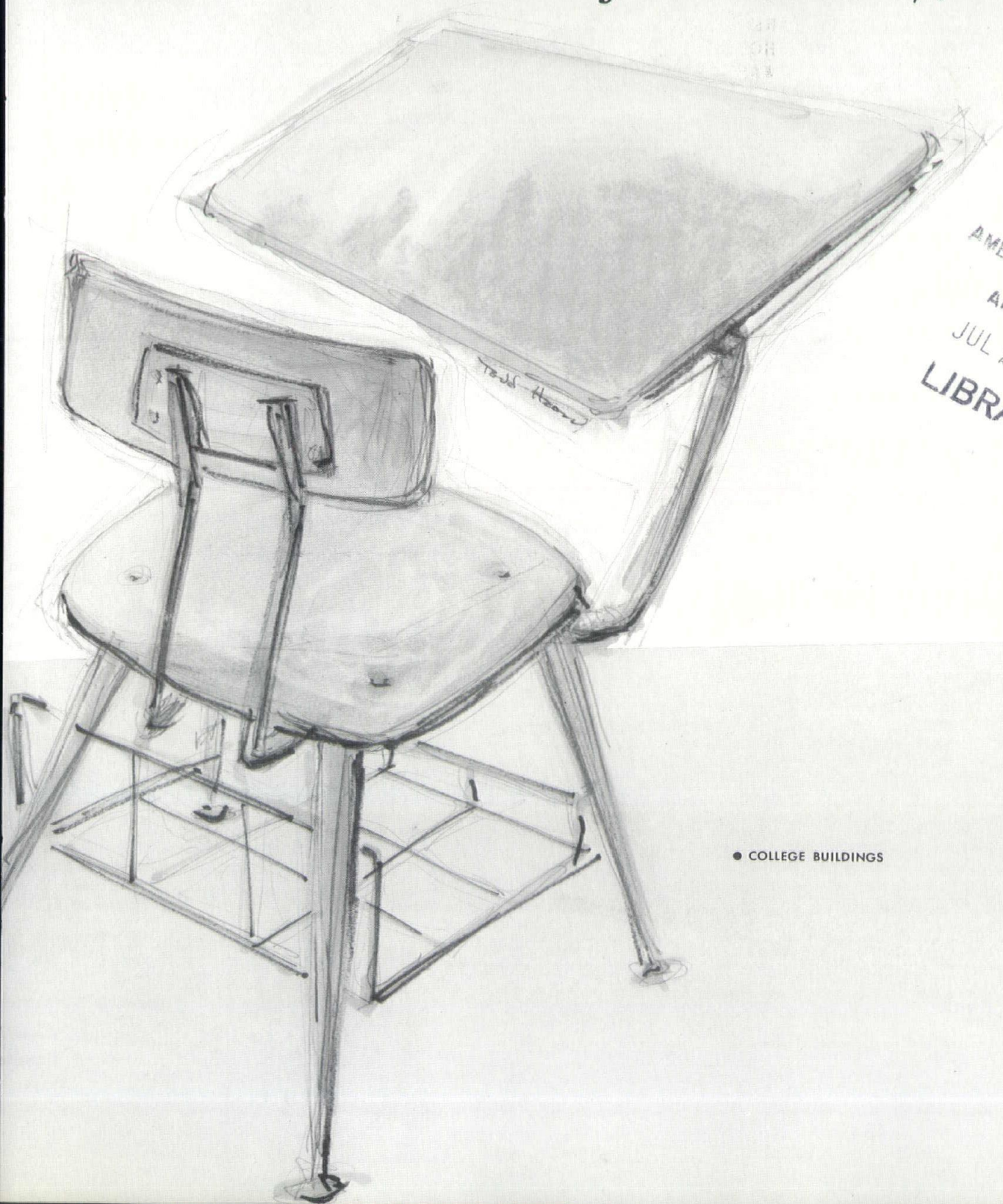


KA

# The Kentucky Architect / JULY, 1965



AMERICAN INSTITUTE  
OF  
ARCHITECTS  
JUL 21 1965  
LIBRARY

● COLLEGE BUILDINGS



When the great versatility of precast concrete is teamed with the modern methods, the precision manufacturing and the construction know-how of Dolt and Dew, space-age concepts of time, efficiency and economy can really be applied--not just talked.

Today, when time means money to any business firm, a most important question is "How long will it take?" Precasting and prestressing concrete usually means it will take much less time than other methods of construction. With Dolt and Dew's skilled technicians and truly quality manufacturing, valuable time is saved and the archi-

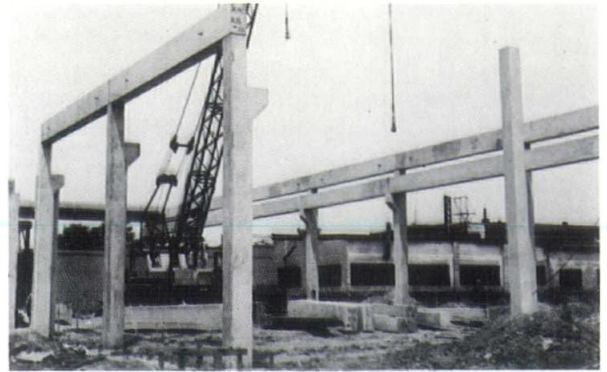
## SPACE-AGE CONCEPTS

tectural and structural integrity of the building is assured.

Only eight days were required for the erection of the Atlas Machine and Supply Co. building at 13th and Jefferson Street in Louisville. This expansion of the Atlas manufacturing area is all--concrete. O'Neal Builders, Inc., prepared column footings and exterior foundation walls to receive wall panels. Dolt and Dew then set the frame system which included 252 lineal ft. of crane beam for a five-ton traveling crane. The vertical Double-Tee wall panels are five feet, eight inches wide with four-inch flanges and an average length of 22 ft., 2".

The 60 ft. x 125 ft. building has a roof area of 7,500 sq. ft. and has a wall area of 8,418 sq. ft. of double-T units. Columns utilized include 14 haunch columns 18 ft., four inches in length (258 l. ft.); eight standard columns (115 ft.); 252 lineal ft. of load-bearing beams; and 156 linear ft. of non-load-bearing beams. The wall facing Jefferson St. is load-bearing.

Consider precast concrete on your next project. Dolt and Dew factory-controlled precision fits construction into the Space Age.



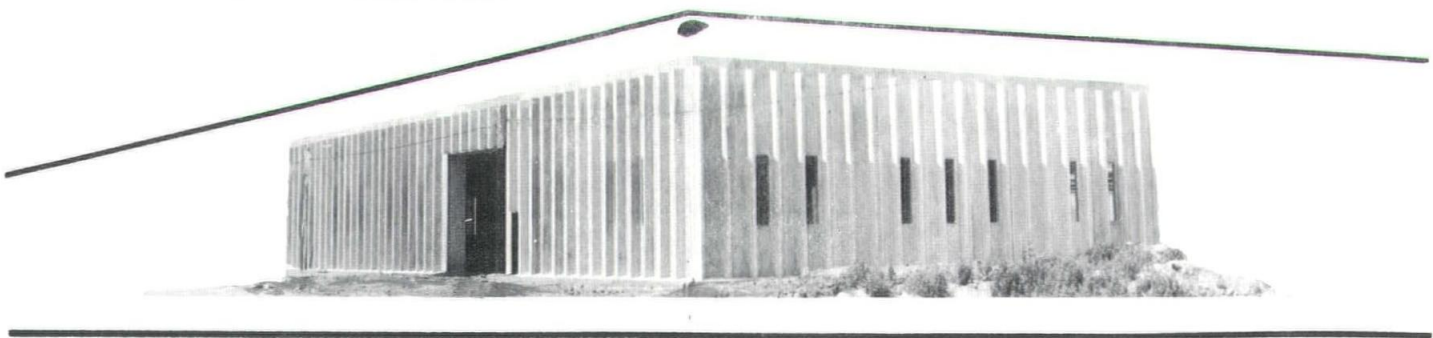
ARCHITECT: Bernie Schulten, Louisville



CONTRACTOR: O'Neal Hare Builder, Inc.



Atlas Machine and Supply Co.  
13th and Jefferson, Louisville







Volume IV Number 7

#### KENTUCKY SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

President . . . . . E. J. Schickli, Jr.  
Vice-President . . . . . Byron Romanowitz  
Sec.-Treasurer . . . . . A. B. Ryan

#### EAST KENTUCKY CHAPTER

President . . . . . Byron Romanowitz  
Vice-President . . . . . Leon E. Browning  
Secretary . . . . . Robert Olden  
Treasurer . . . . . Donald Wallace

#### WEST KENTUCKY CHAPTER

President . . . . . Lloyd Lotz, Sr.  
Vice-President . . . . . Donald Schnell  
Secretary . . . . . Dean Huff  
Treasurer . . . . . Lloyd G. Schleicher

#### EAST CENTRAL REGION

Director . . . . . Walter Scholer, Jr.

#### EDITORIAL COUNCIL

A. A. Schlott, Jr. . . . . Norman Berry  
George Rolfe . . . . . John Stapleton  
Robert Olden . . . . . Charles Akers  
Roger Huges . . . . . David Zuern

#### EDITORIAL & ADVERTISING BUSINESS OFFICE

3119 So. Preston, Louisville, Ky. 40213  
Marvin Gray, Executive Secretary  
636-1406

• graphics and illustrations by todd hoon •

## The Kentucky Architect



is the monthly official magazine of the Kentucky Society of Architects of the American Institute of Architects, Inc. Opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of the society or the Institute.

KENTUCKY ARCHITECT is available at a subscription cost of \$4.00 each year or 50 cents each issue.

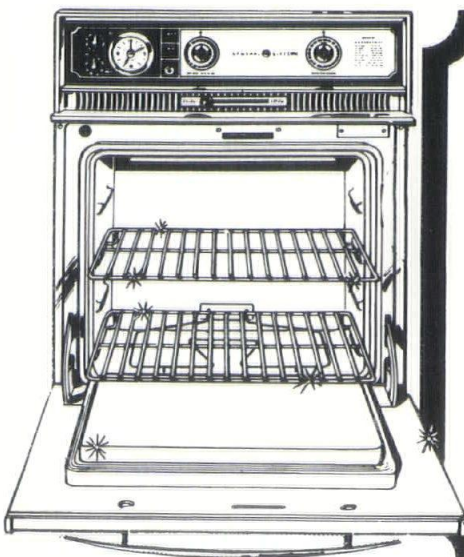
THE KENTUCKY ARCHITECT . . . publishes significant expressions of the use and control of space.

## COVER STORY



The student's desk illustrated on our July cover marks this issue as featuring university and college dormitories and educational facilities.

The buildings presented are located on the campus of Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, Kentucky. Comprising the center spread is the Bert Combs Building, a combination classroom, lecture hall and office space structure. Following on page fourteen, is Palmer Hall, an eight story men's dormitory.



*End messy oven cleaning  
in the kitchens you design*

## NEW BUILT-IN P7 OVEN

**CLEANS ITSELF ELECTRICALLY**

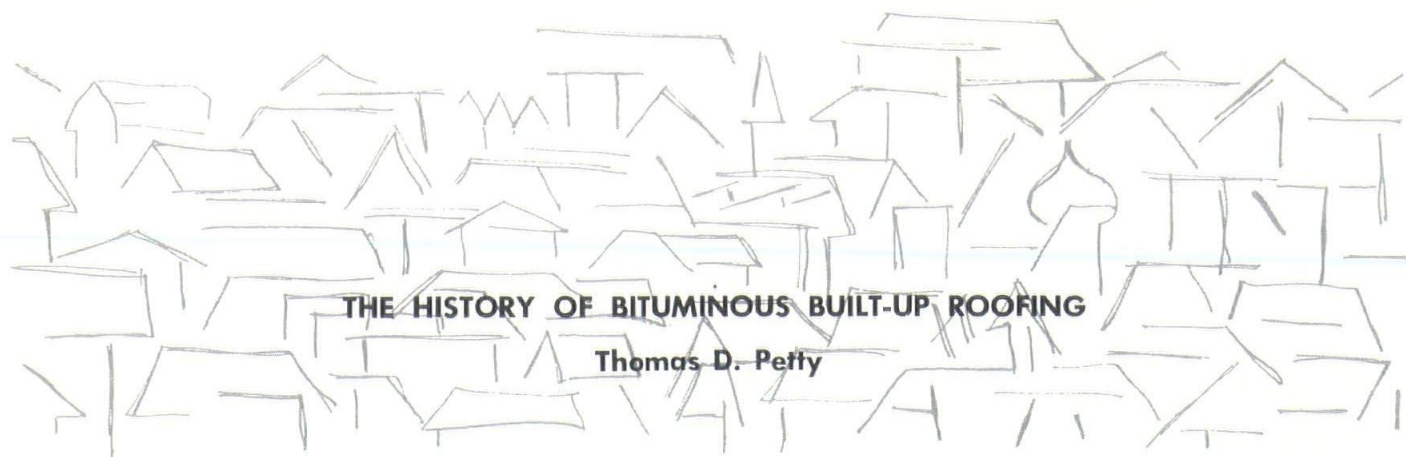
Add this fantastic labor-saver to the kitchens you design, and "Mrs. Home-buyer" will never have to clean an oven again!

The new G-E P-7 is the greatest kitchen improvement since running water. It belongs in finer kitchens. Talk with your General Electric distributor.

**GENERAL  ELECTRIC**

SOUTH CENTRAL DISTRICT • CALL 451-9611 • ASK FOR CONTRACT SALES





## THE HISTORY OF BITUMINOUS BUILT-UP ROOFING

Thomas D. Petty

The waterproofing, preservative and cementing qualities of natural bituminous materials was an early discovery of ancient people and, because of these qualities, bitumens have been used in various applications since earliest times. Their introduction into roofing involves one of those amazing business success stories based on circumstance and opportunity where an impressive national enterprise grew from small, localized, barely recorded beginnings. These beginnings were a little more than 100 years ago.

In 1844, Samuel D. Warren is reported to have started a roofing business in Cincinnati, Ohio, using paper and pine tar for covering almost flat roofs. To soften the pine tar he experimented with coal tar and later used only coal tar pitch. In 1854, in Chicago, Samuel E. Barrett set up a roofing business that today is the Barrett Division of Allied Chemical Corporation. He had been selling pine tar and paper roofing for a short time before starting his own company. At this time, individual sheets of paper were immersed in the saturant, and the excess was scraped off by hand. Barrett switched to coal tar pitch exclusively and set up a continuous process of roofing - felt manufacture, using rolls 26 inches wide and a laundry hand wringer to speed up production. Initially he purchased roofing materials from the pioneer Warren Chemical Manufacturing Company, which was an offshoot of the origi-

nal Warren business. A little earlier America had taken rapidly to the idea of coal gas illumination and plants producing gas from coal had sprung up near all the larger cities. The more gas that was produced the more coal tar piled up in the gas plants. Gas Companies were running into trouble with the municipal authorities concerning the disposal of the waste and the fouling of rivers and sewers with coal tar, and were having to employ haulers to dump the material. They were happy to pay roofing companies such as Barrett's to dispose of the annoying problem.

The disastrous fire of 1871 in Chicago destroyed 17,430 buildings including the Barrett Plant; damage amounted to 168 million dollars. The post-fire rebuilding program created a tremendous market for building and roofing materials. The building industry was required to create a new city in an extremely short time. Economy in materials and labor was necessary, and most of the new buildings, which were of all types, had flat roofs. As a result of this DISASTROUS fire, built-up roofing from paper and coal-tar pitch and the Barrett business got a boost which assured their future.

The foregoing might indicate that Barrett was the only roofer in the early days. This was far from the case, as it was not long before there was a large group of reputable roofers and as usual a few irresponsible operators. By

the early 1900's, the industry was considered to be in an unhealthy state because of questionable application methods and skimping of materials by some roofers. The Barrett Company made an attempt to remedy this situation by introducing roofing specifications about 1906 and the system of bonding roofs in 1916. This was a forward step at the time and helped tremendously to standardize procedures and upgrade the quality of workmanship. The system itself has faults which forced the abandonment of the bonding system in Canada in 1960. On January 1, 1964, under the recommendation of the National Roofing Contractors' Association, the Cuyahoga Composition Roofers' Association of Cleveland, Ohio, along with groups from twenty-three other states abandoned long term roof quantities and are limiting their roofing guarantees to a maximum term of two years.

But this is the story of coal-tar pitch, which in many areas of the United States and Canada has been displaced entirely by asphalt. How did this come about? Coal-tar pitch built-up roofing was born of waste materials from the gas industry, and asphalt built-up roofing was born of waste materials from the petroleum industry. Neither science or research played an important part in the use of these materials and it is perhaps stretching a point to say that their use for roofing was an

(continued on page 7)





## **COLOR UNIFORMITY** begins with **MASONRY CEMENT**



From the board to the wall—color uniformity

Mason contractors count on mortar made with masonry cement for uniform color from start to finish of even the largest masonry jobs. Masonry cement assures you mortar of the highest quality—uniform not only in color but in strength and workability, batch after batch.

All the basic ingredients—portland cement, air-entraining agents, plasticizers—come in one bag. The vital proportioning and blending are already done. With only

sand and water to add, you save labor, cut waste.

Modern masonry cement meets rigid ASTM specifications for mortar strength, soundness and air content, as well as time of setting and water retention.

More and more masons are finding that for walls of lasting beauty and durability, the choice is masonry cement. Write for free informative literature. (U.S. and Canada only.)

### **PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION**

1105 Commonwealth Bldg., Louisville, Ky. 40202

*An organization to improve and extend the uses of portland cement and concrete, made possible by the financial support of most competing cement manufacturers in the United States and Canada*



CUT STONE FABRICATORS  
SPECIALISTS IN  
INDIANA LIMESTONE

**SAM WARREN  
& SON**  
STONE CO.

822 SOUTH 24TH STREET  
LOUISVILLE, KY. 40211  
PHONE 772-3012

**Hummel,  
George, & Kleine-Kracht, Inc.**

Consulting Engineers  
Design—Supervision—Consultation  
on  
Structures and Foundations  
3825 Bardstown Rd. Louisville

**Fire Protection  
Of Louisville, Inc.**

**CONTRACTORS**  
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER  
EQUIPMENT

3717 DOWNING WAY

PHONE 451-0700

LOUISVILLE 18, KENTUCKY

**ROBERT L. SCHMITT  
COMPANY**

Building Specialties  
Concrete Specialties  
Movable Partitions

306-10 MAIN STREET  
LOUISVILLE  
KENTUCKY  
587-0732

**B.E.  
CO.**

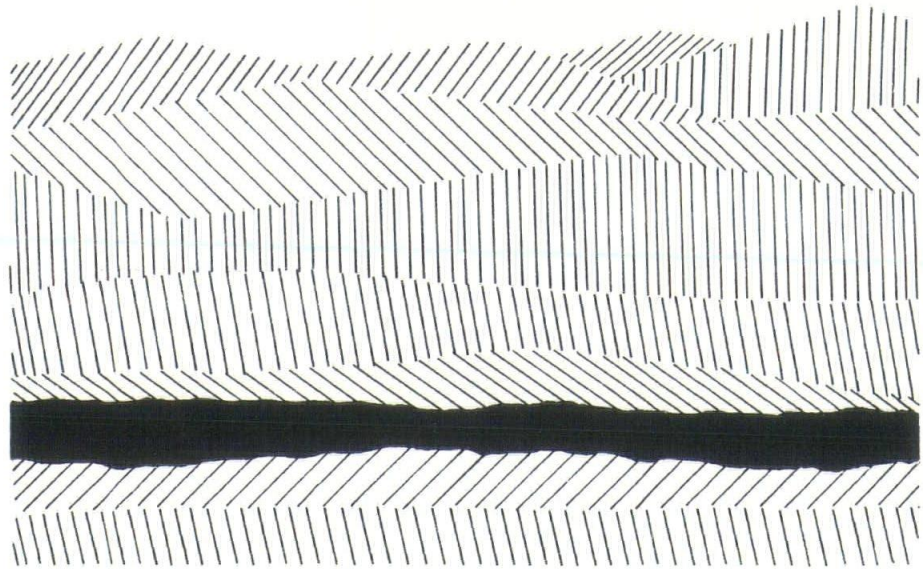


BORNSTEIN ELECTRIC CO.,  
INC.

327 E. CALDWEL ST.  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
CALL 585-2391

■ POWER & LIGHT  
FOR BUSINESS & INDUSTRY  
■ PLANT MAINTENANCE

**Landmark Strip Mining Study Published**



FRANKFORT—State Natural Resources Commissioner J. O. Matlick has announced the completion of a new, intensive study of surface mining in Kentucky.

The emphasis of the study, "Strip Mining in Kentucky," is on reclamation efforts and on the initial year's experience with strengthened laws enacted by the 1965 General Assembly. However, detailed coverage is also given to the history of the industry, the economics of coal mining -- surface and underground -- research and technical work, and proposed future developments.

"We have attempted," Matlick observed, "to place in proper perspective two facts of life: the necessity to continue conserving Kentucky's natural resources and the considerable investment in our economic life that the surface mining industry represents."

"In our pre-release review of the book, we received many favorable comments. But some strip mine people thought it was too tough on them and a number of anti-strip mine sources considered it pro-industry. To me, that's a pretty good indication that the study is factual and impartial -- just as we wanted it!"

The 1964 law, the study notes, ushered in a complete re-organization of the Natural Resources Department's division of strip mining and reclamation in order

to ensure fair and strict enforcement, with additional penalties and conservation-minded requirements for reclaiming the mined lands.

"In reviewing our first year of experience with the new law," Matlick said, "we find that the strip mining industry has, in most instances, complied with the statutes and regulations, while some have even gone beyond the strictly legal requirements to carry out several very excellent reclamation projects."

The study was completed after four and a half months of research. It is a joint project of the Department of Natural Resources and the Strip Mining and Reclamation Commission. Created by the 1964 law, the commission is a State body charged with hearing disputed cases and considering revisions of amendments of standards. Its members are Natural Resources Commissioner Matlick, chairman; Mines and Minerals Commissioner Ambrose H. Mandt, and Elmore Grim, Natural Resources director of strip mine reclamation.

The editor-writer of the study was Paul Camplin, Greenville, a senior publicity specialist with the Department of Public Information. The printer was Gateway Press, Inc., Louisville.

Copies of "Strip Mining in Ken-  
(Continued on Page 19)



(continued from page 4)  
art. One of the often-quoted reasons why built-up roofing has not given satisfactory service is the difficulty of obtaining good workmanship.

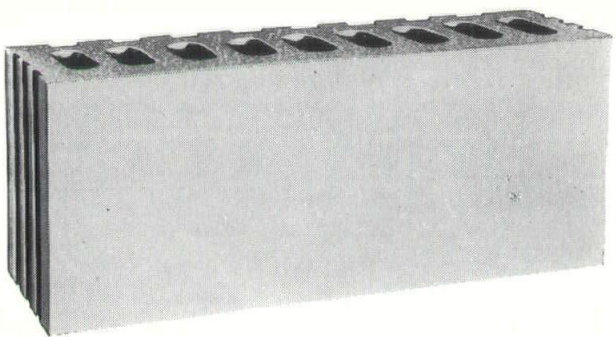
**Asphalt**

Asphalt from naturally occurring seepages and deposits was being used for its preservative and cementing qualities three or four thousand years before Christ. A large source of natural asphalt, an asphalt lake, was discovered in Trinidad by Christopher Columbus and Sir Walter Raleigh. Both of them reported on this, after stopping there and caulking their ships with the material. The working of asphalt from natural sources, of which Trinidad Lake was the principal one, did not become commercially practical until the advent of the automobile in the latter half of the 19th century. The automobile needed smooth roads and asphalt was used for road paving. Native asphalt was very hard and needed a flux to soften it. The petroleum industry was having a problem disposing of the residue from the distillation of the petroleum. For many years enough oils were left in the residue to yield a fluid product which could be used as a flux for native asphalt, and most of it was disposed of in this manner, and for laying dust on dirt roads.

Initially in the petroleum industry kerosene was the most important product, and the gasoline and heavy oils were difficult to dispose of. The rapid development of the automobile changed the emphasis, and gasoline and lubricating oils became the important commodities. Kerosenes and heavy oils not suitable for lubricants had to be disposed of by the petroleum industry. Thermal cracking of kerosene to produce more gasoline relieved the situation with regard to kerosene-type materials, but increased the problems in regard to asphaltic materials, the supply of which was largely in excess of what was required for fluxing native asphalts and for laying dust on dirt roads. The refiners had to find other uses for the material, and of course, public demand for better streets and highways led to its use in road building, eventually largely replacing natural asphalts. Applications other than road building were investigated and, with some alterations in manufacturing procedures, materials were produced for use in roofing and waterproofing applications. By the start of World War II, satisfactory asphalts for road and airfield construction, and for the manufacture of roofing and roofs, were being produced by most refineries. Electricity had displaced gas for lighting, to a large extent for cooking and to some extent in industry. Now uses were also being found for coal and coal-tar in the new chemical industries. This natural change in emphasis on the use of material has continued and, since asphalt has some advantages over coal-tar pitch and is in more ample supply, the ratio of usage for roofing is currently about three or four to one in favor of asphalt.

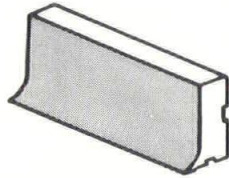
(Continued on Page 8)

# STARK STRUCTURAL GLAZED TILE



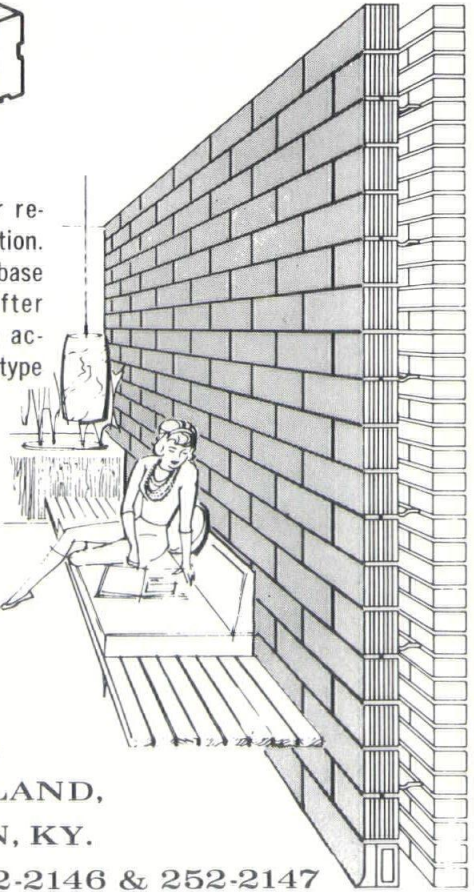
**LOWEST MAINTENANCE • SCRATCH RESISTANCE • FIRE-PROOF SAFETY • UNEQUALLED DURABILITY • INITIAL ECONOMY • PERMANENT COLOR**

Only Structural Glazed Tile offers all of these performance, esthetic and economical advantages for wall construction. Only Stark offers Structural Glazed Tile in such a wide variety of types to satisfy requirements of fire safety, sanitation, economy and design versatility.



**NEW FEATHEREDGE COVE BASE...**

Eliminates need for recessed floor construction. Stark Featheredge base may be installed after floor construction to accommodate resilient type floor coverings.



**CLAY INGELS CO., INC.**

**3RD & MIDLAND, LEXINGTON, KY.**

**PHONES 252-2146 & 252-2147**



## ATLAS PLASTER AND SUPPLY CO.

2932 GREENWOOD AVE.  
LOUISVILLE, KY. 40211

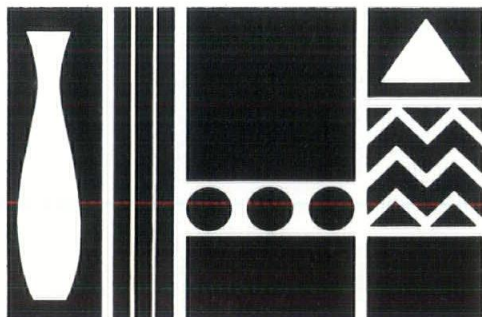
FEATURING AIROLITE LOUVERS

**ARCHITECTURAL METAL  
SPECIALISTS**

PHONE US FOR SERVICE  
776-4621



**SPECIFY  
GOLD BOND TECTUM**  
STRUCTURAL — INSULATING — ACOUSTICAL  
Call 587-8821/1044 E. Chestnut St., Lou., Ky.



### ARCHITECTS, AWARE!

From the drawing board to completion, we can help plan color-coordination, fixtures, and features that preserve the architectural integrity of your structure, accent its beauty, and add to the pleasure of its occupants. Our expert decorators are at your beck and call —with no obligation.

**HUBBUCH BROS. & WELLENDORFF**

642 South Fourth Street, Louisville. 582-2695

**ALL THROUGH THE HOUSE . . .  
ALL THROUGH THE YEAR . . .  
SUMMER AIR CONDITIONING  
FLAMELESS HEAT IN WINTER**

Fedders has a complete line of residential, commercial, and through-the-wall apartment house and motel air conditioners. 66 models from ½ ton to 10 tons.

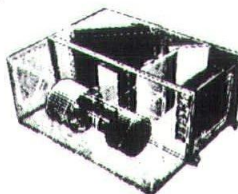
**FEDDERS**

*Adaptomatic*

**HEAT PUMP AIR CONDITIONER**

This miracle "climate machine" delivers famous Fedders whole-house cooling in summer . . . clean, safe, flameless heating in winter — at a far lower cost than conventional electric heating sys-

tems. Yet it can be installed for less than many conventional air conditioning systems. We'll be glad to deliver a detailed estimate without obligation.



3333 Vine Street

**FEDDERS CENTER, INC.**  
Cincinnati, Ohio

961-4611

(continued from page 7)

### Felts

What about the felts that form the basis of built-up roofing? As one might suspect, they too are a by-product - (in this case of the paper industry) and utilize rags, wood bark and other wood waste, and scrap paper. Of course, rags were used in paper-making long before paper was used to make roofing felts. Today paper is manufactured mostly from wood pulp, and only a few companies in the U. S. and Canada still use rags in the manufacture of roofing felts, although the name "rag felt" is still commonly used to describe the roofing felt. Rags were used principally because they made the felts easier to saturate and allowed them to absorb more saturant. The manufacture of saturated or saturated-and-coated roofing felt today is essentially the same operation as invented by Barrett, but carried out under fairly rigid factory controls.

Asbestos felts, consisting predominantly of asbestos fibres, were developed in the 1920's. It was claimed that they eliminated the potential deficiencies of moisture movement and decay found in organic fibre felt (rag felt) and improved the fire rating of the roof. Because of the small percentage of organic fibres necessary to facilitate satisfactory manufacture, asbestos felts are not entirely free from moisture movement and decay and principally because of higher cost, have not been widely used in the U. S. In recent years glass fibre felts have been introduced into built-up roofing. These are almost entirely free of dimensional changes from moisture absorption and, of course, are completely free of decay. Because of tensile strengths and brittleness characteristics, the significance of which is not yet fully appreciated, they too, have not been completely trouble-free, despite the higher hopes for their performance.

(continued on page 20)





1



2

The Second Annual Producer Council Scholarship Boatride and dance was held Friday, May 28, aboard the Belle of Louisville. A good time was had by all those attending, which included architects, engineers, general contractors and many other representatives of the Construction Industry.

Honor guest was Mr. Walter Scholar, Jr. Director of the East-Central Region of the American Institute of Architects, and his wife, Mary.

Mr. Scholar was made a Kentucky Colonel by Deputy Commissioner of Finance of Kentucky, Dave Pritchett.

An art auction was held during the evening and a breakfast ended a wonderful evening.

Dean Charles P. Graves was presented a \$500 check by John Will, President of Producers Council Kentucky Chapter. This represented the first scholarship grant as a result of the Boatride Dance a year ago.



3

### Second Annual Producer Council Boatride Is Success

*Photos, Bill Blackwell*

1 The Dog? Watuzi? Whatever --it looks like fun.

2 Dave Pritchett making Walter Scholar Jr. a Kentucky Colonel. Mr. Pritchett is Deputy Commissioner of Finance for the State of Kentucky. Mr. Scholar is the Director of the East-Central Region of the AIA. With Mr. Scholar is Mrs. Scholar.

3 It's great just to sit a spell!

4 Producer Council President John Will awarding, Charles P. Graves, Dean, school of architecture U of K \$500 check for scholarship from first annual Producer Council Scholarship Boatride.

5 Dean Graves auctioning a masterpiece that probably brought a handsome price.

6 A scene during art auction.

5



6



4



Two ancient partners—architecture and higher education—are joined today in an undertaking of unprecedented scope.

Their task: To prepare American campuses for a record influx of students. Current college and university enrollments, estimated at 4.1 million, are expected to grow to eight million by 1970 and 8.5 million by 1975.

To meet this increase, says one economist, the colleges will have to build twice the number of campus buildings constructed since Harvard was founded in 1636. The government sets the total need between now and 1972 at \$19 billion in new facilities.

### Spending Up

Already the colleges are spending \$1.2 billion a year on expansion. New York has allocated \$700 million for its state university system's growth, California \$270 million for additions to its already extensive higher education network, and Illinois \$195 million for expansion of its state university.

A good part of this money, moreover, is going for completely new campuses: Three new campuses of 25,700 students each for University of California, four new university centers in New York, and two new campuses of University of Illinois. The pattern is the same throughout the nation, in state colleges and junior colleges as well as in universities.

Architecture always has held an honored place on the campus, but this creation of entirely new institutions poses some new problems.

### Symbols Change

Traditionally, the campus and its buildings have been expected to play their role in higher education. Beyond what went on in the classroom and the interaction of

students and faculty, the architecture of buildings and open spaces was expected to instruct by its atmosphere and import to the student a sense of continuity with the past.

But when a campus is started from scratch, new traditions and new symbols must grow with it.

The mood and atmosphere of the campus must be created, moreover, in the face of increas-

---

## New Colleges Are Planned As Compact Cities With Many Variations

---

ing complexity. The planning of a new campus today is just as complex as planning of a small city.

A campus of 25,000 students, one experienced architect estimates, produces a total population of 92,000, including faculty, staff, families, and those who provide all of these people with day-to-day services.

There is also a constant stream of visitors attending conventions, conferences, sports and cultural events, or simply coming to see the students and faculty.

### Problems of City

The architects of a new campus must take into account the varying needs of all these groups, needs which touch on all the problems of a city—transportation, traffic, housing, zoning, utilities, health and sanitation, recreation, even law enforcement. But none of these things can be allowed to encroach upon the educational and cultural function of the campus.

The architect also must take into account the factor of time. The life of a college or university campus, says one who has designed many college buildings, "must be measured in centuries, and you must expect change." He advises looking "20 years into the past and 30 years into the future" in designing a new campus.

A common approach among architects today is to make detailed designs and plans for the

early years of development, then setup a series of controls like the zoning ordinances of a city for the size and placement of buildings to come in the more distant future.

The most striking characteristic of the current rash of new campus plans, however, is the degree to which they differ from another.

### Many Differences

Of the three University of California campuses, for example, the one in Irvine is circular in plan, strongly centralized around an inner ring of academic facilities fronting on a park at the core. The one in Santa Cruz is as dispersed as Irvine is centralized; residential colleges will be scattered irregularly throughout its wooded grounds. The one in San Diego will have a strong central core, but colleges will be informally ranged around it in petal-like clusters.

The University of Illinois in Chicago, designed to serve 20,000 students, will have a raised "Great Court" at its heart. The court actually will be the roof of a giant building housing 21 lecture halls, broken by a 2,500-seat Greek theater. Classroom buildings will be grouped around the court, and administrative and faculty offices will be in a 28-story skyscraper.

At the Albany campus of the State University of New York, all academic facilities for 10,000 students will be under a single roof, three blocks wide and seven long. Beneath frequent openings in this great canopy will be courts and plazas joining the teaching spaces.

The differences in these plans reflect the difference in the institutions they are to serve. Architecture and higher education, it would seem, both remain dedicated to individualism and diversity. ■



*Too often the various positive steps taken by the A.I.A. go unnoticed by its members (especially if members do not attend the meetings.) Three letters were sent to various people in Louisville which should be read by everybody. Not only as architect, but as private, public-minded citizens should we make ourselves be heard on items which affect our community.*

*To the President, Board of Aldermen, City of Louisville*

Dear Sir:

This letter is written under the direction of the Executive Committee of the West Kentucky Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

#### RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, The West Kentucky Chapter, American Institute of Architects has historically been opposed to projecting signs because of the clutter and unsightliness they produce,

WHEREAS, the existing zoning regulations limit sign projection to 12" over the property line

WHEREAS, these existing regulations are in the best interest of the community

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved, the West Kentucky Chapter, American Institute of Architects does hereby urge no amendment be made to Section #28 Sign Regulations of the Zoning Regulations for the City of Louisville and the unincorporated area of Jefferson County, Kentucky, until a comprehensive study is completed by the Planning and Zoning Commission and their recommendations are submitted to the Planning and Zoning Commission.

Be it further resolved, that appropriate action be taken to: remove those existing projecting signs which were installed since the new ordinance was passed on March 8, 1963. (2) Remove any existing projecting sign when the property is vacated. (3) Adopt a policy of removing existing projecting signs erected prior to March 8, 1963 thru an amortization schedule.

Sincerely,

Lloyd R. Lotz, Sr., President  
West Kentucky Chapter  
American Institute of Architects

*To the Honorable William O. Cowger, Mayor of the City of Louisville*

Dear Sir:

This letter is written under the direction of the Executive Committee of the West Kentucky Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. The following Resolution was passed concerning the Wharf Park Design.

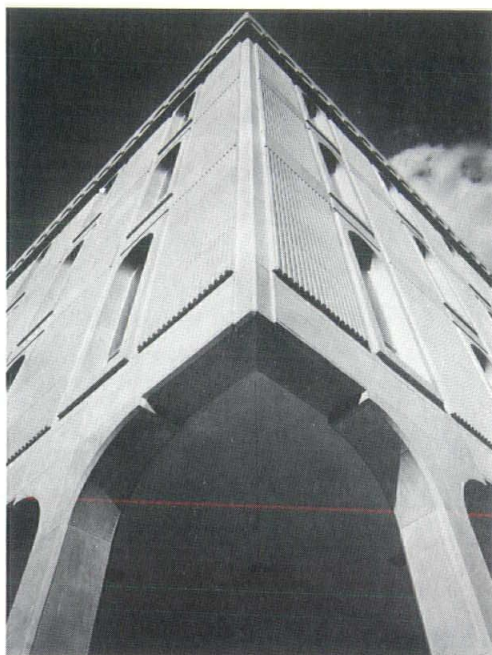
WHEREAS the West Kentucky Chapter, American Institute of Architects has historically taken an interest in the urban design of Louisville

WHEREAS the Chapter provided for the city a design of the Riverside Parkway which would eliminate the undesirable characteristics of an elevated expressway and provide an adequate public wharf

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved that the West Kentucky Chapter of the American Institute

(Continued on Page 16)





### Design Characteristics

The building is designed to accommodate future curriculum changes to anticipate changing teaching methods and systems of communication; such renovations to be done at absolute minimum cost to the Owner. The building provides for all known methods of communication transmission, but makes provision for future innovations in communications systems. The building is designed on a modular basis so that classroom sizes may be altered from time to time, or offices may be relocated only by minimal partition changes. Lighting and temperature controls were arranged so that future changes could be made simply by uncovering previously prepared switch plates and control boxes and by recovering those no longer needed. Duct work and lighting changes will never be necessary.

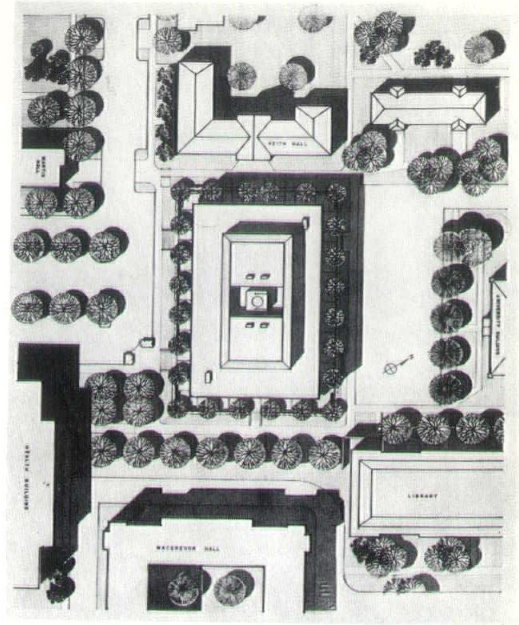
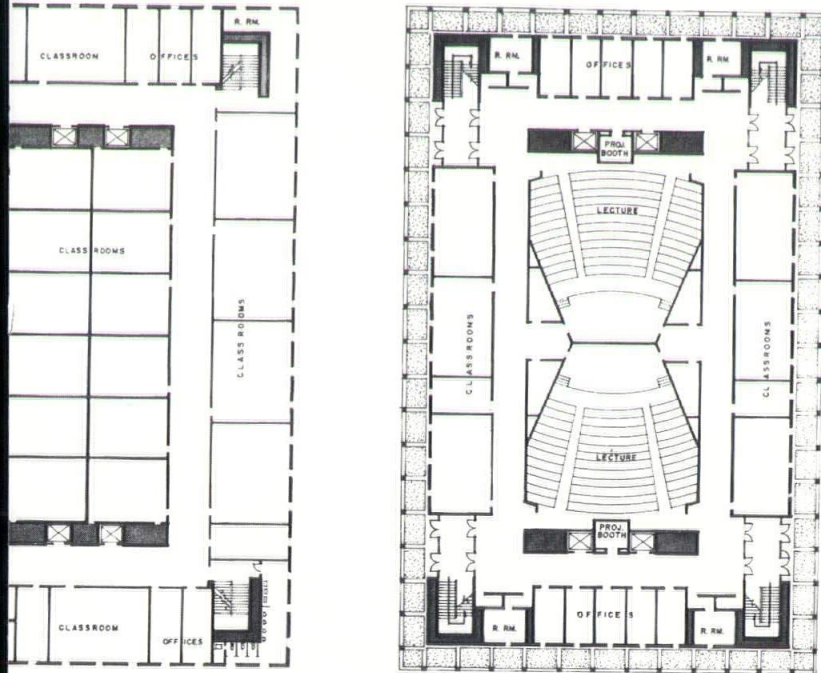
The basic structure is reinforced concrete, load bearing walls and long span monolithic joist floors and finished ceilings, incorporating the air distribution system into the structural system. There are no suspended ceilings except in the corridors. This approach immediately solved the problem of sound transmission between spaces usually related to the deficiencies of the suspended ceiling method.



# **Bert Combs Building**

## Eastern Kentucky State College

ARCHITECT: Caruthers A. Coleman, Jr., AIA, Lexington  
 GENERAL CONTRACTOR: Foster & Creighton Co., AGC, Lexington



The program for the building called for a structure containing as much versatile classroom space and office space, including two large lecture halls, as was possible to provide within the given limitations of site and budget. Also, the building should honor the traditional aspects but recognize the contemporary progress of the Campus.

(continued on page 19)



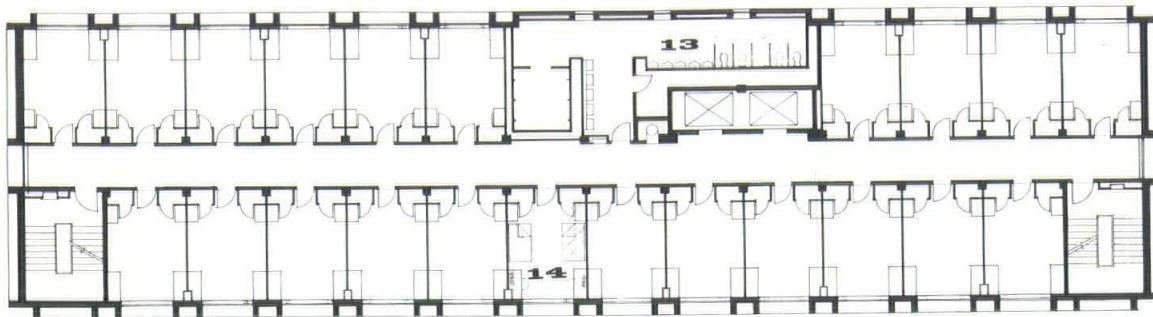


## Palmer Hall

Eastern Kentucky State College

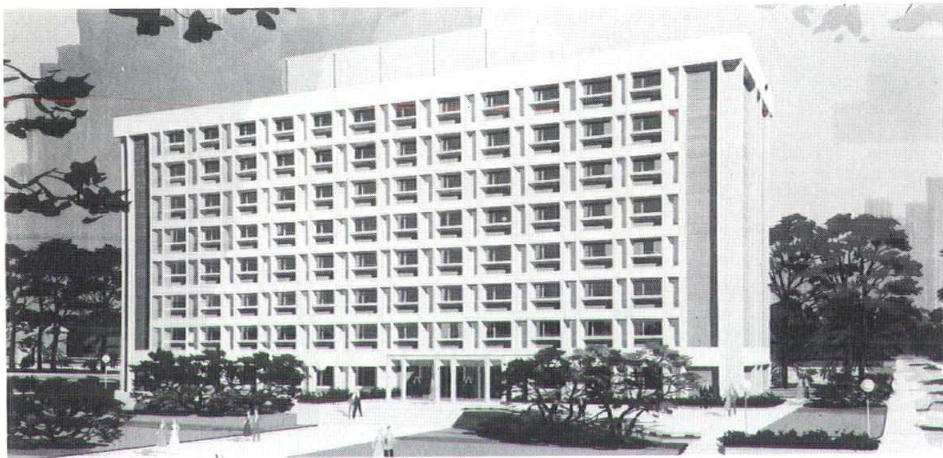
ARCHITECT: Brock, Johnson & Romanowitz, AIA, Lexington

GENERAL CONTRACTOR: Lane, White, Congleton, Lexington



typical bedroom floor

0 20

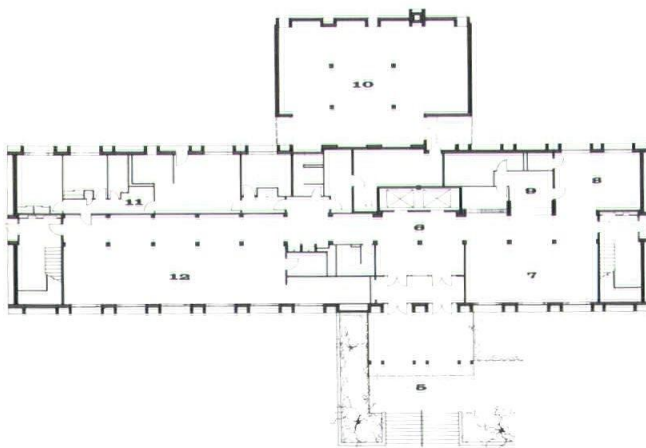


PALMER HALL is an 8 story men's dormitory located on the Eastern Kentucky State College campus.

Facilities include Recreation Rooms, Lounges, Supervisors Apartment, Laundries, Offices, and entrance terrace.

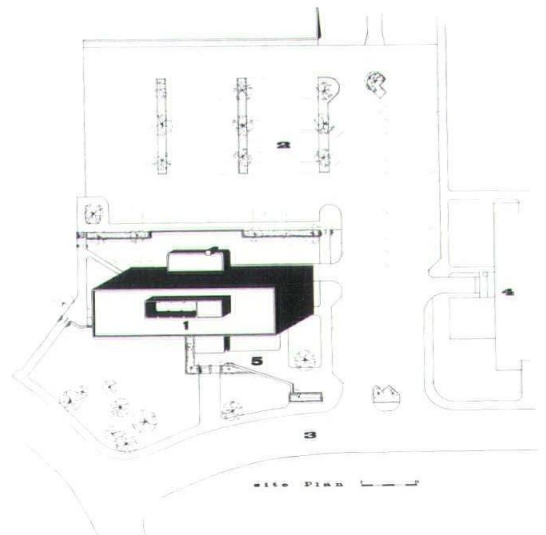
Construction is poured in place, reinforced concrete frame and face brick panels set in deep reveals presenting a heavily sculptured appearance.

Building completely air conditioned.



ground floor

0 20



site plan



## NEWS FROM KENTUCKY CHAPTERS

### WEST

A luncheon at Mastersons Steak House was the scene of the West Kentucky Chapter monthly meeting.

A report on the National AIA Convention was given by Messers. Luckett, Letzler, Ryan and Schickli.

The members heard a report on the letters drafted by the aesthetics and urban design committee. The letters are reprinted in this issue.

### EAST

#### COMMITTEE REPORTS

Urban Design-"Lexington Downtown Group" - Helm Roberts, AIA, Chairman. Work is proceeding on, or almost on, schedule for the Lexington Downtown Redevelopment Study. The survey work is complete except for the written report and the design for the Urban Renewal portion will be completed by July 15. Helm requested volunteers to aid his committee in the up-coming design phases, particularly principals of firms. Helm also announced the pay schedule for team members as follows:

Principals - \$7.50 per hour  
Draftsmen - 5.00 per hour  
Secretarial - 4.00 per hour

Helm emphasized that, though this breakdown is not as high as normal fees, this is not a charity job and that the total fee is just under \$15,000.00 for this design study.

Public Relations Committee- John Scruggs, member, gave the report. This committee is in the process of working up a list of all newspapers, radio stations and TV stations complete with addresses and editors names within the chapter area for distribution to all

members for use when making publicity releases.

#### A Condensation of the Program

##### Presented by

**Helm Roberts, AIA**

In Knoxville, Tennessee, the local AIA Chapter participated in the design of a mall just one block away from Gay Street. This urban open space contains benches, lighting, landscaping, and a concrete canopy along storefronts. These facades have in many cases now been faced over with new materials. The same canopy has been used as a pavillion which contains an open air market. The mall is used for many special events, such as an antique car show which draw visitors to the heart of the city. On the other side of Gay Street in Knoxville, the AIA Chapter participated in the construction of the "promenade". The rear of the stores face Gay Street or what would be Main Street in Lexington. This improvement includes a parking lot and pedestrian walkway at the second level over a service alley. The rear of the stores have been covered with a metal screen. New show windows have been added to the rear entrances. Below, the service alley has been screened from the parking lot. A moving sidewalk carries pedestrians from the parking level to the "promenade" level. Gay Street itself has recently undergone a "beautification" program which some of you may have seen.

Smithfield, North Carolina, a rural county seat, has provided approximately seven block fronts of permanent canopies and a complete public address system for the downtown area. When not being used for special announcements such as lost children, the system plays music by Musak

throughout the day. Parking meters have been moved from the sidewalk to the canopy supports. The city expects to remove the overhanging wires and provide additional parking space in the near future. This program was not carried out as part of the Urban Renewal program and the implementation was left entirely to the owners of property. Smithfield has not completed its project, but with the spirit illustrated here, just about any program can be accomplished.

Main Street in Franklin, Tennessee, is like hundreds of other "Main Streets" all over America. The Urban Renewal program for Franklin calls for the conversion of Main Street into a shopping center which can compete in terms of amenities, parking, traffic and atmosphere with any shopping area in the Nashville region. Main Street has been converted to a mall and a Loop Street surrounds the old downtown area with parking between the Loop Street and the existing Main Street properties. At present the nearby residential areas are plagued by extraneous traffic generated by the downtown and the industrial area to the north. Traffic between these areas has caused a deterioration of property and pressure to convert residential land to commercial or industrial use. Under this Urban Renewal Plan, it is possible to close off these north-south streets and provide access only from two points at the east and the west. A similar treatment has been proposed at the south to preserve this residential area. At the eastern end of the mall, an existing school site has been proposed as a new town green. Surrounding this green would be public and semi-public buildings--a City Hall,

(continued on page 17)



of Architects expresses regret that the chapter design was abandoned before a substitute design was presented to the community. The Chapter feels that the decision to abandon the design was premature and unwarranted, especially in light of the overwhelming community support that it received.

It is hoped that the poor precedent set in this situation is not repeated.

The Chapter would appreciate comments from you on this or any future decision concerning the Wharf Park Area.

Sincerely,

Lloyd R. Lotz, Sr.

*To Mr. C. A. Boyles, Jr., President, Louisville Real Estate Board*

Dear Sir:

This is in regard to the newspaper article of 5/18/65, Louisville Times, entitled "Project Rents to be Too High, Realtor Head Says".

The West Kentucky Chapter of the American Institute of Architects regrets the attitude of the president of the Louisville Real Estate Board toward the Village West apartment development.

Since a market survey determined the demand for the number of units in the rental price range and the rental rates are set by the FHA, the comment by your president, that the apartments will remain unoccupied because the rents are too high is an arbitrary and unfounded remark.

The charge that the size of the project excluded from the contest some local private investors who formerly owned land in the project is true but there is no way that size alone could guarantee the 100% participation of local private investors, no matter how small the project size. The Chapter wonders why these investors did not develop their property previous to this if they were that interested in "investment in" this area.

These people still have the chance to purchase cleared land, although the article intimates that his now is not so.

The Chapter hopes that the Louisville Real Estate Board can see the marketability merits in this comprehensive coordinated approach to community design and that they will encourage this type of development.

A milestone project of this scope needs the support of your organization, which is most influential in shaping our city. The Chapter hopes that you will give it that support.

Sincerely,

Lloyd R. Lotz, Sr.

TELEPHONE 636-1496

**TECHNICAL SERVICE CORPORATION**

**Sound and Communications**

STROMBERG-CARLSON  
WEBSTER ELECTRIC  
DuMONT/FAIRCHILD CCTV

ALTEC LANSING  
JERROLD ELECTRONICS  
GAI-TRONICS CORP.

2618 SO. FOURTH ST. LOUISVILLE KY



(continued from page 15)

Post Office, three churches, and a small retail block. This open space in the heart of the downtown area could be used for large gatherings such as festivals, political rallies, and other events which are now required to be held outside of the city. The Urban Renewal program in Franklin involves essentially three goals: (1) the elimination of blighted structures, (2) a specific program of rehabilitation for existing structures in the project area, (3) the rerouting of streets where necessary to provide a suitable environment for new and rehabilitated structures.

The slides we viewed concern other cities in the United States. How can we, as architects, participate in the redesigning of urban Lexington, Kentucky? Most of you are aware that the East

Kentucky Chapter has recently signed a contract to participate as the design part of a four part team to prepare an over-all plan for downtown Lexington. Lexington will be rebuilt whether we, as architects, participate or not. The character of downtown will be determined by someone. The merchants of downtown Lexington have indicated that they wish to rebuild downtown Lexington and our job is to provide design leadership for this program. An Urban Renewal plan which proposes to remove the railroad tracks from downtown Lexington is now in the planning states. This Urban Renewal Plan would replace the railroad with new circulation and land uses one-half block from existing Main Street. Buildings fronting on Main Street would be rehabilitated or rebuilt and sites would be made

available for new building complexes which would provide the expansion which the downtown area needs so badly. Urban Renewal, however, would be only a small part of the total plan for downtown Lexington. This plan would include recommendations with respect to open space such as Cheapside Park and Gratz Park. The study area extends from Jefferson Street on the west to Maxwell on the south. It includes, not only the downtown area, but the surrounding residential fringe area now in transition. The scope includes recommendations as to visual aspects of the downtown area, service facilities, sign controls, and building groupings. The character of a city is largely determined by its heart. If there is a vital heart, the city itself will reflect this vitality. Will Down-



DESIGN & ENGINEERING  
SERVICES...

QUARRIERS & FABRICATORS  
of the finest  
INDIANA LIMESTONE

**V** VICTOR POLITIC STONE COMPANY  
P.O. BOX 668 • BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA 47402  
PHONE: AREA CODE 812, 824-2621

K.A.C.E.

C.E.C.

**LEGGETT & IRVAN**

Consulting Engineers  
Civil and Structural

1434 Forbes Road Dial 252-3566  
Lexington, Kentucky 40505

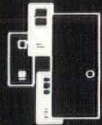


### FENESTRA STEEL DOORS AND FRAMES

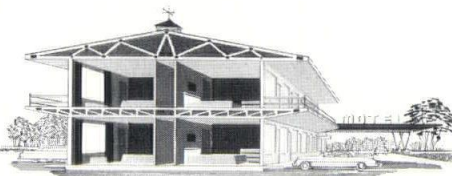
Customized Engineered To Meet Your  
Specifications

Call Us For Design and Technical  
Service . . . 587-8821

1044 E. Chestnut Louisville, Ky.



Hollow Metal Doors



Enlarged facilities make  
possible the pre-construction  
of any building  
(residents, motels, apartments,  
churches) of any custom design.

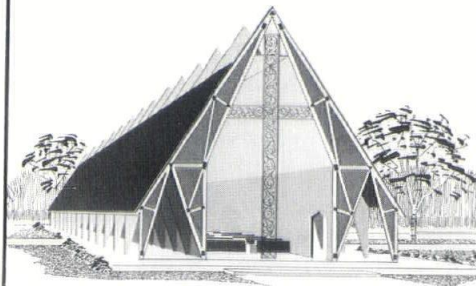
Sanford Roof Trusses assure  
the lowest net cost-in-place  
of any given structure.

Our new plant facilities  
enable us to manufacture  
walls and partitions to  
custom specifications and  
maintain economical prices.



Complete Line of Building Materials

**LUMBER CO.**



Sanford's Research laboratory  
in truss engineering is one  
of the world's finest — we  
can assist the architect in  
special truss design.

P. O. Box 18144  
452-2686

Louisville 18, Ky.



town Lexington become just another relic of another way of life or will it become once again the vibrant heart of the Lexington and Blue Grass area? In the A.I.A. convention of 1964 in St. Louis, whose theme was "The City Visible and Invisible", President Carroll summed up the opportunity which we face today: "The ugly face of America will not be changed by a few brilliant, well-publicized master city plans. I believe it can be changed, however, if each architect in his own community responds to this challenge of leadership in urban design and through civic team play unites all of his fellow citizens in this worthy cause."

#### News From CSI

At the recent meeting of the Louisville Chapter CSI, the following officers were elected for the 1965-1966 term:

A. B. Ryan - President  
 Joe Kleine-Kracht - V-President  
 Bob Schnieder - Secretary  
 Ed Rankin - Treasurer  
 Don Schnell, retiring President  
 Louisville Chapter CSI, attended the 9th Annual Construction Specifications Institute convention in San Diego as delegate from the chapter.

Regular meetings for the CSI chapter have been scheduled at the Essex House Restaurant for the ensuing twelve months. Interested prospective members are invited to attend these meetings to be held on the second Wednesday of every month at 6:00 p.m. Call the Kentucky Architect, 636-1406 for your reservations.

#### Producer Council Golf Outing Held

The Producer Council golf outing was held this year at the Audubon Country Club, June 14. As usual, it was a most delightful evening.

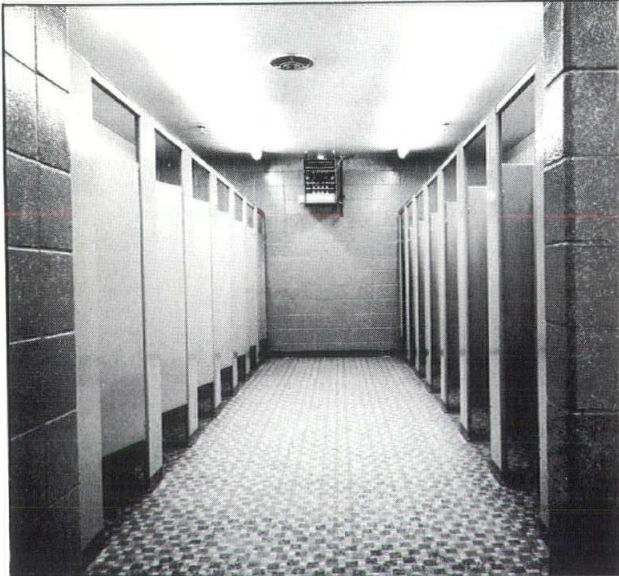


Photo shows Epi-Tile Epoxy Wall Coating, Churchill Downs Addition Luckett and Farley, AIA



Manufacturers of Quality Epoxy Coatings.  
 Call or write today for a Complete Fact File.  
 Phone 584-6397

**Epi-Tile**

**Epi-Coat**

**Ceramic Glaze**

**DeHart Paint and Varnish Company**  
 906 East Main Street  
 Louisville, Kentucky

*Interiorly yours*

*Serving the Architect and his Client  
 for the Interior with  
 Products and appointments,  
 Contemporary and Traditional*



hubbuch in kentucky  
*Interiors*

LOUISVILLE 2, KY. / MAIN STREET NEAR FOURTH / 583-2716

A FABULOUS COLLECTION OF FURNITURE ... FABRICS ... FLOOR COVERINGS ... AND OBJECTS D'ART

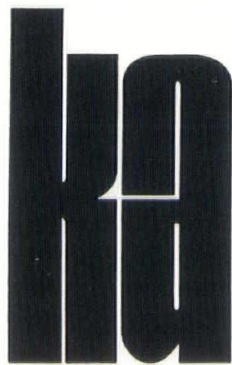


(continued from page 6)

tucky" are being distributed to government offices, legislators, mining companies, news media, universities and colleges, libraries, and groups and individuals with a particular interest in the field. However, a limited number will be available to the general public on a "first come, first served" basis, Matlick said. They may be obtained by writing to the Natural Resources Department, Capitol Annex, Frankfort. ■

## Place Your Message Before ALL

KENTUCKY ARCHITECTS  
REGISTERED ENGINEERS  
BUILDING CONTRACTORS  
GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS



CONTACT:

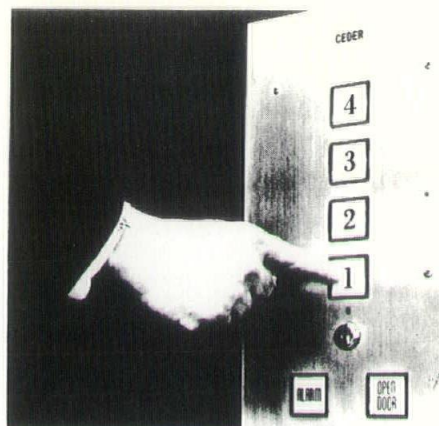
The Kentucky Architect

3119 Preston Highway  
Louisville, Kentucky 40213

(continued from page 13)

The building is designed to incorporate as few materials as possible, exploiting the use of cementitious methods of construction such as reinforced concrete, concrete block, terrazzo, ceramic mosaic tile, and limestone veneer. Epoxy coatings were used for color as well as maintenance durability on the walls.

The Owner requested that this building was to be the anchor point of the Campus as well as the keynote structure and that it should impart this feeling with as much elegance as possible at a minimum cost. The final cost of the structure including site work and change orders requested by the Owner (steam lines and power adjustments) was brought in at a price considerably below the budget established for it. The final cost was \$17.02 per square foot including all of the above. The building by itself cost \$16.83 per square foot and incorporated over 140,000 square feet including all mechanical room space. ■



put your **FINGER** on  
**quality service**  
planned  
coordinated  
installations  
modernizations

MARTIN A. CEDER  
i n c o r p o r a t e d

l o u i s v i l l e  
l e x i n g t o n - e v a n s v i l l e



LACLEDE STEEL Bar Joists

DELONG'S Longspan  
Joists

Call us for Design and Technical

Service . . . 587-8821

1044 E. Chestnut

Louisville, Ky.



# Kentucky

LUMBER CO.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

*The Best from the*

**WEST and the SOUTH**

**DISTRIBUTORS FOR:**



## Textolite®

LAMINATED PLASTIC

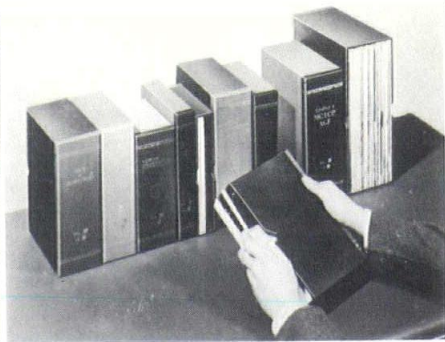
"THERE ARE NO LOWER PRICES"

**MEIrose 5-5261**

1540 S. 9th St.

Louisville 8, Ky.





### The Kentucky Architect

NOW, your journals can become an attractive permanent part of your professional library. These famous Jesse Jones volume files, especially designed to keep your copies orderly, readily accessible for future reference—guard against soiling, tearing, wear or misplacement of copies. These durable files will support 150 lbs. Looks and feels like leather and is washable. The 23-carat gold lettering makes it a fit companion for the most costly binding. Reasonably priced, too. Only \$3.25 each, 3 for \$9.00, 6 for \$19.00, postpaid. U.S. Satisfaction unconditionally guaranteed or your money back.

THE KENTUCKY ARCHITECT  
3119 Preston Highway Louisville, Kentucky 40213

(Continued from Page 7)

The next article in this series will answer the following questions: (1) What is bitumen? (2) What happens to bitumens when exposed to the elements? (3) What can be done to keep from replacing a weathered roof? (4) How can bitumens be altered to give longer life? (5) What difference is in three different roofing felts? Plus, the eleven ways to get a satisfactory roof. ■

### \$1 Million Central Mix Plant Opened

The Falls City Concrete & Stone Company today announced the opening of a \$1-million, fully automated Rex central mix plant at Grade Lane and the Outer Loop.

The new 30-acre installation has a capacity of 300 cubic yards of custom-mixed concrete per hour and can load a truck a minute.

The new plant makes Falls City Concrete & Stone Kentucky's largest producer of ready-mix concrete. The company also operates five other ready-mix plants, five stone quarries and a fleet of 100 radio-controlled trucks.

Heart of the new facility is a space-age control room featuring punch-card dictation of orders laboratory-keyed to the customer's specific mix formula, digital recording of order data, automatic order printing, and completely automated dispatch and loading.

The unique, modern office and control tower structure was designed by Thomas J. Nolan, AIA.

## COMPLIMENTS OF DODGE REPORTS



F. W. DODGE COMPANY

Offices and Plan Rooms in LEXINGTON 700 West High Street  
LOUISVILLE 840 Barret Avenue



**REINFORCING STEEL**  
Fabricated to Meet Specifications  
For information & technical service

Call us — 587-8821  
1044 E. Chestnut Louisville, Ky.

MEMBERS



**BLUE PRINTING**

PICKUP & DELIVERY

652 S. 2nd Street

583-0657

**Black & White Prints**

Architects  
and  
Engineers  
S  
U  
P  
P  
L  
I  
E  
S



**PHOTOSTAT PRINTS**

PICKUP & DELIVERY

652 S. 2nd Street

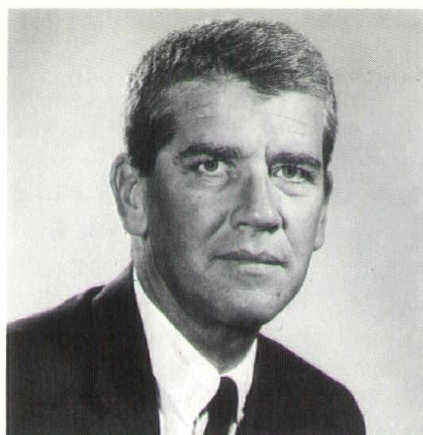
583-0657

**When you contact  
manufacturers  
Remember  
you saw it  
in**

**Kentucky Architect**



**Plastic Building Products  
To Distribute Lustra-Span**



Plastic Building Products Company, 2206 Frankfort Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky, has been named exclusive distributor in 31 Kentucky and Indiana counties for Monsanto Building Products' new Lustra-Span non-combustible vinyl panels for curtain walls and daylighting.

A non-fibrous material, Lustra-Span has extreme colorfidelity. It has a flame spread rating of 25, and a four foot panel will support more than one ton.

Flat sheets or corrugated panels are furnished in two light transmission ranges: high light transmission (50 to 80%) and medium light transmission (30 to 40%). Both flat and corrugated panels can be sawed or drilled with hand power tools.

Plastic Building Products Company will also distribute other Monsanto Building Products, including vinyl siding, vinyl gutters and downspouts, and Silent-Cor, one quarter inch thick extruded styreen, sound deadening boards.

Charles H. Fritschner, Vice-President of Plastic Building Products, will be Director of Sales for distribution of the Monsanto line.

**E. R. RONALD & ASSOCIATES  
CONSULTING ENGINEERS**

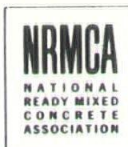
543 South Third Street  
Louisville, Kentucky

K.A.C.E.

C.E.C.

# Colonial Supply Company

Two Modern Plants  
To Serve Your  
Projects



Louisville, Kentucky  
636-1321

For Over 30 Years Serving Architects  
And The Construction Industry With  
QUALITY READY-MIX CONCRETE

## ELEVATORS

### THE MURPHY ELEVATOR COMPANY

INCORPORATED  
128 E. MAIN ST.  
LOUISVILLE 2, KY.  
JU 7-1225

PASSENGER FREIGHT  
RESIDENCE DUMBWAITERS  
Electric and Oil Hydraulic Type

For New Installations  
and Renovating Jobs  
Consult Our Sales Engineers

Industrial Handling Equipment

**GLOBE OILIFTS.**

Industrial Representative — Sales and Service

## Remember

### • STYROFOAM<sup>®</sup> RM

STRONG-LIGHT

### • ROOF INSULATION

THE VERY BEST

### • STAYS DRY

NO MATTER WHAT

® Dow Chemical Registered Trademark

## SEWARD SALES CORPORATION

ELKHART, INDIANA  
740 South Main Street

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.  
2070 East 54th Street

CINCINNATI 8, OHIO  
3560 Michigan Street



# ARCHITECTS' DIRECTORY OF QUALITY PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

AGGREGATE	KENLITE DIV. OF OHIO RIVER SAND CO., 129 River Rd. (584-6338)	LOUISVILLE
AIR CONDITIONING	FEDDERS CENTER, INC., 3333 Vine St. (961-4611)	CINCINNATI
APPLIANCES, KITCHEN	GENERAL ELECTRIC, 4421 Bishop Lane (451-9611)	LOUISVILLE
APPLIANCES, KITCHENS	TAFEL ELECTRIC CO., 330 E. Brandeis Street (636-1381)	LOUISVILLE
ARCHITECTURAL METAL SPECIALTIES	AMERICAN BUILDERS SUPPLY CO., 1044 E. Chestnut St. (587-8821)	LOUISVILLE
	ATLAS PLASTER & SUPPLY COMPANY, 2932 Greenwood (776-4621)	LOUISVILLE
BLUEPRINTS	GEORGE MARR CO., 625 S. 2nd St. (583-0657)	LOUISVILLE
BUILDING MATERIALS	AMERICAN BUILDERS SUPPLY CO., 1044 E. Chestnut St. (587-8821)	LOUISVILLE
	KENTUCKY LUMBER CO., 1540 S. 9th St. (635-5261)	LOUISVILLE
CAISSON FOUNDATION	McKINNEY DRILLING CO., 8011 Ashbottom Rd. (366-1069)	LOUISVILLE
CEMENTING COMPOUND	BERYLEX OF OHIO, 3529 Edgeview Dr.	CINCINNATI
CONCRETE, READY-MIXED	AMERICAN BUILDERS SUPPLY CO., 1044 E. Chestnut St. (587-8821)	LOUISVILLE
	COLONIAL SUPPLY CO., 1350 S. 13th St. (636-1321)	LOUISVILLE
CONCRETE, TECHNICAL DATA	PORTLAND CEMENT ASSN., Commonwealth Bldg. (583-8896)	LOUISVILLE
ELEVATORS	MARTIN A. CEDER, INC., 2520 W. Market (778-1671)	LOUISVILLE
	MURPHY ELEVATOR CO., INC., 128 E. Main St. (587-1225)	LOUISVILLE
	GENERAL ELEVATOR CO., 3707 Nobel Court (361-1111)	LOUISVILLE
GENERAL CONTRACTORS	ROMMEL-McFERRAN CO., INC., 4504 Poplar Level Road (451-4141)	LOUISVILLE
INSULATION	T. J. GILLESPIE CO., 438 Baxter Ave. (583-7665)	LOUISVILLE
	ZONOLITE DIV., W. R. GRACE, 135 S. LaSalle St.	CHICAGO
INTERIOR DECORATORS	HUBBUCH BROS. & WELLENDORF, 642 S. 4th St. (582-2695)	LOUISVILLE
	HUBBUCH IN KENTUCKY, 324 W. Main (583-2716)	LOUISVILLE
LIGHTING FIXTURES	LOUISVILLE LAMP CO., INC., 724 W. Breckinridge (587-6094)	LOUISVILLE
	THOMAS INDUSTRIES, INC., 207 E. Broadway (582-3771)	LOUISVILLE
MASONRY RESTORATION	ROBERT LEAR & SON, 121 N. Bullitt St. (584-6283)	LOUISVILLE
	C. W. MELVIN CO., 2409 W. Market (778-9681)	LOUISVILLE
ORGANS	STEINER ORGANS, 1138 Garvin Place (583-5032)	LOUISVILLE
PAINT	DeHART PAINT & VARNISH CO., 906 E. Main St. (584-6397)	LOUISVILLE
	PEASLEE-GAULBERT PAINT & VARNISH CO., 223 N. 15th St. (584-8351)	LOUISVILLE
PLYWOOD	U. S. PLYWOOD CORP., 358 Farmington (635-2675)	LOUISVILLE
PRECAST CONCRETE	DOLT & DEW, INC., 4104 Bishop Lane (969-3213)	LOUISVILLE
SOUND & COMMUNICATION	TECHNICAL SERVICE CORP., 2618 South Fourth Street (636-1496)	LOUISVILLE
STONE	VICTOR OOLITIC STONE CO. P. O. Box 668, Area Code 812 (824-2621)	BLOOMINGTON
TELEPHONE PLANNING SERVICE	SOUTHERN BELL, 521 W. Chestnut (584-9011)	LOUISVILLE
TILE	STARK CERAMICS, INC. (CLAY INGELS) 3rd & Midland (252-2146)	LEXINGTON
TRUSSES	CHASE BARLOW CO., 4600 Robards Lane (452-2686)	LOUISVILLE
UNIT VENTILATORS	AMERICAN AIR FILTER CO., INC., 215 Central Ave. (637-3611)	LOUISVILLE
WATER HEATERS	RUUD WATER HEATER SALES CO., 840 E. Chestnut St. (583-7629)	LOUISVILLE



We carry a complete line of HAZARD INSURANCE in all our operations.

For many years we have specialized in making exterior improvements on churches, apartments, industrial buildings, homes and institutions.

We have the extensive equipment necessary, and because our experienced workers do the work efficiently and expeditiously, we can give you surprisingly low estimates. There is no charge for estimates.

## **BEFORE**

COMMERCE BUILDING  
Third and Liberty  
Louisville, Kentucky



## **AFTER**

Sandblasted, Tuck-  
pointed, Caulked,  
and Waterproofed



# **C. W. MELVIN CO. INC.**

LOUISVILLE'S OLDEST

BUILDING CLEANERS • STEEPLE JACKS • STACK AND CHIMNEY WORK

Res. Phone: 969-6804 • Office Phone: 778-9681

2409 West Market Street, LOUISVILLE, KY. 40212



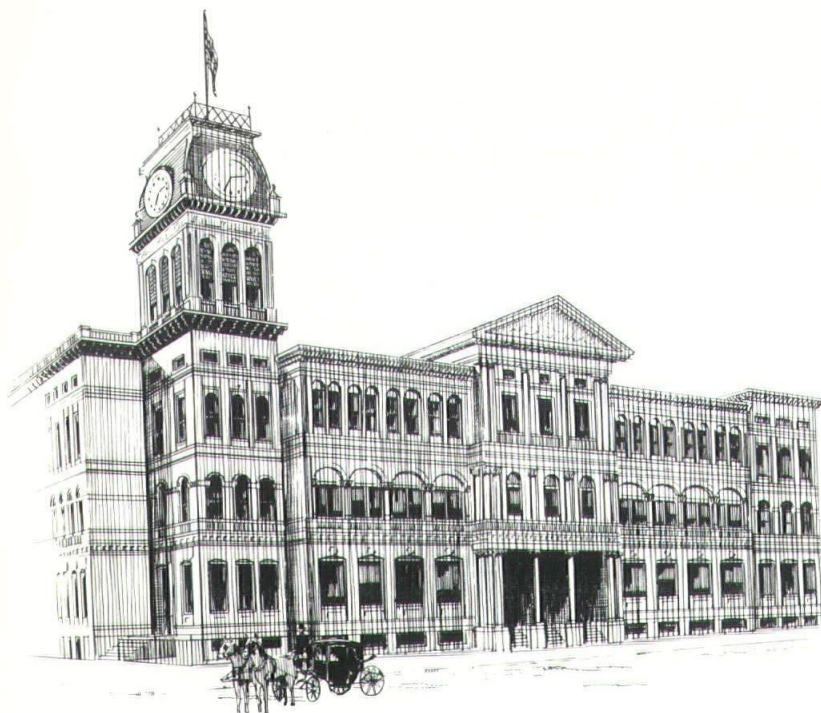
## The Kentucky Architect

3119 Preston Highway  
Louisville, Kentucky 40213  
Return Requested

BULK RATE  
U. S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
Louisville, Ky.  
Permit No. 352

GEORGE E. PETTINGILL & E  
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF  
ARCHITECTS  
1735 NEW YORK AVE  
WASHINGTON D C 20006

In 1873, when Architect John Andrewartha's prize-winning plans resulted in the completion of Louisville City Hall,



## PEE GEE PAINT

had been manufactured in Louisville and  
distributed throughout the south

## FOR SIX YEARS

During the administration of Mayor John G. Baxter, a five-hundred dollar prize was offered for the best design of a new municipal headquarters. John Andrewartha won and City Hall is still considered one of the outstanding architectural links between Louisville's early history and the present day.

Pee Gee has been the quality line of paint for 98 years. Our laboratories have pioneered in many of the developments in paint technology that are now standard in the industry. When you specify Pee Gee you know you're working with the finest products made.

We're always happy to help with specifications and color selections.

## PEASLEE-GAULBERT PAINT & VARNISH CO.

224 W. Broadway, Louisville — Bill Meiman, Mgr., 587-6897  
General Office and Manufacturing — 223 N. 15th St., Louisville

