When he can help clients save up to 700% on insurance rates ... as these architects did for the St. Landry Parish School Board. They specified all-concrete construction for this new elementary school—being built with materials from Louisiana Concrete Products, Inc. And in doing so, they provided for lasting safety and beauty with minimum maintenance—PLUS an insurance rate seven times lower than other structural systems ... an important cost-saving factor to be considered in all present and future planning.

Louisiana Concrete Products, Inc., is proud of its part in contributing to the improvement and progress of this Louisiana community.
Exposed aggregate provides concrete surfaces of unusual beauty and variety. To emphasize the gleaming freshness, true colors and textures of the aggregate, architects, today, choose concrete made with white portland cement. It is also an excellent tinting base for mineral coloring pigments.

Reveal of precast concrete panels is largely determined by aggregate size. When panels are to be viewed relatively close, less reveal is needed. When panels are some distance from the main flow of pedestrian traffic, greater reveal is required for a rough textured look.

Polished panels of pastel colors tend to appear white when viewed from a distance due to the high reflectance of the surface.

Shown at right is a table which demonstrates the unlimited range of colors possible with commercial aggregates and white cement.

Write for additional free information (U.S. and Canada only.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VISIBILITY SCALE</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aggregate size</td>
<td>distance at which texture is visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4&quot; — 1/2&quot;</td>
<td>20 — 30 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2&quot; — 1&quot;</td>
<td>30 — 75 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1&quot; — 2&quot;</td>
<td>75 — 125 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2&quot; — 3&quot;</td>
<td>125 — 175 feet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE OF COMMON COMMERCIAL AGGREGATES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MINERALS</th>
<th>SIZE</th>
<th>USES</th>
<th>SOURCE**</th>
<th>COLOR RANGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GLASS*</td>
<td>1/4&quot;—1/2&quot;</td>
<td>stained glass, walls, panels</td>
<td>Mich., N.J., Texas</td>
<td>brilliant and almost unlimited ranges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CERAMIC</td>
<td>1/4&quot;—1/2&quot;</td>
<td>curtain wall panels, ornamental work</td>
<td>Ark., Ariz., Mich.</td>
<td>any color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAND</td>
<td>fine to coarse</td>
<td>plain or sculptured panels</td>
<td>all areas</td>
<td>white-buff-yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEBBLES</td>
<td>1/4&quot;—6&quot;</td>
<td>tilt-up walls, panels, walkways</td>
<td>west &amp; southeast</td>
<td>white-red-orange-buff-black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARBLE</td>
<td>1/2&quot;—2&quot;</td>
<td>curtain wall panels</td>
<td>all areas</td>
<td>white-red-buff-yellow-black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRANITE</td>
<td>3/4&quot;—2 1/2&quot;</td>
<td>tilt-up walls, panels, walkways</td>
<td>midwest &amp; west</td>
<td>red-gray-buff-dark blue-black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUARTZ</td>
<td>1/2&quot;—2&quot;</td>
<td>curtain wall panels</td>
<td>east, west, south &amp; midwest</td>
<td>white-pink-gray-clear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Reactivity: some glasses may react with alkalis in the cement to cause expansion. Consult glass manufacturer to determine if glass is reactive. **List of manufacturers available.
State of Louisiana
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
Baton Rouge

November 10, 1964

Mr. Myron Tassin
Executive Director
Louisiana Architect Assn.
Jack Tar Capitol House
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Myron,

I want to congratulate your committee on the suggestions they made with reference to the Pentagon Barracks. The work submitted was outstanding and certainly gives ample testimony to the many talents of your outstanding organization.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

John J. McKeithen, Governor
State of Louisiana

J.McK/ssl

Editor's Note: The Pentagon Report (without most of the visuals) is presented on pages 7, 8, 9 and 10. The copy presented to the Governor was handsomely bound and interspersed with interesting maps, photos, etc.

This Month's Cover: Pentagon art by Ben Day of John H. Schaeffer and Associates.

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NEW WOOD HANDRAILS with an aluminum core substructure are furnished as a complete unit by Blumcraft. The solid walnut wood, with a natural hand-rubbed oil finish, is bonded to the aluminum at Blumcraft's factory. This new railing concept combining wood and metal is trademarked RAILWOOD®.
PROJECT— Renovation of the New Orleans Lakefront Airport, New Orleans, Louisiana
ARCHITECT—Cimini & Meric, New Orleans, La.

PROJECT— St. Francis Cabrini Roman Catholic Church, New Orleans
ARCHITECT—Curtis & Davis and Associated Architects, New Orleans

PROJECT— John Montesino Office Building, Lafayette
ARCHITECT—David L. Perkins, Lafayette
Lyle Bergeron, Associate, Lafayette

PROJECT— Residence for Mr. and Mrs. George M. Leake, New Orleans, Louisiana
ARCHITECT—George M. Leake

PROJECT— Coca-Cola Syrup Plant, Jefferson Parish
ARCHITECT—August Perez & Associates, New Orleans

PROJECT— Louisiana State University Student Union Building, Baton Rouge
ARCHITECT—Mathes, Bergman & Associates, New Orleans
Desmond-Miremont & Associates, Baton Rouge
Wilson & Sandifer, Shreveport

PROJECT— Residence for the Holy Cross Brothers, New Orleans
ARCHITECT—J. Buchanan Blitch, New Orleans
September 17, 1964

The Hon. John J. McKeithen
Governor, State of Louisiana
State Capitol
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Governor McKeithen:

In a communication to our organization dated May 28, 1964, you suggested the Louisiana Architects Association might conduct a study into the possibilities of restoring the historic Pentagon Barracks in Baton Rouge. We were immensely pleased and honored to accept and undertake this assignment. Accordingly, an anonymous committee of seven architects was appointed immediately; its chairman, a Louisianian, is recognized throughout the nation as a leading authority in the field of restoration and preservation of historic buildings.

After careful investigation, consultation, research and deliberation, the committee's findings have been assembled in the attached report which we trust will assist you significantly in restoring this prominent and historic landmark.

Our membership will appreciate very much receiving your comments on this report. Please call upon us should you feel we can be of further service in this matter and in others.

Very sincerely,

Myron Tassin
Executive Director

MT:pjb

Enclosure
HISTORY

A study of the voluminous records relating to this area in the National Archives in Washington reveals that the former Spanish town and fort of Baton Rouge were taken over by United States troops on December 10, 1810. Construction was immediately begun by the Army on buildings for the accommodations for its officers and men, and on May 27, 1819, the site of the Pentagon Barracks as well as the site of the present State Capitol was acquired from Fergus Duplantier for $13,500.00. Construction of permanent buildings for the Army Post known as the Baton Rouge Arsenal was begun soon afterwards and completed about 1825. Included were four, two story colonnaded brick barracks, the two larger ones closer to the river being for enlisted men, the two others for officers. An early map in the National Archives reveals that these barracks were constructed in the form of a pentagon, the fifth side of which was open to the river overlooking the site of the old arsenal which was located near the river end of the upper barracks building. Nearby a powder magazine was also constructed. It might be an interesting project in connection with the restoration of the Barracks to make an archaeological investigation of the sites of this old arsenal and magazine and perhaps reveal the foundations of these early structures as an added interest to visitors. Another plan in the Archives dated November 21, 1827, shows a proposed cistern in the center of the Pentagon, 25 feet in diameter and 10 feet deep to contain 50,000 gallons. This too might be excavated, and the remains, if found, might be restored as a fountain.

The Baton Rouge Arsenal was discontinued in 1869 and in 1886 the old barracks buildings were, by act of Congress, turned over to Louisiana State University. The University occupied the barracks and most of the rest of the former “Public Grounds” until 1926. The State Capitol was erected here in 1930. The Pentagon Barracks are the oldest remaining structures in this old and historic area, a handsome architectural ensemble worthy of careful preservation and restoration as an important part of Louisiana’s heritage.

THE SITE

1. The unsightly maintenance shed that blocks the view of the river from the barracks, and that blocks the view of the barracks from the highway, should be removed. This brings up the obvious need for a central maintenance building to serve the entire complex of public buildings and grounds in the Capitol area.

2. The interior court should be re-landscaped, removing the small shrubbery, etc. that was planted in an attempt to conceal the maintenance shed. This court area should be essentially a grassy lawn shaded by the beautiful trees surrounding it and extending down to the edge of the river highway. Parking should be removed from this area.

3. The fire hydrant, electrical service poles, transformers, and overhead wires should be removed from the area and placed underground.

4. A careful study should be made of the access roads and parking areas surrounding the Pentagon, and parking should be kept from areas actually abutting the building to allow for proper landscaping and to provide a suitable setting for them as seen from the Capitol. A well worked out parking area on the down-river side of the Pentagon is essential.
THE BARRACKS

1. The exterior of the buildings should be restored as far as possible to their original appearances. This will require careful investigation and study by architectural historians and architects of particular competence in this field. The inspection made by this committee suggests that the buildings were probably originally of red brick with white columns and brick or flagstone floors on the lower galleries. Many of the original doors and windows have been removed and replaced by incongruous modern ones, and much of the original millwork is in need of repair. The cornices of all the buildings should be restored and the make-shift corrugated parapet material removed. The arched entrance ways through each of the buildings should be reopened and the heavy wooden gates restored.

2. Exposed piping, wiring and window air conditioning units should be removed and adequate concealed modern plumbing and electrical work installed. A central system for heating and air conditioning is essential and suggests the need of a study of the feasibility of a central plant to supply these necessities to all the public buildings in the area.

3. The garages and service structures that have been erected connecting the buildings at the ends, should be removed, as well as the unsightly pipe smoke stack serving these units. If the central plant suggested in (2) above is not feasible, then space should be allocated within the buildings for these services.

4. A study should be made of the individual office requirements of the various state agencies occupying the buildings and the interior remodeled to provide attractive, well lighted modern office facilities as needed. A similar study should be made of the need for living quarters in some of the buildings.

5. It is suggested that some rooms in the river end of the up-river building near the site of the old arsenal and magazine mentioned in the historical report be authentically restored to their original interior aspect for the benefit of visitors and tourists. Perhaps a small refreshment center, souvenir shop and public rest rooms could be provided in this connection. With the ever increasing number of American tourists visiting historic sites and buildings, this center could be an important stimulus to tourism in Louisiana.

6. All necessary structural repairs, including repairs to roofing and sheet metal work, gallery, floors, beams, railings, etc. should be undertaken without delay. Concrete floor slabs should replace wood floors on the ground in all the buildings, with perhaps a representative sample of the original floor construction preserved in the historic or tourist area recommended in (5) above.

CONCLUSIONS

The Committee, appointed by the Louisiana Architects Association to prepare this report, believes the restoration and preservation of the Pentagon Barracks are an important project for the State. Such a project will not only preserve a valuable asset as a tourist attraction, but will also provide the State Government with well located and highly desirable office space in close proximity to the Capitol.

The cost of such a project cannot be determined until a survey has been made of the office and other use requirements of the buildings, and a set of floor plans obtained from which the total square foot area can be made. This Committee feels that this restoration can be effected within a reasonable cost.
NATCHITOCHES:
Enclosed herewith find my check in payment of Fourth Quarterly Supplementary Firm Fee.

I would like to take this opportunity of congratulating you on a very fine publication. It is the best of the professional magazines received in my office. I look forward each month to the brief but very informative data contained in this exceptional publication.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Yours truly,

JACKSON B. BOYDSTUN, A.I.A.

BATON ROUGE:
H. R. 12545, introduced at the 88th Congress, Second Session, will likely be passed at the next Congress. The bill relates largely to technical tax matters. However, one provision would be of interest to architects.

This provision relates to a withholding tax problem. The problem arises when a contractor is in financial difficulty and borrows money sufficient to pay his net payroll (without withholding). A provision of this proposed statute would impose a new obligation on property owners and general contractors to see that those whom they engage for work on real property (other than the owner’s residence and certain small jobs) keep their withholding tax payments current. Such owners and contractors would be personally liable for such amounts, relating to wages for work on the job, unless they obtain from the employer a certificate that all required payments or deposits of such taxes have been made—a certificate comparable to that which must be obtained under some state laws in order to be relieved of mechanic’s liens of subcontractors and materialmen. The owner or general contractor would not be held responsible for verifying the certificate but would be protected unless he knew it was false.

In addition, the act would require the Miller Act performance bonds on federal public works projects to cover the payment of withholding taxes by the contractor.

It would be worthwhile to keep an eye on this legislation and, in the event of its passage, to call it to the attention of all architects.

With sincerest regards,

Very truly yours,

ALVIN B. RUBIN
Sanders, Miller, Downing, Rubin & Kean, Attorneys

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NOVEMBER, 1964
AIA Ruling on Suspended Members

Strange as it may seem there exists what appears to be a general misunderstanding of the rights and privileges of members of the AIA who, for one reason or another, have been suspended. To clarify this matter, James O. Kemp, Secretary of the Jacksonville, Fla. Chapter, recently sought and obtained a ruling from the Secretary of the Institute, J. Roy Carroll, Jr., FAIA. The Jacksonville Chapter has made this ruling available for publication for the helpful information and guidance of other Chapters.

The AIA By-laws indicate that only corporate members in "good standing" may enjoy the rights and privileges of Institute membership. Good Standing is defined as follows:

"A corporate member is not in good standing in The Institute or in any of its component organizations if he is under suspension. Immediately upon the suspension of a corporate member, his rights in the Institute and in any of its chapters or state organizations shall be withdrawn until he is restored to good standing."

According to the AIA Secretary, the AIA Board of Directors has adopted the following rules with respect to corporate members under suspension:

"1. They shall not use the initials 'AIA.'
"2. They shall not hold themselves out to the public as members of The Institute.
"3. The Institute shall not classify them as members.
"4. They shall be removed from the mailing list of The Institute for the period of their suspension.
"5. They will be required to pay dues.
"6. They shall not be allowed to attend meetings or to participate in any way in Institute activities."
CUSTOM ALUMINUM FABRICATION . . .

THE PROBLEM: Furnish an aluminum window wall section designed to take gasket glazing—sufficient strength for 30 pound wind load—achieve required sight and shadow lines—limited budget.

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THE JOB: Automotive Life Insurance Co. Building, New Orleans (AIA Award Winner)


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MOUNT HOPE—c. 1790—8151 Highland Road, Baton Rouge.

This house has been drastically changed to meet contemporary family needs, but the drawing shows the original form. The specific details and influences in this house defy tagging. Perhaps it is “Board and Batten Greek.” See the pediment?

This sketch by Richard S. Caldwell, architect, is the ninth in a 12-part series to be featured in LOUISIANA ARCHITECT. The drawings are part of a large collection to be presented in a forthcoming book illustrating the basic form of Louisiana architecture.

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