MAY, 1963

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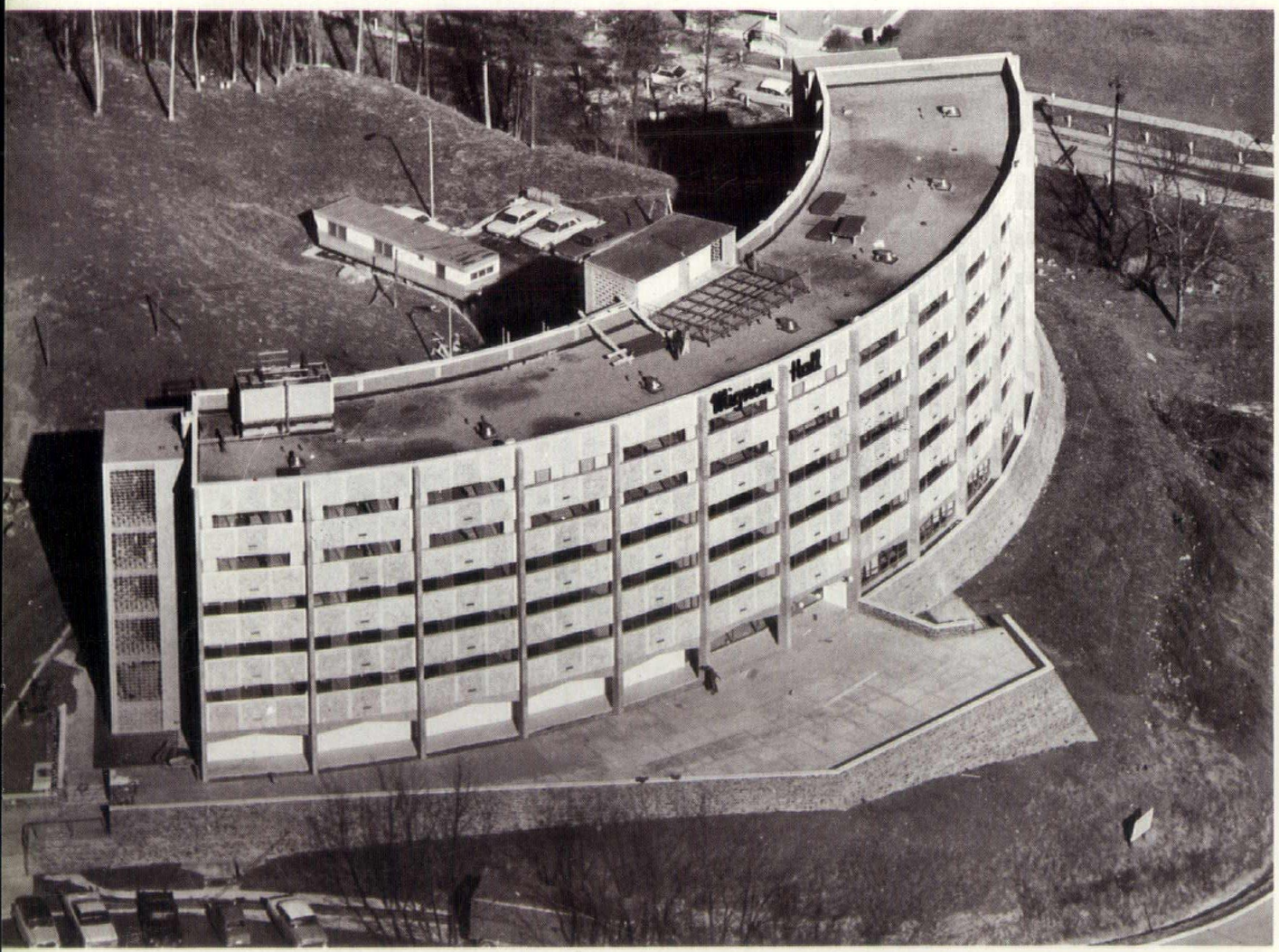
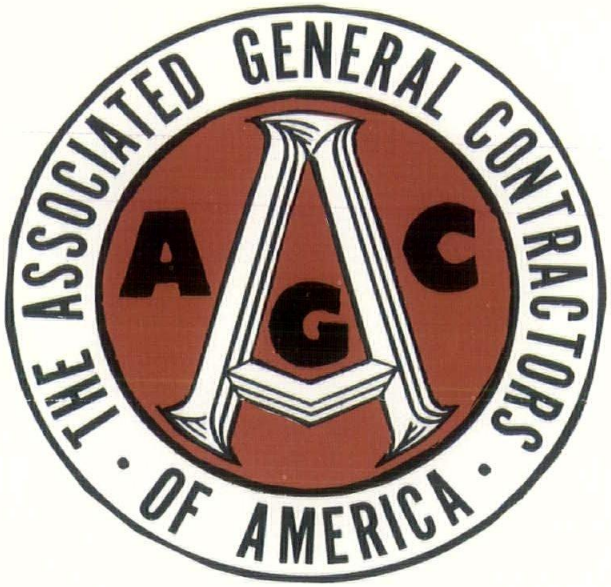
The Kentucky Architect



● NEW WOMEN'S DORMITORY – MOREHEAD STATE COLLEGE

EMBLEM OF SERVICE



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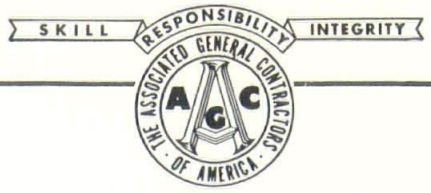

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BETTER SERVICE THROUGH RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT

THE TOWERS

New men's dormitory on the campus of Eastern State College, Richmond, Ky. Designed by architects Brock and Johnson. General Contractor Hargett Construction Co., Lexington, Ky. Precast concrete exposed aggregate panels furnished by the Lite Cast Products Company, Louisville.

AS UP-TO-DATE AS TOMORROW

PRECAST EXPOSED AGGREGATE PANELS

The success story of precast exposed aggregate concrete panels is known in every architect's and contractor's office. All over the country the material has experienced a growth in tidal wave proportions, and it looks as if it will continue to be a prominent material when durability, color and texture, and freedom with design are considered in a building.

The management of Lite Cast Products, however, has long felt exposed aggregate panels to be today's structural material for tomorrow's buildings. While other companies are just now beginning to "jump on the band wagon", the staff at LCP has accumulated several years experience in manufacturing exposed aggregate concrete panels.

Some of our engineering personnel have already completed a special school to familiarize them with the different aspects of this material. Others are to be sent to the school.

The expense of sending a man to this school was undertaken for one purpose only: When the architect asks a question concerning precast exposed aggregate panels, the LCP representative can quickly provide the accurate answer.

Lite Cast can obtain aggregate from any part of the country to fit your specific design requirements. And if the architect wants to know what his design will be like when finished, LCP will make up sample panels to show him – and keep making them up until he is satisfied with the results of his conception.

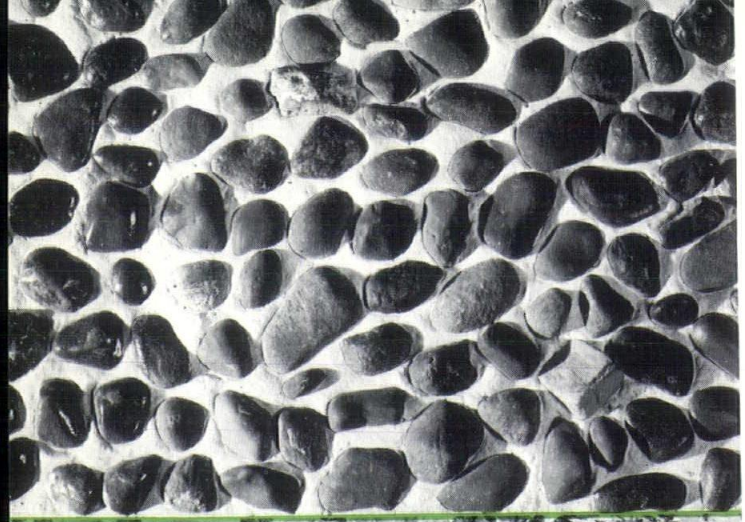
High standards for producing exposed aggregate panels are a must, and the architect must rely heavily on the producer for the quality factor upon which he depends. That's why LCP has taken the lead in manufacturing these panels, and has chosen to emphasize research in this field.

The panels, of course, are not mass produced, but are made with each piece of aggregate HAND PLACED for the best exposure and texture value. You don't just drop a stone into wet concrete for the results we demand of our own products.

We think you'll agree that our exposed aggregate panels are another of our quality concrete products that fit the architect's imagination.

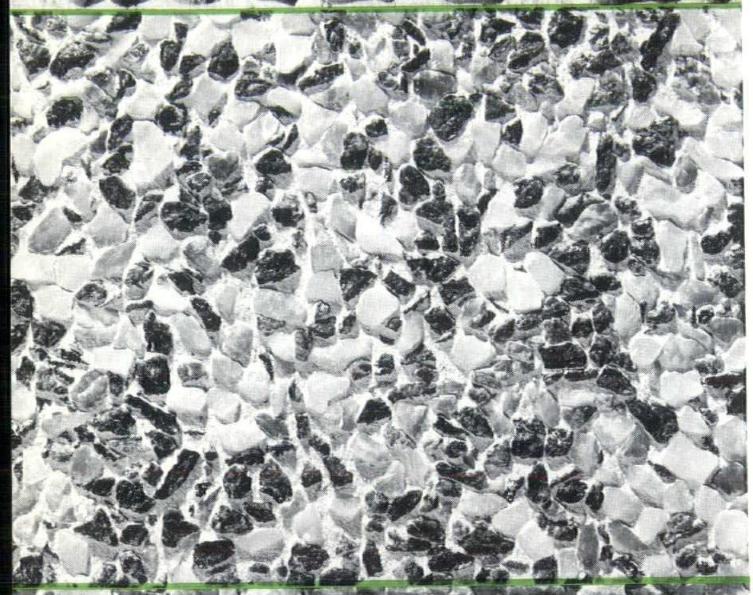
LITE CAST PRODUCTS

PLEASE SEE OTHER SIDE →



LOCAL RIVER GRAVEL

Sample panel shows precast exposed aggregate of local river gravel selected for size, uniformity, and appearance. Surface can be given high-gloss finish as seen at left.



LIMESTONE AND QUARTZ

This sample shows the use of Tennessee limestone and white Georgia quartz; contrast gives wide opportunity for design.

ROSE QUARTZ

Georgia rose quartz was used in this sample to illustrate uniform texture and grade. All samples pictured here were made from architects' request.

YOU JUST CAN'T MISS WITH LCP

In the past three months, Lite Cast Products has been awarded contracts totaling $1,300,000. This has resulted in buying even more new equipment and hiring new men, until now we can boast of having one of the most modern and complete precast concrete manufacturing plants in this area.

Our qualified engineering staff is trained to answer your most technical question about precast concrete. And if you want them, they will offer advice and suggestions concerning your particular problem.

We emphasize service at LCP for basically one reason: We believe in doing the job right at all times and service is a necessary part of every one of our jobs.

Numbering among our services are providing trained erection crews to safely and quickly erect what we make. We also provide our own transportation to insure that the material is on the job site promptly when it is needed. And our engineers are your own reference library when it comes to answering problems about precast concrete.

Call us with your structural problem or your bid request. You'll find we are equipped and willing to help you do your job better and more economically.

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The Kentucky Architect

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THE KENTUCKY ARCHITECT *. . . publishes significant expressions of the enclosure, the use and the control of space.*

CHAPTER REPORTS

KENTUCKY STUDENT CHAPTER

Members of the Kentucky Student Chapter in the Department of Architecture, as well as a number of other students, visited Chicago during the Spring Vacation, on their annual field trip.

Among the places they visited were Marina City, the office of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, the Department of Architecture at Illinois Institute of Technology and numerous other examples of architecture. They were also the guests of Knoll, Herman Miller, Inc., and Risom Furniture Company for a showing in the Merchandise Mart.

The student chapter sponsored a showing of the drawings, paintings, and photographs of Herb Greene, Oklahoma architect and Associate Professor of Architecture, University of Oklahoma at the gallery in the Department of Architecture, during the weeks of February 26 to March 12.

Another showing at the gallery took place during April when student work was displayed.

DEPT. OF ARCHITECTURE NEWS

VISITING LECTURERS

Mr. Herb Greene was on the campus for three days as a visiting lecturer to the Department and was the speaker at the regular monthly meeting of the East Kentucky Chapter of the A.I.A. in March. He is an Oklahoma architect and Associate Professor of Architecture at the University of Oklahoma.

Mr. Eugene Mackey, Architect of St. Louis, Missouri visited the Department as a Lecturer on Thursday, March 21 with an illustrated lecture on the dome which his firm recently built for Shaw's Gardens St. Louis and which won the $25,000 Reynolds Aluminum Prize for 1962.

Mr. George Qualls, Architect of the firm of Geddes, Brecher, Qualls and Cunningham, Philadelphia, Penna. visited the campus on April 26 and 27 as a visiting critic and lecturer to the students in the upper levels of design.

REGISTRATION EXAMINATIONS TO BE HELD JULY 8-11

The next regular and annual meeting of the State Board of Examiners and Registration of Architects will be held in Lexington at the offices of the board on July 11 and 12. Examinations for registration will be conducted July 8, 9, 10, and 11.

Anyone considering application for the examinations should contact the board at the Reynolds Building, University of Kentucky, at the earliest possible date.

Members of the Board will attend the national convention of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards to be held in Miami, Florida May 10 and 11, immediately following the A.I.A. convention.

Assuring the Future of

PRECAST EXPOSED AGGREGATE CONCRETE

PART 2 OF A 2 PART SERIES

BY LOUIS J. BURNS, JR.
Assistant to the President, Indiana Limestone Company, Inc. Producer of Gemset Architectural Concrete.

In Part I of this article, which appeared in last month's KENTUCKY ARCHITECT, the author stated that high quality exposed aggregate concrete has three important characteristics: uniform, attractive finishes; proven durability; and dimensional accuracy. The fairly detailed discussion of these quality factors was intended to help architects fix the requirements which the precast exposed aggregate concrete on their buildings should meet. In Part II, which follows, the author discusses an equally vital question: how can this material be most economically used?

QUALITY AND COSTS

There is no question that costs increase as the architect requires more quality controls. If a tight budget situation exists, therefore, there would seem to be three possible solutions:

1. Switch to a less expensive material;
2. Realistically set appearance, durability and dimensional requirements at their lowest acceptable level;
3. Exploit the material's fullest capabilities.

There is nothing this author can say about the first two except that they may on occasion be necessary; and if they are, it is better to accept them in the preliminary drawing stage than to end up with contract proposals far exceeding budget estimates, or with unsatisfactory material.

It is the third possibility which deserves most thought, for here truly lies this material's brightest future. Here, also, will be found the architect's most exciting and challenging opportunities.

There is a simple statement which this writer believes summarizes nearly all that can be said about using this material: precast exposed aggregate concrete is most satisfactory and least expensive when used for itself rather than in place of something else that could do just as well.

Perhaps, therefore, the place to start considering full exploitation of the material is with an attempt to classify present and predictable uses. These can then be related to the material's essential capabilities.

At the present time the applications of precast exposed aggregate concrete would seem to fall into three broad use categories:

I. *Wall facing,* wherein units are affixed to exterior and interior walls to achieve color and texture effects not available from other materials.

II. *Space enclosure,* wherein units with architectural finishes fill openings in a structural system to provide complete wall systems, often including insulation and window openings.

III. *Structural members,* wherein architecturally finished units comprise a portion of the structural system as well as provide enclosure.

In each category there are reasons which can make precast exposed aggregate concrete the "only answer". For example, a veneer panel with a sparkling texture, or of an inimitable color, or with a sculpted surface, could be an economically feasible design feature which makes a building distinctively attractive and architecturally noteworthy.

However, brief reflection on the essential capabilities of reinforced concrete shows that Use Category II exploits these more than does Use Category I; and Use Category III, more than either I or II. If these were to be catalogued we would have:

USE CATEGORY	RELATED MATERIAL CAPABILITIES
I	High durability. Wide latitude in getting desired textures and colors. Wide latitude in unit sizes and shapes.
II	*All above, plus:* space enclosure with large units, which may be insulated, and which may require little interior wall finishing.
III	*All above, plus:* major portions of the structural system.

It would be misleading, at this point, to let the conclusion be drawn that all three can be done for the same cost. A six inch thick wall panel, or architecturally finished column, does not cost the same per square or cubic foot as a 2" thick veneer panel. At the same time, as one progresses into Use Categories II and III, other materials are usually replaced. It is also possible to reduce the architect-engineer's design and detailing time, and the contractor's construction time.

Can this theory be followed to the conclusion that, if one uses precast exposed aggregate concrete to its fullest aesthetic and structural capability, one can eventually

(Continued on Page 6)

(Continued from Page 5)

design a building that will cost less than any other combination of materials and methods?

When conventional architectural and structural concepts are being followed the answer to this is usually "no." A brick veneered, masonry wall, laid up on a simple concrete or steel structural frame, will cost considerably less than any application of precast exposed aggregate concrete. So will a form-finished, or broom-finished concrete wall panel, either plant fabricated or cast on the site and tilted up. Certain metal and glass wall systems cost less; and, insofar as plain veneer panels are concerned, limestone ashlar can often beat their price by 25% to 40%.

What can be had, however, are architectural effects which can be achieved no other way, at costs no higher than those of other widely used materials and systems. In all probability, too, this material offers the least expensive means of combining distinctive design effects with advanced structural concepts.

Perhaps the importance of this latter point can be appreciated best if we dwell briefly on expectable technological advances in this field in the years to come.

MATERIAL IMPROVEMENTS

Most immediate of these advances is the introduction of prestressing to the process of precasting exposed aggregate concrete. While relatively few producers now have this capability, and for complex technical reasons it is generally limited to certain sizes and shapes, this application has already been proven and is bound to become more widespread. The Consolidated Gas Building in Detroit, designed by

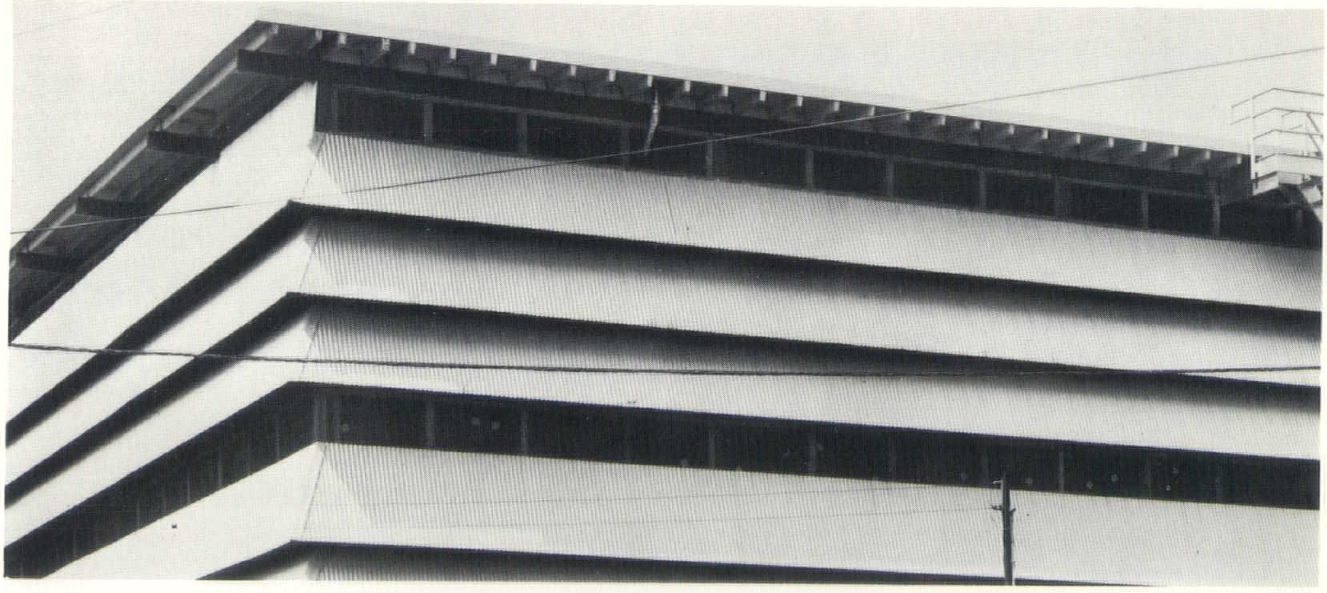
(Continued on Page 16)

OUR JOB: DESIGN A FLOOR TO CARRY

250 LBS. PER SQ. FT.

BUILDING OWNED BY
AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.
GENERAL CONTRACTOR:
ALE BORNSTEIN

The building contains precast concrete floor and roof furnished by Dolt and Dew. Requirements for the floor were that it be able to carry 250 pounds-per-square foot. The 100,000 sq. ft. building was completed in just 12 weeks. Picture at left shows huge hog's heads of tobacco requiring the super-strength floor.



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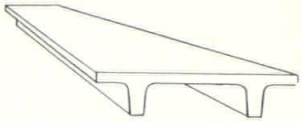


CONCRETE PRODUCTS

CHAPTER SAYS SAVE OLD LOUISVILLE HOME

Following an extensive study by the Civic Design and Allied Arts committee of the West Kentucky Chapter of American Institute of Architects, the chapter passed a recommendation that the old Ben Smith mansion, located on Jefferson Street in Louisville, be restored.

Chapter president Arnold Judd pointed out that the home was a "worthy example of historical Louisville architecture". The house is in danger of being razed for certain urban renewal projects.

The chapter went on record with their stand that: (1) The architects feel that the Ben Smith home is a worthy example of historical Louisville architecture; (2) every effort should be made to restore this home, preferably surrounded by adequate yard area to insure a proper setting; (3) Our local community, and state would benefit greatly from the downtown presence of this as well as other selected historical examples.

Members of the committee which studied the old home recommended "that appropriate agencies and civic groups . . . retain this structure for restoration and offer our Civic Design and Allied Arts Committee's services to assist in every way possible."

JAPANESE PROFESSOR LECTURES AT U. of K. ON RESTORATION

Professor Kiyoshi Asano, who teaches the history of architecture at Osaka University, Osaka, Japan, lectured the architecture students at the University of Kentucky March 22, on the problems encountered in restoration.

Professor Asano is recognized as one of the world's leading authorities in the field of restoration. He has spent the past 25 years working on the restoration of Horyu-ji, Japan's oldest temple complex.

Using color slides to illustrate his talk, Professor Asano pointed out that the major weakness of the ancient wooden buildings in Japan is their susceptibility to fire and water damage.

Another disadvantage is the contraction of the wooden structural joints due to drying. The effects of wind and earthquakes can also cause structural problems, he said, in that the building may move completely out of line. Some buildings need complete dis-assembling and re-assembling in order to straighten them. In the re-assembly, it is necessary to add pieces to compensate for the shrinkage, but finding original material from which the temples were built is sometimes difficult, he told the students.

If the old timbers are examined very carefully, however, it may be possible to obtain important clues for restoration.

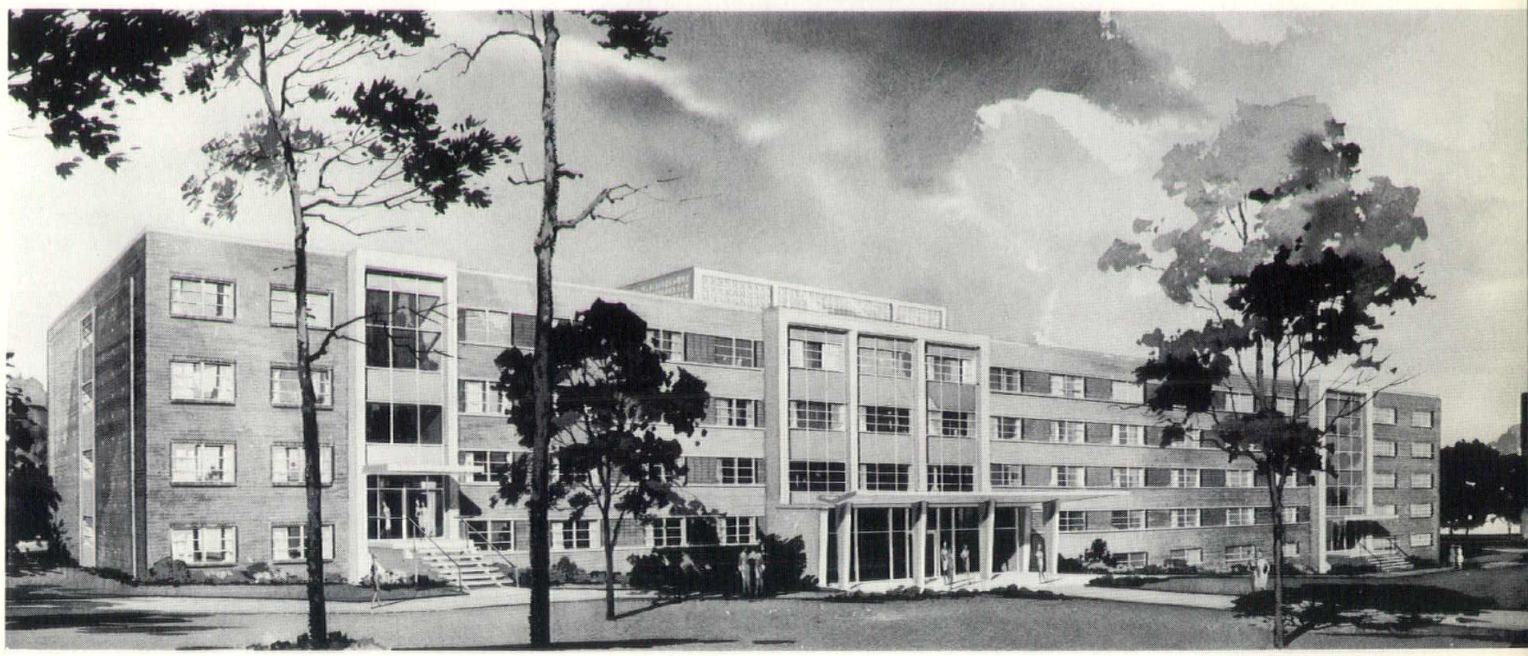
Professor Asano is visiting the U.S. enroute to Paris where he will lecture at the Sorbonne.

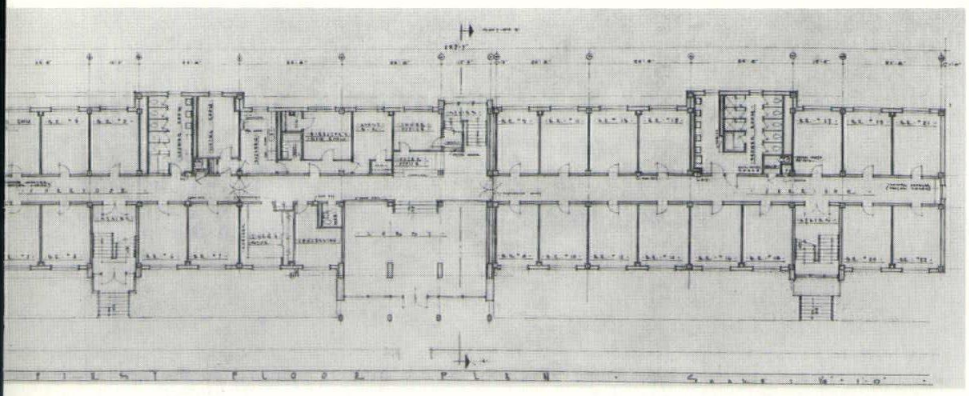
WESTERN KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE

New Women's Dormitory #3

ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS: W. S. Arrasmith, Louisville, Ky.
Joseph P. Wilk, Bowling Green, Ky.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS: Southern Engineering Company
Louisville, Ky.





FIRST FLOOR PLAN

This new housing unit, planned for occupancy in the fall of 1964, uses reinforced concrete as its main structural material, with block partitions, and brick veneer with metal curtain wall construction at entrances.

The building, which has 115 student bedrooms accommodating 230 students, is located on a sloping site. It will be four stories high at the upper end and five stories at the lower. The ground floor contains a student lounge and apartment for the dormitory director. A student snack bar is located on the bottom floor at rear. Total area is 44,700 square feet.

MOREHEAD STATE COLLEGE

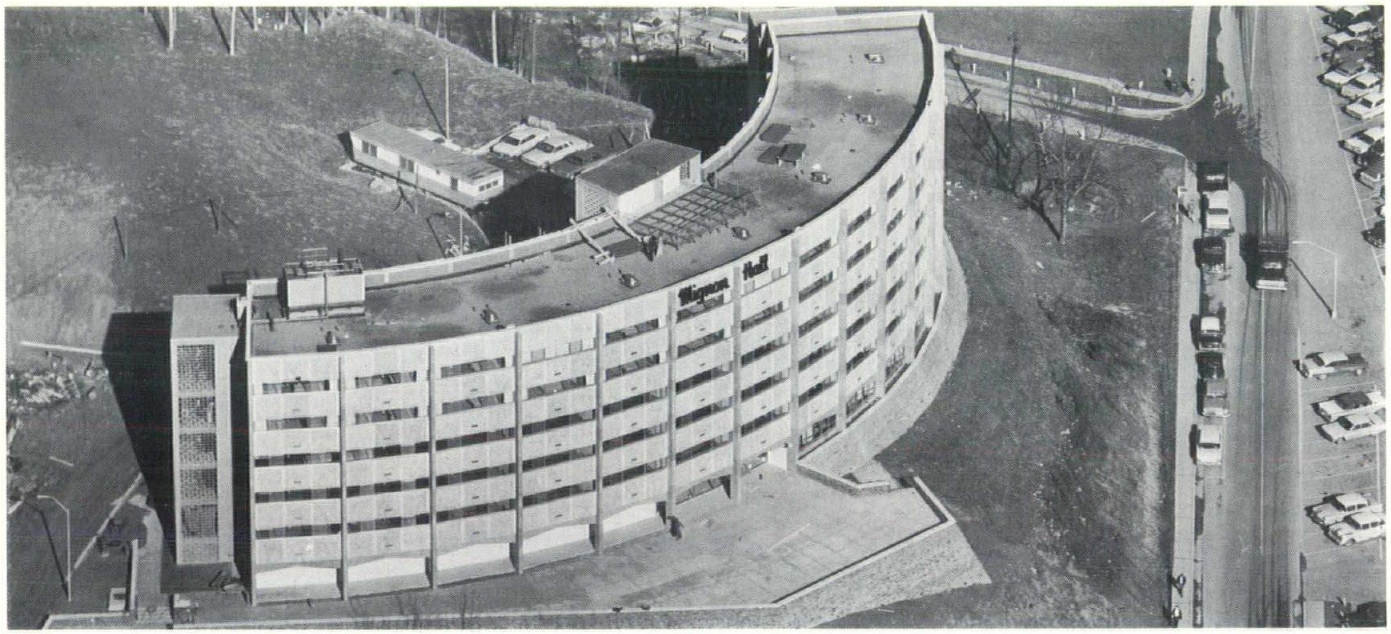
Women's Dormitory

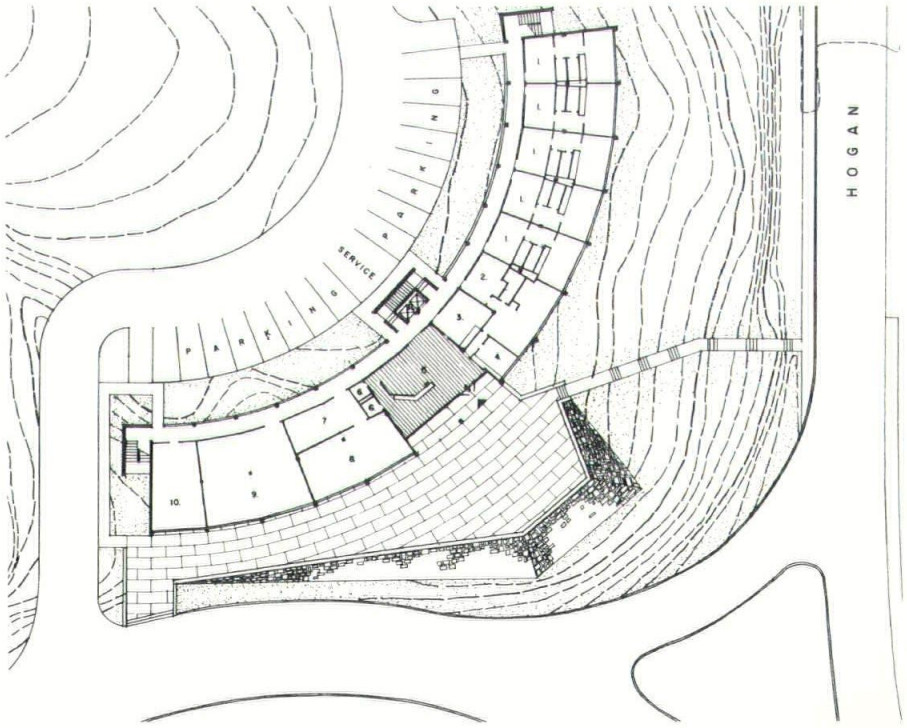
ARCHITECTS: McLony, Tune and Clark
Lexington, Kentucky

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE ENGINEERING STAFF, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

COMMISSIONER: Robert F. Matthews, Jr.

CHIEF ENGINEER: David H. Pritchett





LEGEND

1. **Suite**
2. **Supervisor's Apartment**
3. **Snack Bar**
4. **Check Out**
5. **Lobby**
6. **Rest Rooms**
7. **Linen Room**
8. **Wardrobe & Storage**
9. **Mechanical Room**
10. **Laundry**
11. **Elevators**

BEDROOM – MIGNON HALL

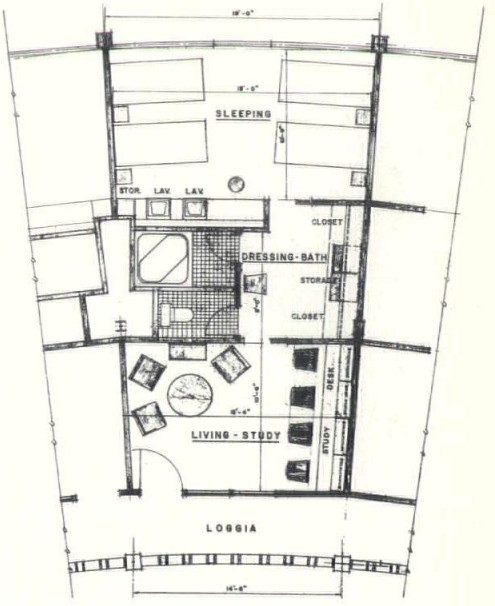
Increased enrollment demand that a new women's dormitory housing 300 female students be provided on the campus. The new dormitory was conceived for only the minimum domiciliary functions, so no provision for a cafeteria or recreation area was made.

The site selected for Mignon Hall was a high promontory overlooking most of the campus, and adjacent to other female housing facilities. The irregular shape of the site necessitated the circular design of the building. Care was taken to keep the building in harmony with those surrounding it, and allowing room for additional women's dormitories within the same building complex. Grades were studied to eliminate building retaining walls, except for the front terrace, and the service drive at the rear of the building follows the natural terrain offering construction economy and eliminating excessive grades.

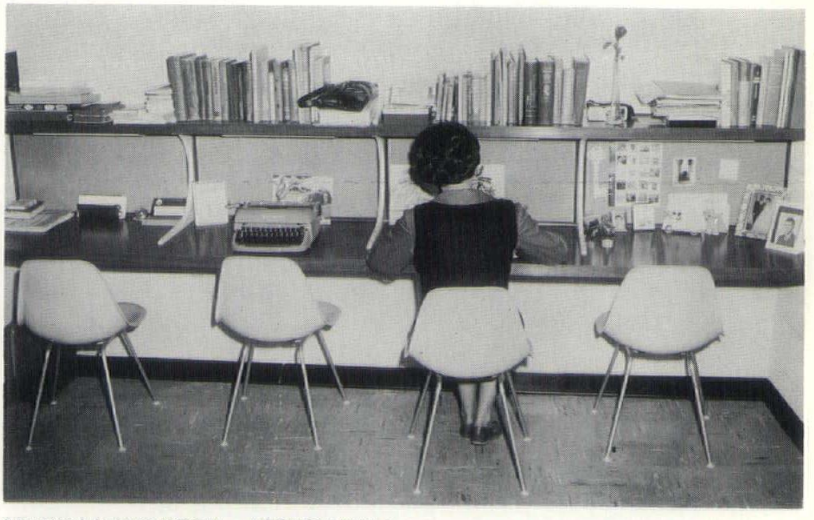
The six-story structure, built of structural steel frame with non-load bearing exterior walls of precast concrete, will contain 75 suites housing four students to each. In addition the building will contain an apartment for the dormitory matron, small office and checkout counter, snack room, automatic laundry, wardrobe room for storage of suitcases, etc., linen room, lobby and public toilets, and room housing all mechanical facilities.

The resident suites contain living-study area, sleeping area, shower area, and toilet area. Redwood slats built onto the roof provide an area for sunbathing.

Projected costs for the building are $1,102,100. Total square-footage area of the building is 57,774 square-feet.



TYPICAL FOUR-ROOM SUITE



STUDY-LIVING ROOM – MIGNON HALL

KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE

New Women's Dormitory

ARCHITECTS: Sweet & Judd, A.I.A.

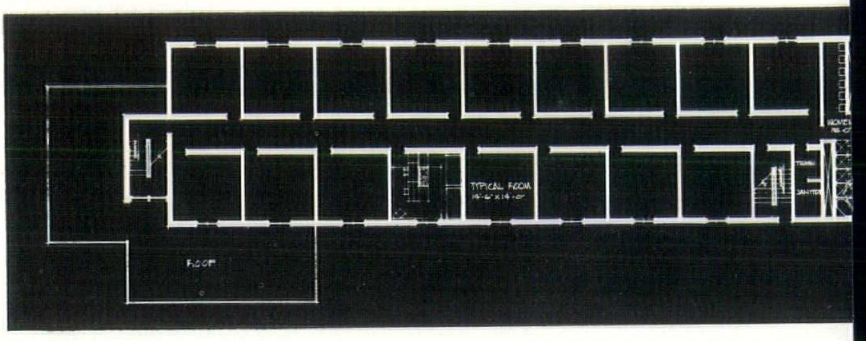
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS: E. R. Ronald

GENERAL CONTRACTOR: Struck Construction Company

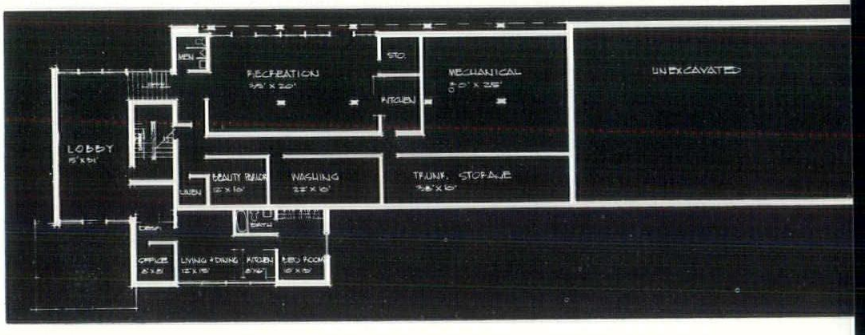
A concrete block wall bearing structure faced with brick was selected for budgetary considerations in this building. An interesting feature is the pre-fabricated aluminum window panels set against a hollow precast concrete jamb and serving as a raceway concealing the heating pipes.

At the mid-level, between the first floor resident rooms and the ground-level recreation area, is the entrance lobby with the house mother's office and apartment.

Three distinct usage areas were designed into the resident rooms. A built-in wardrobe and desk unit acts as a divider to separate the sleeping area from the study area. Alongside the exterior wall, near the window, space was left for a lounge chair to be placed.



TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN

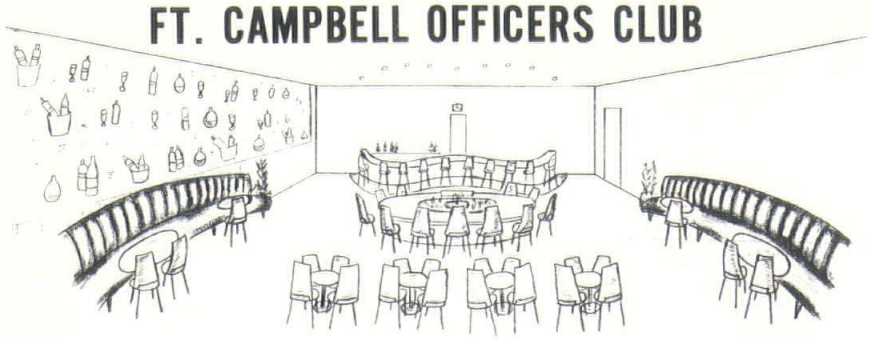


LOWER LEVEL PLANS

Urban Renewal Panel

The West Kentucky Chapter, A.I.A., held a meeting on April 25 with the subject of Urban Renewal as the central theme, particularly the administrative duties of each agency. Panel members were J. Douglas Nunn, executive director, Louisville Central Area, Inc.; Charles Walte, Jr., director of Louisville and Jefferson County Planning and Zoning Commission; J. D. Leeth, executive director, Urban Renewal and Community Development Agency.

HUBBUCH BROS. & WELLENDORFF DECORATED FT. CAMPBELL OFFICERS CLUB



The new Officers Open Mess at Ft. Campbell, Kentucky, completed in December, 1962, was decorated by the old firm of Hubbuch Bros. and Wellendorff on 4th St. Fred E. Hoffmann, Jr., was decorator.

By general agreement between the house committee and the decorator, the decor of this building was completed with certain assumptions. First, there should be a home-like atmosphere with as little army regimental atmosphere as possible. Second, no definite period decor, such as Early American, Modern, French Provincial, etc., should be used.

Third, the principal color scheme of the building should be a continuation of the surrounding landscape, which is an eighteen-hole golf course.

Using these assumptions as a guide, the decorator started by carpeting the lobby and corridors with a grass green carpet which represents a continuation of the fairways

CORRECTION

In the November, 1962 issue and the April, 1963 issue the name of Architect William C. Tyler, Jr. was inadvertently omitted from the credit lines. On both the Immanual United Church of Christ and the U. of L. Medical Dental Apartments, the credit line should have read, Architects: Arrasmith and Tyler.

of the golf course. Autumn colors of burnt orange and brown were used to complement the green carpet.

The large twenty-three foot high window at the end of the lobby was draped with semi-sheer material, which at no time completely obscures the view of the fairways.

In the main cocktail lounge, the color scheme of the lobby was reversed to burnt orange carpeting and brown and green furniture. The specially constructed furniture in this room was designed to accentuate the free form curve of the bar. To complement this free form, a six by fourteen foot oval piano bar was placed in the center of the room, surrounded by booths of fourteen and eighteen foot length.

In the dining room and ball room colors were planned to blend with the formal uniform of today's army, which is blue and red.

In the dining room and ball room charcoal-blue carpeting was chosen which strongly accentuates the white terrazo dance floor. Lighter blue and white walls are used in these rooms, with red chairs. The large expanse of drapery in these rooms was made of a light beige which blended with both the brick in the fireplace and the natural woodwork.

The informal stag bar on the second floor was decorated in a casual manner to give a sense of unrestricted freedom. To achieve this feeling, a light beige and brown was used, accentuated by white and a small amount of coral. The golf scene in the drapery of this room once again makes the decor of this building a part of the surrounding terrain.

(Continued from Page 6)

Minoru Yamasaki and Associates, in association with Smith, Hinchman and Grylls, is a good example. These prestressed window units were fabricated by The Otto Buehner Company of Salt Lake City, and are beautifully executed. The Indiana Limestone Company will, for the first time, fabricate several prestressed units as part of the Oberlin Conservatory of Music project, designed by Minoru Yamasaki, which is now in production.

Advances in the use of design mix additives promise major increases in weatherability and tensile strength, with corresponding performance improvements and reductions in weights and sectional dimensions. Improved forming and casting techniques promise better finish control, and more complex shapes at lower costs. The list of "hoped for" improvements, particularly if one projects some of the remarkable achievements now to be seen in Europe, reads like it was written by a Werner Von Braun; and it is certain some will be widely available in a relatively short time.

ASSURING FUTURE AVAILABILITY

Truly, precast exposed aggregate concrete is as much a material of the future as it is of the present. It solves too many architectural problems for which no other material seems to have such good solutions. It can keep pace with evolving architectural and structural concepts, and perhaps even make some of this progress possible.

The fulfillment of this bright promise is important to both architects and producers. Happily there are steps both can take to remove any uncertainty now surrounding it.

Architects can:

1. Become familiar with quality factors.
2. Use the material to its greatest functional and economic advantage.
3. Ascertain economic feasibility before major architectural and structural decisions have been made.
4. Seek and adopt cost saving practices such as: simplifying anchoring and jointing systems, selecting feasible and controlable finishes, providing practical tolerances, allowing for forming and handling problems in determining unit sizes and shapes.
5. Adopt, and strictly enforce, specific standards for appearance, durability and dimensions.

Producers can:

1. Improve quality controls and strengthen their enforcement in production.
2. Be factual in their claims for the material.
3. Develop process changes to cut costs and improve the product.
4. Cooperate in, and contribute to, an industry-wide program to develop substantial technical references.
5. Advise architects realistically in such areas as: budget pricing; form and weight feasibilities; anchoring and jointing systems; cost and performance aspects of finishes; units dimensions and tolerances; specification language; production schedules.

If designs are to express grand concepts, if buildings are to function in a social and cultural sense as well as enclose space, if all this is to happen for the betterment of man's experience in his environment, then the future of any unusual building material is as important to architects as it is to those who produce it.

This is the thought which provoked the ideas which have been expressed here, and which are respectfully offered to those who can now do most to insure that precast exposed aggregate concrete will continue to be a faithful medium for the expression of advancing designs.

NEW PRODUCTS

FIRST COMMERCIAL USE FOR 1500 MA LAMP

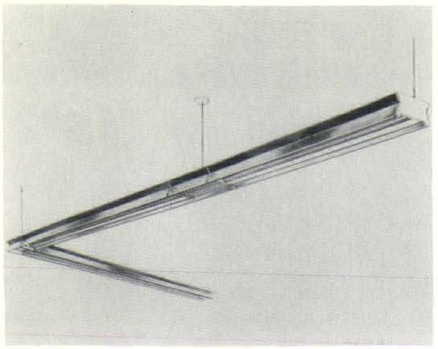
Encore, a dramatic new lighting fixture line utilizing 1500 MA, extra high output fluorescent lamps, has just been announced by the Benjamin Division of Thomas Industries Inc., Louisville, Kentucky. Company officials describe it as the first breakthrough for commercial and school installations using the high amperage bulbs.

"The deterrent to the use of this high output lighting source in applications of a 'semi-quiet' nature has been distracting ballast noise", explained John G. Beam, company president. "Due to a completely new method of ballast mounting, sound levels, previously a major problem, now have been reduced to be acceptable for the critical sound area. Additionally, our laboratory tests have proved that on a foot-candle basis, the initial cost of Encore is less than most conventional systems. Lamp and ballast maintenance, too, are reduced because of the smaller number of components used."

Encore literature describes the new fixture as the first luminaire using extruded aluminum as its primary structural material. In addition to adding rigidity and a more handsome appearance to the units, aluminum opens a completely new chapter in the history of lighting by utilizing the fixture as an integral part of the room decor, according to the new catalog. Encore fixtures are available in natural aluminum, sandalwood bronze, charcoal grey and aztec gold, all permanent anodized colors. Burgundy red, citron yellow, jamaica blue, teal blue and antique copper are shown as examples of other tones that can be made available, depending on the needs of the designer and decorator.

The Encore line is engineered for installation in a variety of systems.

(Continued on next page)



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Besides the familiar row type of lighting. Encore can also be arranged in imaginative geometric patterns and a totally new concept of wall illumination. A spline system permits the installation of ballasts on the wall, with the luminaires extending inwards toward the center of the room. The valance type places the ballasts and fixtures along the wall. The last two systems require no ceiling wiring.

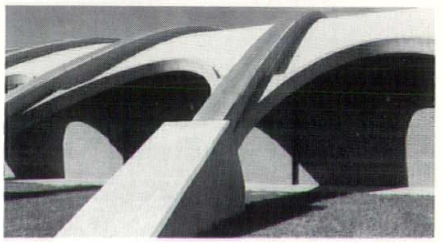
Suspension of Encore is another unique development. Units are hung from the ceiling by aircraft cables, eliminating the forest of stems normally associated with a suspended system and giving the ceiling area a clean, open look. Conventional systems are required only at points requiring circuit wiring.

Encore units, using only one lamp, are nearly 50 percent narrower than conventional type fixtures. Lighting units are available in four, six, and eight foot lengths. Power units are separate two foot units. One power unit serves up to 16 feet of fixtures. Three types of luminaires are cataloged for selection by specifiers. The first features a self-illuminated metal V bottom. The second utilizes an acrylic low brightness lens for maximum comfort. The last uses an acrylic clear lens for optimum light output. Construction of the three is identical except for the bottom of the fixture.

Ease of installation is described as being another important, cost saving feature of the new lighting system. Specially designed nylon connectors make possible connections between fixtures in seconds and prevent chance of error. Units are all pre-wired for power supply, again reducing installation time by allowing the entire system in most cases to be installed without removing wire covers or pulling wires. All components are easily accessible for installation and maintenance.

— SERVICES —

BLACKWELL PHOTO WINS AWARD



The photograph pictured above won the architectural category award in the recent Kentucky Professional Photographers Association contest.

The photo, taken of Bardstown High School, was shot by William R. Blackwell. Designers of the building in the picture were McCulloch & Bickel, A.I.A.

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