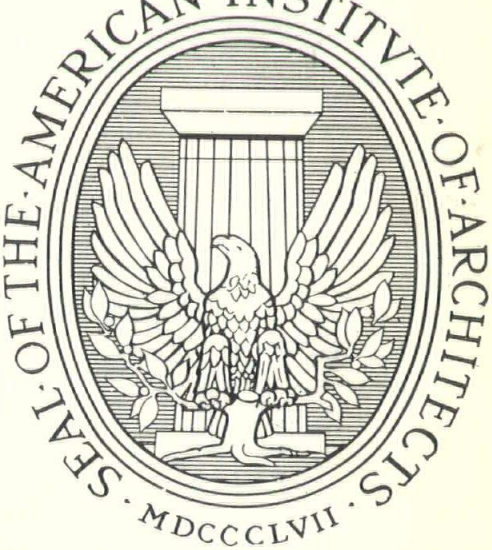
January, 1965



MISSISSIPPI ARCHITECT

The AMERICAN INSTITUTE of ARCHITECTS MISSISSIPPI CHAPTER

The American Institute of Architects is the national organization of the architectural profession, and its initials A.I.A. following the architect's name have come to be recognized publicly as a certificate of merit. His membership in the A.I.A. attests to the architect's integrity, proven professional qualifications, and good standing in his community.

Mississippi Architect is published monthly by the Mississippi Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, in conjunction with Construction News, Inc. Opinions expressed herein are those of the editor and contributors and not necessarily those of the Mississippi Chapter, A.I.A. Inquiries may be addressed to P. O. Box 9783, Jackson, Mississippi

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Editorial Advisors

With Faith We Build

Seven out of ten Americans now live in or around cities.

Our population has changed from rural to urban at a rapid pace in recent years and the trend continues. People move to the city in pursuit of better jobs, better educational opportunities for their children, and cultural advantages. They seek the services that only a city can offer — fire and police protection, water, and sewerage disposal. They expect to find better housing and a good public transportation system. They want to enjoy the convenience of living in the "big" market place with access to a wide choice of goods and services. It is reasonable to suppose that they expect to find a better way of life in general.

Large cities across the country are failing to meet the challenge of rapid growth.

In a recent article in Fortune magazine Richard Whalen says that New York City is destroying itself and that the failure can be traced to the apathy and venality of politicians, the cold unconcern of builders, and the remoteness and indifference of business and financial leaders. He says that New York represents the *idea* of a great city.

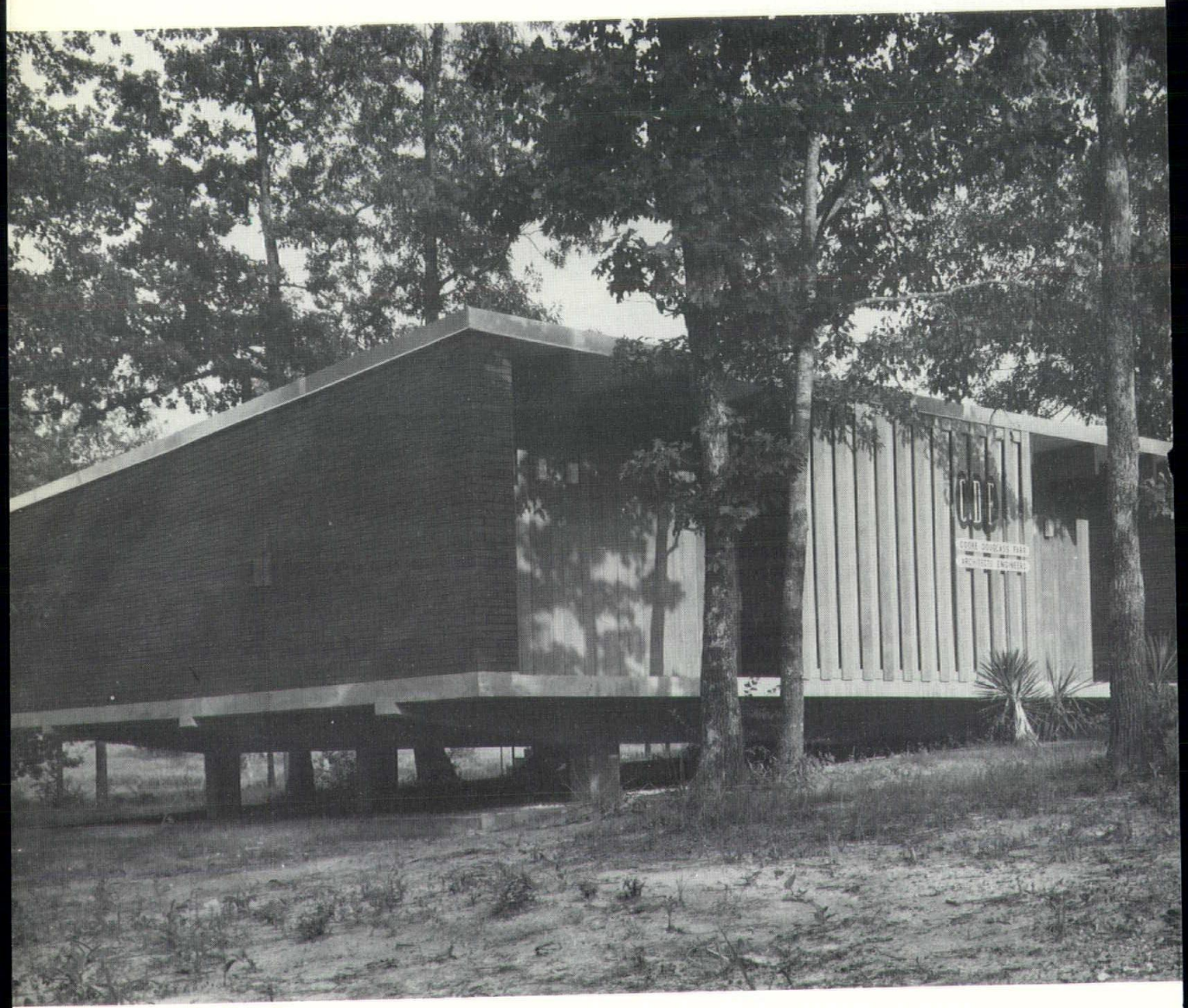
What has happened to New York should serve as an object lesson to other cities. Unplanned congestion has resulted in economic inefficiency and waste. There is endless human discomfort, inconvenience, harassment, noise, and filth. The end product is a frowning, tight-lipped, short-tempered city, Whalen says.

Mississippi's capital city has recently attained a metropolitan population of a quarter of a million people. We do not yet suffer the blight of most of America's large cities but we most certainly will in the future if we fail to plan wisely. We need a good public transportation system. Jackson is a clean city and we must make certain that it stays clean.

We need long-range city planning that concerns itself with more than streets, utilities, and stop-gap zoning. If the citizens of Jackson can be made aware of the necessity for planning, they will demand and support it and our city will meet its responsibility in providing the ultimate opportunity for the individual to find here the good life. With faith we build.

—Bob Henry

Architect



Office Building for Cooke-Douglass-Fa
Jackson, Mis

Cooke-Douglass-Fa
Architects-Enginee
Jackson, Mis

William W. Adams
Electrical Engineer
Jackson, Miss.

Nickles & Wells
General Contractor
Jackson, Miss.

Office

THIS building was designed for the particular uses of the architect-engineer owner. The layout was dictated for efficient operation from the drafting room.

The site is a rolling tree-studded commercial-professional area just south of a projected interstate highway. A sloping lot and poor soil conditions, plus the desire to use the site in its natural state, resulted in the choice of a structural concrete slab, off grade, supported on six concrete piles.

The building thus seems to float above the wooded lot. Access is by a ramp in front and stairs in the rear.

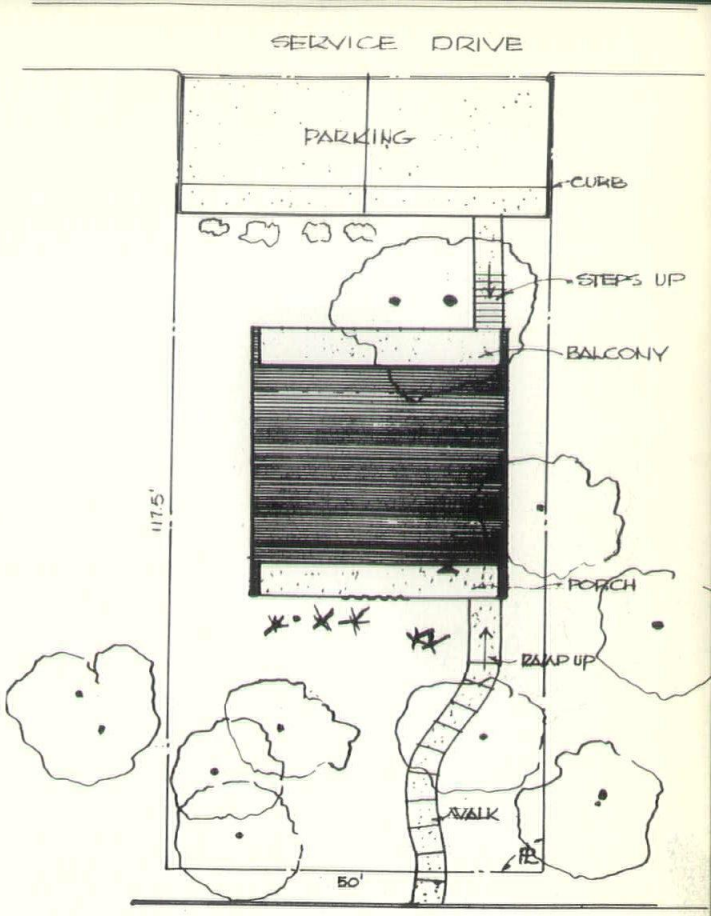
End walls are brick veneer with cypress paneled front and rear walls. Four sliding glass doors opens to the exterior. The front elevation is shaded by a cypress solar screen.

Interior walls are cypress rough cut siding combined with gypsum board and pegboard.

The roof deck is supported by laminated wood beams. Floors are covered with vinyl sheet goods and carpet.

Lighting is from plastic luminous ceiling panels placed between every other beam.

Parking is provided to the rear of the lot. Access to the waiting room, drafting room, office and conference room is by a covered porch on the front and rear.



MEDICAL PLAZA

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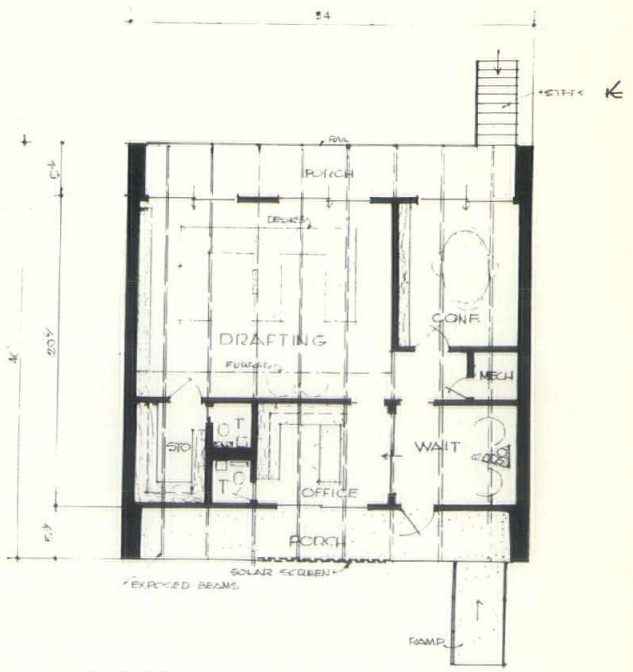
PLOT PLAN



FLOOR PLAN

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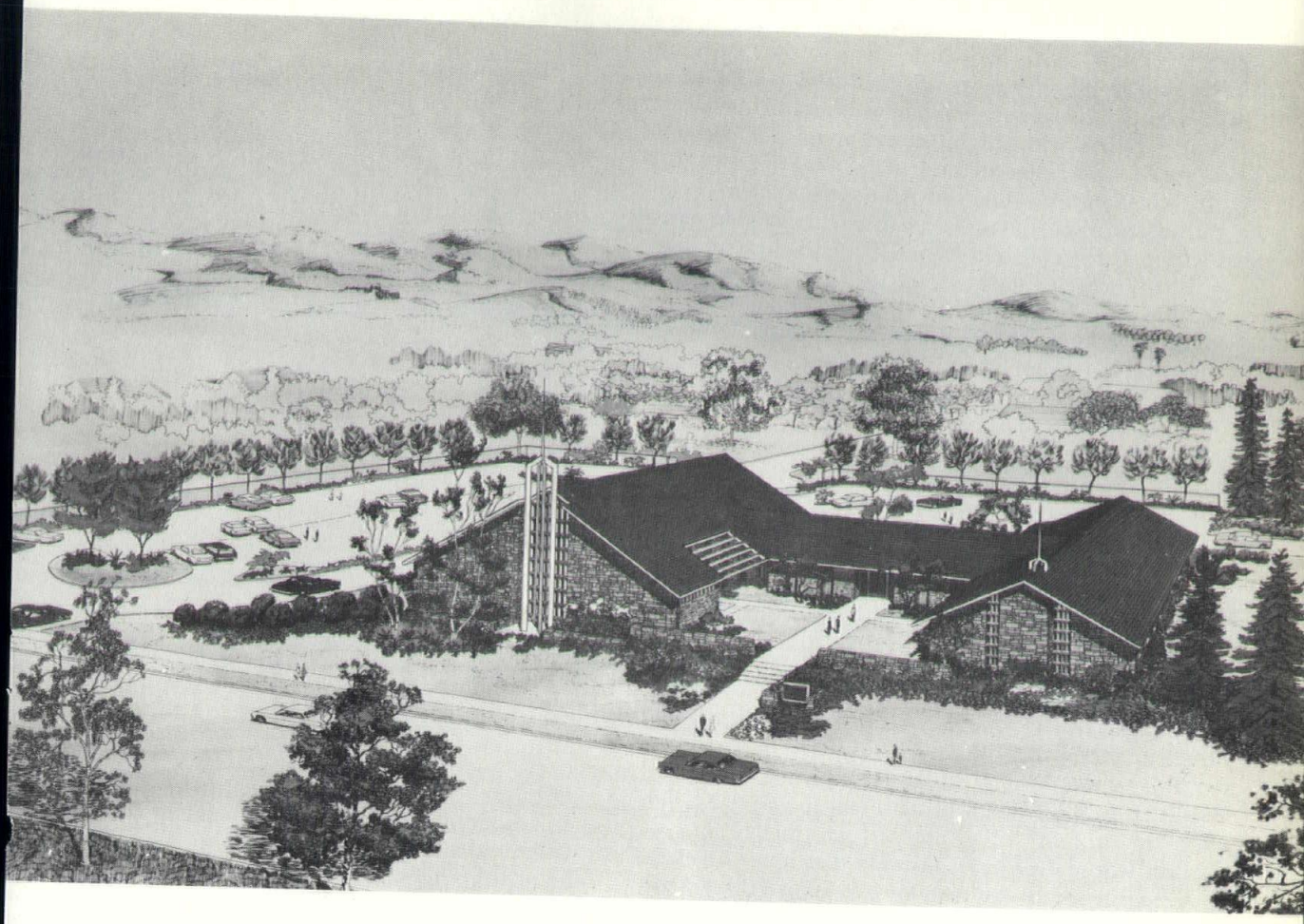


FIRST CHURCH *of* CHRIST, SCIENTIST

NEW church and Sunday school building for First Church of Christ, Scientist, West Covina, has been announced by the church board of directors.

To be located at the southeast corner of Merced Avenue and Butterfield Road, the $300,000 project has been planned by Los Angeles architects Hunter & Benedict, A.I.A., for completion in the fall of 1965.

Located on a 2.8 acre site that permits a panorama of the San Bernardino Mountains, the building will describe a modified H shape with walls of rough, rock-textured concrete block and a broad, low-pitched roof of heavy shingle tile. The roofline becomes open beams over major window areas for natural interior lighting. Design of the building is considered to be a conservative modern character, according to architect Paul Robinson Hunter, F.A.I.A.

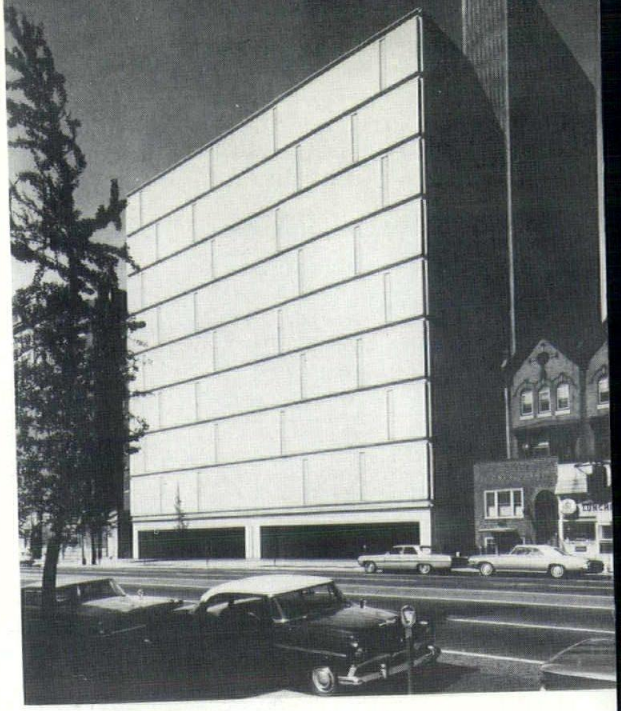
Design feature of the church is a 60-foot precast concrete spire of four verticle members which converge 20 feet from the top and continue upward as a single needle.

Some 13,000 square feet are enclosed in the building, which permits a church auditorium to seat 300 persons; a Sunday school wing that includes an assembly room for 43 classes, two committee rooms, nursery and infants rooms, and offices; and an administration wing that includes offices for the clerk and board of directors.

Main entrances to the building are located off the parking lots to the north and east of the building, while another entrance off Merced Avenue utilizes a wide, land-scaped patio. Parking has been provided for 124 automobiles.

THE nine story structure recently completed in Philadelphia to house medical research facilities of Temple University has no windows. This means that, in line with Architecturel trends, it presents a unified uncluttered facade. As an accent to this straight forward solution, Architects, Nolen, Swinburne and Associates, selected marble to face parts of the exterior of the ground floor of the building.

The Vermont Marble Company's Imperial Danby marble was used to face the first floor exterior columns, a belt area across the front of the building above the columns, and the side wall returns at each end of the structure. The use of marble on Temple's Medical Research Building adds a desirable touch of richness and elegance impossible to attain with any other construction material. In addition, it insures an equally rare ease of mainteance.



WINDOWLESS BUILDINGS

COMBINING the complete remodeling and refacing of an existing store and a 90 x 100 addition to this same building, Armstrong's apparel store, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, will represent the largest building investment (2½ million) in the history of Cedar Rapids' central business district.

Structure will be windowless above first story with the exception of the fifth, or top level, which will have a continuous band of reversible or pivoted aluminum windows.

Its exterior will be faced with a light gray glazed brick which will be divided into vertical panels 10 feet wide by dark gray anodized aluminum channels recessed into the brick work. The first floor will be faced with glass.

The space from the top of the fifth story windows to the top of the parapet wall will be faced with 2 feet square pressed aluminum panels, gold anodized. Other aluminum members will be dark gray anodized.

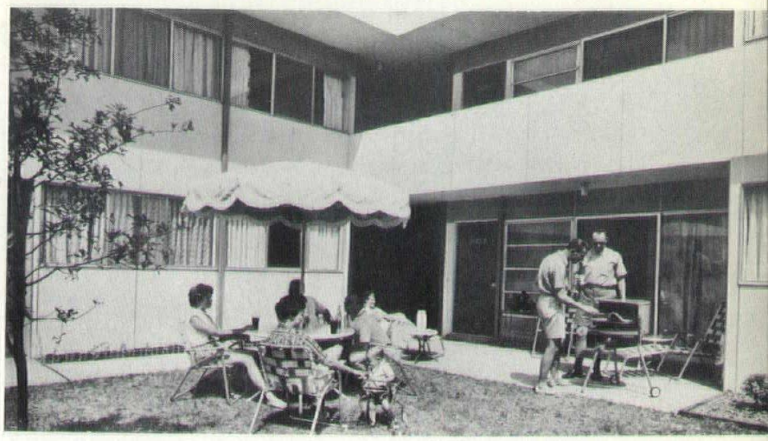
The canopy over the sidewalk is formed by a series of gables edged in gray aluminum. The columns dividing the show windows at the first floor level are faced with black marble and stainless steel.

The entire building will be air conditioned and will incorporate the first installation in this country of German-made escalators, seven of which will be utilized.

CITY APARTMENTS GIVEN SUBURBAN SPACE AND GRACE

New way of living for city apartment dwellers is evident in this picture of tenants enjoying poolside leisure at St. Louis' Park Towne Garden apartments. Glasweld panels add a colorful note to the walls of all buildings in this 316-unit project.

Patio fun is available to most tenants in Park Towne Garden project in St. Louis. Architect J. Richard Shelley designed units vidual entries for maximum privacy, with patios and wide streets the feeling of space and suburban light and air.



A "NEW WAY OF LIVING" is the theme of the 361 unit Park Towne Garden apartments here, with private terraces, sundecks and swimming pools — only 24 minutes from downtown St. Louis.

Designed for maximum privacy, units have individual entries. Patios and wide concrete streets add to the feeling of space and suburban light and air. Yet rentals range from $119 to $123 monthly.

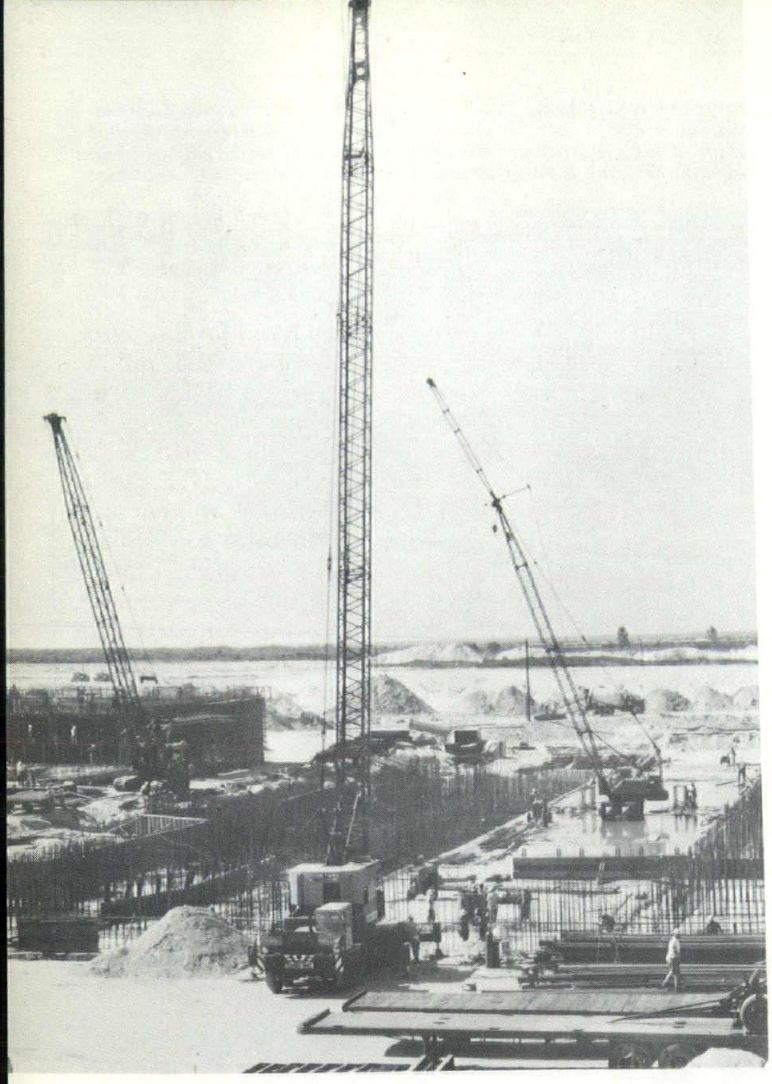
Building costs and maintenance costs were kept to a minimum by astute use of new materials, according to architect J. Richard Shelley of Long Beach, Calif. who adapted many popular California building features to this mid-western setting.

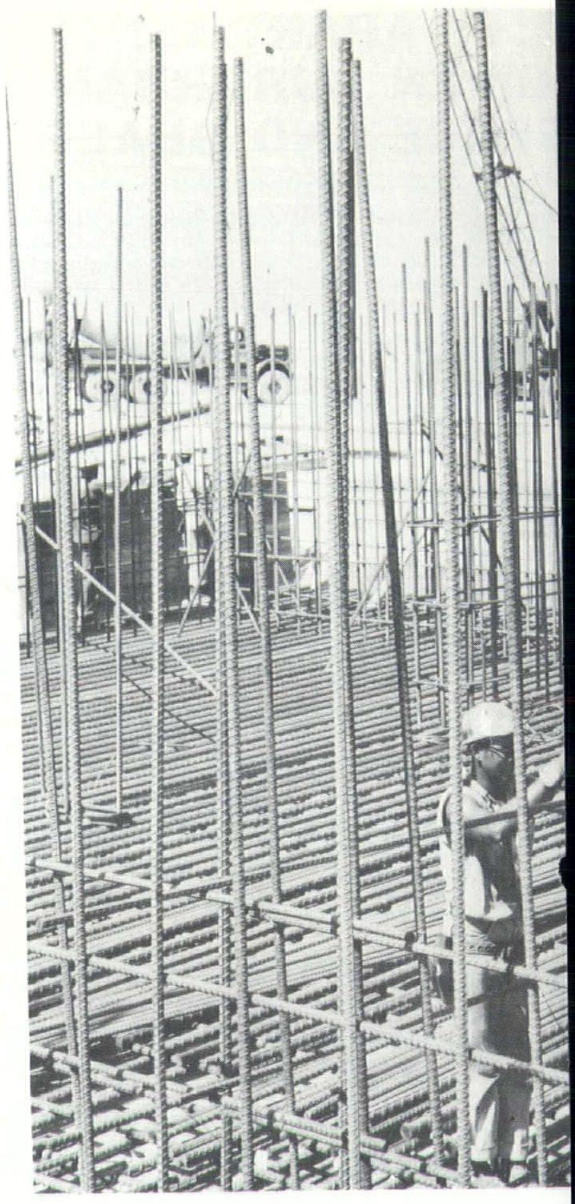
In keeping with today's trend to color in architecture, glowing blue and white cement-asbestos panels alternate with rosy brick to lend fresh accent to the modern sweep of windows, bold "wing walls" and sharp, clean roof lines that characterize the facades of the 40-odd buildings in the complex.

The colored panels are Glasweld, a curtain-wall product distributed by United States Plywood Corporation and widely used in the U.S. and Europe in skyscraper and industrial architecture. Their use in the Park Towne project illustrates their adaptability to residential building.

"We aimed for the same quality features that we incorporate into homes in the $45,000 bracket," says the builder. "Our biggest problem was finding a way to construct apartments which would be competitive in rentals with those built locally many years ago under a lower labor-and-material price structure."

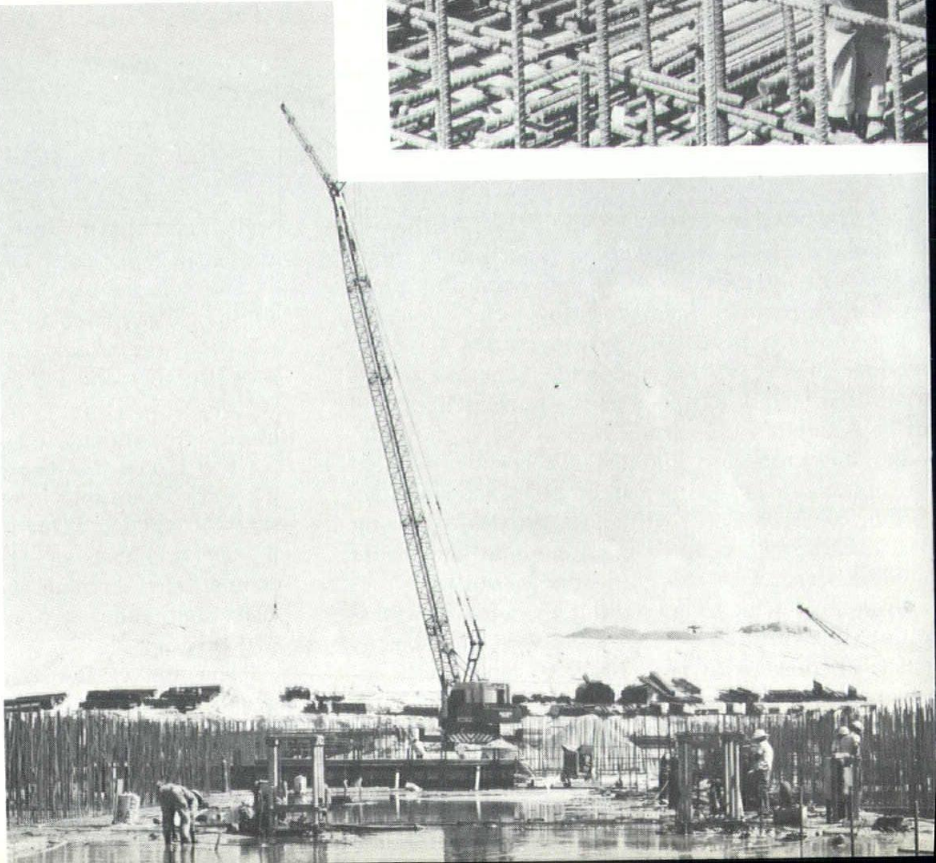
"The answer lay in efficient planning and construction methods."



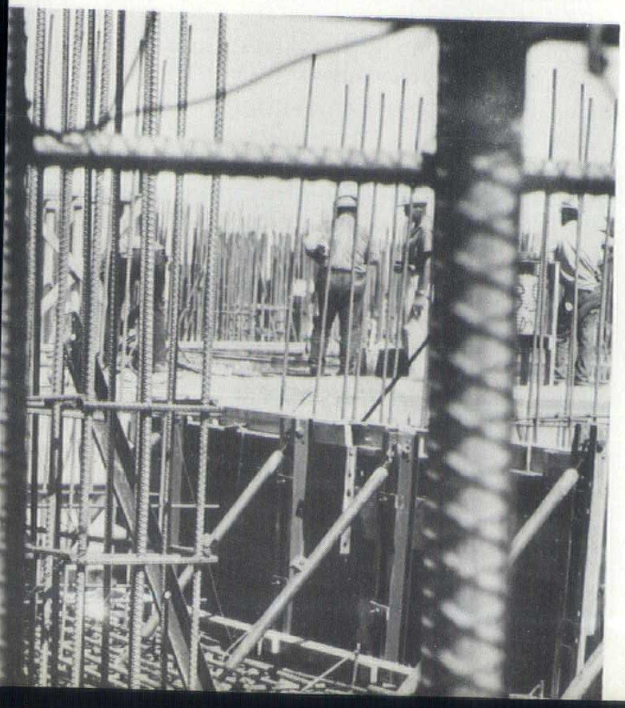


Looking north over the launch pad area at Merritt Island, Fla., with the Atlantic Ocean beyond the crane booms at center right. Truck crane in foreground, and crawler at center mark the "flame trench"; rebar cages at right and left are the beginnings of the cellular walls which will line trench and provide footing for the rocket transporter.

Looking south from the end of the Saturn launch "flame trench" on Pad A at the Merritt Island, Fla., rocket launching complex. Sand mound, center rear, is the approximate height of the backfill for the finished pad. Twelve-foot-thick reinforced concrete mat, using rebars supplied by Republic Steel, has been completed here for the center of the "flame trench."



Merritt Island LAUNCH PAD



NEARLY 7,000 tons of carbon reinforcing bars, 85,000 cubic yards of concrete, 2.5 million cubic yards of sand-fill — these are a few of the ingredients involved in the making of just one 48-foot-high launch pad "mountain" in Florida's flat coastal zone at the site of a giant Saturn 1B rocket complex being built by the Army Corps of Engineers for the National Aeronautics and Space Agency.

The reinforced concrete, making use of rebars ranging up to 2¼ inches in diameter, is being used for the foundations of the first of three launching pads under construction at Merritt Island, Florida, which lies just to the west of Cape Kennedy. The sand filled "mountain" is in reality a long mound extending some 2,658 feet in length, rising to its 48-foot apex 458 feet from one end, and which envelopes the pad and its vast array of buildings and supporting equipment.

The pad now underway, designated as "Pad A" of "Complex 39", will cost $19.5 million. It is part of a huge half-billion-dollar construction program for Merritt Island, which will include the construction of the record-sized Vertical Assembly Building, located 3½ miles away, where the 360-foot-high rockets will be assembled upright.

The launch pads are designed to take the weight of the big Saturn rockets, their platforms and transporter mechanisms — a load of 17,500,000 pounds, not including the immense forces that will be generated by the rockets' motors on lift-off: 1.6 million pounds of thrust.

Inside the mound that forms the "Pad A" launch area will be a 12-foot-thick reinforced concrete base. The reinforcing bars are being supplied by Republic Steel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, with Meehleis Steel Company, Englewood, Colo., acting as the installation subcontractor.

The mound will also contain a pair of heavy cellular walls along each side of an open, central "flame trench" which will be lined with refractory brick; buildings for control equipment, electrical and pipe terminals, and tanks of high-pressure gases; a tower-like final escape hatch for astronauts, should anything go wrong; and a maze of tunnels and trenches reaching out to various control, communications, and fuel storage areas.

Cages of Republic Steel's reinforcing bars make a forest of steel as workers put bar in place for wall and base pours at Saturn rocket launch site, Merritt Island, Fla.

Thirty-five thousand pounds of 16-ounce sheet copper was supplied by Chase Brass & Copper Co., for the new $1.2 million Fremont County Court House shown here. A total of 32 panels of copper, 16 feet long by 11 feet high by four-inches-thick, were laminated to rough-surfaced native marble for the exterior walls. Each panel weighs 5,000 pounds.

IN HARMONY with the foothills surrounding Canon City, Colorado, the recently completed Fremont County Court House stands in eloquent testimony to the imagination of a Rocky Mountain architectural firm and its creative combination of copper and concrete.

The $1.2 million project was started in September of 1959 in this County Seat town, located about 65 miles southwest of Colorado Springs, and was completed in September, 1961. Providing some 56,000 square feet of floor space, the structure consists of two stories and a basement which houses the Fremont County offices and court rooms. The architects are Thomas Nixon and Lincoln Jones of Nixon and Jones, Boulder, Colorado.

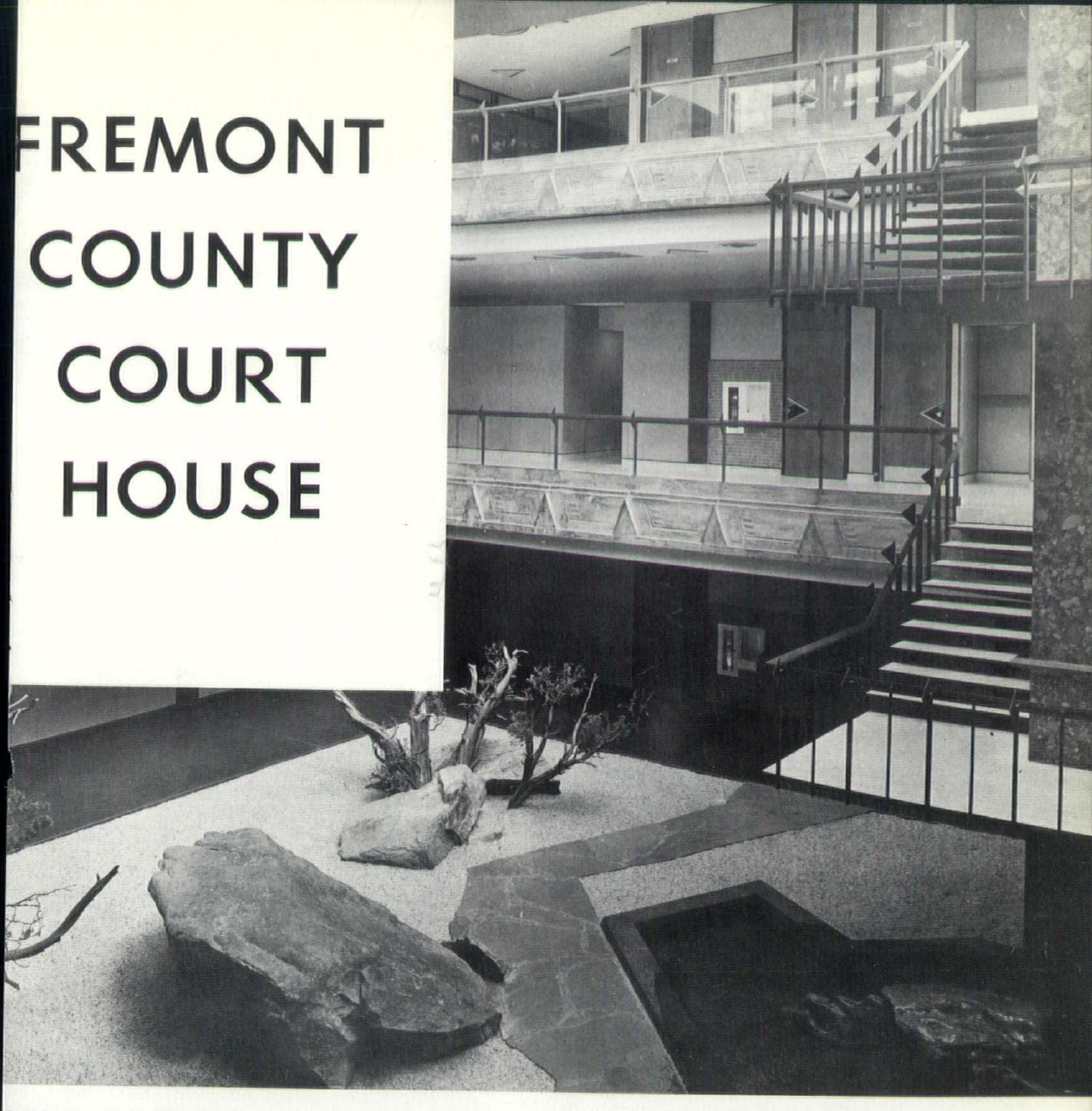
The exterior walls of the new courthouse are of rough-surfaced native marble capped with a total of 32 huge panels of copper laminated to concrete. Each panel weighs 2½ tons. Simulating the pyramidal structure of the Rocky Mountain foothills which form the backdrop of the site, the design of the copper-faced panels follows a triangular pattern, presenting an effect at once powerful yet graceful, and reflecting the culture of the region.

Nixon & Jones carried their design motif inside the courthouse to a two-story, skylight-covered central courtyard. Laminated sheet copper and concrete panels, considerably smaller than the 16-foot long by 11-foot high by four-inch thick exterior panels, were used as a facing for each of the two floors opening to the courtyard. The floor of this richly ornamented courtyard is finished with white stone chips, and supports several big boulders and wild cedar trees taken from the Cotopaxi foothills in the western half of the county.

Anchored in the courtyard floor is an immense pylon which supports cantilevered stairs ascending to the upper floors. The stairs, suspended in this manner, appear to be totally independent of the floor and walls. Beneath the lowest stair landing is a pool which is fed by a series of streams falling from the stair landing. This sound of running water spilling on the river rocks is carried lightly throughout the entire building.

Of technical interest is the fact that this project represents the first time that concrete backing was used with sheet copper in such a large quantity. Including the copper used in the valleys, gutters, flashings, interior and exterior finishes, $90,000 worth or about 35,000 pounds of 16-ounce sheet copper were supplied by Chase Brass & Copper Co., a subsidiary of Kennecott Copper Corporation.

FREMONT COUNTY COURT HOUSE



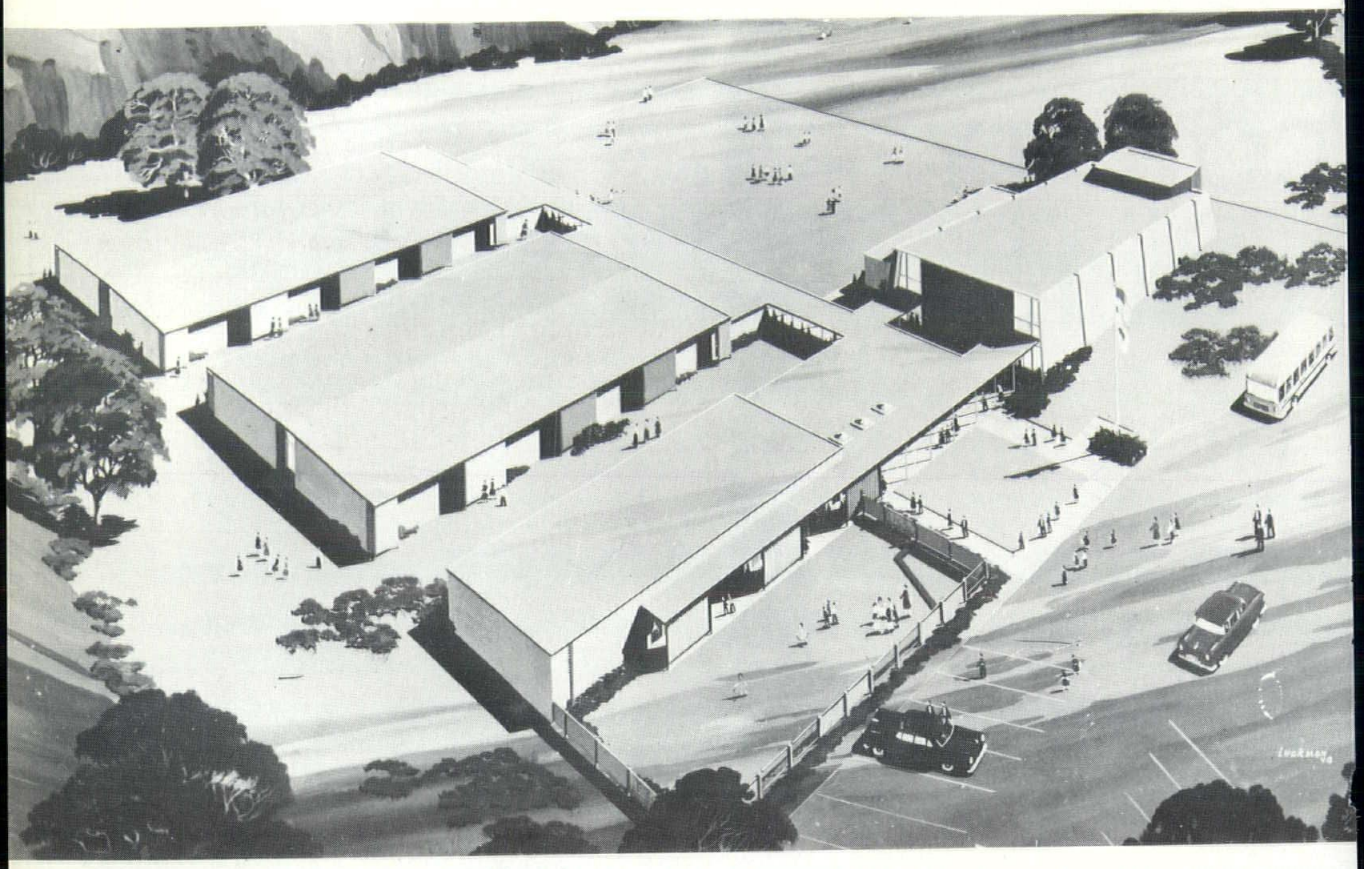
Laminated sheet copper and concrete coffers were used as facing for each of the two floors opening to the courtyard as shown in photo above. Copper also was used in the valleys, gutters, flashings, interior and exterior finishes.

The process of laminating this amount of sheet copper to concrete slabs was, in itself, an imaginative bid by Nixon & Jones to take advantage of the metal's attractive appearance and long-wearing quality. After the designs were formed in the copper, the reverse side of each sheet was fitted with a series of copper clips and coated with an epoxy glue. Following the pouring of the concrete, the laminated panels were permitted to age for seven days before the forms were removed. The panels were then raised and bolted to a perimeter truss.

Another unique accomplishment was the natural patina which the architects were able to form on the sheet copper. Dissatisfied with the available solutions for aging copper, the architect and the contractor experimented and found that conventional sweat-soldering flux could be used in liquid form to produce a rich aqua color on the sheet metal. The exterior of the building now is beginning to weather to its final color, a blend of green, blue and brown hues, in keeping with the natural environment.

The new courthouse replaces an 1889 structure.

SCHOOLHOUSE OF TOMORROW



THE "Little Red Schoolhouse" of sentimental memory is going . . . going . . . all but gone.

The Fallout School, with its multi-purpose construction, its protective features and usefulness as a community center is coming . . . coming . . . it's here!

It is not merely a matter of enlarging schools to serve booming population.

Modern day design of public buildings demands more flexibility. Structures limited to schoolrooms have been replaced by sleek, multi-function buildings designed to serve a community in many ways.

The experimental Donald L. Rheem School previews the new look in school design. Let's take a peek inside.

It is located in the town of Moraga, California. Not too far away is Dublin — location of a GE Atomic Reactor. The community was faced with the problem of providing a shelter for its families, a large school building program — and a community center.

The School district Board of Trustees, working with the Office of Civilian Defense and Jack Buchter & Associates, the architects, brought into being the first "fallout school". It is a building of notable beauty and usefulness.

As a school, teachers and children love it. Each classroom is sound proofed and private. Steel baffles keep out sun glare and outside distractions . . . no windows look directly outside.

The sturdy walls — interior and exterior — are steel reinforced concrete six inches thick, with a high resistance to fire. No sing-song from next door, no clatter of outside activities, interfere with the teacher's job.

With rooms closed off from outside light, uniform illumination is possible. The Lafayette, California firm of Jack Buchter, Architect — A.I.A. — and Associates specified complete translucent ceiling lighting — no contract, no shadows.

Unit ventilators filter the air, providing a continuous flow of purified air, plus comfortable heating during the cool months.

To ward off any shut-in feeling, a large Kodachrome mural on the normal window wall gives each classroom a view of mountains or seacoast.

The protective aspects of the "Fallout School" are impressive, too. The thick, fire-resistant walls, absence of direct outside windows, sturdy single-floor construction, offer a resistance to radio-activity and thermal radiation.

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