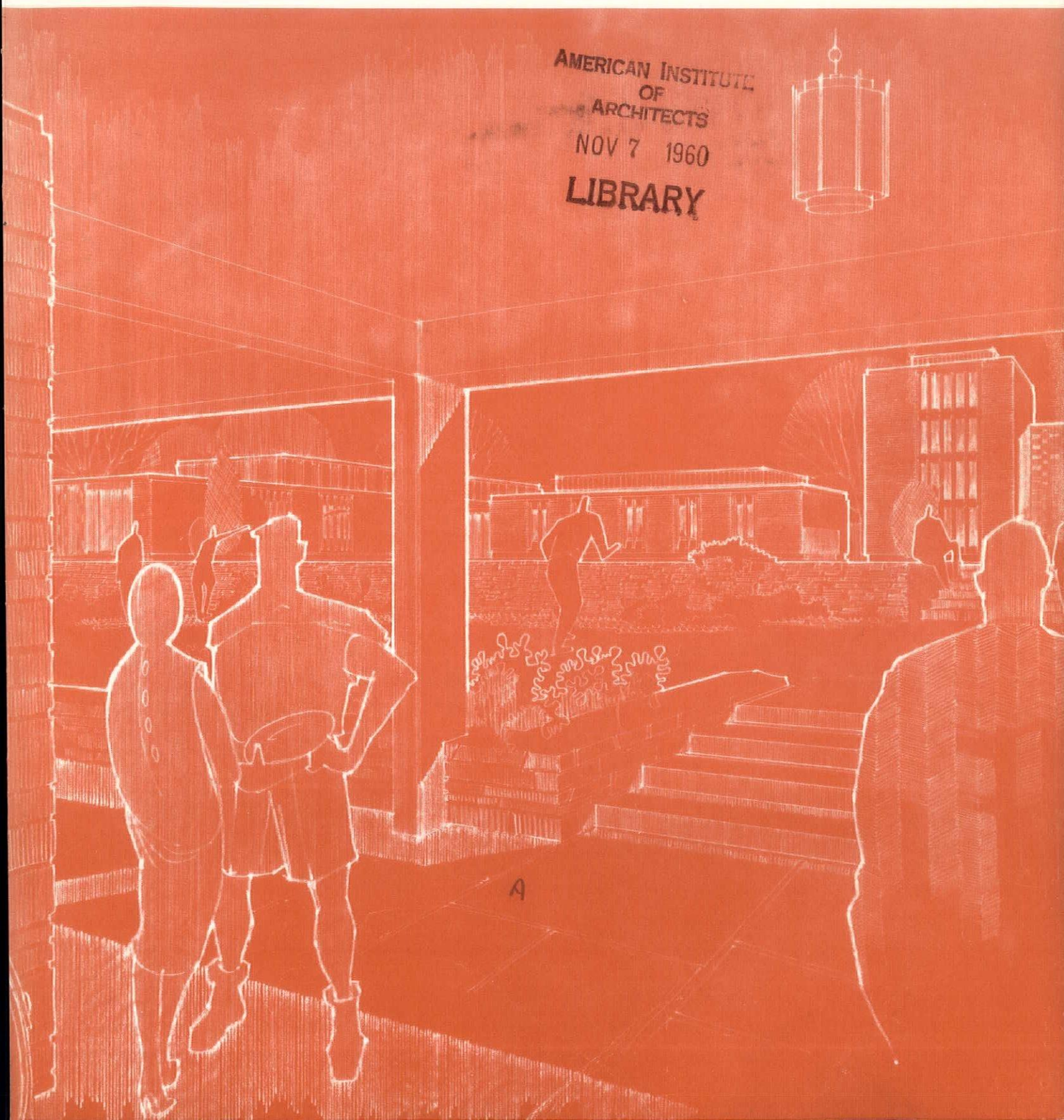


FALL
1960

ARCHITECTS' REPORT

CHESAPEAKE BAY REGION

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people in architecture



Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, President of The Johns Hopkins University, is well known as an educator, agricultural specialist, government expert, and has been a familiar figure in international affairs. Early in his career, he entered public service as vice consul in Edinburgh, Scotland, and held a number of subsequent government posts before entering the field of education. He has served in both public and private higher learning. As president of Kansas State University, Pennsylvania State University, and now The Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Eisenhower has been closely associated with architecture through the major building programs of those three institutions.



Dr. Wilson H. Elkins, President of the University of Maryland since 1954, has guided the university's on-campus building program and now oversees the new Baltimore campus project. A Rhodes Scholar, Dr. Elkins received his education at the University of Texas and Oxford University. He began his career in education as an instructor of history in 1936, then held two college presidencies before coming to Maryland. Here his administration has been characterized by a strengthening of academic standards, and by extensive construction of facilities. The University of Maryland currently has one of the largest building programs in the state.



Thomas K. Fitz Patrick, F.A.I.A., has served as Dean of the School of Architecture, University of Virginia, since 1953. He received his architectural education at M.I.T. and there began his teaching career in 1936. He held positions in architectural education at Clemson, Rice and Iowa State before coming to the University of Virginia and heading the school which furnishes a great number of architectural graduates to the Chesapeake Bay region. Currently, Dean Fitz Patrick is on a leave of absence to make a survey of rehabilitation facilities in Western Europe for the U. S. Government on a grant from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.



Dr. Otto F. Kraushaar, President of Goucher College, has supervised the transition of the college from downtown Baltimore to suburban Towson and has directed a decade of development. In the ten years since his inauguration, 13 buildings have been erected on Goucher's 375-acre campus and 3 more are presently being planned. Dr. Kraushaar received his Ph.D from Harvard and was professor of philosophy at Smith before coming to Goucher. He is nationally known as a lecturer on education and public affairs. Under his leadership, Goucher recently completed a \$5-million campaign to complete its building program and to increase its endowment.

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- 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.
- The Advisory Board, when sitting as a screening jury, will have as its special Chairman an out-of-state Architect. 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.
- The screening jury will further be empowered to make recommendations modifying exhibit material if, in its opinion, such modification improve the standard.
- 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 accepted will be returned so noted to owner.

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Cover rendering courtesy Sherwood, Mills & Smith, Architects, Stamford, Connecticut.

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OUR THIRD YEAR

With this issue, *Architects' Report* begins its 3rd year as a regional magazine. And with this issue, we welcome the architects of Virginia to our roster of readers. From a newsletter inaugurated in 1952 by the Baltimore Chapter, A.I.A., *Architects' Report* has grown to full stature as one of the country's recognized regional architectural magazines. Our circulation now tops 3,000 and we circulate not only to Maryland readers, but to architects and others with a deep interest in the profession in Delaware, the District of Columbia and now Virginia.

In the inauguration issue of *Architects' Report* as a full-fledged magazine in 1958, we expressed the determination to create a publication "interesting to the banker, public official, land developer and housewife's husband, as well as to the architect." This continues to be our standard. In this 9th issue of *Architects' Report* Magazine, we bring to our wide range of readership a sampling of the college architecture of the Chesapeake Bay region. The high interest in our college theme has provided us with architectural exhibits ranging from the tradition of Johns Hopkins' Homewood Campus to the contrasting crisp functionalism of Mellon Hall at historic St. Johns College in Annapolis.

Unlike other corporations, our colleges and universities must build for the ages. They are building an architectural legacy for future generations on thousands of campuses scattered in the hills and plains from Maine to California and from Florida to Oregon—a legacy of far greater importance than the highly publicized commercial buildings of Park Avenue, Wilshire Boulevard or Lake Shore Drive.

This legacy is both fitting and inevitable: fitting because one of the hallmarks of Twentieth Century America is mass education; inevitable in its form because our colleges and universities cannot amortize their buildings as rapidly as can commercial enterprises, nor can many of them begin over again as Goucher College has done. They must use and adapt their physical assets over and over again. Its physical tie with its past is, in fact, part of the character of a college.

Thomas Jefferson recognized that “the university builds buildings which, by virtue of their design, use of materials, suitability to use and esthetic quality . . . are significant in the field of American architecture.” On this premise, he designed the famous Rotunda and its lawn at the University of Virginia. In its time, his design not only furnished easy communication between students, faculty and classroom but also created an atmosphere of gracious living as well.

But in this century, we must regard the highly extended environment of today. A modern educational center must include structures for modern uses such as student activities, stadia, science laboratories. The architecture in which the student lives—and particularly in which he is educated—has become important in ways not merely historical. The trustees of most colleges and universities know this, but tied to rigid conservatism and to the taste of their grandfathers, they have insisted on following the established “styles” in order to insure the continuance—in their own minds—of a dignified and orderly campus.

Expensive imitations of past glory seldom achieve the success of the original, and they show little sign of the great teaching, experimentation and progress for which our universities stand in other fields. When we look at some of the so-called Gothic and Georgian campuses, we see agglomerations of all the historic styles, including the Victorian, in which any visible unity is present by reason of an earlier master plan or by magnificent landscaping rather than by reason of effective building design.

Administrators of all colleges, but particularly of the established ones, must realize that the success of their architecture depends upon their own alertness to the terms of the present day. Of course, they must know that alertness is not enough. They must also be discriminating.

Only that client, and he alone, who is informed by the best in present-day design can avoid the twin pitfalls of most institutional architecture: rampant sensationalism when the contemporary is poorly done; stultification when the traditional is poorly imitated.

Architect:
Meyer and Ayers
Baltimore, Maryland



SHRIVER HALL, The Johns Hopkins University, Homewood Campus. This auditorium building was awarded to the architects as a result of a competition between three local and three out of town firms. The design is a simplified yet dignified adaptation of the Georgian architecture prevalent on the campus. Stipulations in donor Alfred Jenkins Shriver's will detailed the interior art work. *Mechanical and Electrical Engineer:* Charles E. Daniel, Baltimore. *Structural Engineer:* Rummel, Klepper and Kahl, Baltimore. *Builder:* John McShain, Baltimore. *Muralists:* Leon Kroll, James O. Mahoney and Dean Keller.



Planning A College Campus

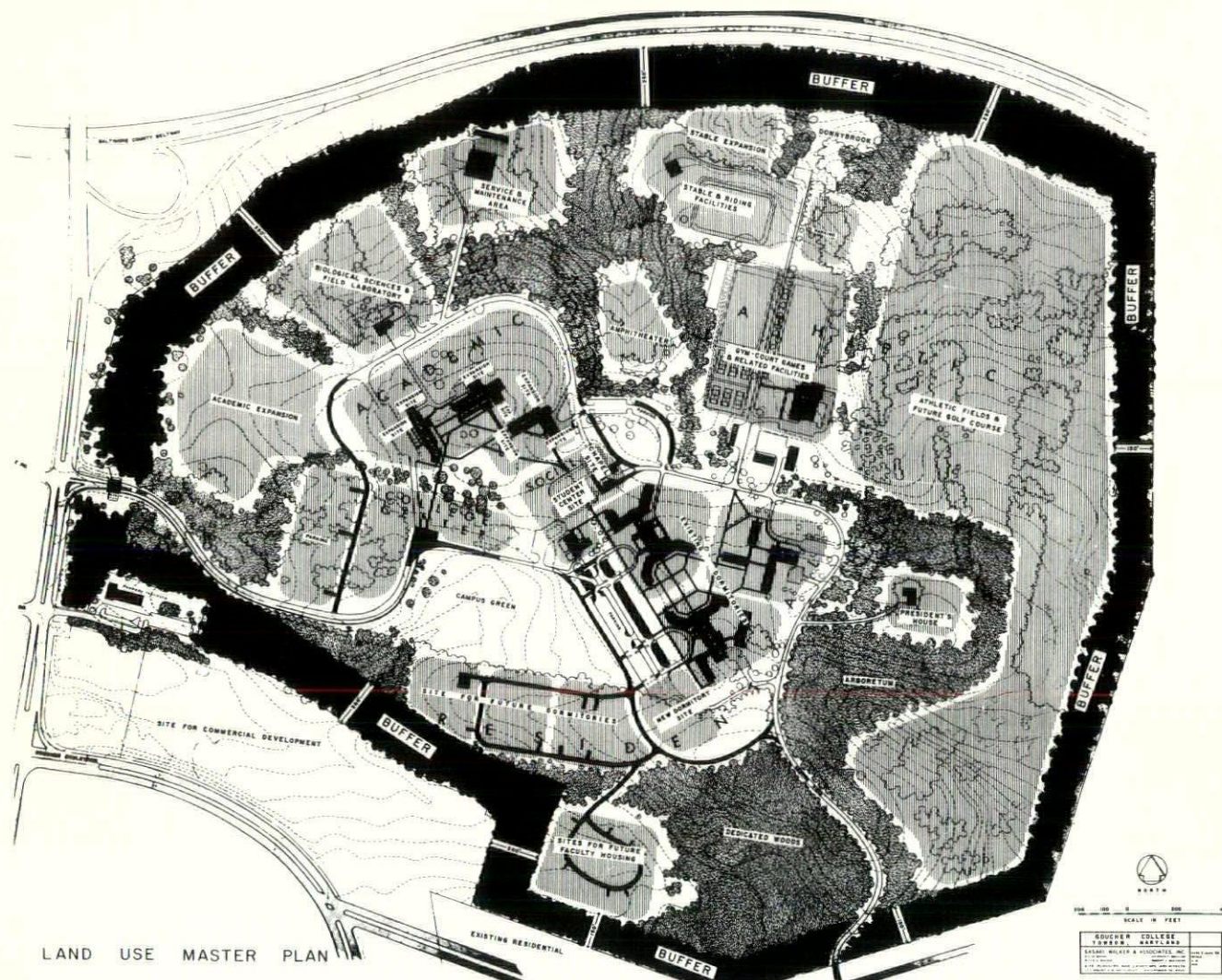
OTTO F. KRAUSHAAR

President

Goucher College, Towson, Md.



President's House



The architectural and landscape planning of an entire college campus presents an absorbing challenge to architects and college officials alike. A residential college is a true community—a society of young and old scholars—and its physical home should be designed to bolster and enhance the educational aims and objectives of the institution.

Two decades ago the opportunity to plan a complete college campus was rare indeed. When, for example, the trustees of Goucher College announced in 1938 an international competition for the design of a new campus, the college was one of a very few which were undertaking a total move to a new site. Now that college training has become the nation's first line of defense as well as a virtual prerequisite for almost every kind of well-renumerated work, new colleges are springing up in every state in response to the clamor for more as well as better college education. Moreover, most existing colleges are planning for expansion which in some cases will double or even treble the size of institutions.

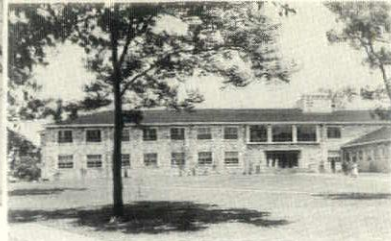
It all adds up to the fact that we are on the threshold of a renaissance in college master planning and college architecture.

Master planning for colleges is not new. Some of our oldest colleges and universities, founded in the 18th Century, approached the task by way of a master plan. Thomas Jefferson's conception of the University of Virginia comes to mind as the most notable. The problems then were markedly different from today's. For one thing, because plenty of undeveloped land was available, architectural plans were governed more directly by functional and aesthetic considerations than by the restrictions of limited acreage and severely limited budgets.

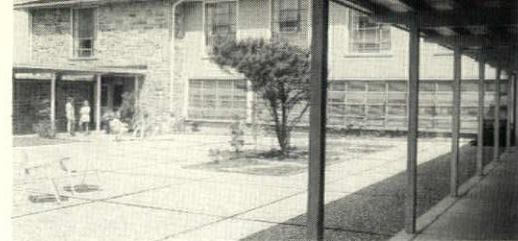
The pioneer colleges were without exception very small institutions serving only a tiny fraction of the total population. The temptation was strong to satisfy building needs by a single large multi-purpose building: the "Old Main" of many colleges. The college curriculum of that day was far



Hoffberger Science Building



Julia Rogers Library



Froelicher Hall Courtyard

simpler, and the standard of living demanded by the students was Spartan in comparison with today's. All this points up the fact that there was not nearly the stimulus to long-range planning of the kind that is so vital to the future of colleges in our time.

The first requisite for successful architectural planning of a college campus is an articulate philosophy of college architecture. Colleges, being designed to perform an essential public service, are for the centuries, not for the decades. The architecture ought therefore to reflect stability, order and form as well as an appreciation of style and aesthetic values. Buildings function as visible symbols of the noble purpose of a college. Well-designed college buildings have a significant place in the total teaching function of the institution. Learning takes place not only from books and the lips of living teachers, but by concourse in buildings and association with furnishings that are honest, congenial and have good manners, and by living familiarly with a landscape that subtly blends nature and art. To this end, the alert college avoids clichés and pedestrian architecture and strives for freshness and distinction in design.

The challenge of college architecture stems in part from the great variety of functions that collegiate buildings are expected to serve. There is a renewed stress today on excellence and quality in education. The emphasis is once again on the cultivation of the mind as the chief end of higher education. Translated into architectural needs, this means lecture halls, seminar rooms, libraries, faculty offices, laboratories and studios. But however single-mindedly the college may aim to cultivate the intellect of the student, the modern residential college is not permitted to forget that it must also nurture the growth of character and citizenship, and be prepared to help the student to remove those emotional and physical obstacles that thwart intellectual progress. And these functions translated into architectural needs lead to the design of student unions, dormitories, auditoria, infirmaries, gymnasias and playing fields, and social and recreational facilities of many kinds, plus the maintenance functions required to keep the physical properties of the college in good order. Each function calls for distinct building requirements and architectural programming while it should reflect through its architecture the unified aim of the institution.

Such a "philosophy of architecture" may be illustrated by the successive phases of the developing Goucher College

master plan. Based on a definition of the purposes and functions of the college, that plan has been revised recently to take into account developments which were quite beyond any accurate projection at the time Moore and Hutchins of New York City designed the prize-winning master plan in the competition of 1938. They noted that the plan must be flexible enough to accommodate "changing conditions and changing theories of education which may require corresponding changes in the physical equipment of the college, no matter how carefully established its program."

We are reminded by every commencement orator and convocation speaker that "we are living in a time of rapidly accelerating change." It is not surprising that both "changing theories of education" and "changing conditions" have necessitated successive revisions of the master plan. The most recent of these has been undertaken by the firm of Sasaki, Walker and Associates of Watertown, Massachusetts.

A comparison of the original plan with the most recent revision reveals that while the original plan has been followed in the main, internal as well as external changes have brought about significant revisions. The grouping of buildings into academic, residential and recreational has been adhered to, and the original traffic and circulation system remains, with numerous adjustments. The original plan was sufficiently flexible to permit these changes without destroying either the essential unity or continuity or architectural development.

There is not space here to dwell on the changes which have been wrought by the "changing theories of education." These have resulted chiefly in expanding certain buildings and contracting others, or in changing the relationship of projected buildings.

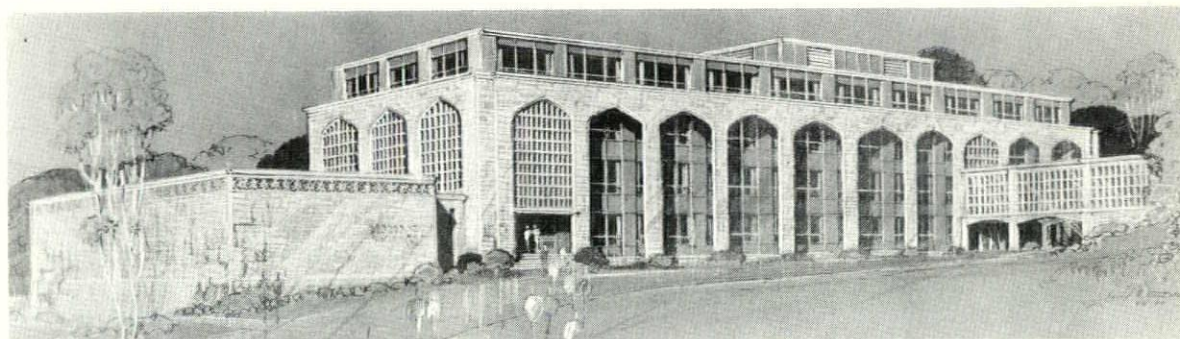
The other, and more pronounced changes, are those precipitated by the population sprawl of metropolitan Baltimore. When the plan of 1938 was drafted, Goucher's 421 acres were surrounded wholly by undeveloped land. With the rapid growth in the density of the population about the campus came the ancillary uses of commercial centers and roadways. It became imperative for the college to plan the fullest possible utilization of its entire tract, devoting a part to income-producing ventures, and reserving the larger part for educational functions and growth.

A unique feature of Goucher's procedures in planning the new campus has been the part played by the Faculty Planning Committee in preparing the program for each building.

(Cont'd. on page 21)

The Development Program At Loyola

WILLIAM F. LEFEVRE
Director, Alumni-Public Relations
Loyola College of Baltimore



Proposed Engineering-Physics Building



Andrew White Center

Loyola's Jesuit administrators embarked on a long-range development program in 1956.

With close to \$1 million contributed by alumni, business, industry and friends, Loyola College's expansion during recent years is reflected by the \$800,000 Andrew White Dining Hall-Student Center; the acquisition of the 2-acre Millbrook Road property with its building which houses the Alumni and the Development Offices, meeting rooms and faculty offices; and the proposed Engineering-Physics Building.

The Andrew White Center, dedicated this year, is the seventh major building on the 18-acre north Baltimore campus. Named in honor of Rev. Andrew White, S.J., who arrived in Maryland with Lord Baltimore's founding party in 1634, the new Center is of structural steel, concrete and glazed tile. It is fire proof and air-conditioned.

The exterior of the building is faced with ashlar granite to match the adjacent gymnasium stone. This stone had been supplied by the Beaver Dam Marble Company which mar-

keted marble from Cockeysville in Baltimore County. Since this quarry was no longer in operation, a source of supply threatened to be a major problem. However, a supply of Beaver Dam stone was located in a warehouse and more of the stone became available from demolished buildings in the Baltimore area. An exact match was effected when the existing gymnasium stone was sandblasted.

The interior of the Andrew White Center contains a 63-ft. by 81-ft. dining area in harmonizing beige, tan and green with a terrazzo floor. Food is served cafeteria style, and the food section is separated from the dining area by a full brick and mirror glass wall.

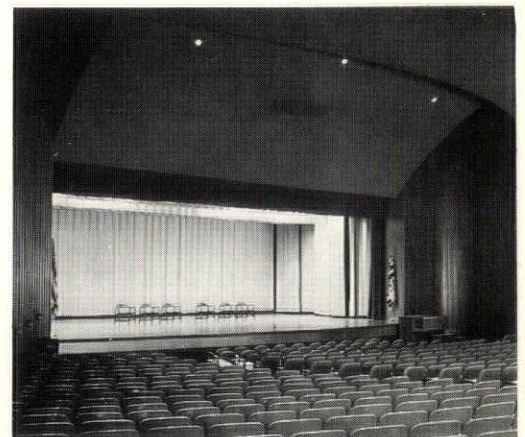
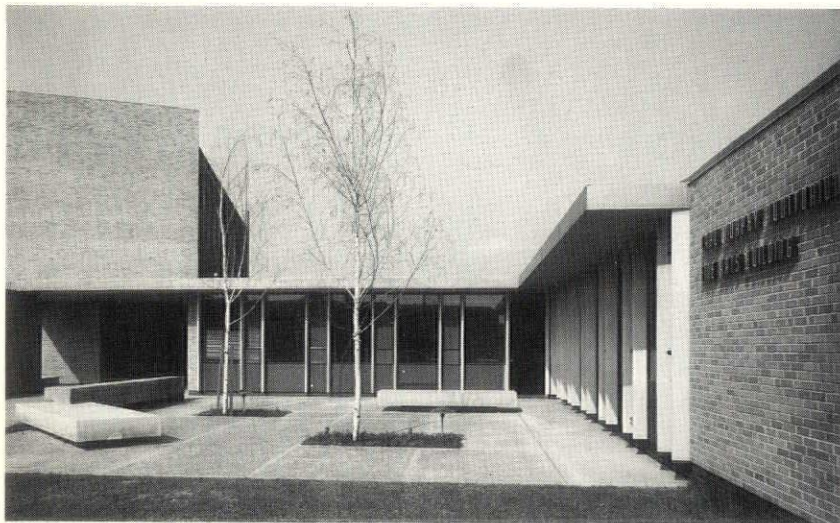
Off the dining area is a faculty lounge which can be divided by a movable wall panel of treated pine matching the veneered walls. On the mezzanine are located the Center's administrative office, student government offices and a music room. Designed by acoustics experts, the music room has sloped planes to preserve music fidelity.

Loyola has served well the realm of science and plans to increase her service in this field. On the boards is a 54,000 sq. ft. Engineering-Physics Building to facilitate the expansion of an engineering-physics curriculum.

The Engineering-Physics Building will be the eighth major building on the Evergreen campus, and the college is also contemplating an addition to the existing library building and the acquisition of more land for expansion.

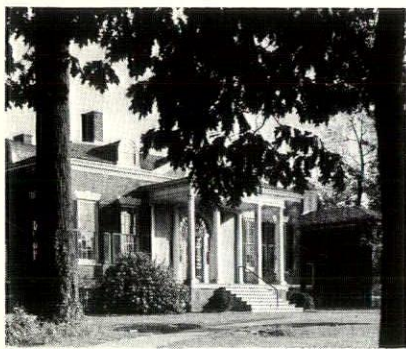
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Architect:
Gaudreau and Gaudreau
Baltimore, Maryland

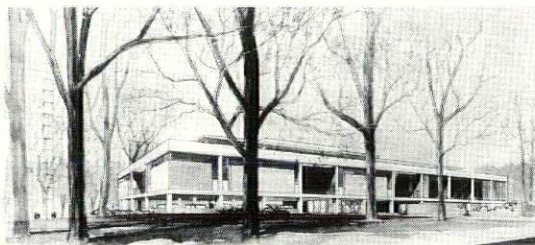


CARL MURPHY AUDITORIUM-FINE ARTS BUILDING, Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland. A 1,500-seat auditorium and facilities for a comprehensive program in music, art and drama. The 47,000 sq. ft. building is designed and located to stimulate study and development of the fine arts. *Structural Engineer:* J. L. Faisant & Associates, Inc., Baltimore. *Mechanical Engineer:* Egli & Gompf, Inc., Baltimore. *Builder:* Piracci Construction Co., Baltimore.

Johns Hopkins Architecture: Traditional and Otherwise



Homewood House



Carnegie Embryology Laboratory

One of the nation's most-noted examples of early American architecture sets the style of The Johns Hopkins University campus in North Baltimore. And this structure has markedly influenced the architecture of the surrounding residential neighborhood as well.

Built for his son by Charles Carroll, one of Maryland's four signers of the Declaration of Independence, Homewood House stands at the main entrance to the campus. It has escaped the extinction that threatens old houses in the path of metropolitan expansion, and today serves a dual-purpose as the focal point of the Homewood Campus and as university offices.

With few exceptions, the other buildings on the Homewood Campus follow the Georgian style of the Carroll residence and are located on the grounds according to a master plan for orderly expansion. The trustees retain an advisory board of architects to guide the design of each new building.

Constructed within the past decade were three Homewood buildings adhering to the Georgian style. Ames Hall, housing the Departments of Electrical and Sanitary Engineering and the Department of Psychology, and Shriver Hall, the university's auditorium, were completed in 1954. The President's House was built in 1959. Also in this period, Jenkins Hall was constructed as a 2-story wing to Mergenthaler Hall, and 4 additional floors were added in 1959. The

wing is used by the Thomas C. Jenkins Department of Biophysics.

A startling departure from the Georgian concept has been permitted at the northwest corner of the 100-acre Homewood Campus. Here the Carnegie Embryology Laboratory is under construction with a 1961 completion date. This is a contemporary style structure being built by the university for the use of the Carnegie Institution of Washington's Department of Embryology which for years has been located at the university's School of Medicine. This relinquishment of traditional architecture may be a forerunner of further departures, though university officers insist that no such departure is now contemplated. Tradition can be an influential factor in design if it permits efficient utilization of the design's purpose. But tradition for tradition's sake alone cannot be a criterion when contemporary approaches will better serve.

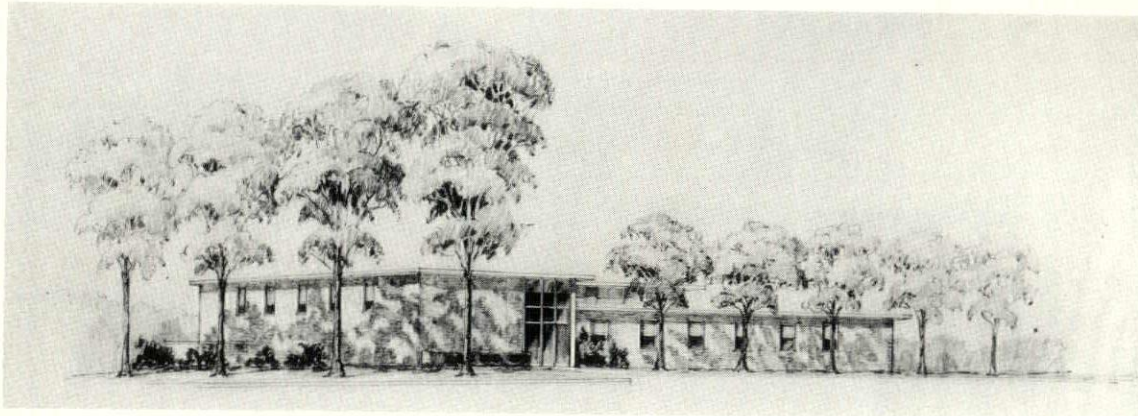
The Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions are physically separate from the Homewood Campus and are located in an eastern section of Baltimore City. The Schools of Medicine and of Hygiene and Public Health and the Welch Medical Library are units of The Johns Hopkins University. The Hospital was founded as a separate corporation and has remained so.

Recently completed in the Medical Institution group east

(Cont'd. on page 27)

Architect:
Wrenn, Lewis and Jencks
Baltimore, Maryland

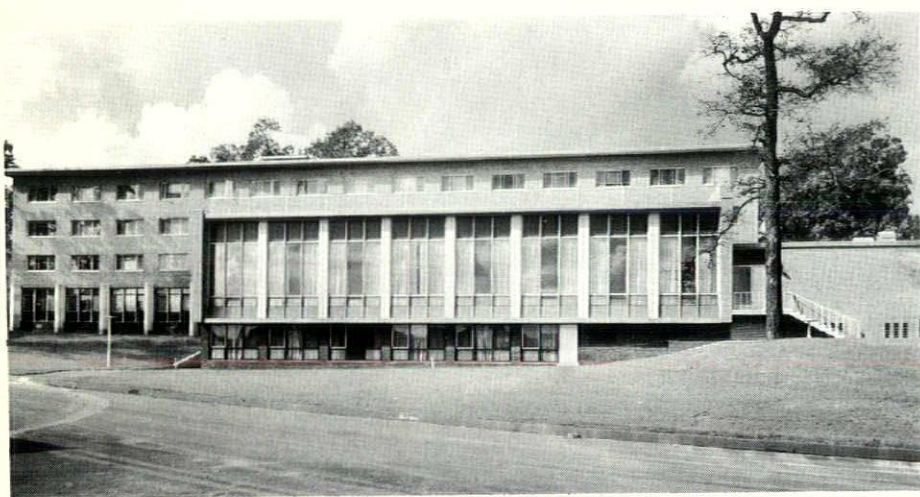
COMPUTER BUILDING, Howard County Campus of The Johns Hopkins University. Now under construction, this structure is designed to house the entire computer function of the Applied Physics Laboratory. The computer unit is surrounded by a conference room and administrative offices raised $\frac{1}{2}$ -story for observation vantage. *Mechanical Engineer:* Egli & Gompf, Inc., Baltimore. *Structural Engineer:* Office of Van Renssalaer P. Saxe, Baltimore. *Builder:* John McShain, Inc., Baltimore.



DORMITORY, The Johns Hopkins University. Designed to harmonize with the campus at Homewood and with the adjacent Alumni Dormitory, this building has facilities appropriate to a modern program. It includes an infirmary, snack bar, dormitory for visiting teams, and individual study rooms located on a separate floor. *Mechanical Engineer:* Egli & Gompf, Inc., Baltimore. *Structural Engineer:* Office of Van Renssalaer P. Saxe, Baltimore. *Builder:* John McShain, Inc., Baltimore.

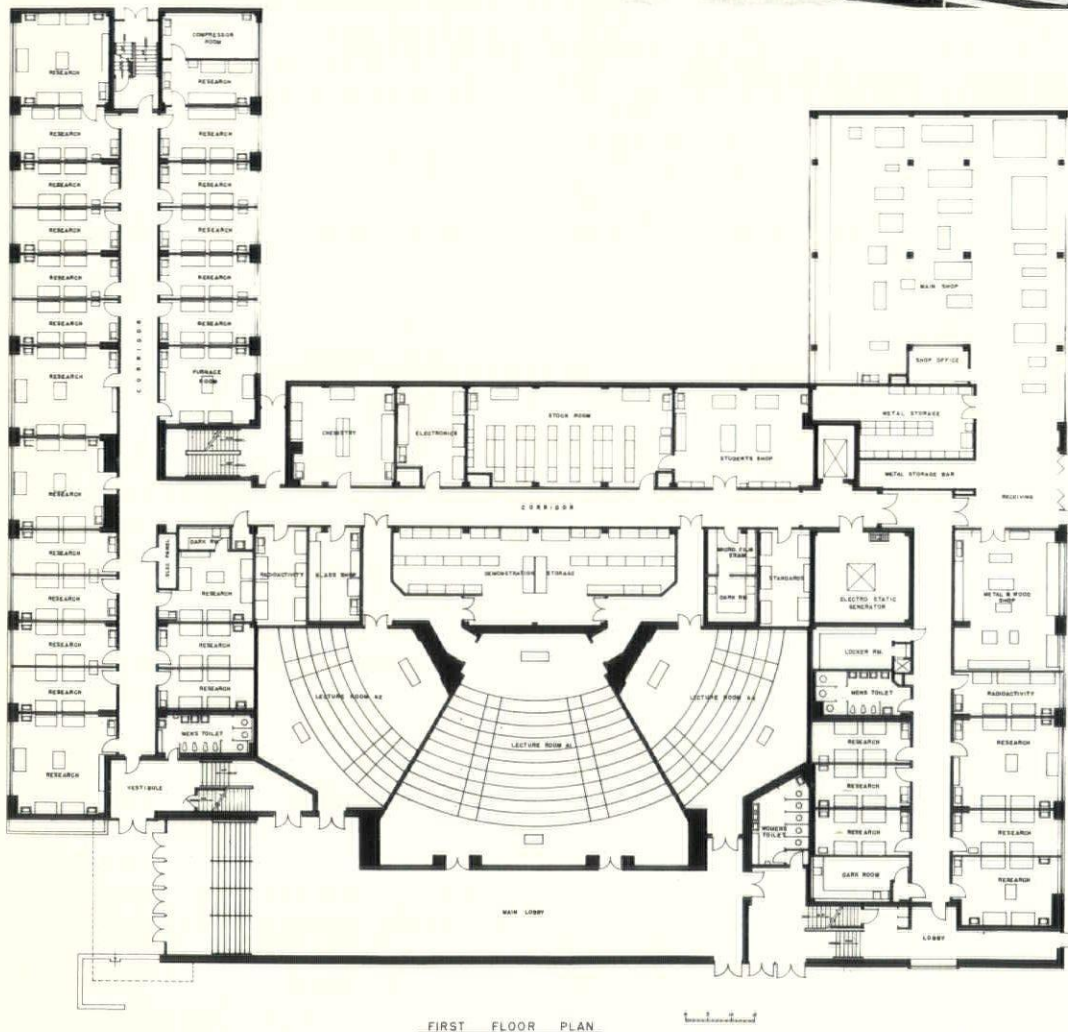


Architect:
Gaudreau and Gaudreau
Baltimore, Maryland



STUDENT RESI-
DENCE, College of
Notre Dame, Baltimore.
This residence for 150
girls in double bedrooms
has a dining room for
400, lounges and pro-
vision for future air-con-
ditioning. *Structural Engi-
neer:* J. L. Faisant & Asso-
ciates, Inc., Baltimore.
Mechanical Engineer:
Egli & Gompf, Inc., Bal-
timore. *Builder:* Mullan
Contracting Co.





PHYSICAL SCIENCES BUILDING, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. This 125,000 square-foot building with its three lecture halls was designed for the study of mathematics, astronomy and physics. *Mechanical and Electrical Engineer*: Henry Adams, Inc., Baltimore. *Structural Engineer*: Chester I. Duncan, Philadelphia. *Builder*: Baton Construction Co., Philadelphia.

Architecture and Academic Unity

ARLAND F. CHRIST-JANER

Vice President and Treasurer

St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland

There is an inherent unity in the St. John's College educational program. The College offers an all-required four-year liberal arts program. There are no departments, for the academic orientation is designed to show the interrelationship of the various fields of study. This in turn helps the student to understand the unity of knowledge.

It is this academic unity which has helped us to conceive our building program as part of a "total" concept wherein the physical character of the campus would testify to the cohesiveness of the educational idea. The existing buildings on our campus, some of which date back to the early 18th Century, are sympathetic to this totality of educational program.

St. John's recently faced the problem of providing a building for science laboratories, music and art and also an auditorium. We had come to the conclusion that the facilities of our then science-laboratory building were inadequate from every point of view. And we had at the college no auditorium. We spent considerable time discussing the St. John's academic program and how best this program might be implemented by the construction of new facilities for science, music and art. Also we examined fully the function of a college auditorium. In accepting a responsibility to the Annapolis community, we consciously specified that the auditorium should be large enough to offer to the community ample auditorium space for various local events. At the same time, it was necessary to meet the specialized needs of our own program.

We re-examined our educational idea and asked the architect to "make this idea manifest." While we did not state a preference in design, we did, however, feel that architecture plays a vital role as it relates to the entire program of the college. The buildings were to serve specialized and known functions. Since these functions were not independent but were a part of the whole educational program of the college, it was necessary to make certain that the new buildings captured the basic spirit of the total St. John's program. Fragmentization, either educationally or architecturally, would have been inimical to the overall educational idea to which the college is committed. Consequently, the relationship of these buildings to the rest of the campus necessarily played a vital role in determining the design and content.

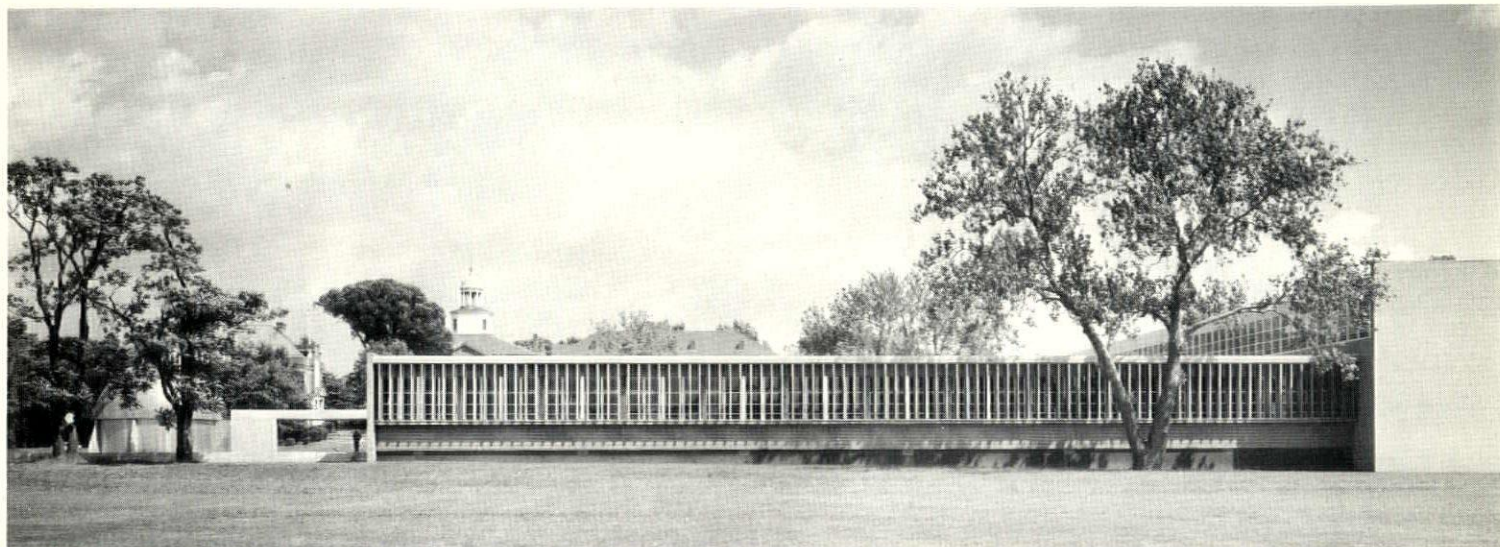
We now have lived in the buildings for two years and know that they fulfill their functions on our campus. They also provide a flexibility which will enable the college to refine further its educational concepts. These buildings are contemporary in design while the remaining buildings on our campus are Georgian in design. These two concepts in architectural design relate well and present no conflict, and this again is due to the ability of the architects to understand this relationship. The excellent coordination between the architects and the contractor played an important role in assuring the college of the ultimate success of these buildings: Mellon Hall, Francis Scott Key Memorial Hall and the McKeldin Planetarium.

END



Architect:
Robert E. Alexander and Richard Neutra
Los Angeles, California

Associated Architects:
Cochran, Stephenson & Wing
Baltimore, Maryland



MELLON HALL, FRANCIS SCOTT KEY MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM and McKELDIN PANETARIUM, St. John's College, Annapolis. Auditorium, stage house, classroom building for music and science, and planetarium. Continental seating with no central aisles is a feature of the auditorium. Conversation room for seminars and study groups has floor raised around perimeter to slope toward central conference area. Stairwell of main building is location of Foucault pendulum. *Structural Engineer:* Parker, Zehnder & Associates, Los Angeles. *Mechanical Engineer:* Boris M. Lemos, Los Angeles. *Electrical Engineer:* Carl L. Holmberg, Los Angeles. *Builder:* Baltimore Contractors, Inc., Baltimore.

WASHINGTON-METROPOLITAN CHAPTER NEWS AND NOTES

Last month, the National Housing Center in cooperation with the American Institute of Architects Washington-Metropolitan Chapter launched an educational, entertaining and ambitious three-evening program titled "Architectural School for Home Buyers" at the Housing Center.

These highly worthwhile sessions were designed for public education in the modus operandi for acquiring the ultimate in housing best suited to individual family needs.

Following introductory talks by **Robert Grey** of the Housing Center and **James I. Porter**, president of the Washington-Metropolitan Chapter, Master of Ceremonies **S. Thomas Stathes**, A.I.A., presented the well-known faculty panel members **Dr. Paul A. Goettelman**, **Grosvenor Chapman** and **Francis D. Lethbridge**, all members of the Washington-Metropolitan Chapter. The faculty discussed Elements of Programming and Planning, Elements of Design, and Elements of Construction.

The total attendance of about 700 prospective clients and customers of the building industry indicated the wide appeal of the study sessions. In fact, this pilot program was so successfully received that the National Association of Home Builders and the American Institute of Architects propose that the activity be extended to their chapters in other areas.

Our Next Issue

ART IN ARCHITECTURE

A fascinating departure from our usual practice of featuring a specific type of building, our Winter Issue—Art In Architecture—is a real challenge to architects in the Chesapeake Bay region.

Noted Architect Edward Durell Stone has written: "We simply have not taken the time to reflect on whether we are creating a beautiful environment or not." This need for greater awareness of the arts on the part of our architects and planners will be emphasized in our coming issue.

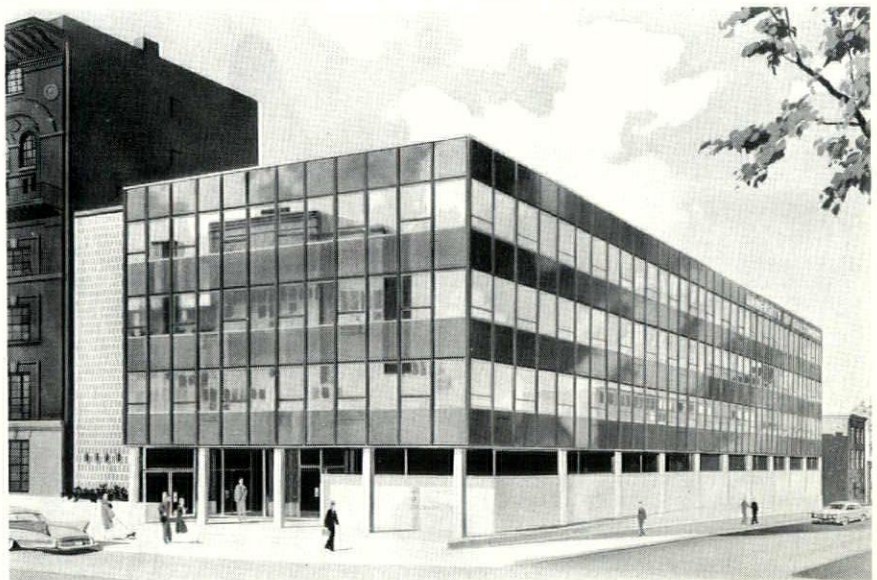
Architectural exhibits appropriate to our theme may be submitted for consideration from now until the closing date for Winter Issue: November 30th.

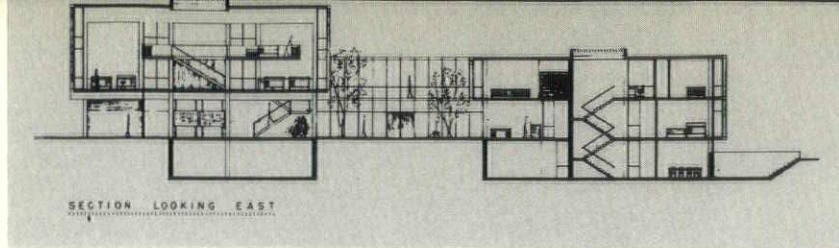
ARCHITECTS' REPORT

Editorial Office,
2517 St. Paul St.,
Baltimore 18, Md.

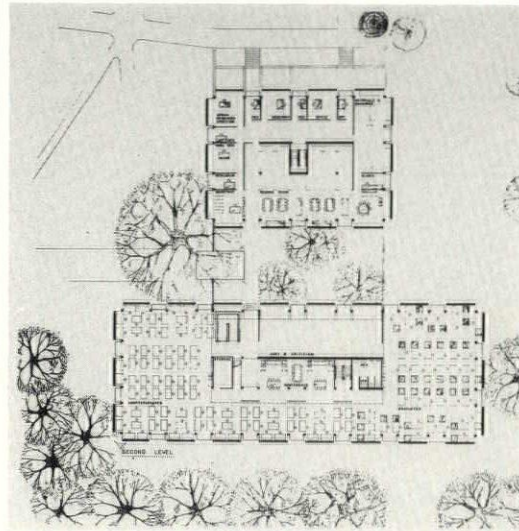
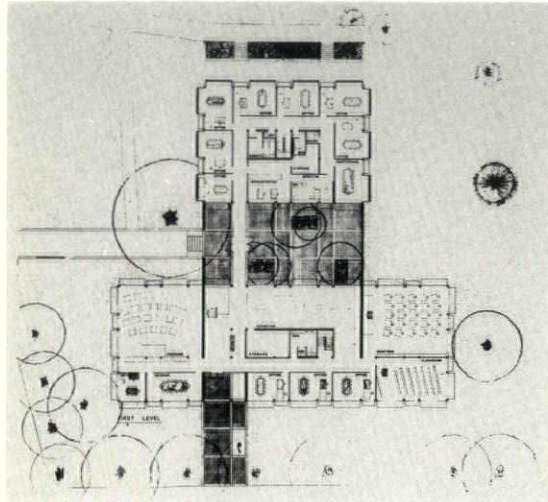
Architect:
Hopkins & Pfeiffer
Baltimore, Maryland

MAJOR ADDITION, University of Baltimore. Administrative offices are on the first floor of this 4-story addition. The second floor houses the library, and classrooms are on the third and fourth floors. Exterior walls of the first floor are precast concrete panels with exposed aggregate. The upper floors are aluminum-framed curtain wall with porcelain enamel panels. Construction is underway with August, 1961, the completion date. *Structural Engineer:* Office of Van Rensselaer P. Saxe, Baltimore. *Mechanical Engineer:* James Posey & Associates, Baltimore. *Builder:* Mullan Contracting Co., Baltimore.





Architect:
Fisher, Nes, Campbell & Associates
Baltimore, Maryland



SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, Princeton University. Near campus buildings of Tudor style, the proposed building will recall the forms of the older structures and its exterior materials will be similar. The plan is divided into two blocks connected by a glazed walkway and a garden for exhibition and student

functions. The main block has classrooms and offices on the first floor with a large drafting room—the major element—above. The smaller block contains space on the lower level for sculpture training. The first floor has administrative and faculty offices; the second will be occupied by the Bureau of Urban Research.



Architect:

Tyler, Ketcham & Myers
Baltimore, Maryland



BALTIMORE HEBREW COLLEGE. The main entrance of this 32,500 sq. ft. structure is of diamond gray granite and Indiana limestone. The limestone is cut on a radius with a repeating Star of David pattern. Pre-stressed granite lintels eliminate steel supports and L-shaped hooker stones avoid vertical joints. *Structural Engineer:* Office of Van Renssalaer P. Saxe, Baltimore. *Mechanical and Electrical Engineer:* Henry Adams, Inc., Baltimore. *Builder:* Samuel A. Kroll, Inc., Baltimore.



Architect:
Hall, Ritter and Sprinkle
Baltimore, Maryland



ADDITION to Catholic University, Washington, D. C. Forty-five rooms for priests returning for postgraduate work. An auditorium and meeting rooms are on the first floor. The floor of the dormitory level immediately above the auditorium is framed with steel trusses 76 ft. long and 10 ft. deep. Exterior staircases required by the building code add esthetic interest to this modern addition to Caldwell Hall, Catholic University's oldest structure, built in 1888. *Structural Engineer:* J. L. Faisant & Associates, Baltimore. *Mechanical Engineer:* W. A. Brown, Washington. *Builder:* Joseph B. Bahen Construction Co., Inc., Washington.

PURVES SUCCEEDED BY SCHIECK AS AIA EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Edmund Randolph Purves, F.A.I.A., Executive Director of the American Institute of Architects since 1949 and a member of the Institute staff since 1941, has resigned as staff chief of the A.I.A., effective December 31. He will be succeeded by **William H. Schieck**, A.I.A., former Executive Director of the Building Research Institute, National Academy of Sciences.

Mr. Purves began architectural practice in Philadelphia in 1927. He became a member of the Institute in 1930. From 1938 to 1941, he was a member of the national A.I.A. Board of Directors. He became Washington representative for the A.I.A. in 1941, leaving the following year to join the 7th Air Force. In 1944, he was named as a Fellow of the A.I.A.

When he joined the Institute headquarters staff in 1941, membership stood at 3,000 and lacked any form of contact with the Federal government. Today the A.I.A. numbers nearly 14,000 members in 131 Chapters and maintains effective liaison not only with the government, but with the business community and the building industry as well.

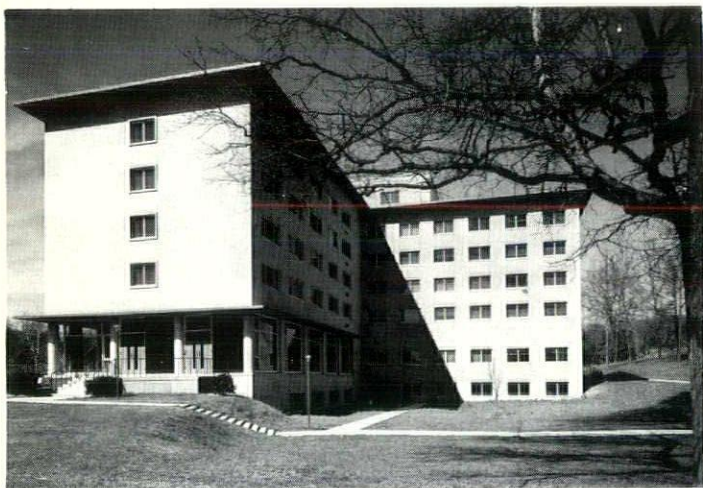
Mr. Schieck in 1949 became the first Executive Director of the Building Research Advisory Board of the National Academy of Sciences. In 1951, he became the first Execu-

tive director of the Building Research Institute. From 1958 until the present time, Mr. Schieck has held the post of Vice President in charge of Research and Development for the Timber Engineering Company. He is a member of the Washington-Metropolitan Chapter, A.I.A.



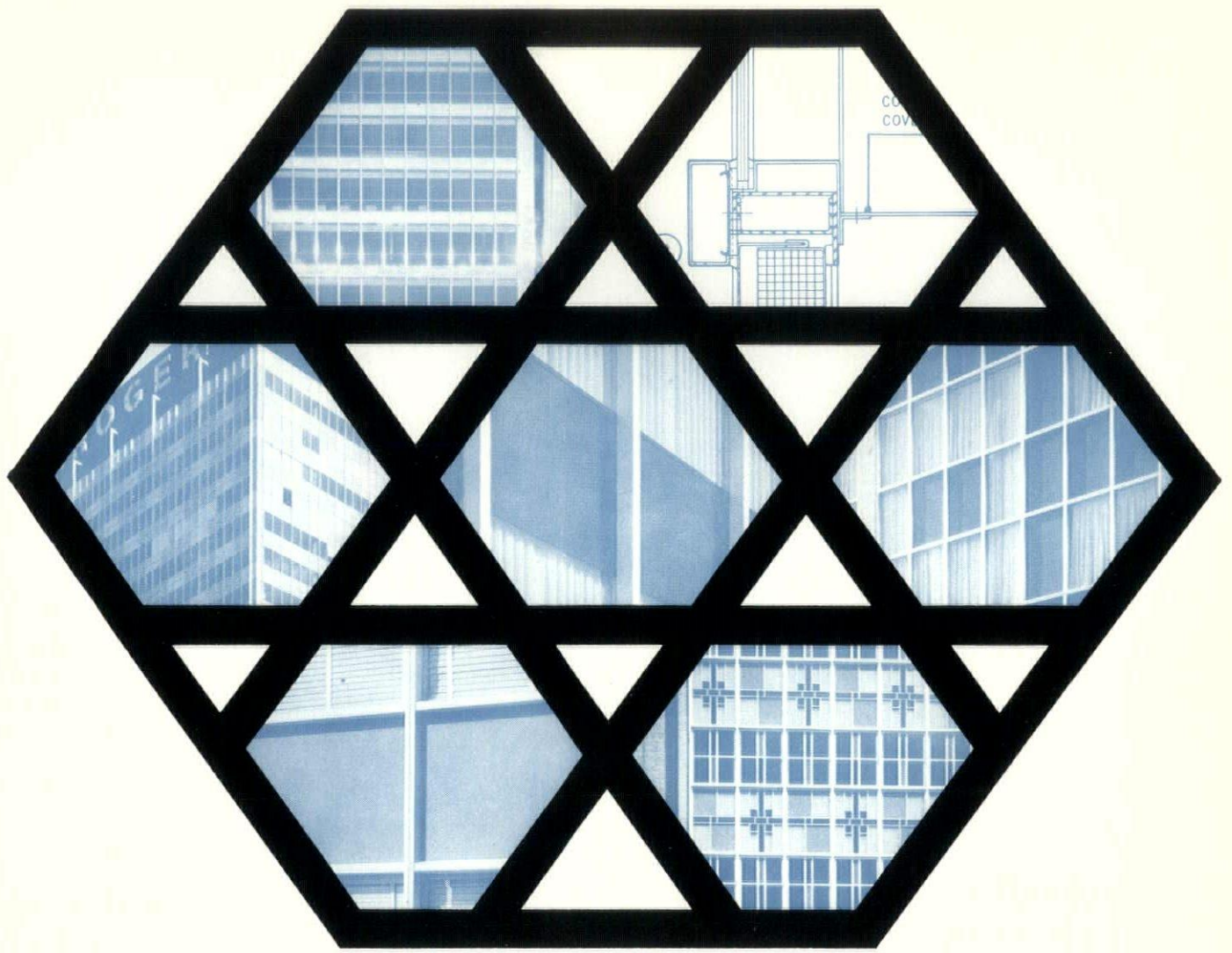
Mr. Purves (right) congratulates his successor, William Schieck, in a meeting at Institute headquarters in which the latter was introduced to the A.I.A. staff

Architect:
Gaudreau and Gaudreau
Baltimore, Maryland

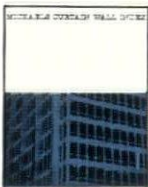


STUDENT RESIDENCE HALL,
Trinity College, Washington, D. C.
This 6-story limestone-faced residence hall houses 200 girls in double bedrooms as a basic unit. The 68,000 sq. ft. building has two elevators, an air-conditioned lounge and cafeteria, and provision for future air-conditioning of the entire building. *Structural Engineer:* J. L. Faisant & Associates, Inc., Baltimore. *Mechanical Engineer:* Egli & Gompf, Inc., Baltimore. *Builder:* John Tester & Son, Inc., Clinton, Md.



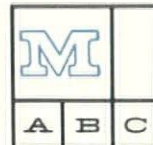


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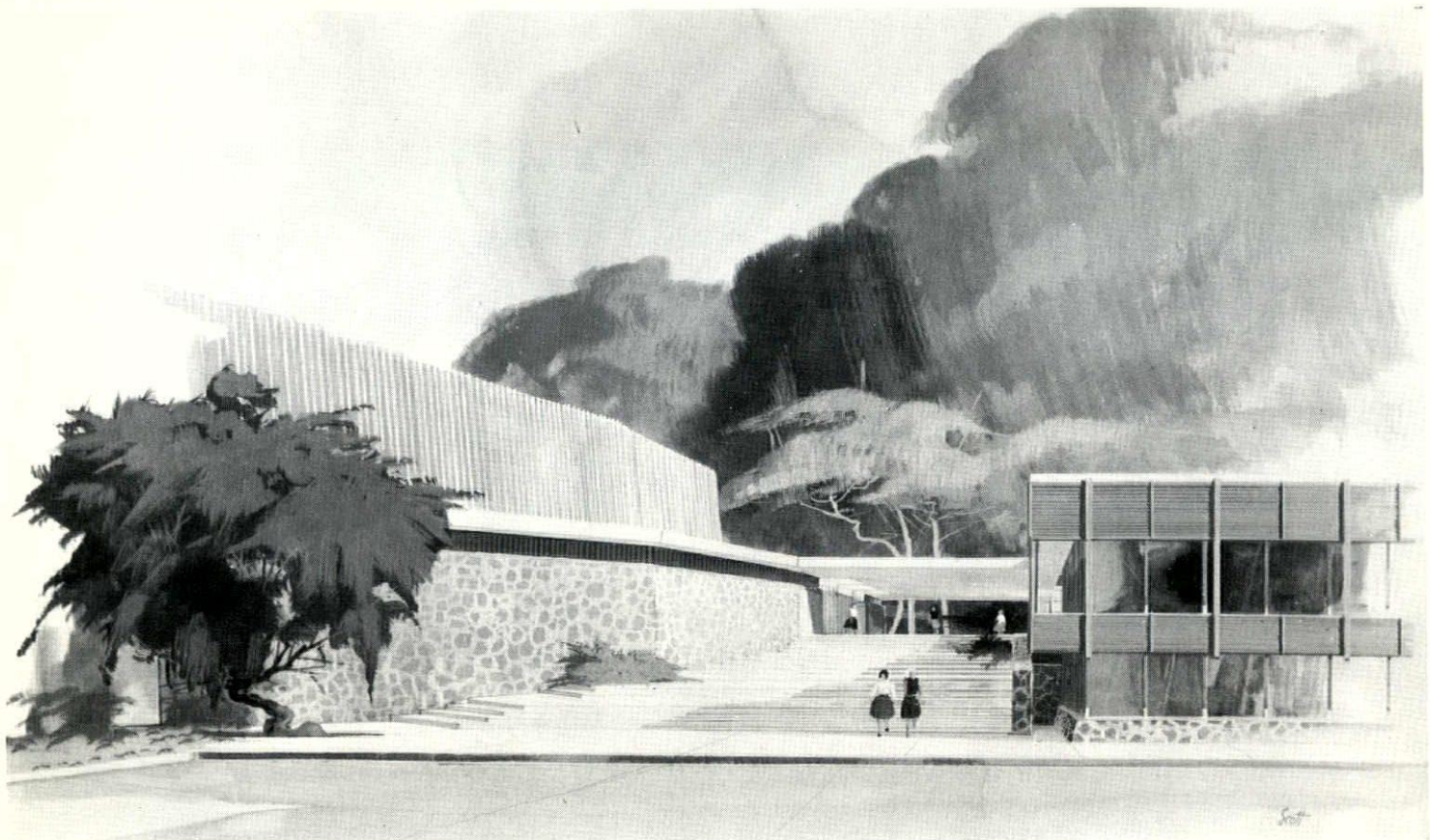
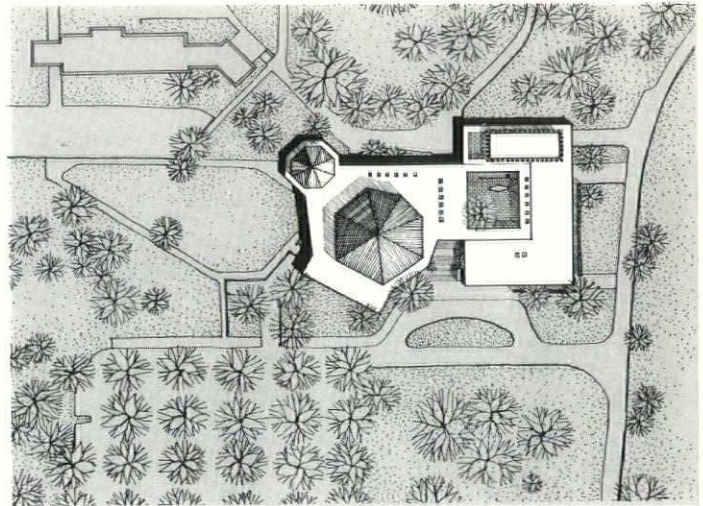
Pietro Belluschi

Cambridge, Massachusetts

Rogers, Taliaferro & Lamb

Baltimore, Maryland

COLLEGE CENTER, Goucher College, Towson, Md. Flanking the central staircase are two complexes designed to integrate social and fine art activities with varied student needs. To the left of the staircase is a 1,000-seat auditorium and a music department with a 250-seat auditorium, 5 studios and 10 practice rooms. The central lobby is a gallery-type exhibit area. To the right of the stairs is an administration building housing a post office, bank, book store, snack bar and day student facilities. The proposed Center will be Goucher's main entrance. *Landscape Architects:* Sasaki, Walker & Associates, Watertown, Mass. *Structural Engineer:* Office of Van Renssalaer P. Saxe, Baltimore. *Mechanical Engineer:* Henry Adams, Inc., Baltimore. *Stage and Auditorium Lighting and Control:* George Izenour, Yale University.



Planning A College Campus

(Cont'd. from page 5)

One of the greatest weaknesses in planning collegiate buildings is the heavy hand of bureaucracy, especially in large institutions. To avoid this we proceed as follows: After the trustees and the administration of the college have determined the need for a building to serve specific functions, the Faculty Planning Committee is asked to draft the program in close consultation with the president of the college. Great care is then exercised in the selection and appointment of architects, which is the responsibility of the Executive Committee of the trustees. The architects then work out the successive stages of the plan in close and constant cooperation with the Faculty Planning Committee, including the college's physical plant manager. It has been our experience that this procedure insures the most careful attention to every detail of buildings, furnishings and landscape design.

A special dividend of this approach to our architectural problems has been the education that the officers of the college and the members of the faculty have received at the hands of architects with whom we have worked over the years. Our cooperative procedure is the best assurance of continuity in the development of the physical facilities of the college—an important consideration in the light of the fact that a number of architectural and engineering firms have been responsible for the creation of building designs while no fewer than five different firms have contributed to the landscape design.

This is a time of exceptional freedom in architectural expression, and the public acceptance of the novel and the unusual is truly astonishing. College architecture is no exception. The breakaway from sterile repetition of Georgian, College Gothic, Renaissance palaces and Greek temples is mourned by very few. It is a moot point, however, how far colleges should go in accepting what might be called "experimental" buildings. True, colleges like all enduring institutions should reflect the changing architectural styles of the different periods of history. But one can only hope, as the colleges augment their campuses in this period of feverish expansion, that they not embody so much of the bad taste of the age or accept faddist architectural designs that may, in a decade or two, appear as stilted and archaic as high-button shoes.

I am tempted to quote Pope's dictum about words and fashions when he wrote, "Be not the first by whom the new is tried, nor yet the last to cast the old aside."

In architecture, a mistake is there for all to see and it lasts a long time. Many colleges have not yet cast the old aside. But many more are trying the new, sometimes with results that are regrettable immediately and bound to become more so with the passage of time. If college buildings are to reflect the stability, the order, the good taste and noble aspiration that characterizes a good college, then it behooves the colleges and their architects to exercise keen and discriminating judgement in the architectural design of today's campus.

END



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"Man and Masonry", a new venture in the field of architectural esthetics, has just been announced by the **Allied Masonry Council**. The project consists of a motion picture, a picture book and a high fidelity phonograph record which explore the esthetic attributes of masonry. For the past year the AMC has conducted a research program on the esthetic qualities of masonry under the direction of Bernd Foerster, Assistant Professor of Architecture at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Striking pictures of obscure and famous structures were developed into a motion picture which examines masonry through scale, form, light, pattern, texture and emotion. This film was shown to the Baltimore Chapter at a dinner meeting September 27th, and is now available through the **Institute of Masonry Research**, 800 N. Haven St., Baltimore 5, Md.

J. H. Leroy Chambers, president of the H. Chambers Company has announced two additions to this Baltimore firm of interior designers. **Mr. Dwaine C. Gaulke** has been appointed to the company's staff of interior designers, and **Miss Kit Tyson** has joined the company as director of public relations and advertising. Mr. Gaulke, a member of the American Institute of Decorators and a graduate of North-

western University, has been in the interior design field 12 years. Miss Tyson is well known locally in the media of broadcasting, public relations and advertising.

Harry T. Campbell Sons' Corporation, Towson, Md., has announced that the Butler Quarry, located on the Falls Road at Butler, Maryland, has been turned over to the **C. E. Weaver Stone Company**. Weaver's office is located in Reisterstown, Maryland (TEnnysen 3-0717). Discussing the change, Mr. Robert Porter, Campbell vice president, said, "It is with regret that we inform you of our discontinuing the production of stone at this quarry as the Campbell Company has always felt it was a 'house built upon stone', but it is almost impossible to find young men who are willing to go into a quarry and sledge stone."

2,000 subscribers already use the **AIA Building Products Register**—the result of a 10-year professional study by practising architects. BPR helps choose the right product for a job, supports the specifier in "or equal" and other product selection problems. Physical characteristics and comparative performance criteria for 1,300 products are divided into 18 major categories. The Building Products Register is available at \$25 the copy from **The American Institute of Architects**, 1735 New York Ave., Washington 6, D. C.

Says **George E. Danforth**, Director of the Dept. of Architecture, Illinois Institute of Technology: "The architect who has no building materials is a man without a profession. Without the architectural profession, the producer would have no focal point through which to find the market for his new products. The more I ponder upon our interdependence, the more astonished I am at the many gaps that lie between us. Yet we're making progress."

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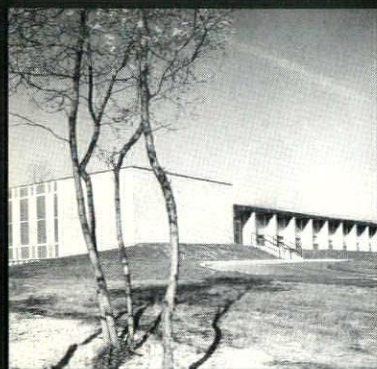
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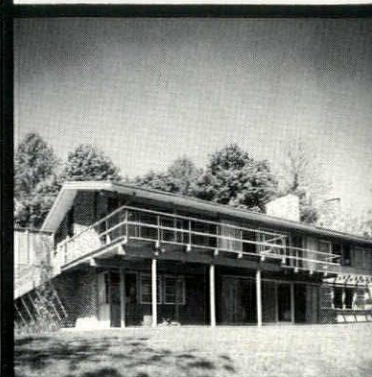
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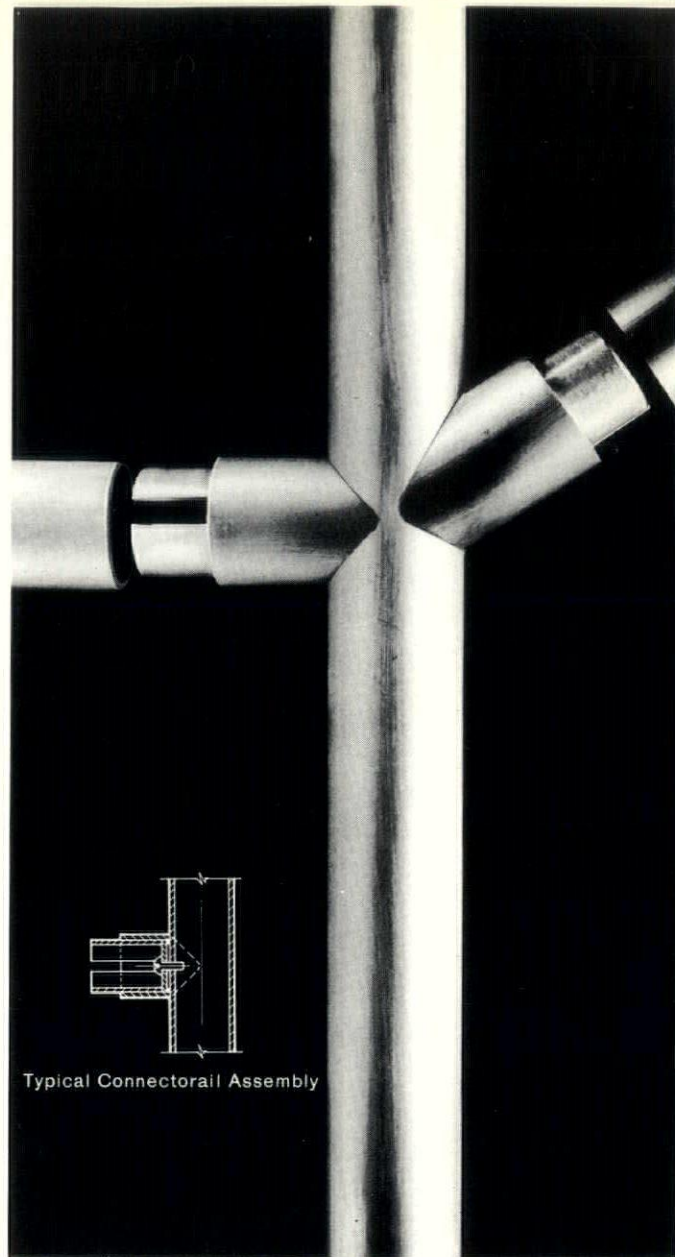
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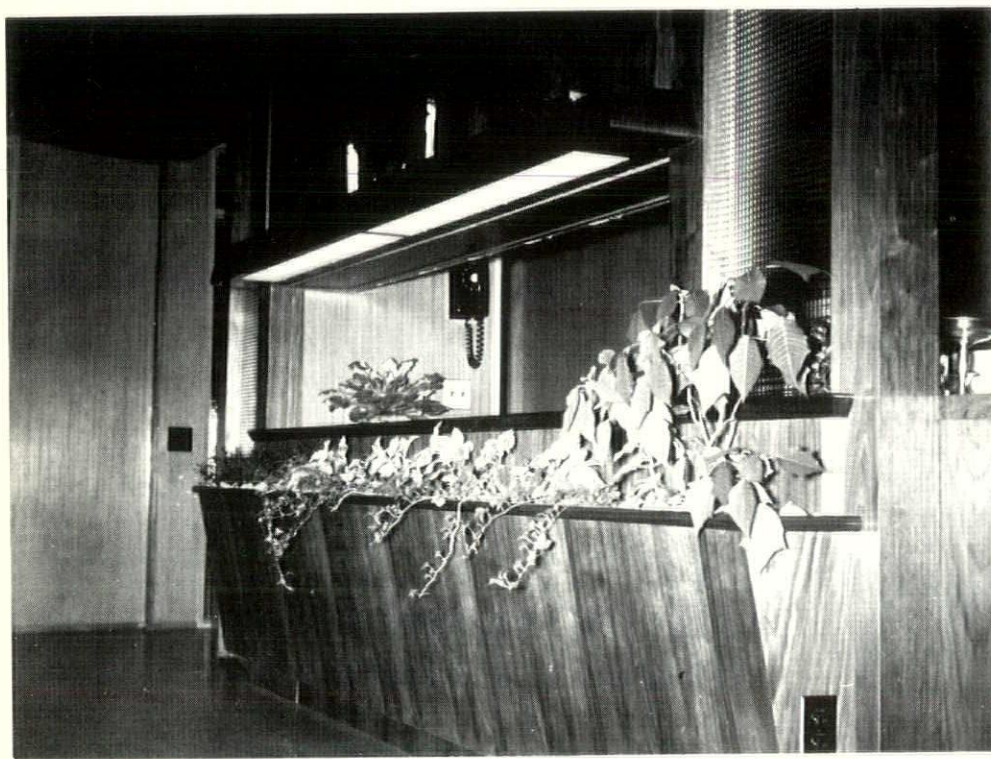
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SEMINAR DEVOTED TO "DESIGN FOR EDUCATION"

Baltimore's Herring Run Junior High School and Sheraton-Belvedere Hotel were the locations of a highly interesting seminar on October 18th devoted to the design of school structures to fit the needs of educational programs. The all-day sessions were sponsored by the Baltimore Chapter, A.I.A.

The seminar, considered the most important activity sponsored by the Chapter since the regional conference 3 years ago, began with a panel discussion examining "Philosophies of the design of an Educational Program." The panelists were **Mr. Clarence J. Kramer**, St. John's College, Annapolis; **Dr. Vernon S. Vavrina**, Baltimore City Schools; and **Mr. Maurice A. Dunkel**, Calvert County Schools. **Mrs. Lewis Rumford**, Baltimore, was moderator.

Highlight of the afternoon session was an excellent talk devoted to the problems of "School Design and Construction" by **Mr. Philip Hiss**, Chairman of the Board of Public Instruction, Sarasota, Florida. Mr. Hiss has been credited with revolutionizing the design of schools in Florida's Sarasota County. Mr. Hiss was followed by **Charles H. Richter, Jr.**, a partner of the Baltimore firm of Fisher, Nes, Campbell & Associates, who related the program to the local scene.

Feature of the evening session was a talk by **Dr. George B. Brain**, Superintendent of Baltimore City Schools. Dr. Brain worked very closely with the Chapter in the prepara-

tion for the Seminar. He has come to Baltimore from Seattle, Wash., an area that has won more awards for school design than any other section of the U. S., and he is highly interested in school architecture.

The guiding purpose of the seminar was to bring to the attention of the citizenry of the Baltimore Community and to their local governmental officials, school officials and educational administrators the broad aspects of the Design for Education theme. The speakers stressed the point that a program of educational architecture involves more than just the physical aspects. The sponsoring Chapter initiated the seminar with the statement: "We are as concerned about the design of an educational program as we are about the design of the structures in which this program is executed."

Co-chairmen of the committee for seminar arrangements were **John McShane** and **Rutherford Diehl**. **Robert Fry** was in charge of public relations.

The site of the morning session—the Herring Run School—itself added impact to the program. It is Baltimore City's first experimental public school. The school is separated into four separate units with a central cafeteria, gym and auditorium. These divisions, each under the supervision of a vice-principal, are designed to break the 2400-student population into more manageable 600-student groups.

Johns Hopkins Architecture

(Cont'd. from page 8)

of the Hospital is the Basic Science Building, opened in the summer of 1959. Standing just northeast of the School of Medicine's oldest structure—the Woman's Memorial Fund Building—the new building houses research laboratories and teaching facilities for the Departments of Pharmacology, Physiological Chemistry, Physiology and Microbiology. Currently under construction is the adjacent Biophysics Building.

West of the Hospital is the new Medical Residence Hall, opened in 1957. This area is also the site of the Broadway Redevelopment Project, renewal of a 6-block slum area as the location of facilities that support the activities of the Medical Institutions. Completed in addition to the residence hall are 120 garden apartment units for students and staff, and a shopping center. Scheduled for completion in this area in 1961 is an 11-story building to house doctor's offices and apartments. While not integral parts of The Hopkins, these latter structures will be closely related in actual usage.

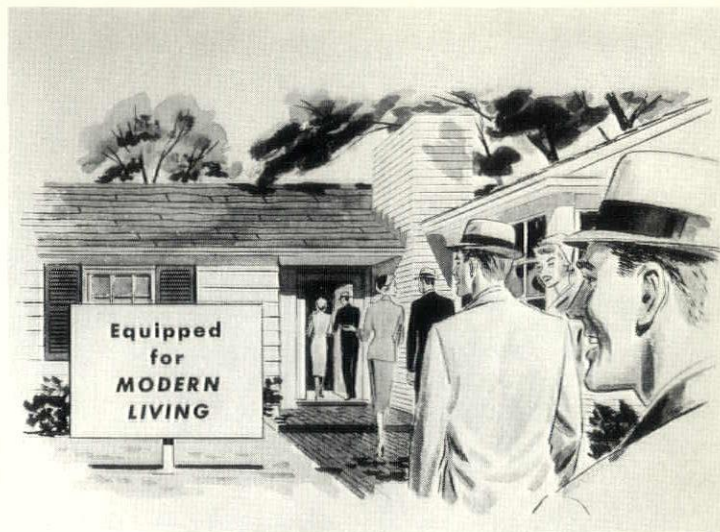
The Johns Hopkins University is currently increasing the facilities of its Applied Physics Laboratory in Howard County, Maryland. The first building erected on this 288-acre rural site was the brick Main Applied Physics Laboratory Building, completed in 1954 and increased in size in 1955 with the addition of a major wing. Two blocks of prefabricated steel buildings were erected by the Laboratory itself in 1955-56, and in 1959, the similar Inertial Guidance Laboratory was completed.

Building Two was erected in 1959 to house additional laboratory, shop and office facilities. It is connected to the East Wing of the Main APL Building by a 120-foot-long glass-enclosed passageway and features modular construction. Presently under construction at the Howard County site are the Advanced Weapons System Radar Building and the Computer Building, housing an IBM 7090. Construction begins this October on the Hypersonic Propulsion Research Laboratory, a ramjet and airbreathing engine advanced research center a half mile north of the main APL complex.

The story of the expansion of The Hopkins does not end in Howard County. Within a few months, a Center for American Studies will be functioning as part of the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies in Bologna, Italy. The new building, located near the present headquarters of the Bologna school, was designed by Enzo Zacchioli and is of contemporary style. It will provide an instructional program in American studies equivalent to the customary master's degree program.

The new Bologna building, the APL complex and the Carnegie laboratory at Homewood are in striking contrast to the vintage charm of Homewood House. They demonstrate that university architecture must embody styling to meet the demands of usage as well as provide a conscious compatibility with tradition.

END



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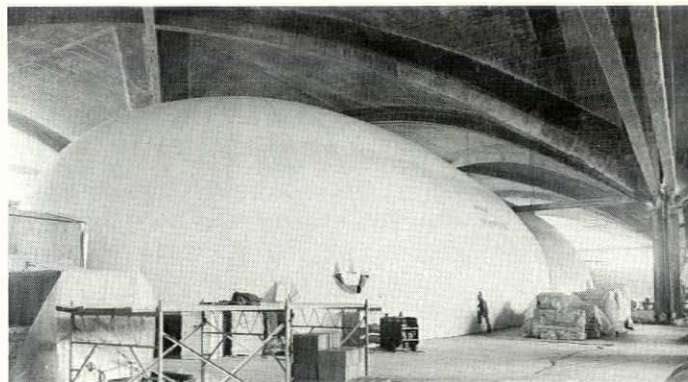
REYNOLDS MEMORIAL AWARD

The American Institute of Architects is now receiving nominations for one of architecture's most important international recognitions: the annual R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award, established 4 years ago by the Reynolds Metals Company in memory of the firm's founder.

The Reynolds Award is conferred each year upon an architect who has designed a significant work of architecture using aluminum creatively. An architect may be nominated by anyone, including himself or his firm.

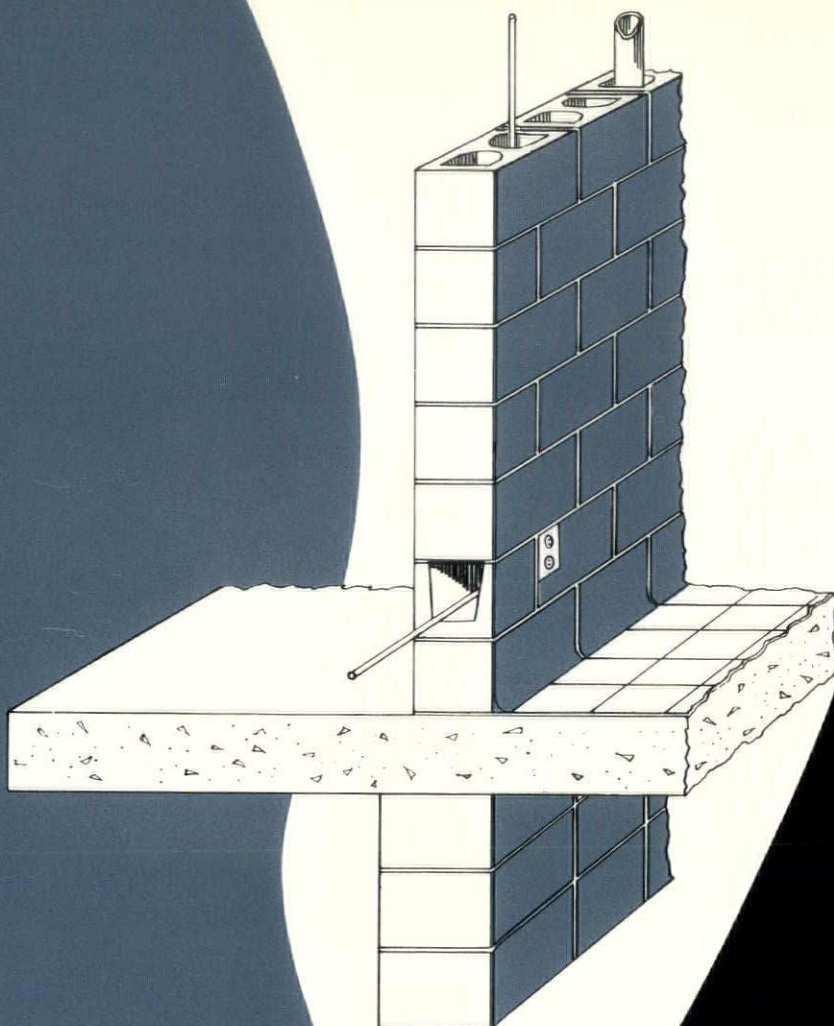
The buildings should have been completed between January 1, 1958, and January 1, 1961—although the jury may consider earlier work if it desires. Nominations, which will be accepted until December 12, 1960, should include the architect's name and address, the name and location of the structure, its completion date and the name and address of the person making the nomination. They should be sent to: The Reynolds Award, A.I.A., 1735 New York Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

The four previous awards were presented to European architects, an American architect having yet to win. In addition to a \$25,000 honorary payment, the recipient receives an original piece of specially created sculpture. The Award, honorarium and sculpture will be formally presented at the A.I.A. Annual Convention in Philadelphia, April 25-28, 1961.



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This 200-ft.-long air-supported structure enables workmen to install sensitive equipment while construction of a permanent building goes on around and overhead. The building, located in Providence, R. I., will become the world's first fully mechanized post office. The saddleback of the specially designed nylon hyperbolic paraboloid dips 14 feet in contour to permit clearance under a large cross beam support. It is inflated and supported by low pressure air from centrifugal blowers. Cost saving over a comparable wooden protective structure has been estimated at 25%. The air house offers many possibilities in providing suitable "weather" for construction work.



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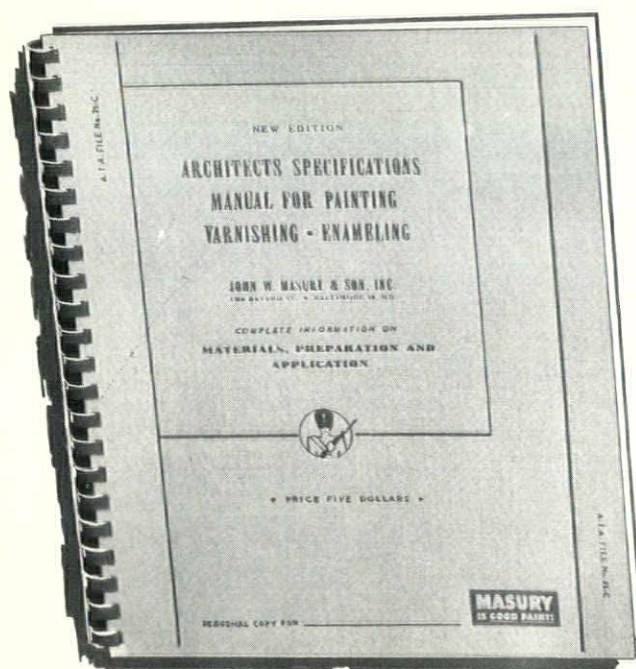
DESIGN PROGRAM TO HONOR BEST HOUSES, APARTMENTS

Architects, builders and homeowners can gain national recognition and honor for their outstanding houses in the 6th annual Homes for Better Living Awards Program, sponsored by The American Institute of Architects in cooperation with *Life* and *House & Home* magazines. The purpose of the program announced by A.I.A. President Philip Will, Jr., is the encouragement and recognition of good design and sound construction in housing.

Any house or garden apartment (walk-up) designed by a registered architect and built in any of the 50 states since January 1, 1958, is eligible for entry.

Awards will be made in three categories: 1) Custom-built houses, designed for a specific client, 2) Merchant-built houses, built for sale, and 3) Garden apartments built for rental or sale as cooperatives. This is the first year that apartments have been included, reflecting the rapid growth of rental housing during the past few years.

Award winning houses will be announced during the AIA Convention in April, will be published in *House & Home* and *Life*, and will be exhibited nationally. Deadline for entries is January 27, 1961. Entry blanks may be obtained from the AIA, 1735 New York Ave., N. E., Washington 6, D. C.



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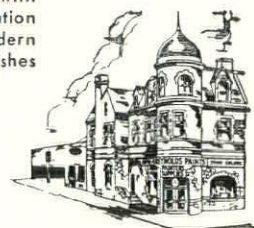
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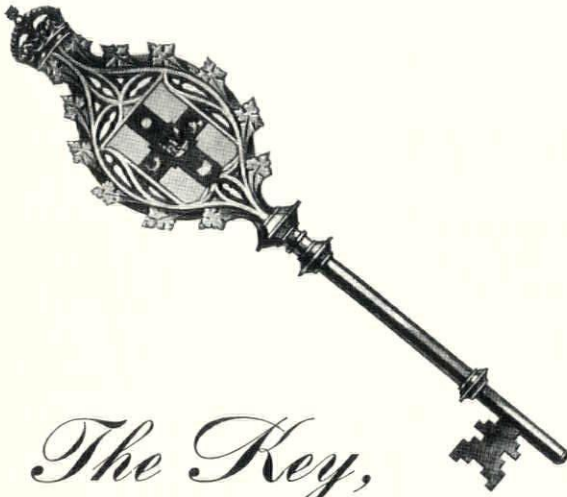
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BALTIMORE CHAPTER NEWS AND NOTES

At the September Chapter meeting, **Mr. H. Buckley Dietrich**, president of Dietrich Brothers, Inc., and current president of the American Institute of Steel Construction, presented an Award for Excellence to the firm of **Cochran, Stephenson & Wing** for their design of the Episcopal Church of Our Saviour, Baltimore, one of 12 buildings chosen in the 1960 national competition. This is the first year that the American Institute of Steel Construction has presented these awards for outstanding design of buildings constructed with structural steel. The awards were created by the steel industry to recognize the architectural profession's contributions to the aesthetic, practical and economical uses of structural steel in building.

It is with pride and pleasure that the Chapter recognizes the recent Honorary Degree of Doctor of Fine Arts conferred upon our **Henry Powell Hopkins, F.A.I.A.**, by Washington College at Chestertown. Mr. Hopkins is ranked as an outstanding authority on Georgian Architecture and has labored loyally and long to preserve the architectural heritage of the Free State.

The firm of **Schwab, Jewell & Wolf**, all members of this Chapter, has recently received two awards: the National Association of Home Builders Award in the Washington area, and the Parents' Magazine Award. The first of these is a merit award for the Washington region presented to the firm for the design of a house in the under-\$25,000 class in the Dumbarton on the Potomac development in Alexandria, Virginia. The Parents' Magazine Award is also a regional merit award, this one for the firm's design of a house in the \$15,000-or-less class at Belle Farms Estates, Baltimore County. This latter award will be presented at the national meeting of the National Association of Home Builders in Chicago this January, and is expected to appear in the January issue of Parents' Magazine.

The following were recently advanced from associate to corporate membership: **Martin J. Janka** of the firm of Finney, Dodson, Smeallie, Orrick & Associates; **Calvin K. Kobsa** of Maguolo & Quick; **Michael F. Trostel** of The Office of James R. Edmunds, Jr. Other recent additions to the corporate membership roster are **James Ramsay Grieves**, **William H. Kirby, Jr.**, and **Peter D. Paul**, all of the firm of Rogers, Taliaferro & Lamb; **Edward Chin-Park**, transferring from Massachusetts; and **Hok-Ming Chen** of Tyler, Ketcham & Meyers.

Bryden B. Hyde, of The Office of James R. Edmunds, Jr.,

has a new title with the American Institute of Architects in Washington: Chairman of House Committee, Household Facility.

Of great interest to our members as well as to others concerned with city planning was the outstanding talk given September 29 at the Baltimore Museum of Art by **Mr. Desmond Heap, LL.M.**, Comptroller and City Solicitor to the Corporation of London. Mr. Heap built his presentation around the economic and physical status of London following the extensive bombings of World War II. He outlined the two major rebuilding efforts that have followed this chaotic period: the new office structures in the St. Paul's Cathedral area, and the Boadicea project—a large-scale residential area designed to bring people back into the city. A discussion panel, with **Van Fossen Schwab** representing the Chapter and the A.I.A., related Mr. Heap's talk to problems encountered in the renewal of the City of Baltimore. The talk was co-sponsored by the American Institute of Architects, the American Institute of Planners, the Baltimore Museum of Art, the Citizens Planning and Housing Association, the Enoch Pratt Free Library and the Greater Baltimore Committee.

PICTORIAL CREDITS

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3	Exterior: Blakeslee-Lane Interior: J. H. Schaeffer & Son
4,5	Drawing courtesy Goucher College Froelicher Hall: Sussman-Ochs President's House: M. E. Warren
6	Photo: Clement Erhardt Rendering: Harry MacEwen
7	M. E. Warren
10	M. E. Warren
11	Lawrence S. Williams
13	Joseph W. Molitor
14	Rendering: Top Art
15	Rendering: Jacoby
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