wisconsin architect

may/69

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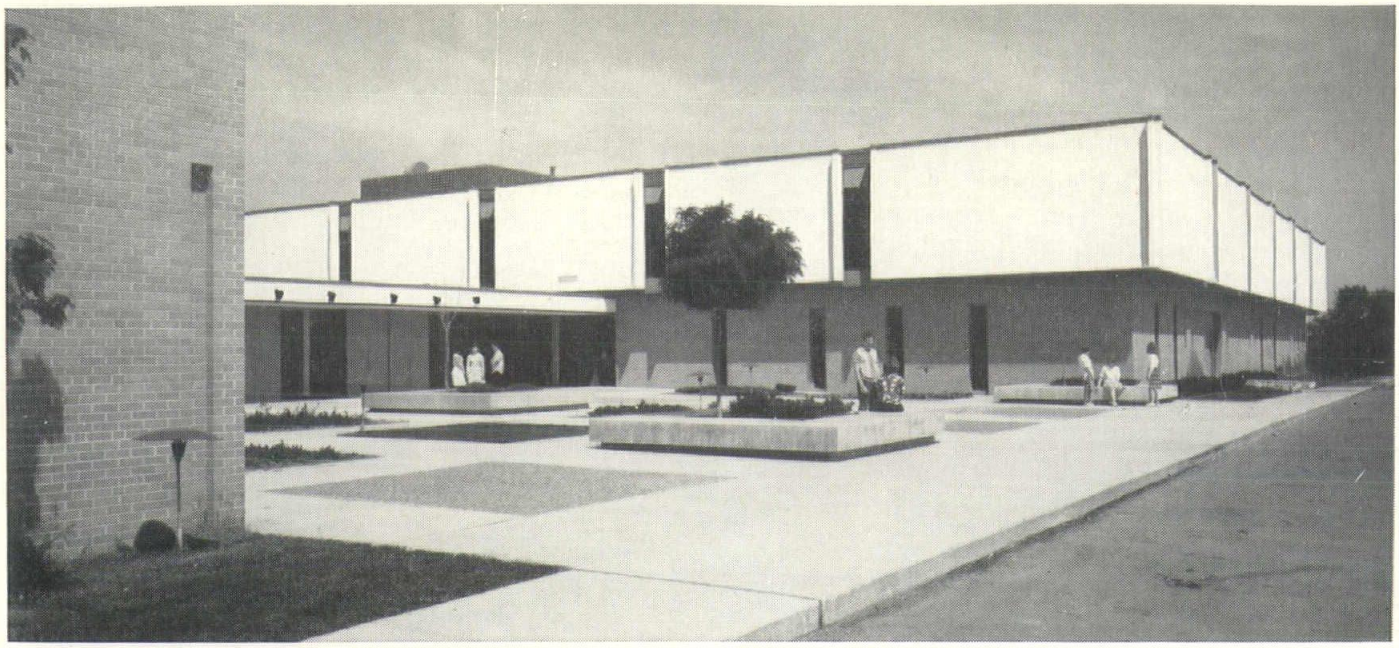
wards issue



This modern air-conditioned school with concrete frame and floors cost just $12.23 per square foot

First air-conditioned school to be built in Missouri, Maple Park Junior High School in North Kansas City is a prime example of the economy, flexibility and beauty being achieved today with concrete.

Total cost, including air conditioning, ran $1,151,699 for 94,135 square feet—less than many conventional schools with the same facilities. The building plan is compact: the reinforced concrete structural system encloses maximum space within a small wall area. A minimum of glass provides ample views to the outdoors, yet reduces heat load substantially. Second story walls, of white portland cement plaster, create an attractive façade. Inside, terrazzo floors were used extensively.

More and more, school boards and architects are finding that concrete is the versatile answer for efficient schools with no sacrifice in either quality or economy.

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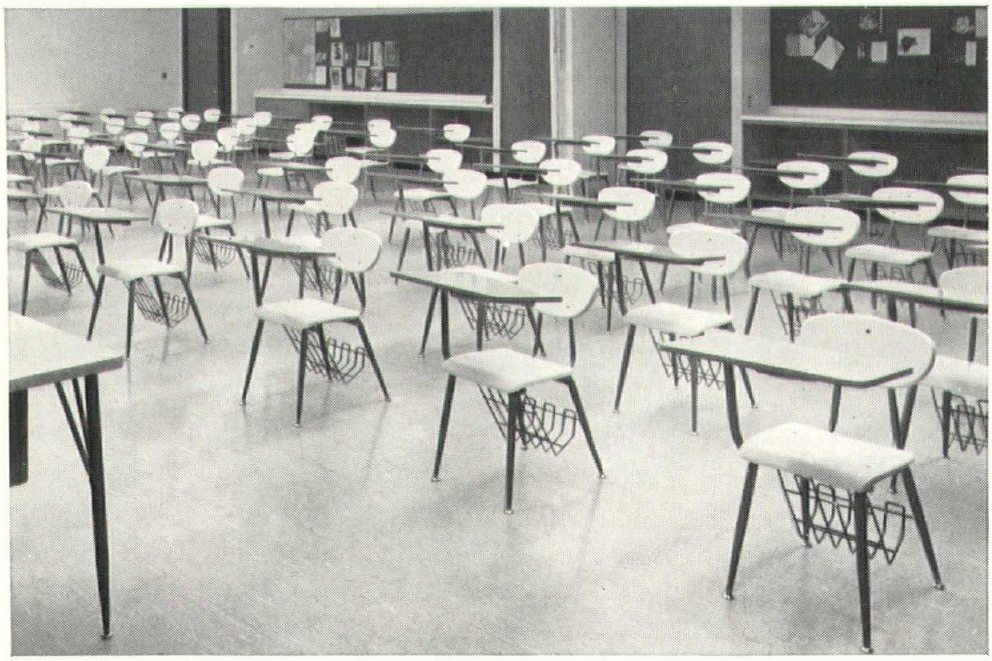
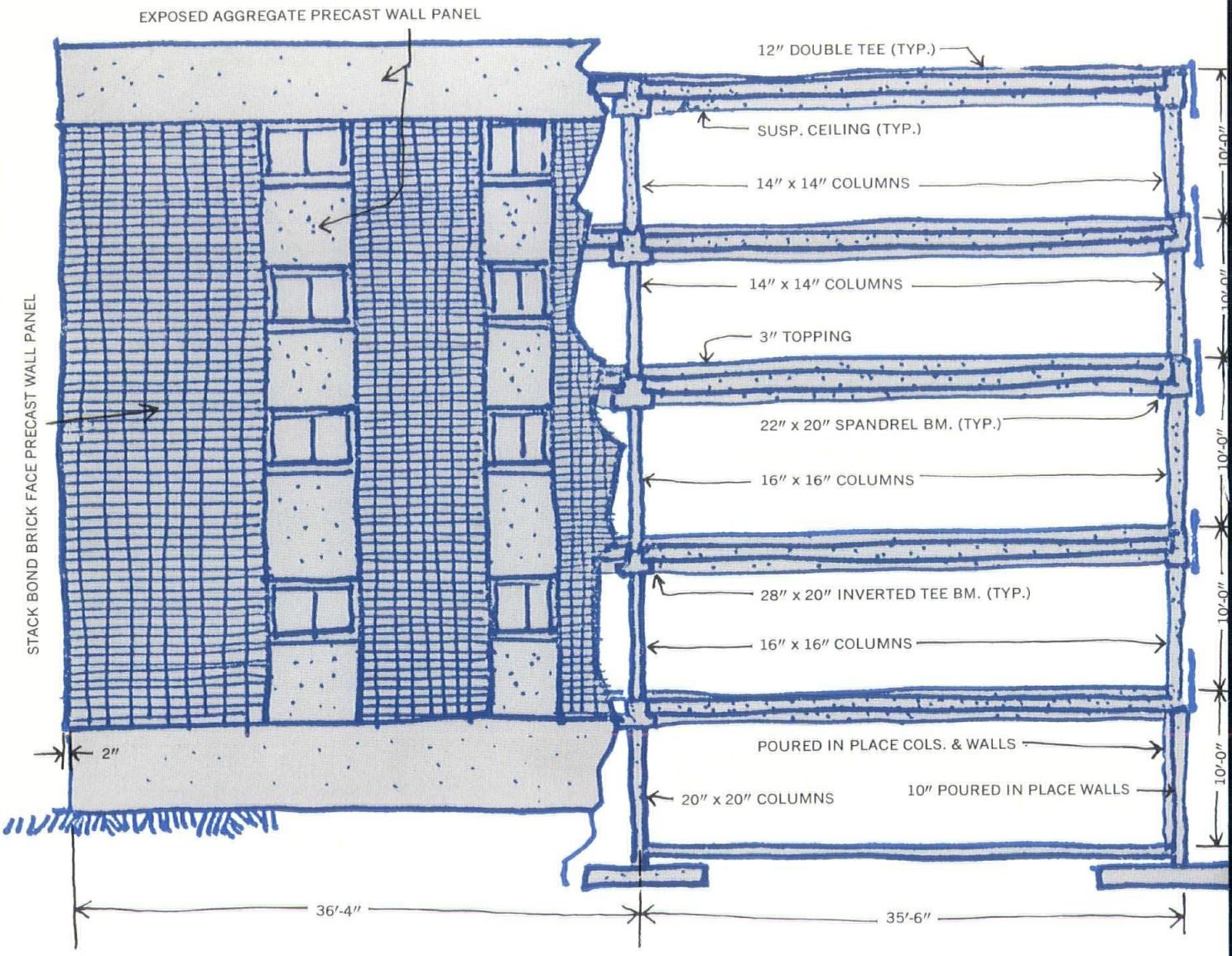


Typical classroom, Maple Park Junior High School, North Kansas City, Missouri. Architects: Kivett & Myers. Structural Engineer: Bob D. Campbell. Contractors: Bob Eldridge Construction Company.

The old shell game can cost you plenty.

Constructing a shell the traditional way means paying for the services of concrete men, carpenters and bricklayers. In materials, labor and time it can cost you plenty.



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wisconsin architect

Volume 40, No. 5 May, 1969

Wisconsin Architect is the official publication of the Wisconsin Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, published by the Wisconsin Architect, Inc.

ELLO BRINK, Executive Editor
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Subscription Rate: $5 per year. Individual copy 50c.
Address all matters pertaining to Editorial or Advertising to
785 North Jefferson Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202
Phone 272-4668

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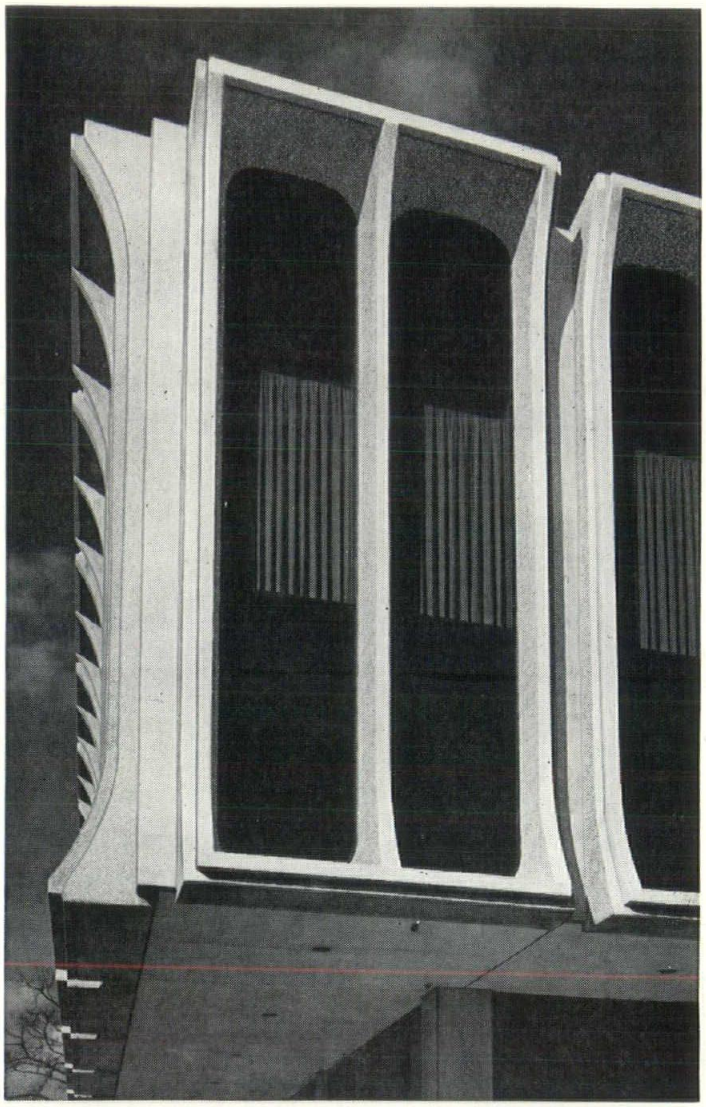

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DETROIT INSURANCE AGENCY, Detroit, Michigan. *Architect: Ellis, Naeyaert Assoc., Inc., Warren, Mich. Gen. Contractor: Barton-Malow Co., Oak Park, Mich. Precasts by: Precast/Schokbeton, Inc., Kalamazoo, Mich.*

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By the time this issue of WISCONSIN ARCHITECT reaches you, the critical and vital question whether or not the new and first school of Architecture in this State is to open in September of 1969 at UWM — shall most likely have been answered.

It is with a sense of shock and disbelief that we have to report in the May issue that the School of Architecture, at the time of this writing, may be in serious jeopardy. It is all the more frustrating when we consider that we only in April published the curriculum, very recently approved by the Faculty and the Board of Regents.

The crisis arose through a general recommendation by the Joint Finance Committee of the Wisconsin Legislature, that — if adopted — would impose prohibitive restrictions on most expenditures for institutions of higher education in this State; it would, although apparently unintentionally, prevent the new School of Architecture from opening.

The School of Architecture had been promised for quite some time. In 1967, after long study, the Coordinating Council for Higher Education recognized the profound need for this school and its intrinsic benefits to the State of Wisconsin. The School was to have formally accepted professional architectural students in the fall of this year.

The recommendation of the Joint Finance Committee could seriously stifle or irreparably damage the architectural program at UWM.

Pending formal opening of the School of Architecture, 315 students are enrolled in pre-architecture studies in institutions of higher education in Wisconsin. The effect upon these students might be a violation of Wisconsin's commitment to their academic future.

These students have a right to expect the State and the University to fulfill their educational needs, especially those needs to which the State and the University have already committed themselves.

But perhaps more important and pertinent to the actual economy of the State would be the transmission of $157,500.00 — annually of $500.00 per student non-residential tuition differential — the State is obliged to pay according to a current statute that has been in effect since 1966/67.

Under this statute the State has spent a total of $238,129.00 during the past three years. Adding the amount of $91,980.00, currently expended for 1968/69 to the $157,500.00, the State shall have to pay for the 315 students awaiting opening of the Architectural School at UWM, an erratic fiscal inequity is reflected when this amount is balanced against the initial proposed budget for the School of Architecture.

How can these expenditures be justified when in the past only 10% of the students forced to study out-of-State chose to return to their home state to practice their profession?

During the past year, while only Dean John W. Wade, represented the new School of Architecture, the architectural profession, members of the construction industry and private citizens, recognizing the importance of having the school for the State of Wisconsin, expressed their interest through pledge of monetary support. What is going to happen to all this enthusiasm, good will and support?

Contributory as all these considerations may be, the most important fact remains, that Wisconsin has its chance — at a time when the whole nation is involved in the re-evaluation of architectural education, to have a School of Architecture which could quickly achieve national leadership in architectural education, as has already become clear in the past year.

Can we afford to lose this unique opportunity? Can the University of Wisconsin afford to let this chance pass by?

A budget holding action of the kind proposed by the Joint Finance Committee would not simply delay the School of Architecture, sought for some 20 years. If the school cannot open this fall as scheduled, planned and announced, then how can we hope to make plans in subsequent years?

How could we expect Dean Wade and the five faculty members, already recruited, to wait until the fiscal disturbances of this biennium are past? How could we possibly expect faith and trust from future faculty and students alike?

"Clearly, time does not stand still for faculty or students," observed Dean Wade, "interest once lost, cannot be re-found, enthusiasm, once subdued, cannot be re-aroused. Impetus, once stopped, cannot be regained. All are replaced by doubt."

Disturbing as the situation is presently, the School of Architecture must open in Fall of '69 for the advantage of its residents and its contribution to the growth and potential of Wisconsin. It should not be rejected because of an acute, but not chronic financial problem.

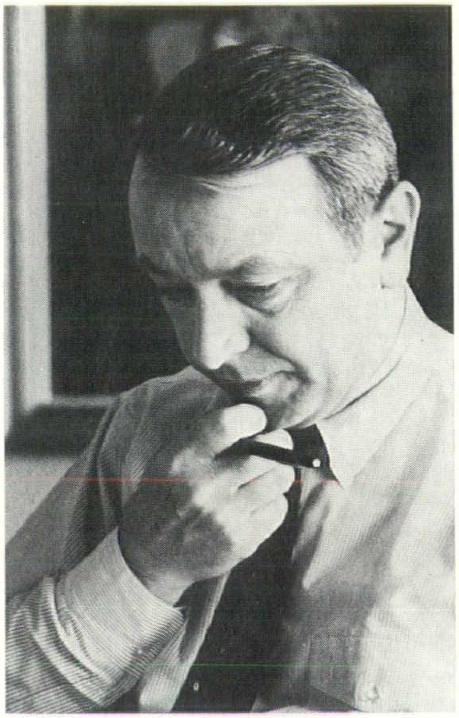
We fervently hope that the crisis is resolved and that the Joint Finance Committee and the Wisconsin Legislature shall restore the budget as promised.

Ello Brink

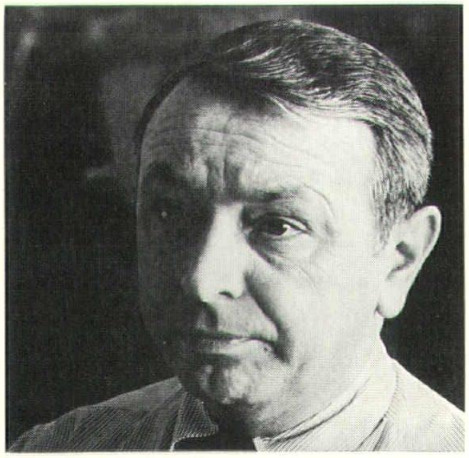
Photos taken during the 1969 Honor Awards Jurying

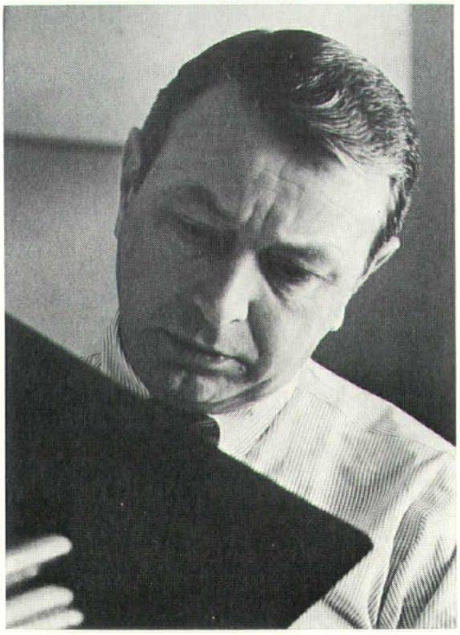
William Kessler of William Kessler and Associates, Inc., Architects of Grosse Pointe, Michigan, was born in Reading Pennsylvania, received a Bachelor of Arts in Architecture degree from the Institute of Design in Chicago, Illinois, and in 1950, a Bachelor of Architecture degree from the Harvard University School of Design. He served as Instructor in Design at Harvard.

In 1955 he formed the office of Meathe, Kessler and Associates with Philip J. Meathe. In 1969 the firm was restructured and reorganized as William Kessler and Associates. Currently Mr. Kessler is registered to practice architecture in Michigan, Ohio, Virginia, Massachusetts and New York. He is also registered by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.



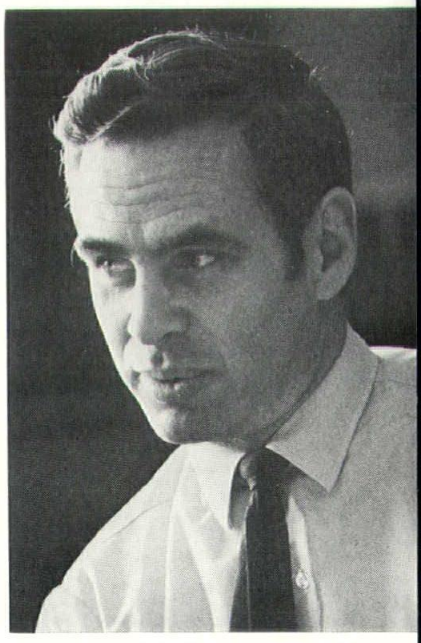
William Kessler

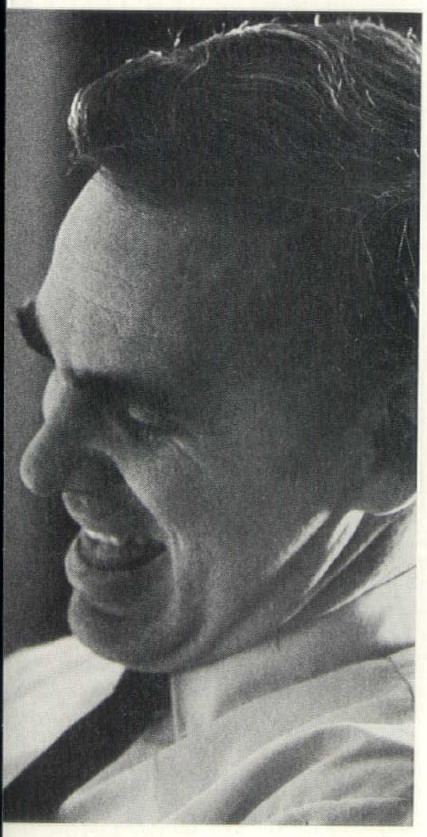




Jack J. Swin

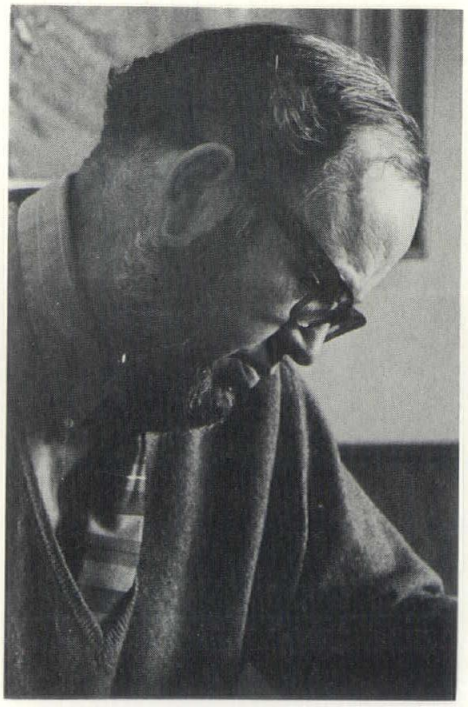
Professor Jack J. Swing, an alumn who joined the Faculty in 1959, now chairman of the Department the University of Illinois. He was bo in McCoysburg, Indiana, and attend Rockhurst College. He received a B degree in 1949 (landscape archit ture) and a B.S. degree in 1951 (arc tecture), both from the University Illinois. He was with Perkins and W Chicago from 1951-1952, the Chico Park District from 1952-1955, and u a partner in the firm of McPhers Swing and Associates, Homewood, I nois, from 1955-1961. Professor Sw has served as a consultant on PI Housing and campus planning pr ects. His designs have been recogni and awarded by the Municipal A League of Chicago, the Ford Foun tion, the American Institute of Arc tects, and in national competitions.

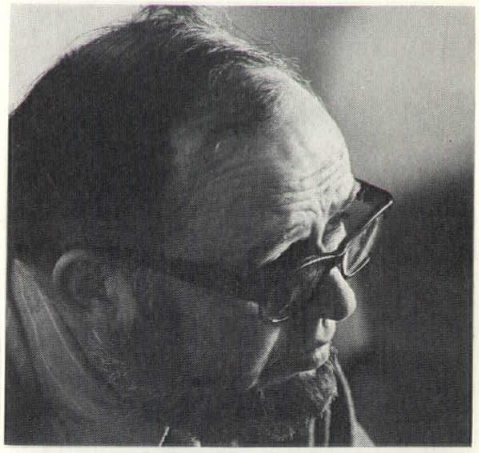


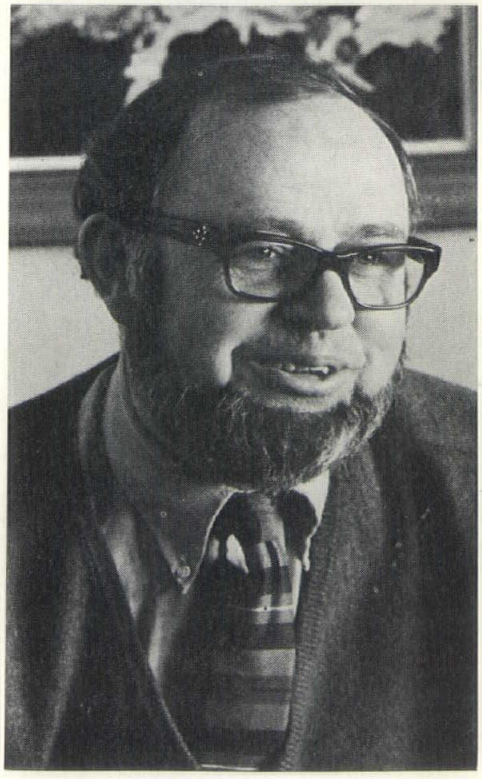


James E. Stageberg

James E. Stageberg received a Bachelor of Arts and a Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Minnesota; a Master in Architecture from Harvard University. In 1956 he was a Rotch Traveling Scholar. Mr. Stageberg is Professor of Architecture at the University of Minnesota. Mr. Stageberg's professional accomplishments have been characterized by a number of design awards and publications, especially in the field of housing. At present, The Hodne/Stageberg firm is working on several major commissions, both in planning and architecture, including the East River Urban Renewal Housing project in New York City, a long range planning study for the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, and a large housing complex in St. Paul.







Honor award

Harry Steenbock Memorial Library

Observatory Drive at Babcock, Madison, Wisconsin

Architect: *Weiler, Strang, McMullin and Associates, Inc., Madison*

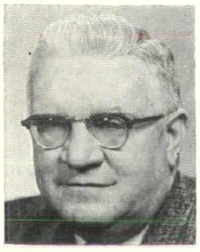
Project Designer: *Jerry W. Spencer*

Owner: *State of Wisconsin*

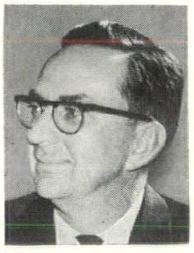
General Contractor: *J. H. Findorff & Son, Inc., Madison*

Consultants: *Gilbert S. Feldman, Inc. — Structural*
Elwood Anderson Associates — Electrical
Dega & Stluka Associates, Landscape

Photography: *William Wollin Studio*



Joseph J. Weiler, AIA



Allen J. Strang, FAIA

Roger E. McMullin, AIA

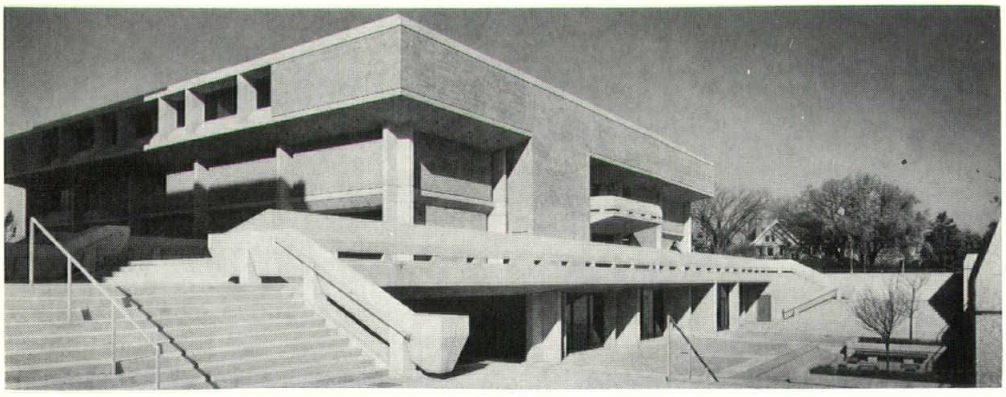
Robert I. Anderson, P.E.

Gunard E. Hane, AIA

Walker L. Patton, AIA

Jerry W. Spencer, AIA

David W. Clevenger, AIA



Program

This project was to provide a libr facility for the Agriculture and Life S ence disciplines for a university. T library was to contain two separate cilities — an undergraduate library se ing 500 and containing 20,000 volun and a research library seating 815 s dents with a collection of 330,000 volun

The site, selected by the client, slo from the intersection of two streets t lower site containing a recently constru ed research tower, the only immedi neighbor building to the new facility

Utilizing the dished site, the archite opened an area below street level for undergraduate facility. The lower le accessible at grade from the west, opened on three sides and made acce ble at grade from the east by means large sculptural stairways. Thus the l er level is inviting and not basementl The graduate facility was placed at upper level and is accessible at the st intersection.

Construction and Mechanical Systems

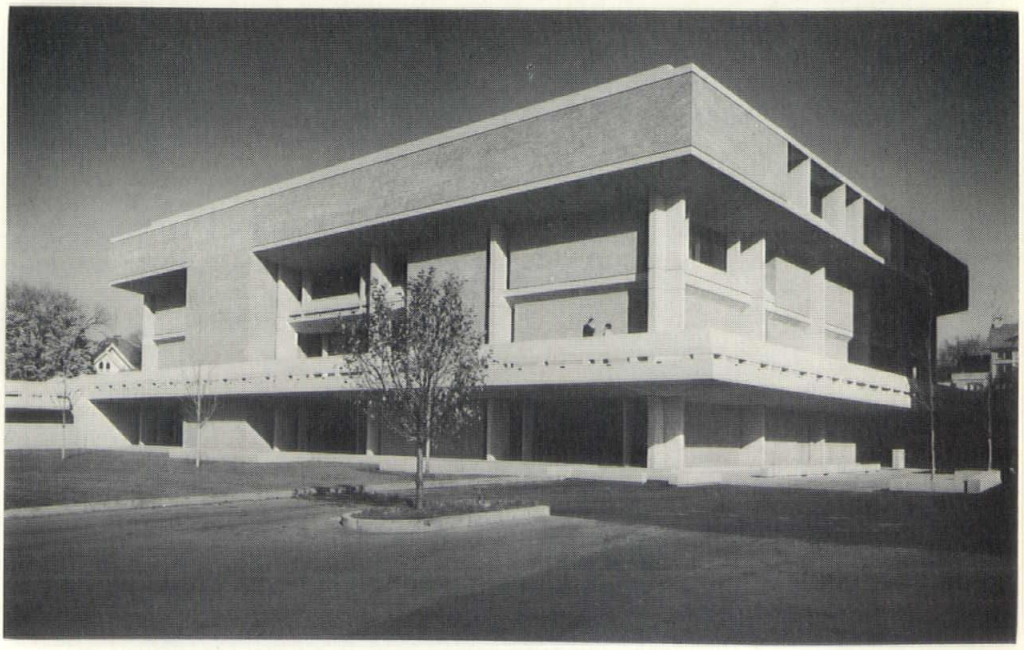
The structural system consists of re forced concrete. Overhangs were slo to reflect stresses of the cantilever. I cast and exposed poured-in-place conc were sandblasted to provide an articu ed surface, softening the planar qua of the structure. Exposed undersides the structure were board formed for tural relief. An orange to red face br was chosen to match the adjacent search building and the general colo brick on the agriculture campus. T building was designed with provisi for a future data retrieval system. La cable shafts were extended through structure, large segments of the cei areas are prepared to receive 10#/ cable loads; a.c. and d.c. raceways provided on walls behind all individ study carrels, study rooms and alc were adequately prepared. A data trieval center was accommodated on first floor. An integral ceiling sys was so designed as to provide comp

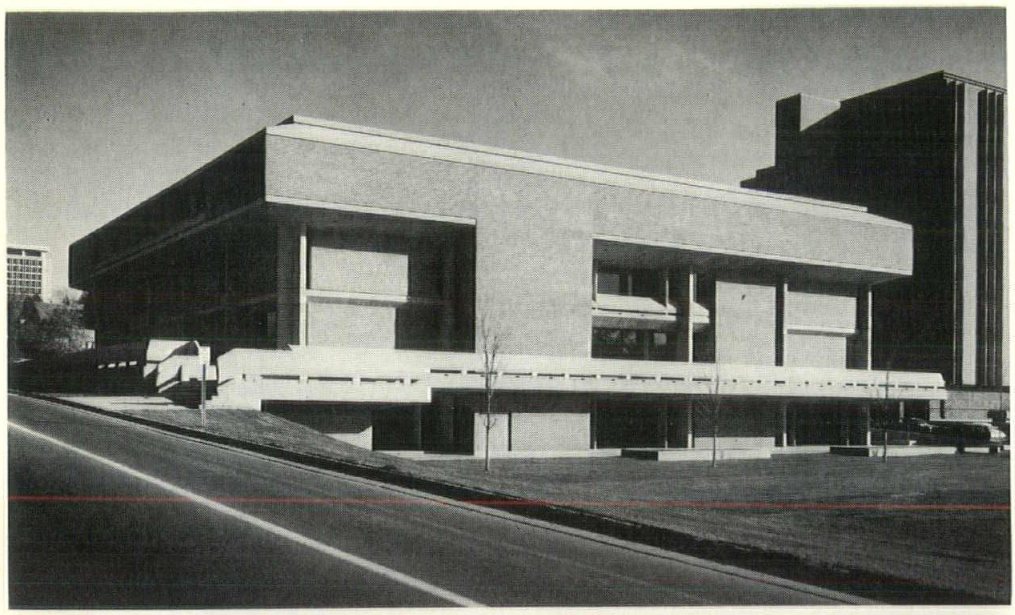
ibility for rearrangement of stack as at troffer intersections. Heating l ventilating is accommodated by built- units serving a terminal reheat system. in tube radiation is provided under dow areas; and overhangs are warmed radiant heat from a wet system. Steam l chilled water are provided to the lding from a central campus system. prime approach areas to the building, electrical snow-melting system is pro- ed for terrace and steps.

ors commented:

Stageberg: "This is a building of great gance and refinement, completely taste- inside out. Handsome interior selec- n which we are missing in many en- s. In fact, I think most of the en- s' architecture on the enclosure design en far overshadowed the quality of interior design, the furnishings and rics, etc. Whereas the library is very l done and in this regard had a very gant interior space. The two-story high rt is very handsome and there is a t of restrained exuberance that comes with beautiful taste. There are other ldings, some of the non-winners, that e very exuberant that did not have restraint and were full of ideas but hout the careful selection of details."

Swing: "I would certainly support this. is a comprehensive building in that otally relates. You can see it in the otographs, and that is all we have had judge by, that exteriors and the in- ors are one and the same. In many ldings you find there is a discrepancy ween the two. I am not referring to ldings in this particular judging, but ink it is a common fault of a lot of hitecture that the two are divorced from the other. The library has tinuity and it is tastefully done. The lpture of the building is handsome. seems to be well detailed. I would mise that the architect was involved he selection of the furnishings. I don't w, but I am sure he influenced it reflect a lot of the quality in the hitecture. It is well related. It just

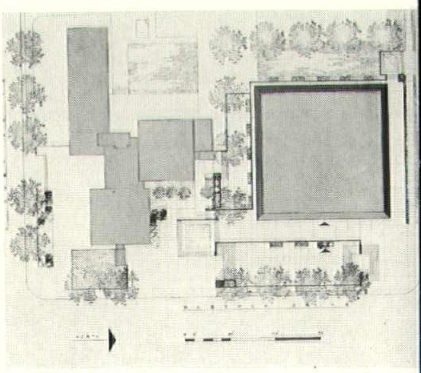


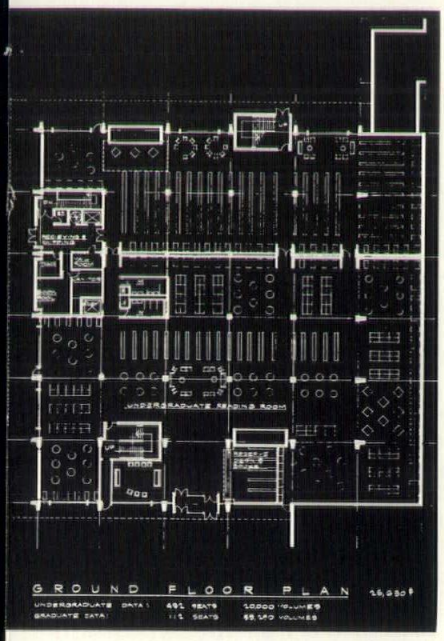


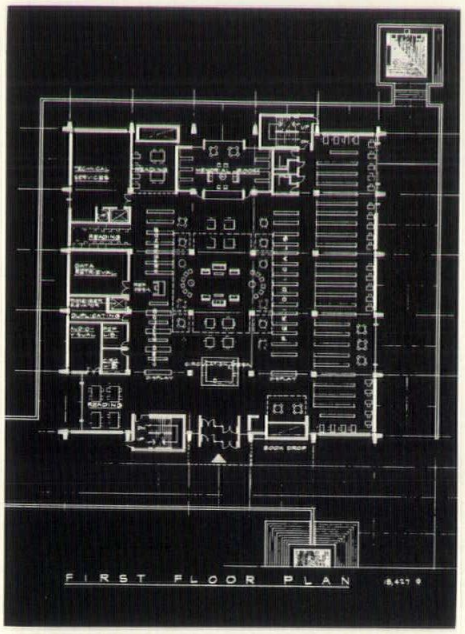
is totally well conceived. The exter
spaces, the treatment of steps and wal
the terracing, again reflects a great de
of restraint and sensitivity. It is obvio
that the brick they have used was appa
ently dictated by the building flanki
it, but it is an attempt to relate to
environment which I think is a good a
healthy thing to do."

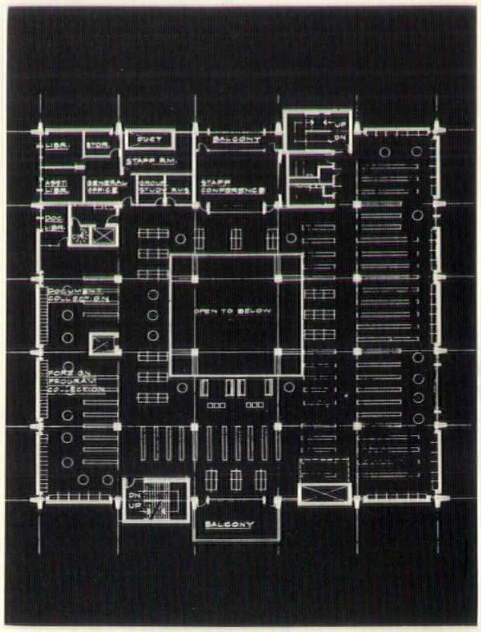
Kessler: I think one of the things th
is evident in this, as well as most of t
other submissions, was the rather limit
way to relate the projects to their su
roundings. In this case, they would sh
those dormitories in the photographs, w
this being a major building. But
really don't have an idea how this
lated to the entire campus. I think, ju
as a passing note, maybe in the ne
year's program it could be a little strong
as to the environment to which the
buildings belong because you are getti
so many college buildings and you rea
ought to insist that a master plan of t
campus be shown. There are some in p
ticular I can remember—we just did
know how they fitted in. In terms
the immediate surroundings, this rea
is quite handsome.

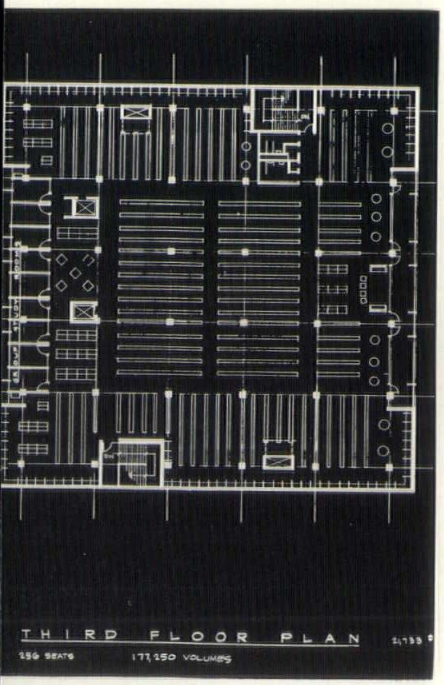
The two honor award winners are ve
nice projects, both of these. We all agre
without any question at all. Really qu
handsome."

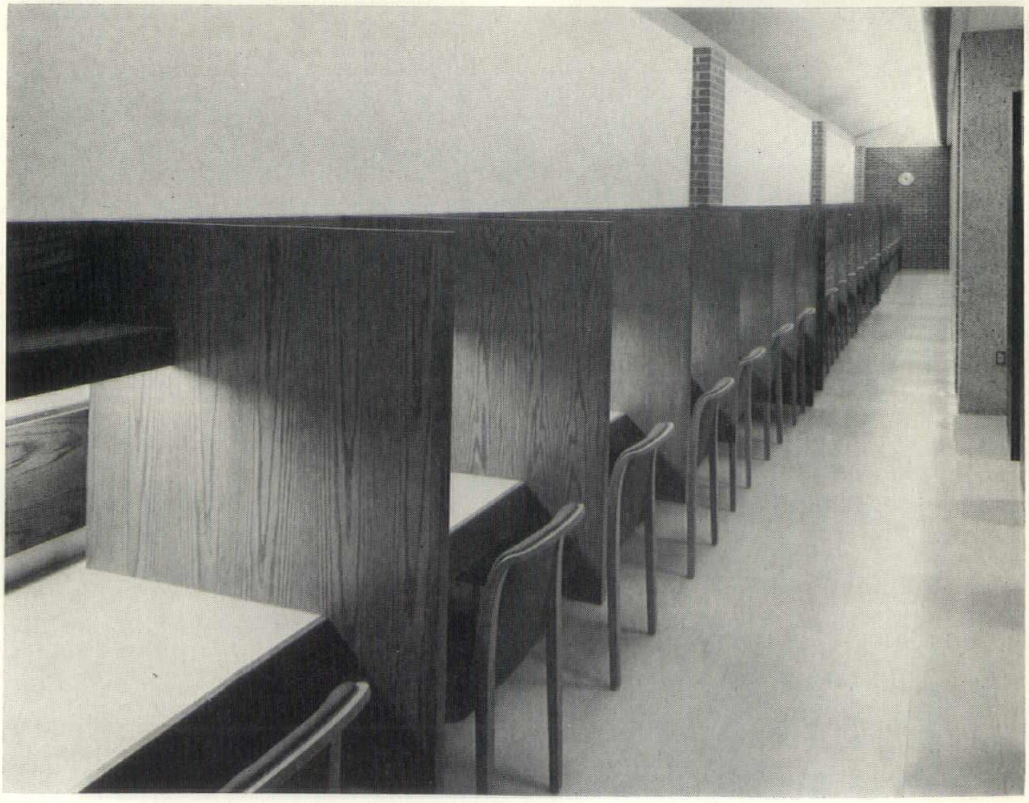



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
UNDERGRADUATE DATA:
GRADUATE DATA:


FIRST FLOOR PLAN


BALCONY
OPEN TO BELOW
BALCONY


THIRD FLOOR PLAN
286 SEATS
177,250 VOLUMES



Honor award

Fred Loock Engineering Center
1025 N. Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Architect: *Office of Fitzhugh Scott-Architects, Inc., Milwaukee*

Project Designer: *Gordon Pierce*

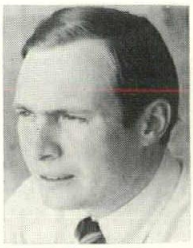
Owner: *Milwaukee School of Engineering*

General Contractor: *Selzer-Ornst Company, Milwaukee*

Consultants: *Graef-Anhalt-Schloemer and Associates, Inc.*

Photography: *Harr, Hedrich-Blessing*

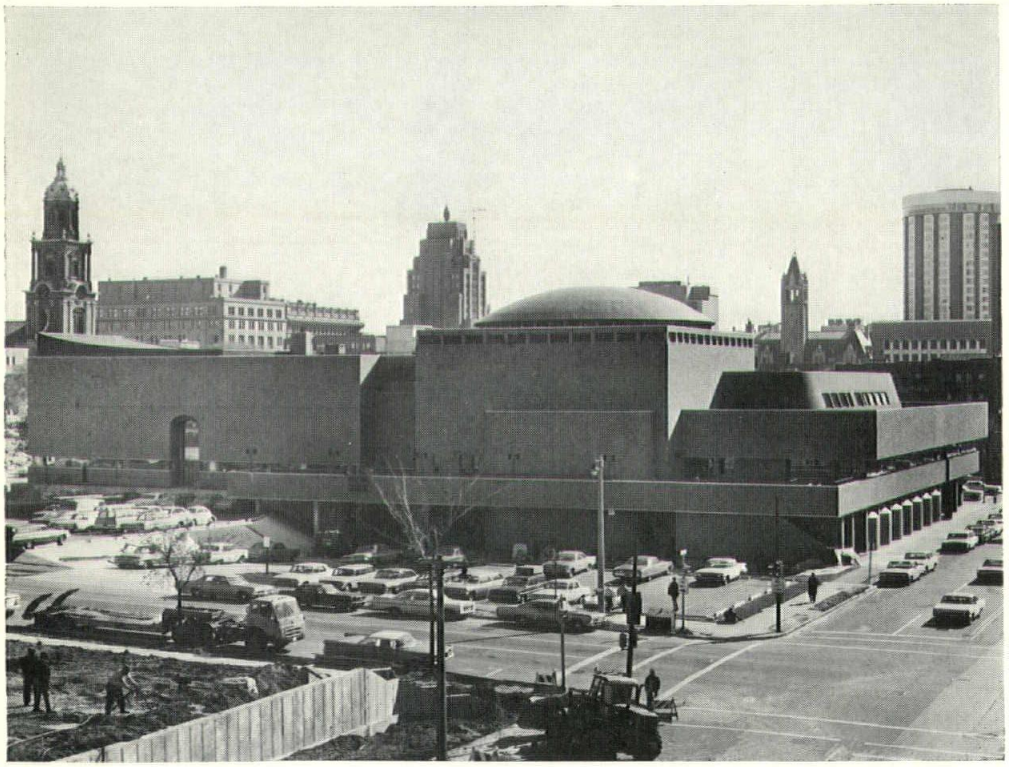

Fitzhugh Scott, AIA


David T. Kahler


Gordon Pierce


Thomas H. Briner


Thomas M. Slater



Program

The first objective was to design a si gle building which could satisfy the sp cific requirements for each of the sever radically different technical schools: He Power Lab, Fluid Power Lab, Intern Combustion Engine Test Cells, No destructive testing labs, Betraton an related Physics Lab, Chemistry lab Foundry and Welding labs, Chassis lab Electrical Engineering labs and Industri Machine lab, and a centralized Maint nance Department for the entire campu

In addition two important problems ha to be solved. The new building had to b integrated with an existing facility an the total building planned for future e pansion to the east and north. (The e isting structure is to be re-faced at th time of future expansion.)

Construction and Mechanical Systems

The structure is of reinforced concret two way joist floors. The building h masonry exterior walls, the trim is exposed aggregate precast concrete. Th facility is completely air-conditioned u ing high pressure variable volume boxe distributed through plenum ceiling. Rad ation is supplied at exterior walls.

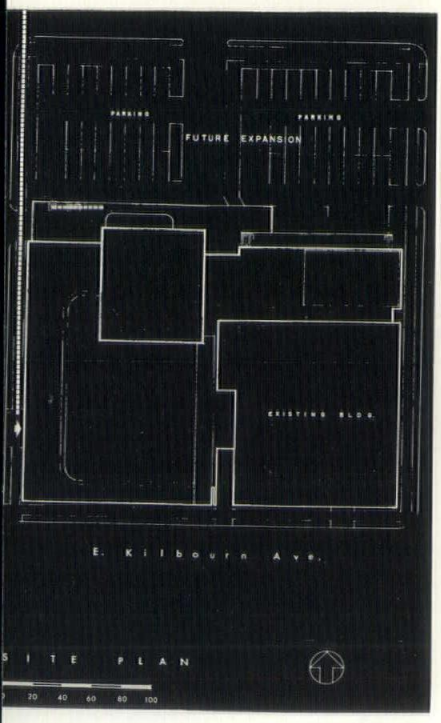
Jurors commented:

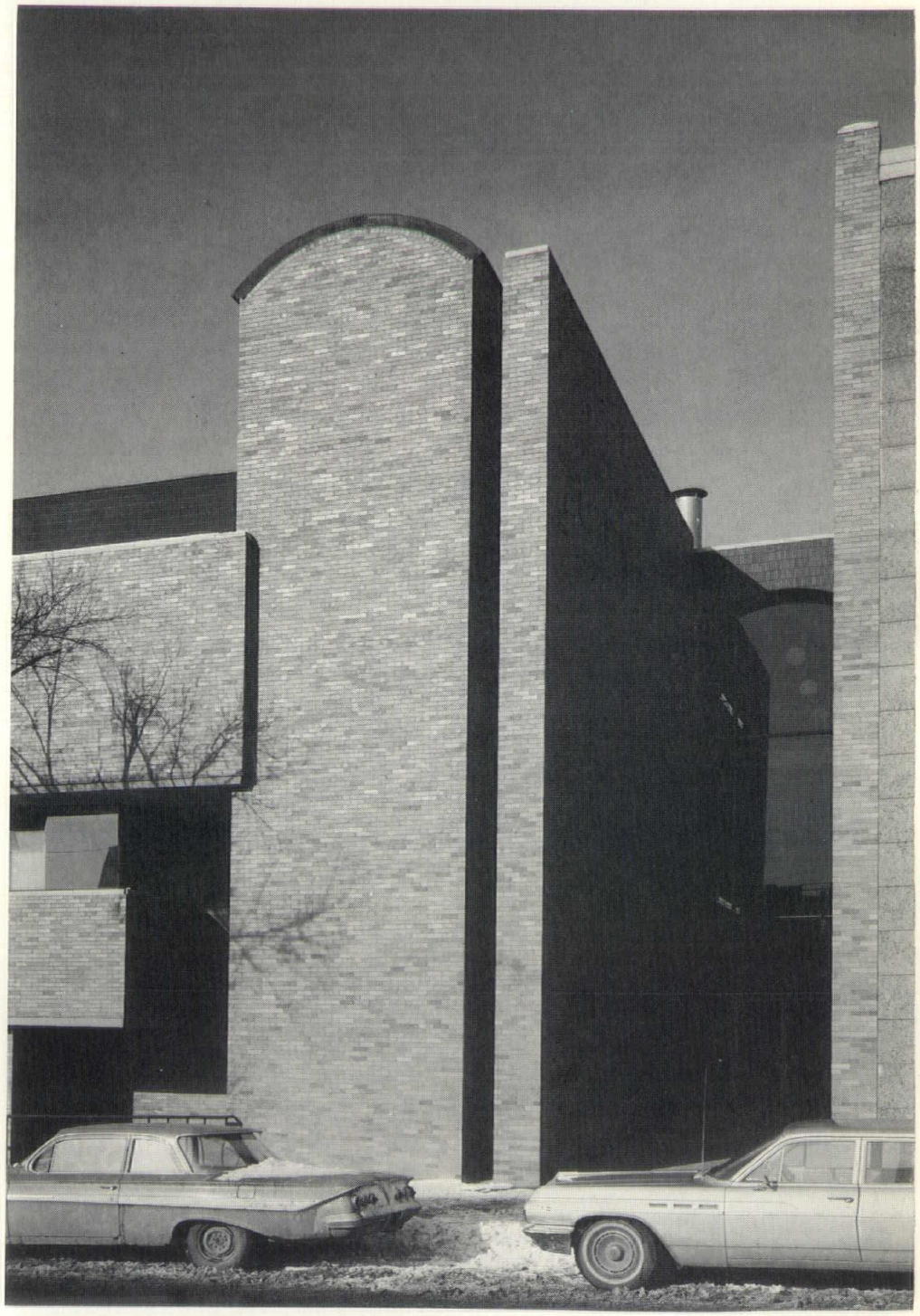
Swing: The Engineering Building is very powerful building. It does expre a boldness and directness in its for And I have no doubt it does function it expresses itself in the photographs an drawings. I have seen this building, b the way. I have been in Milwaukee. have not been inside but I have bee around it, and I think it relates very we to the environment. In other words, gather a lot of this has been cleared an area that has been redeveloped, an still a lot of clearing may change mo in the future as a result of the redevelo ment in this area. The use of materia it's basically brick, a small amount reinforced concrete it's exposed, I thi the use of a single material and ve

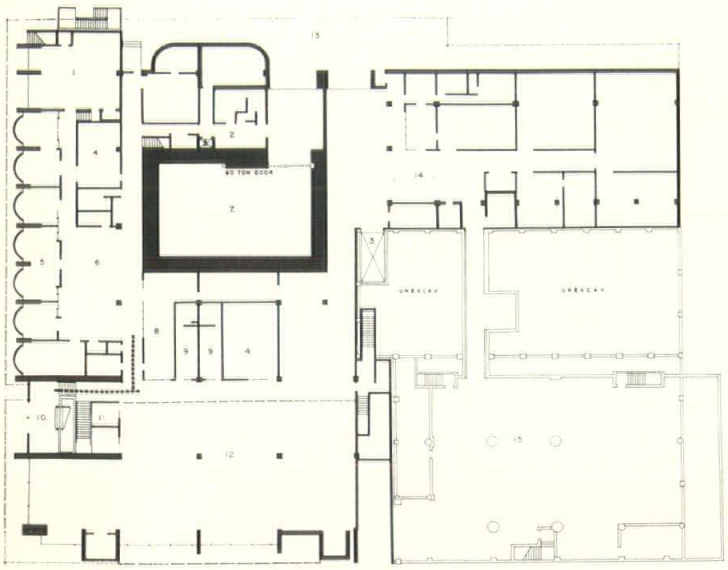
ulptural form to my way of thinking is ery handsome. I feel that the forms do press very much the activities, though have not been inside, the activity of e plan. Detailing appears very well andled. Those are my general comments.

Kessler: I don't know if I can add ay more to that. I think that it was spontaneous kind of thing with me — at this was a very, very forceful strong ilding because it sort of reveals exactly hat goes on inside. When you look back the plan, you can see that the expres- on that it gives on the outside is pre- sely what happens on the inside. It oks like a building of science and en- neering. And I think you know it was ded on to another building in a way at makes it a very tough problem to gin with. The clarity of the batatron and auditorium with a roof and the other ements that happen are all brought to e exterior which makes it a very inter- ting building.

Stageberg: The decision that this is the ongest entry in the field — was unani- ous.





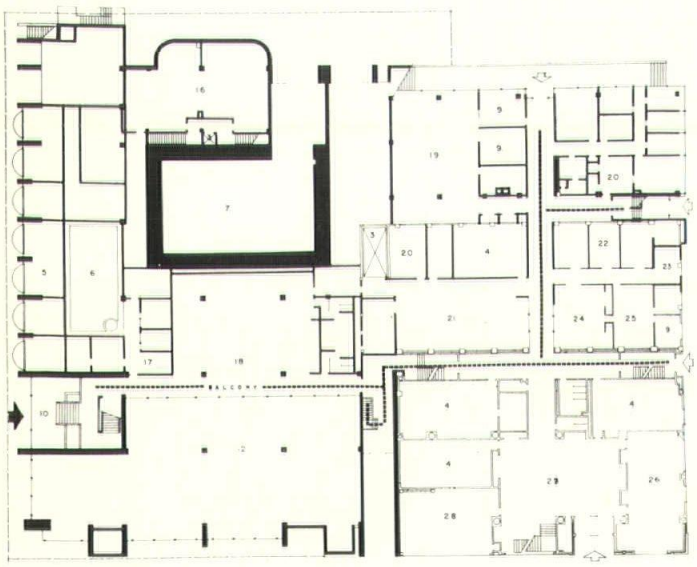


GROUND LEVEL PLAN

LEGEND

1 CHASSIS LAB
2 BETATRON CONTROL ROOM
3 ELEVATOR
4 CLASS ROOM
5 ENGINE TEST CELLS
6 ENGINE PREPARATION ROOM
7 BETATRON ROOM
8 MAINT. & CONTROL
9 OFFICE & PREPARATION
10 MAIN ENTRANCE
11 ADVANCED STUDENTS WORK ROOM
12 MECH. ENG. HEAT POWER LAB
13 SERVICE DRIVE
14 CENTRALIZED MAINT. DEPT.
15 STORAGE

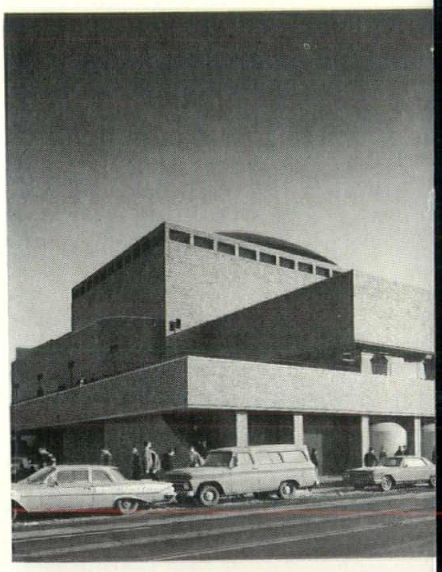
PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC (MAJOR PATTERN)

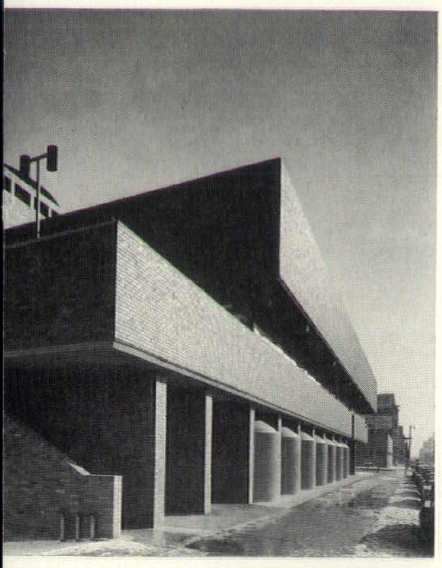


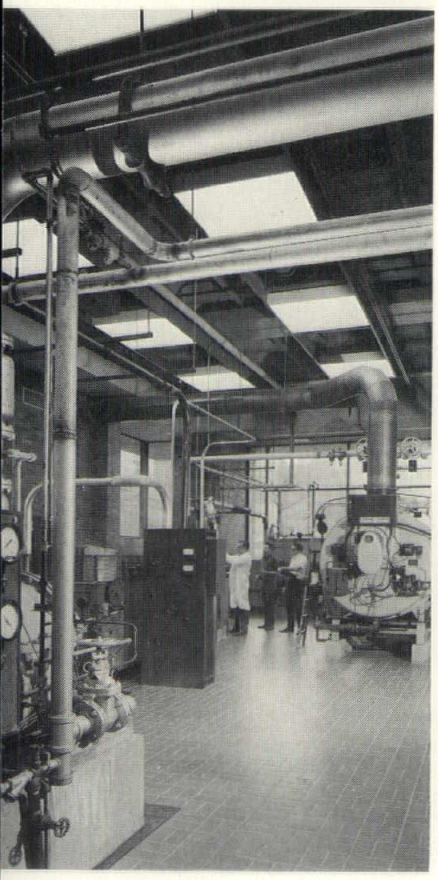
FIRST LEVEL PLAN

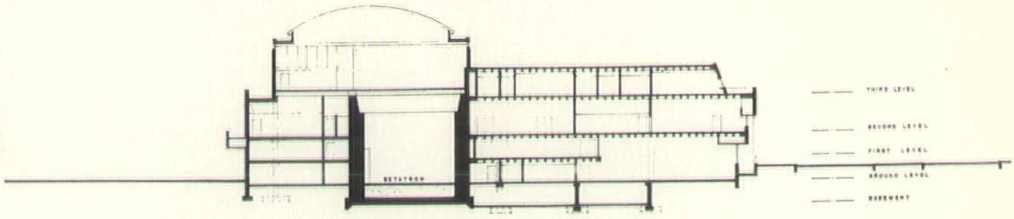
LEGEND

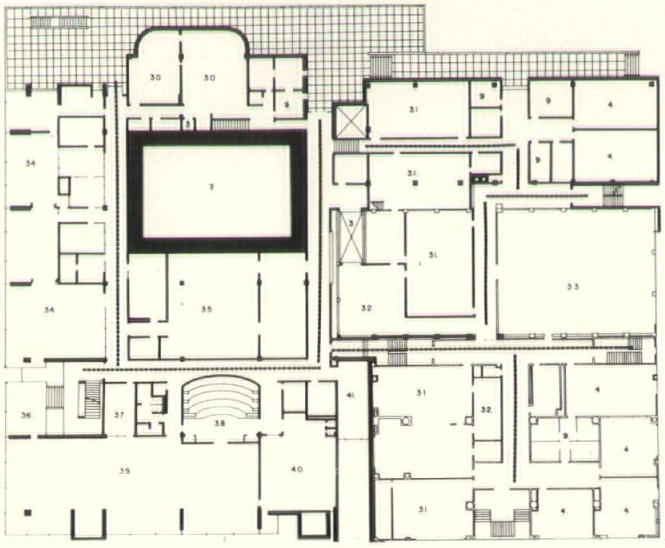
16 PHYSICS LAB
17 MECH ENGINEERING DEPT. OFFICES
18 STUDENT LOUNGE
19 FLUID POWER LAB (SENIORS)
20 FLUID POWER INSTITUTE OFFICES
21 FLUID POWER LAB (UNDERGRADUATE)
22 TEST CELLS (FLUID POWER EQUIPMENT)
23 GAS TURBINE ROOM
24 INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT TESTING
25 PREPARATION ROOM
26 CONFERENCE ROOM
28 RECPT OFFICE
29 LOBBY & DISPLAYS







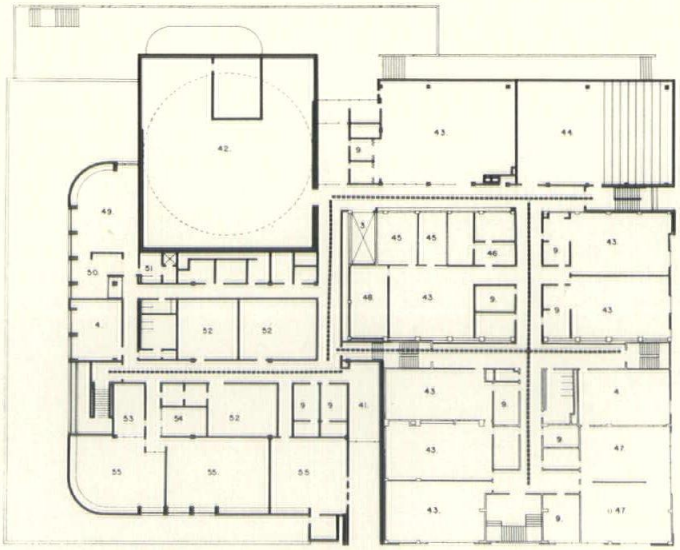




L E G E N D

30 PHYSICS LAB. (RELATED TO BETATRON)
31 CHEMISTRY LABS.
32 CHEMISTRY STORAGE
33 LEATHER INSTITUTE
34 METALLURGY & X-RAY DEFRACTION
35 FOUNDRY & HEAT TREAT LAB.
36 INSTRUMENTATION LAB.
37 MAINT. OFFICE
38 AMPHITHEATER
39 MACHINES LAB
40 WELDING LAB.
41 STUDENT STUDY ROOM

S E C O N D L E V E L P L A N



L E G E N D

42 MECH. EQUIPMENT ROOM
43 ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING LAB.
44 LECTURE HALL
45 MAINT. SHOP
46 ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING OFFICES
47 I.B.M. COMPUTER EQUIPMENT
48 STORAGE
49 FACULTY LOUNGE
50 ANTEROOM
51 FACULTY WASH ROOM
52 INDUSTRIAL DESIGN
53 CATALOG LIBRARY
54 OFFICE
55 DRAFTING ROOMS

T H I R D L E V E L P L A N

Merit Award

Library — University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Architect: *Office of Fitzhugh Scott — Architects, Inc. Milwaukee, Wisconsin*

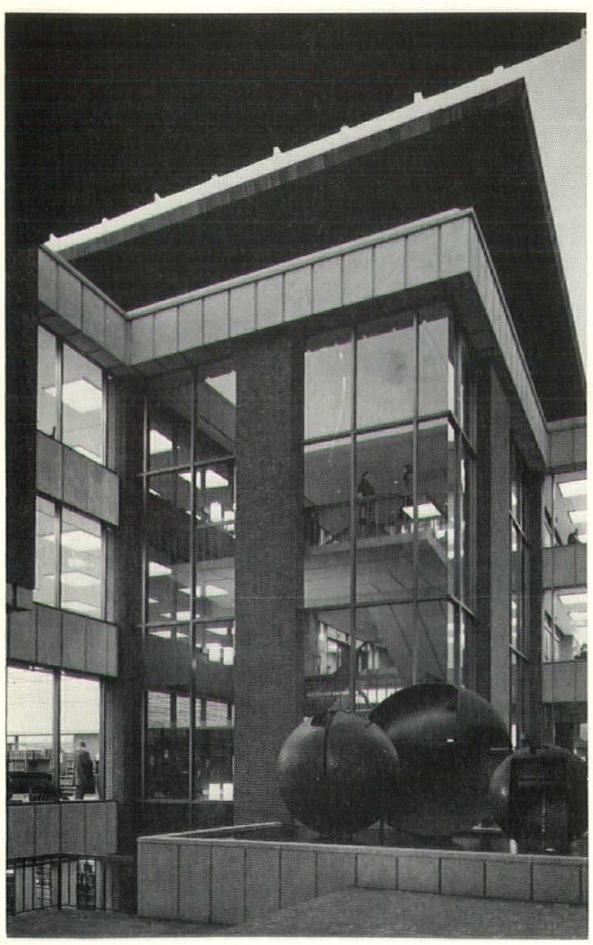
Project Designer: *Thomas M. Slater*

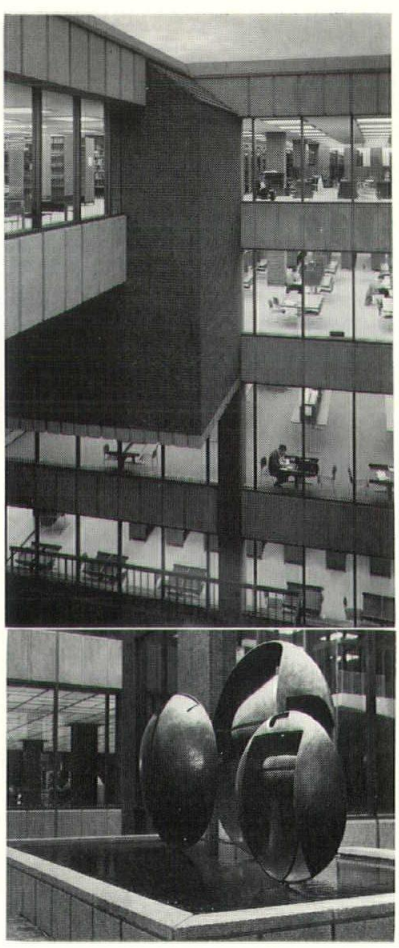
Owner: *Wisconsin State Agencies Corporation, Madison*

General Contractor: *Bauer Construction Company, Inc., New Berlin, Wisconsin*

Consultants: *Amman & Whitney, Milwaukee*

Photography: *Harr, Hedrich-Blessing*





Program

The program requirements describ itself as "a blueprint for opportunity n a straight-jacket of preconceived ideas The concept is on open stack, modul use of space instead of the old method separate stacks and reading rooms. A areas are planned for flexibility; a sta area may become a reading area, loun or work space. The program required t library to be a live, vital place, constant changing as needs dictate. The libra further was to have a special quali that would distinguish it from classroo buildings and would clearly establish th it was the academic heart of this campu The interior court with its sculpture w to provide a respite from study and campus congregating place.

Construction and Mechanical System

The structure is flat-slab reinforc concrete with brick masonry and gla walls, trim and soffits are exposed aggr gate precast concrete. Floors are carpete ceilings are plaster and luminous gla Lighting and air-conditioning are provi ed through integrated fixtures and lum nous ceilings.

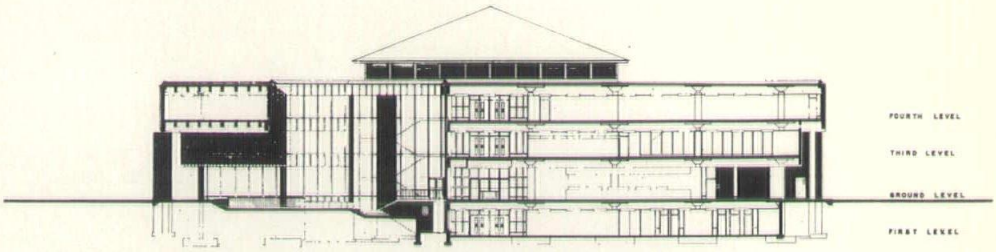
Jurors commented:

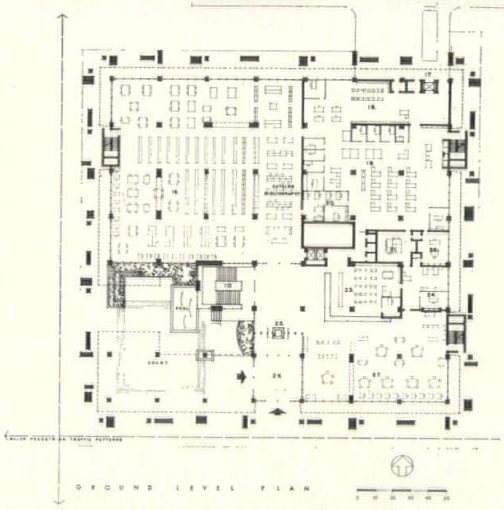
Swing: I felt again, that this was particularly handsome building from t outside. The break-up of spaces, t play of lights and darks is very bold a strong. The use of materials, primar brick, certainly gives a unified over appearance. The interiors are less su cessful. There are some questions abo some of the forms but I think, in fairness, it would be a little difficult get involved in this sort of thing unle a person actually could get in and s some of these spaces and experience the first hand. We noticed on the secti that there was a rather large mass

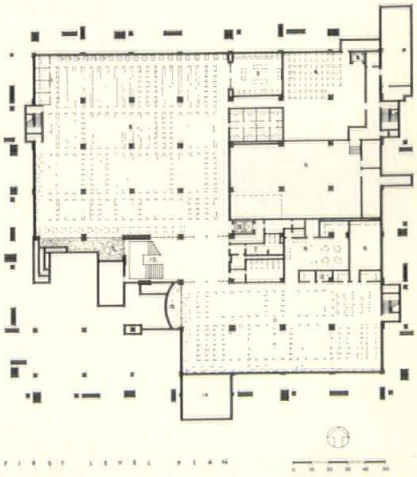
p of the building, and nowhere in any the photographs or any of the drawgs was there reference made to that. e were a little puzzled as to just what was. I think if the shots had been ken back a little further it might have ven a little different appearance than e one we see here. Probably would not ve added anything to the handsomess of the building. That may be why was not shown. Interiors, in terms of hat appears to be the use of space, and e furnishings, I would say are tastelly handled.

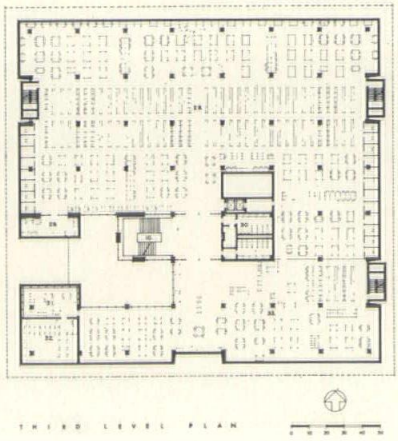
Recognition of sculpture and things hich go beyond just the building itself ve been recognized and incorporated the overall planning which I think is couraging. There was some question terms of the structure. It seemed like ere was a duplication of the structural ements, particularly near the outside cade, and it might have been that if a ction (I don't believe there was a secn anywhere in the drawings), a little ore detail which might have indicated st how that was intended to work or es work, it may have been a little more lpful. But there was a question raised out this and it might have been if that rticular aspect had been clearer underood, the Jury might have reacted more sitively toward the building. Basically feeling is that it is a handsome building from the exterior and somewhat questnable as to some of its functions on interior.

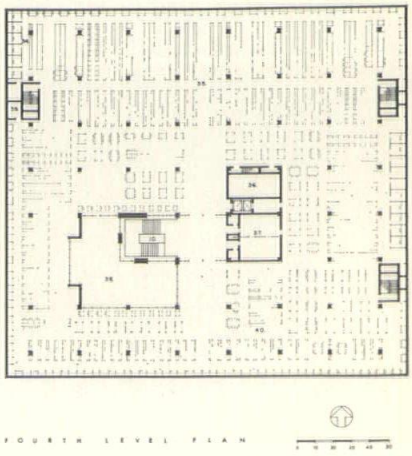
Kessler: One other thing you might d — libraries are generally conceded w to be better if they are windowless cause of the books, etc. But when the chitect did this he put an entrance rt in here which is a hole right in s big solid chunk, and the hole is at constitutes most of the glass area. kes for an extremely interesting ennce as you walk in to find the cavity the building is all glass. It could have n infinitely more simplified than the y he finally did it but I would think t was his theory. Gets a little bit fusing and busy in that entrance court. e concept is a very good one.











Merit Award

Fieldhouse and Swimming Pool
Whitefish Bay High School
1200 East Fairmount Ave., Whitefish Bay

Architect: *Office of Fitzhugh Scott — Architects, Inc. Milwaukee*

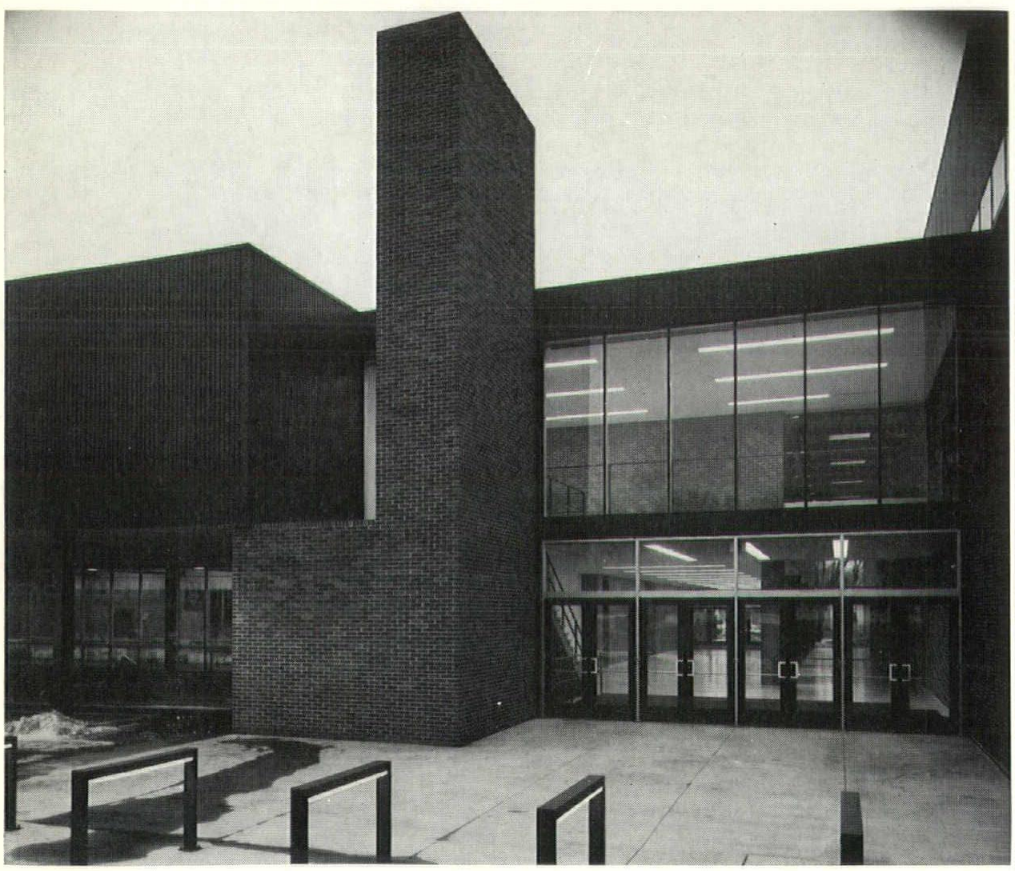
Project Designer: *Thomas H. Briner*

Owner: *School District No. 1, Village of Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin*

General Contractor: *Joseph P. Jansen Company, Milwaukee*

Consultants: *Graef-Anhalt-Schloemer & Associates, Inc. Structural*
Lubenow & Gobster, Inc., Plumbing
Lofte & Fredericksen, Inc. H.V.A.C.
Leedy & Petzold, Inc. — Electrical

Photography: *Hans Keerl*



Program

The building program required thr elements — fieldhouse, pool and 10 clas rooms with ancillary facilities, physical connected to the existing school buildi for student access. The site is very limit so the classrooms were located over portion of the Main Lobby and Po Bleacher areas not requiring great heig The pool and fieldhouse function as recreation for the Village in addition normal high school use, thus the gla reducing glass walls with sliding do access to the outdoor pool terrace.

Construction and Mechanical

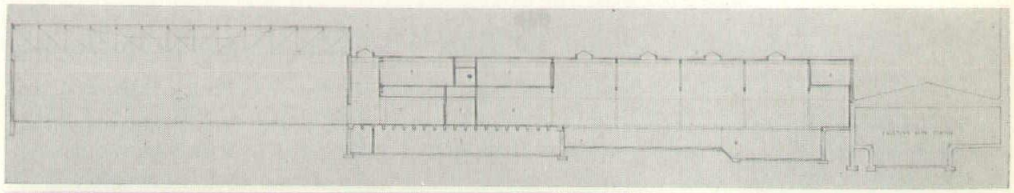
The entire project is supported on pil The structure is concrete up to grou level and steel above. The Fieldhou and Pool roof structures are trusses spa ning 134′ and 105′ respectively. Mecha cal and Electrical services are coordinat and integrated with the structure. T structure is expressed throughout as design element reaching over long spa Exterior walls are the brick masonry the existing school buildings and lig metal panels. Classrooms have carpet floors and exposed cedar roof deck steel beams.

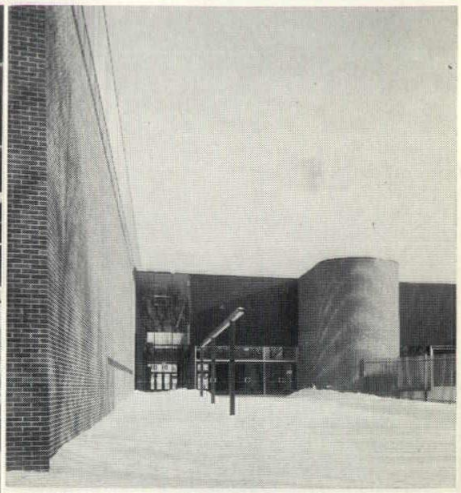
Jurors commented:

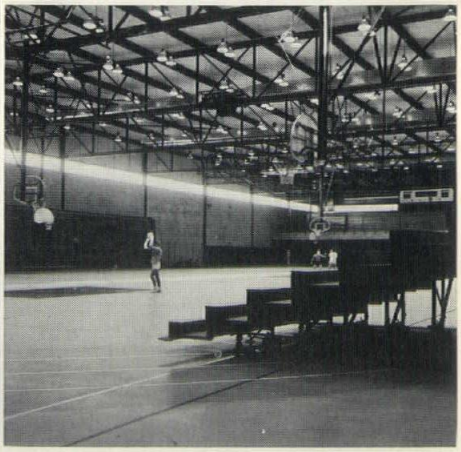
Swing: Again, speaking pretty mu on my own, I felt that it was one of t better problems we have looked at. T one tends to be a little bit more indiv ualistic and I think for that reason was particularly attracted to it. Th were some questions relating to light in the gym which we felt might not particularly good for someone who w participating with a bright streak runni horizontally across the gymnasium. It

ather simple and straightforward. I think his is a lot to be said for a building of his type. Where there have been opportunities to be expressive, they have aken advantage of them rather selectively. Something that I don't think any ember of the Jury was able to determine, at least from a functional standpoint, why on the one side of the gym t the end of the roof, it apparently ropped into the center. The only thing can respond to in connection with this as a matter of just trying to vary the ass to sculpture the building in such a ay that it was a little bit more compatible. I secretly felt that I would like have been able to see where this had ontributed some kind of a structural ecessity within the building. More honst expression, but it may have meaning hich was not obvious, at least to me. think some of the spaces are rather teresting, particularly the one in the orridor where there is a two story open pace with classrooms looking into the orridor areas. And it appears to be — don't know what the budget is on this — ut it seems to be pretty practically anned and tasteful within, I would nagine, rather limited resources. That about all.

Kessler: The only thing I might add that I think again this is a case of an ldition to a building that came out retty uniquely and that is a rather rare ing to find. Sometimes these add-on roblems are so difficult they will never eld very well. But this is a good one. contains a simplicity, almost to the egree of being a stark kind of building here the reliance is on its basic form nd use of materials. I think there is ardly any question about it being probly superior to the building it is atched to.







Merit Award

West Branch YMCA
5515 Medical Circle, Madison

Architect: *Peters and Martinsons, Architects, AIA Madison*

Owner: *Madison YMCA*

General Contractor: *John Dahl Construction Company, Madison*

Consultants: *Arnold & O'Sheridan — Structural*
Mechanical Design, Inc. — Mechanical
Dega & Stluka — Landscape

Photography: *Hedrich-Blessing*

Program

On a limited site (9.1 acres) slopir site, to provide recreational facilities f family membership (men, women, boy and girls). The facility was to includ a natatorium, gymnasium, handball-pad dleball courts with supporting facilitie Social activity and administration area To provide means of observing activiti in progress without having to enter r spective facility. To consider future e pansion of men's and boys' locker roo and social activity areas. To provide o site parking.

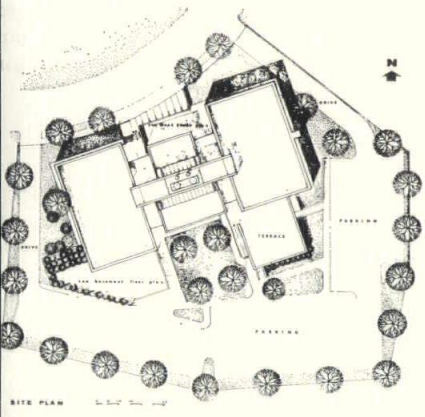
Construction and Mechanical Systems

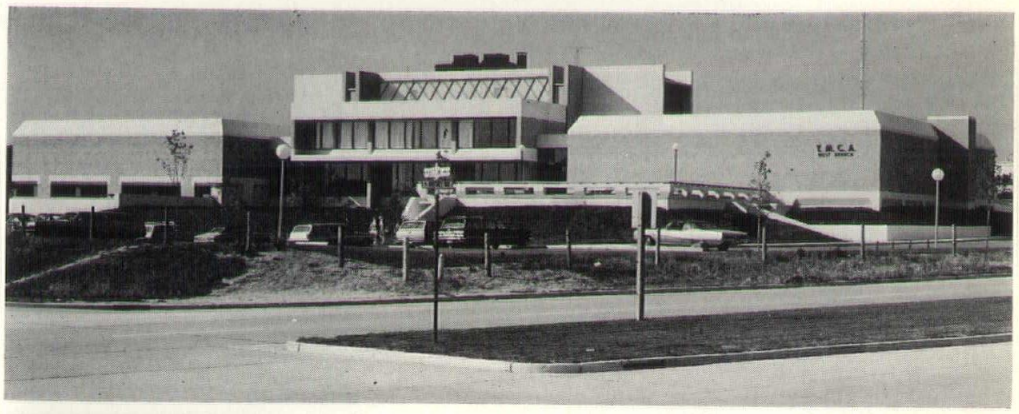
Structural framework for this mult level facility is poured in place — co crete, exposed, with pre-stressed concre roof system over natatorium and gyr nasium areas. Flat slab and waffle sla floors and roofs elsewhere. Exposed fa brick, interior and exterior walls. Sele tion of other interior materials was base on compatibility with design concep durability and low maintenance facto Forced-air system was selected for i versatility to meet both heating-ventila ing and air-conditioning demands. T entire facility is air-conditioned with t exception of the natatorium.

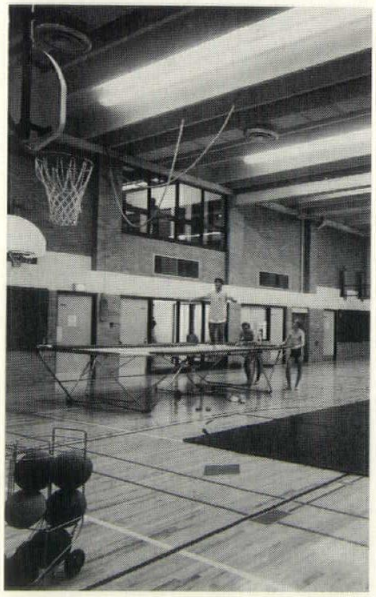
Jurors commented:

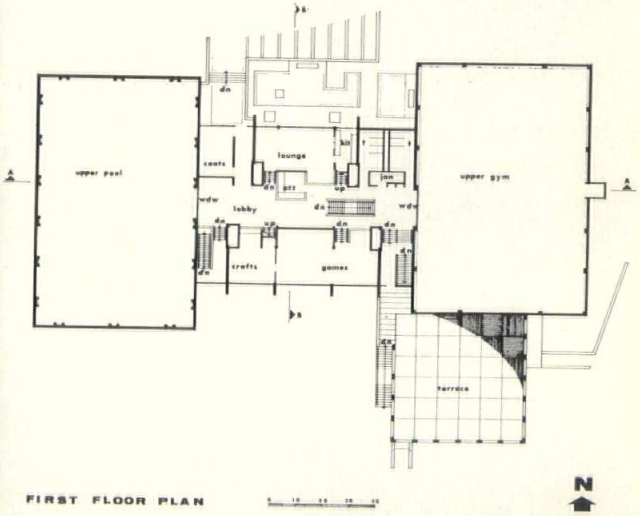
Stageberg: I think I could probab sum up the reaction in one word: th is really a physical entity. I would thir it described the exuberance of youth it uses this kind of entity. It is a ve exuberant building — a very active buil ing, in fact. I think it probably wou have desired fewer parts if possible slightly less complex system of massin but it is a building that introduces lig beautifully inside, and this light whic comes from above, I am certain if y can judge from these photos, creates very lively and changing interior. I fe that this building functions very we The plan is a very direct plan and t function probably works in a superi

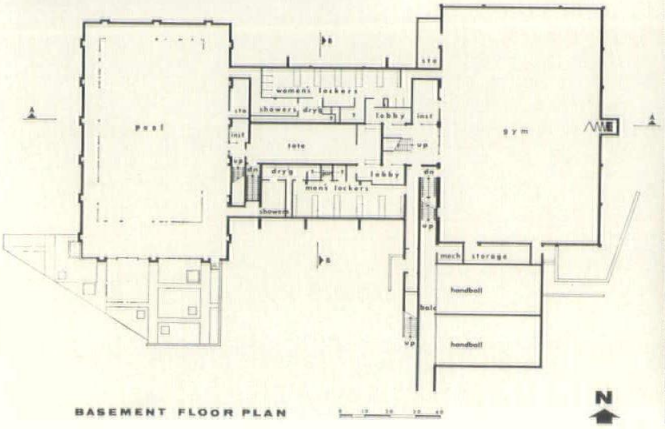
ay. It is a well detailed building, both terms of use of materials and in the ming together of materials. A lot of tention to landscape in the court, which mes off very well also. It would be a n building to be in. We are certain it and this, of course, is the final test. good building to walk by. A great ilding to be in.











Merit Award

City of Madison Fire Station No. 1 and Headquarters Building, 325 West Johnson Street, Madison

Architect: *Sample/Mullins, Inc., Madison*

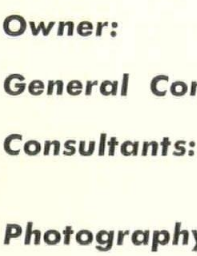
Project Architect: *Ross T. Potter, AIA*

Owner: *City of Madison*

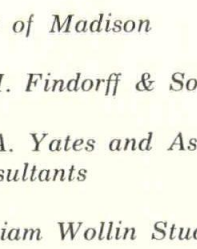
General Contractor: *J. H. Findorff & Son, Inc. Madison*

Consultants: *R. A. Yates and Associates, Mechanical Consultants*

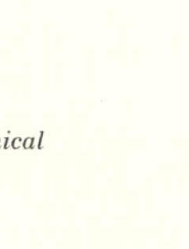
Photography: *William Wollin Studios*



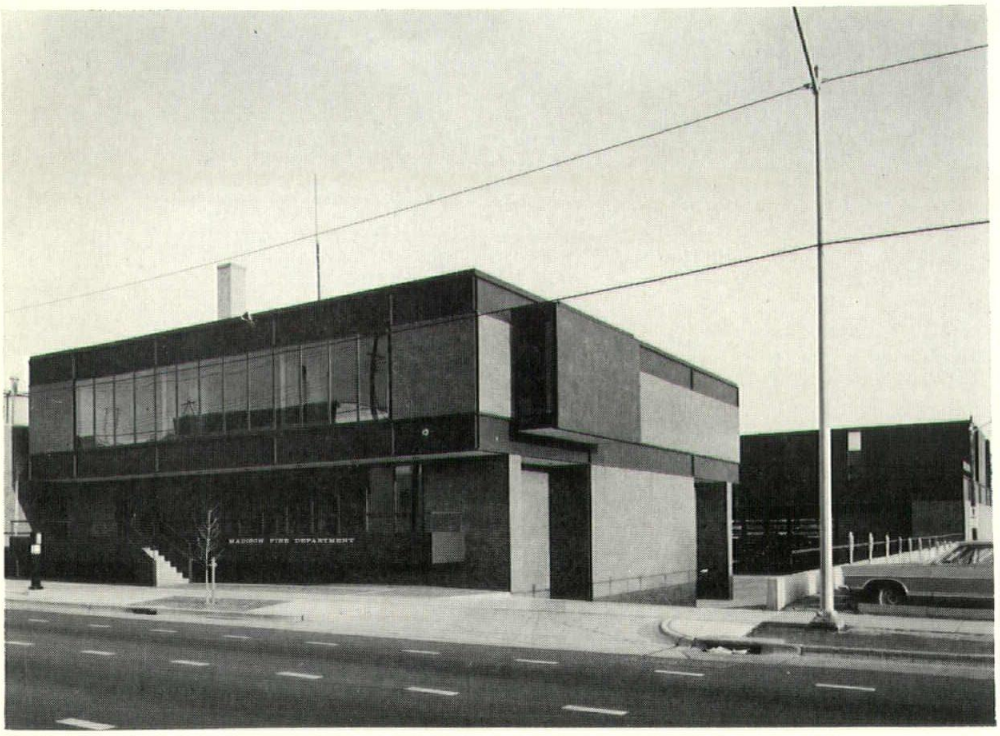
Nathaniel W. Sample, AIA



Jerome J. Mullins, P.E.



Ross T. Potter, AIA



Program

The City of Madison Fire Departme required a new central station house a a headquarters building for their offic and emergency operations center. T buildings were designed as "worki buildings" to support the complex syste and equipment of the department. T station building is designed around apparatus room approximately 85 f square. This room is a clear span, sin space to accommodate eight fire-fighti vehicles and their working space requi ments. All other areas of this building the dormitory, shop, dining room, offic etc., are directly related to this spa either horizontally or vertically, with sli poles. The headquarters building, with t exception of the emergency operatic center, is typically an office buildi housing administrative offices, meeti rooms and the like. The emergency op ations center is sheltered below the low level of the building and is complete w its own support facilities.

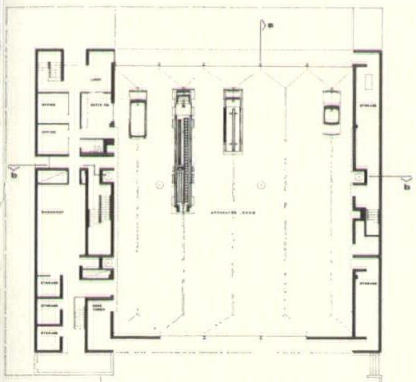
Construction and Mechanical Systems

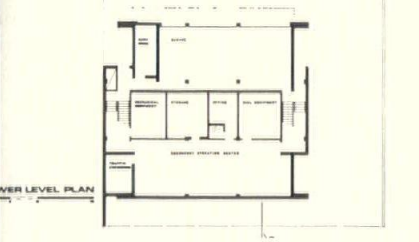
The structure of the station buildi is a steel frame. Two deep trusses sp the large apparatus room and also fo the walls of the dormitory space abo The headquarters building is a compos design of steel and concrete, with pro sions for six more future floors.

All of the fascia panels are steel pla Stiffeners visually indicate the location the structural members.

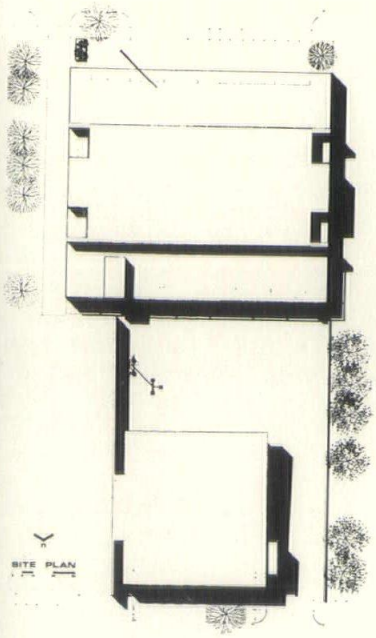
All window mullions are rolled st shapes. Glazing is done with neopr gaskets. Steel corners and dividers used to relate the brick to the steel fo ing a "visually composite" system of br and steel. Both buildings are heat ventilated and air conditioned by a sin central system. These buildings were signed to be "quiet", hard working, "r chine like" structures housing a munici service.

Continued

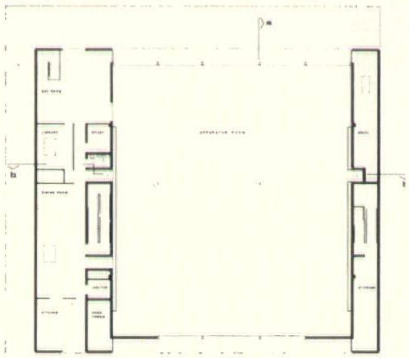


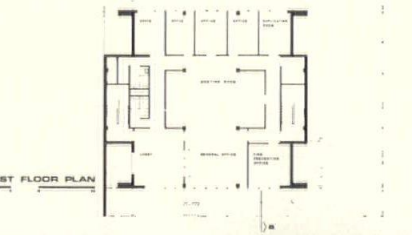


WER LEVEL PLAN

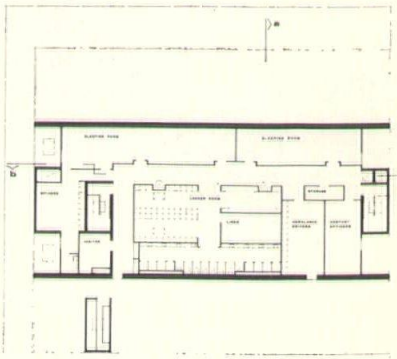


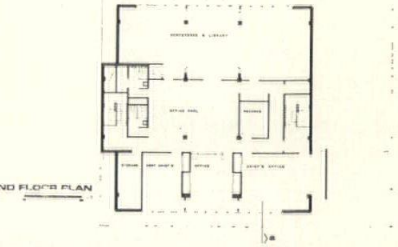
SITE PLAN



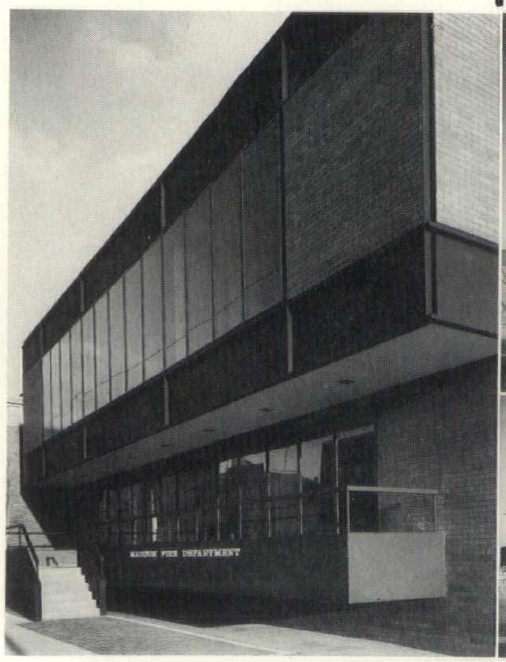


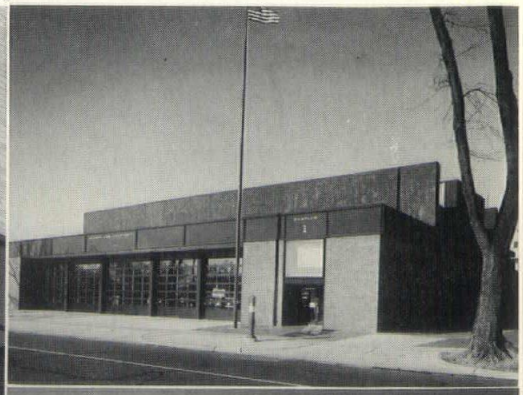
FIRST FLOOR PLAN





SECOND FLOOR PLAN





Continued from 25

Jurors commented:

Swing: The Madison Fire Station has much of the quality that the others that we reviewed had. The use of materials is rather restrained and, to my way of thinking, this is a healthy situation. They have utilized the structure in a very interesting way in that they have, apparently, in the fire house itself, by means of large steel trusses, spanned the fire house area. Then in connection with this they have developed additional facilities on the second floor which relate to the function of the house and also take advantage of the structure. There is very little in the way of interiors. It is primarily an exterior building. I think we only have one interior shot. That might be an unfortunate note. It may also be an indication that the interiors are not as satisfactory as the exterior views of the building. But again, it's quite handsomely put together. I know the Jury had some question about the court. There are some photographs here that might have been added to show some spaces that we had some question about. One was in the interior court. We could very well judge that but we suspect ce tain things about it which may or m not be good. That would have been plus, I think, if they would have giv us some idea as to what that was. looks particularly good in detailing. U of steel and expression of the structure think are the strongest points.

Kessler: Just to demonstrate to you little bit. It is a two element plan wi one street here and one here. And t engine house off on this side, and I gu this is an administrative space and e ployee spaces. Both of the buildings a tied closely together through their fo and their materials. Jack is trying emphasize, I think, the use of large truss which go over the engine room. Ve cleanly expressed. The whole thing is pretty utilitarian type structure, well fined for a civic type building. Fire hous are becoming romantic kinds of bui ings, I think, and it is almost a roman subject now. Everyone is hungry to a fire house. This is a particularly go one. You could live in it with no proble

waf

lliam P. Wenzler, President

NNUAL REPORT

is with a great deal of satisfaction that all of us in the fession reflect on the fact that there now exists in the te of Wisconsin a School of Architecture. The promise an outstanding school is evident. We have had an portunity to experience the coexistence of profoundness d humanness in the person of Dean John W. Wade. is always refreshing to find a person with conviction d courage and a willingness to seek a goal openly and nestly regardless of risk. We have seen these qualities Dean Wade as we observed his first months' efforts the Wisconsin scene.

th this accomplished, it is now necessary for all of us direct our energies to the support of the new School Architecture. This is now the major emphasis of sconsin Architects Foundation. In October 1963 Roger rbst, the President of the Foundation, presented a tter of intention" to President Fred Harrington of University of Wisconsin offering monetary assistance m its funds, the nucleus of an architectural library, olarships, and the willingness to head up a major d drive. The time is now to fulfill this pledge. The ndation determined that the basic tool of this effort uld be a brochure setting forth the history, hopes l needs of the School. This has now been accomplished.

seems very fitting that the author of the 1963 letter l be closely involved with the fulfillment of the ndation's intentions. Roger Herbst has accepted the ignment of serving as chairman for the fund-raising rt. We anticipate launching the drive this month. will approach each of the members of the profession as l as Wisconsin industries and others related to the fession or interested in the new School.

e of the phrases that is frequently used by Dean Wade hat the School of Architecture shall be "now" oriented. s apparent that this challenge must stand before h of us individually as well as collectively in our organizations. Our profession must constantly seek a better understanding of the human problems and pressures of this moment in history and work to better comprehend the challenge of urbanization. We must seek to find our role in the racial revolution. Perhaps it is the responsibility of the Foundation with its dedication to education to suggest ways for the practitioner to renew his commitment and increase his involvement in these areas of basic challenge for life in our day.

This seems to be our task for the many years ahead to support the source of architectural education in our State and to seek to make that education and our application of it meaningful in this changing age in which we find ourselves.

It is with deep regret that Wisconsin Architects Foundation notes the passing of Clarence J. Gruhl, on March 22nd.

Mr. Gruhl, an Architectural Engineer, will be remembered affectionately as the dedicated mentor who eased the way for many young architects thru their registration examinations.

For his service to the architectural profession, and in his memory, contributions to Wisconsin Architects Foundation are being received.

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AIA-RAIC Convention

Internationally known architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, FAIA, recipient of the 1960 AIA Gold Medal, has been named honorary host chapter chairman of the 1969 joint convention of The American Institute of Architects and The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada. The meeting will be held in Chicago, June 22-26, under the theme of FOCUS NOW.

Program plans for this 101st AIA convention and 62nd RAIC meeting include 12 workshops and several seminars, plus an exhibit of Frank Lloyd Wright architecture. In addition to the concurrent 19th Building Products Exhibit, there will be a continuous Film Festival showing area architectural landmarks; the films will be shown at the Art Institute, which is not far from the headquarters hotel, the Palmer House.

The Chicago Chapter, AIA, which is celebrating its 100th anniversary, has rented the Mid America Club and the Baltimore & Ohio railroad station at Harrison and Wells Sts. for a gala party which will feature five bands. The Chapter also plans to engage the newly-opened Auditorium for another local special.

Information on all convention activities is being compiled for special BULLETINS, the first one scheduled to be mailed within the next few days.

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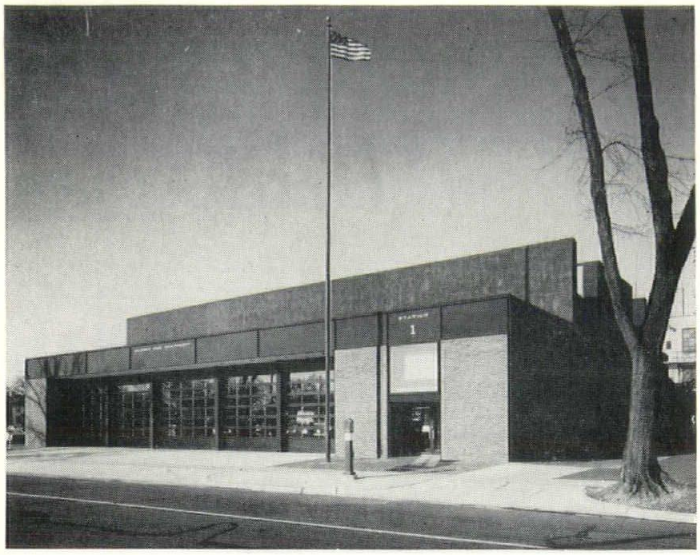

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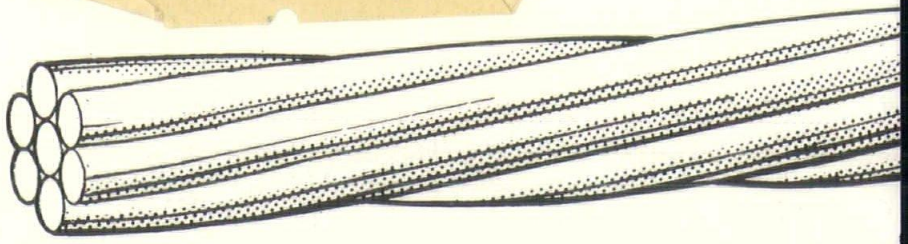

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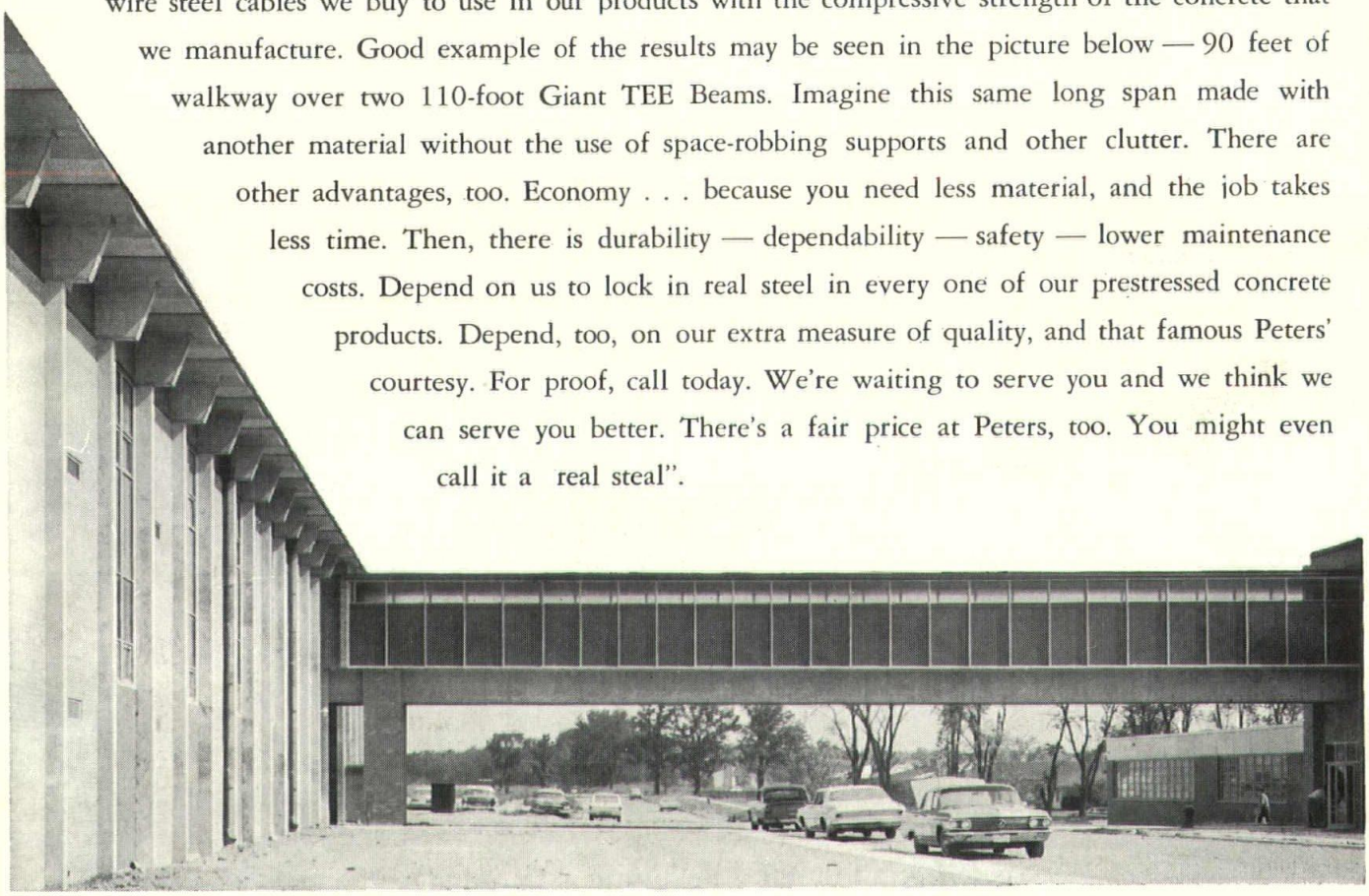

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