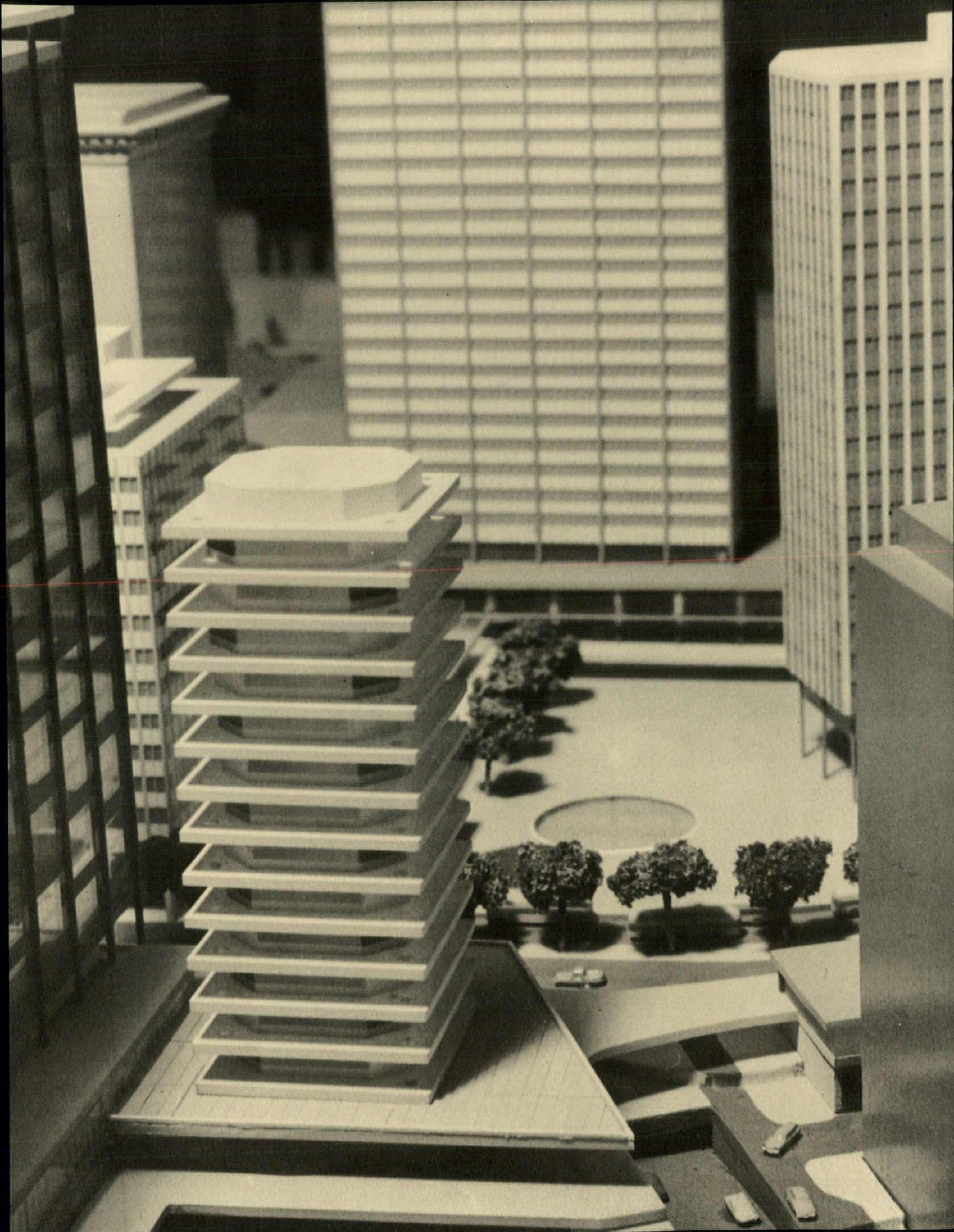


Architectural Forum, June 1958, © 1958 Time Inc.

DOWNTOWN IS FOR PEOPLE says Fortune

"The pedestrian's world needs man-made spaces in which he can walk around: sides he can touch . . . arcaded, enclosed views, windows out on the city from the pedestrian's world . . . drama and surprise." (April, 1958)

"Baltimore's **CHARLES CENTER** is magnificently different . . . it is meant to bring activities to a focus rather than distribute them. The plan builds on the strengths of Baltimore . . . **CHARLES CENTER** will provide a series of small open spaces, and because the bulk and height of towers will be limited, the spaces will be light and sunny. Another big reason the plan is so good is that it has been disciplined by a regard for economics." (May, 1958)



CHARLES CENTER

"a unique opportunity for a new kind of Downtown Architecture"

TIME TABLE

Charles Center's progress from planning toward reality is an amazing record of achievement.

November 7, 1957: Planning for Charles Center initiated.

March 27, 1958: Committee for Downtown presented plan to Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr., who referred it to the Baltimore Urban Renewal and Housing Agency for analysis.

June 13, 1958: The Baltimore Urban Renewal and Housing Agency established preliminary feasibility. At the City's request, the state legislature in a special session authorized 25 million increase in urban renewal bonds for Charles Center.

June 30, 1958: The Mayor and City Council placed the 25 million bond authorization on the November ballot for public approval.

July 30, 1958: The Baltimore Urban Renewal and Housing Agency reported Charles Center as fully feasible and necessary to the city.

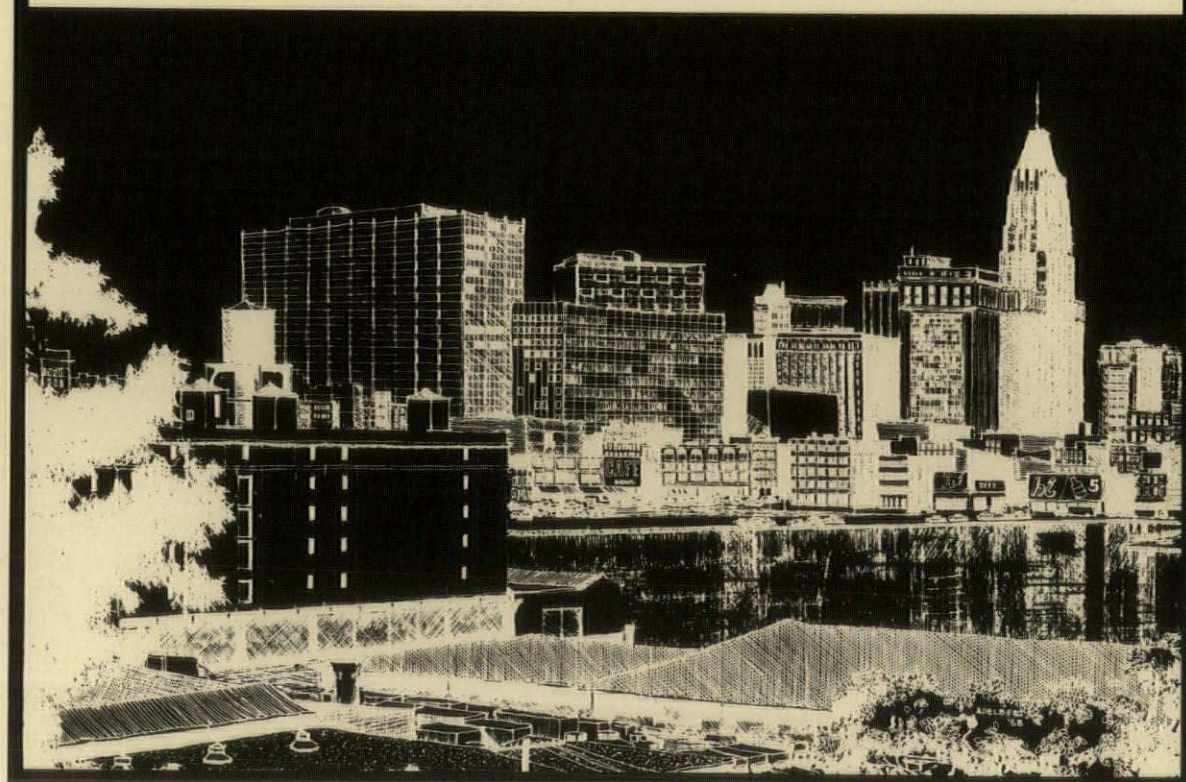
August 6, 1958: The Mayor and the Board of Estimates authorized the Baltimore Urban Renewal and Housing Agency to proceed with Charles Center as an official urban renewal project.

August 11, 1958: The Planning Council of the Greater Baltimore Committee was authorized to proceed under contract with the Baltimore Urban Renewal and Housing Agency in the preparation of the Charles Center Urban Renewal Plan. This Plan is the formal document which, when approved by the City Council, will authorize the Renewal Agency to acquire the Charles Center area and proceed with the project.

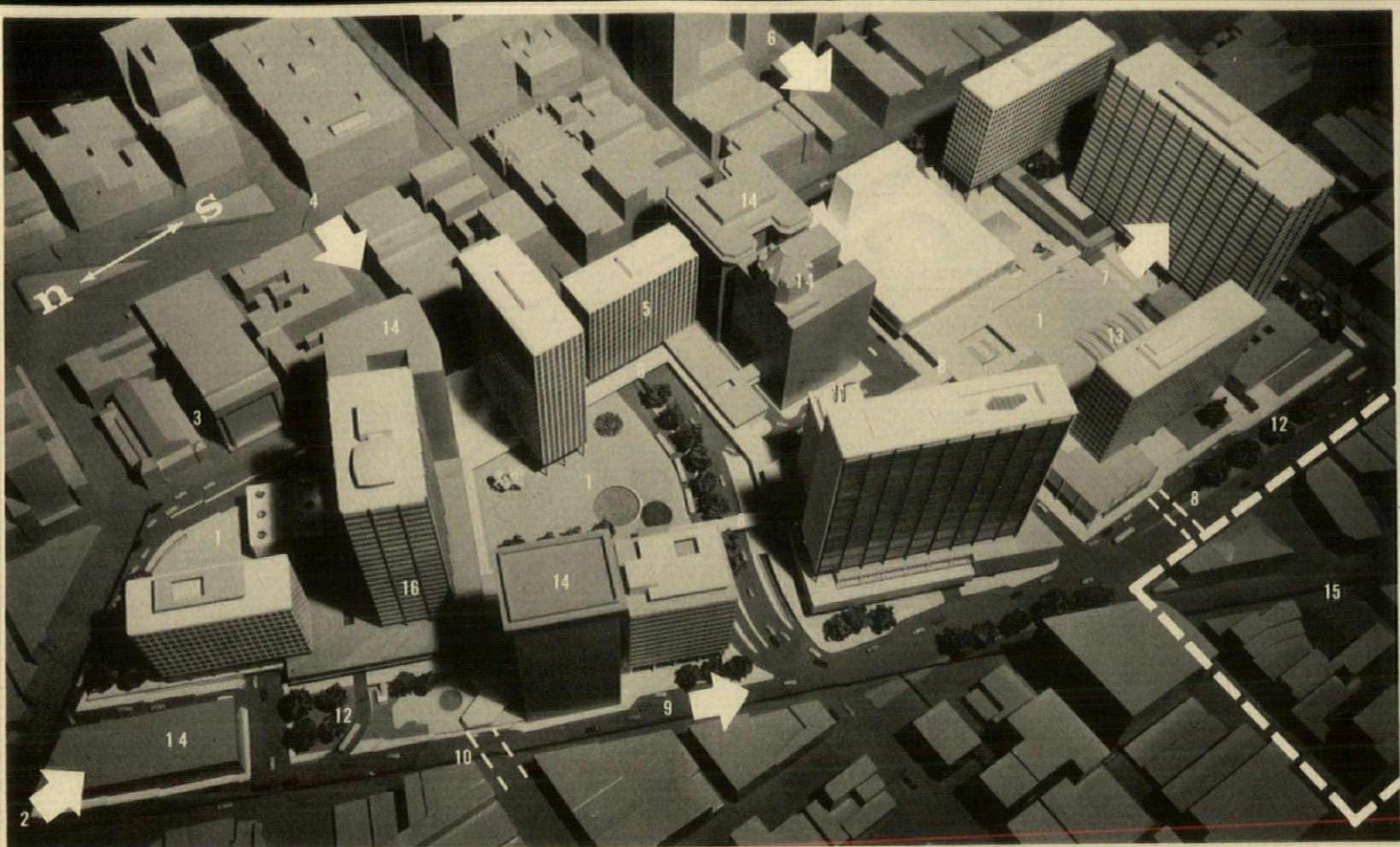
October, 1958: The Baltimore Urban Renewal and Housing Agency plans to present the Charles Center Urban Renewal Plan to the City Council for approval.

November 4, 1958: Citizens of Baltimore will vote on the authorization for urban renewal bonds for Charles Center.

January, 1959: The acquisition of property for Charles Center, relocation of businesses, selection of redevelopers, demolition of buildings, all leading to new construction, can begin early in 1959.



Looking north from Baltimore Street at Hanover. The Lord Baltimore Hotel at the right foreground, the new hotel at the left foreground.



THE ARCHITECTURE OF A NEW DOWNTOWN: *The Charles Center Plan is a framework, established through sound city planning and civic design, for the contribution of the individual redeveloper, investor, and their architects to the Downtown of the future.*

Special civic design features:

1 Public open spaces with landscaping. 2 View south from Cathedral Street looking into Charles Center. 3 Church and Masonic Temple become strong elements across from new park. 4 Lexington Building tower dominates view west on Lexington Street. 5 Building position provides sense of enclosure to open space and light and air to existing structures. Street under provides dramatic entrance. 6 Unobstructed view west from Redwood Street into south park. 7 Open view to south under office building. 8 Moving walkways above streets tying development together. 9 View south on Liberty Street is dominated by new Civic Center. 10 Future pedestrian overpass over Liberty Street at Lexington to link shopping center to west with Charles Center. 11 Small tower provides visual punctuation. 12 Parks on fringe to link Charles Center to future renewal activity. 13 Pedestrian entry and exit to transportation terminal. 14 Existing buildings to remain. 15 Civic Center site. 16 View east from shopping center terminated by new building.

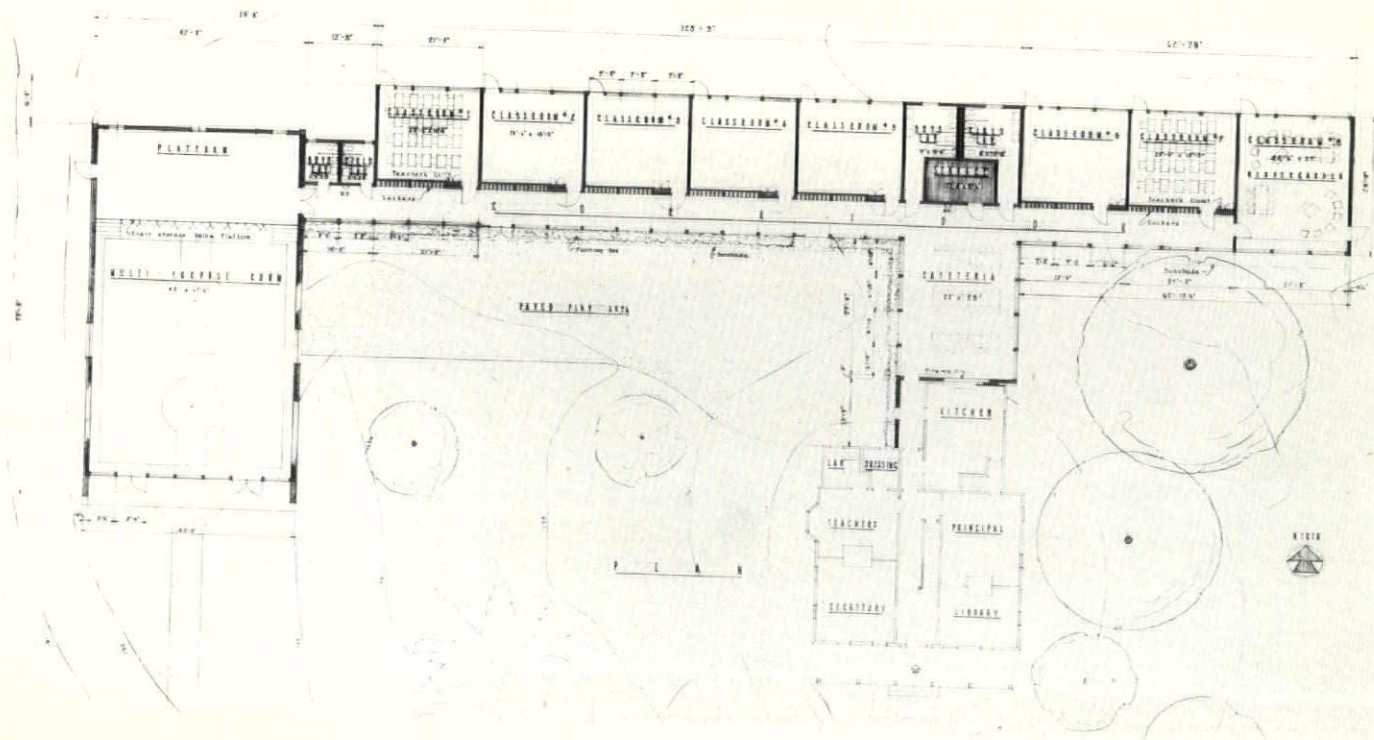
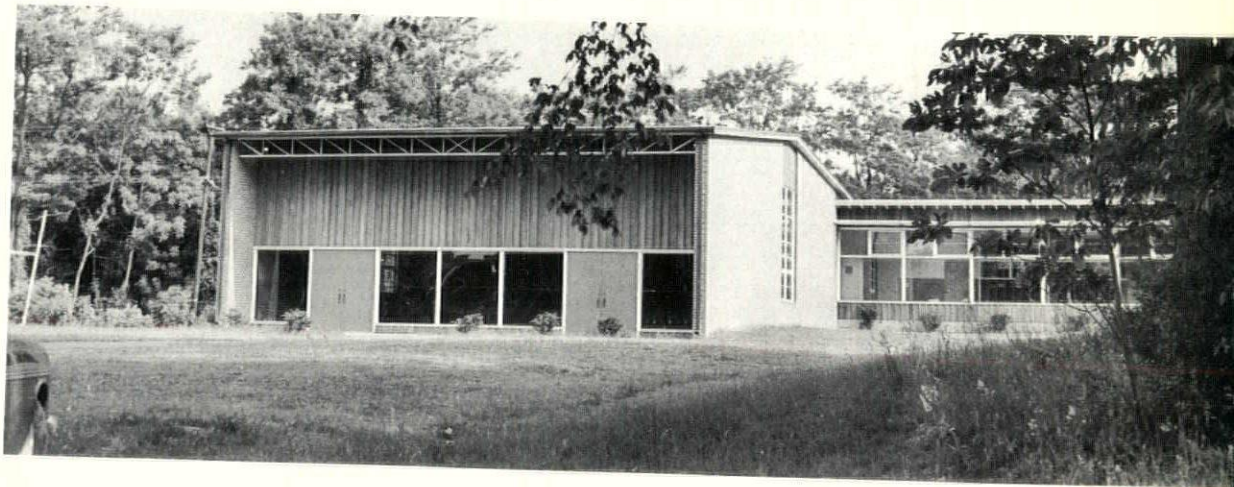
CHARLES CENTER is an official project of the **Baltimore Urban Renewal and Housing Agency** acting for the City of Baltimore: Mr. Oliver Winston, Director, 709 E. Eager Street, Baltimore 3, Maryland, SARatoga 7-3400.

CHARLES CENTER is a joint venture of the government and business communities of Baltimore. It was planned by the **Planning Council** of the Greater Baltimore Committee, a privately supported, non-profit professional planning organization, and financed under contract with the Committee for Downtown, with the blessing of Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr., and his administration.

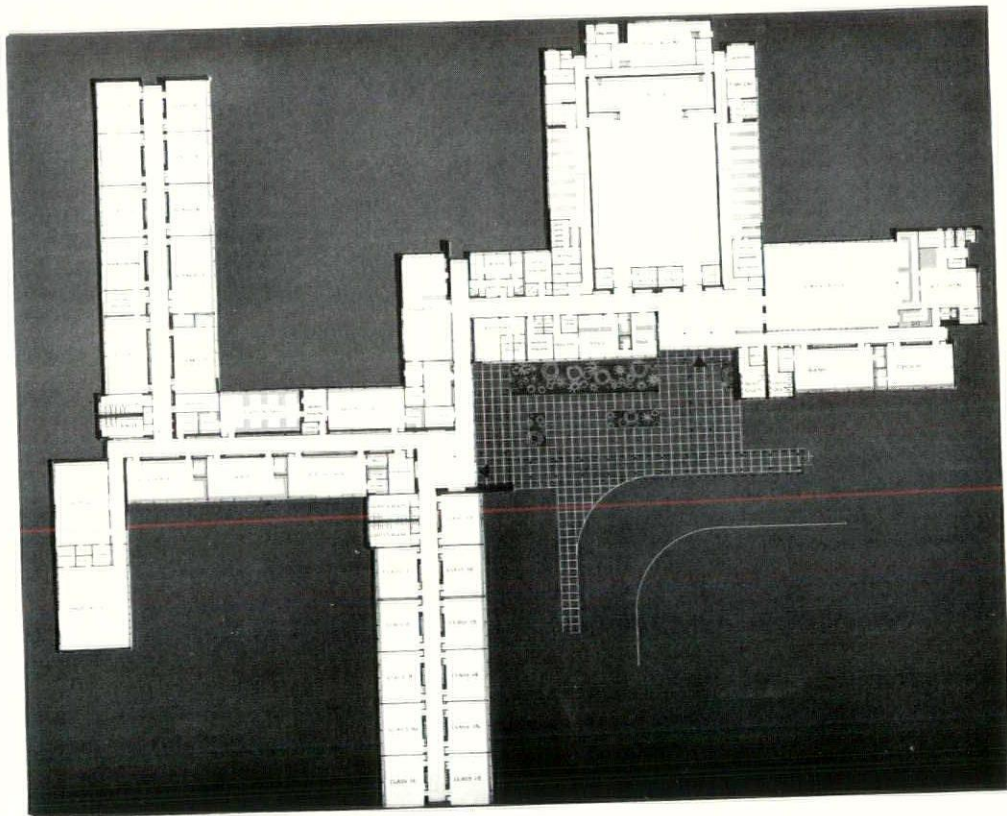
The Development Committee of the Greater Baltimore Committee, Inc. is spearheading the responsibility of the business community. It works to mobilize citizen participation, support, and local capital, and to focus national interest on this unique opportunity for investment: Mr. William Boucher, III, Director, 10 Light Street, Baltimore 2, Maryland.



TITLE: *Richleigh Elementary School*
OWNER: *Episcopal Diocese of Maryland*
LOCATION: *Reisterstown, Maryland*
TOTAL AREA: *12,846 square feet*
NEW CONSTRUCTION: *9,422 square feet*
REMODELLING: *3,424 square feet*
COST: *\$112,564.54*
CLASSROOMS: *8*
PUPILS: *160*
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: *Property Construction Co.*
COMPLETION DATE: *1956*
ARCHITECT: *Locke & Jackson*



TITLE: Edgewood Jr.-Sr. High School
OWNER: Board of Education of Harford County
LOCATION: Willoughby Beach Road, Edgewood, Maryland
AREA: 81,967.58 square feet
CUBE: 1,240,550 cubic feet
COST: \$1,287,200.00 (proposed); \$1,289,502.94 (actual)
COMPLETION DATE: December 1954
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: Dominion Contractors, Inc.
ARCHITECT: Fisher, Nes, Campbell & Associates



WELLESLEY TOUR

New houses, other than speculative mass housing, are built in such scattered and often out-of-the-way locations that it is difficult to find and see enough of them to study architecture on the site. The Annual Modern House Tour sponsored by the Baltimore Alumni of Wellesley College helps partially to fill this vacuum.

The houses to be opened on October 12 for this year's tour are listed below with their brief descriptions. We commend the tour as a source of ideas particularly to our readers who are contemplating building a home and to our fellow architects as an opportunity to see what the other fellow is doing.

Home of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosen
3311 Midfield Road, Pikesville

Architect: Wendell D. Little, Baltimore

Landscape Architect: James Rose, Ridgewood, New Jersey

Builder: Eastern Contracting Co., Inc.

Family: 2 daughters



Rough-sawn redwood and textured brick were chosen for easy maintenance and simplicity in the exterior of this natural and informal house which seems to grow out of the ground. Wide overhangs complement the long low look and provide shelters for walks, windows, and walls. A three-zone interior creates a spacious area, combining the living and family room, suitable for entertaining large groups, a private bedroom wing, and a quiet area designed as a den-guest room. Of particular interest is the tile mural in the entrance executed by Olin Russum and a lighted closet-screen effect in the master bedroom. Outdoors a Japanese garden and reflecting pool arrangement are delightful for summer entertaining and a separate play terrace is equipped for the children.

Home of Mr. and Mrs. Donald N. Rothman
2207 Cross Country Boulevard, Baltimore 9

Architect: Charles M. Goodman, Washington, D.C.

Landscape Architect: James Rose, Ridgewood, New Jersey

Builder: Ira Leister

Family: 1 daughter, 2 sons

An exciting and logical solution to a difficult hillside site placed the children's living area on a lower level and the living-dining area above it, seemingly in the treetops. An unusual arrangement of terraces of gravel and railroad ties created livable outdoor areas on a site with no level land, permitting separate areas for play, adults, and outdoor dining convenient to the bright and spacious kitchen. Notable is the skillful modular coordination of exterior paneling, which gives this redwood and glass house a sense of rhythm and unity from every viewpoint. The use of oak flooring as paneling in the interior is effective, providing, with the cypress, an interesting variation in texture.

Home of Dr. and Mrs. Walter E. Dandy, Jr.
6000 Hunt Club Lane, Baltimore 10

Architect: Donald B. Ratcliffe, Baltimore

Interior Designer: Frederick Miller, Baltimore

Builder: Property Construction Co.

Family: 1 son, 2 daughters

The placement of the bedroom wing and the carport and the use of overhead wood slatting create the feeling of an entrance patio for this two-level hillside house. Used brick, purposely broken to create additional color interest, was effectively used on the exterior to contrast with the dark stained redwood and glass and is brought into the interior as the material for the fireplace mass which divides the living room from the dining area. Exposed post and beam construction with natural wood ceilings continue the general feeling of informality. The design of the bedroom wing is of particular interest, with all of the rooms lighted and cross-ventilated by several clerestory windows.

Home of Mrs. O. G. Bennett

Falls Road, Brooklandville

Architect: Weber and Jacobs, Baltimore

Builder: Schroeder and Goettner

Family: Mrs. Bennett

Cantilevered on all four sides, this house appears to be poised in space overlooking a beautiful view of meadows and trees. A slatted cover creates a shadow pattern for the entrance and relates to the use of louvers in the fencing. Dark-stained redwood contrasts with glass and scored stucco panels which have a linen-like look. Designed for solo living, the plan is open, with a storage island at the entrance serving as a space divider and containing a coat closet, television unit for the living area, and china storage to serve the dining area. A Bertioia sculpture and a hand-laid pebble hearth lend interest to the living area. Slatted sun decks provide an outdoor extension to each room and continue the sense of suspension created by the design.



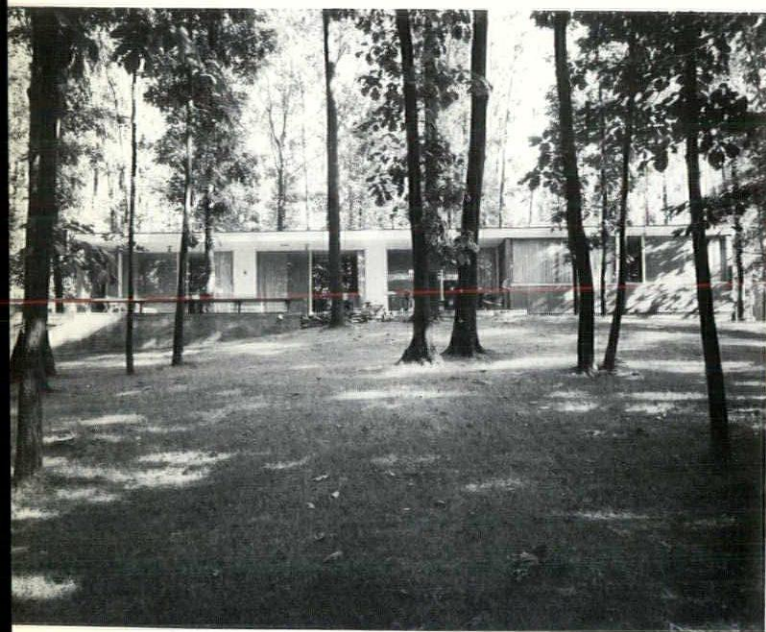
Home of Mr. and Mrs. Donald E. Grempler
222 Gateswood Road, Timonium

Architect: Schwab and Jewell: L. Edward Wolf, Designer.
Baltimore

Builder: Harry Dawson, Jr.

Family: 1 son

This small house, located in a suburban development, won first award in its category in the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. competition for Maryland Homes of 1957. The owners decided to build on their lot a house that would accommodate the present size of their family and fit into their present budget; however, the design is such that, by adding an already-designed wing and making a few pre-planned non-structural changes in the interior of the existent redwood and glass structure, a well laid out ultimate house will result. The present first stage plan is a free flowing one with a combination living-dining room and kitchen. A generously sized pebbled concrete terrace enlarges the living area and overlooks the wooded area beyond.



Home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Scott
Uniontown Rd., Westminster (Open from 1 to 7 p.m.)

Architect and

Interior Designer: Henry Hebbeln, New York City

Builder: O. H. Hostetter, Hanover, Pennsylvania

Family: Mr. and Mrs. Scott

Because of the unusual interest in this striking house, it is being shown again this year. Built on top of a wooded hill, this house was raised off the ground on posts to take advantage of the view and to float it among the trees. Beautiful spatial effects are achieved by the open plan, generous use of glass, and fine details and proportions. A circular stairway ascends from the entrance hall to the main floor, and a section of roof is glass with hanging plants. On the ground level is a glass-enclosed entrance hall, a den, and storage space. The upper level is essentially one large space, subdivided only by walnut cabinets and two massive fieldstone chimneys into living, dining, kitchen, bedroom, and guestroom areas.



Home of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold S. Michel
Caveswood Lane, Owings Mills

Architect: Wilson and Christie, Towson

Landscape Architect: Bruce E. Baetjer, Eccleston

Builder: Mario Doccio

Family: 2 sons

A Y-shaped plan provides a separate artist's studio and workshop for the owners linked to the bleached redwood and stone house by a carport. The house itself is everywhere open to views of terraces, gardens and pools designed in the Japanese style, with stepping stones and metal sculptured fountains executed by Donald Risley. Of exceptional interest in the interior are built-in furniture designed by the architects, including a hanging panel of screens which serves as an entrance divider, the work of many noted craftsmen, and sculpture and paintings, including some of the work of the owner, whose exceptional color sense is demonstrated throughout each room.

This has been an unusual summer in the Chapter as the normal summer hiatus has not been observed and several committees have continued to meet.

URBAN DESIGN COMMITTEE

The Urban Design Committee, chaired by Van Fossen Schwab, is the largest of the Chapter committees. Represented in its 18 members are architects in private practice, two members of the Urban Renewal Agency, two members of the Planning Council, a member of the Zoning Commission, a member of the State Board of Architectural Review, a member of the Department of Public Improvements, a member of the Mt. Vernon Place Architectural Advisory Commission, and a former member of the Planning Commission. Due to its large size, and in order to create greater productivity and engender greater interest, the members have been assigned to various subcommittees.

Since January of this year, the Committee has held eight meetings, two of which were joint meetings with a similar committee of the American Institute of Planners. As a result of its recommendations the Chapter was instrumental in bringing about the appointment of an architect to the Planning Commission, and in the creation of the newly appointed Mt. Vernon Place Architectural Advisory Commission.

Lately the Committee has been concerned with the proposed elevated structure of the new East-West highway and its physical and psychological impact as a barrier to the soon to be renovated Downtown area. After gathering data, it held an open informational meeting on the subject which was attended by representatives of civic and professional organizations, and which was most productive in the development of thinking on this crucial problem.

Currently, the Committee is studying the Charles Center and the Civic Center Sites.

The Committee on Education and Research after two policy discussion meetings sent its representatives to meet with the Presidents of St. John's College, Goucher College and Johns Hopkins University to discuss the problems and possibilities of setting up an architectural school. On August 7 six members of the Committee met with the corresponding Committee from the Potomac Valley Chapter, who had studied the project in conjunction with the University of Maryland. There was a healthy exchange of ideas but no action taken or conclusions drawn.

The Executive Committee of the Chapter and Advisory Board of the ARCHITECTS' REPORT have met on numerous occasions to help set up and launch this first issue of the ARCHITECTS' REPORT. This has been no small job and their individual and collective efforts have been prodigious as they talked everything from copyrights to advertising rates and work schedules.

During June our Annapolis members, the architectural firms of Rogers, Taliaferro & Lamb, Harder & Dressel, and James W. Burch presented a joint architectural exhibit in the lobby of the Playhouse in Annapolis. This exhibit, which was scheduled as one of the regular monthly shows of the gallery, not only gave the participating architects a chance to display their work but also an opportunity to explain the function of an architect. It elicited considerable interest and apparently was very well received.

The Special Committee formed to study the cost of school construction for Baltimore County has completed its work and presented it to the Board of Education in the form of a fifteen-page report, which will be available to the public upon approval by the Board.

It seems appropriate to publish at this time a letter to a similar joint committee of the Potomac Valley and Washington-Metropolitan Chapters from Dr. C. Taylor Whittier, the superintendent of the Montgomery County School System:

Re: Expression of Appreciation to
Architects Advisory Committee

"Resolution No. 324-58

On motion of Mr. Barrow, duly seconded, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, on April 29, 1957, by Resolution No. 264-57, the Board of Education requested the Washington Area of the American Institute of Architects to appoint a committee of architects to advise the Board on:

1. Criteria for selecting architects for school projects;
2. What the Board should expect in the way of architectural services;
3. The architect's part in site selection;
4. The Board of Education's recommended Building Standards; and

WHEREAS a joint committee from the Potomac Valley Chapter, AIA and the Washington-Metropolitan Chapter, AIA, was appointed for this purpose, and has since rendered a worthwhile and outstanding service in

making a significant contribution to the Board of Education as a result of its study and recommendations on architectural matters, which is highly beneficial to this Board, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this group be requested to continue as a standing committee and remain in contact with the Board of Education for future discussion on architectural matters, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Board convey its appreciation to the Washington-Metropolitan Chapter, and the Potomac Valley Chapter, AIA, for their participation in this service, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT this resolution be spread on the minutes of the meeting and a copy forwarded to the members of the Committee."

All of us will share a sense of satisfaction in this expression and add our thanks to our own members of the Committee, Messrs. McLeod, Miller and Denton, who have been requested by our Executive Committee to continue the good work.

An interesting commission that has been awarded to a local firm is design and layout of the Central Hartford Plan for Hartford, Connecticut, that will be undertaken by Rogers, Taliaferro & Lamb.



TITLE: *Proposed Country Club*
OWNER: *Suburban Club*
LOCATION: *Park Heights and Slade Avenues,*
Baltimore County
AREA: *50,000 square feet (approximate)*
COMPLETION DATE: *1959*
ARCHITECT: *Cochran, Stephenson & Wing*

Today's Craftsman

It is truly amazing to think that those great architectural masterpieces, the Gothic Cathedrals of Europe, are anywhere from six to nine hundred years old. It is equally amazing to think that their dramatic effects and apparently eternal life were achieved with literally a handful of materials—stone, glass, lead and wood. This over-simplification of the materials list is undoubtedly one of the sources of the greatness of this architecture as each piece of stone or designed glass was so carefully prepared and placed to do its aesthetic and structural job.

In this period when almost everyone was an artisan or craftsman of some kind and the various trades so few, the master designer could devote his almost entire attention toward developing perfection in his design.

However, during the intervening centuries an ever-increasing list of materials has been developed and put to use until now for a school or office building we use fifty to seventy trades and literally hundreds of different materials. For a hospital or laboratory the list is even more extensive. Thus the architect can no longer devote all his attention to design as a large percentage of his time is taken up with administration and coordination of the project at hand. To do this he must try to familiarize himself with as many of the new materials as possible, together with their uses and limitations. As he cannot possibly develop expert knowledge about many, he looks around for reliable advisors—for reliable technical experts. Many firms realize this situation and have trained just such men to represent them. We have our share of them in the Baltimore area, who are welcome in our offices and whose judgment and opinions are accepted in good faith. These architectural representatives know that the surest way to continuing

success is to gain the confidence of the architects they call upon. In return the architects welcome their assistance, as long as it is reliable.

In this spirit the ARCHITECTS' REPORT welcomes the cooperation and participation shown by the firms subscribing to our Products and Services section as they take this opportunity to make their "wares" known to what we believe to be the best possible potential market; the architects, owners and builders of this area.

It will be our policy to occasionally single out certain products or services for your attention.

In this issue the four members of the Baltimore Chapter of the National Hardware Association have banded together to explain their services. These firms, all well known to the Baltimore architects, represent the nation's major first quality hardware manufacturers and are a credit indeed to their industry. They are Anderson & Ireland (representing Yale & Towne), Albert Gunther, Inc. (representing Russell & Ervin), Jennings & Winters (representing P. F. Corbin) and MacCarthy Co. (representing Sargent).

Almost as unknown, as the above firms are well known, is the name of Spectra-Glaze. We are proud to be part of the first national advertising campaign of this comparatively new and local product. Having followed its development over the past few years, we are very much aware of the research, ingenuity, care and craftsmanship that today's standards demand.

We are particularly pleased to have a new product featured in our first issue as we would like to think these pages are a good place to show where and how new materials are being used in the Baltimore-Washington area.

ANDERSON & IRELAND Co.

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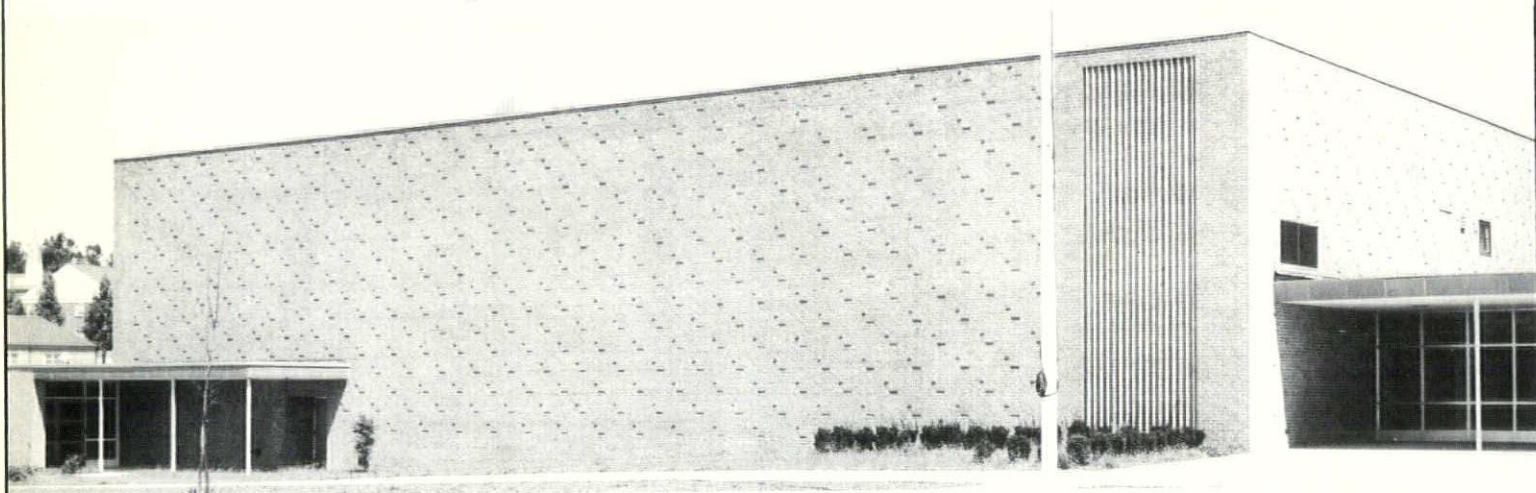
SEE SWEET'S CATALOG, 4g/Bu for details on sizes, shapes and colors, and names of licensed manufacturers from coast to coast and in Canada. For complete Test Reports, names of recently appointed licensees or other information, write direct.

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**Patterned Wall
Homewood
Mosaic Blend
Face Brick**

by: BALTIMORE BRICK CO.
3200 East Madison Street
Baltimore 5, Maryland
Orleans 5-0260



TITLE:
Edmondson High School

LOCATION:
Baltimore City

GENERAL CONTRACTOR:
Philip Vizzini & Son, Inc.

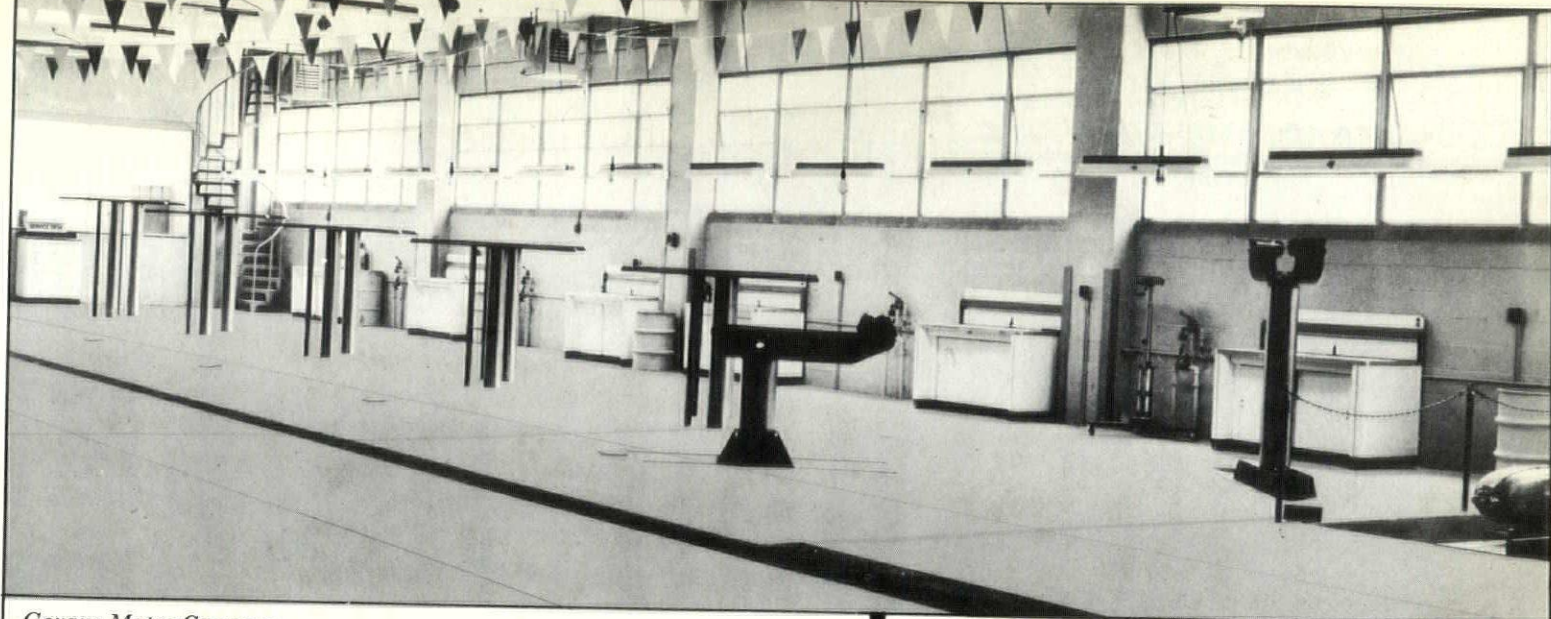
MASONRY CONTRACTOR:
Bart Arconti & Sons, Inc.

ARCHITECT:
Fisher, Nes, Campbell & Associates



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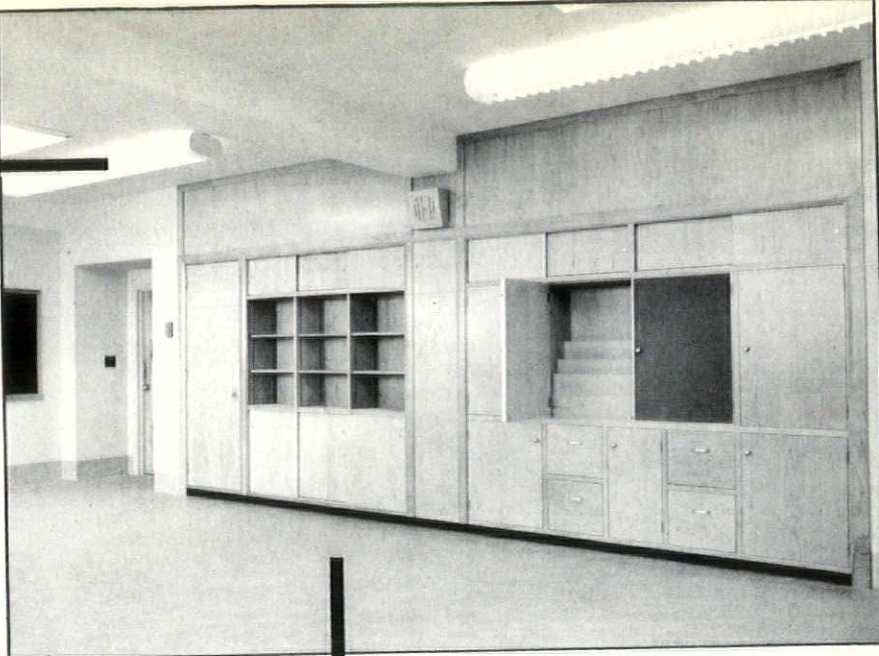


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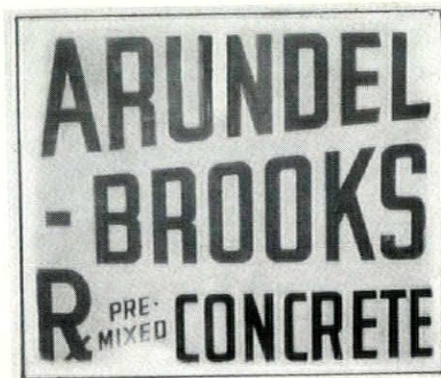
BUILDER:

John McShain

ARCHITECT:

Adams & Rigg

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EVENTS OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO ARCHITECTS

- Sept. 21-Nov. 30** . . . *BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ART*
"The American Indian: The Arts He Lived By"
- Sept. 28-Nov. 2** . . . *PEALE MUSEUM*
"Baltimore Architecture, Past, Present & Future"
Commemorating 100th Anniversary of the Real Estate Board of Baltimore
- Oct. 5-Oct. 12** . . . *HISTORIC ANNAPOLIS*
Heritage Week
- Oct. 7** *BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ART*
Harry A. Bernstein Memorial Collection of Contemporary American Paintings—together with Private Collection of Dr. & Mrs. Israel Rosen, including works by Rothko, Tobey, Stamos & Okada
- Oct. 8** *MONTHLY MEETING BALTIMORE CHAPTER AIA.*
Civic Center, Wm. Boucher III, Speaker.
- Oct. 12** *THE OCTAGON, 1735 N.Y. Ave., Washington, D.C.*
Exhibition of 1958 National Honor Awards closes
- Oct. 12** *WELLESLEY TOUR*
Annual Modern House Tour sponsored by the Baltimore Alumni of Wellesley College
- Oct. 13** *PRODUCERS' COUNCIL*
Informational Meeting Sponsored by Aluminum Co. of America
"Color in Architecture"
- Oct. 14-Nov. 16** . . . *THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART, WASHINGTON, D.C.*
Recent work by the first-prize winner of The 24th Corcoran Biennial Exhibition of American Painting, John Hultberg
- Oct. 14-Nov. 16** . . . *THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART*
Recent work by the first-prize winner of The 25th Corcoran Biennial Exhibition of American Painting, Loren MacIver
- Oct. 20-Nov. 16** . . . *THE OCTAGON, Washington, D.C.*
Hospital Exhibition
- Oct. 22** *BALTIMORE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA*
Opening Concert. 8:30 P.M.—Lyric
Massimo Freccia Conducting
Eileen Farrell—Soprano
- Oct. 24** *BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ART*
Leslie Cheek, Director of Virginia Museum of Arts. "Architecture at the Brussels Fair." 11:30 A.M.
This is the second of a series of eight Friday morning lectures sponsored by the Women's Committee of the Museum.
Luncheon will be served.
- Oct. 25-Nov. 23** . . . *WALTERS ART GALLERY*
"Nine Centuries of Church Treasures"
- Oct. 29** *BALTIMORE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA*
Massimo Freccia Conducting
- Oct. 30-Nov. 2** . . . *NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION*
Annual Meeting, New Orleans, La.
- Nov. 5** *BALTIMORE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA*
Massimo Freccia Conducting
Rudolph Firkusny, pianist
- Nov. 10** *PRODUCERS' COUNCIL*
Informational Meeting Sponsored by Minneapolis-Honeywell
- Nov. 10** *THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHY*
Sponsored by the AIA—Closing date for submissions
- Nov. 12** *MONTHLY MEETING BALTIMORE CHAPTER AIA*
- Nov. 19** *BALTIMORE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA*
Massimo Freccia Conducting
Isaac Stern, violinist
- Nov. 21** *BUILDING CONGRESS & EXCHANGE OF BALTIMORE*
Annual Meeting and Craftsmanship Awards
Dr. Wesley Haines: "Your Best Relations are Human."
- Nov. 21-Dec. 14** . . . *THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART*
The 13th Annual Area Exhibition—Some 300 works of art selected from among the entries submitted by artists and craftsmen living within 50 miles of Washington.
- Nov. 24-Nov. 26** . . . *THE OCTAGON, Washington, D.C.*
Architectural Students Convention & Exhibition
- Nov. 26** *BALTIMORE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA*
Massimo Freccia Conducting
- Dec. 5** *BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ART*
Professor Lane S. Faison Jr.—Williams College, 11:30 A.M.
"The New York School et al"

THE HOUSE: ITS PLANNING, CONSTRUCTION, AND FINANCING

McCoy College
The Johns Hopkins University

TEN MEETINGS BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 1958

Wednesdays 8:30-10:00 P.M.

FEE: \$18.00 (Husband and Wife: \$27.00)

MODERATOR: Thomas G. Jewell, AIA

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

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ADVISORY BOARD, ARCHITECTS' REPORT

H. PARKER MATTHAI, Yale educated associate of Fisher, Nes, Campbell & Associates, former Chairman of Public Relations Committee, will guide our policy as Chairman of the Advisory Board.

ARCHIBALD C. ROGERS, senior partner of Rogers, Taliaferro & Lamb, Chapter Vice-President, former Executive Secretary of the Greater Baltimore Committee, finds time to serve on our advisory committee. Princeton and the U.S. Navy prepared him for all this activity.

DAVID Q. SCOTT, also of Rogers, Taliaferro & Lamb came from California, via the Pennsylvania School of Fine Arts and a tour of duty as jet pilot instructor with the Air Force. His highly developed talents in composition and illustration are put to good use in assembling this magazine.

EDITORIAL BOARD, ARCHITECTS' REPORT

IAN C. MACCALLUM, chief draftsman for Hopkins and Pfeiffer, graduate of University of Pennsylvania, has practiced in New York, Belgium and Virginia. One of founding editors of original ARCHITECTS' REPORT, he continues to lend us his talent with words and ideas.

HUGH MCD. MARTIN, studied at Georgia Tech and came back to Baltimore via New York. He now practices as an associate in the office of Taylor and Fisher, and starts his work with us as our first feature writer.

THOMAS GAUDREAU, though a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, has literally been trained by his father and brother (our President) to help in their highly successful family firm, Gaudreau and Gaudreau. He will serve us as circulation manager.

JACKSON P. KETCHAM, partner in the firm of Tyler, Ketcham and Myers, past chapter Treasurer and graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, is also a crack photographer and will use this latter ability on our selection committee.

THOMAS R. SILCOX, Chairman of the Chapter Public Relations Committee and associate in the office of James R. Edmunds, Jr., is in charge of soliciting advertising. He holds Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Architecture from Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

MRS. HELEN ROSS STALEY takes time off from her two children and her active residential and ecclesiastical practice in Glen Burnie to collect our chapter news. After a fine record at the University of Pennsylvania and work in New York and Baltimore offices and the U. S. Navy, she set up her own practice in 1955.

LUCIUS R. WHITE, JR., FAIA, has compiled a distinguished career that started at the University of Pennsylvania, built up one of Baltimore's largest practices and includes service on the Baltimore Planning Commission. We welcome his advice, enthusiasm and help.

No credit line in the Baltimore Chapter would be complete without recognizing MRS. AGNES M. PRESTON, Executive Secretary, whose keen interest in our affairs and devotion to duty make so many of our tasks easier.

ARCHITECTS' REPORT

an official publication sponsored by the Baltimore Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

BUSINESS OFFICE: 1025 St. Paul Street Baltimore 2, Maryland MUlberry 5-0933

EDITORIAL OFFICE: 2517 St. Paul Street Baltimore 18, Maryland TUxedo 9-2727

The January issue will feature ecclesiastical architecture in the Baltimore-Washington area of the last decade.

Due to the resurgence of religion, new churches and synagogues are being built at an unprecedented rate and it is our hope to have many inspirational examples to show our readers.

Exhibits of other projects are always welcome, particularly those that are not likely to fit into major categories such as hospitals, housing, commercial, etc.

To give the selection committee adequate opportunity to review them preliminary submissions should be in the editor's hands not later than November 1, 1958.

POLICY STATEMENT

Architects' Report Advisory Board

JACKSON P. KETCHAM

ARCHIBALD C. ROGERS

DAVID Q. SCOTT

H. PARKER MATTHAI, *Chairman*

- a. An Advisory Board, consisting of four members of the Baltimore Chapter, A I A , appointed by the Executive Committee, in addition to other duties, shall sit as outlined below to screen all photographic exhibit and advertising material intended for publication in the ARCHITECTS' REPORT.
- b. The Advisory Board, when sitting as a screening jury, will have as its special Chairman an out-of-state Architect. The present special Chairman is Professor Henry A. Jandl of Princeton University, who will serve in this capacity for one year. Since it is the intent that the ARCHITECTS' REPORT be of the highest possible standard and that anything published therein be of credit to the profession, the instructions to the screening jury are to identify material acceptable for publication on the basis of quality, both architectural and photographic, keeping in mind the Editor's intent to display varying categories of work from different parts of the broad area of Maryland and the District of Columbia. It is further intended that acceptance by the screening jury will not in any way imply premiation of material approved.
- c. The screening jury will further be empowered to make recommendations modifying exhibit material if, in its opinion, such modifications improve the standard.
- d. Material which is accepted by the screening jury shall be considered suitable for publication whether included in the next succeeding issue of the ARCHITECTS' REPORT or not. Material not accepted will be returned so noted to owner.

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