Interior doors and toilet partitions

ANDERSON
WOOD PRODUCTS COMPANY
LOUISVILLE KENTUCKY
1281 BEECH STREET LOUISVILLE KY 40217
778-5591
FORMICA
LAMINATED PLASTIC

C. W. Melvin company
TUCK POINTING, RUBBER CALK,
SAND BLASTING, STEAM
CLEANING, STEEPLE JACKS,
WATER PROOFING, STEEL
PAINTING, BUILDING CLEANING
50 YEARS EXPERIENCE FREE ESTIMATES
778-9681
2409 W. MARKET LOUISVILLE, KY 40212

The Gross Marble Co.
MARBLE
COLD SPRING GRANITE
GRANUX

George C. Diebold
451-7101
1905 Spring Drive
Louisville 5, KY.

Fire Protection
Of Louisville, Inc.
CONTRACTORS
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER EQUIPMENT
3717 Downing Way, Louisville, KY 40218 • 451-0700

The George Marr Company
Blueprinting, Whiteprinting, Photocopying
Cloth, Film and Paper Reproductions

652 South Second Street
Louisville, Kentucky

roofing and waterproofing contractors

Ray Nolan Roofing Co., Inc.
4606 Illinois Ave., Louisville, KY.
Ray Nolan, Pres. Pat Murphy, V.P.
454-4659

Harry S. Albe & Son, Inc.
"Finer Food Equipment"
220 S. 18th, Louisville, KY 40203
Telephone 585-3288
Critic von Eckardt to Speak in Louisville April 22

Wolf Von Eckardt, well-known journalist and critic of city planning, will be guest speaker at the April 22 meeting of the Citizens Metropolitan Planning Council at Christ Church Cathedral.

Von Eckardt, a feature writer and columnist for the Washington Post and the Los Angeles Times, is an outspoken commentator on city planning.

The meeting, open to the public, will begin with a luncheon at noon. Price of the luncheon is $1. Louis Henry, 583-1707, is in charge of reservations.

Kentucky's 60 airports are served by commercial service. The State maintains 21,000 miles of highways and has 1,300 miles of navigable waterways. The eight rivers in this water transportation network move more than 200 million tons of freight a year.

E. R. RONALD & ASSOCIATES
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
543 South Third Street
Louisville, Kentucky
K.A.C.E. C.E.C.

Hummel, George, & Kleine-Kracht, Inc.
Consulting Engineers
Design—Supervision—Consultation
on Structures and Foundations
3825 Bardstown Rd.
Louisville

Specify General Electric central air conditioning

Comfort at the touch of a finger—summer or winter—makes any structure more attractive, more valuable.

And with General Electric's wide range of integral cooling systems and heating equipment it's easy to select just the right units to perform the job most effectively.

Here are some of the outstanding advantages of a General Electric central air conditioning system:

- Quiet comfort; windows never need to be opened
- Removes dust, dirt and pollen to provide a healthier atmosphere
- Increases value of structure
- Safe, efficient operation
- Easy to install
- Increases employee efficiency in stores, offices and factories

GENERAL ELECTRIC
SOUTH CENTRAL DISTRICT
Call 451-9611 for more information. Or write:
General Electric Co., P.O. Box 18813, Louisville, Ky. 40218
ATHLETIC COMPLEX

Western Kentucky State College
Bowling Green, Kentucky

Architects:
THE A. B. RYAN PARTNERSHIP, AIA
Louisville, Kentucky

Structural Engineers:
HUMMEL, GEORGE and KLEINE-KRACHT, INC.
Louisville, Kentucky

Mechanical Engineers:
E. R. RONALD & ASSOCIATES
Louisville, Kentucky

FACILITIES INCLUDE:
Baseball Field
Practice Field
Tennis Courts (12)
Track and Football Field
Stadium (seating capacity:
16,000 on two seating levels; 15,400 bleacher seats; 600 covered chair seats)

Approximately 66,000 sq. ft. of enclosed space on six (6) levels including 26 faculty offices, 11 teaching areas of varying sizes, training rooms, locker rooms, a gymnastics teaching area, equipment storage areas and staff locker room, first aid room, complete pressbox and related public facilities.

RIGHT PHOTO:
View of stadium from existing Athletic-Academic Building (Photo by L. R. Anderson, Photographic Associates)
SCOPE

The program is intended to furnish those additional facilities necessary to form, in conjunction with the existing Academic-Athletic Building, a complete complex to meet the needs of the physical education program of the college. The educational facilities are designed to be flexible enough to meet any other requirements placed upon them by the other academic needs of the college.

CONCEPT

In making their report to the Board of Regents of the college, Johnson, Johnson & Roy, Inc., Landscape Architects, Ann Arbor, Michigan, stated that "the new architecture has the opportunity to express an exciting new concept of a total learning environment. Rather than a series of static, inanimate structures each having its own austere identity, the building development can be a series of related structures...where the discipline within each structure can be interwoven into the campus fabric. Producing a scheme of this nature requires a strict control of design to preserve continuity of materials, scale, form and architectural style. The success of this concept depends on the respectful use of these elements, human in scale and dimension."

These are the elements that generated the final form of the main structure of this complex. The cavernous rock soil condition, combined with the land area requirements of the playing field, demanded a solution somewhat different from the average collegiate stadium. Early studies soon indicated that the general bulk of the structural mass necessary to accommodate all desired facilities would and would become unwieldy to handle and to harmonize with the surrounding campus unless a solution could be devised that would combine elements human in scale and related in form and material into an integrated whole.

The limitations of the site also helped to determine the final form of the major structure. The cavernous rock subsoil condition, combined with the land area requirements of the playing field, demanded a solution somewhat different from the average collegiate stadium. These site conditions being recognized, the entire structure was placed above the rock and the seating requirements divided into two overlapping elements producing a framework capable of providing the required enclosed space, yet using a very limited area of the site. Then, making use of this frame as a natural organization of the total structure, it became possible to allow the related facilities to fall within as elements human in scale and related in form and texture to the masses of the existing campus.

The limited area used by the structure opened up enough free area for pleasant pedestrian circulation. The elevated ticket terraces at each end provide a space for controlled entrance circulation of large groups of people without a feeling of constriction, while the lower garden terraces between provide an area human in scale and a fitting entrance to the facilities of the complex. This area will connect to the present academic area across the tree lined walkway.

This complex, combined with the existing Academic-Athletic Building, serves the academic program with a versatile innovation that provides maximum space utilization.
In February, we talked briefly of the failure on the part of private enterprise to provide a range of balanced housing and to provide for the orderly and wise use of land. Further, we stated that private enterprise is basically tax motivated and if we were ever to achieve success in our quest for the "good city" we must face the issue of property taxation squarely. This implies a willingness to look at the problem in an objective manner and to look for positive and constructive solutions.

We are faced with a land shortage which is becoming acute in and around our big cities. Yet, in the face of this land shortage, vast expanses of land remain idle and undeveloped. The costs to the community of preparing this land for use are steadily rising. In 1961, the New York Regional Plan Association estimated that it cost the taxpayer over $11,000 per additional family to supply public services - streets, sewers, water, schools, police & fire protection, etc. If we are to expend this amount of money simply to make land usable, it seems only reasonable to encourage the best and most efficient participation on the part of private enterprise. Yet this is not being done today. Why?

Fifty years ago, land carried nearly half the local, state and federal tax load. This is admittedly too much. Yet today, land-which accounts for one third of our total national wealth—carries somewhat less than 5% of the total tax load. This, by any reasonable standard, is not enough.

Taxation encourages idle speculation by giving preference to profits made from speculation on the price of land. Profits from the development of that same land are taxed at roughly twice the rate for speculation profits making it unprofitable and, in many cases, undesirable to develop land for some use. Further, improvements on the land are, by and large, taxed greater in proportion to their value and benefit to man-

The Kentucky Architect
Many argue that by changing the basis for land taxation private enterprise will be penalized or discriminated against. However, the main point in changing land taxation is to encourage private enterprise to become more efficient and effective in developing land for the benefit of a greater number of people through profit motivation. By changing basic land taxation, it can become most profitable to develop land for the good of many instead of the profit of a few.

We feel that there should be a basic change in land taxation policies, primarily in two areas. First, by removing preferential taxes from speculation profits and taxing them as regular income, private enterprise can be encouraged to develop idle land. Second, by taxing the value of land only — value which derives 100% from the existence and the expenditures of the community and not from efforts of the owner—and removing the majority of taxes from development removed. Further, by placing a penalty on development which is socially undesirable, these uses can perhaps eventually be eliminated.

These things are possible only if the people of Kentucky are willing to admit that some change is needed and then search, with an open mind, for ways to benefit mankind constructively through the motivation and encouragement of private enterprise.

Producers Council Sets June 10 for Ride on 'Belle'

Kentucky Chapter, Producers' Council will hold its 3rd Annual Scholarship Foundation Boat Ride and Dance aboard the Belle of Louisville on Friday, June 10. All proceeds from the dance will go to the Scholarship Foundation for the School of Architecture, University of Kentucky.

Representatives of all segments of the architectural profession and the construction industry will attend, as will UK fac-
ulty members, state officials and visiting dignitaries.

Boarding is scheduled for 8 p.m. at the 4th St. and River Road Wharf. Dancing will continue until 1 a.m. An art auction will be held during the cruise.

Local Showcase for Sculpture and Paintings

The persuasive cry for more art in, on and around modern buildings is being answered (as it has been and will be) by modern American artists and sculptors.

Architects who want to accent the interiors and exteriors of their buildings with paintings and sculpture are often hard put to locate convenient displays of the works they want, however.

Thor Gallery, located in downtown Louisville at 734 S. 1st St., is a unique local showcase for the prolific and excellent works of world-famous painters and sculptors as well as Kentuckiana area artists.

Several pieces by famed metal sculptor Raymond Granville Barg-ger, who created "Transition" for the new J. C. Penney building in New York City, are on display at the gallery—as are works by sculptor Fred Sauls, University of Kentucky (in aluminum, silver and bronze); sculptor Endre Vitez, a former Hungarian living in Chicago (religious and other wood sculpture), and Louisville artist Donald Lanham (Kentucky stone and metals).

East Central Regional Convention October 6-9

A combined, three convention assembly of architects will take place October 6-9, 1966, at the Brown Hotel. Some 300 attendance is expected at the annual conventions of the Indiana Society of Architects and the Kentucky Society of Architects, and the Triennial Convention of the East-Central Region, AIA.

Theme of the four-day convention will be "The Future of Architecture." Business sessions will begin in the Crystal Ballroom Thursday afternoon, October 6, following a golf tournament and breakfast that morning.

Exhibit booths will be set up in the South Room, which will also house the registration desk, coffee breaks, cocktail hours and an informal luncheon.

Entertainment at the convention will include dinner and dancing aboard the famed Belle of Louisville on a "Casino Night" cruise down the Ohio. Also featured is an organized outing to Churchill Downs.

The Kentucky Architect
You'll cheer, too when you install...
MIRACLE
PERMA-GLASS®
STADIUM SEATS
THE MODERN, PRESSURE-MOLDED FIBER GLASS SEAT FOR NEW OR EXISTING STADIUMS
ADD COLOR
AND BEAUTY
TO YOUR
STADIUM!
END SEAT
MAINTENANCE
FOR YEARS!
AVAILABLE
IN YOUR OWN
SCHOOL
COLORS!
MIRACLE EQUIPMENT COMPANY • GRINNELL, IOWA
QUALITY MANUFACTURERS OF PARK AND PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT AND STADIUM SEATING
Almost thirty miles of Miracle pressure-molded PERMA-GLASS give a bright, new look to the 101,000 seats at the Wolverines' Stadium in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Maize PERMA-GLASS seats were used to achieve the impressive design in the background.

"PURDUE" is dramatically spelled out at the Boilermakers' Stadium in Lafayette, Indiana, with Miracle pressure-molded PERMA-GLASS seats of black and gold. Purdue is also installing PERMA-GLASS seats in their new athletic fieldhouse.
Not one splinter of wood was used in the 50,000 seats at the new Memorial Stadium in Memphis, Tennessee. The architects wisely specified modern, maintenance-free Miracle pressure-molded PERMA-GLASS seating.

A MODERN LOOK FOR NEW STADIUMS

Toledo University proudly displays their school colors and eliminates seat maintenance problems with Miracle pressure-molded PERMA-GLASS seats in royal blue and yellow.

Complaints about snags and splinters ended abruptly when the University of Iowa installed Miracle PERMA-GLASS Stadium Seats several years ago at their stadium in Iowa City. Although many improvements have been made in Miracle PERMA-GLASS since that time, the university has not had to spend one penny on seat maintenance since the installation.
FOR EXISTING STADIUMS...

Miracle pressure-molded PERMA-GLASS Stadium Seats come in several widths to fit over most types of wood planks used in existing stadiums. Factory-applied seat numbers are optional. Cutaway drawing illustrates a typical installation of PERMA-GLASS seats.

Whether you're building a new stadium or modernizing an existing one, Miracle PERMA-GLASS Seats are the perfect answer to your seating needs. Here, at last, is a seat that eliminates maintenance for years to come! Unlike wooden planks, these permanently-colored, pressure-molded fiber glass seat covers never need wire-brushing, priming, painting or numbering. No splits, no splinters, no snags—no complaints! Exclusive surface coating maintains luster and prevents "chalking"! Miracle PERMA-GLASS Seats are available in any color and can be furnished with factory-applied seat numbers if desired. Miracle engineers will help you design dramatic color combinations and many interesting effects. Insist on the modern stadium seat—insist on Miracle pressure-molded PERMA-GLASS . . . the only fiber glass seat cover researched, tested and proved by over seven years' experience!

HERE IS A PARTIAL LIST OF MIRACLE PERMA-GLASS INSTALLATIONS:

BOONE HIGH SCHOOL—Boone, Iowa
DAVIDSON COLLEGE—Davidson, N. C.
EAST MOLINE HIGH SCHOOL—East Moline, Illinois
HERSHEY MEMORIAL STADIUM—Hershey, Pennsylvania
IOWA UNIVERSITY—Iowa City, Iowa
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY—Baton Rouge, Louisiana
MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY—Ann Arbor, Mich.
MEMPHIS MEMORIAL STADIUM—Memphis, Tenn.
NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY—Chapel Hill, N. C.
PURDUE UNIVERSITY—Lafayette, Indiana
SKELLY STADIUM—Tulsa, Oklahoma
TOLEDO UNIVERSITY—Toledo, Ohio
VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY—Nashville, Tenn.
WILLIAM AND MARY—Fredericksburg, Va.
WYOMING UNIVERSITY—Laramie, Wyoming

For further information and prices, call or write:
STADIUM SEAT DIVISION • MIRACLE EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Phone 515/236-4000 or 515/236-4300 • Grinnell, Iowa
FOR NEW STADIUMS...

Miracle pressure-molded PERMA-GLASS Stadium Seats can be designed to fit any type of seat bracket specified for new stadiums. The cut-away drawing shows a typical installation using one of Miracle's standard steel brackets. Optional seat numbers are applied at the factory.

PERMA-GLASS® STADIUM SEATS

MIRACLE V.I.P. Stadium Seats

Miracle PERMA-GLASS Seats can be furnished with contoured fiber glass back rests in the same or in a different color as the seats. Ideal for use as V.I.P. seats as shown here at Skelly Stadium in Tulsa, Oklahoma, or to set apart the band, card or other special section. Die-formed back supports are of galvanized or stainless steel tube.

For a completely coordinated installation, you will also want to specify Miracle Player Benches. This modern sideline bench features Miracle PERMA-GLASS seat and back with galvanized steel pipe supports. Portable design offers many "off-season" uses. Permanent installation also available. Standard lengths are 10' (Model PB-10); 12' (Model PB-12); and 16' (Model PB-16). Special lengths on request.
No more splinters... no more maintenance... no more stains!
Miracle replaces the unsightly, unsanitary wooden boards with plans of pressure-molded, TEDLAR-coated fiber glass. Table wipes clean with a damp cloth and never needs painting! Your choice of many solid colors or attractive combinations. Galvanized steel pipe frame with steel angle supports features Miracle’s original “walk-in” design for added convenience. Both 6’ and 8’ sizes available.

*Registered Du Pont Trademark

Miracle gives a bright, new look to bleachers with multi-colored planks of pressure-molded, TEDLAR-coated fiber glass. This splinter-free, maintenance-free, stainproof bleacher comes in several convenient lengths in three, five and ten row units. Contoured fiber glass back supports for top row also available.

Steel angle frame assures maximum safety and rigidity. Miracle’s new TRAILER-DAPTER (see inset) permits one-man portability from one location to another.

MIRACLE EQUIPMENT COMPANY • GRINNELL, IOWA

MIRACLE PIC-SNAK TABLE
MIRACLE RAINBOW BLEACHERS
James Frankel Presented International Audial Award

Former Kentucky Society of Architects President James S. Frankel, Lexington, has been presented the first annual international award of the Audial Rehabilitation Society in Washington, D.C.

The award is to be presented annually by the society to recognize achievement in executive and professional fields by persons with hearing handicaps.

Frankel, who is also a former president of the Kentucky Society of Professional Engineers, is treasurer of the Lexington Deaf Oral School.

Dr. Arnold Combs, a friend from Frankel's University of Michigan days who nominated Frankel, said of his personal achievements, "Deafness is no barrier to success and the qualities which Jim Frankel has demonstrated have lighted the way for any who wish to follow."

A Cincinnati doctor's friend provided Frankel with the motivation to become an architect.

"Because his parents secured training for their son, employing the most advanced methods of communication, he was able to break the barrier between himself and the world of sounds," Dr. Combs said.

Frankel attended the Clark School for the Deaf at Northampton, Mass., the Massie School in Versailles, the University of Kentucky and the University of Michigan.

ALA President Morris Ketchum, Jr., and Executive Audial Rehabilitation Society President William F. Wallace, Jr., presented the award.

April, 1966

buildings for business
— a design for profit

(Leading economists predict that $600 billion worth of construction will be undertaken in the next decade. A large share of this huge sum will be spent on business buildings.

(It is, therefore, imperative that businessmen develop an understanding of business architecture and of the professional services of the architect. Here, then, is one explanation of how the businessman-architect team functions.—Ed.)

Good business architecture has at its heart the fulfillment of function. The form of the building should grow out of what is to happen in the structure, how it is to be done, by how many, and for what purpose. The design should create the maximum useful space; provide the straightest possible work-flow traffic pattern; encourage production and working efficiency in a carefully-controlled environment, and specify construction materials and methods which keep operating and maintenance expenses to a minimum.

But even these prime elements of building function and sound structure do not, in themselves, answer the complete architectural needs of the businessman. Esthetics, which might be termed the science of beauty, is both an intrinsic part of design and an economic tool of today's business. Retail sales are made, corporations express their powerful personalities, factories denote their willingness to be good community neighbors, and banks provide a modern institutional image through the skillful use of esthetics.

Good business architecture is a professional synthesis of functional space planning, sound engineering, and beauty—a design for profit.

Design does not necessarily begin with the building itself. Often, architectural consultation can be
of major importance in the selection of a site. The potential building owner may save thousands of dollars as a result of professional advice on price, location, soil conditions, and adaptability to building design. One site which appears to be promising may harbor hidden sub-surface conditions that would require heavy foundation costs. Another, which to the layman might appear too uneven for his use, might be eminently adaptable to a design that wraps the building around the rugged land contours.

Professional advice can make the difference.

Modern building is a complex process. Consider today's factory, for example. Factory design starts with the basic manufacturing or processing unit. It may be a single conveyor, around which the supporting spaces and equipment are planned.

Raw materials must be received and finished materials taken away. Both may have to be stored. Access to power, transportation and water must be considered. The range of temperature and humidity may be important to the industrial process and may affect the building design. And a factory houses people as well as machines. This means efficient heating and cooling, acoustics, sanitation, rest and health facilities, landscaping, and parking.

Architectural harmony with the community is another design requirement. Economic conditions, too, will affect design. Anticipated expansion means planning for ultimate use, so that subsequent additions may be made without expensive alteration and rebuilding.

These principles apply similarly to other business buildings. Today's retail store consists generally of a front, a selling space, and a service space which supplies and moves goods and keeps the books.

The front must be designed to pull the customer inside in minimum "impression" time. It is often desirable for the front to be recessed, slanted inward from the

For interiors that compliment your architectural designs, you will find one of the most competent staffs in the country at

hubbuch in kentucky

with offices in Louisville (583-2716), Lexington (252-7603), and Owensboro (683-6224). We offer a complete service—design, furniture, fabrics, floor coverings and objects d'art.
top, or set back so that the passerby can examine the window displays without being jostled down the street. Inside, the sales space may be divided into three areas for the sale of impulse, convenience, and demand merchandise. A dress, for example, is demand merchandise, since the woman buying it usually knows that she wants it. Thus, the dress is placed at the rear of the selling space. This draws the customer past the initial, or impulse display. Perfume is a classic impulse item. (If businesses had to depend upon demand buying, retail trade would go bankrupt.) On the way to the demand merchandise, the customer will pass the convenience display and be attracted by a convenience item—say a pair of shoes or gloves.

If walking distances become too great, vertical selling—utilizing these same principles—may be considered. Here again, impulse items are placed nearest the door, convenience merchandise is located midway up the building, and demand merchandise and customer service departments are placed at the top.

In the office building which is planned to provide income through the renting of space, the square foot is all-important, and every foot that can be taken from the service area and put into the rental area means more profit—within limits. Sometimes, the architect can create premium space which rents for more by building slightly less and utilizing greenery and an attractive plaza to create a prestige environment.

Office building design often starts with a basic space unit known as a module. This unit may be the space necessary to contain one person with a desk and chair. Deciding on this unit can be extremely important. Each tenant may have definite ideas of interior needs, calling for maximum flexibility of design. A demountable partition may be moved without much cost but such items as wiring, electrical connections, air vents, and lights cannot easily or inexpensively be moved. Also to be considered are the service areas—elevators, storage, rest rooms, air-conditioning equipment. In a confined site, these may be located in a central core. But today, when the site permits or is unusual in shape, architects often locate this core on the outside of the building, thus freeing the interior for maximum use; using free-span engineering, when possible, to eliminate space-robbing column placements.

Today's bank building is another example of the design pioneering of contemporary architects. This planning revolution has swept away the massive and forbidding facades of yesterday's financial institutions and replaced them with a light airiness that welcomes the visitor rather than intimidates him. Today's bank expresses inform and appearance of the wealth of new services which it offers to society without sacrifice of its traditional dignity.

These services differ from bank to bank, and so do individual space requirements, personnel needs, and local customs and traditions. The bank represents an
When should a new building's telephone system be planned?

While the blueprint is still on the drawing board, in time to plan for present and future communications needs. To build in adequate underfloor ducts, conduit and riser slots, space for pay telephones, switchboards and equipment rooms. Need help planning communications systems for your clients? Call Southern Bell and ask for the Architects and Building service. There's no obligation or cost to you or your client.

McKinney Drilling Company

Caisson Drilling and Foundation Construction

Underreamed Piers  Core Drilling
Caissons            Soil Sampling
Shafts             Blast Holes

8011 Ashbottom Rd.  Phone 366-1069
Louisville, Kentucky
the services of many specialists and consultants who are paid out of the architect's fee.

After acceptance of the design by the client, the architect prepares working drawings and a voluminous book of specifications which may involve hundreds of pages. These make tight competitive bidding possible. The architect will also assist the owner with the screening and awarding of bids. During the construction phase, he will supervise the project. This service includes periodic inspections of the site, as required by the individual project, the checking of suppliers' shop drawings, monthly reports to the owner that the contractors' bills are in order and should be paid, and, finally, certification that the building has been satisfactorily completed and is ready for occupancy.

This is what the businessman should look for and get in launching a new building project. At the same time, he should beware of the non-professional building service offered by the package merchant, who purports to offer both design and building services in one contract. A common lure is the guaranteed-price "package" contract. No human being can look into the future and accurately guess at the exact future cost of materials and services. Thus the only way in which such a contract can be offered is either to pad the price or leave the specifications purposely vague to allow later skimping. This practice destroys the economic advantages of competitive bidding; nor will there be professional supervision during construction. The packager supervises his own work. Finally, the back-room designer hired by the packager cannot provide the imagination or experience of the professional architect who competes on the sole basis of talent.

Good business architecture is produced by the professional building team—the businessman who spells out the needs and objectives, and the architect who translates them into design and structure.

April, 1966
AGGREGATE

APPLIANCES, KITCHEN

APPLIANCES, KITCHENS

ARCHITECTURAL METAL SPECIALTIES

BLUEPRINTS

BUILDING MATERIALS

CAISSON FOUNDATION

COATINGS, AGGREGATE

CONCRETE, READY-MIXED

CONCRETE, TECHNICAL DATA

CONTRACT INTERIORS

Doors

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

ELEVATORS

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

INSULATION

INTERIOR DECORATORS

IRON, ORNAMENTAL

LIGHTING FIXTURES

MASONRY RESTORATION

PAINT

PLYWOOD

PRECAST CONCRETE

RESTAURANT EQUIPMENT

ROOFERS

SCULPTURE & PAINTINGS

SOUND & COMMUNICATION

STEEL WINDOWS

STONE

TELEPHONE PLANNING SERVICE

TILE

TRUSSES

UNIT VENTILATORS

WATER HEATERS

KENLITE DIV. OF OHIO RIVER SAND CO., 129 River Rd. (584-6338)

GENERAL ELECTRIC, 4421 Bishop Lane (451-9611)

TAPEL ELECTRIC CO., 330 E. Brandeis Street (636-1381)

AMERICAN BUILDERS SUPPLY CO., 1044 E. Chestnut St. (587-8821)

ATLAS PLASTER & SUPPLY COMPANY, 2932 Greenwood (776-4621)

GEORGE MARR CO., 625 S. 2nd St. (583-0657)

AMERICAN BUILDERS SUPPLY CO., 1044 E. Chestnut St. (587-8821)

KENTUCKY LUMBER CO., 1540 S. 9th St. (635-5261)

McKinney Drilling Co., 8011 Ashbottom Rd. (366-1069)

GENERAL THERMOSET PLASTICS, 2927 Griffith Ave. (772-7744)

AMERICAN BUILDERS SUPPLY CO., 1044 E. Chestnut St. (587-8821)

COLONIAL SUPPLY CO., 1350 S. 13th St. (636-1321)

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSN., Commonwealth Bldg. (583-8896)

BOONE-GUNDERSON, INC., 550 S. Fifth Street (587-1212)

ANDERSON WOOD PRODUCTS CO., 1381 Beech St. (774-5591)

BORNSTEIN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 327 E. Caldwell St. (585-2391)

MARTIN A. CEDER, INC., 2520 W. Market (778-1671)

MURPHY ELEVATOR CO., INC., 128 E. Main St. (587-1225)

ROMMEL-McFERRAN CO., INC., 4504 Poplar Level Road (451-4141)

LAURENCE E. BLOOM, 3908 Bishop Lane (969-5221)

T. J. GILLESPIE CO., 395 Franklin Street (583-7665)

ZONOLITE DIV., W. R. GRACE, 3302 Norwood Dr.

HUBBUCHE BROS. & WELLENDORF, 642 S. 4th St. (582-2695)

HUBBBCHE IN KENTUCKY, 324 W. Main (583-2716)

THE STRASSEL CO., 1000 Hamilton Ave. (587-6612)

LOGAN CO., 200 Cabel St. (587-1361)

BENJAMIN DIV. THOMAS INDUSTRIES, INC., 207 E. Broadway (582-3771)

LOUISVILLE LAMP CO., INC., 724 W. Breckinridge (587-6094)

C. W. MELVIN CO., 2409 W. Market (778-9681)

DeHART PAINT & VARNISH CO., 906 E. Main St. (584-6397)

U. S. PLYWOOD CORP., 358 Farmington (635-2675)

DOLT & DEW, INC., 4104 Bishop Lane (969-3213)

HARRY S. ALBE & SON, 220 S. 18th St. (585-5288)

RAY NOLAN ROOFING CO., 4606 Illinois Ave. (454-4659)

THOR GALLERY, 734 S. 1st St. (585-3862)

TECHNICAL SERVICE CORP., 2618 South Fourth Street (636-1496)

CECO STEEL PRODUCTS CORP., 119 E. Barbee Avenue (635-7519)

VICTOR OOLITIC STONE CO., P. O. Box 668, Area Code 812 (824-2621)

THE GROSS MARBLE CO., 1905 Spring Dr. (451-7101)

SOUTHERN BELL, 521 W. Chestnut (584-9011)

STARK CERAMICS, INC. (CLAY INGELS) 3rd & Midland (252-2146)

CHASE BARLOW CO., 4600 Robards Lane (452-2866)

AMERICAN AIR FILTER CO., INC., 215 Central Ave. (637-3611)

RUUD WATER HEATER SALES CO., 840 E. Chestnut St. (583-7629)
Specifying the Westinghouse Continental Double Oven

It will add to your client's reputation as a quality builder!

Specify Westinghouse and your client will be...

Westinghouse is distributed by Tafel Electric & Supply, 333 E. Brandeis, Louisville, Phone 636-1381

Precast Concrete Keeps Pace with Louisville Development

Nine precast concrete canopies at Floyd and Jefferson streets in Louisville are another eye-catching example of how Dolt and Dew Precast Concrete Products are an integral part of Louisville development. The canopies form the front entrances to Building Number Four of the Louisville Produce Plaza, Inc., Development. Building Number Four of the development already is occupied by Thomas Meat Market, Country Sausage Meat Company and Melita's Bakery. This building was designed by Jasper D. Ward, architect. Contractor for Building Number Four was Platoff Construction Co. In excess of 10,000 sq. ft. of double-tee prestressed units were used in the floor and roof areas. The column and beam systems supporting most of the structure also are precast, prestressed units manufactured by Dolt and Dew.

The plaza development in 1966 will be extended northward along Floyd Street.
Space Design

Beauty, function and continuity in an office design are not mere products of coincidence. To originate a time saving, work-saving, money saving office layout for your client, the BOONE-GUNDERSON designers launch an in-depth survey of his operation. True, beauty is important, but an office must first be functional. Why settle for less, when the BOONE-GUNDERSON professionals offer you and your client so much more.