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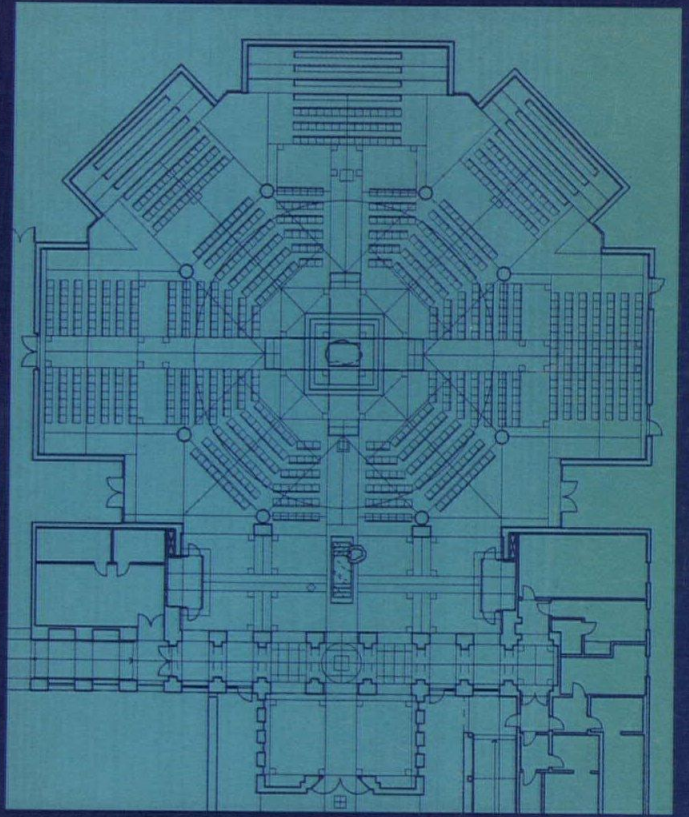
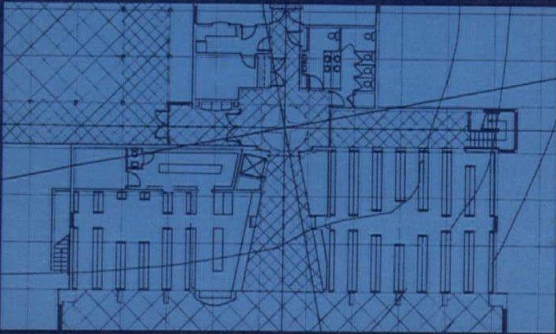
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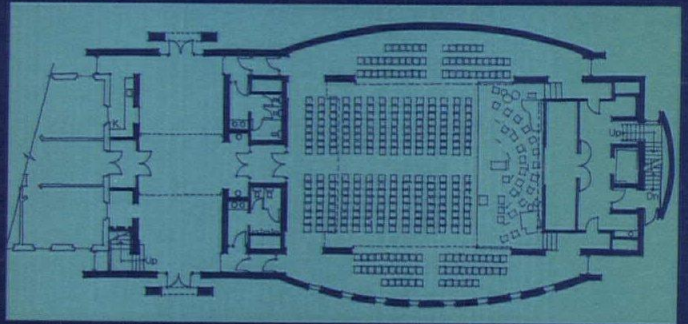
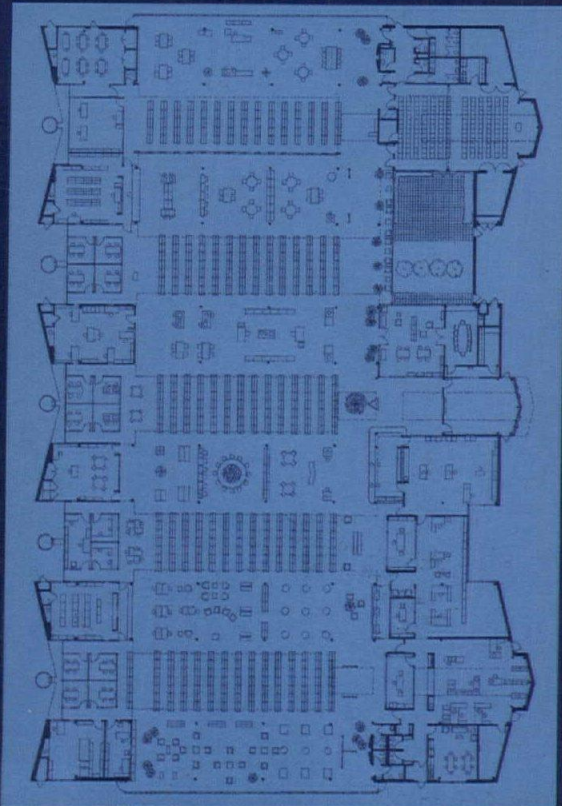
PA

Progressive Architecture

A Penton Publication April 1994

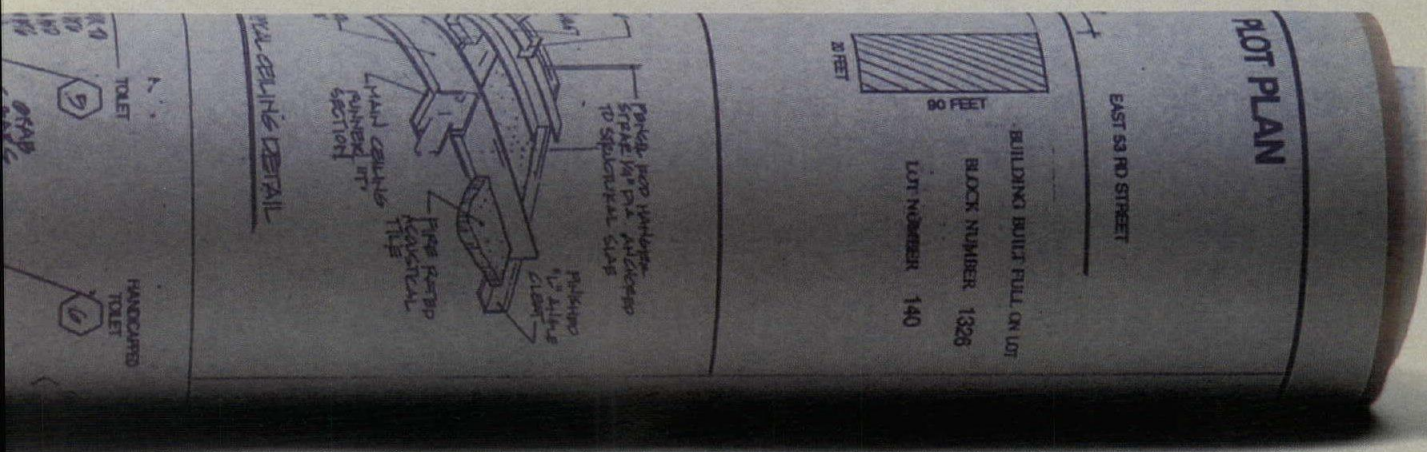


Libraries and Religious Structures



Plans

Supplement to P/A Progressive Architecture



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The Next P/A Plans: Recreation Facilities / Prison and Jail Facilities

In October, 1994, we will publish plans of recreation facilities and prisons and jails. These can be of any size or location, and can involve new construction or additions to or renovations of existing structures.

The deadline for submission is July 1, 1994. Address all submissions to: P/A Plans Editor, P.O. Box 1361, 600 Summer Street, Stamford, CT 06904. Provide a self-addressed stamped envelope to ease our return of graphic materials.

If you submit work, we need clear, unlabeled black-and-white plans and sections in the form of photostats (PMTs, K-5s). Graphic scales, north arrows, and room functions should be supplied on accompanying photocopies of the drawings. We also need two or three photos (prints, slides, or 4x5 transparencies are acceptable) of completed projects or model photos or renderings of unbuilt projects. Be sure to include photo credits where applicable.

We ask that you provide the following information for each project in typed form and in this order.

Project:

(name of project, city, and state)

Architect:

(include credits for people in firm plus the names of associated architects)

Client:

(name and contact person, if relevant)

Program:

(basic description of brief)

Building area:

(net and gross square feet)

Cost:

(per gross square feet, and year of construction, if relevant)

Major materials:

(keep list brief)

Consultants:

(list firm names and specialties)

CAD-developed?

(yes or no)

Architect's statement:

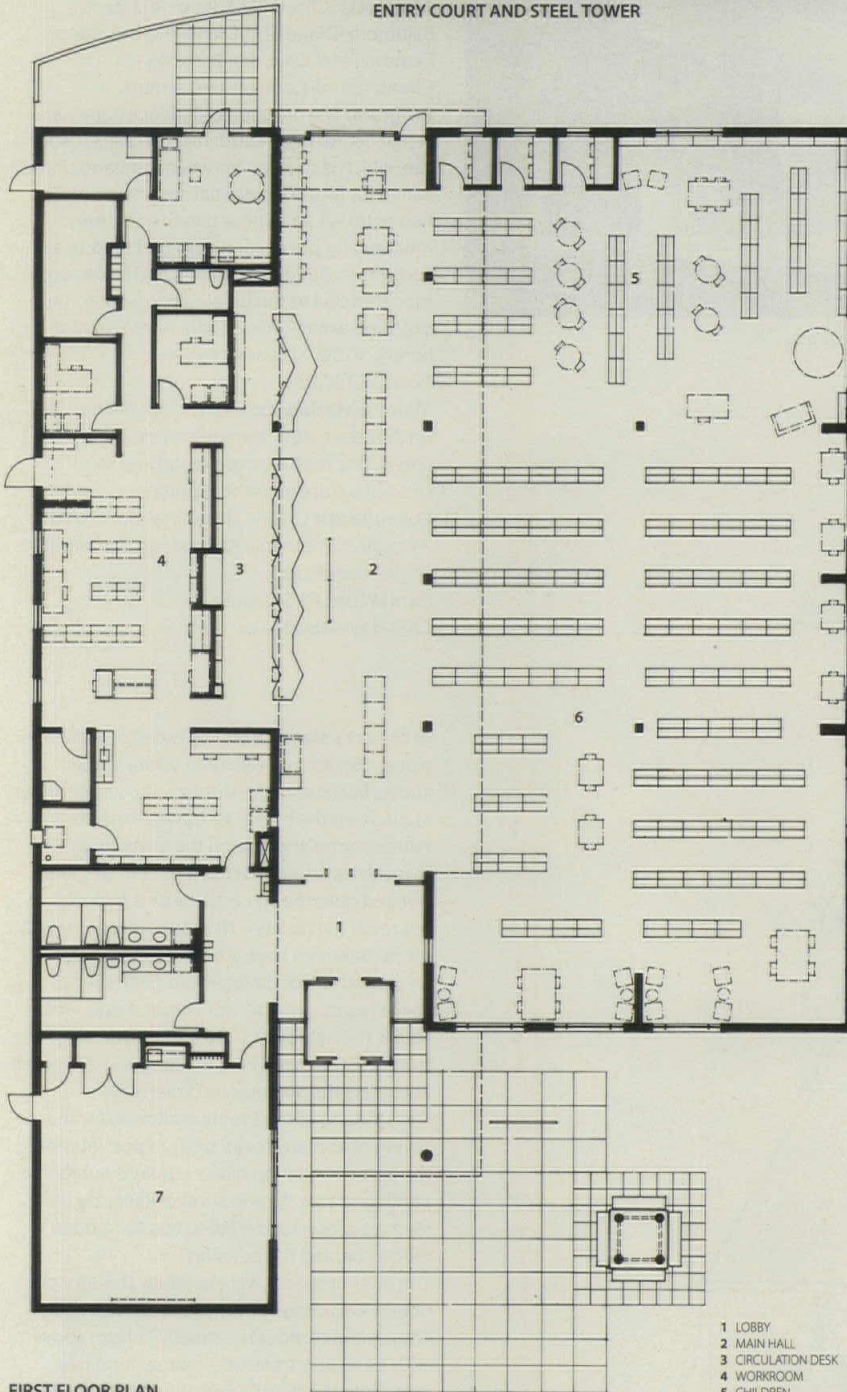
(about 150 words, describing design intent and final design)

University Place Library



Perspective Image

ENTRY COURT AND STEEL TOWER



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

- 1 LOBBY
- 2 MAIN HALL
- 3 CIRCULATION DESK
- 4 WORKROOM
- 5 CHILDREN
- 6 ADULTS
- 7 MEETING ROOM

Project: University Place Library, Tacoma, Washington.

Architect: Cardwell/Thomas & Associates, Seattle (Richard Cardwell, *principal*; Brad Miller, *project architect/project manager*).

Program: The program called for a new 12,000-square-foot library as the major public resource for the well established but unincorporated community of University Place. The site is located just south of the Tacoma Narrows Bridge on Bridgeport Walk, a major commercial arterial.

Building area: (gross square feet) 12,000.

Cost: \$1.4 Million.

Major materials: Structural clay masonry units, structural steel, standing seam metal roof, aluminum sash and entrances.

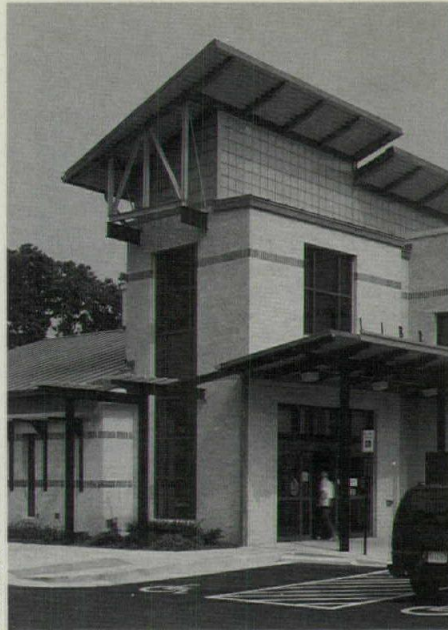
Consultants: Murase Associates, landscape; Rosewater Engineering, civil; Ratti Swenson Perbix, structural; Hargis Engineers, mechanical/electrical.

CAD-developed? No.

Architect's Statement: The site slopes to the east, away from a major commercial street, and it is terraced to create an entry court to the library. The library has a north-facing clerestory and roof as an organizing element recognizable from the street. The entry court is marked with a steel-frame tower.

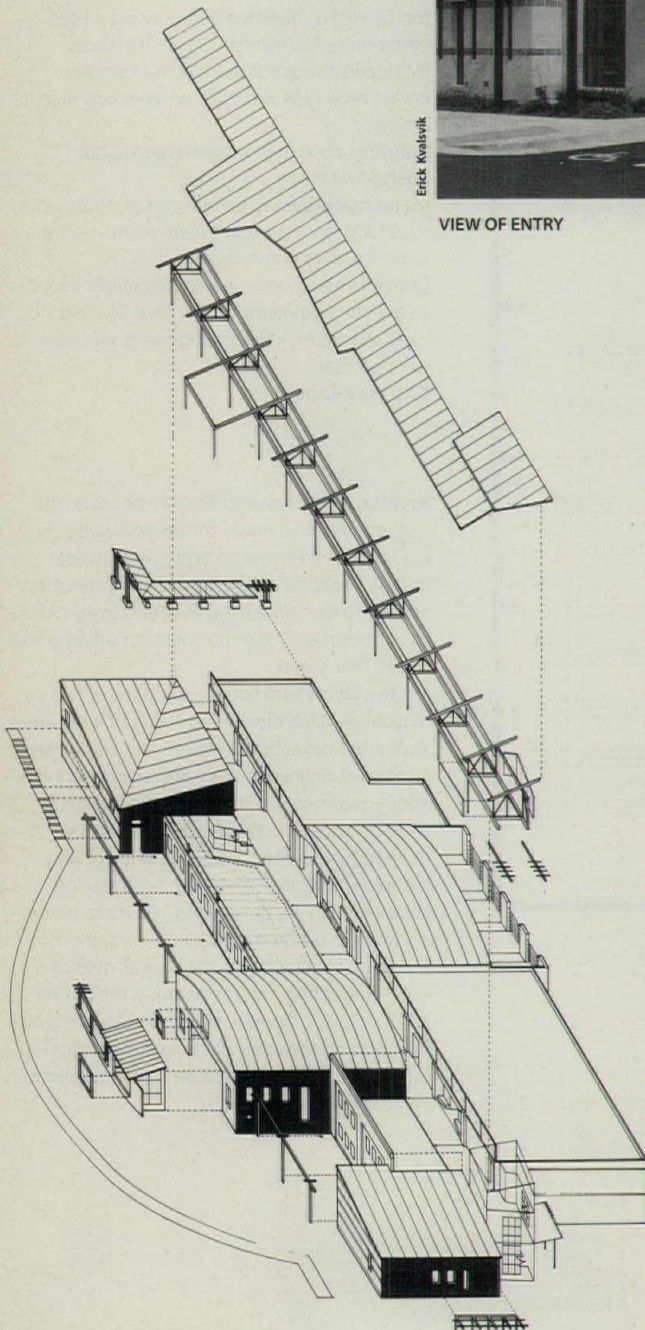
The library building is composed of two masonry-walled blocks housing staff work areas and public collections respectively. Library service desks, online catalogs, and electronic reference equipment are located in the main hall, which is located between these blocks and defined by a vaulted, maple-paneled ceiling that reflects daylight from the north-facing clerestory. Library collections, reference materials, and the children's library are contained in the southern block, with reading alcoves and quiet study rooms located around the perimeter. Reading and public meeting areas are gathered around the entry court, which is bounded on the third side by the tower and a coppice of Zelkova trees.

Carroll County Library and Senior Center



Erick Kralosvik

VIEW OF ENTRY



EXPLODED AXONOMETRIC

Project: Carroll County Library and Senior Center, Mt. Airy, MD.

Architects: Cho, Wilks & Benn Architects, Baltimore (Diane Cho, Dianne Rohrer, Royce Earnest, Peter Choi, *design team*).

Client: Carroll County Government.

Program: The program called for a library and senior center to be combined on one 3.9 acre site, which is situated between farmland that is zoned for future residential development. The two entities had to be separate and distinct functionally, but aesthetically had to form a unified whole. Adequate parking had to be accommodated due to the isolated nature of the site.

Building area: (gross square feet) 17,000 sf library, 10,000 sf senior center.

Cost: \$3,100,000.

Major materials: Concrete block bearing wall, brick veneer, steel framing and exposed steel lintels, zinc roof, exposed wood and steel trusses, water-source heat pumps.

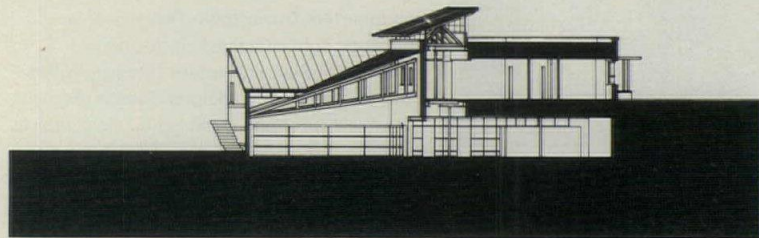
Consultants: LPJ, Inc., structural; Spears/Votta Associates, mechanical/electrical; Farrand & English, landscape.

Contractor: P.J. Scarpulla.

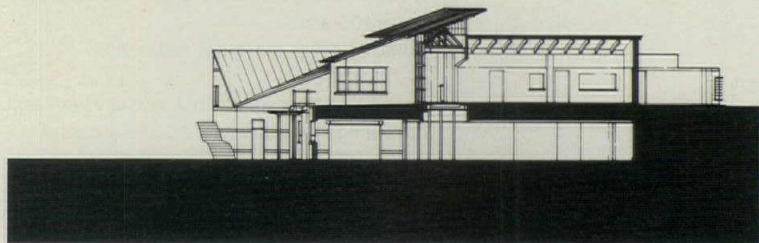
CAD-developed? No.

Architect's statement: The two-story scheme places the library below and senior center above. Because of the sloping site, seniors enter at grade on the higher level, while the library patrons enter at grade on the lower level. The two entries are connected by a central spine. Hooked onto the spine are all of the special spaces of the facility – the community meeting room, children's library, reading/reference room, and senior dining room. Each special space has its own individual roof shape, which recalls the nearby rural barn-like structures. The trusses for each major space are exposed, which adds a playful and unique dimension. The stacking of the program allowed for the saving of as many major trees as possible and the accommodation of the required number of parking spaces. A central vehicular entry connects to a loop road leading to a car garden hidden behind the building.

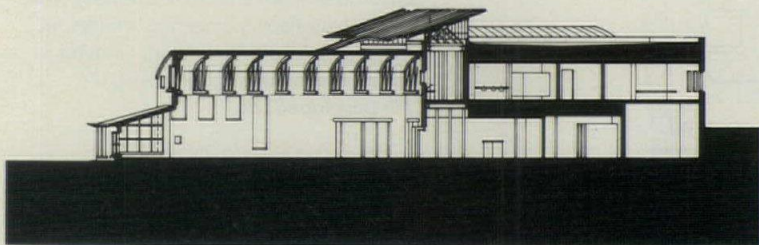
The interior spaces were carefully thought out to take advantage of views and natural light. The central corridor is naturally lit from above with clerestory translucent panels and has views into the double-story library spaces. Built-in display areas and reading tables were custom designed by the architects to complement the architecture as well as to meet the users' needs.



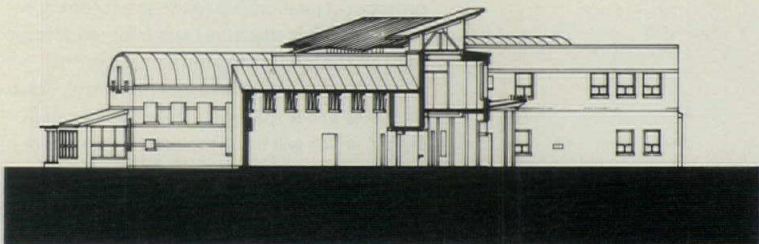
SECTION AT REFERENCE ROOM



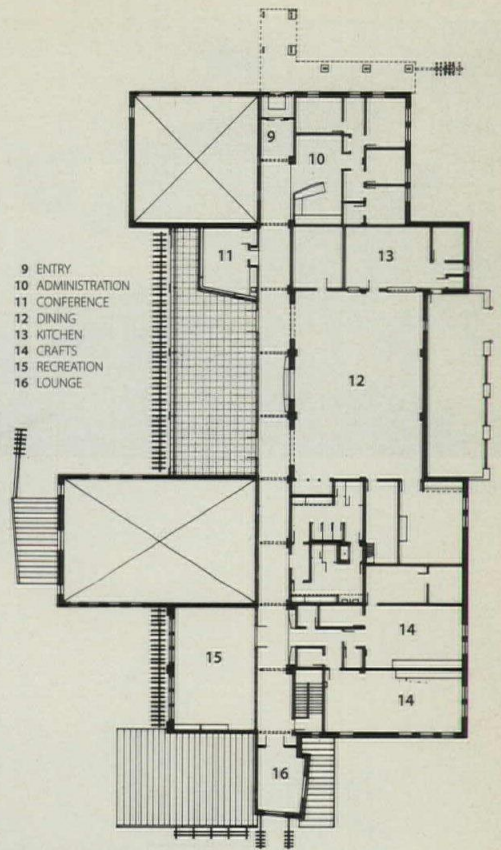
SECTION AT DINING HALL



SECTION AT CHILDRENS READING ROOM

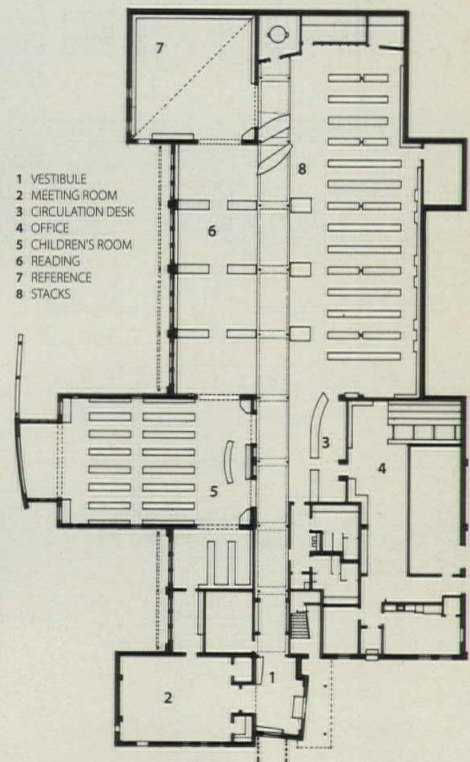


SECTION AT LIBRARY ENTRANCE



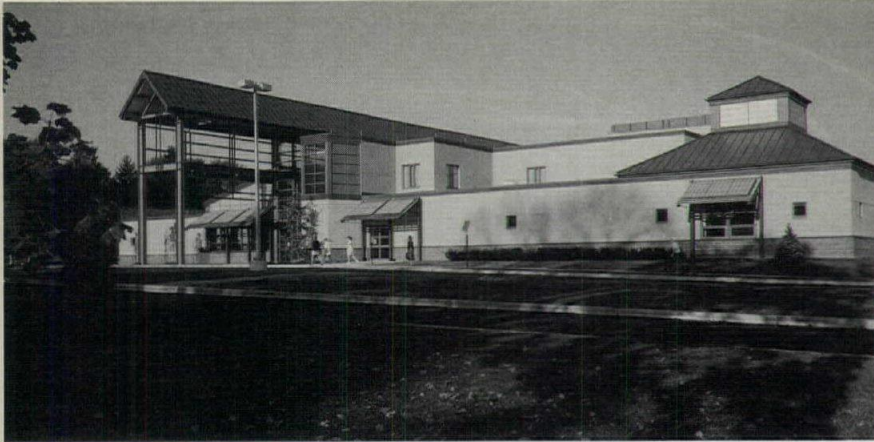
SECOND FLOOR PLAN OF SENIOR CENTER

N ↑ 40'/12m



FIRST FLOOR PLAN OF LIBRARY

Bucks County Free Library



Chris Barone

FRONT OF LIBRARY

Project: Bucks County Free Library, Melinda Cox Library Center and District Library Headquarters, Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

Architect: Bohlin Cywinski Jackson, Architecture, Planning, Interior Design, Wilkes-Barre/Pittsburgh/Philadelphia/Seattle (Bernard J. Cywinski, *principal-in-charge*; C.J. Reid, *project manager*; Joseph Bridy, *job captain*; Jeffrey Averill, Christopher Macneal, *team members*)

Client: Bucks County Government.

Program: Provide a 50,000-sq.-ft. building that serves as both headquarters for Bucks County's eleven public libraries and a 128,000-volume branch library for Doylestown, the county seat, with parking for 170 vehicles and the landscaping of 10.5 acres.

Building Area: (net/gross, square feet) 37,785/50,160.

Cost: \$71.46 per square foot, plus site work and furnishings, for a below-budget total cost of \$4,860,000.

Major Materials: Structural steel, exterior insulation and finish system, split-face concrete block, standing-seam metal roofing, glazed aluminum curtainwall, translucent fiberglass panels, gypsum board, acoustical tile ceilings, carpet.

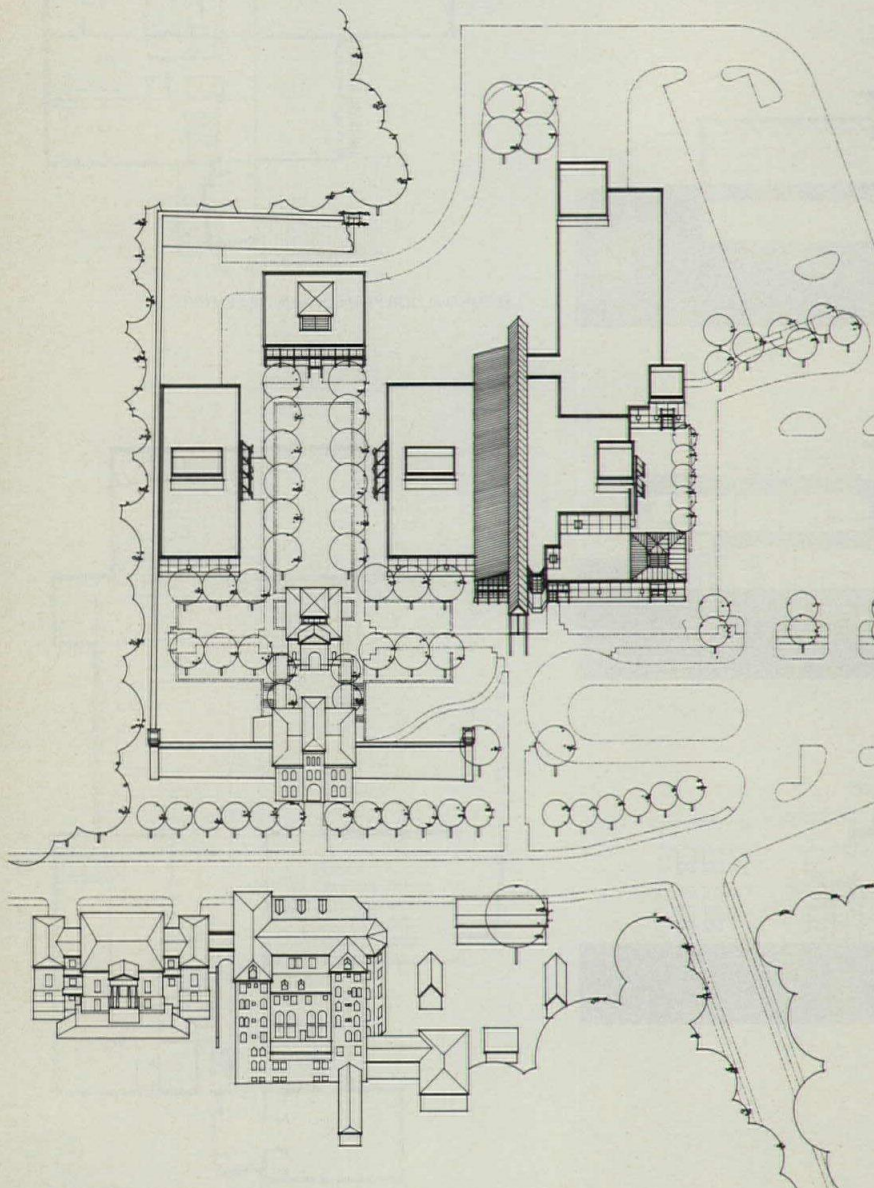
Consultants: Keast and Hood Company, structural; Vinokur-Pace Engineering Services, Inc., mechanical/electrical/plumbing; Lighting Design Collaborative, lighting design.

CAD-Developed? No.

Architects' Statement: The library completes a cultural triumvirate alongside the monumental Victorian Mercer Museum and the Addison Hutton Prison of 1885, now part of the James A. Michener Art Museum. In siting the building, an orthogonal relationship to the street common to all three civic structures was adopted. It is set back on the land, giving the library a formal approach along its main axis. The library's mass becomes a principal boundary of a new quadrangle, which will be further defined by future buildings for performance and exhibition.

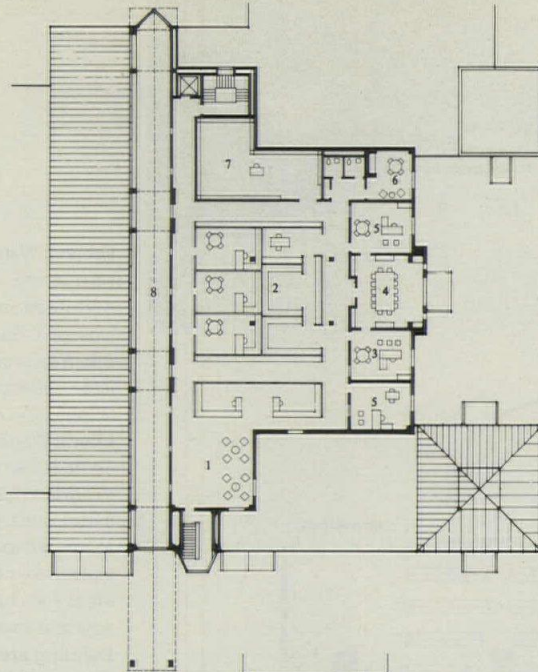
The plan organizes the program spaces along the length of the library's centered, tower circulation spine. The height of this element matches the monumental scale of the museum and prison, while permitting a smaller, more intimate and highly economical scale for the remainder of the building mass.

Different activities take place under discrete roof areas, which create both visual richness and spatial variety on the exterior and interior.



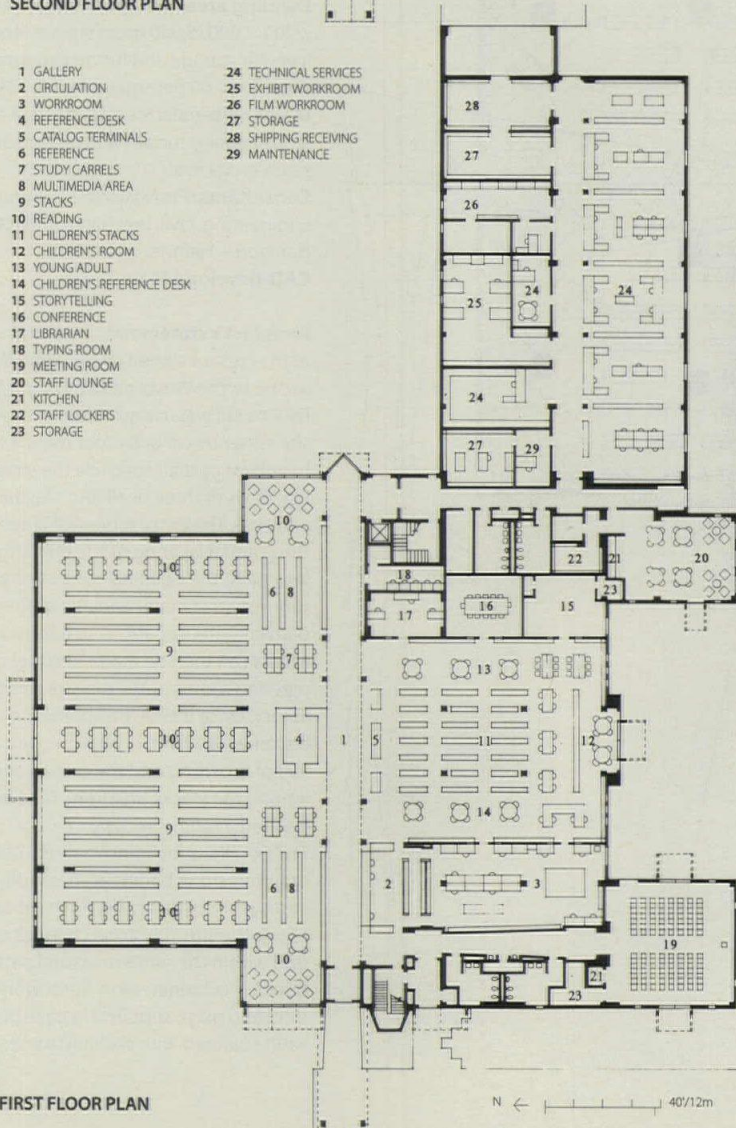
SITE PROJECTION

- 1 RECEPTION
- 2 ADMINISTRATIVE/OPEN OFFICES
- 3 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
- 4 CONFERENCE
- 5 ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
- 6 LOUNGE
- 7 STORAGE
- 8 OPEN TO GALLERY BELOW



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

- 1 GALLERY
- 2 CIRCULATION
- 3 WORKROOM
- 4 REFERENCE DESK
- 5 CATALOG TERMINALS
- 6 REFERENCE
- 7 STUDY CARRELS
- 8 MULTIMEDIA AREA
- 9 STACKS
- 10 READING
- 11 CHILDREN'S STACKS
- 12 CHILDREN'S ROOM
- 13 YOUNG ADULT
- 14 CHILDREN'S REFERENCE DESK
- 15 STORYTELLING
- 16 CONFERENCE
- 17 LIBRARIAN
- 18 TYPING ROOM
- 19 MEETING ROOM
- 20 STAFF LOUNGE
- 21 KITCHEN
- 22 STAFF LOCKERS
- 23 STORAGE
- 24 TECHNICAL SERVICES
- 25 EXHIBIT WORKROOM
- 26 FILM WORKROOM
- 27 STORAGE
- 28 SHIPPING RECEIVING
- 29 MAINTENANCE



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

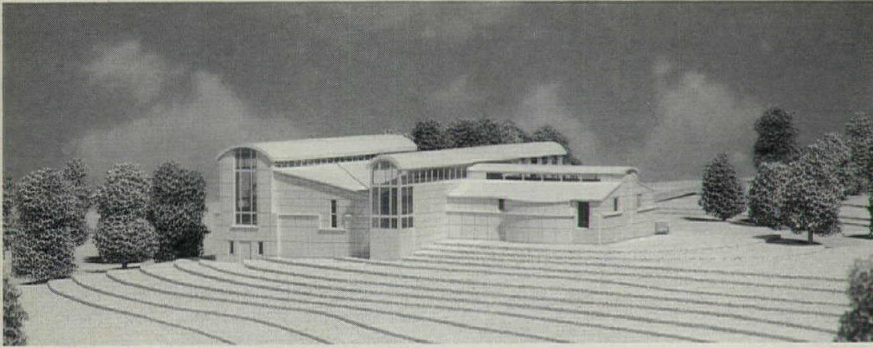
As part of the building's energy-saving design, the high central circulation spine collects and exhausts heat during the cooling season, while ceiling fans recirculate warm air during the heating season. Computer use by patrons and staff is integrated into the design of the entire facility, which houses the system that links the administrative, technical and on-line public catalog networks to all other branch libraries, as well as to outside information sources.

The large multipurpose public meeting room, itself a reflection of the intense community involvement in this project, is designed to allow after-hours use without compromising library security. Future expansion can be achieved by extending and attaching to the spine circulation corridor.

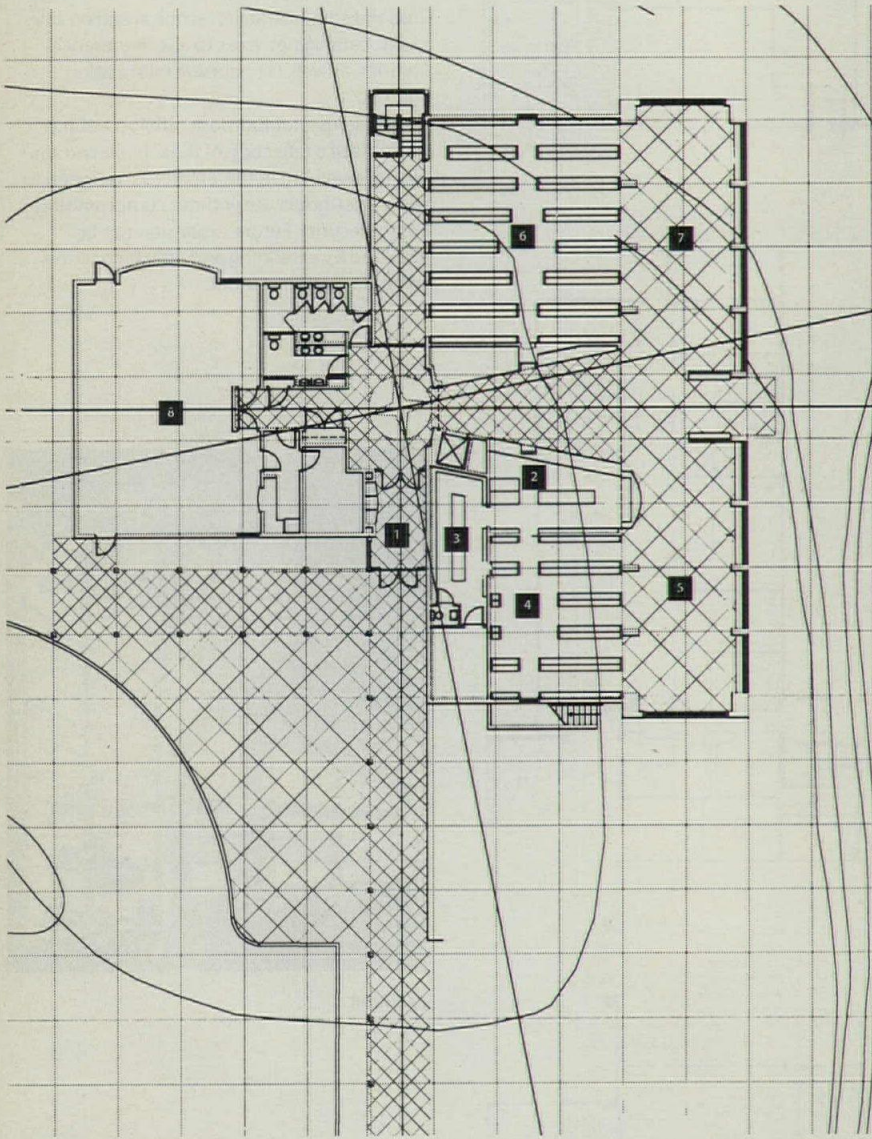


INTERIOR

Chris Barone



MODEL VIEW



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

N ↗ 20/6m

- 1 ENTRY
- 2 CIRCULATION DESK
- 3 WORKROOM
- 4 CHILDREN STACKS
- 5 CHILDREN READING
- 6 ADULT STACKS
- 7 ADULT READING
- 8 COMMUNITY ROOM

Warren County Library

Project: Warren County Library, Blairstown, New Jersey.

Architect: Sapphire Associates, Princeton, NJ (Joseph E. Sapphire, *principal in charge*; Edwin Albarran, *project designer*; Kyle P. VanDyke, *project architect*; Patricia Totaro, *designer*; Michael Hughes, *CAD manager*).

Client: Warren County Library System (Mr. Thomas Carney, Director)

Program: 7,200 S.F. branch library on open site in rural area. Community facilities and meeting rooms are to be provided as the first structure of a planned municipal center. Exterior reading areas and children's story garden are provided adjacent to a waterway.

Building area: (net/gross, square feet) 7,200/7,900 (5,000 gross square foot on lower level for storage and future expansion).

Cost: \$160.00 per square foot (1994 est.)

Major materials: Steel frame with scored limestone veneer, curtain wall glazing and standing seam metal roof.

Consultants: Professional Planning and Engineering, civil, mechanical, electrical; Harrison + Hamnett, structural.

CAD-developed? Yes.

Architect's statement: The building is placed at the crest of a knoll overlooking the main site access to the West and the natural barrier of the Paulins Kill waterway to the north. Access to the site either by car or by foot requires the visitor to at least partially encircle the structure, allowing views of three or all four elevations before entering. The entry sequence is accentuated by the gradual layering of the building envelope. Internally, the building has a strong axial organization, with a major and minor street. The major path chauffeurs patrons to a central hub, where access can then be made to either community meeting rooms or the main reading area of the library. Once inside the library, the circulation becomes less formal, allowing patrons the comfort of browsing and the reward of searching among the stacks, children's reading areas, and intimate reading enclaves.

The dominant building material of indigenous gray limestone begins at the sloping grade in a strong monolithic scale. As the library rises above the site, the stone changes scale to a finer grid within the same structural pattern. The building culminates in a framework of light steel and glass, supporting an exposed barrel vault spanned with skeletal trusses of lacy steel.

Beatrice Public Library



EXTERIOR VIEW

Project: Beatrice Public Library, Beatrice, Nebraska.

Architect: Bahr Vermer & Haecker, Architects, Omaha (Gary Bowen, Deon Bahr).

Client: Beatrice Public Library (Laureen Riedesel, Librarian).

Program: Collection space for adults and children, reading areas, staff space, archive room, and circulation desk, plus meeting rooms, restrooms, outdoor gardens, entry and a future lower level community room.

Building area: (gross square feet) 31,520.

Construction cost: \$2,485,739.

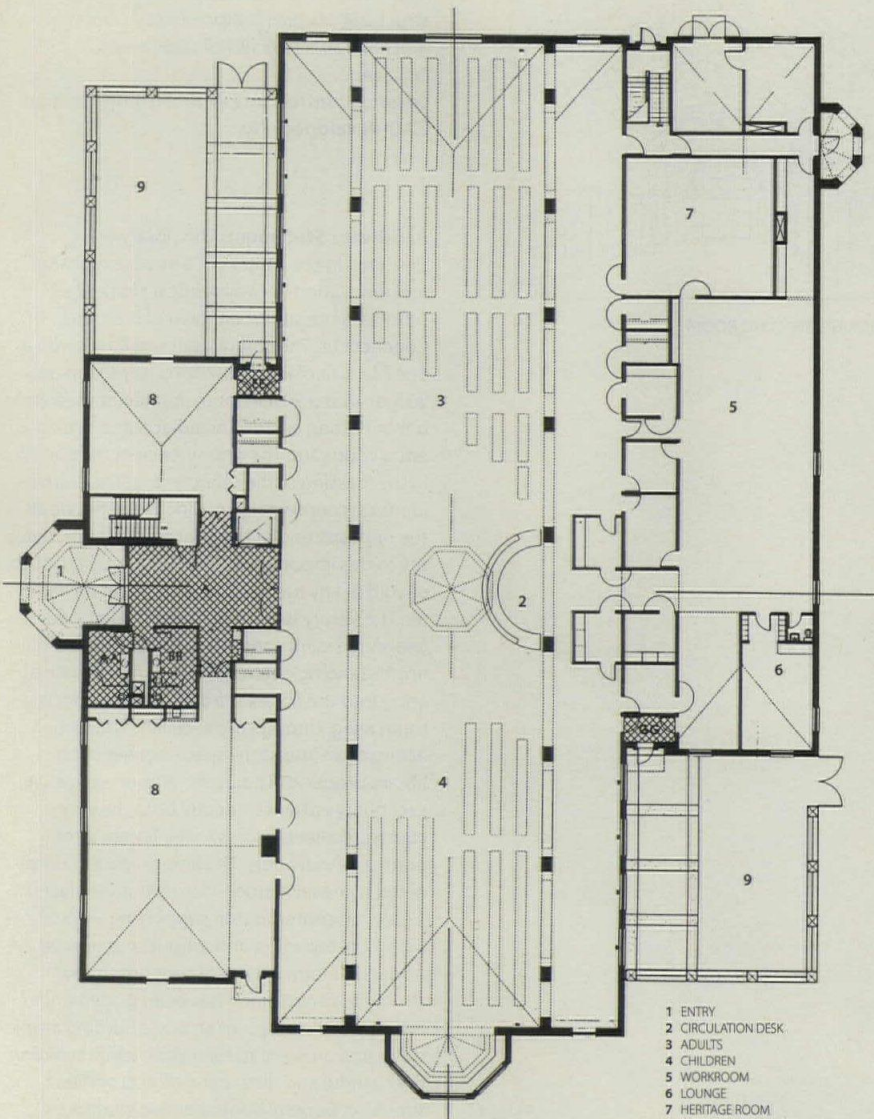
Major materials: Concrete basement walls, brick veneer with limestone trim, slate roofing, copper gutters and flashing, metal clad windows, sheetrock interior wall finish, slate and carpet floor.

Consultants: Olsson Associates, mechanical/electrical; Kenneth D. Lathrum & Associates, structural; S. Leonard Auerbach & Associates, lighting.

Contractor: CCC Construction.

CAD-Developed: No.

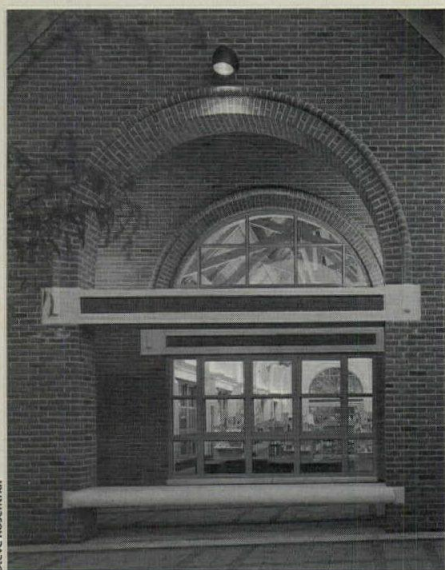
Architect's Statement: The client requested a new library to serve the city of Beatrice (20,000) and the surrounding six-county region. This building replaces a Carnegie Library, which was much too small. The building footprint and location respond to program needs and site opportunities with minimal disruption to existing trees. The plan and building character recall traditional library designs, with a large open, high-ceilinged reading room lit with clerestory and side windows. The plan is zoned into three parts: public spaces are housed in the west "wing" and lower level and are accessible from parking through the main entry. Doors separate the primary library functions from public spaces for off-hour usage. The main reading room houses the collection; adult and children areas are separated by the circulation desk marked with the cupola above. Staff functions are in the east wing with a service entry and parking adjacent. An outdoor garden is next to the adult (and meeting room) area and the children's (and staff lounge) area. From the circulation desk, the attendant can observe the entry, restroom, meeting rooms and elevator doors, the gardens, doors to all interior public spaces, and staff access routes. Stacks run with the long axis for central visual control. Furniture is traditional in character and comfortable. A reading alcove occupies the large front bay window.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

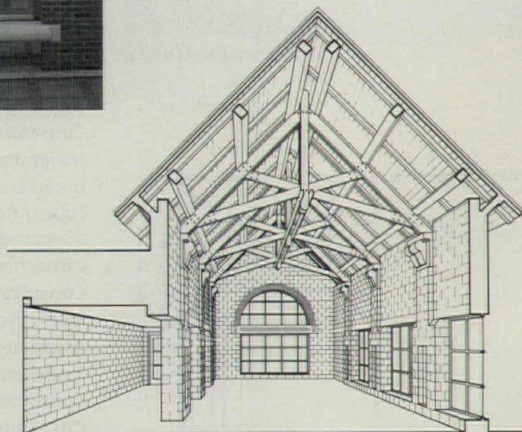
- 1 ENTRY
- 2 CIRCULATION DESK
- 3 ADULTS
- 4 CHILDREN
- 5 WORKROOM
- 6 LOUNGE
- 7 HERITAGE ROOM
- 8 MEETING ROOMS
- 9 GARDENS

Library at Mary Tisko and Mary Murphy Schools

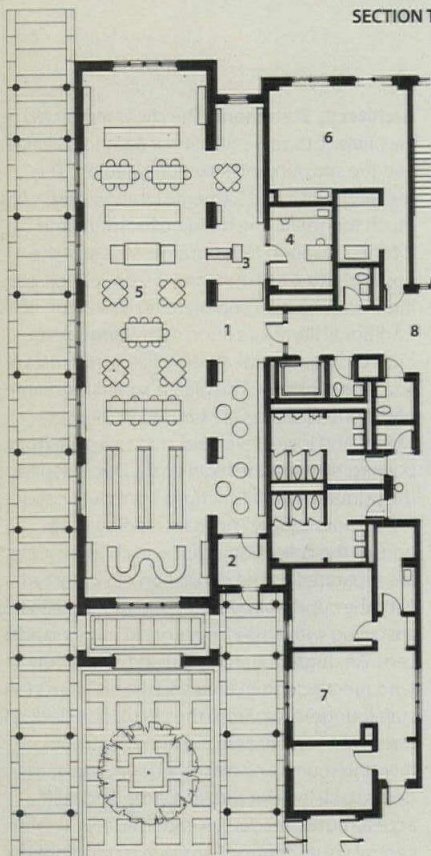


Steve Rosenthal

VIEW THROUGH END WINDOW



SECTION THROUGH READING ROOM



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

- 1 MAIN ENTRY
- 2 SECONDARY ENTRY
- 3 CIRCULATION DESK
- 4 WORKROOM
- 5 READING ROOM
- 6 LOUNGE
- 7 OFFICES
- 8 TO EXISTING SCHOOL

Project: Library, Mary Tisko and Mary Murphy Schools, Branford, Connecticut.

Architect: Roth and Moore Architects, New Haven, Connecticut.

Client: Branford Board of Education.

Program: Prototypical library addition to two suburban elementary schools.

Building area: (gross square feet) 2500.

Cost: \$100/GSF.

Major materials: brick-veneer masonry walls, laminated wood scissor trusses, precast concrete lintels, wood windows.

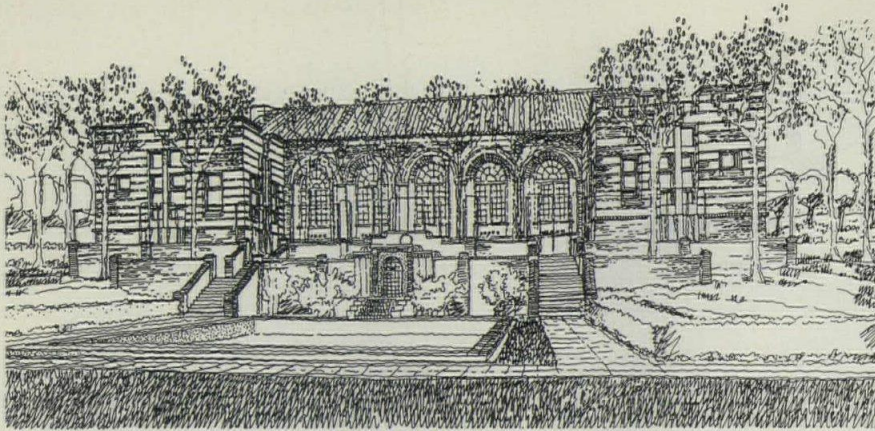
Consultants: Tor Smolen Callini & Anastos, structural; Michael Dalton - Aldo A. Ricci, mechanical/electrical; Rolland Towers, landscape.

General Contractor: F.W. Brown Construction.

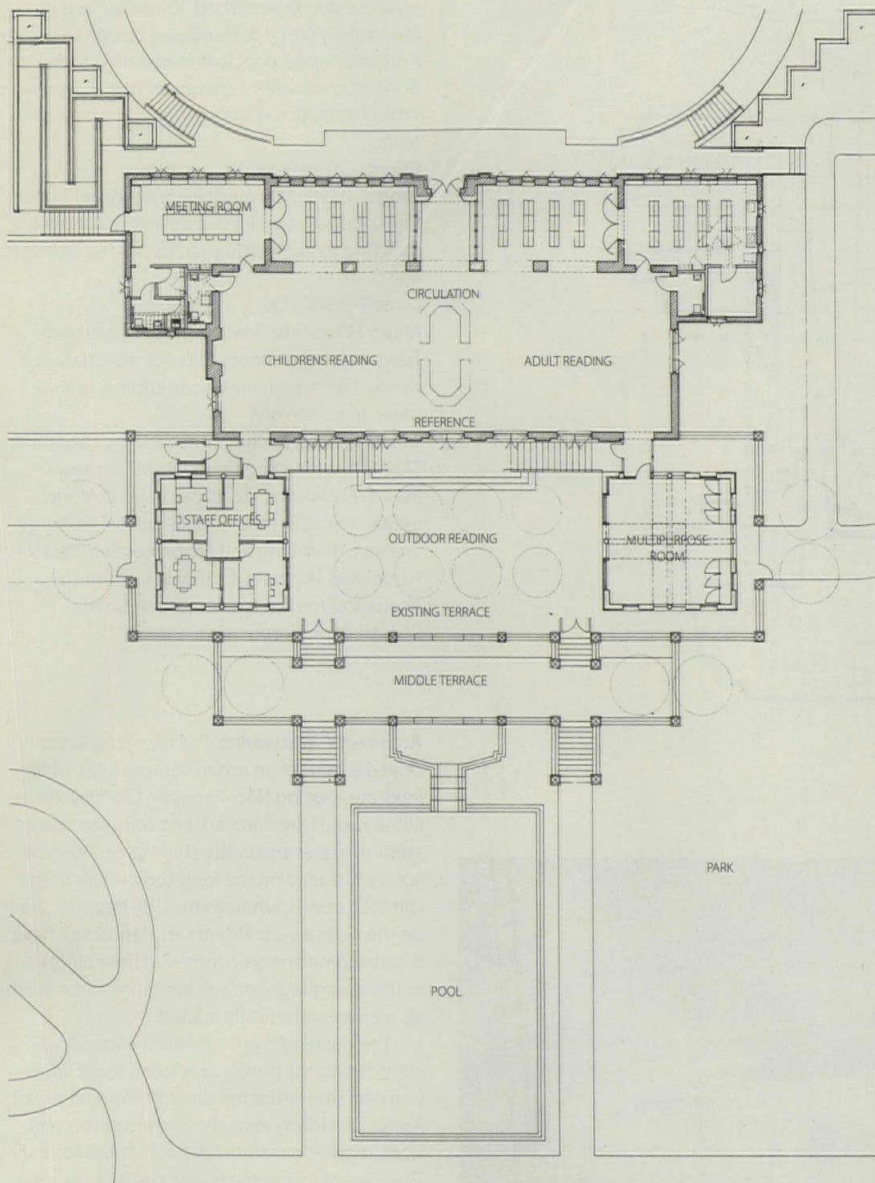
CAD-developed? No.

Architect's Statement: This library was designed in the context of a major expansion and renovation of two identical elementary schools in the suburban town of Branford, Connecticut. The library itself was conceived as one of a pair of linear pavilions, approximately 20 feet wide x 90 feet long, situated immediately behind a long arcade and adjacent to a main entry courtyard. The prominence of the library in the massing of the school - together with its identical counterpart housing the cafeteria at the opposite end of the courtyard - lends identity to this important civic institution, previously devoid of any memorable architectural character. The library is simply constructed of load-bearing masonry and wood timbers with a mill-finish standing-seam metal roof. The principal entry into the library is from the adjacent classroom wing, through a low-ceiling "side aisle" acting as an interstitial space between the library proper and adjacent support spaces. A secondary entrance directly from the entry courtyard allows access to the library after normal school hours. The library space is dominated by heavy timber scissor trusses placed 12 feet on center, in turn supporting wood purlins, sub-purlins, and tongue and groove decking to form a densely configured roof structure. Fenestration has been placed under the roof of the adjacent arcade, affording ample views and ambient natural light, while avoiding the harmful and distracting affects of direct sunshine. General book shelving, periodical areas, reading areas, and study carrels are placed freely along the length of the space, allowing considerable flexibility of use within the library.


Felipe de Neve Branch Library



SOUTH VIEW



FLOOR PLAN

N  20'/6m

Project: Felipe de Neve Branch Library, Los Angeles.

Architect: Altoon + Porter Architects, Los Angeles (Ronald A. Altoon, *design partner*; Harvey R. Niskala, *managing partner*; James C. Auld, *project designer*; Ellen Miller, *job captain*; Maryati Imanto, Hector Gomez, Libing Yan, Kim Bedrosian, *team members*).

Client: Library Department, City of Los Angeles; Public Works, Bureau of Engineering, Architectural Division.

Program: Renovation, reinforcement, and addition to a 1929 branch library sited in Lafayette Park; seismic upgrade to current codes; new lighting and rehabilitated furniture; additions to accommodate multipurpose and office/administrative functions.

Building Area: Renovation, 7,761 gross square feet; addition, 1,512 gross square feet.

Cost: \$194 per gross square foot; construction to begin 1994.

Major Materials: Renovation/reinforcement, gunite concrete, plaster; addition, steel framing, brick veneer, built-up roofing, steel windows.

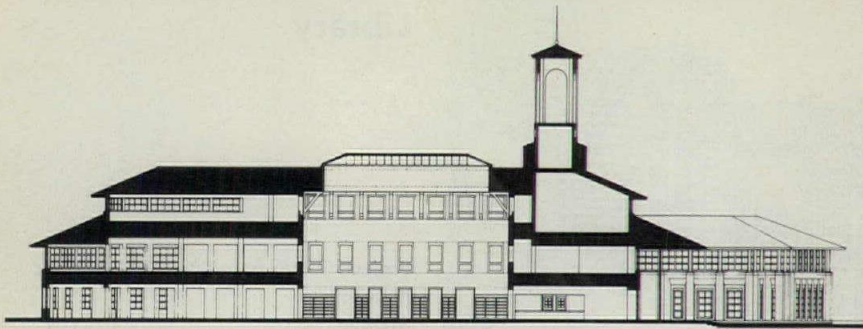
Consultants: Martin & Huang, structural; Double O. Engineering, mechanical/plumbing; Nikolakopoulos Associates, electrical; Mollenhauer, Higashi & Moore, civil; Melendrez Associates, landscape.

CAD-Developed? No.

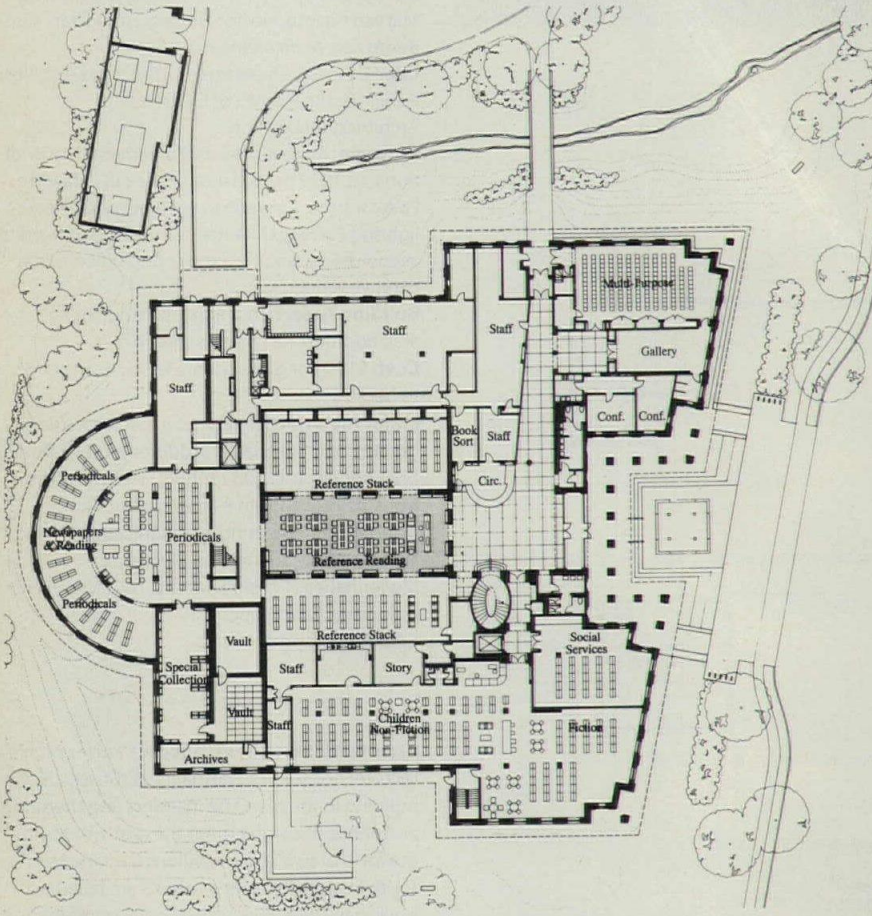
Architects' Statement: Altoon + Porter Architects recognized the formality of the existing building in the plan, the massing, and the siting, and chose to complement these attributes in the form of two cubic pavilions flanking the south façade. The two pavilions are faced with brick, have windows scaled to the original south façade, and are massed similarly to the existing secondary roofs that encircle the main reading room's pitched, tiled roof.

The two pavilions, while containing program areas, also frame an outdoor "room" that could be used for classes, reading, and book sales, and provide the complement to the controlled interior environment that most inner-city libraries miss. The two pavilions also complete what Altoon + Porter believes to be the original design intent by visually linking the reading room interior to the garden and pond.

Newton Free Library



EAST-WEST SECTION



FLOOR PLAN



SIDE ELEVATION

Project: Newton Free Library, Newton, Massachusetts.

Architects: Kallmann McKinnell & Wood Architects, Boston (Gerhard Kallmann, Henry A. Wood, *principals-in-charge*; Bruno Pfiste, *senior associate*; Emily Kuo, Ron Steffek, *project managers*; Blake Aychincloss, Peter Bacot, Edward Benne, Steven Dadagian, Thomas Jin, Beth Masucci-Newman, Thomas Rourke, John Salem, John Sheldon, Anne Tansantisuk, Beth Worell, *project team*; Bruce Wood, Kenneth Hartfiel, *landscape*). Tappe & Associates Boston (A. Anthony Tappe, *principal-in-charge*; J. Stewart Roberts, *associate-in-charge*; Jeffrey M. Hoover, *project manager*; Anthony J. Iacovina, *project team*).

Client: City of Newton.

Program: 500,000 (print and non-print) books; total seating capacity of meeting rooms: 240.

Building Area: 92,000 sq.ft. (gross); 68,540 sq.ft. (net).

Cost: \$12,500,000.

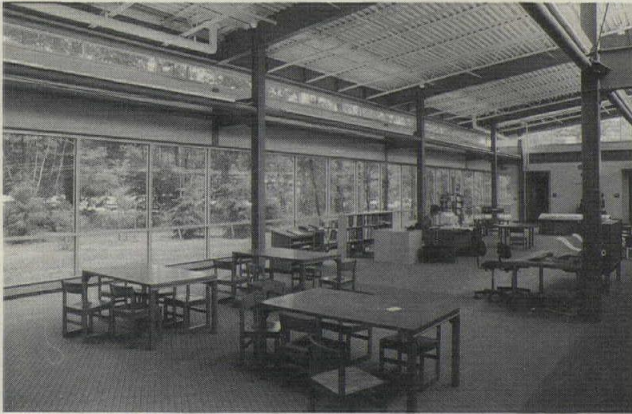
Major Materials: Steel frame with concrete-filled metal deck floors. Exterior materials: red molded brick with limestone coping, granite base, and slate roof.

Consultants: Weidlinger Associates, structural; TMP Consulting Engineers, HVAC; Lottero + Mason Associates, electrical; Haley & Aldrich, geotechnical; Bryant Associates, civil; Robert W. Sullivan, plumbing and fire protection; Todisco Associates, Inc., specifications; Cambridge Acoustical Associates, acoustical; Sciaba Construction Corporation, contractor.

Architects' Statement: The new library is conceived as part of an urban composition, which links the existing Neo-Georgian City Hall, the Library, and Olmsted Park into one interrelated administrative and cultural complex. The new library is placed on the longitudinal axis of the Olmsted ponds, whereas the City Hall is located on the cross axis. Buildings and landscape have thus become firmly anchored in their places, and the languages of wall openings and materials are sympathetically related.

The building is entered from a small forecourt facing the ponds or across a footbridge from the side of the building off the parking lot. A spacious lobby joins the two entrances and leads to the circulation desk and reference hall. The nave of this space terminates in an apsidal form that contains reading spaces on three levels overlooking a picturesque cemetery.

Old Bridge Public Library



INTERIOR VIEW

Project: Old Bridge Public Library, Old Bridge, New Jersey.

Architects: The Goldstein Partnership, West Orange, New Jersey (Eliot W. Goldstein, *Partner-in-Charge of Design*; Michael De Biasse, *Project Architect*; Richard Trautwein, Michael McEvoy, Ken Park, Leslie Tribble, *Project Team*).

Client: Township of Old Bridge, New Jersey.

Program: A one-story Library building for a growing community in Central New Jersey, to become an integral part of the existing 20-year-old Municipal Complex, and with provisions for substantial future expansion.

Building area: (gross square feet) 43,000.

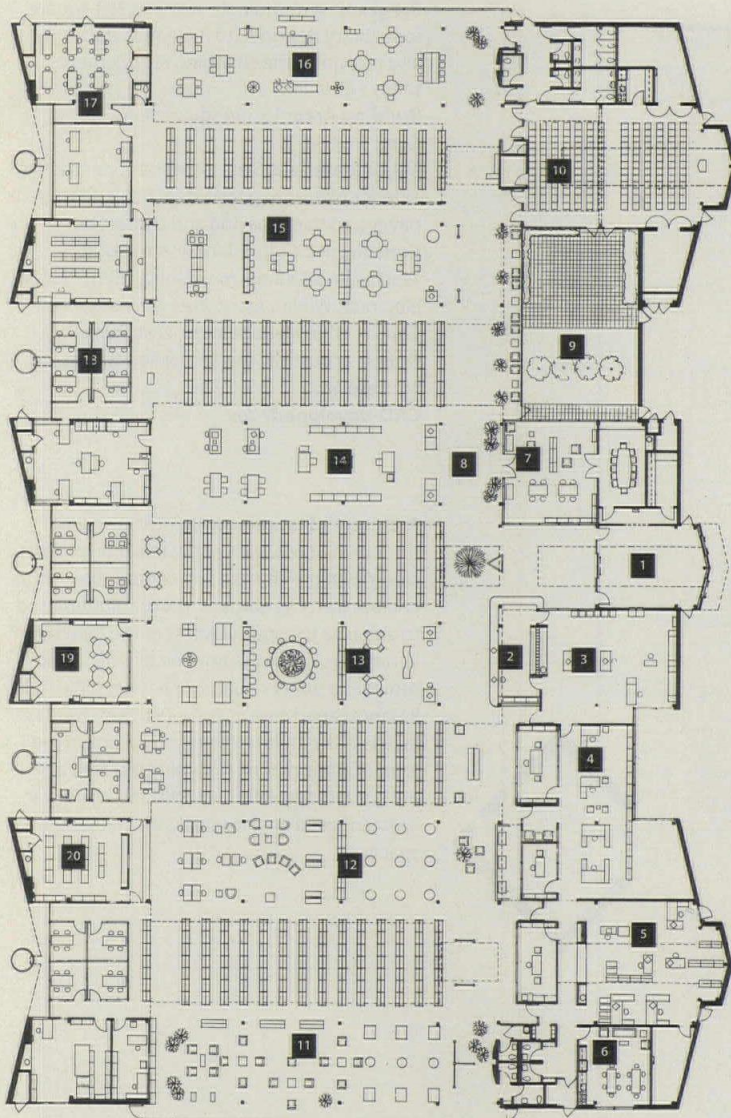
Cost: \$100/SF, including site work, but excluding library furniture.

Major materials: Concrete foundations and slab-on-grade, exposed steel superstructure, exposed acoustic metal roof deck, white rubber membrane roofing, aluminum windows and curtain walls, brick veneer.

Consultants: Severud Associates, structural; Omdex, Inc., mechanical/electrical; Berson, Ackermann & Associates, civil; French & Parrello, geotechnical.

CAD developed? Partially (all structural, mechanical, and electrical drawings)

Architect's statement: Given its enormous footprint, and the need for substantial future expansion, the library was organized so that it would be easy to understand and efficient to use. We placed a series of alternating stack rooms and reading rooms perpendicular to a longitudinal gallery, the building's "Main Street". The building form is similar to the great train sheds of the last century, but the tracks are replaced by bookstacks. Rows of columns are located several feet from the ends of the stack ranges, establishing a circulation zone between each stack and reading room. Enclosed spaces are arranged along the building's perimeter, leaving 30,000 square feet unpartitioned, for maximum flexibility for furnishing. Each reading room is flooded with daylight from continuous perimeter clerestories. Lighting here turns itself on only when daylight is inadequate for reading. Adjacent to the gallery is a courtyard, providing a secure outdoor area for reading.

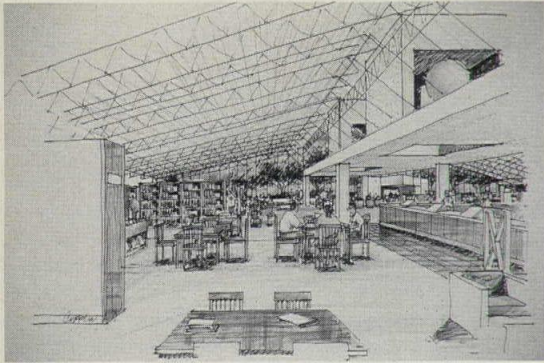


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

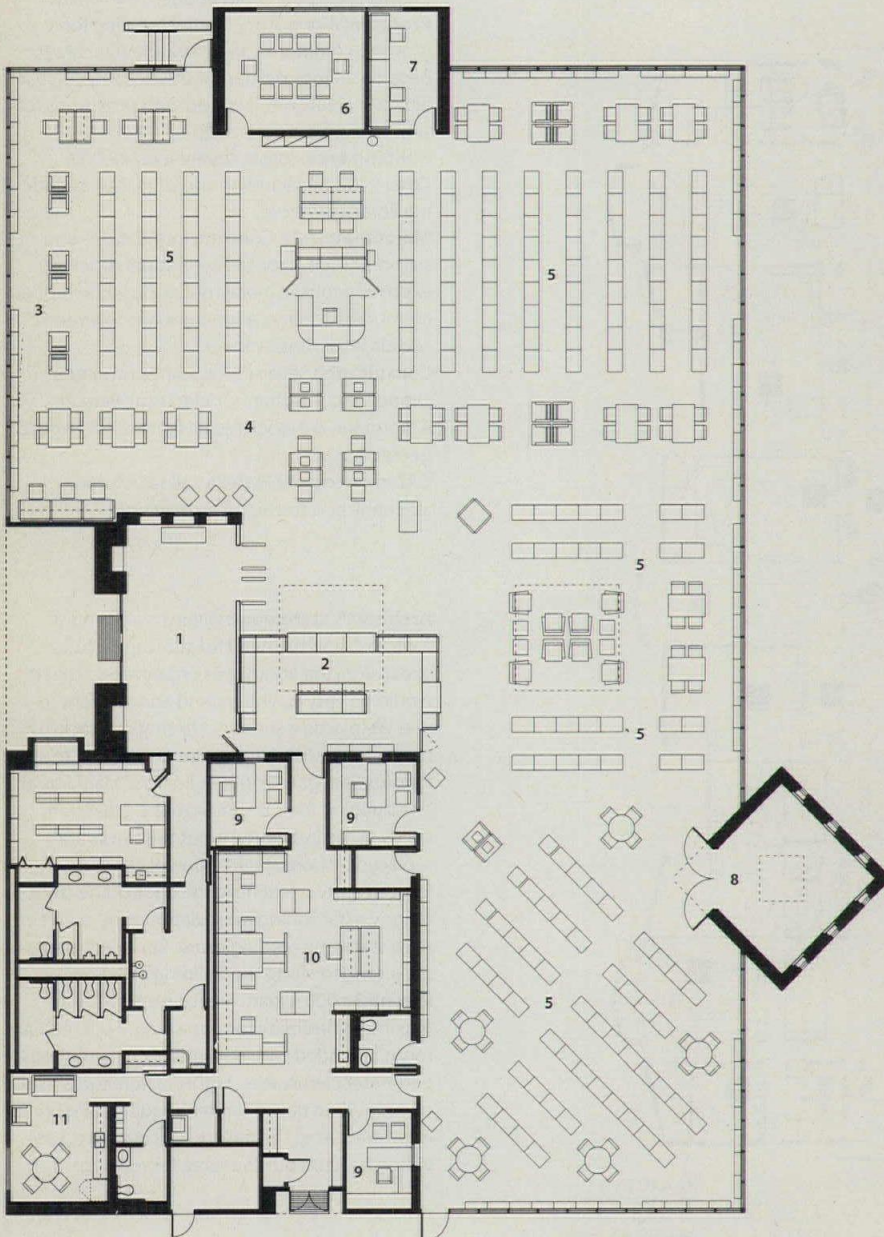
N ↙ 40'/12m

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 ENTRY | 11 ADULT LOUNGE |
| 2 CIRCULATION DESK | 12 AUDIOVISUAL |
| 3 CIRCULATION OFFICE | 13 NON-FICTION READING |
| 4 WORKROOM | 14 REFERENCE DESK |
| 5 TECHNICAL SERVICES | 15 REFERENCE AREA |
| 6 STAFF LOUNGE | 16 CHILDREN |
| 7 LOCAL HISTORY ROOM | 17 CHILDREN'S ACTIVITY ROOM |
| 8 GALLERY | 18 QUIET STUDY ROOMS |
| 9 OUTDOOR READING | 19 YOUNG ADULTS |
| 10 MEETING ROOMS | 20 AUDIOVISUAL WORKROOM |

San Marcos Town Centre Library



RENDERING OF INTERIOR



FLOOR PLAN

N 20'/6m

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 LOBBY | 7 TYPING ROOM |
| 2 CIRCULATION DESK | 8 CHILDREN'S STORY ALCOVE |
| 3 PERIODICALS | 9 OFFICE |
| 4 AUDIO/VISUAL | 10 WORK ROOM |
| 5 STACKS | 11 LOUNGE |
| 6 CONFERENCE ROOM | |

Project: San Marcos Town Centre Library, San Marcos, CA.

Architect: LPA, Inc., Irvine, CA (Dan Heinfeld, Jim Wirick, Bob Coffee, Glenn Carels, Brian Conner, Jon Mills, Carlos Soria, Jeff Miller, Lynn Williams, Chris Lentz, Bruce Walker, Brandon De Arakal, Al Gabay, Ken Murai, Sean Towne, Joe Yee, Jim Ellis, and Laurie Meyer, *design team*).

Client: City of San Marcos.

Program: A new, single-story 15,394-square-foot library designed to maximize stack space, and recognize the changing requirements of today's libraries.

Building Area: 15,394 square feet.

Cost: \$108/sf.

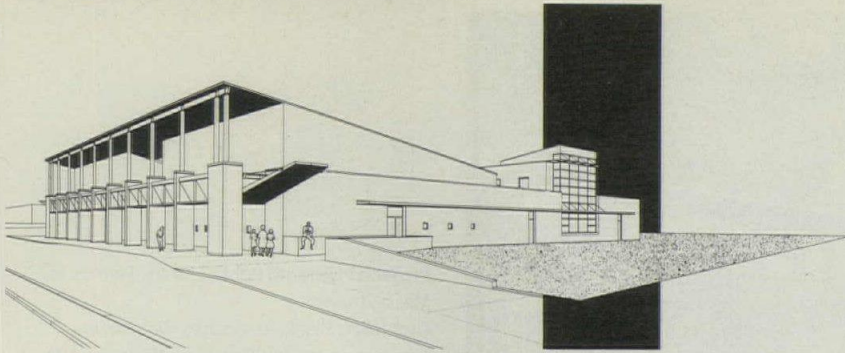
Major Materials: Slate veneer, copper roofing, exterior plaster, exposed steel trellis, limestone paving, concrete paving and carpet floors.

Consultants: Culp & Tanner, structural; Tsuchiyama & Kaino, mechanical; RWR Pascoe, electrical; Wildan Associates, civil; O'Connor Construction Management, cost; Purcell + Noppe, acoustical; Austin Hanson Group, masterplan.

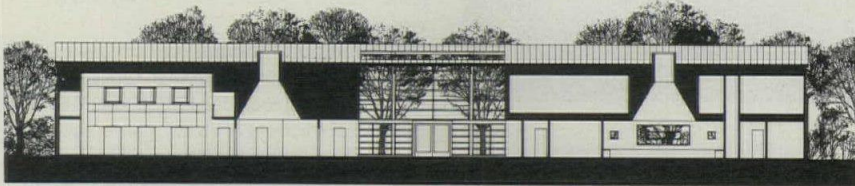
CAD-developed? Yes.

Architect's Statement: An intricate part of the San Marcos Civic Centre, this branch library, along with the city hall and community center, enclose the civic gardens. Natural light is used to enhance the spaciousness of the "one room" library. The building's north wall is glass and provides a direct visual connection to the heavily landscaped area outside. Piercing the glass façade is the children's story time area in the form of a "mock fort." Flexibility dictated a design with few interior partitions, leaving an uninterrupted area for stacks and reading spaces.

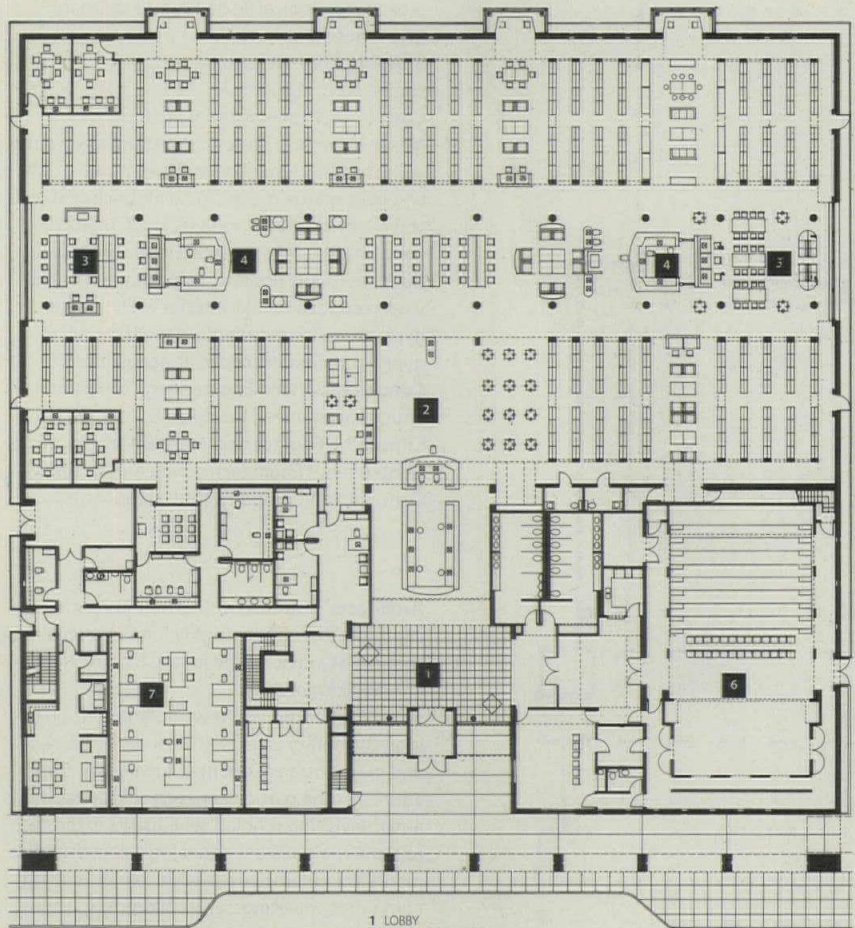
Bathurst Clark Resource Library



PERSPECTIVE



SECTION THROUGH PROGRAM AND STAFF ROOMS



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

- 1 LOBBY
- 2 CIRCULATION DESK
- 3 REFERENCE
- 4 INFORMATION
- 5 CHILDREN
- 6 PROGRAM ROOM
- 7 WORKROOM

N ← 40/12m

Project: Bathurst Clark Resource Library, Vaughan, Canada.

Architect: Montgomery and Sisam Architects, Toronto (Terry Montgomery, David Sisam, Eric Connolly, Robert Davies, Marco Polo, Robert Smyth, and Mark Warner with David Agro, Paul Harris, Alison Licsik, Leonard Temes, *project team*;

Kevin Sugden, Rob Glass, *supplementary drawings*).

Client: City of Vaughan Library Board

Program: A 44,000 sq.ft. library which is intended to provide a central resource in a community of smaller branch libraries. The library will house a collection of 150,000 print and non-print items. The building includes a small multi-use theater and meeting rooms as well as administrative and support spaces.

Building area: (net/gross, square feet) 36,000/44,000.

Cost: \$4,620,000 (\$105 per sq. ft.).

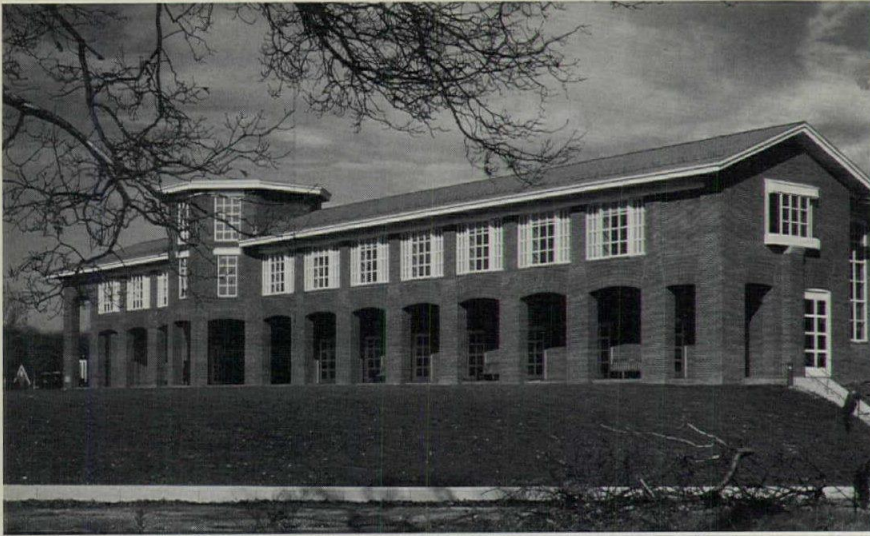
Major materials: Brick, stucco, aluminum panels, exposed structural steel in primary spaces, spruce deck and maple veneer paneling.

Consultants: Peter Sheffield & Associates, structural; Crossey Engineering Ltd., mechanical/electrical; James F. Vermeulen, costs; Brian Arnott Associates, theaters; Barman Swallow Associates, acoustics.

Architect's Statement: The building is a compact square block, in contrast to the featureless open spaces around it. The block is situated at a corner of the site, close to an intersection where it can assert its presence as a civic landmark. A covered colonnade creates a pedestrian precinct where all the activities associated with arrival and departure converge.

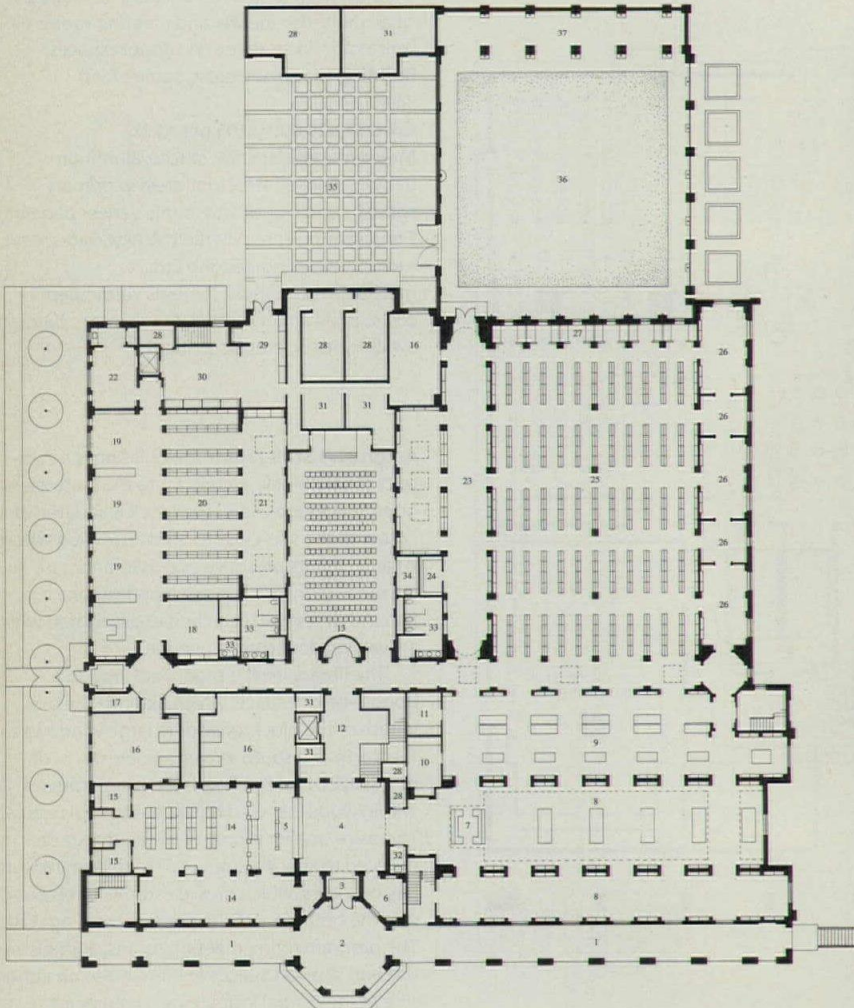
The library itself is organized around a double-height space, which extends the full length of the block, providing large windows to the north and south as well as clerestory windows on both sides. Book stacks are grouped within wood-paneled blocks around this space. There are smaller rooms between the stacks devoted to specific subjects. These terminate in bay windows, which provide study carrels outside the boundary of the primary building wall. The program room, meeting rooms, administrative and support spaces are organized on either side of the central lobby, which connects the entry colonnade to the library hall.

Plymouth Public Library



Chuck Choi

VIEW FROM SOUTH



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Project: Plymouth Public Library, Plymouth, Massachusetts.

Architect: Sasaki Associates, Watertown, Massachusetts, San Francisco. (Nelson Scott Smith, Stu Dawson, Roy Viklund, Gabriel Yaari, Nancy Harrod, John Hollywood, Jeff Wogan, Nancy Leask, Les Stuka, Laurie Levin, Vinny Vignaly).

Client: Town of Plymouth.

Program: 190,000-volume shelf capacity; community meeting room for 150; children's library; public green in front of library; garden, accessible only from within the library; complete accessibility to the handicapped; brick-paved arcade from parking to main entrance; two-story lobby containing circulation desk; environmentally controlled genealogical archives area; technological flexibility and space for future needs.

Building Area: Net square feet: 44,800; gross square feet: 56,000.

Cost: \$106.33 per gross square foot.

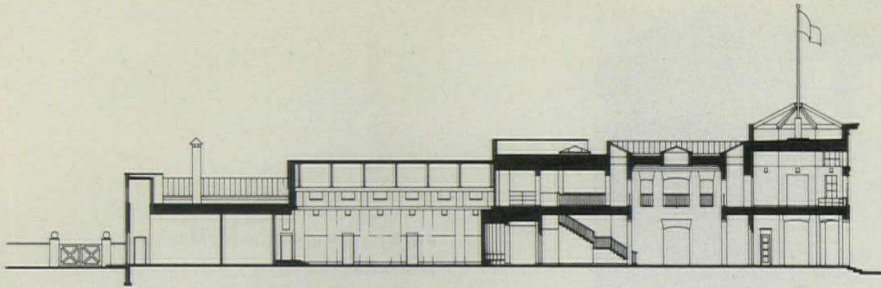
Major Materials: Structural system: steel frame with composite steel deck. Exterior walls: CMU and light-gauge metal stud with brick or stucco veneer; brick arches and sills. Roof: preformed metal, translucent skylight. Floors: brick pavers, slate tile, maple flooring, carpet, ceramic and vinyl composition tile. Interior walls: plaster, gypsum wallboard, maple paneling. Ceilings: gypsum wallboard, cedar, fir, acoustic tile.

Consultants: Rona Engineering Corporation, structural engineer; Bard, Rao & Athanas Consulting Engineering, mechanical/electrical; Geotechnical Engineers, geotechnical; Suffolk Construction Company, contractor.

Architects' Statement: This new library reflects Plymouth's need for a highly functional building to serve as a civic image for the historic New England community.

In the tradition of New England civic buildings, the library is set well back, with its façade and main entrance oriented toward the street. It addresses the particular needs of local residents and the visiting scholars who use its extensive, nationally-significant genealogical records. The plan allows intensive research, leisure reading, community meetings, and children's activities to take place simultaneously.

The program is accommodated on two floors, roughly a square in plan. The plan is organized around three main ceremonial spaces – the lobby, the reference reading room and the meeting room – to give hierarchical order and orientation. The brick lobby, which lies on the



SECTION LOOKING SOUTHEAST

FIRST FLOOR

- 1 ARCADE
- 2 PORCH
- 3 VESTIBULE
- 4 LOBBY
- 5 CIRCULATION DESK
- 6 NEW ACQUISITIONS
- 7 REFERENCE INFORMATION
- 8 PHOTOCOPY ROOM
- 9 STUDY ROOM
- 10 ELEVATOR LOBBY
- 11 MEETING ROOM
- 12 AUDIO VISUAL
- 13 SOUND VISUAL
- 14 WORK ROOM
- 15 BOOK RETURN
- 16 CHILDREN LOUNGE
- 17 CHILDREN READING ROOM
- 18 STACKS

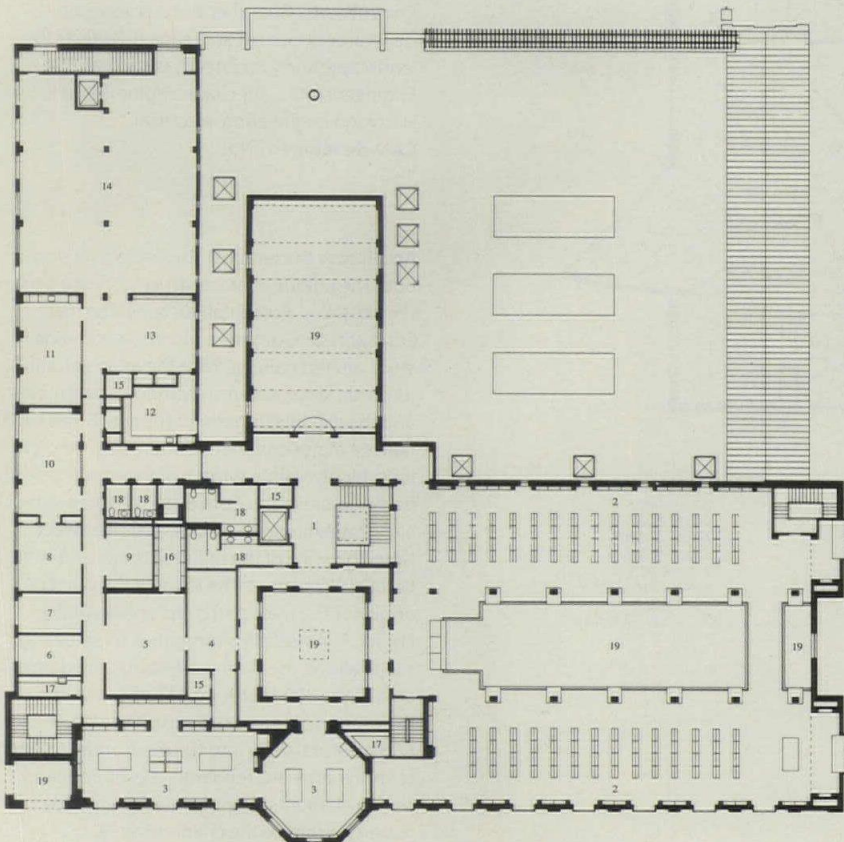
- 19 CHILDREN STUDY ROOM
- 20 CRAFT ROOM
- 21 PERIODICALS
- 22 NEWSPAPERS
- 23 NONFICTION STACKS
- 24 NONFICTION READING ROOM
- 25 CARRELS
- 26 MECHANICAL
- 27 RECEIVING
- 28 MAIL ROOM
- 29 STORAGE
- 30 CUSTODIAN
- 31 RESTROOM
- 32 KITCHENETTE
- 33 SERVICE COURT
- 34 GARDEN
- 35 ARBOR

SECOND FLOOR

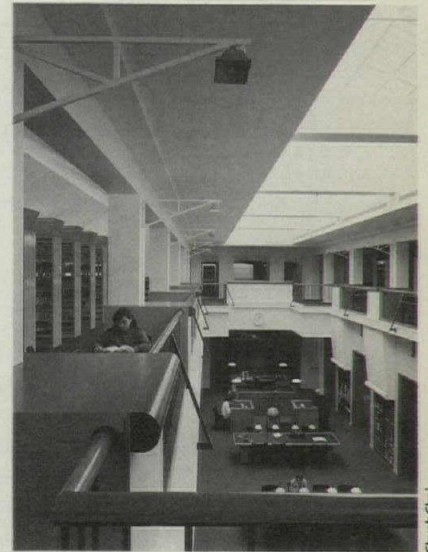
- 36 ELEVATOR LOBBY
- 37 FICTION
- 38 HISTORICAL COLLECTION
- 39 ARCHIVIST OFFICE
- 40 WORK ROOM
- 41 CORPORATION OFFICE
- 42 ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
- 43 DIRECTOR
- 44 ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANCE
- 45 BOARDROOM
- 46 STAFF LOUNGE
- 47 DUPLICATING ROOM
- 48 OUTREACH
- 49 TECHNICAL SERVICES
- 50 MECHANICAL
- 51 STORAGE
- 52 CUSTODIAN
- 53 RESTROOM
- 54 OPEN TO BELOW

primary entry axis, contains the circulation desk on one side, with the A/V room beyond for ease of supervision and assistance. The lobby also gives access laterally to the reference collection and the main reading room, axially to the two-story meeting room, and vertically to the upper gallery, which leads to the fiction and historical collections and primary staffing areas. The non-fiction stacks, which occupy a quadrant of the first floor, are flanked by the periodical collection, reading rooms, and study carrels which look out to the garden.

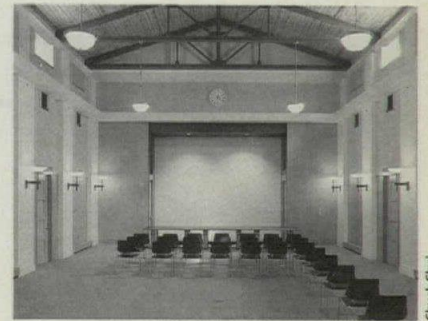
The Plymouth Library is designed to accommodate library materials and services until the middle of the next century, with generous space and expansion capabilities for future technological developments.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

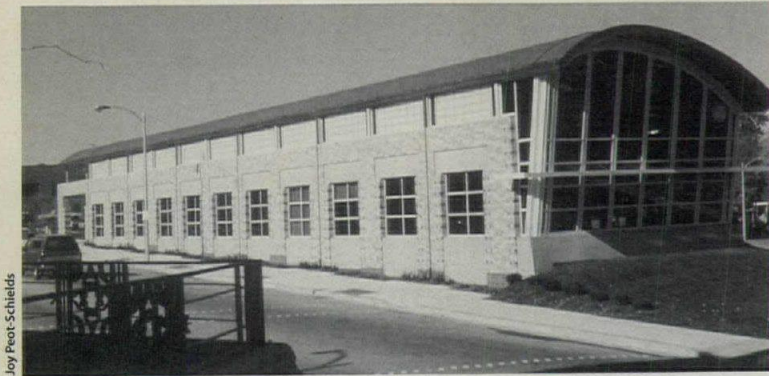


REFERENCE READING ROOM



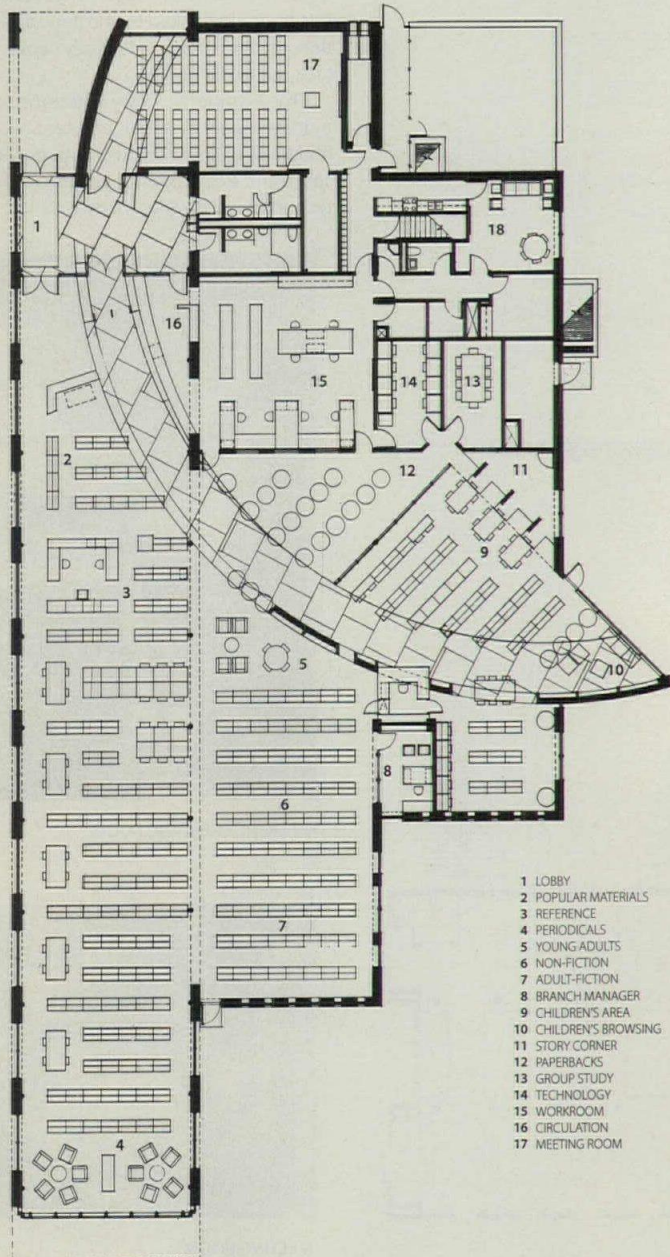
MEETING ROOM

Bay View Library



Joy Peot-Schields

VIEW FROM SOUTHWEST



- 1 LOBBY
- 2 POPULAR MATERIALS
- 3 REFERENCE
- 4 PERIODICALS
- 5 YOUNG ADULTS
- 6 NON-FICTION
- 7 ADULT-FICTION
- 8 BRANCH MANAGER
- 9 CHILDREN'S AREA
- 10 CHILDREN'S BROWSING
- 11 STORY CORNER
- 12 PAPERBACKS
- 13 GROUP STUDY
- 14 TECHNOLOGY
- 15 WORKROOM
- 16 CIRCULATION
- 17 MEETING ROOM

MAIN FLOOR PLAN

N ↑ 2076m

Project: Bay View Library, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Architect: Engberg Anderson, Milwaukee (Charles Engberg, *principal-in-charge*; William Williams, *design principal*; Joy Peot-Schields, *project architect*; Martha McQuade, Charlie Simonds Amy Molepske, Joanne Johnson, *project team*).

Client: Milwaukee Public Library System, City of Milwaukee (Ms. Kate Huston, City Librarian).

Program: A new branch library to be located on a triangular sloping site in an established urban setting. The building will house a 90,000-volume collection with separate children's area, technology room, and a community meeting room to accommodate 100 people.

Building Area: (gross/net square feet) 16,500/14,780.

Cost: \$1,800,000.

Major Materials: Brick and limestone cavity wall, polished ground-face concrete block, aluminum storefront, translucent panel, copper trim, copper-coated 2-ply modified bitumen roofing, exposed steel frame with laminated wood and steel trusses.

Consultants: Guenther Wagner Johnson, general contractor; Landscape Architects Inc., landscape; Kerry Engineers, structural; PSJ Engineering Inc., mechanical/plumbing; Harwood Engineering, electrical.

CAD-developed? No.

Architect's Statement: This project reflects both the unique characteristics of its site and the library's outreach philosophy. The main adult areas are organized in a one-and-a-half-story vaulted Galleria. With the main entrance to its north, large storefront windows on the west, and the elevated lunette to the south, this piece flanks a major commercial thoroughfare creating a highly visible symbol of the library's neighborhood presence. Conversely, children's areas are located along the residential side street. Here, the scale of the building drops and steps to follow the street. The lobby is the point of origin for the main paths and spaces of the library. Purposefully segregated, the meeting room allows use during off-hours. The dramatic arch of the 200-foot-long Galleria, with its exposed trusses and supporting structure, creates a natural draw into the main areas. Counter to this, a large arc, rendered in wall, floor and ceiling elements, bisects the lobby and leads young patrons to the children's area.

University City Regional Library

Project: University City Regional Library, Charlotte, North Carolina
Architect: Gantt Huberman Architects, Charlotte, (Jeffrey Huberman, *partner-in-charge*; Renee Casali, *project architect*; Irene Suchoza, *interior designer*)

Client: Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County.

Program: Provide a library to house 50,000 volumes for adults and children.

Building Area: 15,000 gross square feet; expandable to 25,000 gross square feet.

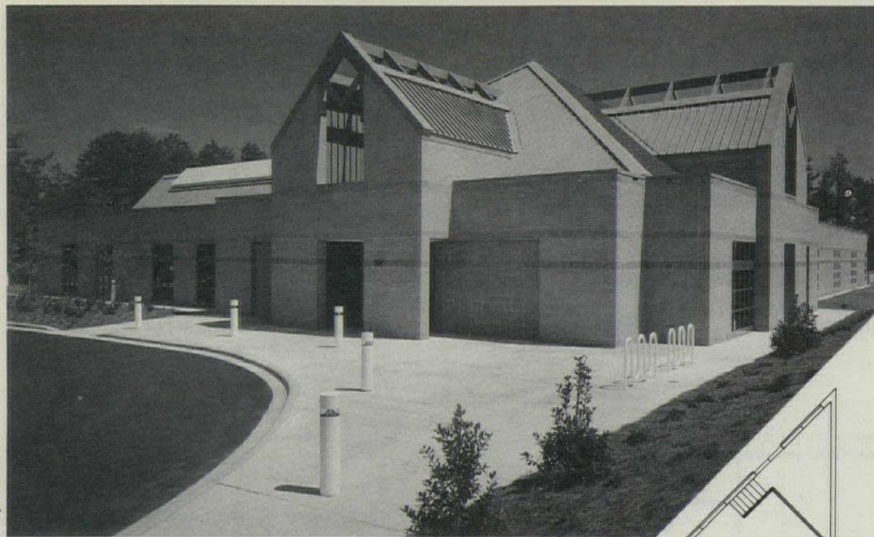
Cost: \$1,500,000,000; \$100/sq.ft. (not including furniture and shelving) (1993).

Major Materials: Brick, split-face block, standing-seam metal roof and single-ply roof, steel framing, gypsum board on steel studs, carpet and carpet tile, aluminum storefront.

Consultants: Browning-Smith Associates, structural; McKnight Smith Engineers, mechanical; Bullard Associates, electrical; GNA Design Associates, civil and landscape.

CAD Developed: No.

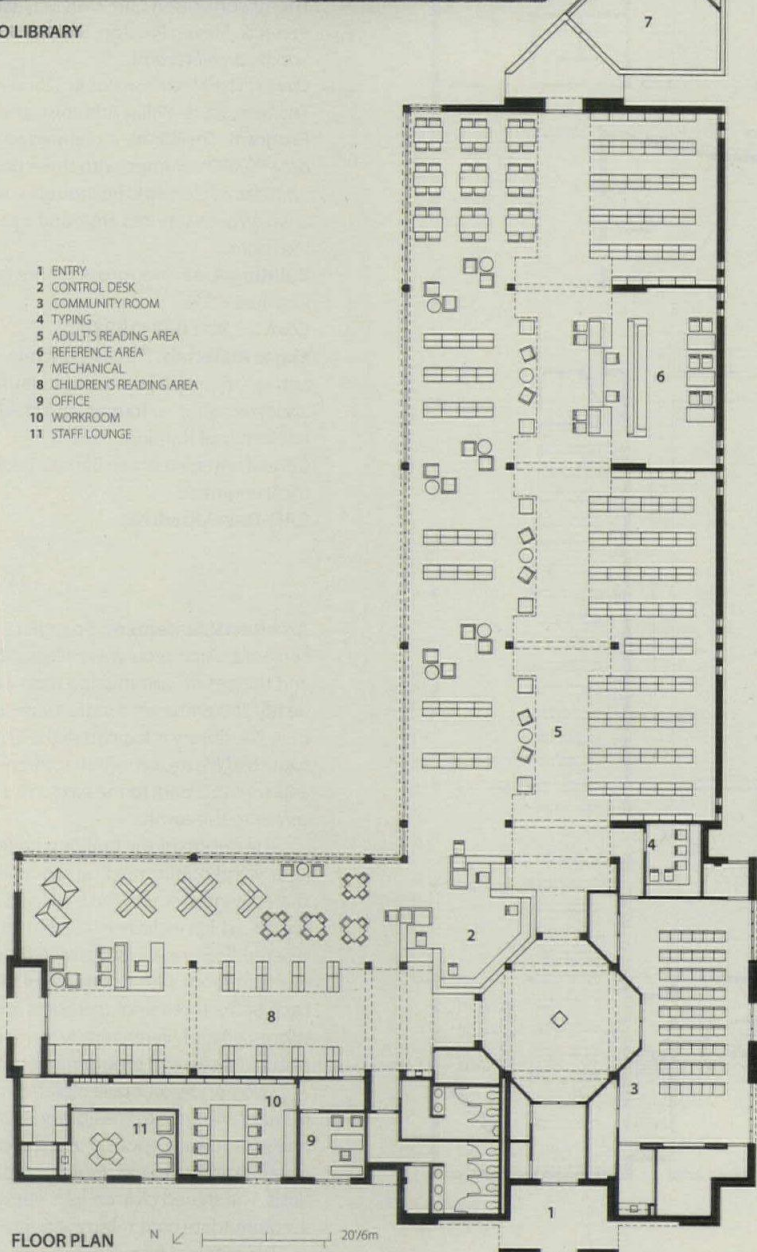
Architects' Statement: The design of the library is based on a "store library" concept. The plan is L-shaped, with stacks located along the outside, and reading areas located along the inside. The reading area is fully glazed in order to admit natural light and to enable library patrons to view the adjacent wooded hill. The intersection of the two wings contains the main entrance atrium, the circulation desk, and the community room. The atrium is designed to include art selected through the county's one-percent-for-art program. The main corridors off the atrium are defined by high ceilings and translucent skylights that admit additional natural light. The openness of the concept and the geometry of the building afford maximum visibility from the circulation desk and give patrons a comfortable and friendly library to visit and use.



Joseph Clarlante

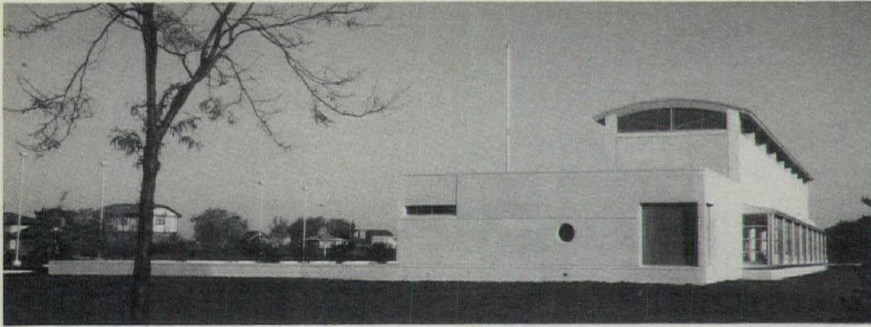
ENTRANCE TO LIBRARY

- 1 ENTRY
- 2 CONTROL DESK
- 3 COMMUNITY ROOM
- 4 TYPING
- 5 ADULTS' READING AREA
- 6 REFERENCE AREA
- 7 MECHANICAL
- 8 CHILDREN'S READING AREA
- 9 OFFICE
- 10 WORKROOM
- 11 STAFF LOUNGE

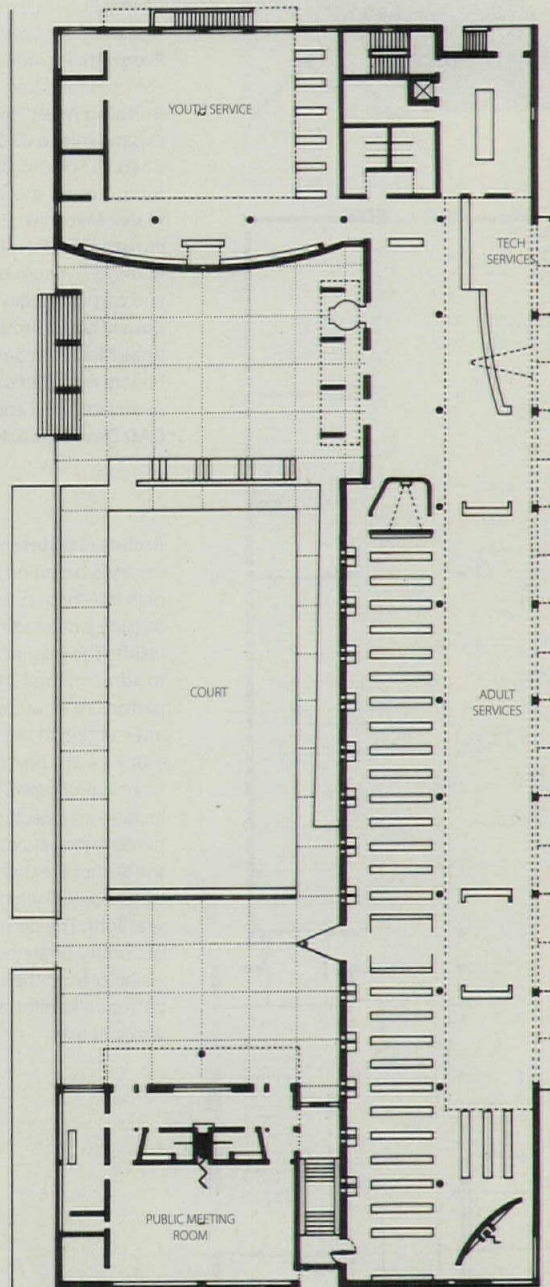


FLOOR PLAN

The Matteson Public Library



SOUTH ELEVATION



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Project: The Matteson Public Library, Matteson, Illinois.

Design Architects: Spangler Semler Schlenker Architects, Philadelphia (Craig S. Spangler, Donald A. Semler, Mark C. Schlenker, Martha Anez-Spangler, *project team*).

Architects of Record and Structural Engineers: Cordogan, Clark & Associates, Chicago, (John G. Cordogan, John W. Clark, Scott Boer, Mark Robbins, Michael Sligar, Greg Reid, Therese Thompson, Alison Carr, Don Maynard, Rick Petrecki, Steven Preston, Steven Nelson, William Sonna, *project team*).

Client: The Matteson Public Library Board of Trustees, Joyce Willis, Administrative Librarian.

Program: The library is planned to accommodate 70,000 volumes, with three primary programmatic elements including an adult services area, a youth services area, and a public meeting room.

Building Area: (net/gross square feet) 21,500/19,500.

Cost: \$2,300,000 (1993).

Major Materials: Precast concrete structure and exterior with painted aluminum roof, clear anodized window frames, and steel truss and bar joist roof framing.

Consultants: Weitman Barret, mechanical/electrical engineer.

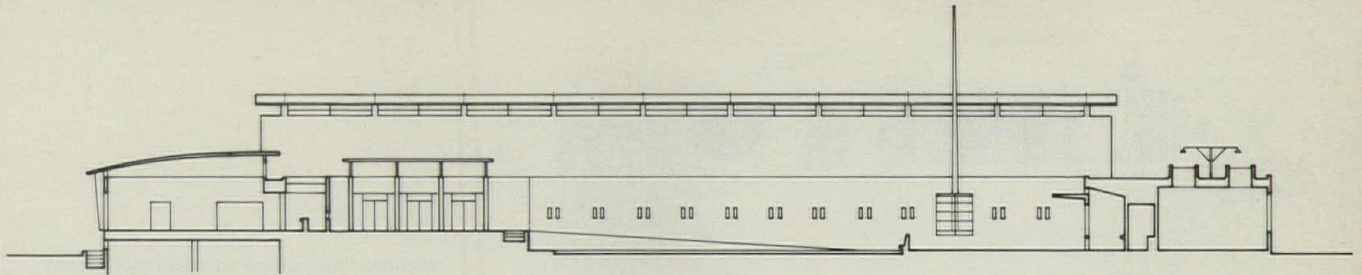
CAD-Developed: No.

Architects' Statement: Spangler Semler Schlenker Architects was awarded first place and the design commission from a field of nearly 300 entries in a national design competition. The library is located in the Chicago suburb of Matteson, on a flat three-acre parcel adjacent to a park to the east and a community center to the south.

The design of the building unifies separate library and public meeting functions with a shared central court. The L-shaped library proper, which includes the adult and youth service reading areas, is separated from the public meeting room with a skylit circulation zone. Each of the three primary rooms is externally expressed and hierarchically formed with respect to its size and programmatic importance.

Two portals on a raised platform identify the primary entrance to the library while a secondary entrance opposite the flagpole provides separate access to the public meeting functions. The shared civic court is designed to accommodate community activities.

The external form is responsive to the sur-



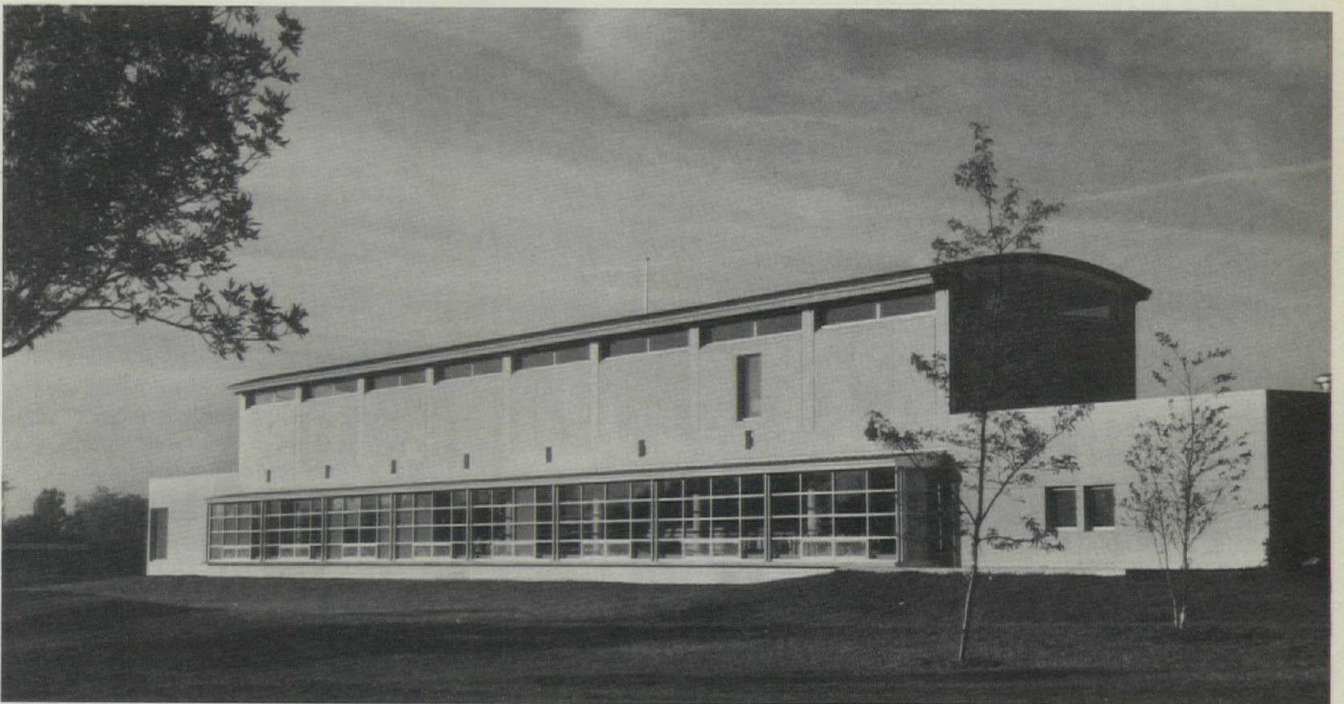
NORTH-SOUTH SECTION THROUGH COURTYARD

rounding context by relating the two plan projections of the youth and meeting functions to the smaller residential scale buildings to the north and west. The larger-scale adult reading room elevation relates to the expanse of the park area to the east.

Internally, the adult and youth areas are separated by the entry lobby and staff work area. This arrangement affords the library staff visual control of both patron areas. The adult reading room is conceived as the principal internal space to identify the library as an important civic building. The linear arrangement of this room provides direct access to the shelving from the reading areas and to the enclosed "porch" for casual reading while overlooking the park. Private reading carrels are separated from the adult reading room by shelving and are identified externally with individual windows facing the court.



MAIN READING ROOM



EAST ELEVATION

Rockridge Branch Library



PERSPECTIVE OF FRONT

Project: Rockridge Branch Library, Oakland, California.

Architect: Marquis Associates, San Francisco (Hal Brandes, Robert B. Marquis, James Monday, and Joan Mathog).

Associated Architects: Ch'en & Associates, Oakland (Lena Ch'en).

Client: City of Oakland.

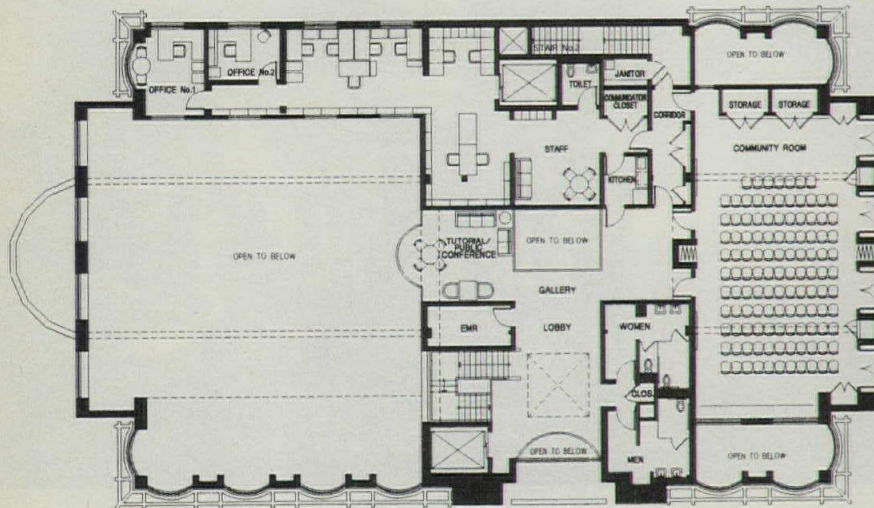
Program: The new 15,000-gross-square-foot building will house public reading areas, a children's library, an electronic reference center, and facilities for young adults and seniors. A divisible community meeting room located on the second floor, with exterior balconies, is accessible to the community when the library is closed.

Building Area: Net and gross square feet, 15,000.

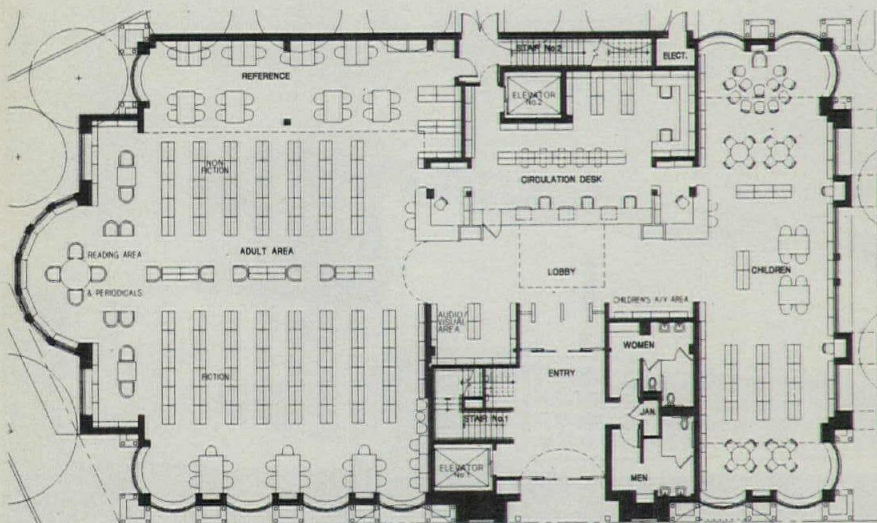
Cost: \$2,500,000 (\$167 per square foot).

Major Materials: Plaster and granite exterior, with steel trellis and metal roof; granite terrazzo lobby floor, carpet, wood ceiling in public areas, acoustical ceiling.

Consultants: OLMM Structural Design, structural engineers; SJ Engineers, mechanical; Silverman & Light, electrical engineers; Ackland International, Inc., civil engineers; Keller Mitchell Caronna, landscape architect; Don Todd Associates, Inc., cost consultants; Zone SF & Marquis Associates, interior design; Luminous Environments for Architecture, lighting; Anna Valentina Murch, artist in collaboration.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

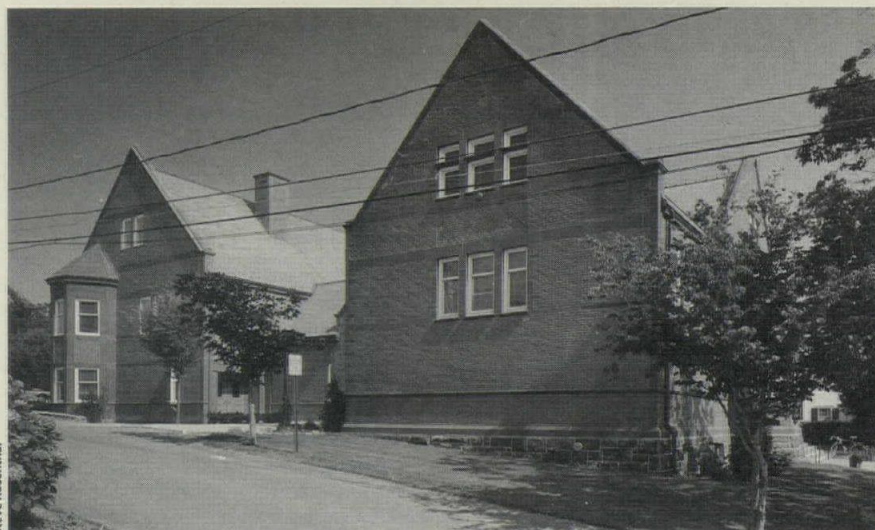


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Architects' Statement: The new library will feature a two-story adult reading and reference area, a mixed-height differentiated children's library, and pitched-ceiling trusses in the second-floor community meeting rooms. The building will be distinguished by the quality of light it gives and receives through its windows and skylights, designed in collaboration with members of the community, the artist, and the architects. The library will be landscaped with California native drought-resistant plants supported on perimeter trellises, which will enhance and invite indoor and outdoor use.

Eldredge Public Library

Steve Rosenthal



EXISTING BUILDING AT RIGHT, ADDITION AT LEFT

Project: Eldredge Public Library Addition and Renovation, Chatham, Massachusetts.

Architect: Anthony Tappe and Associates, Boston (A. Anthony Tappe, *principal-in-charge*; Stewart Roberts, *associate-in-charge*; Stephen Erwin, *project manager and project architect*).

Client: Eldredge Trustees.

Program: The program for expansion of the Eldredge Public Library called for a new accessible entrance, an all-purpose meeting room that could be accessed after library hours, tripling of space to house the collection, an expanded children's library, creation of a new young adult's area, quiet study areas, and 110 reader seats.

Building area: (gross square feet) 12,377 renovation; 3,988 existing library.

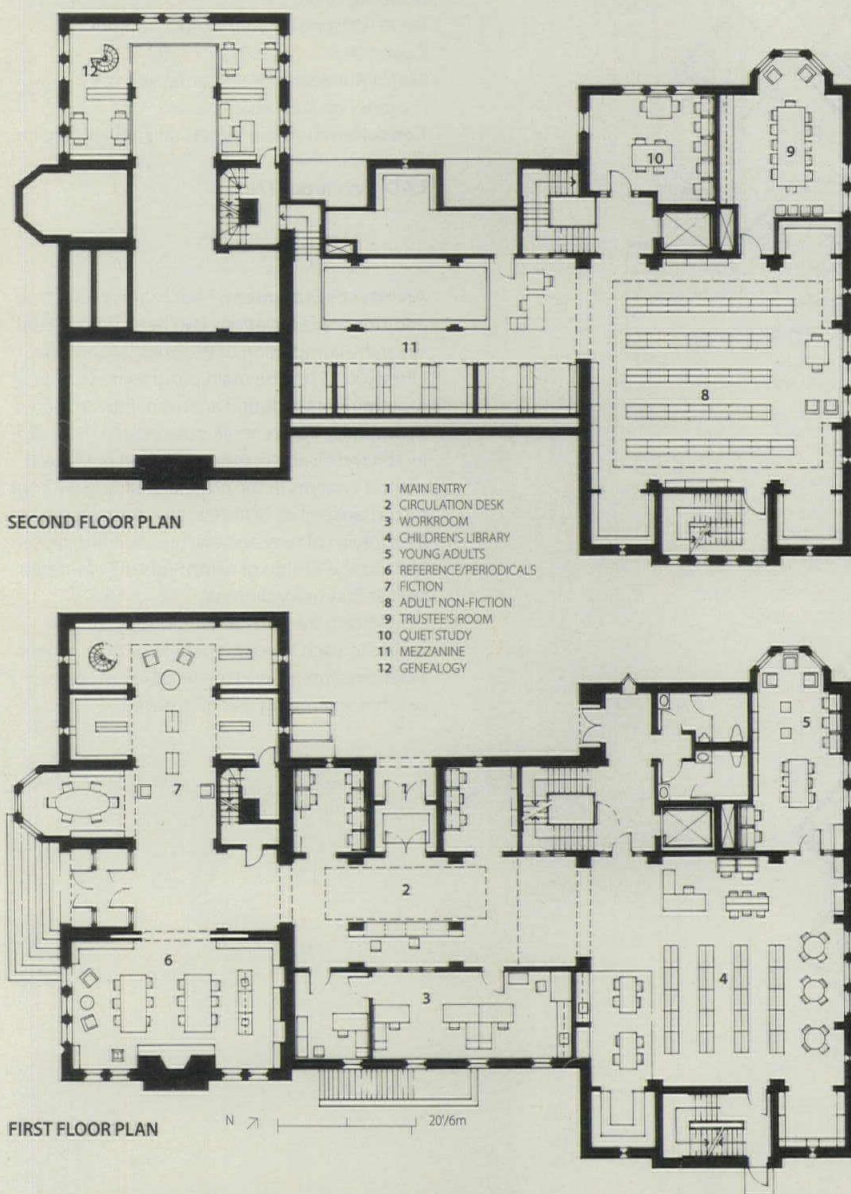
Cost: \$1,500,339 (1990 bid, includes all alternates).

Major materials: Brick, precast concrete replicating brownstone, slate roof, pressed copper ornaments and gutters, interior custom designed casework in quarter-sawn white oak.

Consultants: Michael Hickey, C. A. Crowley Engineering, mechanical; Art Claes, Lottero & Mason Associates, electrical; Nils Anderson, Anderson Engineering, structural.

CAD-Developed? No

Architect's Statement: The library addition speaks the same stylistic language as the original library with a slightly different dialect. The massing of the original gable-roofed building is repeated in the addition. A bay window and a new handicapped accessible entrance take their inspiration from the original library design. The original Barnstable brick was matched in color with a new brick. Precast masonry units were fabricated to match the color and resemble in detail the original brownstone trim. A red mortar was used both on the new construction and in repointing the existing building to blend the new and old masonry together. New decorative panels with glazed blue bricks were included at the bay window of the addition also inspired by designs on the original. Copper gutters with copper egg-and-dart molding and a slate roof continue the use of the original library's materials in the new addition. Inside, the new addition makes reference in its detailing and materials to the quarter-sawn oak paneled interior of the original. Oak pilasters in the addition derive from the pilasters in the original building. Oak window and door casings, baseboard, and chair rails continue the feeling of the original building into the addition.



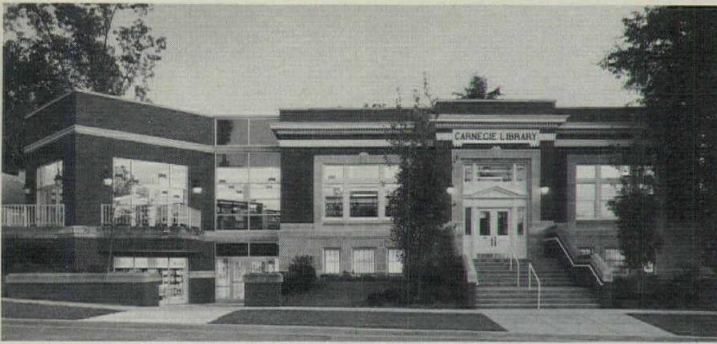
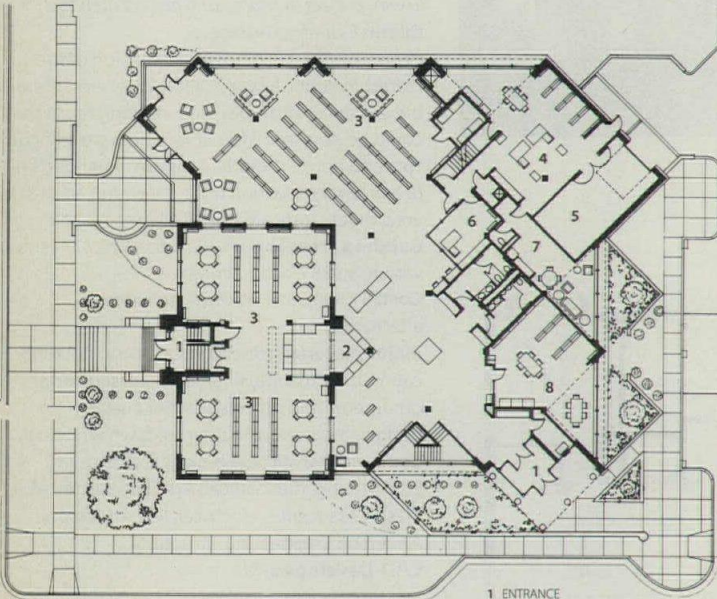
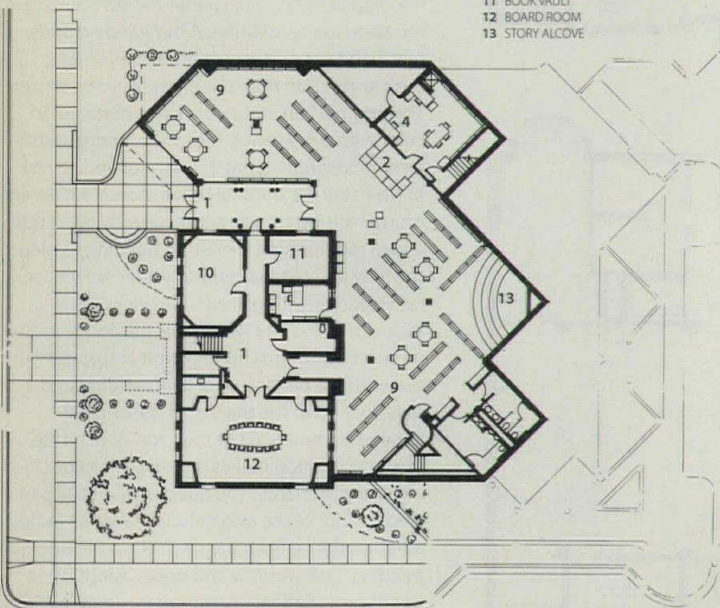


PHOTO OF EXTERIOR



UPPER LEVEL

- 1 ENTRANCE
- 2 CIRCULATION
- 3 STACKS
- 4 WORK ROOM
- 5 RECEIVING
- 6 LIBRARIAN'S OFFICE
- 7 STAFF LOUNGE
- 8 GENEALOGY
- 9 CHILDREN'S BOOKS
- 10 CONFERENCE ROOM
- 11 BOOK VAULT
- 12 BOARD ROOM
- 13 STORY ALCOVE



LOWER LEVEL

N ← 20'/6m

Spencer County Public Library

Project: Spencer County Public Library, Rockport, IN.

Architect: Knapp, Given, Veazey & Shoulders, Associates, Inc., Evansville, IN (Scott C. Veazey, principal-in-charge; Jackie B. Wynn, project architect).

Client: Spencer County Public Library.

Program: Renovation and addition for the Carnegie Library (now renamed the Spencer County Public Library) including a children's library and story alcove; board room; genealogy room; conference room; adult's library; work room; and book vault.

Building Area: (net/gross, square feet) 4,320/4,800 (existing); 9,360/10,400 (addition).

Cost: \$98.50/gsf (1991).

Major Materials: Steel frame with brick masonry on steel stud backup.

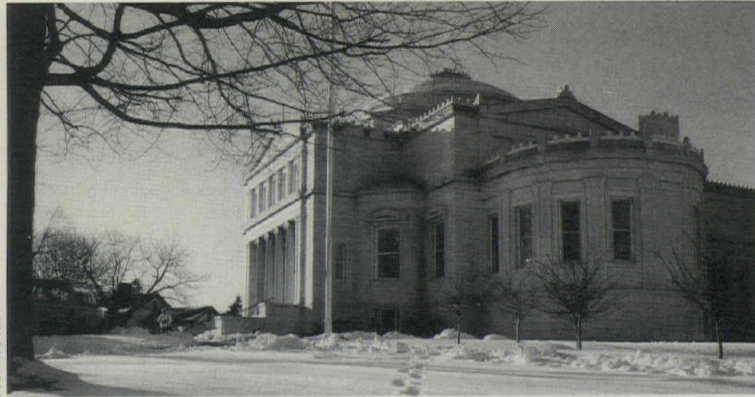
Consultants: Wilkie Structural Engineering, Inc., structural.

CAD-developed? No.

Architect's Statement: Prior to this project, no additions or renovations had been undertaken since the completion of the original Carnegie Library in 1918. The main programmatic requirements included additional space for community library services; access to the building by the disabled; modernization of environmental systems in the original building without disturbance of its historical character; sensitive integration of new and existing building materials; and the design of warm, light-filled interior spaces for library patrons.

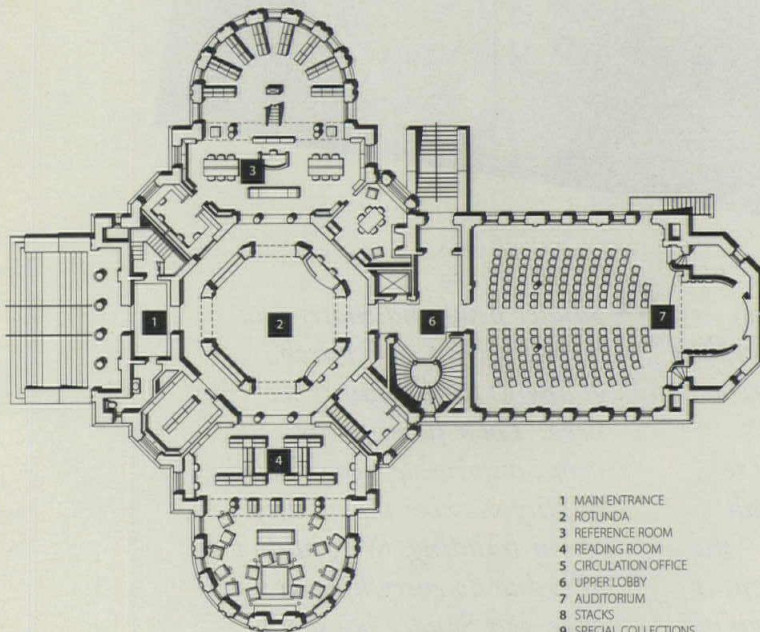
Exploiting the substantial slope of the site, access to each level was gained with minimal exterior ramping, and the need for an elevator or interior ramping was eliminated.

James Blackstone Memorial Library



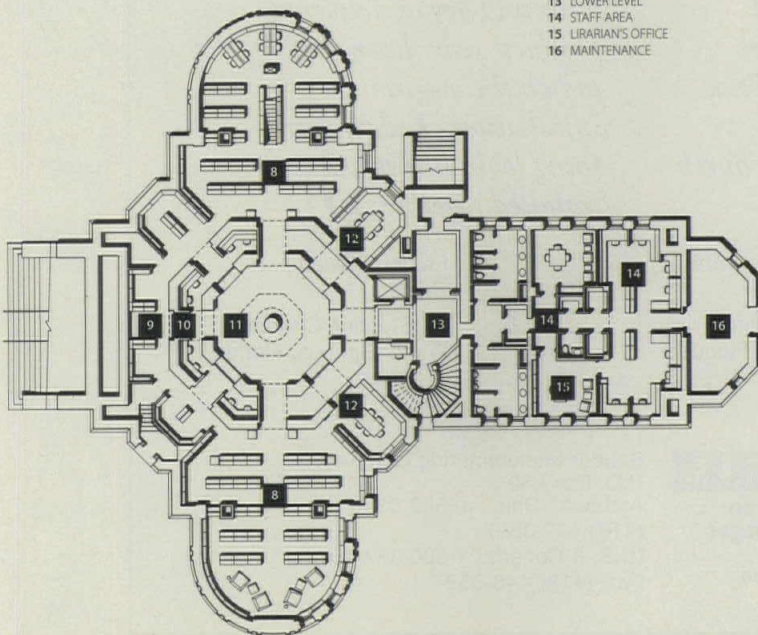
Bob Anderson

EXTERIOR FROM THE SOUTH



MAIN FLOOR PLAN

- 1 MAIN ENTRANCE
- 2 ROTUNDA
- 3 REFERENCE ROOM
- 4 READING ROOM
- 5 CIRCULATION OFFICE
- 6 UPPER LOBBY
- 7 AUDITORIUM
- 8 STACKS
- 9 SPECIAL COLLECTIONS
- 10 COMPUTERS
- 11 EXHIBITION HALL
- 12 STUDY ROOM
- 13 LOWER LEVEL
- 14 STAFF AREA
- 15 LIBRARIAN'S OFFICE
- 16 MAINTENANCE



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

N 20'/6m

Project: James Blackstone Memorial Library, Branford, CT.

Architect: Buchanan Associates Architects, New Haven, CT (George Buchanan, William Massey, Sarah Buchanan, Rob Hodge, *design team*).

Client: James Blackstone Memorial Library Board.

Program: Renovation of an 1896 library building to accommodate expansion of the library's collection, incorporate electronic resource services, and provide accessibility for the disabled.

Building area: (net/gross, square feet) 20,000/24,400.

Cost: est. \$125/nsf (1994).

Major Materials: Masonry load-bearing walls with limestone cladding, marble paneling, ornamental wood paneling, and marble mosaic floors.

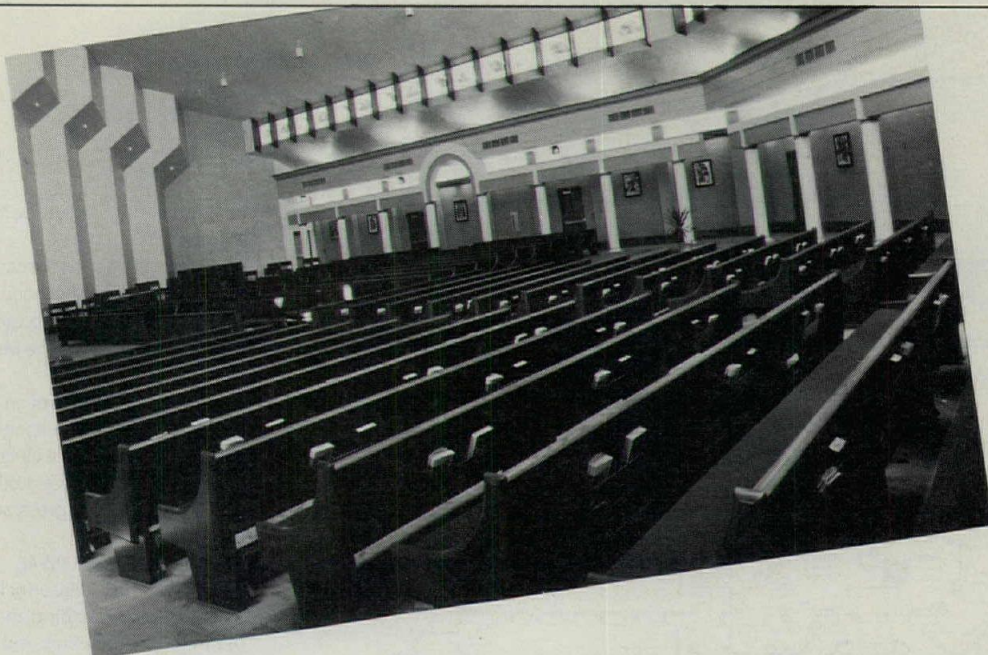
Consultants: Melchiori & Associates, mechanical and electrical; Martin-Horton & Associates, structural; Selbert Design Associates, landscape.

CAD-developed? Yes.

Architect's Statement: This is a renovation of the Branford, Connecticut, municipal library, completed in 1896 as a memorial gift of Chicago railroad baron Timothy Blackstone for his father. The original, Neo-Palladian building, clad in Tennessee limestone, was designed by architect S. S. Beman, a Chicago-based Classicist responsible for many buildings in the Chicago World's Fair.

Beman's design demonstrated an uncanny anticipation of modern library requirements. In addition to the library and a superb performance hall, his building included a museum and a gymnasium (a study, not an athletic facility) that will be adapted for library use, increasing its size by nearly 60 percent. The existing plan facilitates the insertion of an elevator in a central location; the interstitial spaces between floors and between the ceiling and roof provide all the room necessary to accommodate new wiring and cabling and new fan-coil units for cooling and dehumidification.

Our task has been to strip the building of the accretions of time; to replan the entire building to reflect modern needs; and to design new spaces, fittings, and furnishings, honoring the spirit and freshness of the original building.



“We recommended Sauder pews and chairs for St. Stephen, as we have in other churches, because they make our buildings look good. We’re concerned with the overall appearance of a church – the total worship environment it offers. Sauder is best at giving us the design flex-ibility we need, as well as finished installations that deliver everything we expect. We’ve never had a dissatisfied customer using Sauder church furniture.”

Mr. Rick Swisher, AIA
Architect

St. Stephen Church
Winter Springs, Florida

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Fr. John Bluett
Pastor

St. Stephen Church
Winter Springs, Florida

SAUDER

For more information on
Sauder Seating, see pages
290 & 296 in
Architects First Source.

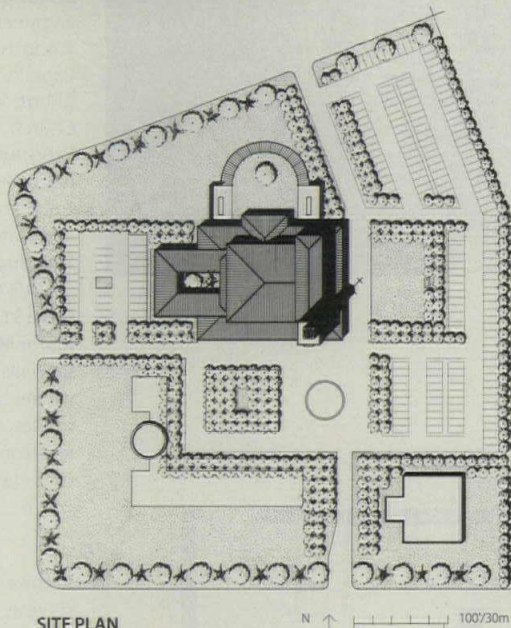
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Good Shepherd Catholic Church



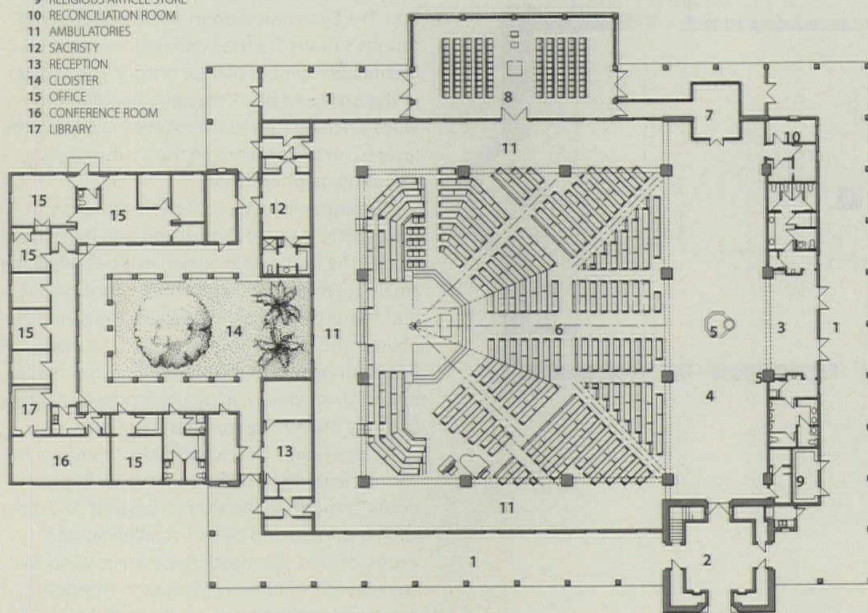
Raul Pedrosa

MODEL VIEW FROM THE SOUTHEAST



SITE PLAN

- 1 LOGGIA
- 2 ENTRY TOWER
- 3 EAST ENTRY
- 4 NARTHEX
- 5 BAPTISMAL FONT
- 6 NAVE
- 7 EUCHARISTIC CHAPEL
- 8 DAILY CHAPEL
- 9 RELIGIOUS ARTICLE STORE
- 10 RECONCILIATION ROOM
- 11 AMBULATORIES
- 12 SACRISTY
- 13 RECEPTION
- 14 CLOISTER
- 15 OFFICE
- 16 CONFERENCE ROOM
- 17 LIBRARY



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Project: Good Shepherd Catholic Church, Kendale Lakes, Miami, FL.

Architect: Andres Duany and Elizabeth Plater-Zyberk, Architects, Miami, FL (Xavier Iglesias, project manager; Felix I. Pereira, project captain; Donayda Alonso Marin, project coordinator; Cesar Garcia-Pons, Oscar Machado, Estela Valle, and Kamal Zaharin, construction document team; Clemente Garay, modelmaker).

Client: Archdiocese of Miami (Most Rev. Edward A. McCarthy, Archbishop; Rev. Michael Greer, Pastor).

Program: To design a new 800-seat church with parish offices, a daily chapel, a eucharistic chapel, a sacristy, reconciliation rooms, and to create a master plan for the 8.25-acre site that includes a pair of existing structures (a multi-purpose hall and an administration building).

Building Area: 29,663 gross square feet.

Cost: \$64.00/gsf.

Major Materials: Concrete frame with masonry infill, wood trusses, standing seam metal panels, stucco on concrete block, stained concrete slab, aluminum-framed windows with tinted glass.

Consultants: Armando Montero, special design consultant; Santiago & Associates structural; Naranjo & Associates, mechanical/electrical/plumbing; Gary Greenan & Associates, landscape; Lam Partners, Inc., lighting; Robert Hansen Associates and SES Acoustical Consultants, acoustical.

CAD-developed? Yes.

Architect's Statement: The church is located in a suburban residential neighborhood that provides little definition of public space. A central plaza, defined by the new church and the existing buildings, attempts to establish a new urban context. A tower marks the main entry into the church and is the focal point of the plaza. The design of the church reflects a liturgical dichotomy regarding the nature of the worship space present in the thinking of the modern Catholic Church and the parishioners. One group favors a traditional interpretation of the assembly space expressed in churches with tall, linear, and symmetrical naves. The other faction supports the Post-Vatican II approach of gathering the congregation around the altar in a roughly circular configuration. To reconcile these contrary directives, two principal spaces were composed: a traditional narthex with the entry tower at one end, the baptistal font at its center, and the eucharistic chapel at the other end; and a square nave with a centrally placed altar surrounded by seating.

St. Dimitrija Macedonian Orthodox Church



Toni Gadzovski

MODEL VIEW FROM NORTHWEST

Project: St. Dimitrija Macedonian Orthodox Church, Markham, Ontario.

Architect: R.V. Anderson Associates Limited, Consulting Engineers and Architect, Toronto, Ontario (Hans Vierhuis, director in charge; Cliff Chin, architecture manager; Toni Gadzovski, project architect; Ken Ng, project structural engineer; Robert Kim, Larry Calleja, William Wong, Henry Chui, George Apostol, Paul Capello, Tony Trifon Voltsinis, project team).

Client: St. Dimitrija Macedonian Orthodox Church.

Program: Provide a new church and community hall on a 26,354-square-foot site in a heritage district on Main Street in Markham. The scale and materials are to be sensitive to the site.

Building Area: (net/gross, square feet) 6,670/7,490.

Cost: \$127/gsf (Canadian).

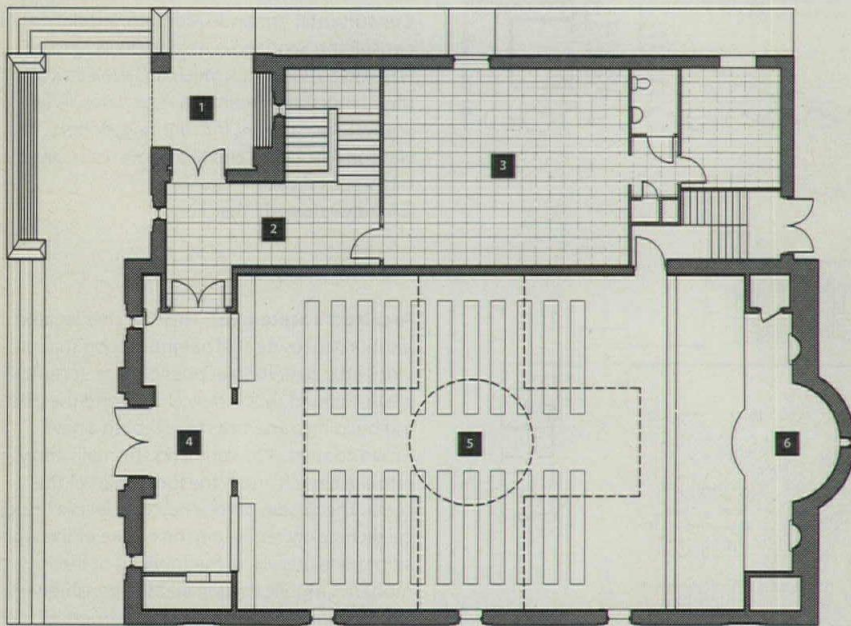
Major Materials: steel frame, wood frame back-up walls with exterior brick/architectural block veneer banding, steel joist floors, wood roof trusses, metal standing seam roofing, plaster finish on church ceiling and walls.

CAD-developed? No.

Architect's Statement: St. Dimitrija Church will serve as a focus for the young Macedonian community of Markham. The facility is modestly sized, with church seating for 164 and a lower floor community hall that will accommodate 200. The Byzantine design addressed the community's desire for the building to serve as an identifiable symbol of their history. The rhythm of the brick and block masonry banding provides a rich texture to the exterior walls, and the layered metal roofs match the scale of the surrounding neighborhood.

A campanile marks the sheltered entry to the church. It signals arrival and also forms one face of the front porch, which was designed as a small "town square," with cobblestone paving and inviting benches. In addition to serving the church, the lobby allows access to the main-floor lounge and to the lower-floor community hall, both of which can be used independently from the church, by community groups.

A large vault is featured in the interior of the church, leading from the ceremonial front doors, through to the altar to the east. The main vault is punctuated by two smaller crossed vaults, centered beneath the cupola. Windows are kept to a minimum, in order for the light entering from the small windows of the cupola to have a dramatic impact. All wall and ceiling surfaces will eventually be frescoed.

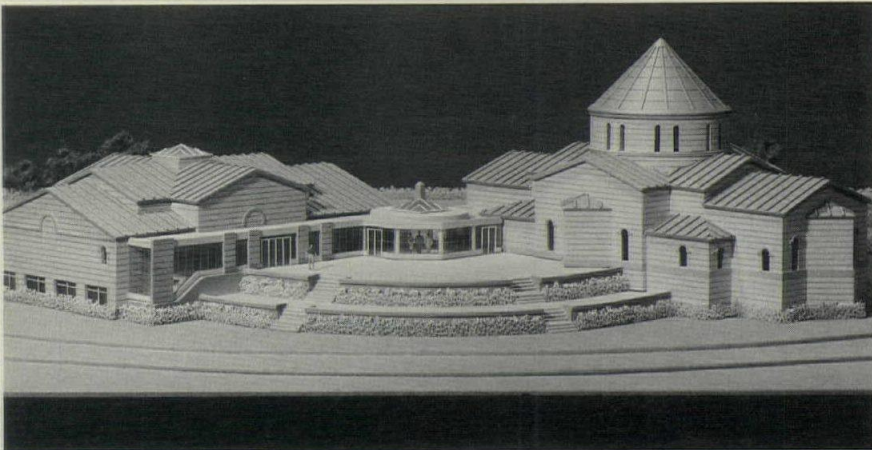


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

N ↑ 10'/3m

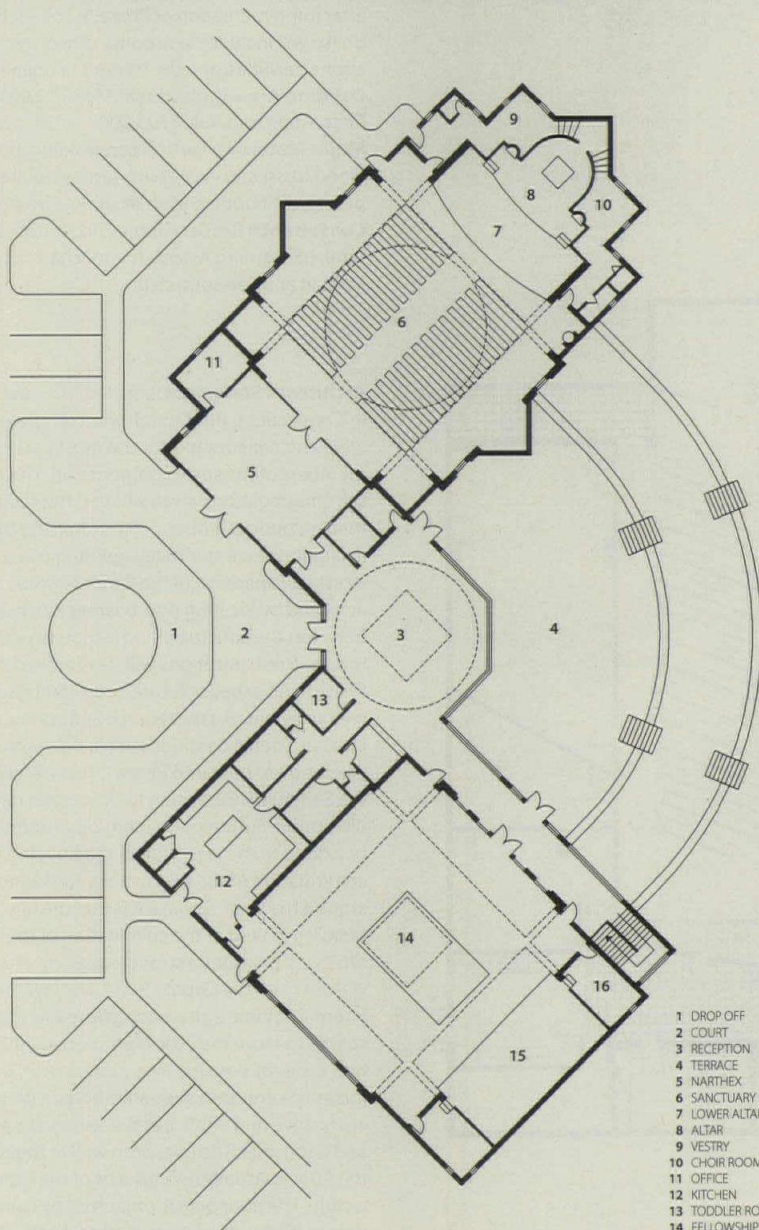
- 1 ENTRY
- 2 LOBBY
- 3 LOUNGE
- 4 VESTIBULE
- 5 SANCTUARY
- 6 ALTAR

St. James Armenian Church of Westchester



Ardem Aslanian

VIEW OF MODEL FROM SOUTHEAST



MAIN FLOOR PLAN

N 20'/6m

- 1 DROP OFF
- 2 COURT
- 3 RECEPTION
- 4 TERRACE
- 5 NARTHEX
- 6 SANCTUARY
- 7 LOWER ALTAR
- 8 ALTAR
- 9 VESTRY
- 10 CHOIR ROOM
- 11 OFFICE
- 12 KITCHEN
- 13 TODDLER ROOM
- 14 FELLOWSHIP HALL
- 15 STAGE
- 16 WAITING ROOM

Project: St. James Armenian Church of Westchester, White Plains, New York.

Architect: AT ARCHITECTURE + DESIGN, New York (Vatche Aslanian, principal, *design architect*; Richard Tenguerian, *designer*). T. Ashbahian, *architect*; H. Ekizian, Z. Tachdjian, E. Essayan, *project team*; Tenguerian Models, *modelmakers*).

Client: St. James Armenian Church of Westchester (Fr. K. Kasparian, Pastor; A. Omartian, Chair, Building Committee; L. Galstaun, Chair, Parish Council; A. Momjian, Chair, Fundraising).

Program: Church (220 reg. seats) with supporting spaces, office, Fellowship Hall, kitchen, toddler room, pantry, reception area, storage, classrooms for Sunday School, youth room, game room, drop-off, plaza, outdoor terrace, 120-car parking.

Building Area: (gross, square feet) 16,000.

Cost: Preliminary estimates: Church \$180/sf; Hall, School \$130/sf.

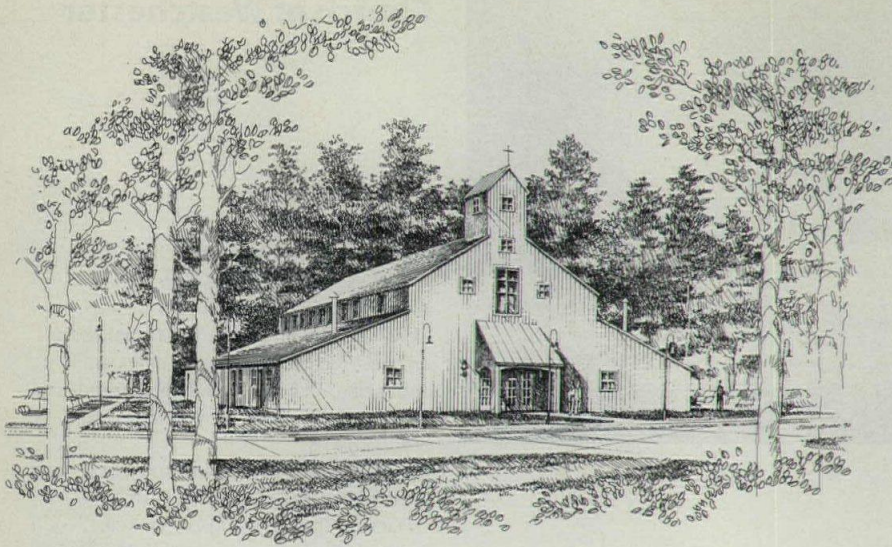
Major Materials: Grey limestone, face block, clay roof tile, light steel and block structure.

Consultants: Dolph Rothfeld Engineers.

Architect's Statement: The St. James Armenian Church will serve the Armenian Community of Westchester. Situated on a pleasant hilly grass-land, with tall trees to the east and to the south of its 11-acre site, and inspired by Armenian Church architecture, the proposed design accommodates the traditional eastward orientation of the altar and a prominent central conical dome. The dome rests on two pairs of intersecting arches that define the nave of the church. The geometry of the elements, which is the defining order throughout the complex, is directly proportional to the number of seats in the sanctuary. The Fellowship Hall complements the church by mirroring its geometry but without the dome.

The Armenian Church is the center of the dispersed Armenian communities around the world and is the symbol of their identity; the St. James Church is the sixteenth church to be built in the New York metropolitan area.

Rock Church



RENDERING FROM EAST

Project: Rock Church, Killingworth, Connecticut.

Architect: Dennis J. Dowd, Ivoryton, Connecticut (Dennis J. Dowd, *project architect and designer*; Charles Mueller, *project assistant*).

Client: Rock Church, Rev. K. Ryan Young.

Program: Phase I involved construction of a 10,000-sq-ft church building, including the provision for future expansion of the sanctuary after implementation of Phase II. The second phase will include classrooms, offices, recreational facilities, and the Pastor's residence.

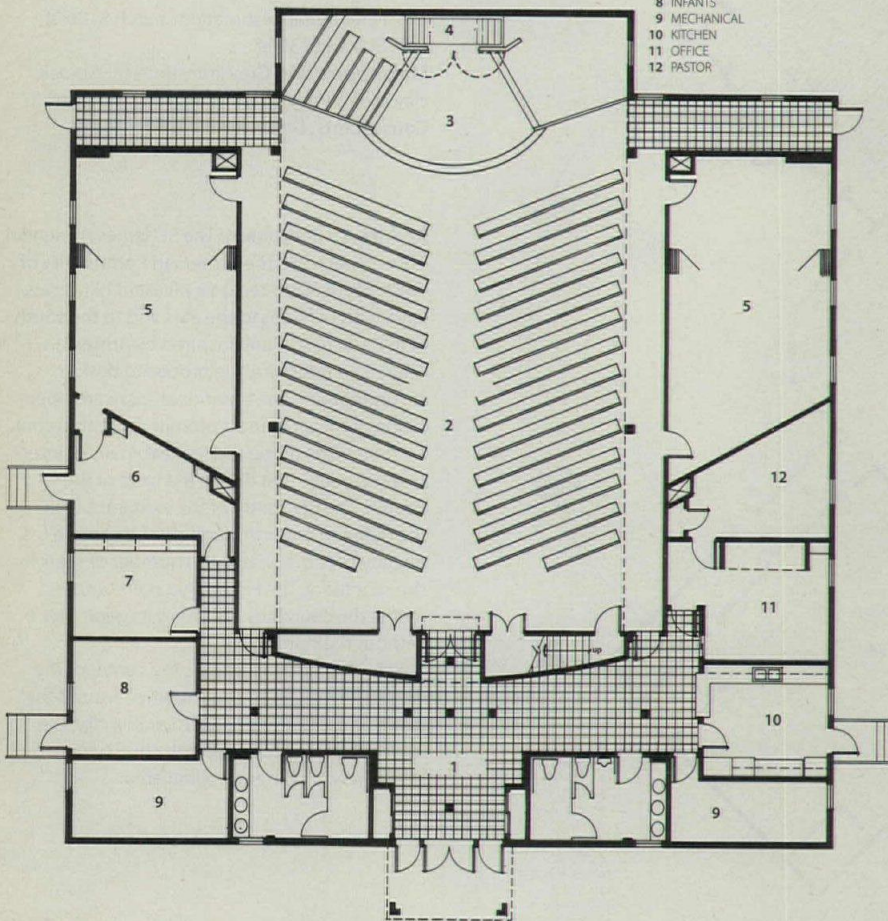
Building Area: (gross/square feet) 10,000.

Cost: Approximately \$625,000.

Major Materials: Vertical cedar siding, built up wood trusses, drywall, barn sash windows, carpeting, tile flooring, asphalt shingle roofing.

Consultants: Bessier Gible and Norton, structural; J.E. Berning Associates, mechanical; Metcalf and Sanborn, civil.

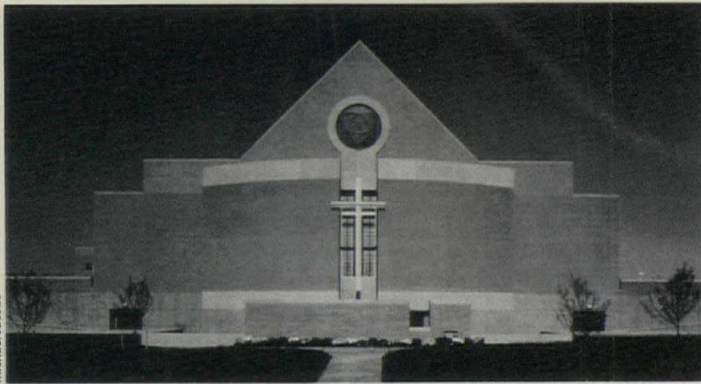
- 1 NARTHEX
- 2 SANCTUARY
- 3 ALTAR
- 4 BAPTISTRY
- 5 CLASSROOMS (SANCTUARY EXPANSION)
- 6 CHILD'S CHURCH
- 7 TODDLERS
- 8 INFANTS
- 9 MECHANICAL
- 10 KITCHEN
- 11 OFFICE
- 12 PASTOR



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

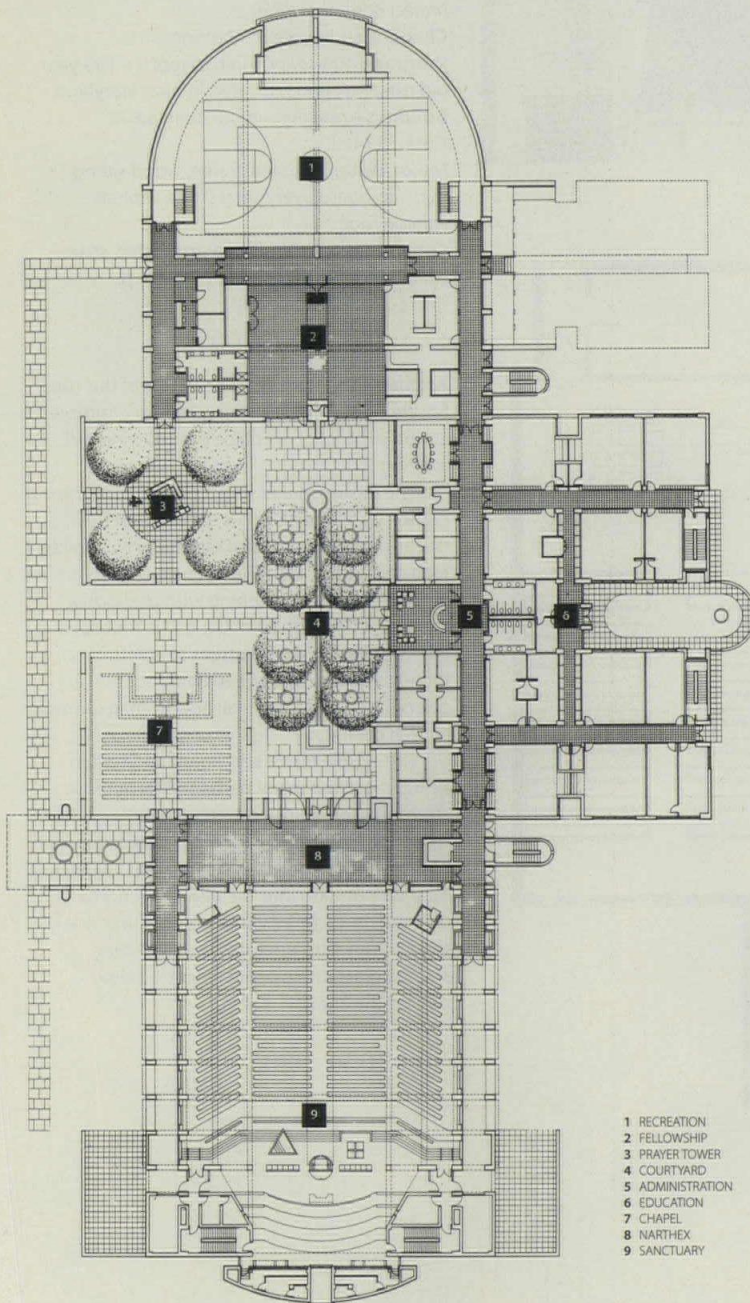
Architect's Statement: Located in a rural town in Connecticut, this Church was completed in 1990 and constructed, for the most part, by members of the small congregation. The goal of the congregation was to work within their modest budget without compromising their aspirations for a spiritually uplifting place of worship. Expansion of the Sanctuary was achieved by locating non-bearing partitions between the Sanctuary and temporary classrooms. These partitions will be removed during Phase II. All issues of future code compliance as well as technical aspects such as flooring, ceilings, and detail continuity, have been considered and are built into Phase I. This will allow the Sanctuary expansion to occur with minimal disruption. Future permanent classrooms will be added to the west side of the building with a continuation of the existing low roof wrapping around the west side in a hip roof design. The building is sited at the culmination of the entry drive and provides a strong presence when viewed from the County Road. The layering of internal volumes, alternating from low intimate spaces to more majestic high spaces, separated by a series of similarly fenestrated walls, reinforces the entrance sequence begun at the entry drive and ending at the Sanctuary Altar and Baptismal. The backdrop wall at the rear of the Altar is visually reminiscent of the front facade. The floor plan is organized by using support spaces to insulate and protect the Sanctuary space.

Centenary United Methodist Church



Michael Jacobs

VIEW FROM SOUTH



- 1 RECREATION
- 2 FELLOWSHIP
- 3 PRAYER TOWER
- 4 COURTYARD
- 5 ADMINISTRATION
- 6 EDUCATION
- 7 CHAPEL
- 8 NARTHEX
- 9 SANCTUARY

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

N  40/12m

Project: Centenary United Methodist Church, Lexington, Kentucky

Architect: Omni Architects, Lexington, Kentucky (Michael Jacobs, AIA, principal architect; Graham Pohl, project manager)

Client: Centenary United Methodist Church (Dr. Al Gwinn, pastor; Dr. David Cowen, chairman).

Program: new church containing worship space, education wing, and church life center.

Building Area: (net/gross, square feet) 104,585/74,300.

Cost: \$81/gsf (1992).

Major Materials: brick masonry, concrete, glass, steel frame.

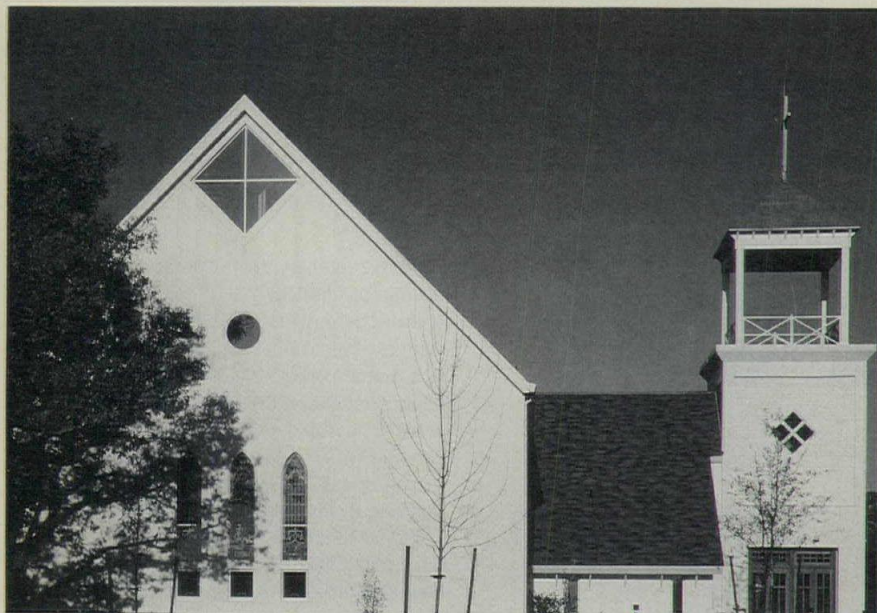
Consultants: Staggs & Fisher, mechanical/electrical/plumbing; Jerry Taylor & Associates, structural.

CAD-developed? No.

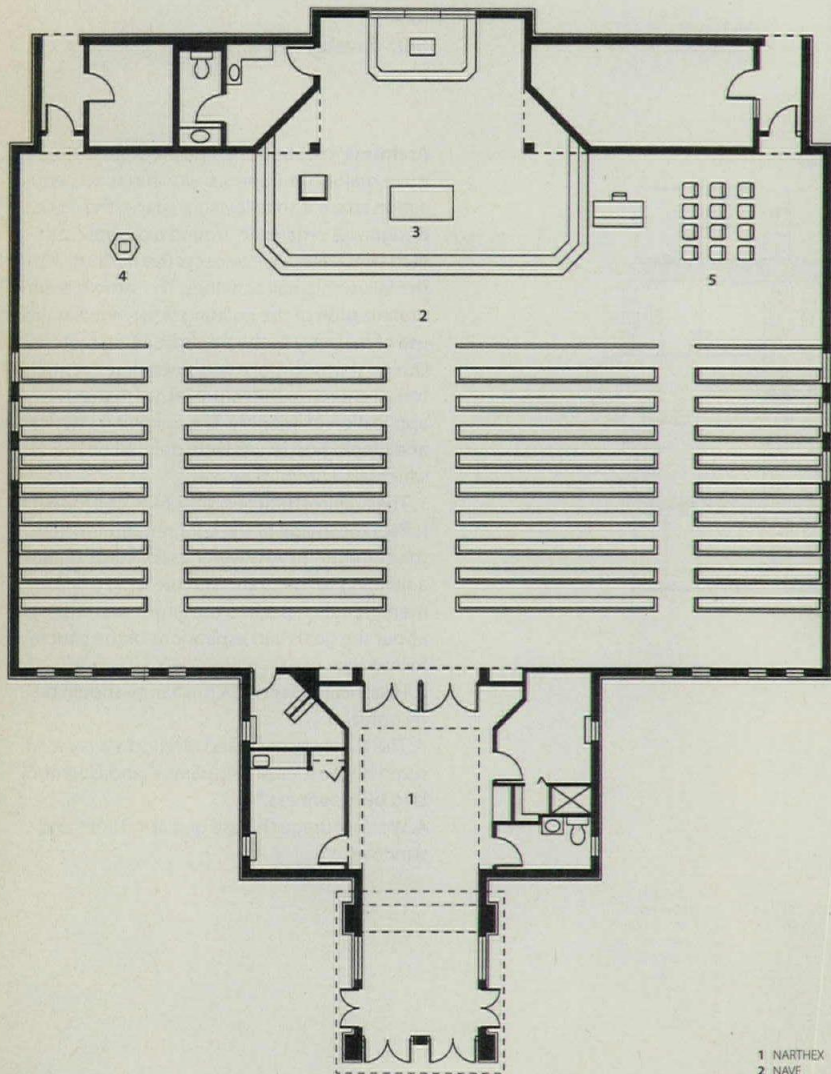
Architect's Statement: The program included three major components: worship space, education space, and fellowship space. The final design was organized around a central courtyard which literally connects the narthex with the fellowship hall activities. The structure and organization of the building was rooted in the use of masonry as the prime building material. Our goal was to make genuine references to historical church architecture rather than arbitrary application of imagery. The following physical and ideological issues were defined by the sanctuary committee:

1. The architectural design should appropriately reflect the image of the congregation within the community. An awareness of context allows a building to integrate with the local environment, yet also speak to the larger community about the goals and aspirations of the church fellowship.
2. Historical aspects of Christianity should be recognized.
3. The theology of United Methodism is recognized by the idea of "free Grace" and is symbolized by "openness."
4. We encourage the use of natural light and windows.

Immaculate Conception Church



VIEW FROM SOUTH



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

N → 10'/3m

- 1 NARTHEX
- 2 NAVE
- 3 ALTAR
- 4 BAPTISTRY
- 5 CHOIR

Project: Immaculate Conception Church, St. Mary's County, Maryland.

Architect: Walton Madden Cooper Robinson Pones, Landover, Maryland (Dennis W. Madden, *partner in charge*; Michael C. Pones, *design principal*; Leo Abola, *project architect*; David Whaples, *project designer*; James Giokas, *project administration*).

Client: Archdiocese of Washington D.C.

Program: 400-seat church to replace 100-year-old existing church located in rural Maryland.

Building Area: (net/square feet) 6,800.

Cost: \$134/sf.

Major Materials: Steel frame, wood siding, gypsum board over metal studs, asphalt shingle roof.

Consultants: TheWatkins Partnership, structural; Burdette, Kohler, Murphy, m.e.p.

Architect's Statement: The Pastor of this rural Southern Maryland parish asked for a "simple country church" to replace the 100-year-old existing structure.

The design makes direct reference to the old church by assembling the elements of bell tower, narthex, nave, and sanctuary to provide for a capacity of 440. The above elements are arranged axially, in keeping with traditional church design, although the gable roofed nave is actually rotated 90 degrees to create a more intimate distance between congregation and celebrant as required in all new Roman Catholic church design.

The simple forms and board and batten siding recall the many barns and farmhouse structures found in the area.

A final requirement of the parishioners was to save 10 gothic arched stained glass windows for incorporation into the new church. The design groups three windows on either side of the nave and incorporates the remaining stained glass into a larger lancet window behind the altar.

St. Joseph's Church



Steve Henke

VIEW FROM EAST

Project: St. Joseph's Church, Epping, New Hampshire.

Architect: Harriman Associates, Auburn, Maine (Albert Fitzpatrick, *designer*; Robert E. Libby, *project architect*; Andre J. Deshaies, Darren Douglas, *project team*).

Client: Diocese of Manchester, New Hampshire.

Program: Create a 350-seat church complex in a wooded setting.

Building Area: (net/gross, square feet) 8,000/10,400.

Cost: \$112/gsf (1991).

Major materials: Cedar siding, metal and asphalt roofing, wood windows, wood trim, hardwood and stone flooring, carpeting.

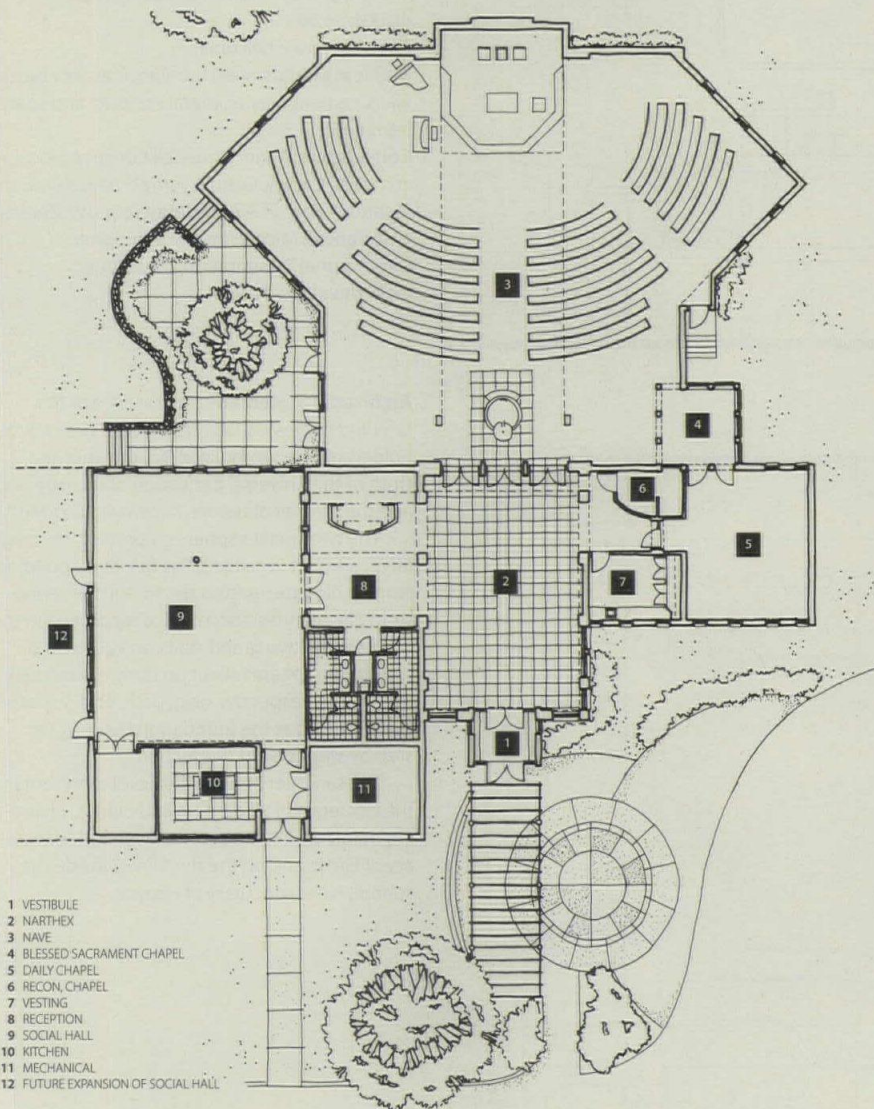
Architect's Statement: A sequence of transitions between the worldly and the sacred begins as the densely wooded site slowly opens, revealing glimpses of the steeple and then the church. This first view, reminiscent of the traditional New England church, changes as the modern shape of the nave, Blessed Sacrament chapel, and daily chapel are expressed on the side as one moves past.

Upon entry, a ceremonial sequence from the narthex to the nave is established with a series of heavy timber wood trusses rising 34 feet above the floor. The volume is meant to evoke the sense of awe inspired by the great basilica cathedrals of Italy. This sequence extends to the altar where the space opens to the sky through windows in the steeple.

The nave, which is designed to hold seating for 350 people in a radial configuration, incorporates the Vatican II council guidelines while accommodating the more traditional Catholic ceremonies. Prominent space is given to the baptismal font, as one enters the nave, and to the Blessed Sacrament chapel, which occupies the east corner.

This building serves not only as a place of worship but also as a center of activity for the parish community. The narthex forms the hub that links the daily chapel and social hall, which are designed to serve a multitude of functions from educational to social.

The structure is primarily wood frame and allows for future expansion of the social hall.



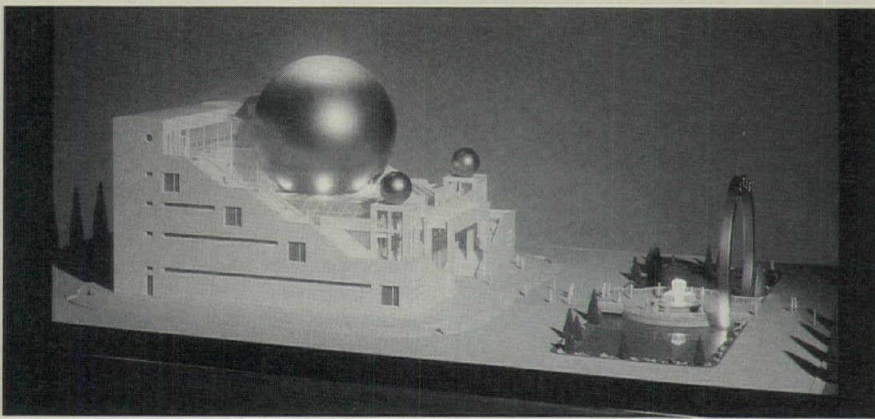
- 1 VESTIBULE
- 2 NARTHEX
- 3 NAVE
- 4 BLESSED SACRAMENT CHAPEL
- 5 DAILY CHAPEL
- 6 RECON. CHAPEL
- 7 VESTING
- 8 RECEPTION
- 9 SOCIAL HALL
- 10 KITCHEN
- 11 MECHANICAL
- 12 FUTURE EXPANSION OF SOCIAL HALL

FLOOR PLAN

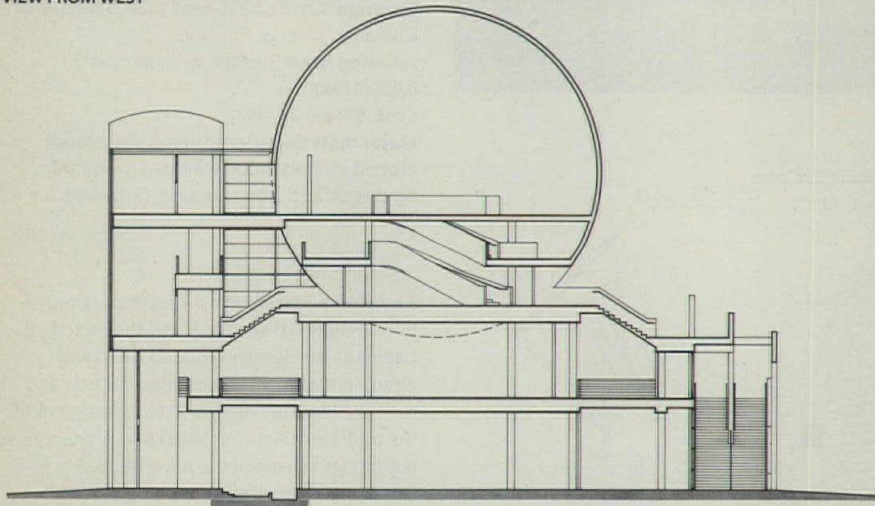
N  20/6m

Chong Hua Sheng Mwu Gwung (Palace of God)

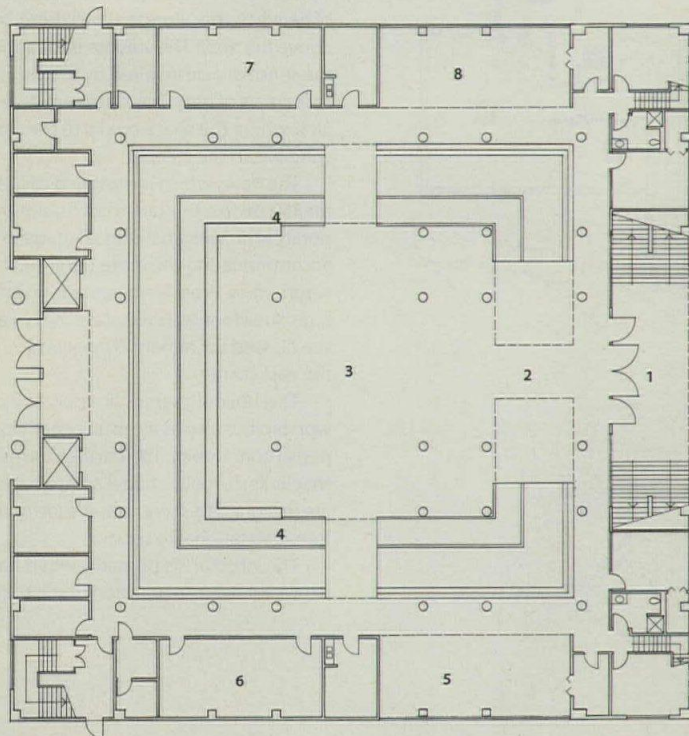
Randall Michelson



VIEW FROM WEST



SECTION



- 1 ENTRY
- 2 LOBBY
- 3 SANCTUARY
- 4 POND
- 5 DINING
- 6 KITCHEN
- 7 MEETING
- 8 EXHIBITION

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

N ← ———→ 20'/6m

Project: Chong Hua Sheng Mwu Gwung (Palace of God), Houston.

Architect: Tien Tao Chong Hua University and Association Architectural Development Department (Chih-Chung Cho, Helen Cho, Elisabeth Varo, May Chen, Johnny Huang, Van Nguyen).

Client: Fat Fan Cheung, Chong Hua Sheng Mwu Gwung Committee.

Program: a Tien Tao religious building to house three sanctuaries and other retreat and educational facilities.

Building Area: (gross/net, square feet) 48,000/36,000.

Cost: \$83/gsf (shell only).

Major materials: steel framing, masonry block walls, cement plaster, metal decking, and space framing.

Consultants: Miner Dederick Construct, local architect; Cagley, Conti & Jumper, structural; McBride - Ratcliff & Associates, soil; J. W. Zunker, civil; Randall Michelson, photographer; Dimensional Presentation, Inc., model.

CAD-developed? No.

Architect's Statement: The essence of this building expresses Tien Tao beliefs. The central golden sphere symbolizes Tao, the absolute truth of the universe, perfection of the true self, and the mother of nature, known as "Lao-Mu."

The two smaller spheres represent Yin (negative) and Yan (positive). The five-story building surrounding the golden sphere further represents the manifestation of all phenomena in the cosmos. The two grand stairs on each side of the golden sphere reflect on both Yin and Yan. Each has its respective post, path, and responsibility starting at the foundation building up step by step toward "Perfection."

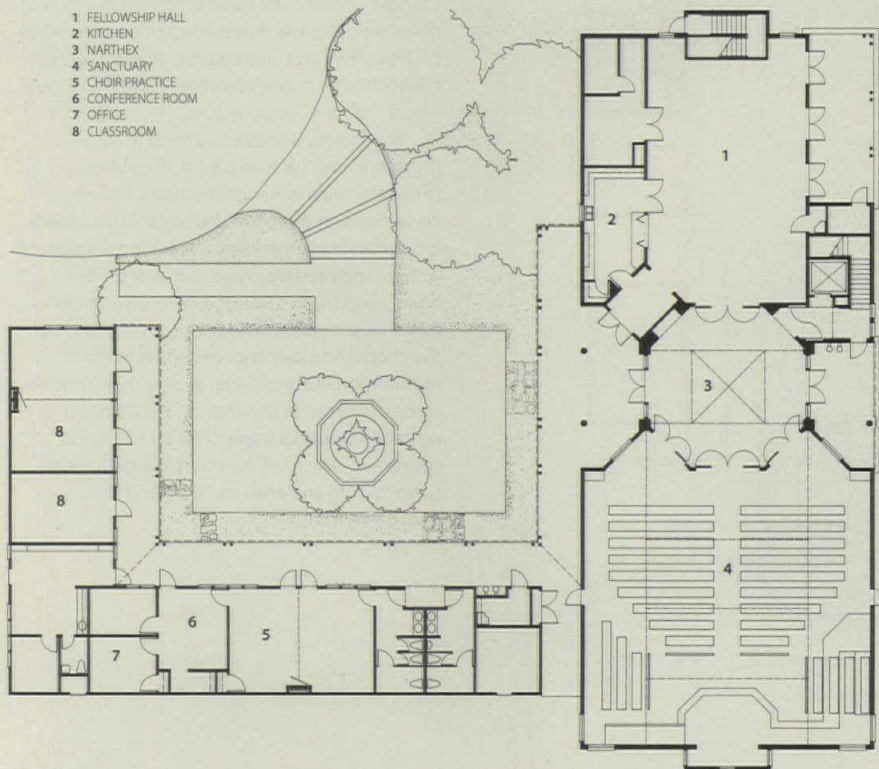
The sanctuary on the first level represents the existence of all matters and beings, including mankind. On the second level is the sanctuary of Earth, and on the third level, inside the sphere, is the sanctuary of Heaven.

St. Andrew Presbyterian Church



Mark Darley/Esto

VIEW FROM EAST



FLOOR PLAN

Project: St. Andrew Presbyterian Church, Sonoma, California.

Architect: William Turnbull Associates, San Francisco (William Turnbull, Jr., Mary Griffin, Tomas Frank, James A. Goring, Andre Straja, Lisa Egger, Steven Silvera, project team; Margaret Simon, interiors).

Client: St. Andrew Presbyterian Church (Ron Wellander, client representative).

Program: new church structure with sanctuary, narthex, fellowship hall, kitchen, six classrooms, nursery, quiet room, three offices, conference room, choir room.

Building Area: (gross square feet) 11,584 (enclosed and conditioned) 2,500 (covered unenclosed).

Cost: \$131/gsf.

Major materials: stained plywood with battens, fiberglass asphalt shingles, metal windows, steel doors.

Consultants: MKM Associates, structural; Glumac, mechanical; O'Mahony & Myer, electrical; Nonella Construction, general contractor.

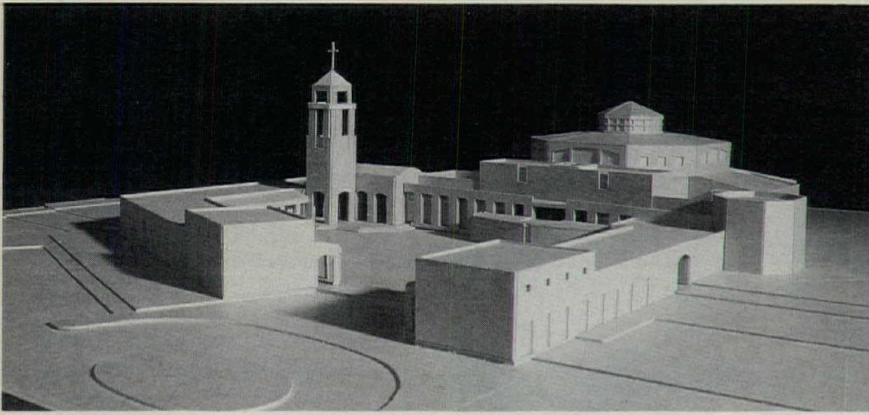
CAD-developed? No.

Architect's Statement: On Palm Sunday, 1989, a fire destroyed the carriage house in rural Sonoma County that had been converted to house St. Andrew Presbyterian Church. With the replacement structure, our hope was to recapture the special quality of the lost building while better accommodating the church's needs.

The site is a gently sloping six-acre parcel bisected diagonally by a winter creek. The new building is a large barnlike structure topped by a high cupola. The cupola allows a flood of natural light into the central octagonal narthex, which opens onto the sanctuary and the fellowship hall. The narthex connects both spaces and allows them to be combined for special services. The classrooms are located in a one-story wing enclosing the entry courtyard. The courtyard, with its fountain and trees, provides an outdoor gathering space before and after services. On the other side of the narthex is a more informal garden for special events.

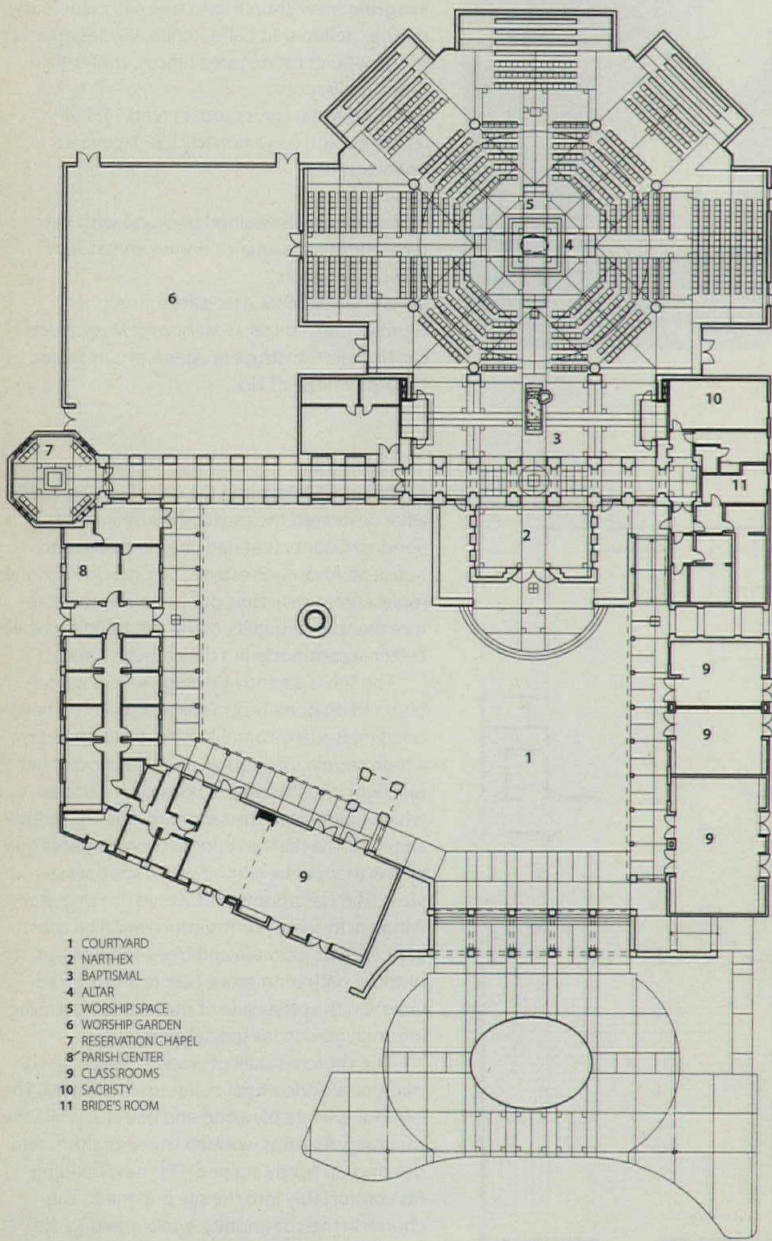
The church is built of wood in keeping with traditional agricultural buildings in the area. The exterior is white plywood and battens, while the sanctuary features wooden trusses, rafters, and decking, all lightly stained. This new building fits comfortably into the site and marks the church in the community, while meeting the varied needs of a growing congregation.

Padre Serra Parish Church



Quang Hua, Jeff Su

VIEW OF MODEL FROM SOUTHEAST



- 1 COURTYARD
- 2 NARTHEX
- 3 BAPTISMAL
- 4 ALTAR
- 5 WORSHIP SPACE
- 6 WORSHIP GARDEN
- 7 RESERVATION CHAPEL
- 8 PARISH CENTER
- 9 CLASS ROOMS
- 10 SACRISTY
- 11 BRIDE'S ROOM

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

N ↑ 40/12m

Project: Padre Serra Parish Church, Camarillo, California.

Architect: Albert C. Martin and Associates, Los Angeles (David Martin, *partner in charge of design*; Ed Holakiewicz, *project designer*; Tom Emme, *project architect*; Nabih Youssef, Tom Nishi, *structural*; Clay Calhoun, *electrical*; Prakrit Nusatit, *mechanical*; Bob Koba, *plumbing*; Jon Ziegler, *civil*).

Client: Archdiocese of Los Angeles, Padre Serra Parish, Father Liam Kidney, Pastor.

Program: 1,000-seat Catholic church, administrative offices, meeting rooms.

Building Area: (gross/square feet) 33,000.

Cost: Withheld.

Major Materials: Clay tile, plaster, heavy timber framing, concrete block and wood frame walls.

Consultants: Van Atta and Black, landscape; Tim Thomas and Associates, lighting; Hughes Sound and Electronics, audio; L.A. Young and Associates, liturgical; Project Cost Management, cost estimator.

Architect's Statement: The design of the Padre Serra Church reflects the new liturgy of the Catholic Church. The basic organization of the plan reinforces the renewed spirit of celebration of the gathering congregation. It also takes its cues from Padre Serra and the mission as a genesis of California architecture.

The project is master planned in three phases on an 11.8-acre parcel. Phase I comprises the main worship sanctuary, chapel, classrooms, and offices. The worship sanctuary is a centrally planned space reaching a height of 45 feet, spanned by exposed heavy timber beams and trusses found in mission architecture. The primary rooms of the church, such as the chapel and sacristy, are connected by a monumental processional arcade that stretches across the front of the church. The complex is centered around a traditional, arcade-lined courtyard, which will function as a gathering space before and after worship, and for parish events.

Starr King Unitarian Church

Project: Starr King Unitarian Church, Hayward, California.

Architect: Tim Tivoli Steele, Oakland, California.

Client: Starr King Unitarian Church.

Program: Design new church, buildable in phases; develop 2.6-acre site for parking while preserving creekside banks and vegetation; save existing church for future conversion to classroom/meeting spaces.

Building Area: (net, square feet) 4,100 (new building), 2,100 (existing building).

Cost: \$120/gsf (est.).

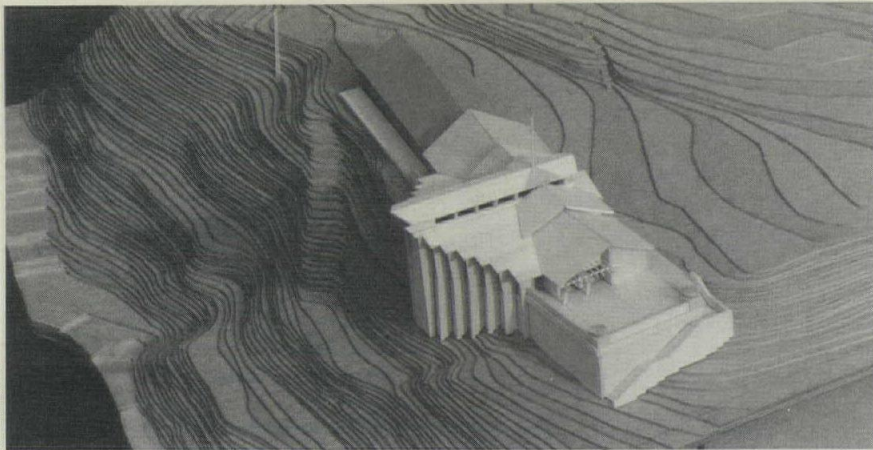
Major Materials: cement plaster with redwood trim (exterior); wood frame, drywall, redwood trim and planks (recycled from on-site tank tower slated for demolition), ceramic tile floor.

Consultants: David Garce, landscape; Van Maren and Associates, civil engineering.

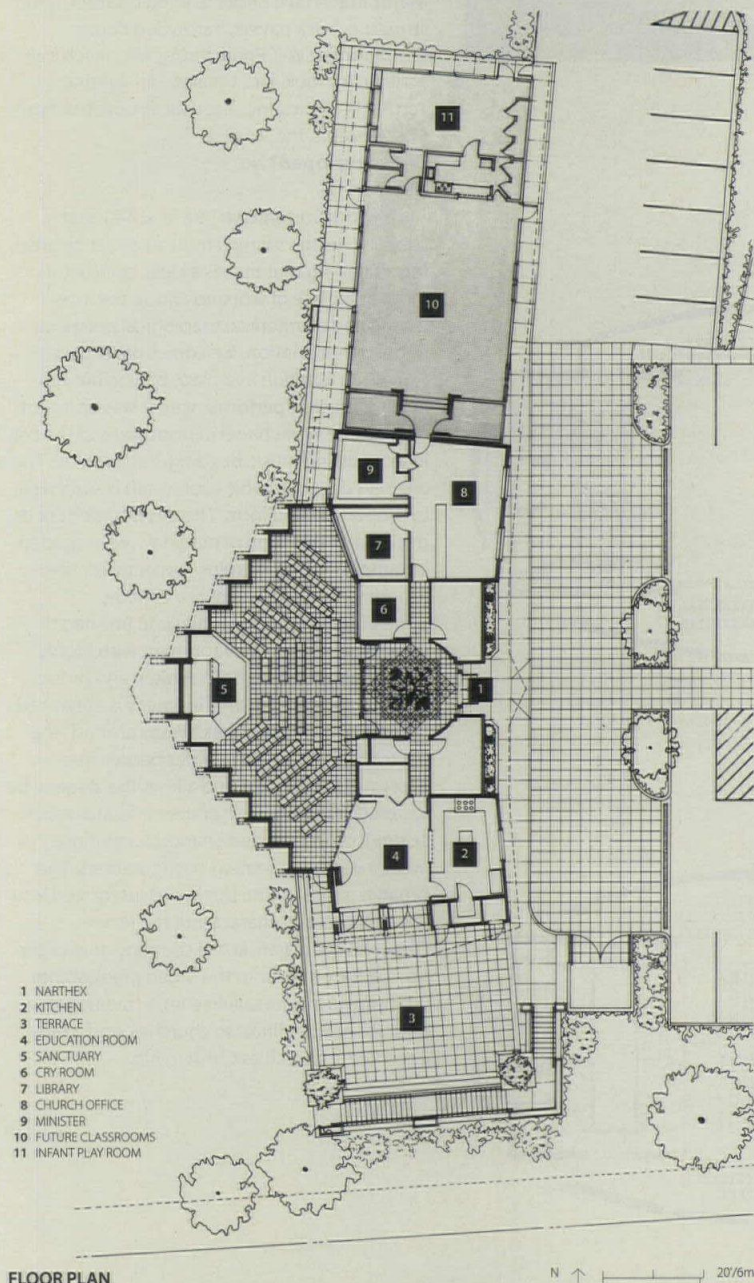
CAD-developed? No.

Architect's Statement: Designed to take advantage of the stunning environment of the San Lorenzo Creek in Hayward, California, the new Starr King Unitarian Church provides the congregation with a more spacious sanctuary than their 1960s plywood church. Perched on a steep slope next to the existing building, the basic layout is symmetrical and compact. Entry is through the narthex, which welcomes the visitor with a tile floor featuring the church's emblem and lighted from above with a circular hammered copper upright and clerestory windows.

The sanctuary allows for community-style seating with chairs and features creek views. Floor-to-ceiling windows are set between 'wing' walls that step toward the chancel, focusing attention and diffusing light. Ceilings of recycled redwood planks rise to a central clerestory. At the rear are windows for the cry room and library. An adult education room also adjoins the sanctuary with panel doors to open for overflow crowds and a terrace with southern orientation for outdoor receptions.



MODEL VIEW FROM SOUTHWEST



FLOOR PLAN

Anderson Chapel



FRONT VIEW

Project: Anderson Chapel, Chicago, IL

Architect: Ware Associates, Inc., Chicago, IL.

Client: North Park College and Theological Seminary, Chicago, IL.

Program: A new 600-seat chapel and recital hall joined to Hanson Hall, an existing music hall.

Building Area: (net/gross, square feet)
11,400/13,460.

Cost: \$185/gsf.

Major Materials: Brick cladding on steel frame structure, brick pavers, hardwood floors.

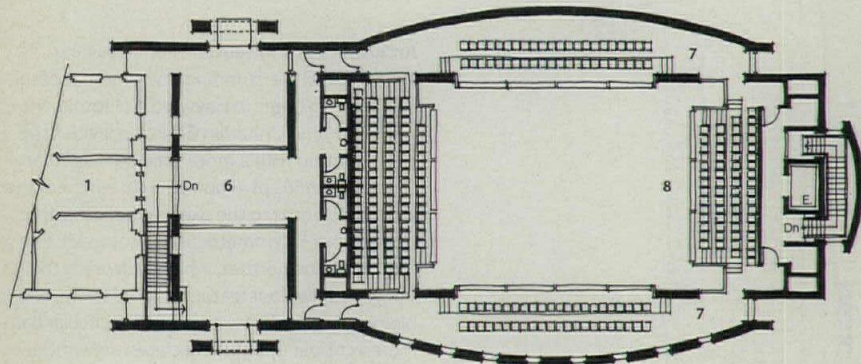
Consultants: W-T Engineering, Inc., electrical; Schuler & Shook, Inc., theater and lighting; Yerges Acoustics, Inc., acoustical; Construction Cost Systems, Inc., cost.

CAD-developed? No.

Architect's Statement: The new 600-seat chapel joins the sacred and the secular by creating a building that makes a clear, spiritual statement as a place of worship and, in the integrated and ecumenical theological perspective of the denomination, welcomes other uses.

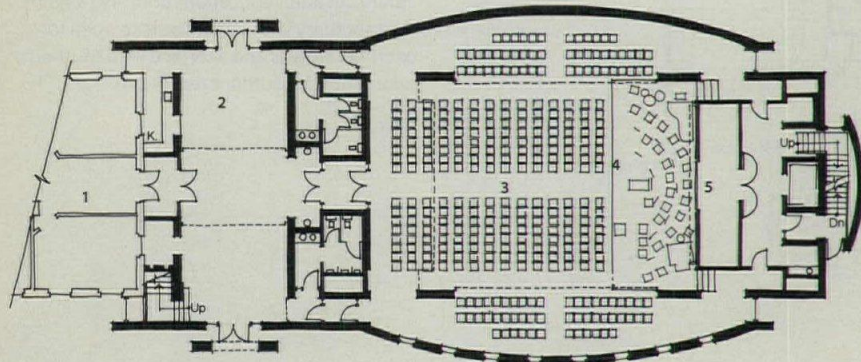
Given its function as a place of worship suitable for musical performances, it was appropriate that the new chapel join and extend the college's existing music building, Hanson Hall. The chapel's crossing gable roof recalls Hanson Hall in proportion and form. The development of its design and selection of materials were guided by simplicity and restraint, respectful of the Scandinavian heritage of the College.

The Chapel is proportioned and finished to create a worshipful environment with highly praised acoustics for both spoken and music performances. A sense of intimacy is enhanced with balcony seating that "wraps around" the choir loft. A stage lift provides barrier-free access for performers and allows the stage to be lowered for flexible use of the nave. Moveable seating, platforms, and chancel furnishings allow a variety of seating configurations. The organ is a focal point, but is well integrated into the architectural character of the room. Opposite the organ, at the south portion of the nave, a form similar to the organ pipe cabinet will frame a model sailing ship, a traditional practice in Scandinavian churches, and a reference to the church as Christ's ship.



BALCONY PLAN

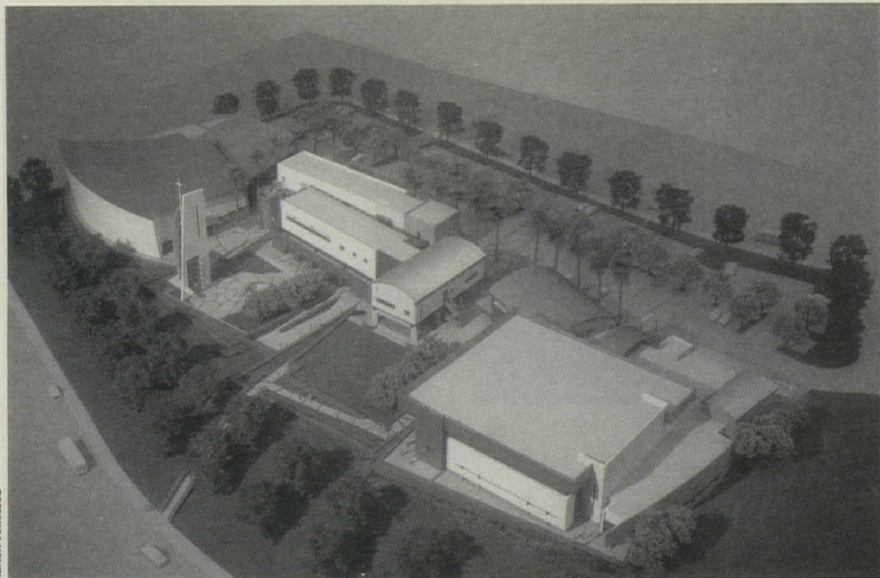
- 1 EXISTING MUSIC BUILDING
- 2 LOBBY
- 3 NAVE
- 4 STAGE
- 5 STORAGE
- 6 UPPER LOBBY
- 7 BALCONY
- 8 CHOIR



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

N → 20'/6m

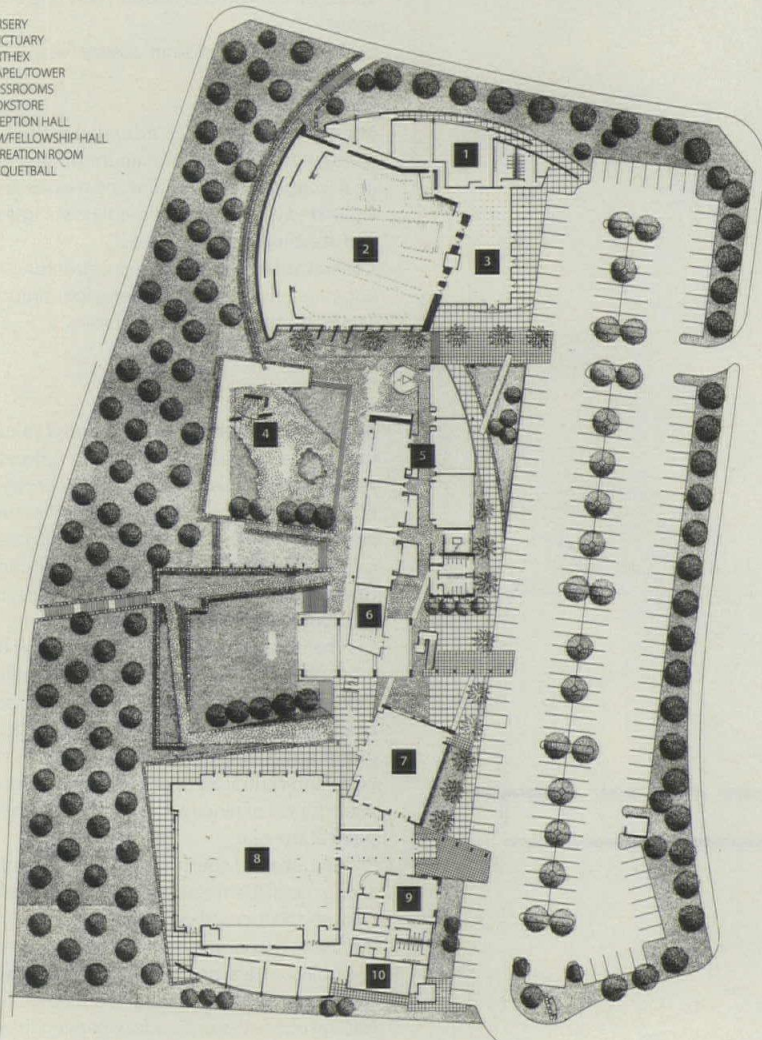
The Word of Faith Family Church



Adrian Velicescu

VIEW FROM SOUTHWEST

- 1 NURSERY
- 2 SANCTUARY
- 3 NARTHEX
- 4 CHAPEL/TOWER
- 5 CLASSROOMS
- 6 BOOKSTORE
- 7 RECEPTION HALL
- 8 GYM/FELLOWSHIP HALL
- 9 RECREATION ROOM
- 10 RACQUETBALL



SITE PLAN

N → 100'/30m

Project: The Word of Faith Family Church, Lake Forest, California.

Architect: The VEE Collaborative, Irvine, California (Mark Mohamad Vaghei, design principal/project designer; Behrouze Ehdai, management principal; Hamid Ashki, Van Nguyen, project team).

Client: The Word of Faith Family Church (Michael Webb, pastor).

Program: a fellowship building with gymnasium, reception hall, recreation room, and kitchen; an education building with classrooms, bookstore, and offices; and a main sanctuary building with 1,000-seat auditorium.

Building Area: (gross/net, square feet) 80,000/69,000.

Cost: \$9.6 million (\$120/gsf).

Major Materials: exterior cement plaster, standing seam metal roof, aluminum panel exterior cladding, aluminum doors and windows, exposed steel trusses, terrazzo flooring, perforated aluminum panels, exterior cladding sandstone retaining walls.

Consultants: Fong & Associates, landscape associate architect; Leighton & Associates, soils; Otova Associates, structural; RWR Pascoe, electrical; Western Allied, mechanical; Helfman/Halossim, plumbing; Sound Investment Enterprises, acoustical; C3, construction management; Hedley Builders, contractor.

CAD-developed? No.

Architect's Statement: In our view, the role of the church has been transformed over the last decade. "Churches" are no longer merely destinations for worship, guidance, and counseling; they have become centers for communal activity, social gathering, learning, athletics, and other community events. This multidisciplinary role has been instrumental in dictating a new hybrid of liturgical complexes in which various components of the program and their relationships have taken on new meaning. These complexes substitute for the traditional cultural/civic town center that suburban communities lack.

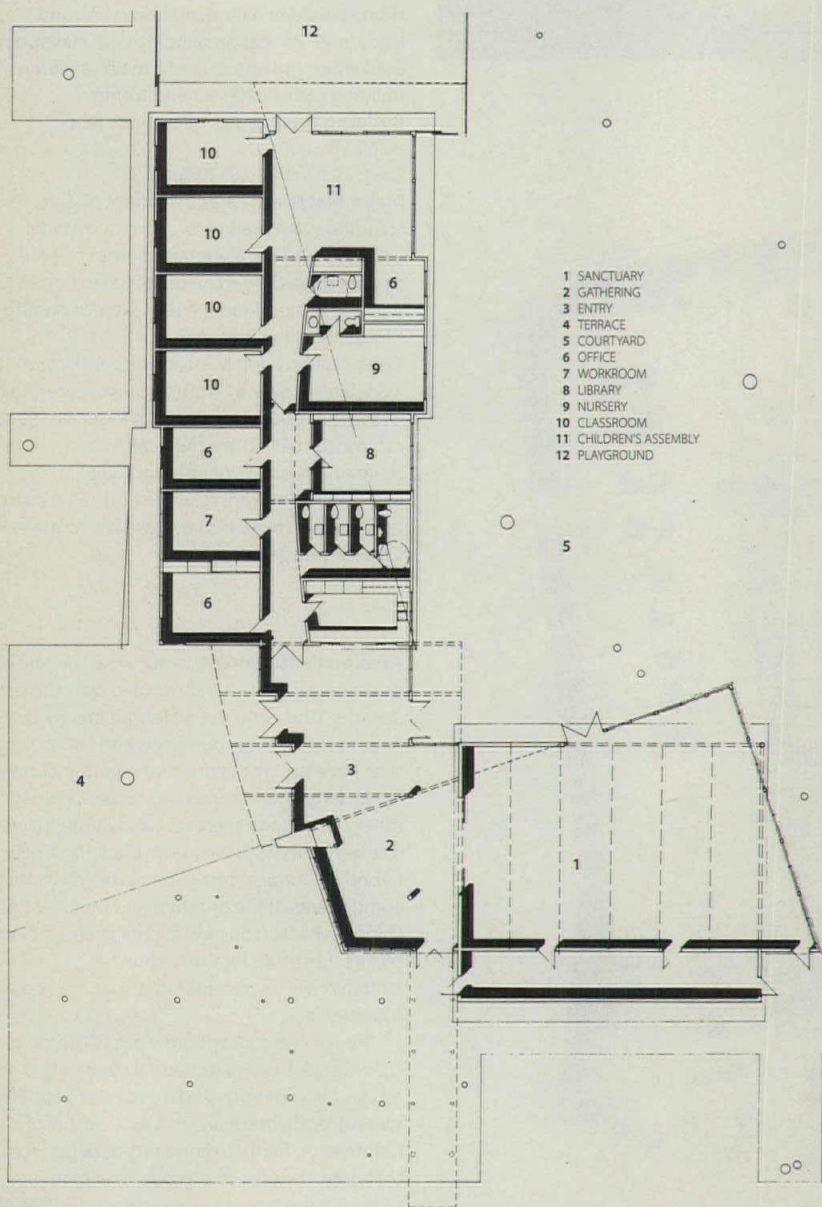
Hence, our concept grew out of the idea that the site beyond its natural context had no architectural identity. We had to create our own identity both internally, and, as a symbol of civic importance, for the community at large. From that grew the idea of a "modern religious village." A place where the mere juxtaposition of the elements on the terrain would signal the passage of time, conjure memories, and provide hope for a brighter future.

Unitarian Fellowship of Houston



Greg Hurstley

VIEW FROM SOUTHWEST



FLOOR PLAN

Project: Unitarian Fellowship of Houston, Houston, Texas

Architect: a joint venture of Val Glitsch, Houston, and Natalye Appel, Houston (Lee Olvera, intern).

Client: Unitarian Fellowship of Houston (Gabrielle Cosgriff, building chair).

Program: new building for a Unitarian Universalist congregation of about 150 members, with sanctuary for speakers and performances, an administration wing including a library and office/workrooms, and an education wing with classrooms and assembly area. Each of these areas is to be united through a gathering place that serves as lobby, overflow meeting space, drinking and discussion hall, and dining room.

Building Area: (gross/net, square feet)
7,000/6,000.

Cost: \$60/gsf.

Major Materials: EIFS, corrugated metal, painted ribbed metal, aluminum windows, minimal wood trim, structural wood trusses and laminated wood beams, fiberglass shingle roof, and standing seam metal roof.

Consultants: Matrix Engineers, structural; MSE Engineers, mechanical/engineering/plumbing; James Burnett, landscape architect.

Architect's Statement: Because their values are humanistic rather than theistic, the Fellowship requested that this facility have a distinctly human scale and use "honest" materials simply and creatively. Their budget of \$440,000 also required that the structure be minimally finished, with the focus being on the places created both inside and outside the building.

The two-acre site occupies a corner at the intersection of Wirt Road, a major commercial thoroughfare, and Shady Villa, which borders a neighboring residential subdivision. Large groupings of pecan and oak trees occupy the outer and central areas of the property, while a strong circle of pines provides a private focal point at the rear.

An L-shaped courtyard scheme is created by a long metal 'barn' (education and administration) and a stucco 'shed' (sanctuary). The glazed gathering place, with fireplace and kitchen as symbolic centers, opens to the public at the southwest corner near the street intersection. Natural crushed-stone surface parking fits into existing perimeter trees. Future expansion will be accommodated at the north side of the courtyard, with the children's assembly area as the connecting hub.

Temple Israel



Courtesy: Hardy Holzman Pfeiffer Associates

RENDERING FROM WEST

Project: Temple Israel, Dayton, Ohio.

Architect: Hardy Holzman Pfeiffer Associates, New York (Malcolm Holzman, *partner-in-charge*; Nestor Bottino, *project architect*; Douglas Moss, Caroline Bertrand, *project team*).

Client: Temple Israel Congregation.

Program: A new facility with a sanctuary, social hall, chapel, administrative offices, classrooms, and a kitchen.

Building Area: (gross, square feet) 35,000.

Cost: \$120/gsf.

Major Materials: Shaped clay, brick and sandstone on structural clay block, cement shingles on steel framing, heavy timber framing, metal shingle roofing.

Consultants: Woolpert Consultants/Ocmulgee Associates, heavy timber and structural/civil; Heapy Engineering, mechanical/electrical; Boner Associates, acoustics; Shook Building Group, construction manager.

CAD-developed? Yes.

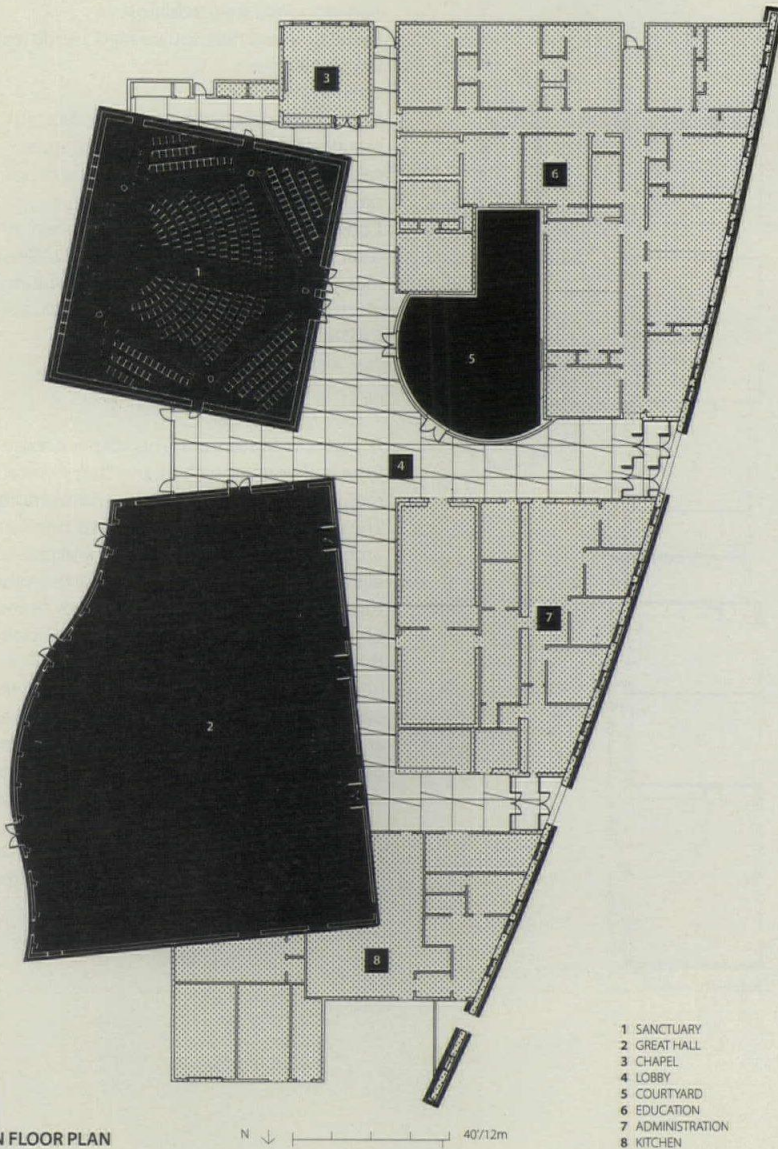
Architect's Statement: A new facility for this 1,200-member, 140-year-old Reform congregation is situated on 12 acres of parkland along the Great Miami River. Located in a grove of mature trees, the Temple enjoys a spectacular view of the downtown skyline.

The building is composed of three principal elements, each with its own distinct shape and clad in a different material.

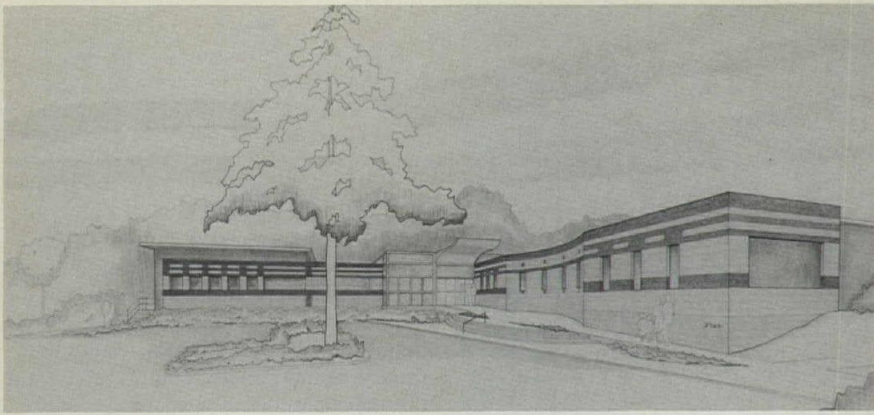
Central to the design is a timber-framed and clay tile wall sanctuary, topped with a pyramidal skylight to provide natural light to the *bimah*. The space includes fixed seating for 200 congregants and loose chairs for another 120.

An adjacent social hall accommodates 800 people during the High Holy Days events, 350 for banquets, or can be partitioned into smaller rooms for a variety of activities. Both the *bimah* wall and roof are sine-curved to give the room its required religious orientation.

Administrative and educational spaces are grouped behind the curved wall and organized around an interior courtyard. The curved exterior wall, made up of clay in various shapes and textures, replicates the arc of the adjacent river.



MAIN FLOOR PLAN



EXTERIOR PERSPECTIVE

Reconstructionist Synagogue of The North Shore

Project: Reconstructionist Synagogue of The North Shore, Roslyn Estates, NY.

Design Architect: Paul Jacob Hill, New York, NY (Paul Hill, *design principal*; Robert French, James Baer, Gary Burke, *design, rendering, and production*).

Architect of Record: Vassalotti Associates, Roslyn Heights, NY (James E. Vassalotti, II, *administrative principal*).

Client: The Reconstructionist Synagogue of The North Shore.

Program: Adapt an elementary school building into a synagogue with a sanctuary, a social hall, a library, classrooms, and offices; the project also includes a small addition.

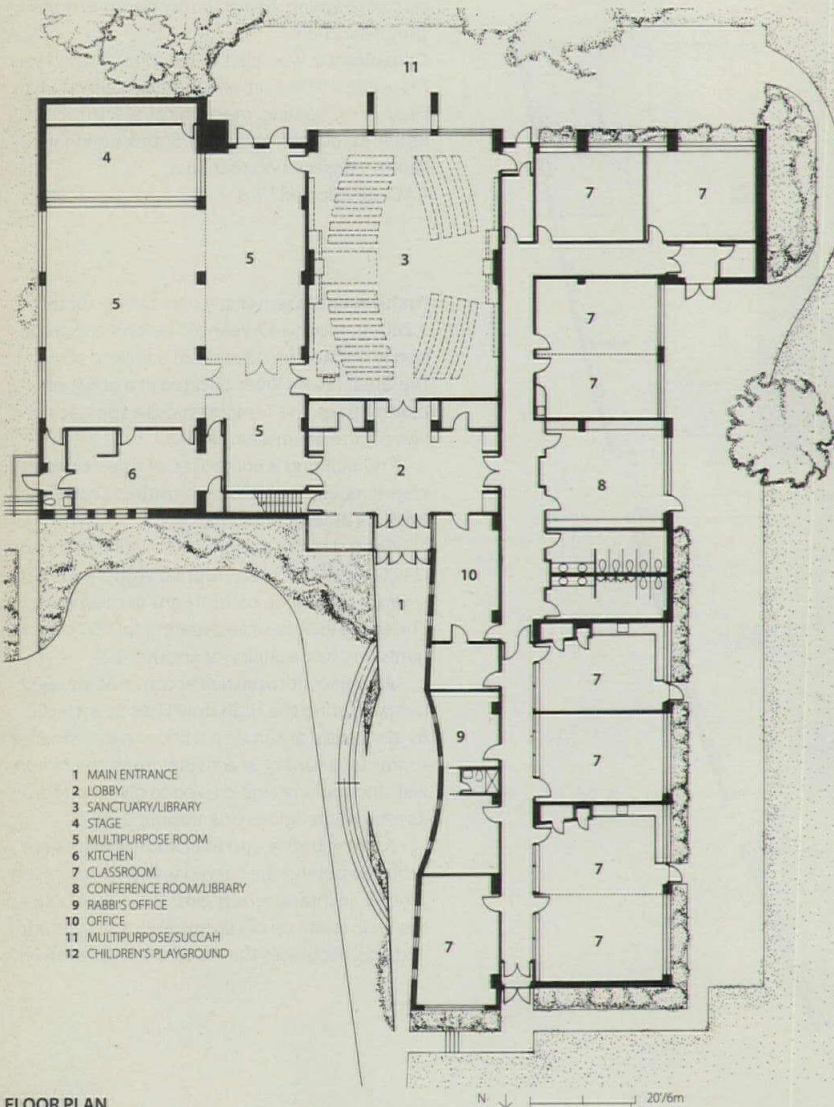
Building Area: (net, square feet) 14,500 (existing); 2,200 (new).

Cost: \$1.4-million.

Major Materials: Split- and ground-faced CMU, metal panels, gypsum board, metal studs, carpet, rubbed concrete, oak, vinyl composite tile, acoustical tile.

Consultants: Feld, Kaminetzky & Cohen, structural; Harry Leibusor, mechanical; A.D. Winston, mechanical; A.T. Baker Electrical Consulting, Inc., electrical; The Sear Brown Group, landscape.

CAD-developed? No.

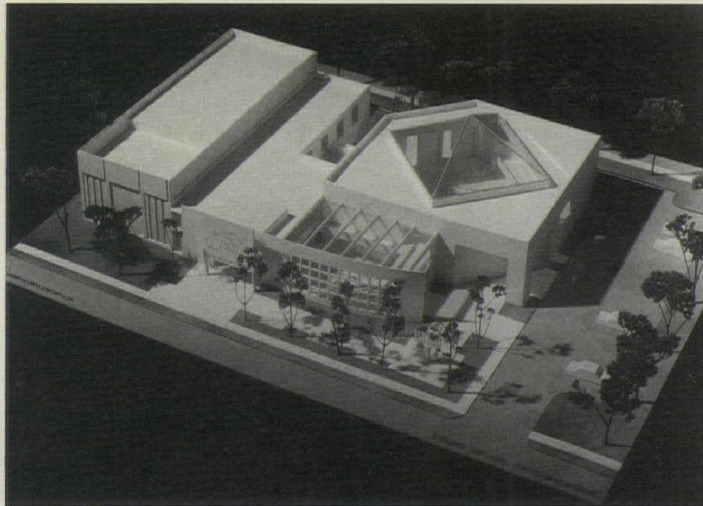


FLOOR PLAN

Architect's Statement: The adaptive reuse of a former elementary school building involved a radical alteration of its interior and an addition. The new synagogue is designed to create an ambiguous environment of past and present to allude to the merging of new and existing structures, and to construct a proper place of assembly for a people that seeks the unity of itself through the ages.

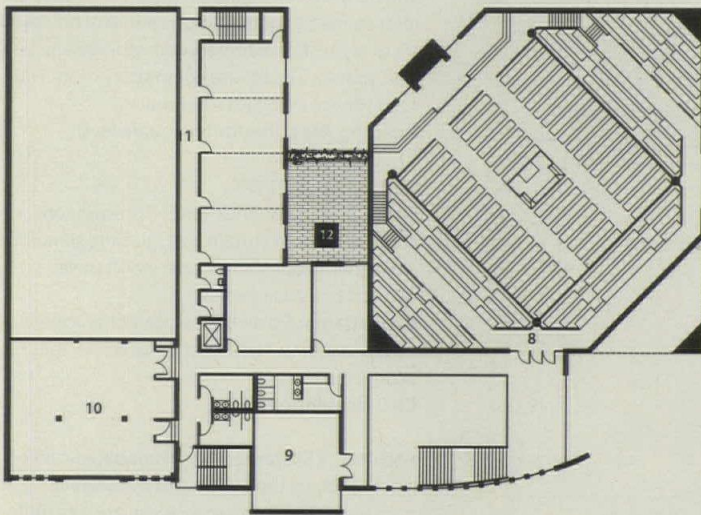
Congregants enter the synagogue from the parking lot through an elliptically shaped entry area, which is also designed to be an informal gathering area. At the lobby intersection, cardinal directions open onto four areas representing the four points of concern central to Judaism: the celebration of life within the social hall; prayer in the sanctuary; study in the library and classrooms; and community.

Young Israel of Woodmere



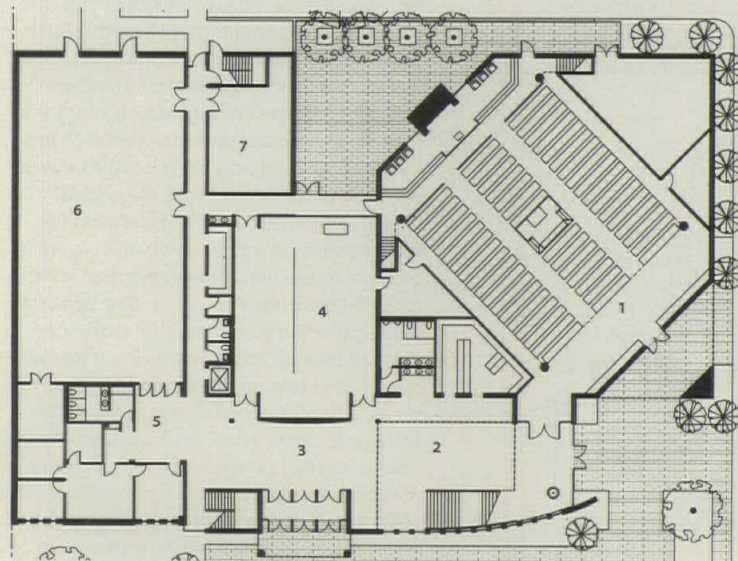
Louis Checkman

MODEL VIEW FROM NORTH WEST



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

- 1 MEN'S SECTION
- 2 LOBBY
- 3 ENTRY
- 4 CHAPEL/MULTIPURPOSE
- 5 ADMINISTRATION
- 6 EXISTING GYM
- 7 KITCHEN
- 8 WOMEN'S SECTION
- 9 LIBRARY
- 10 EXISTING CHAPEL
- 11 CLASSROOMS
- 12 OUTDOOR PATIO



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

N 40/12m

Project: Young Israel of Woodmere, Woodmere, New York.

Architect: Landow & Landow Architects, Lake Success, New York (Lloyd J. Landow, principal in charge; Marc J. Landow, Glen J. Landow, Lester Katz, design team).

Client: Young Israel of Woodmere.

Program: Expand an Orthodox synagogue by adding 22,000 square feet of new construction and rehabilitating 5,600 square feet of the existing building.

Building Area: (net/gross, square feet) 22,500/27,600.

Cost: \$170/gsf (est.).

Major Materials: masonry walls; steel structure; stone, wood, and plasterboard interior walls; stone, wood, and carpeted floors; triple-glazed glass skylight.

CAD-developed? Yes.

Architect's Statement: Young Israel of Woodmere is located on a major thoroughfare, surrounded by small single-family houses. Part of the existing building is to be demolished to make room for the new 22,000-square-foot addition. The components of the building have been articulated to minimize the effect of placing a large monolithic structure within the context of the neighborhood.

The orientation of the main sanctuary, which according to Jewish custom should face Jerusalem, was a major determinant in generating the plan. The Ark is placed in the eastern wall, framed by clear glass to incorporate the exterior into the prayer experience. Separate areas have been provided in the 700-seat sanctuary for men and women based upon Orthodox ritual. Computer studies were utilized to determine optimum viewing angles.

The lobby has been designed to link the old and new structures and to create a gathering place for the congregation. A "grand" staircase leads to the women's section by way of a balcony that overlooks the lobby. The balcony leads to the Youth Wing and to the library, which projects out to articulate the main entrance.

Panasci Family Chapel



RENDERING

Project: Panasci Family Chapel, Syracuse, NY.
Architect: Quinlivan Pierik & Krause Architects/Engineers (Steven M. Krause, *partner in charge*; John K. Kelly, *project architect*; Robert M. Haley Jr., *senior designer*; Thomas C. Stack, Carlie J. Hanson, *design/production team*; J.P. Durand, *structural*; Carl G. Jahn, Tavis A. Huth, *landscape architects*).

Client: Le Moyne College.

Program: A new building to include a large chapel seating 300 to 400 people; a small chapel seating 45 people for private meditation and daily use; an adjacent sacristy and reconciliation/ministry room, campus ministry offices for six to eight staff members with storage and support spaces; a multi-use community room with food service and gathering space.

Building Area: (net/gross, square feet) 12,000/14,500.

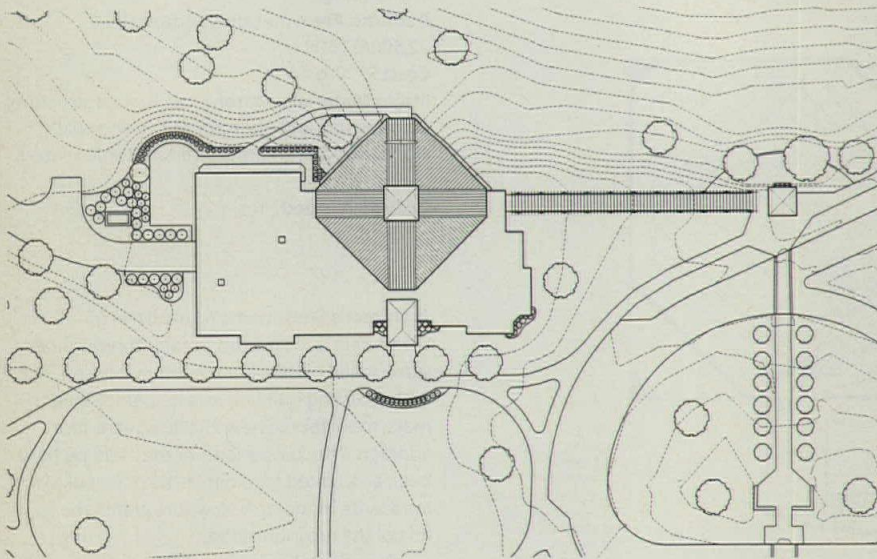
Cost: \$122/gsf (1993).

Major Materials: Brick veneer, precast concrete, aluminum curtain wall, glazing, standing seam metal roof, slate, maple wall panels, carpet, acoustical panels.

Consultants: Fraser & Fassler, mechanical/electrical; Angevine Acoustical Consultants, Inc., acoustics.

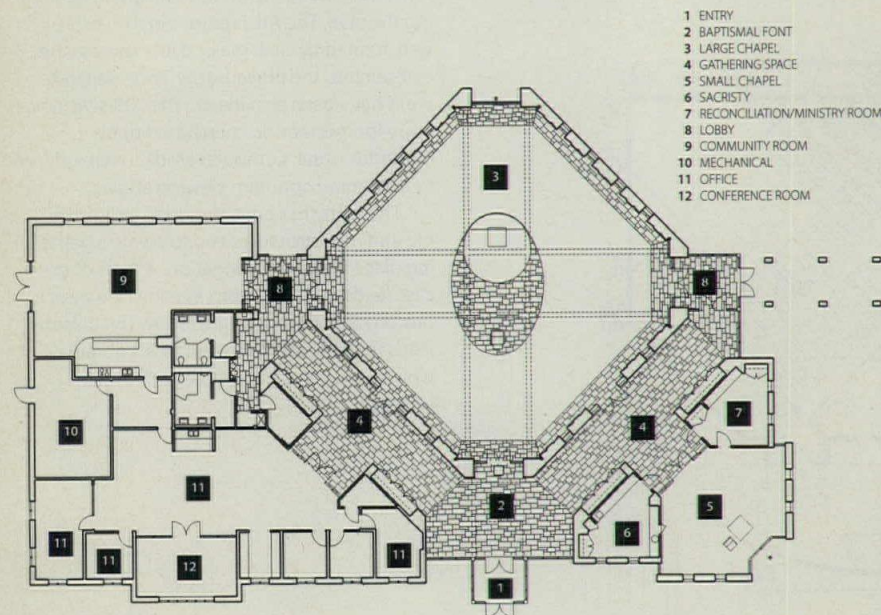
CAD-developed? Yes.

Architect's Statement: An illuminated carillon tower anchors the building to the original campus building entrance. A cloister-like trellis leads from the tower to the center of the chapel space. The main entrance vestibule faces active student pathways along a campus mall edged with maple trees and academic buildings. The large chapel is concentrically shaped; its ceilings slope steeply upward, to a central light cupola visible from most of the campus. The lower walls of this chapel are angled for acoustic treatment and to conceal air ducts. A small chapel for devotional and daily use is located between two main entrances and faces the original campus entrance. Counseling and meeting spaces visible from dedicated gathering areas promote interaction and create opportunities for social exchange. A meeting room adjacent to the gathering space and large chapel provides additional program flexibility. A narrow doors from the large chapel provide access to the slate baptismal font during services. The building is clad in a dark red brick, similar to the color of existing campus buildings, and has a dark copper-colored roof. Other exterior materials include buff colored precast window sills and cornices; the tower has dark green cornices.



SITE PLAN

N 40'/12m

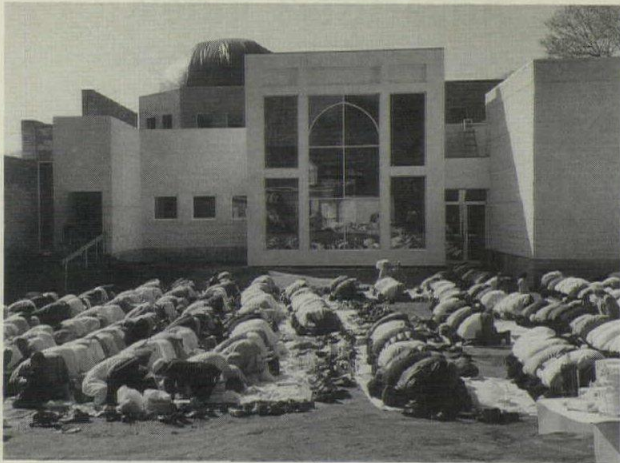


FLOOR PLAN

N 40'/12m

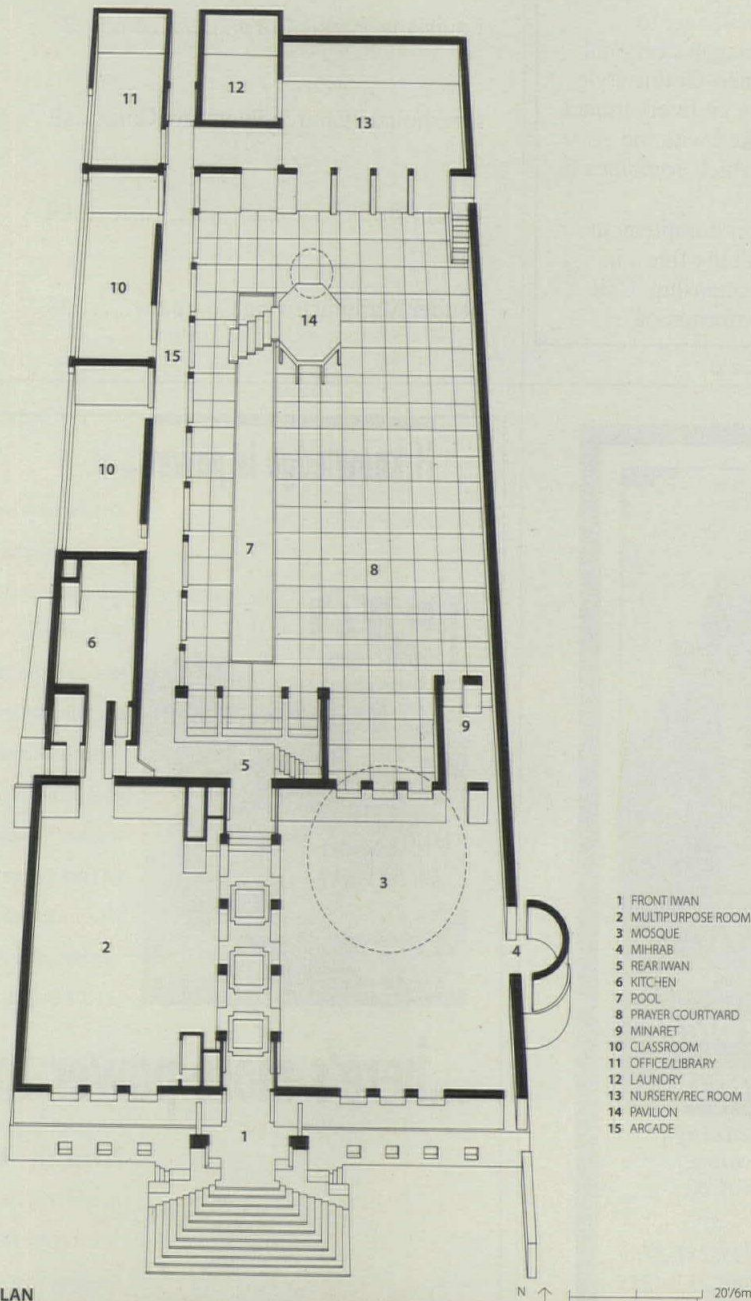
- 1 ENTRY
- 2 BAPTISMAL FONT
- 3 LARGE CHAPEL
- 4 GATHERING SPACE
- 5 SMALL CHAPEL
- 6 SACRISTY
- 7 RECONCILIATION/MINISTRY ROOM
- 8 LOBBY
- 9 COMMUNITY ROOM
- 10 MECHANICAL
- 11 OFFICE
- 12 CONFERENCE ROOM

Islamic Center of Long Island



David Hirsch

PRAYER COURTYARD



- 1 FRONT IWAN
- 2 MULTIPURPOSE ROOM
- 3 MOSQUE
- 4 MIHRAB
- 5 REAR IWAN
- 6 KITCHEN
- 7 POOL
- 8 PRAYER COURTYARD
- 9 MINARET
- 10 CLASSROOM
- 11 OFFICE/LIBRARY
- 12 LAUNDRY
- 13 NURSERY/REC ROOM
- 14 PAVILION
- 15 ARCADE

PERSPECTIVE PLAN

Project: Islamic Center of Long Island, Westbury, NY.

Architect: Hirsch/Danois Architects, New York, NY (David L. Hirsch, *partner-in-charge and senior designer*; Mark Alan Stoller, *project architect and designer*; Marcy McInelly and Jonathan Perlstein, *design team*).

Client: Islamic Center of Long Island.

Program: Design of new mosque including prayer room, multipurpose space, classrooms, offices, and day care facilities, all situated around a landscaped prayer courtyard.

Building Area: (net/gross, square feet) 8,865/9,971.

Cost: \$250/gsf.

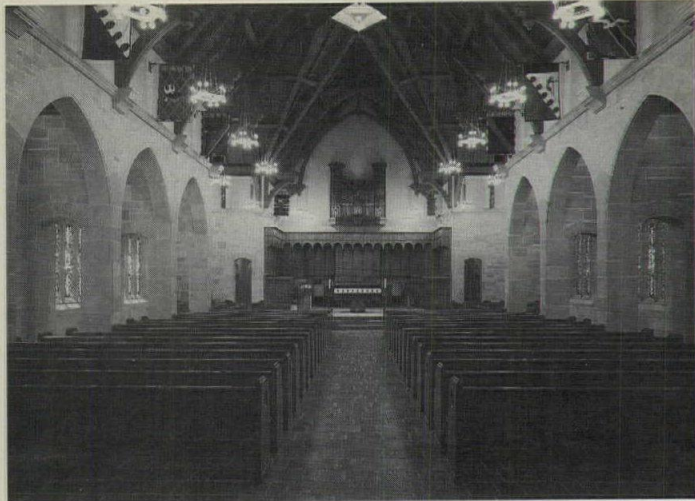
Major Materials: Split-faced concrete block and exterior insulation system, standing seam metal dome cover, steel frame on exterior bearing wall structure, steel framed dome, plywood-framed column covers, gypsum wallboard with horizontal reglets, gypsum ceiling.

Consultants: Veldshteyn/Slutsky Associates, mechanical; Albert P. Kung & Associates, structural.

CAD-developed? No.

Architect's statement: A trip to the mosques of Isfahan and Shiraz, Iran, was one of the inspirations for this religious and educational center; traditional Islamic features are used in a new, dynamic way to represent their translation into the American context. The vertical wall of the *iwan*, projecting beyond the horizontal front wall of the building, provides entry to a skylit galleria which divides the prayer hall from the multipurpose room. When combined, the two rooms can accommodate approximately 250 worshippers. The *qibla* wall extends beyond the present building boundaries and is planned to enclose an exterior prayer court and reflection pool in a second phase of construction. The lower level of the building contains classrooms and ritual bathing facilities.

Photo: Len Allington



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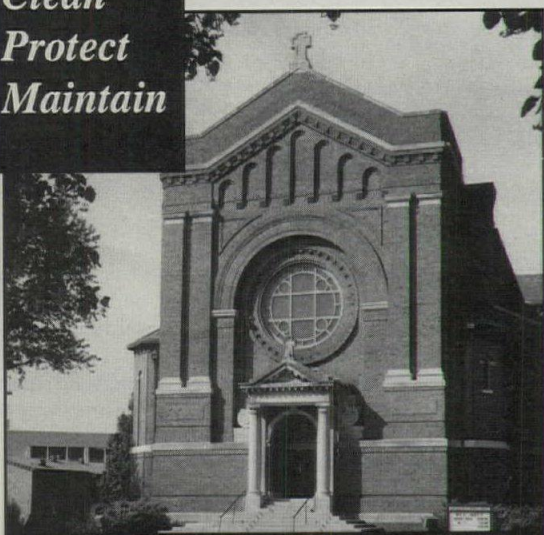
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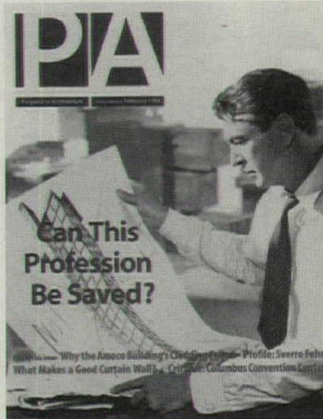
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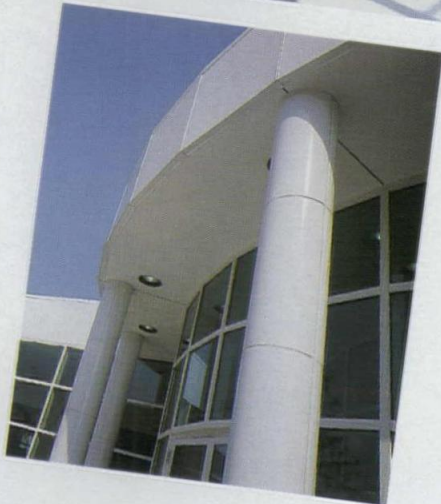
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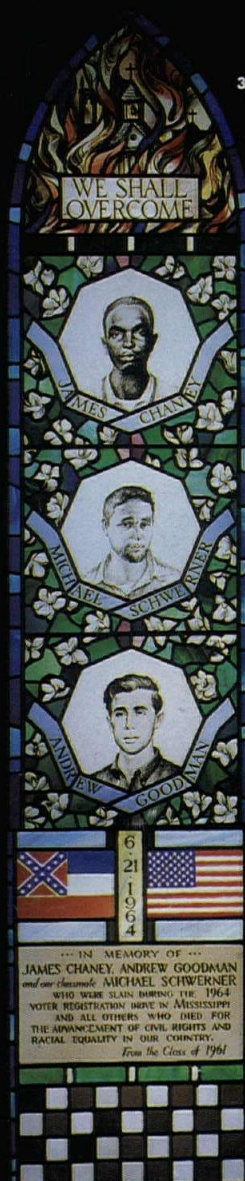
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