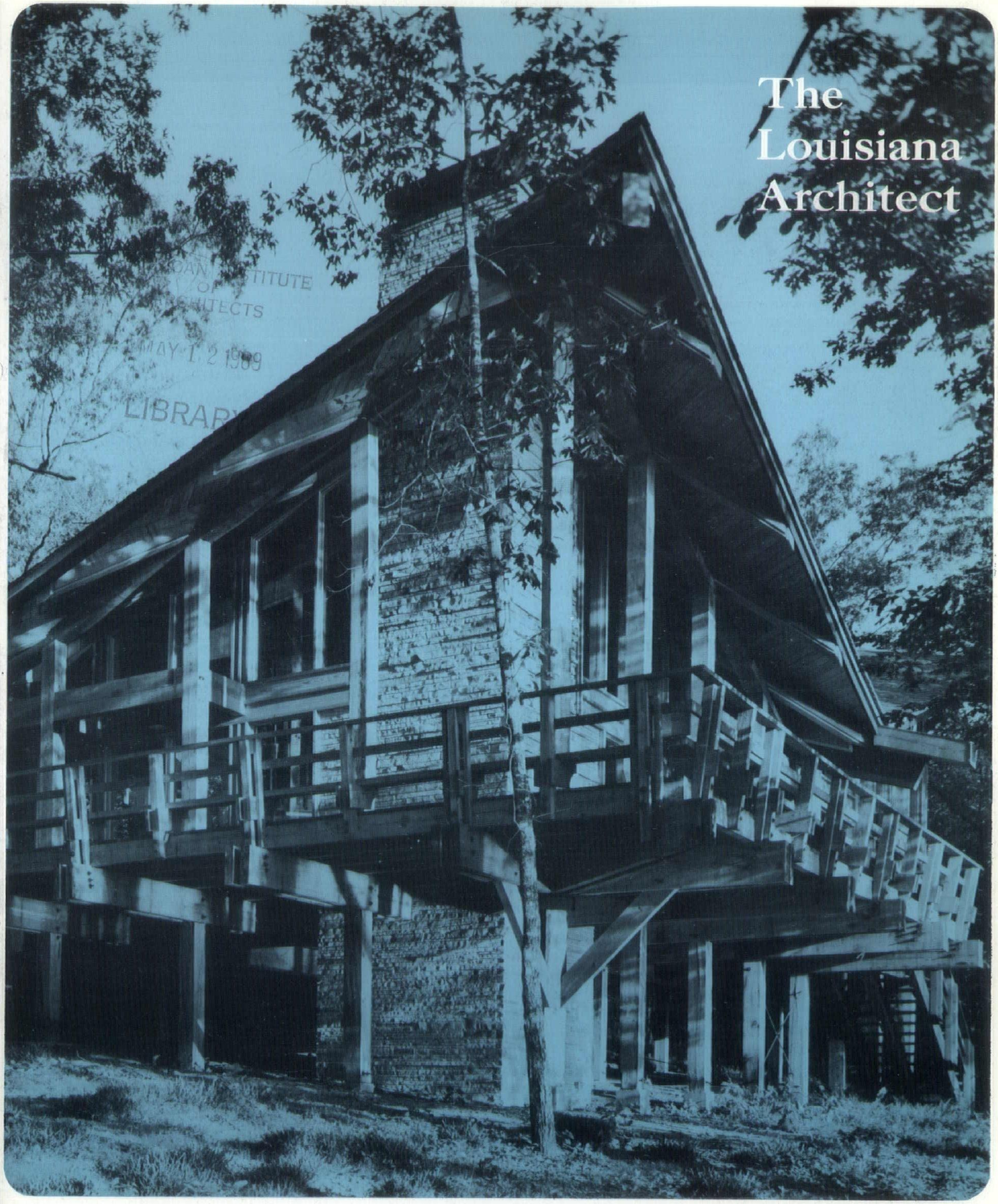
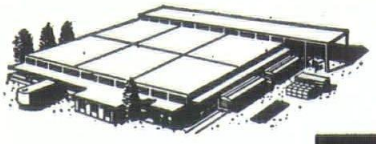
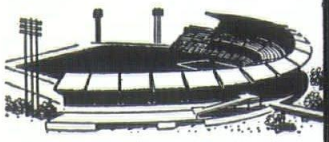
April, 1969

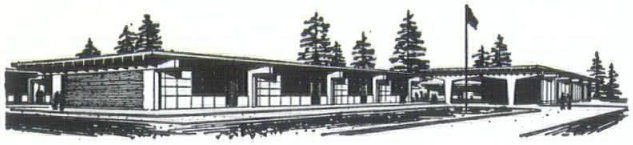
The Louisiana Architect

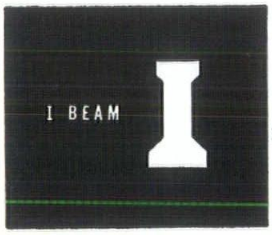


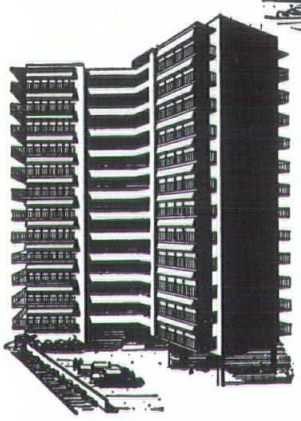
Designing A Place To Retreat

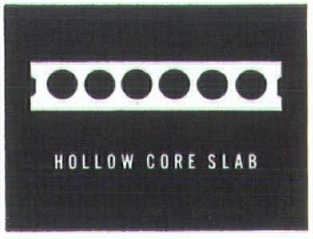


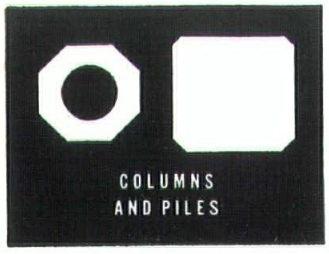


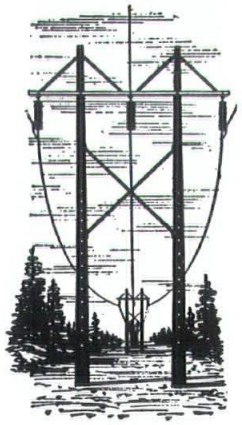


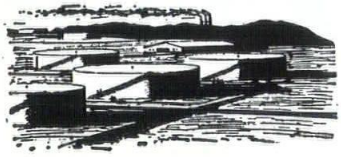












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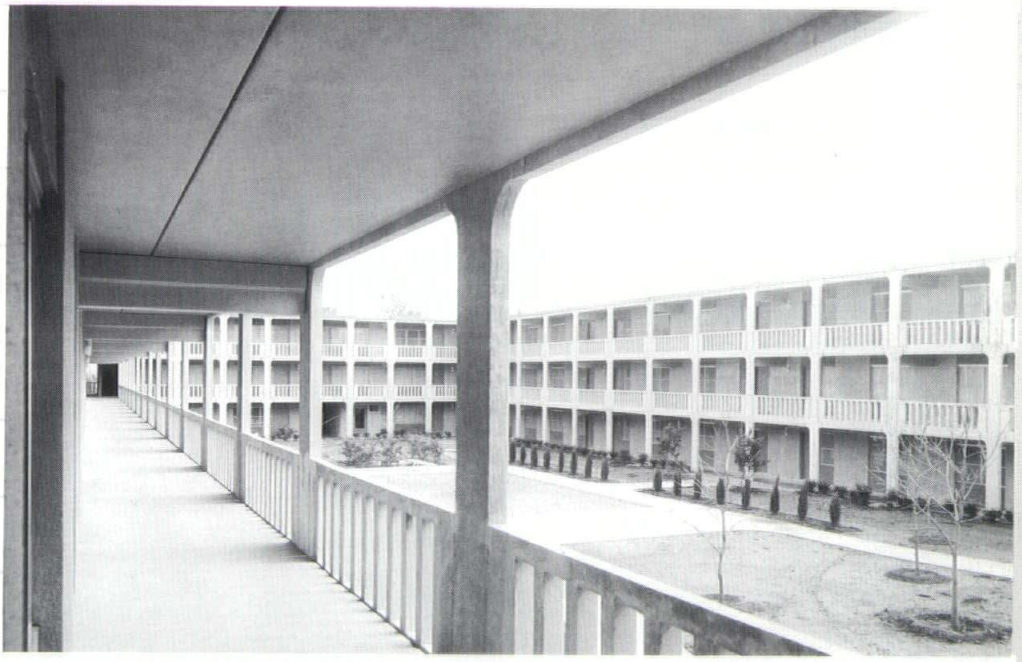

Wm. C. Ellis—Architect Wm. J. Mouton—Structural Engineer Milton J. Womack—General Contractor

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IN THIS ISSUE

The Louisiana Architect

Volume VIII
Number 4

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NAIROBI WEST

By Glarkler and Broadwell
Architect and Engineers

The African theme for Nairobi West was not a premise of the original design problem, nor did it appear until long after the final design solution began. Actually, the concept for this week-end retreat began with the idea of a rustic A-frame type structure with one large, open room and limited private sleeping and utility areas. However, the A-frame is a single axis building, one end of which would have been blocked by the closed areas of the proposed scheme, and the single view at the opposite end of the axis seemed to be too limited for the natural opportunities which the chosen site offered. What gradually evolved was a large open space, or room, with a utility core at the center, not unlike many fishing and recreation camps which abound in this locale. The closed center gives a quasi-secluded atmosphere to the four corners of the open space and the areas which connect them. This affords a separation of conversation, recreation and sleeping areas for adults, young people and children or simply for groups during a large social gathering. The private sleeping space was placed above the utility core, overlooking the large, open room below.

A square plan affords two equal axes and four views encompassing all directions. A compromise was effected between glass for view and walls for insulation and privacy. Low walls were suggested, with glass above, and a sharply angled overhang for protection from the sun and as a visual screen. Full glass areas at the center of each wall take advantage of the view towards the bayou to the north, the open fields to the south and east, and the entrance road to the west.

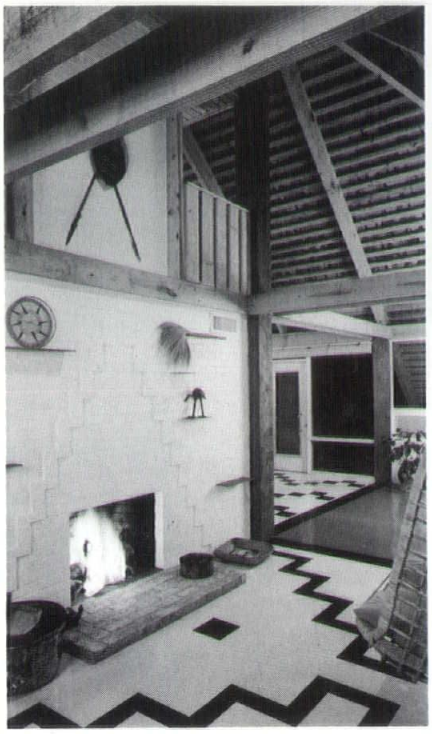
Preliminary sketches showed a steeply inclined roof in the form of a truncated pyramid, with eaves hovering close to the ground. The eaves would rise abruptly at the open glass areas, which would also serve as avenues for ingress and egress. More detailed drawings showed that terminating the sloped roof at the edges of the flat roof above the two levels of the center bay would not give the steep pitch originally contemplated. This suggested the introduction of clerestory lighting above the flat roof. The roof became a clandestine sun deck. The clerestory added the subtle play of light and shadow in the interior, and offered a guarded glimpse from within toward the sky and silhouettes of the tall pecans which shelter the site.

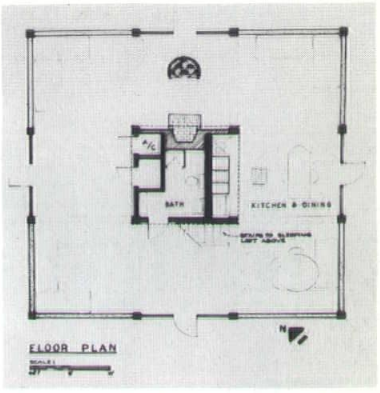
Not until this time was it apparent that the completed design had assumed many of the superficial aspects of South African native dwellings with thatched roofs. Since the site is in the heart of plantation land where the vestiges of African culture are still extent, it seemed appropriate to adopt rather than eschew the suggested content of native African architecture. The texture of a cedar shingle roof is reminiscent of thatched fronds, white stucco walls suggest white-washed adobe, and rough timber columns, the log poles which support native huts.

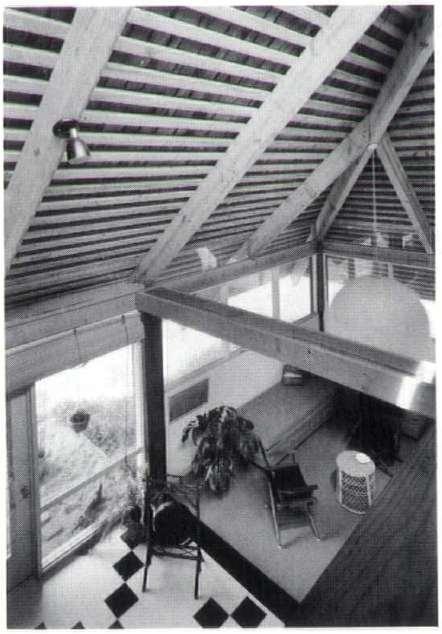
Inside, the white walls are reiterated for emphasis, but elsewhere bright primary colors predominate, and the crenellate and fretwork patterns of African art appear in the floor tile and the brickwork of the chimney. Throughout the interior, a rustic countenance is maintained with rough-sawn indigenous southern yellow pine, which was used for columns, beams, ceilings and wall finishes.

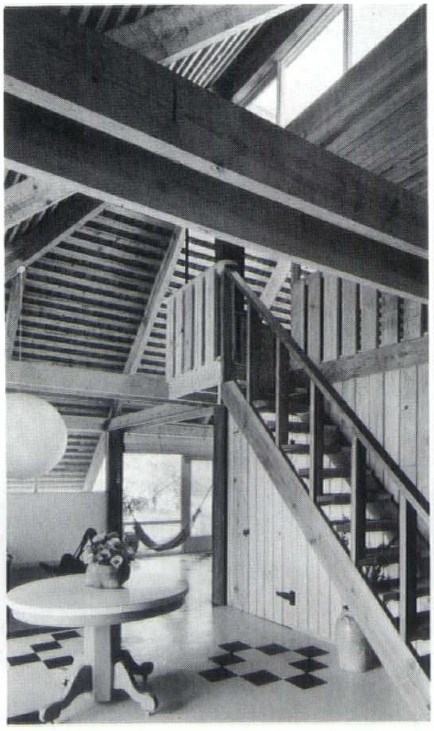
Lighting is subdued and unobtrusive except for four large spherical paper lanterns which depend from hip beams at the corners. The lanterns offer a soft glow of light and accent the conversation centers.

Photos By Frank Lotz Miller









TALL OAKS LODGE

This exterior view shows the Olinkraft lodge, which is located on a wooded site sloping toward Lake D'Arbonne. The structure utilizes both the functional and aesthetic properties of Southern pine in a natural setting. The floor beams were extended to cantilever over the lake bank to provide a patio deck with a built-in bench rail for seating purposes.

The functional and aesthetic properties of Southern pine have been capitalized upon to a high degree in a lakeside lodge designed for Olinkraft, Inc., at Lake D'Arbonne, north of Monroe, La. The client, a manufacturer of pine lumber, plywood and other forest products, requested the architect to design a lake lodge to be used for company meetings, programs and other functions. It was felt that all-wood construction would lend itself well to the natural forest setting on the lake. The structure, called Tall Oaks Lodge, was to be built on a sloping site with open vistas overlooking the water.

Prime consideration in the design was thus to be an emphasis on exposed beams and columns and natural wood treatments throughout, including hardwood floors.

The owner requested a layout in which a meeting area would be separated from the banquet room and yet each would be open to the other through the main lodge room. This arrangement would permit banquets to be set up while meetings were in progress and the entire area would also be usable for larger group meetings.

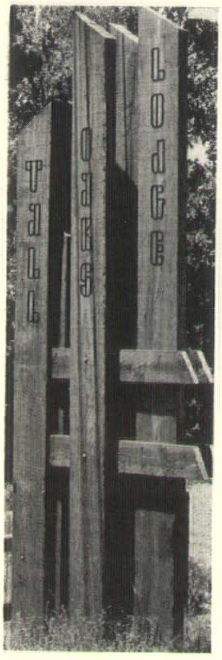
The client further specified a small kitchen that could be used for preparing meals for small banquets and also permit catering service for larger functions. Because of the owner's insurance program, the lodge was to incorporate a sprinkler system. No sleeping accommodations were included.

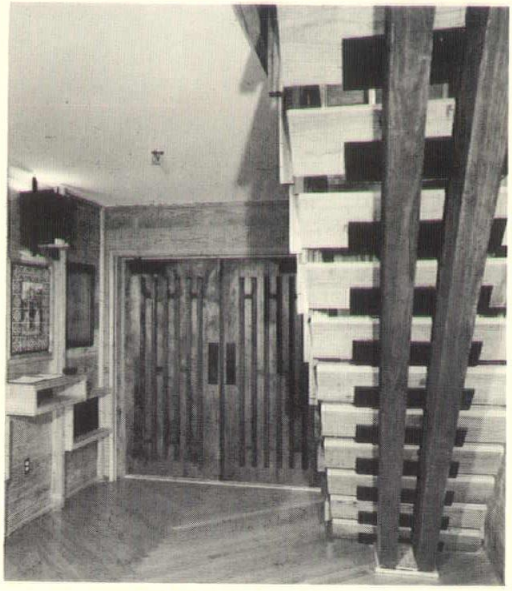
The architect's basic idea was to design a building that not only would convey the natural characteristics of the site but also provide an exciting structure for viewers of both the exterior and interior. Since the site is heavily wooded with a steep bank, the use of cantilever and wide overhangs was to help create a spacious feeling.

The spaciousness was also to be carried out through an unusual roof design in which the ridges would be on the diagonal rather than on the conventional square. This type of roof was also intended to provide more interesting shapes and vistas in the open glass area overlooking the lake.

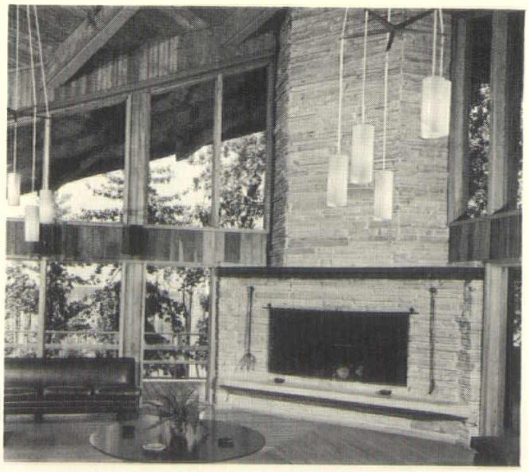
Because the natural look was desired, the architect felt that all exterior and interior siding should be of unfinished "Wolmanized" pressure-treated wood. Thus the exterior wood could be permitted to weather naturally. Inside, exposed post beam construction for both the floor and roof was designed to enhance this natural look. To allow for the sprinkler system, split beams were used to conceal the necessary water pipes.

To further carry out the natural wood theme, rough sawn timbers were used as a contrasting element with the surface wood siding. This rough sawn treatment was also carried out in the interior, including the shelf supports and shelves for a small bar adjacent to the meeting room. Both vertical and horizontal paneling was used to enhance the appearance of the interior walls.

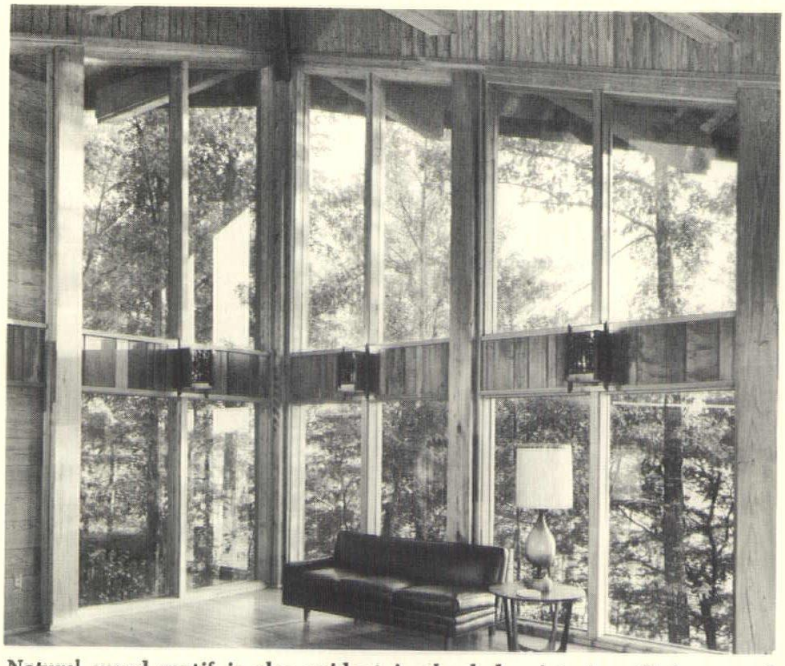




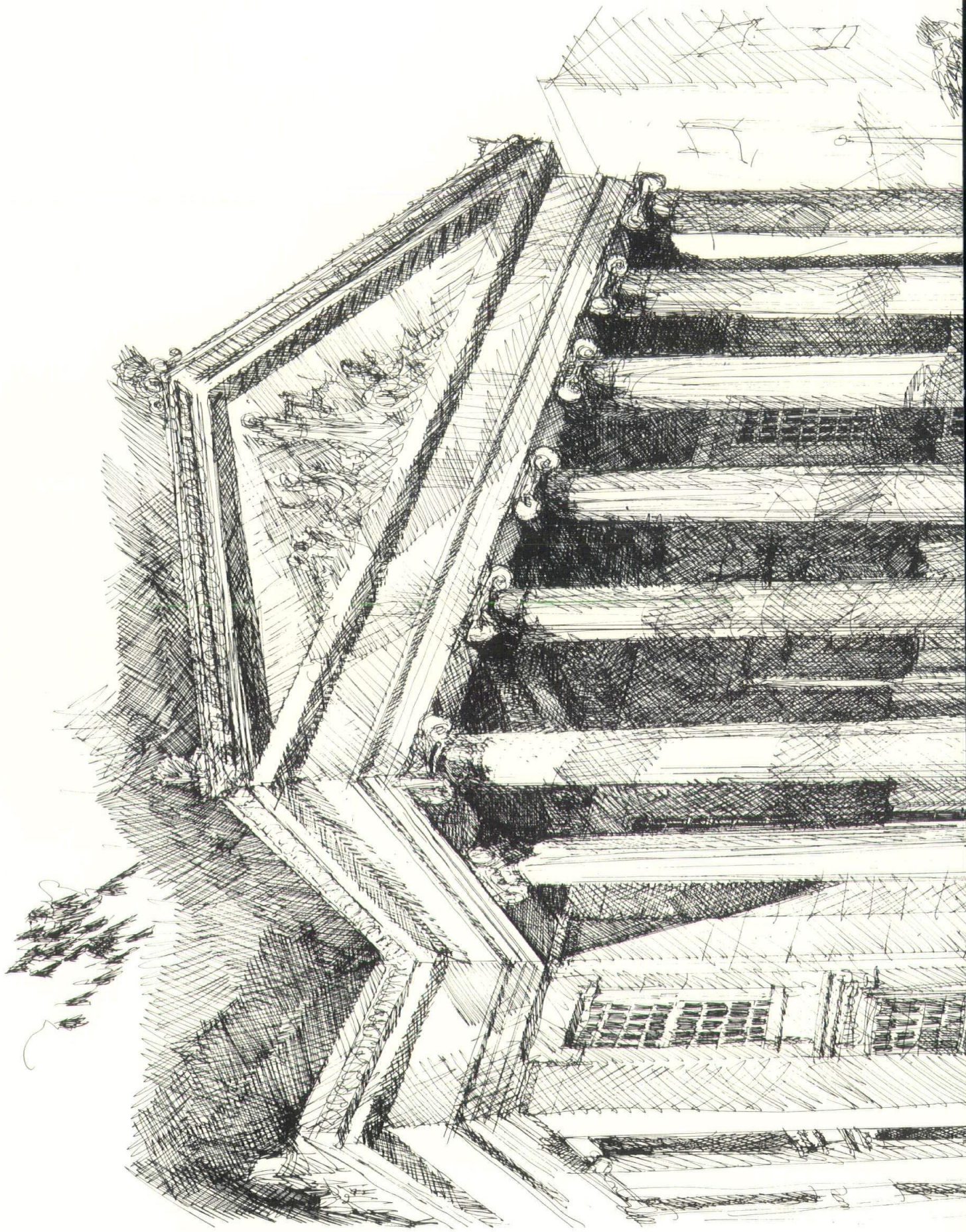
A view of the entrance vestibule.



As can be seen in this photo of the lodge room, the oak flooring was installed parrallel to the walls and meets in a herringbone pattern at the center, which leads to the fireplace. The fireplace is faced with natural Arkansas stone. The use of wood extends even to the lighting fixtures. Especially designed for Tall Oaks Lodge, they have stained pine sides with faceted glass fronts.



Natural wood motif is also evident in the lodge interior. Unique roof design, with the ridges on the diagonal instead of the square, provides spaciousness and interesting shapes and vistas in the glass area overlooking the lake.



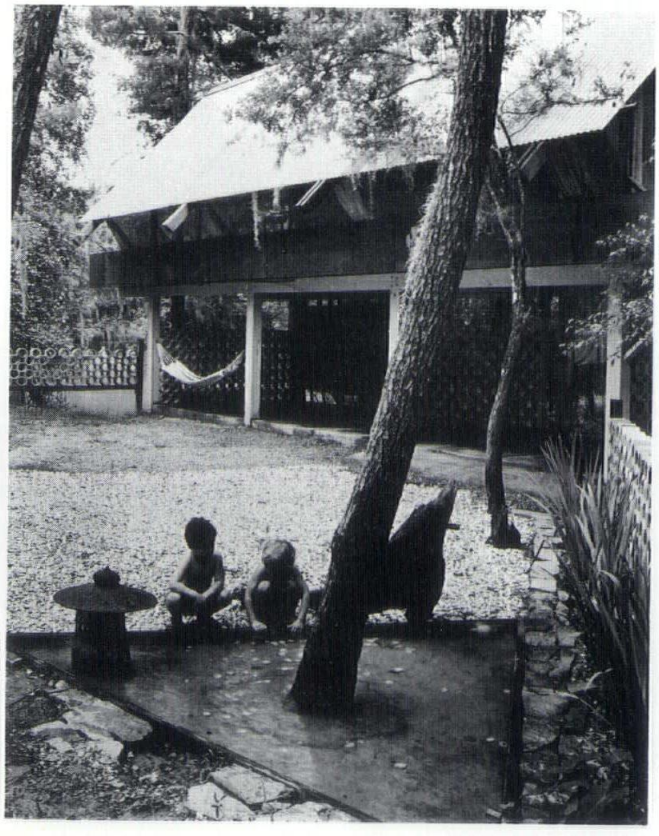
LOW COST COTTAGE RETREAT

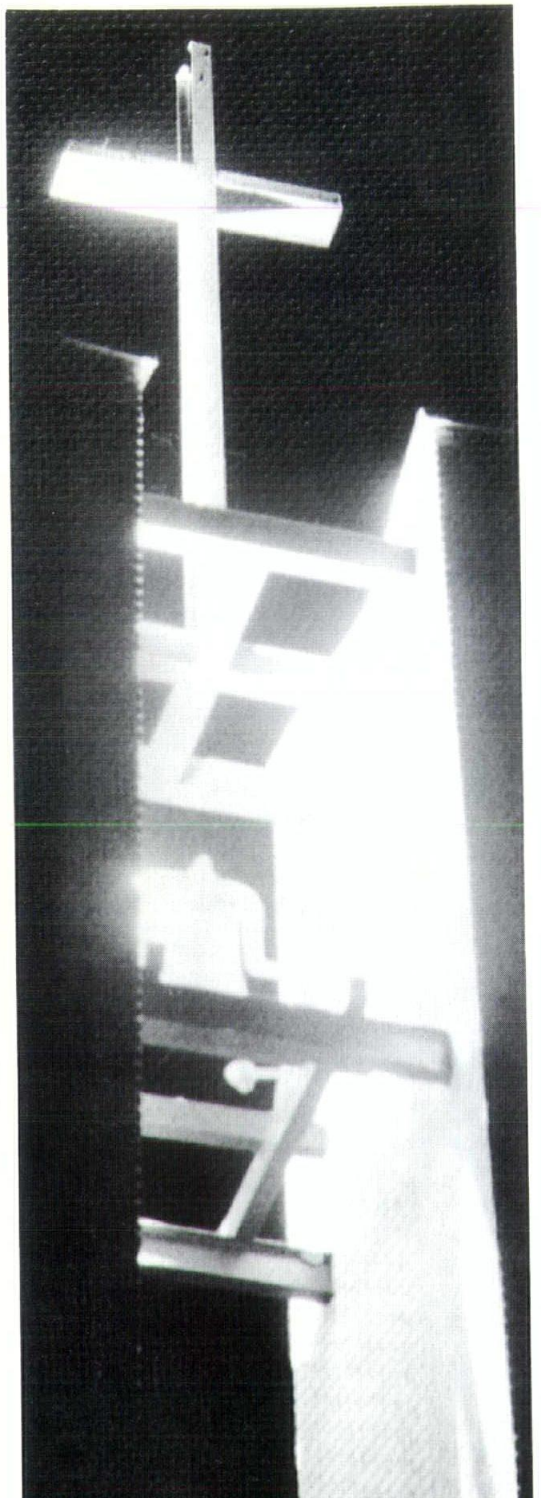
Architects: MARY MYKOLYK, A.I.A., JOHN MYKOLYK

Here is a low cost tropical cottage which won a Gulf States Region AIA merit award. Built on Louisiana's Tangipahoa River, it provides sleeping space for five, a wilderness view and opportunities for fishing and lazy living.

Corrugated aluminum roofing and glass fiber screening form the principal enclosure for the 40 by 14-ft. cottage, which is raised a story above the ground to help alleviate the heat and humidity. The lower lever is paved with a concrete slab, and serves as a sheltered sitting area and carport.

The upper lever is floored with marine plywood, and has table-high side walls of the same material. All wooden structural members of the house and the plywood panels are stained walnut. The stairway is the lift-up, attic type. The kitchen faces into the adults' side of the house, and has all-electric equipment. Strips of corrugated plastic are inserted at intervals in the roof to admit more daylight.





BELL TOWER

ST. EDWARD'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

RICHARD, LOUISIANA

Our firm was commissioned in 1963 to design a new church building for the Congregation of St. Edward's Catholic Church in Richard, Louisiana. Richard is a small rural community located between Eunice and Church Point.

This was our first of several church projects and being first, St. Edward's commands a rather special and favorite niche in the history of our firm. It was also the first building program encountered by the Rev. Floyd J. Calais, Pastor of St. Edwards Church during the duration of the project. Incidentally, St. Edward's Catholic Church was also the first church built by the General Contractor, Roy Dupuis of Lafayette.

The program, formulated by the owner and the architect, was to design, with a limited budget, a Catholic Church, centrally heated and cooled, with a seating capacity of 380 people.

Our solution was to design a simple, logical and straight-forward church based on the character of the area and congregation and economy. The simple, rather lowly pitched, roof weds the Church to the surrounding farm land while the bell tower is the dominant landmark in the Community. The portico serves as a gathering place for the congregation before and after mass. This is one of the only times during the week that the widely dispersed congregation can meet socially.

The church's construction and materials are asphalt strip shingles on 3" exposed wood deck on laminated wood arches, brick cavity exterior walls, plywood and gypsum board on wood stud interior walls, terrazzo floor on concrete slab, exposed aggregate concrete at exterior, central heating and cooling. The building contains an area of 6,650 square feet and cost $11.32 per square foot, or a total cost of $75,298.60.

Father Calais has made many statements about St. Edward's Church since 1963. I would like to share some of these with you. They are as follows:

"Building a church - or more accurately stated - being the Priest in charg while a church was being built was no something I had joyfully anticipated However, when I found myself in tha inevitable situation, enlisting the hel of the parishioners, working with th architect and doing the other necessar things entailed in building, it al proved to be a very pleasant ex perience."

"From a Priest's point of view, I an particularly pleased with the very spac ious sacristy. In many instances, sacristy was built as a place for th priest to vest for mass. In St. Edward' Church it is more than that. Th priest and altar boys have ample roon to move around together. The desig provided functional closets to hang th vestments, and plenty of storage spac for candles, etc. The whole atmos phere creates a wholesome attitude i the priest on his way to the altar t celebrate Holy Mass.

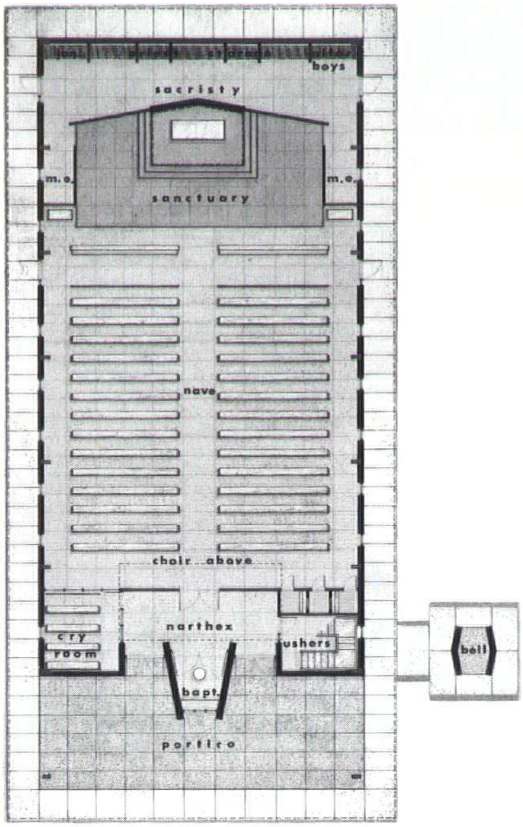
"The sanctuary, in full view of th people, is beautiful in its simplicity Particularly noteworthy is the multi colored cathedral glass on the bac wall.

"The parishioners, people still imbue with the community spirit, have foun the front portico to be a very con venient place to gather after mass o Sunday morning to discuss the late news.

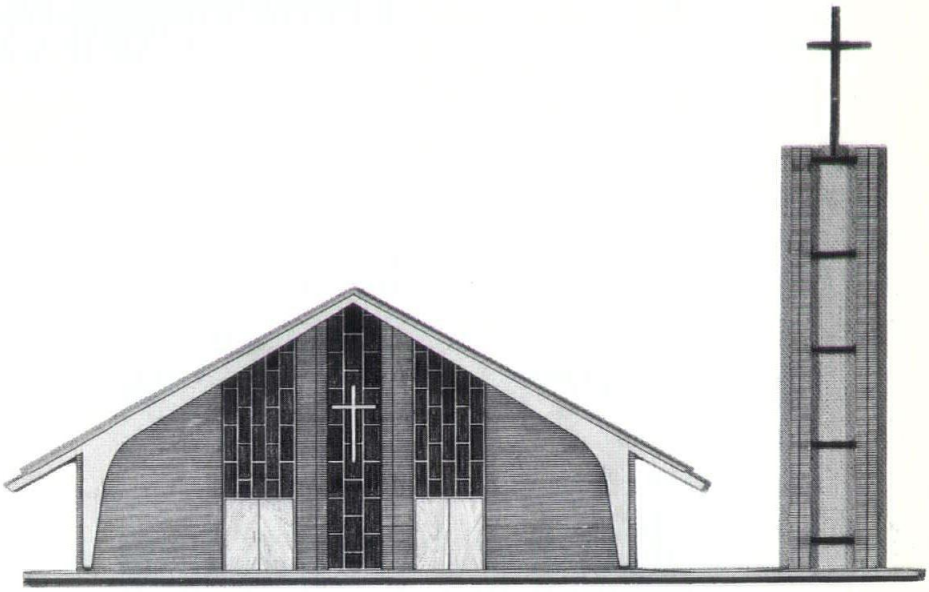
"The location of the baptistry, in th narthex, conveys the beautiful lesso every time one enters the church tha baptism is the Sacrament that initiate us into Christ's Church.

"All in all, people and priests are quit pleased with St. Edward's Church. I has been most conducive to the spiri of prayer, the very purpose for meet ing there."

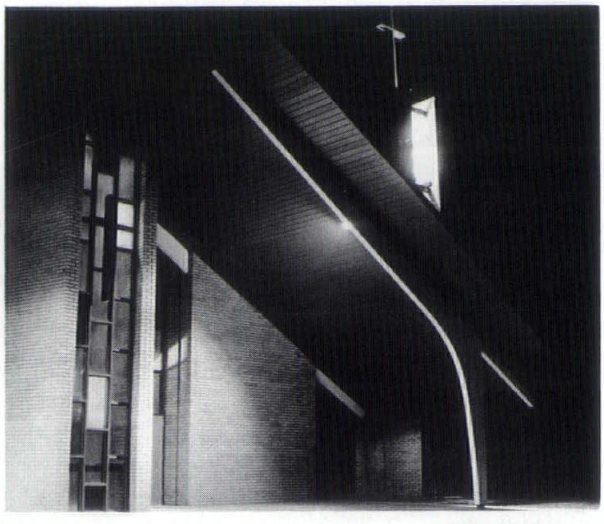
The memories of our efforts, accom plishments and the general satisfac tion of both project and client place St. Edward's as one of our favorit projects.



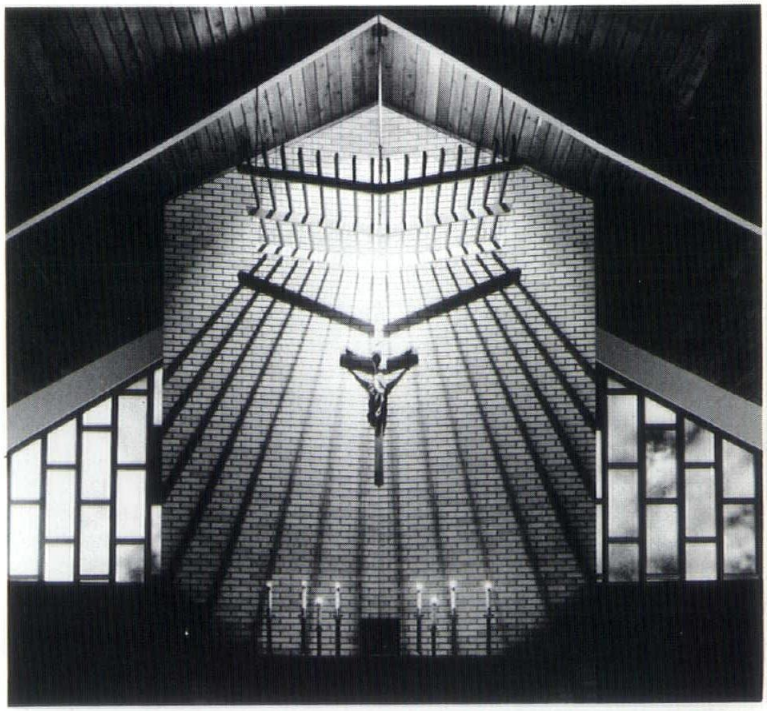
FLOOR PLAN $\frac{1}{8}$" = 1' 0"



FRONT ELEVATION $\frac{1}{8}$" = 1' 0"

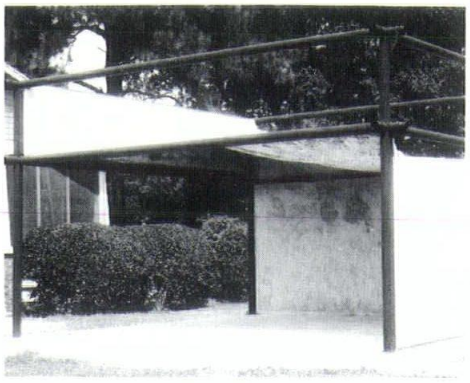


EXTERIOR



ALTAR

Preliminary Report on Low Cost Housing



Architectural Research on a Low-Cost Flexible Housing System conducted and reported by: Project Director, Wolf H. Hilbertz, Assistant Professor of Arch. Research Associates: Charles Bilberry, Eugene Fain, Eugene Johnson, Columbus Key, Endas Vincent, Michael Washington, Earl Yancy.
Sponsored by Southern Consumers Cooperative, Lafayette, Louisiana.

Project Scope: In March 1968, the Department of Architecture at Southern University received a research grant from Southern Consumers Cooperative to develop a low-cost flexible housing system.

The grant was received following a presentation by the research group which felt that the University and architectural education could be more closely linked to the community to the mutual benefit of both.

Project Goal: The primary research goal was to develop the structural part of a housing system which would cost substantially less than the lowest housing accommodations presently available. Further, it should offer a high degree of flexibility, enabling a growing family to change and add habitable space to meet its needs.

It was another mandatory requirement that, as a self-help program, the members of Southern Consumers Cooperative should be able to build at least the structural portion themselves.

The members of the Co-op are, with the exception of a few, unskilled in construction and are the future occupants of this low-cost housing.

The Approach: A steel post and beam system was investigated and chosen. It was found that a combination of 'prefab' and 'on-site' techniques came closest to the requirements of the problem. The roof membrane, partitions, and exterior walls are sprayed concrete. Also developed and effected was a pre-fabricated panel system.

The modular order was a 4-feet rectangular grid.

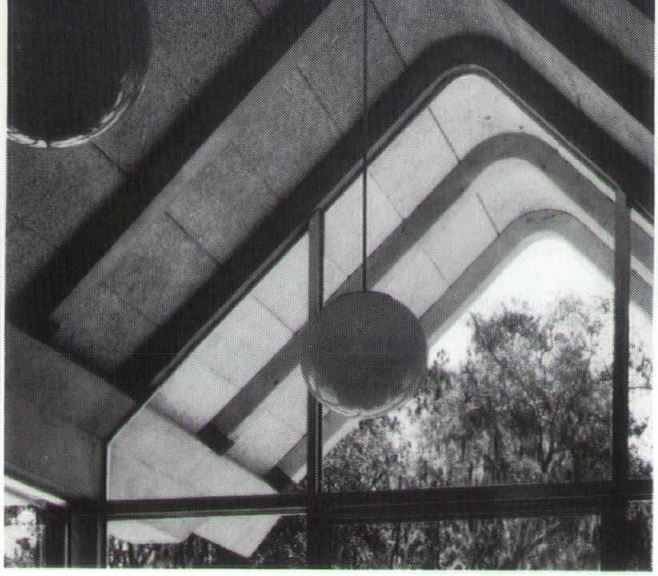
The Experimental Structure: Built by the research group, the experimental structure measures 16 feet center column to center column. Overall height is 10 feet, floor to underside of beam is 7 feet, floor area 256 sq. ft. All structural members are 4-inch O.D. steel pipe, connected by pre-welded 'space knots'. The posts are bolted to the concrete footings. Tension wires, running from the higher to the lower beams and to the footings, generate double-curved surfaces which are then covered by wire mesh on which lightweight concrete is applied. 'U' and 'L' channels, welded to the structure and anchored to the concrete footings, receive the concrete membrane and walls. Interior partitions and exterior walls are formed in the same manner. All exterior concrete surfaces will receive a coating of plastic waterproofing. The experimental structure is a combination of different roof and wall solution possibilities.

Cost: A preliminary cost-analysis, based on the 16 feet modular unit, gives a $8 to $10/sq. ft. figure.

A further development, the 20 feet modular unit: $7 to $9/sq. ft. for a development consisting of up to 100 units.

Conclusion: It was the intent of the research group to prove the feasibility of the proposed and applied structural system. Further developments have logically emerged from the time spent at the drawing board and, most important, from the actual experience on the site. Structure to membrane connections, the integration of subsystems, etc. are still in the development stage and will be the focus of continued research.

The direct involvement with the realities of the community's needs has generated much enthusiasm and has proven to be a most meaninful educational experience.



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And now Permadeck roof decks are certified.

Certified Permadeck roof decks are applied only by Approved Permadeck Applicators who have the proper experience and equipment to asssure that architectural specifications are faithfully followed.

At the plants, a rigid testing program is followed to assure that the Permadeck equals or surpasses published standards. Accurate job records concerning applications are kept by the Approved Permadeck Applicator.

When the job is completed, we and the applicator jointly certify that the Permadeck was properly manufactured and installed according to architectural specifications.

All of which assures you of satisfactory long term performance.

For complete information, call your Permadeck or Zonolite representative or write us.

ZONOLITE® GRACE

DEPT. LA-04

Concrete Products Division
W. R. Grace & Co.
P.O. Box 130, Brunswick, Georgia 31520.
Phone (912) 265-6900
P.O. Box 338, Terry, Mississippi 39170.
Phone (601) 878-5565

UNIT DESIGN, Inc.

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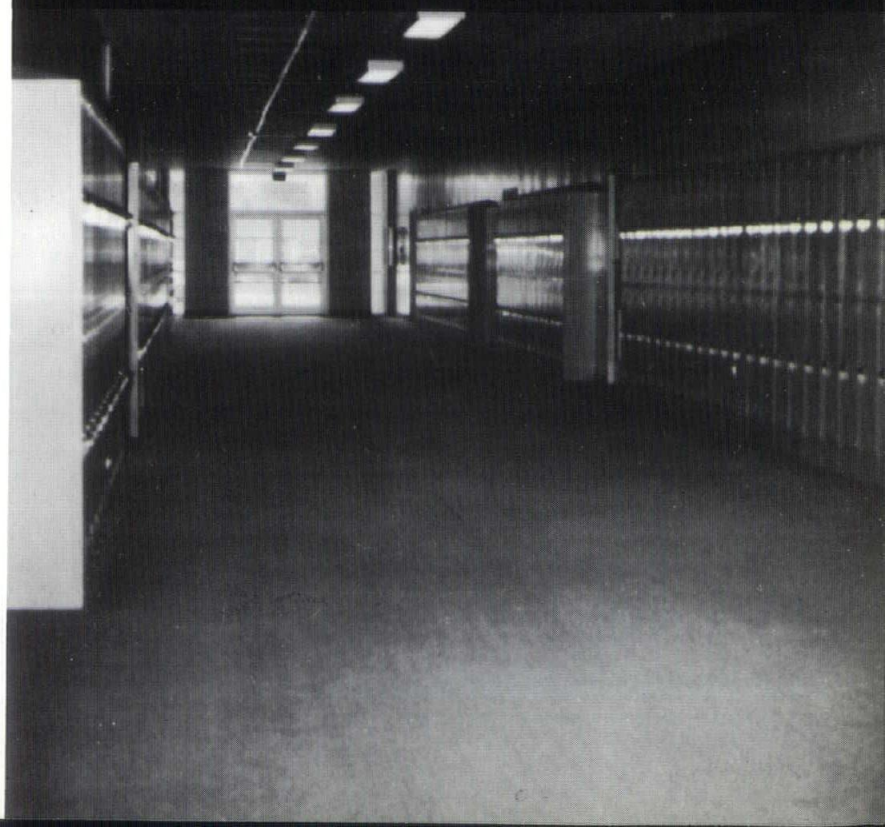
Baton Rouge, La. Phone 343-5702

Where heavy traffic demands a tough and durable carpet, where easy maintenance is important, Unit Design can help solve the problem.

Brand name carpets by:
Monarch-McGee-Masland

SHERWOOD JUNIOR HIGH
Baton Rouge, La.
ARCHITECTS: THOMPSON & THOMPSON



five reasons

why you will want terrazzo

1. **Economy**—For Terrazzo, initial cost *without* replacements *plus* minimum upkeep costs over a period of years, usually is less than initial cost *plus* replacements and higher upkeep costs for other types of floors.

2. **Comfort**—Finished Terrazzo is *easy to walk on.* It is inherently non-slip in nature and provides a safe walkway surface.

3. **Cleanliness**—Terrazzo has a smooth, jointless surface which *cleans easily,* and thus is sanitary and aseptic. It can be sealed so as to be practically non-absorbent.

4. **Color and Design**—Terrazzo has warmth and beauty. You may specify *any design* you wish—pictorial or geometric—in virtually *any combination of colors.*

5. **Dependable Installation**—This Association's objective is to see that your Terrazzo installations turn out *exactly as you want them.*

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Phone 834-0290
Metairie, La.

D & L Terrazzo Co., Inc.
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Phone WH 3-3389
New Orleans, La.

Venitian Terrazzo Co.
2430 Royal St.
Phone 947-7332
New Orleans, La.

Dinon Terrazzo & Tile Co.
709 South Gayoso
Phone 822-2970
New Orleans, La.

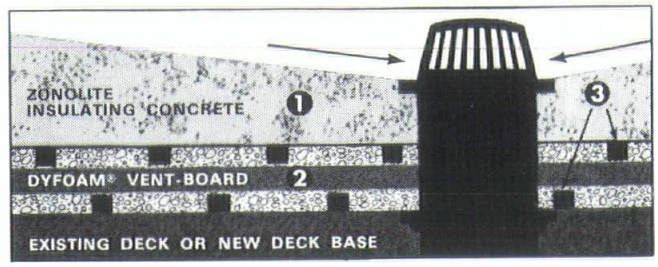
Watson Terrazzo Corp.
8450 S. Choctaw Drive
Phone 926-7395
Baton Rouge, La. 70815

Kreig Bros. Terrazzo Co.
P. O. Drawer "P"
Phone 234-9677
Lafayette, La.

LOUISIANA TERRAZZO CONTRACTORS ASSOCIATION, INC.

1440 Sherwood Forest Blvd. **Baton Rouge, La. 70815**

Dyzone roof deck is self-venting



1 On top, a layer of seamless, permanent Zonolite lightweight insulating concrete that can be sloped to drain easily and economically, so leak-making puddles and ponds don't stay on the deck.

2 Below, Dyfoam Ventboard. It's composed of Dyfoam expanded polystyrene boards sandwiched between laminating material. The insulating concrete combined with Dyfoam Ventboard gives you economical U values down to .03.

3 Vents are built right into the Dyfoam Ventboard. Water vapor passes through the laminating material into the vents, and is channeled out to the edges of the roof.

No joints, no tape, no adhesives, no vapor barrier are needed with the new Dyzone roof deck. A thin slurry of Zonolite insulating concrete serves as the bonding agent between deck and structure.

Zonolite roof decks can only be applied by applicators we have trained and approved. Upon completion, the decks are certified to meet specifications.

MAIL THIS!

GRACE

Inquiry Dept.
Zonolite Div., W. R. Grace & Co., Dept. LA-04
62 Whittemore Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02140

Gentlemen: Economical insulation down to U .03! Certified! Versatile! No messing around with joints, tape, glue or vapor barriers! Please send me complete information and specifications on DYZONE roof decks right away.

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