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J. C. Davis
Advertising Director

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ARCHITECTURAL CALENDAR


Oct. 31-Nov. 2: Texas District, AIA. Regional Conference. Corpus Christi, Texas.

Nov. 8-10: Florida Association of Architects, AIA. Annual Convention. Hotel Seville, Miami Beach, Fla.


Nov. 15-17: Middle Atlantic District, AIA. Regional Council Meeting and Pennsylvania Society of Architects. Hershey, Pa.


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America's City of Tomorrow, Exchange Park, Dallas, Texas, is the nation's first completely integrated and weather-controlled business community.

SHOPPING CENTER
DALLAS, TEXAS

Lane Gamble & Associates
ARCHITECTS

Rapidly taking shape in Dallas, Texas, is an entirely new concept of the business community of the future—a city within a city, containing all the facilities necessary to provide goods and services under the most favorable conditions—comfort and convenience without congestion.

Now under construction, Exchange Park will be a self-contained business community—a completely integrated commercial development. Located in the heart of Dallas, Exchange Park extends...
To be completed in May, 1957, the new 13-story home for Exchange Bank & Trust Company is the first of four office buildings scheduled for construction in Exchange Park.

over 120 acres, all of which have been engineered to create a park-like setting, retaining much of the natural beauty of what was originally a thickly wooded area.

Designed by Lane, Gamble & Associates, Dallas architects, the shopping center is owned by William A. Blakley, Dallas lawyer and business man. Mr. Blakley is Chairman of the Boards of Exchange Bank & Trust Company, Girard Life Insurance Company, Girardion Insurance Company, and Guardian Underwriters Insurance Company and Chairman of the Executive Committee of Braniff International Airways.

Exchange Park is the result of...
extensive planning for the purpose of providing permanent, centralized headquarters for these institutions. When completed Exchange Park will represent an investment of $125,000,000. Now well underway, completion is expected with hotel guests, the normal occupancy of Exchange Park will approximate 25,000 persons.

The major components include: Four multi-storied office buildings totalling 875,000 square feet of usable floor space. This represents the equivalent of approximately one-tenth of the present available office space in Dallas. Hotel containing in excess of 1,000 guest rooms, with complete recreational facilities. Total usable space will be 442,180 square feet.

Medical research center, with 452,400 square feet for complete research and clinical facilities, and professional offices.

Maintenance building to house power plant, boiler room and maintenance headquarters and comparable in size to a six-story building.

in five years. The development will provide a total area of 2,394,065 square feet of usable floor space. Basement and service areas will be 453,200 square feet. Illuminated parking facilities will accommodate 15,000 automobiles simultaneously. Exclusive of Major department store, with 200,000 square feet or more.

One hundred fifty retail shops having a total of 460,105 square feet.

The office buildings include a 14-story building for the Exchange Bank & Trust Company.
Wide expanses of recessed glass highlight spaciousness of Exchange Bank Building entrance and bank lobby. Upper floors will be rented as office space, with parking for 1,800 cars only steps away.

The bank will occupy 30,000 square feet on the first floor, with shops occupying the remainder. Other floors will be leased for office space. A 6,000 square foot restaurant will be located in the basement. The bank building will be unique in Dallas in that it will be constructed so that no sun will reach its windows from March to November. North and South walls will be made up of continuous windows with colorful, insulated spandrels. Projecting sun visors will shade windows and increase efficiency of air conditioning. East and West walls will be panels of cast stone. Office areas will have acoustical metal ceilings and movable metal partitions will permit overnight alteration of office spaces.

The Braniff Building will be 10 stories above ground and will contain 181,500 square feet of floor space. The building will house administrative personnel of Braniff International Airways. All buildings will be of similar architecture.

The third office building will house the home offices of three Dallas insurance companies.

The medical research center will house shops of a medical and service nature, with 150 suites of offices for physicians on the upper floors. The medical center will have clinical and laboratory equipment comparable to that found in the nation's foremost clinics. Upper floors will include office space and a 150 bed clinic hospital. Plans for the center also call for a large conference room for medical meetings and conventions.

The hotel will provide luxury accommodations comparable to the most distinguished hotels in the nation as well as commercial type accommodations. The hotel will face on a large landscaped court, which covers three acres and will contain a swimming pool and lake. A two-level restaurant will face on the court.

All units of the project will be connected by air-conditioned malls or pedestrian streets to create a completely weather-controlled city. Over a mile in length, these 40 foot wide walkways will be covered overhead by skylites and will be lined on each side with retail shops.

The mall area will be completely landscaped with recessed plant areas containing colorful flowers, shrubs and small trees, including many delicate and exotic tropical plants.
The Andrew Jackson elementary school of Norman, Okla., is an example of an expanding school in a community of rapid growth. Norman has experienced a rapid increase in school population in keeping with the general growth of the city. As a result, in the past five years the community has completed a high school, three elementary schools and additions to these buildings.

The Andrew Jackson elementary school was designed by Caudill-Rowlett-Scott & Associates of Oklahoma City, Okla., with future expansion anticipated in the original design. The school was planned on a seven and one-half acre tract two years ago. At that time the location was in the western edge of Norman, surrounded on three sides by farm land. Today, the school is located in the middle of a highly developed residential area. The floor plan shows
a typical section of the building, with eight self-contained classrooms, administration area, and all-purpose room for activities. In 1956, five more classrooms were added, making it a three-wing elementary school.

While the same architectural firm designed the original building and additions, the Builders Construction Company of Oklahoma City was the contractor for the original building, while Barbour & Short Construction Company of Norman constructed the third wing. J. W. Hall, Jr., of Bryan, Texas, was the mechanical engineer on the initial building, while James M. Samis of Oklahoma City was the mechanical engineer on the third wing.

Construction of the third wing is primarily a roof made up of wood and steel construction, supported on pipe columns with the floor slab resting on fill originally, but reinforced to such an extent that it will support itself in the event the fill sinks away from the under side of the slab. Exterior walls are brick cavity and glass. Interior walls are made up of teaching material panels and are removable or flexible to meet future education requirements. Each four-foot section of corkboard, chalkboard or dowel board can be moved over a week-end to provide a door or a larger or smaller teaching space. In planning the new addition, the most unusual requirement was the request for additional outside covered passage for play area.
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Tybee Elementary School
Savannah, Georgia
Architect: Oscar Hansen

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P.O. Box 877 International Airport Branch, Miami 48, Florida
The main entrance of this branch bank of the Virginia Trust Company of Richmond, Va., presents a glass facade exposing the entire main banking room to view from the outside, with the ceiling of the banking room extended to form a deep canopy over the entrance.

Designed by Baskervill & Son, Hankins & Anderson of Richmond, the effect of openness the architects have achieved is heightened by using the same specially designed light fixtures in the ceiling of the main banking room and in the projecting canopy and by scoring the interior plaster walls to simulate the jointing in the limestone used on the exterior. Complimenting the great limestone wall surfaces in both color and texture a red Roman brick was used around the lower portion of the building and on the tower. The window trim, cornice facias, and lettering are executed in aluminum.

The interior of the main banking room including the bank screen and coupon booth is panelled in Honduras mahogany. The vault door is of the latest design and was placed so that in its open position it was symmetrically flanked by the vault opening and a corridor opening. The banking facilities provide spaces for four officers, a vault custodian, seven tellers, including one walk-up teller and one drive-in teller's window, with provision for two additional drive-in tellers' windows to be installed in the future. A night depository is also provided and is accessible from the drive-in and parking areas. For the comfort of customers a lounge and small exhibit space is placed just to the left of the main entrance.

At the rear of the banking room is a private office, a conference room, the vault with its safety deposit boxes, a work room, a stationery storage room and rest rooms. In a partial basement is another storage room, and the mechanical equipment.

The building is completely air conditioned and the tower form at the rear of the banking room houses the air handling equipment.
A wide variety of problems were presented to the architect Jay T. Liddle, Jr., of Jackson, Miss., in developing a design for the central office headquarters building for the Mississippi State Medical Association in Jackson, Miss.

Beginning with the peculiarity of the owner's organizational structure, it was quickly apparent that the building needs posed unusual problems not normally encountered in conventional office design. In addition, the need for flexibility in facility adaptation and expansion was undefined in the owner's experience. Activity compartmentalization was essential since the owner on occasion conducts simultaneous but highly unrelated activities which demand noise and traffic isolation. Office privacy without remoteness or loss of communication was a requirement.

The owner also desired maximum decentralization of office service facilities such as supply, small storage, and utilities while maintaining maximum flexibility in heating and air conditioning.

It was also necessary to relate basic structural essentials to the desired appearance and decorating schemes.

Since the problems were unique, a member of the architect's staff spent some time in the old offices of the owner to observe the normal conduct of day-to-day and routine business. The architect made no effort to learn the business, but confined his efforts to motion studies, primary activity areas, traffic flow for personnel and business activity, storage requirements of all sorts, filing problems with special attention to cubage needs, communication problems as related to person-to-person communication and exterior data research motions, and executive and conference activity.

Preliminary design incorporated a combination of these basic management analyses and the overall desires of the owner. Progressing through a series of preliminary plans, consultations were held with consultants in business systems and machine adaptation since the latter tend to resist arbitrary change and lend readily to maximum design utilization.

The building has a structural steel frame, with steel roof joists and gypsum roof deck. Masonry exterior walls are face brick and granite with tile back-up. Interior walls are plaster and wood paneling on wood stud partitions. Ceilings are acoustical plaster, while the floors are terrazzo and vinyl tile. Aluminum horizontal sliding windows were used.

Charles P. McMullan was Mr. Liddle's associate in charge of design, while Sidney E. Patton was associate in charge of construction. Robert Kelly of Raleigh, (Continued on page 22)
North Carolina has recently opened its new Museum of Art, which is housed in the former North Carolina State Highway & Public Works Commission building in Raleigh. The building was completely remodelled for its new use. Edward W. R. Waugh of Raleigh was architect for the remodelling.

The four-story structure has been completely renovated, air conditioned, fire-proofed, and made suitable for the housing of fine works of art from all parts of the world from what was once a state office building housing the North Carolina State Highway & Public works Commission.

Opened in April, 1956, the structure houses the first major art collection purchased with state appropriated funds. The gallery contains over 200 paintings, valued in excess of $2,000,000.00, and including masterpieces by Rubens, Rembrandt,
VanDyke, Andrea del Sarto, Frans Hals, and other masters.

The museum features in its entrance lobby a portrait of Sir Walter Raleigh, whose expeditions resulted in the first English settlement in America—the mysterious "Lost Colony" on Roanoke Island, which was established in 1585.

An outstanding collection of Spanish still life paintings of the 17th and 18th centuries, and notable assemblies of the works of 16th century Italian artists and 17th century Dutch and Flemish paintings are other features of the museum.

One of the four floors of the museum is reserved for an additional gift of art from the Kress Foundation, already pledged at a minimum value of $1,000,000.

An unprecedented feature of the Museum is that the state legislature, in 1947, set aside $1,000,000 for the purchase of works of art to match the Kress Foundation gift. Over the past five years this state fund, together with the Robert F. Phifer and other funds, has been used to acquire a collection of old masters which, with donated art works, place the North Carolina facility in the front rank of art museums.

Paintings and tapestries together with decorative furnishings and sculpture are arranged in chronological sequence according to period and the nationality of the artists.

Donors of works of art include Doris Duke, Mrs. Frank LaForge, Walter Chrysler, Jr., Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, John Hay Whitney, Mrs. James Forrestal, Lady Marcia Cunliffe-Owen, Chauncey McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Linsky, and several Carolinians: Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Lee Brooks of Greensboro, Dr. and Mrs. Lunsford Long of Warrenton. Three gigantic Flemish tapestries of the Gothic period are the gift of Doris Duke.

The nucleus of reference works for the Museum's art library was purchased with a gift from the North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs.

One of the major problems faced by the architect in developing his plans for the remodelled building was providing heat and air conditioning in keeping with the recommendations of the American Association of Museums, which recommends a constant temperature of 76 degrees Fahrenheit, with a relative humidity of 50 per cent. This is considered necessary for the proper preservation of the many fine paintings hanging in the gallery. In order to maintain this condition constantly, the air conditioning system has summer and winter humidity controls. The heating and air conditioning systems are in reality one year-round system. The one air handling unit on each of the four floors contains heating and cooling coils with separate temperature and humidity controls. Warm and cool air are delivered through a common duct system and in some cases through the area of the hung plaster ceilings. The compressor is located in the basement and the cooling tower is on the museum roof.
The problem of a small church congregation with a limited budget is not new and thought given to creative design in this field has been long overdue. Since this category includes the dominant church membership of the nation, this makes the problem even more acute.

In The Church of Christ of Ozark, Ark., Architect E. Chester Nelson of Fort Smith found a solution to this problem with the aid of a progressive church membership.

Since program requirements were simple due to the small budget, the architect felt that the structure should express this simplicity.

Basically, the building is composed of two parallel rows of equally spaced brick piers which reflect the simple structure and order of their religion. The pier spaces are filled with tinted glass windows and natural wood panels which enclose the church and Sunday School areas. Exposed steel roof beams span across the building at pier lines and contrast with the two-inch wood decked roof. The beams extend beyond the overhang and are edged with a trim member to form a contrasting open work effect. The central tower is a continuation of this simple structural expression.

Interior walls are of bleached natural boards which compliment the brick piers. Floors are softly colored blending tile. The site is bounded by pine trees, which serve as a natural backdrop for the activities of a progressive religious faith in a small outlying community.
ARCHITECTS IN THE NEWS

ATLANTA, GA.—H. Griffith Edwards and John C. Portman of Atlanta announce the combining of their architectural firms into a partnership to be known as Edwards and Portman, Architects, with offices at 153 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia. Both are graduates of the School of Architecture of Georgia Institute of Technology.

Mr. Edwards is President of the Georgia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and on a national level is a Member of the Office Practice Committee and Chairman of the Nominating Committee of AIA. He is also author of a book entitled “Specifications” used as a text book in schools of architecture throughout the nation, and served as Chairman of the Jury of Awards for the 1956 Producers’ Literature Competition sponsored jointly by the AIA and Producers’ Council.

In addition, Mr. Edwards is an Ex Officio Director of the Architects and Engineers Institute which organization is establishing a Building Industry Center in Atlanta, and a member of the Georgia Engineering Society, American Society of Military Engineers, Construction Specifications Institute, Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, Ansley Golf Club, Sigma Chi Fraternity, and All Saints Episcopal Church.

Mr. Portman is a member of the American Institute of Architects and is serving the Georgia Chapter as Chairman of Committee on Professional Relations. He will be in charge of the Architectural Exhibits of the 1957 Regional Conference. This year John Portman won a National Award Citation from Progressive Architecture for his design of the Peachtree Medical Building, and two Awards of Merit at the American Institute of Architects’ Regional Conference in Durham for his design of the Fraternal Order of Eagles Building and for his design of the Samuel T. Lerner Residence; both constructed in Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. Portman is a Director of the Decatur Optimist Club and served as its Charter President in 1955-56.

NORFOLK, VA.—James W. McElroy has opened an architectural office in the Professional Building, Ward’s Corner. A graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute with a B.S. in Architecture, Mr. McElroy was formerly with Paul D. Woodward of Norfolk.

RICHMOND, VA.—Clarence W. Huff, Jr., and W. Charles Shiflett have formed the architectural firm of Huff & Shiflett, with offices at 105 East Carey Street, Richmond. Mr. Huff has practiced in Richmond since 1933, while Mr. Shiflett recently passed the state board examinations to practice.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Henry Harold Tarleton, Jr., has opened offices for the practice of architecture in the North Garden Building at 1601 North Pleasantburg Drive in Greenville.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Horacio Caminos, visiting professor of architecture at North Carolina State College, spent August in San Juan, Puerto Rico, where he was design consultant on a major hotel project. Caminos was accompanied to Puerto Rico by Joseph D. Hoskins, a third-year student in the school, who worked on the project.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Edward Buehler Delk died September 1 aboard the S. S. Excambion while returning from Europe. Mr. Delk, who was 70 years of age, began his career in Philadelphia in 1920. His principal projects were the Kansas City Starlight Theater, Tulsa Museum of Art, Bartsville, Okla., Country Club, Villa Philmonte at Cimmaron, N. Mex., and the Gary Mansion at Macon, Mo.

COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS—Ernest Langford, for 27 years Head of the Division of Architecture at Texas A & M College has resigned. Charles R. Colbert succeeds Mr. Langford, who will continue with the division on a limited basis. Mr. Langford is currently serving his eighth term as Mayor of College Station, Texas.

RICHMOND, VA.—Solite Corporation, manufacturers of lightweight aggregate of Richmond, Va., and Charlotte, N. C., has just awarded $1,500.00 in cash prizes in its Second Annual “Solite Competition” Award contest, held at two architectural Colleges in Virginia. The top award winners were Lois S. Linder of Alexandria, Va., architectural student of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., and Walter W. Lerner of Woodlawn, Va., architectural student of University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Herschel Walters, formerly with the local firm of Higgins & Ferebee, is now stationed near Paris, France, with the United States Air Force.

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THE OCTOBER 1956 ARCHITECTURAL SOUTH

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STILLWATER, OKLA. — Kinney E. Coleman of Okemah, Okla, a student in the architectural school of Oklahoma A. & M. College, was recently awarded a first place prize of $250.00 for his bathroom design in a national home design contest. Coleman's design depicts an entire bathroom of molded plastics. Only metal operating fixtures would have to be added to the unit. The competition was sponsored by the Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc., and was open to any American architect or student architect.

TULSA, OKLA. — David G. Murray has been elected President of the Architectural League of Tulsa, Inc. R. Paul Heap will serve as Secretary-Treasurer of the group. Mr. Murray succeeds F. Allen Whiteside, while Mr. Heap replaces A. Blaine Imel. New members of the board of directors are Hugh Humphreys, Donald McCormick, F. Allen Whiteside, and A. Blaine Imel.

VICKSBURG, MISS. — Ralph Burchett of Jackson, architect for the new Mercy Hospital here, was the guest speaker before the Vicksburg Lions Club recently. Mr. Burchett explained new and modern features of the new hospital, which is now under construction.

FLORENCE, S. C. — Frank Vincent Hopkins, well-known local architect and member of the firm of Baker, Hopkins, Baker & Gill, died September 21 in a local hospital. Mr. Hopkins, who was 66 years of age, died following a heart attack while at work in his office. A native of Norfolk, Va., Mr. Hopkins had practiced in Florence for over 42 years.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. — For a week Dennis E. Donovan, local architect, tried to outskunk a skunk which had set up housekeeping under his office at 618 Northwest 23rd Street. After setting traps for the animal, Mr. Donovan found that it would not stay trapped. Finally, a trap was rigged which caught and held the skunk until he could be dispatched by city police.

ENID, OKLA. — D. A. Smith, Enid architect, has been appointed to serve on the Enid Adjustment Board by the city council. Mr. Smith succeeds N. Glen Wheeler, who was recently named to membership on the city council.
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