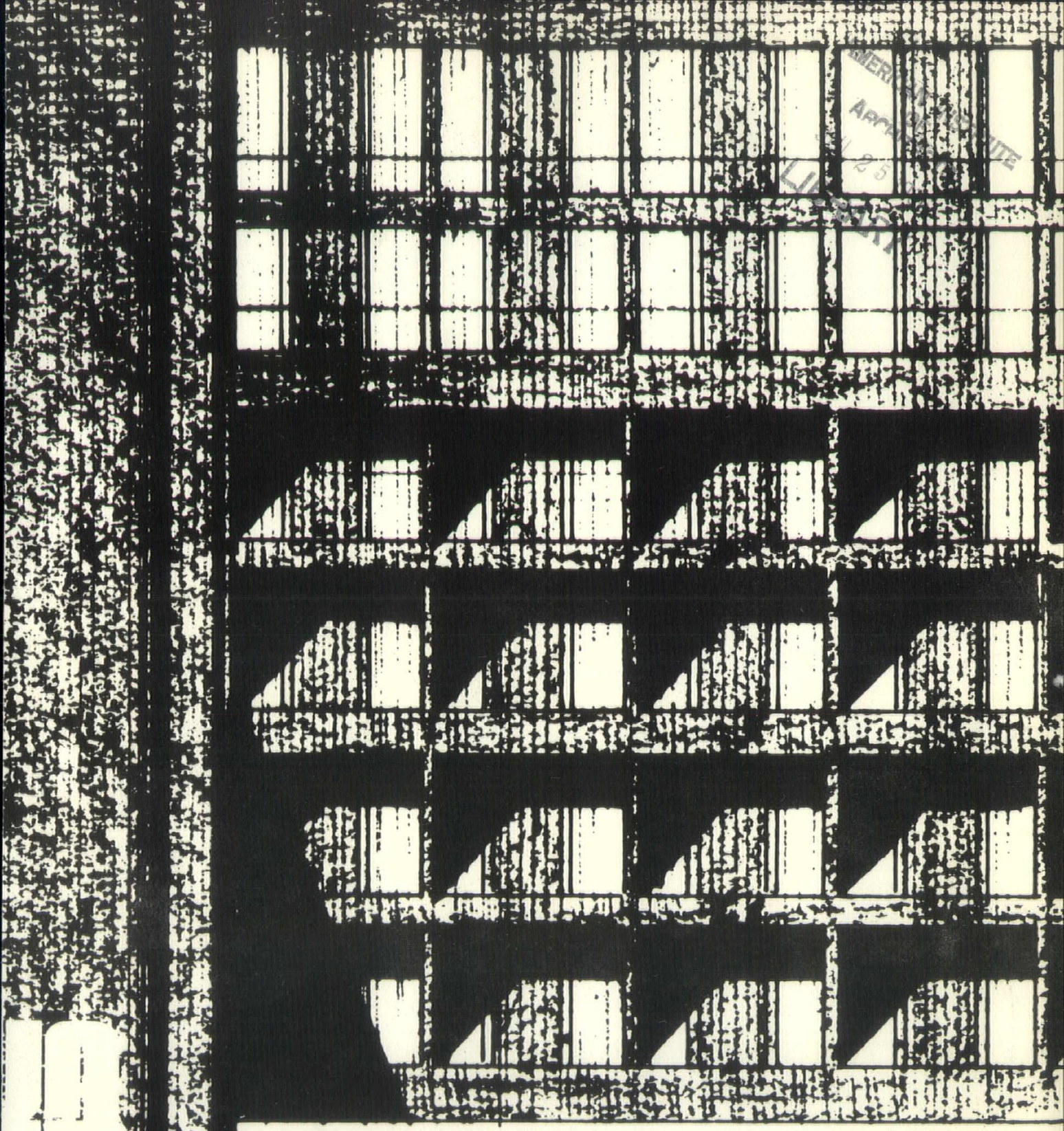

THE KENTUCKY ARCHITECT

JULY, 1966

Volume V Number 7

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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.

Joseph Kleine-Kracht Elected President of CSI

New officers of the Louisville Chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute are:

President Joseph A. Kleine-Kracht, Vice President Raymond A. Pfister, Secretary K. David Robertson, Treasurer James E. Rankin and Directors A. Bailey Ryan, James E. Stansbury and Jean D. Farley.

These heads of standing committees also were named:

Ray Pfister, technical; Henry B. Thoben, assigned projects; Ronald A. Lipps, assigned reviews; Paul F. Rassinier, unassigned reviews; Charles J. Gerstle and Austin F. Campbell, Hospitality; Gilbert W. Campbell, program, and Robert E. Dodd, membership.

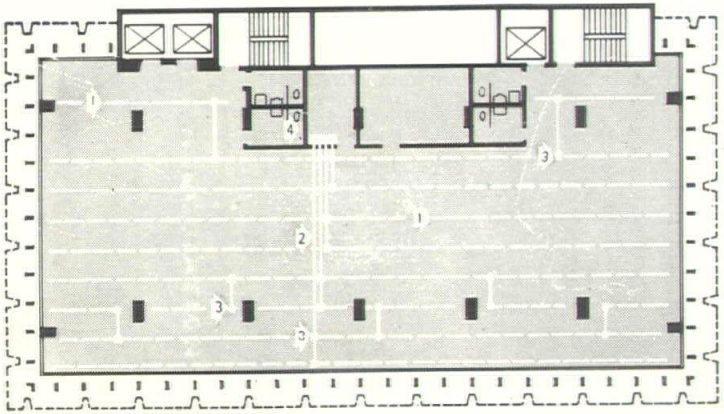
r/c floor electrification

a.i.a. file: 4a

Prepared as a service to architects by Portland Cement Association

Clip along dotted line

Anchor Savings and Loan Building, Madison, Wisconsin. Architects & Engineers: John J. Flad & Associates, Madison.



LEGEND

1 = Distribution Ducts
2 = Pyramidal Feeders
3 = Junction Boxes
4 = Electrical Panel

NOTE:

Space ducts and floor inserts to match desk module. Check with Electrical Engineer.

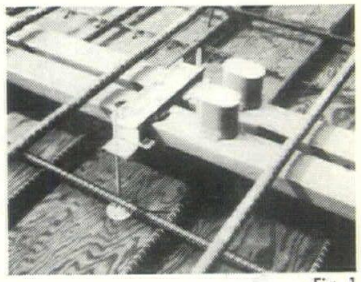


Fig. 1

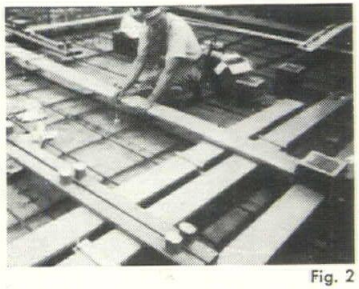


Fig. 2

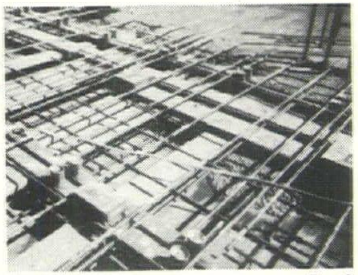


Fig. 3

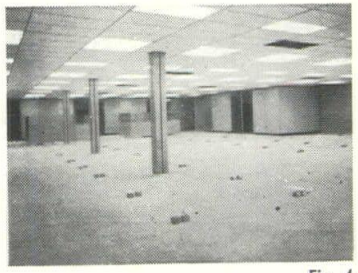


Fig. 4

Today, raceways under concrete floors can be readily designed for maximum versatility. One method, a pyramidal feed system, that provides adequate capacity for future utility requirements as well as changing plant or office layouts is shown at left.

Fig. 1 shows the distribution ducts and the floor inserts. All inserts for the service fittings will be flush with the finished concrete floor. One duct is for power, one for telephone wiring. Fig. 2 shows the installation in progress. The two-level system allows feeder ducts to pass under distribution ducts. Fig. 3 shows the placing of concrete after reinforcement and ducts have been carefully set. Fig. 4 shows a typical completed installation.

In addition to the basic power and telephone services, many modern buildings may require additional raceways for other uses. These include, for example, panelboard feeders with voltages up to 600V, low potential signal services, intercoms, T.V. and programming. Designers should estimate future requirements as generously as possible.

Write for additional free information. (U.S. and Canada only.)

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An organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete

THESIS

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

Thesis Critics CLIFFORD SLAVIN and JAMES PRESTRIDGE

Today, the opportunities open to the architect transcend those traditionally accepted as his professional responsibility. No longer can he limit his professional concern to the individual buildings, if his work is to respond to the needs of society and contribute to an optimum physical environment.

The program in Architecture at the University of Kentucky accepts as its responsibility the development of those qualities of professional skill which will allow its graduates to assume a significant role in the creation of the city and neighborhood as well as in the design of individual buildings. It recognizes the need for the architect to attain competence in design so that his work may reflect not only excitement of sculptural form but also human values and technological potentialities. Further, to equip students to meet the demands of our rapidly changing society and expanding frontiers of knowledge, the program emphasizes both the method of approach to design and its resultant design concept.

The sequence of Architectural Design Studios is the core of the program and presents a series of design projects which graduate from fundamental exercises in design and technology to more comprehensive studies of the needs of society in the central area of cities. Each studio project builds upon the work and experience of previous projects to expand the capability of the student toward a higher degree of independent analysis and design. The final studio in the Design Sequence is the Architectural Thesis Studio. Subject to faculty approval, the student makes his own choice of thesis topic which by nature and scope suits his particular interests and capabilities.

Thesis topics may be chosen from three categories of architectural projects:

The first is the "Case Study" project which relies upon the need of a specific client for information which will define the architectural problem. In this type of thesis, the student's development of the project closely parallels the current work of the professional office in client relationships, site analysis, program development and preliminary design of the building.

The second category of thesis topic is the "Prototype" project, one which gives the student an opportunity to develop a hypothetical design proposal in response to the emerging needs of a dynamic society. These topics may range from possibilities of new types of buildings resulting from evolution in marketing practices, education or housing to the application of new technologies in construction and materials in the solution of contemporary needs for architectural structure.

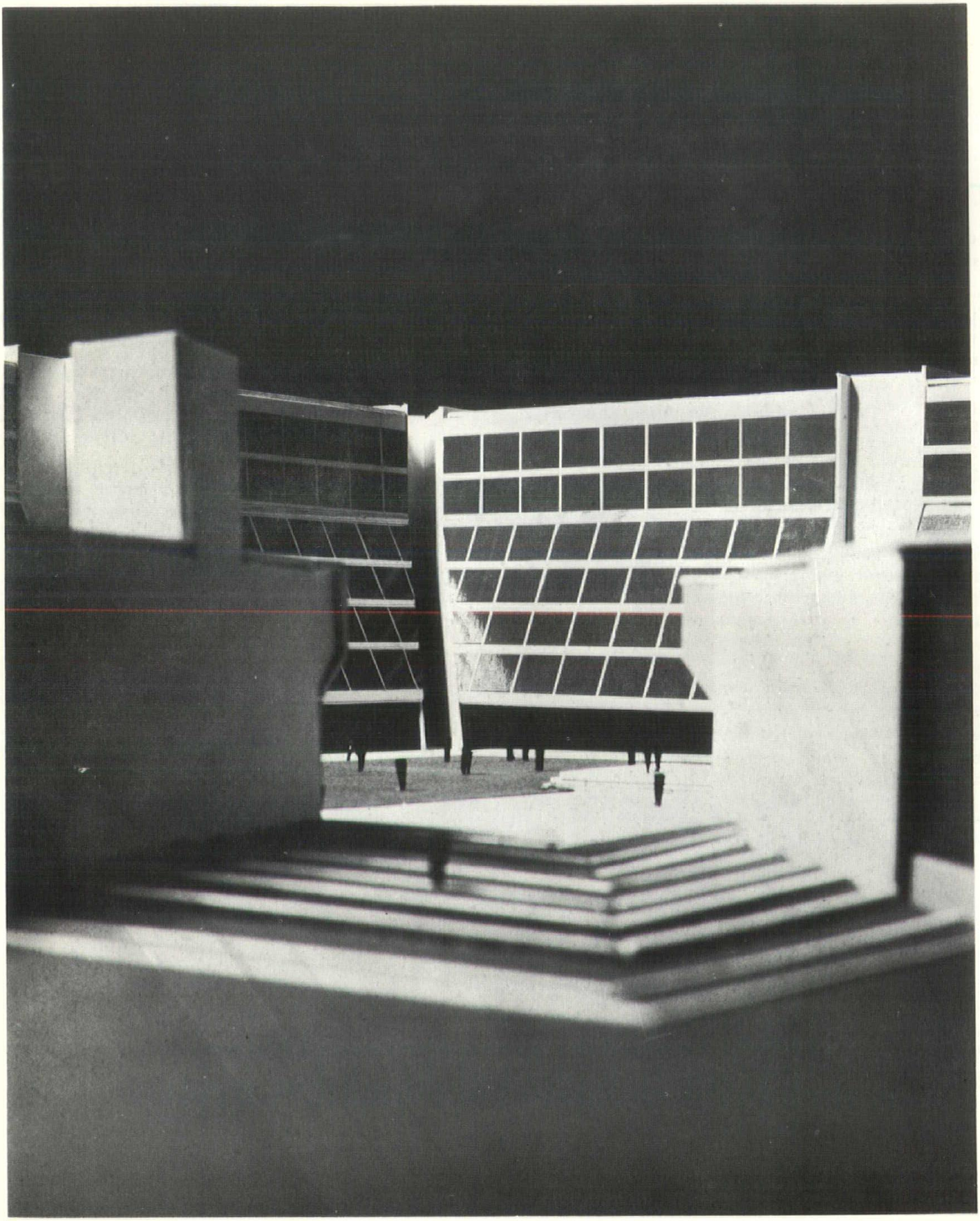
The third choice of a thesis topic is the physical design of a central urban area. Thesis projects of this sort may be undertaken if a study can be made within the context of a comprehensive plan for the city, supported by land use market studies and a municipal capital program. These projects resemble the work done by architectural firms acting as project planning consultants to a city and take the form of a physical development proposal for private investment interests as well as a proposal for action by the city necessary to make the project attractive to private interests.

In all three categories of thesis, the student prepares a Thesis Research Report which is followed by a Thesis Design and Presen-

(continued on page 17)

PHOTOGRAPH OF MODEL

Photos by Hugh L. Scott



A
MEDIUM SECURITY PRISON

By DONALD A. HILL

thesis precis

I. Historical and philosophical contexts as determinants in the design criteria.

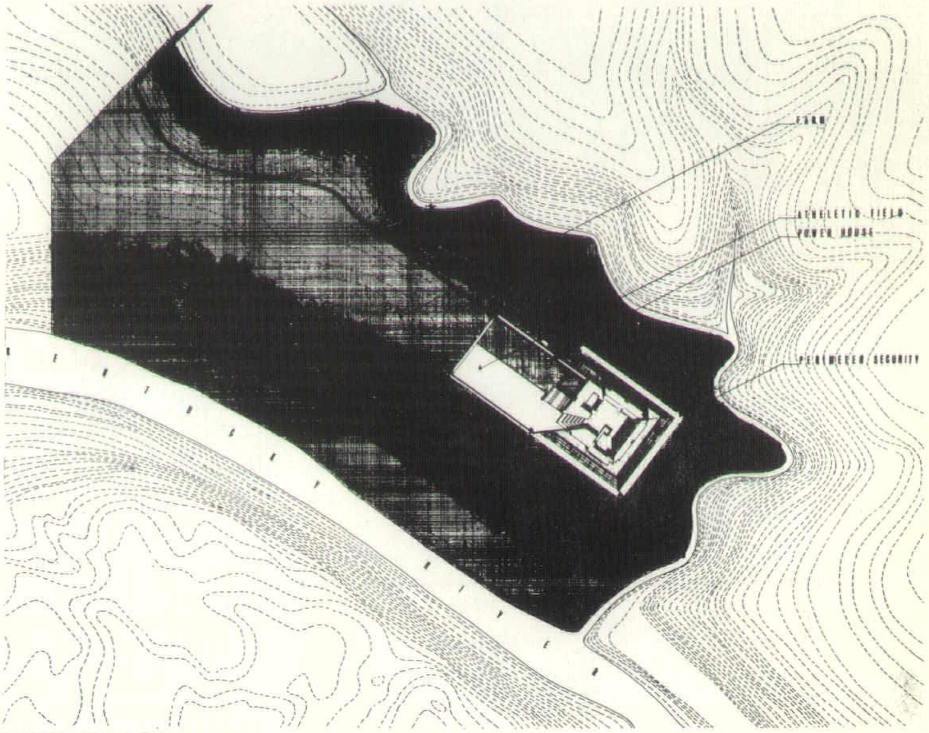
A. Historical—In the past, the underlying philosophy of penology was punishment and retribution as a deterrent to crime. This philosophy made itself manifest in the prison structures of that era. Since that time we have made important progress in penological philosophy without a corresponding revolution in the architecture.

B. Philosophical—Today's penological philosophy has substituted as its basic tenets the principles of correction and rehabilitation for the old ideas of punishment and retribution. The programming of modern prisons reflects this change. Large areas are devoted to rehabilitation facilities. We are now attempting to treat the cause of crime rather than simply reacting to its effects.

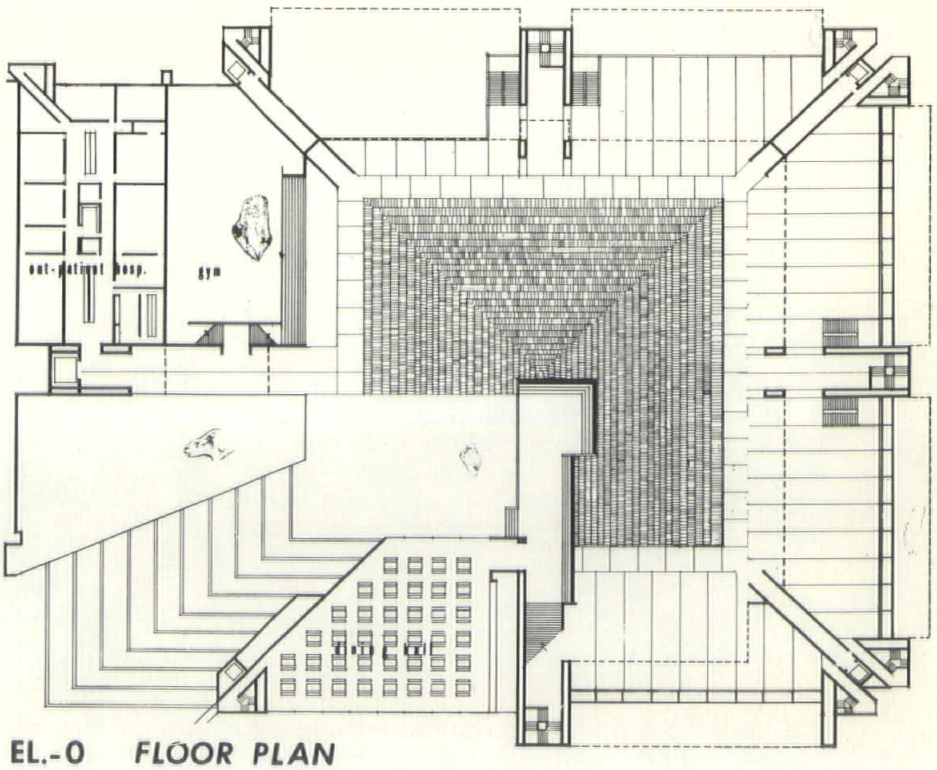
II. General Design Criteria

A. General Design Criteria—This new institution, which is to house 500 inmates, is to act as a medium security prison facility for first offenders under the age of 30. By medium security it is meant that each inmate is required to be at certain functions at a specified time. Roll is called at each of these functions to ascertain the presence of each inmate. Security, while important within the institution, is severe only along the perimeter in the form of a double chain link fence and guard towers.

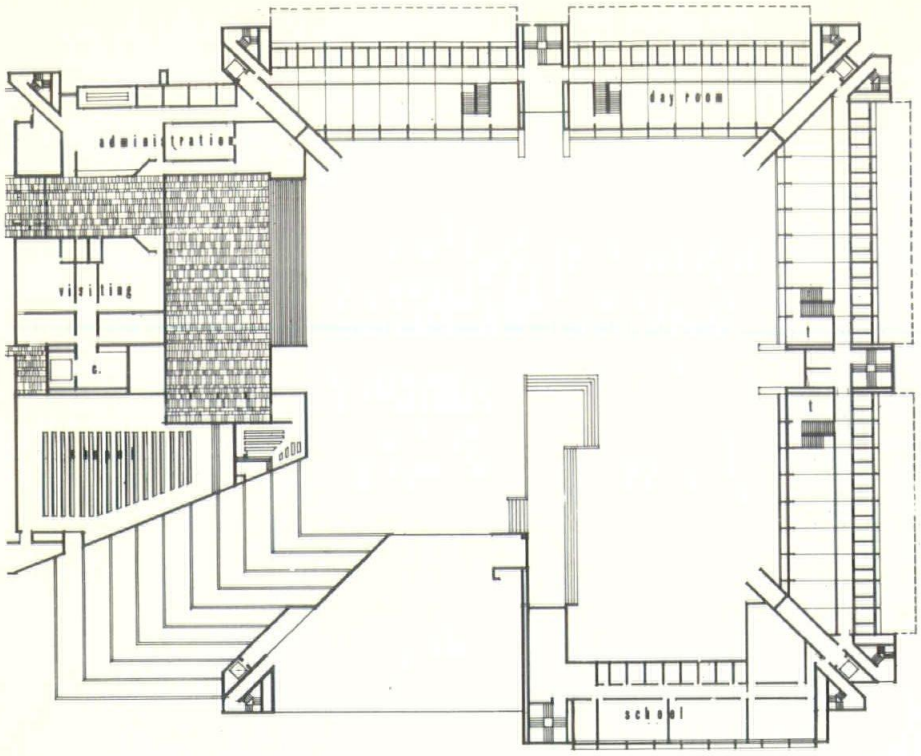
B. Conceptual Organization—



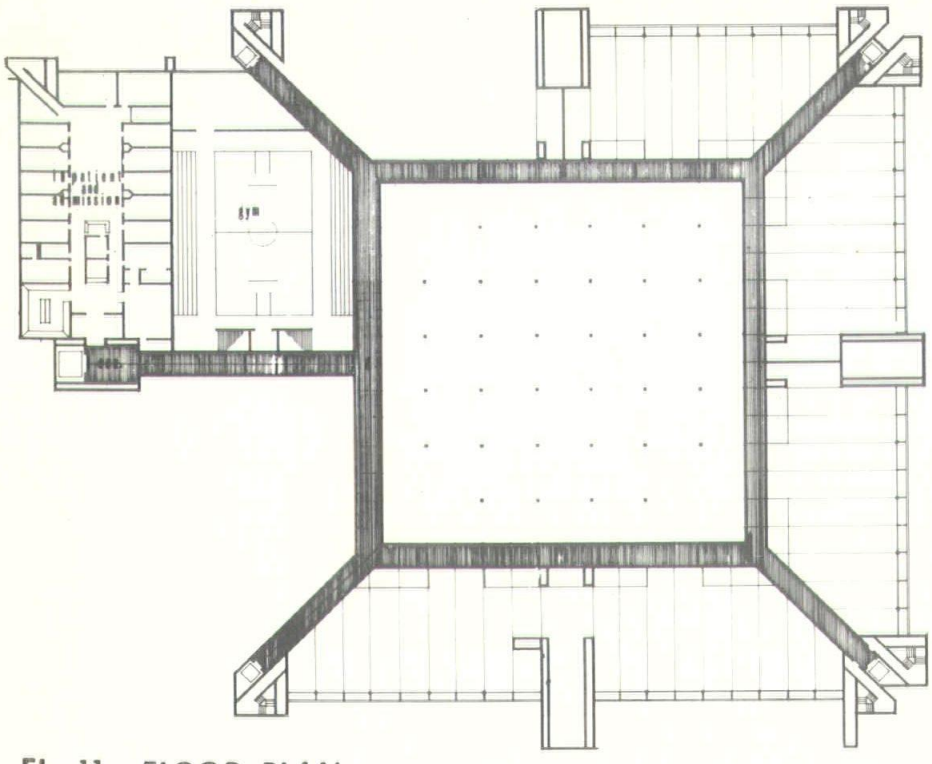
SITE PLAN



EL.-0 FLOOR PLAN



EL.-14 *FLOOR PLAN*



EL.-11 *FLOOR PLAN*

Since the function of a prison is to provide effective control of persons who have been committed and at the same time prepare them for responsible community living upon release by providing constructive activities in a constructive environment. I have created a secure prison plan, but one in which there is achieved a unique circulation system for inmates, aimed at eliminating as much as possible an oppressive sense of confinement. The prisoner circulation strata (El. +0) becomes a plane which has its visual limits extended into the surrounding countryside. Although physical freedom is restrained while on this strata, I envision spiritual freedom to be at its maximum under the confined conditions. This strata also serves as a great control zone due to the fact that a prisoner in order to move from any one function to another must move onto the circulation strata. A guard stationed on this strata has visual control over interactions between functions.

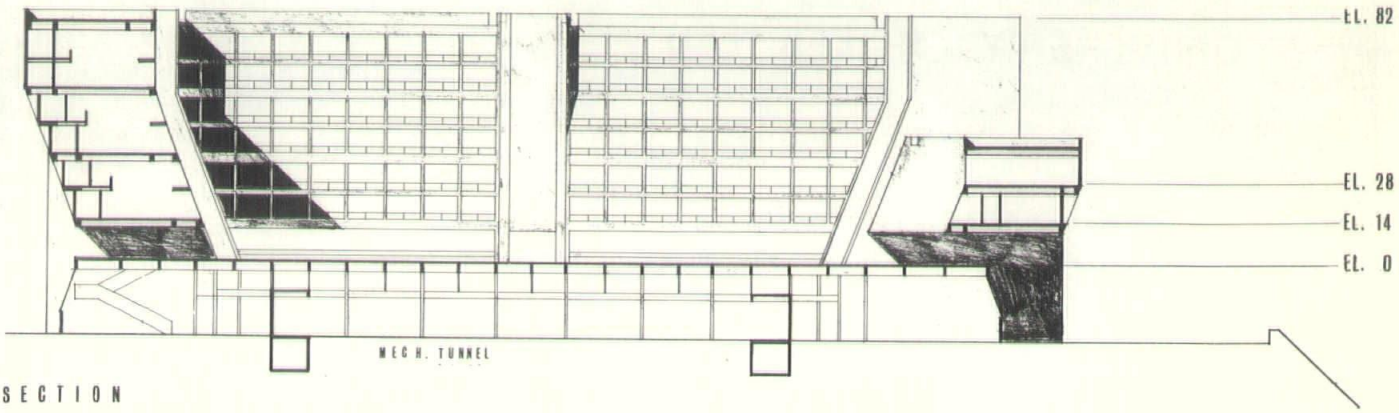
Guard and official circulation (El.-11) takes place on another level. From this strata a guard or prison official may move to any function within the prison without being in the same space with a prisoner. This strata becomes a valuable aid as a visual control system and would be extremely useful in case of riots.

In the design of this prison, I have taken a very complex planning program and reduced it to its most simple and straight-forward solution. I have created five basic zones.

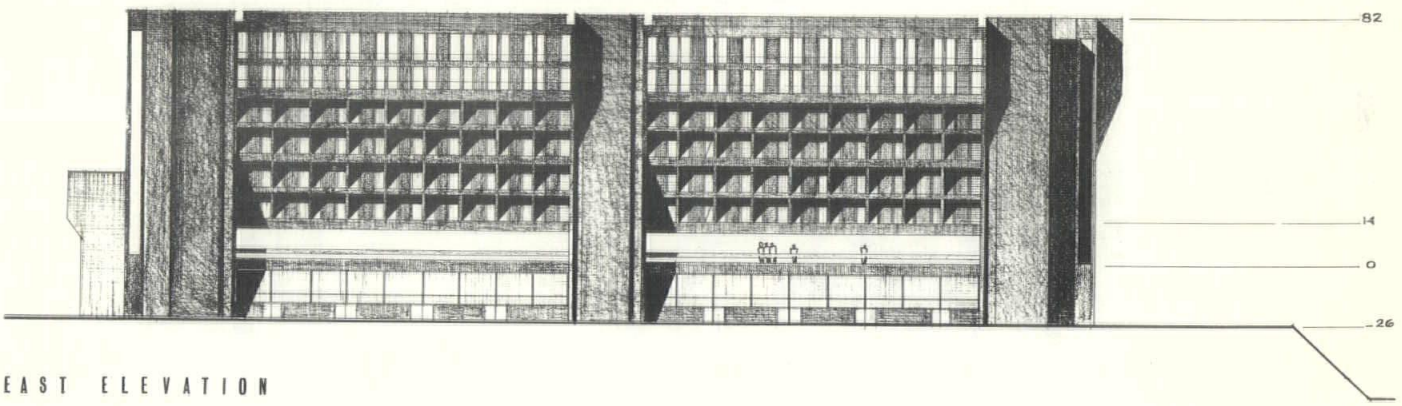
1. Inmate housing units.
2. Circulation, which directly serves: a. the dining hall, b. outpatient department, c. chapel and visiting and d. school.
3. Administration and hospital admissions.
4. Recreation field.
5. Work areas.

Since the purpose of the institution is to prepare the individual

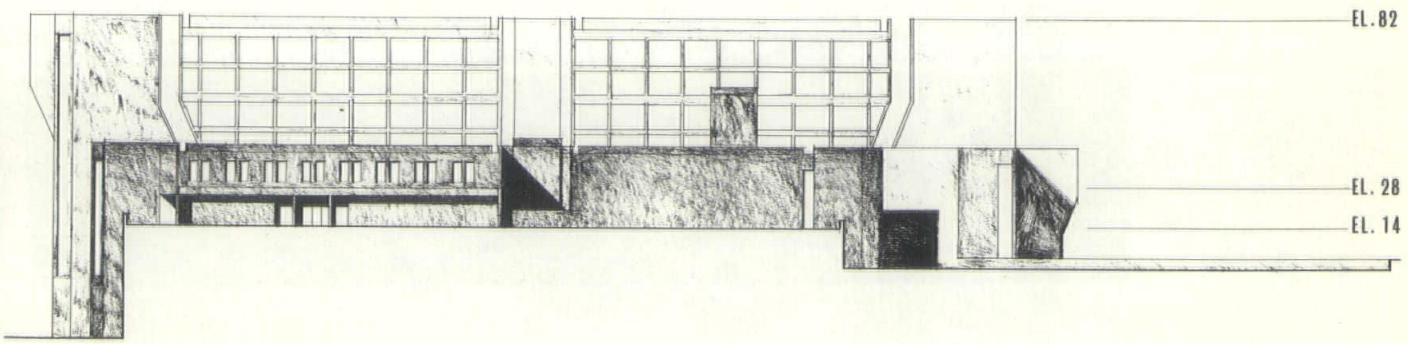
offender for re-entry into community living, I have conceived of a spatial and social sequence toward that end. The smallest spatial and social unit the prisoner experiences occurs within the housing area. A group of 36 prisoners live together, but in individual rooms, each room having an excellent view of the surrounding countryside. From the sleeping room the individual prisoner would progress to social interaction with the group of thirty-six in an adjacent dayroom. From the dayroom the individual prisoner progresses to the great open circulation strata and work strata where his interaction with other inmates multiplies, and from there onto the recreation strata where he may be in contact with almost all of the inmates. And then, upon release, to society.



SECTION



EAST ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

A RESIDENCE FOR THE PRESIDENT OF UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

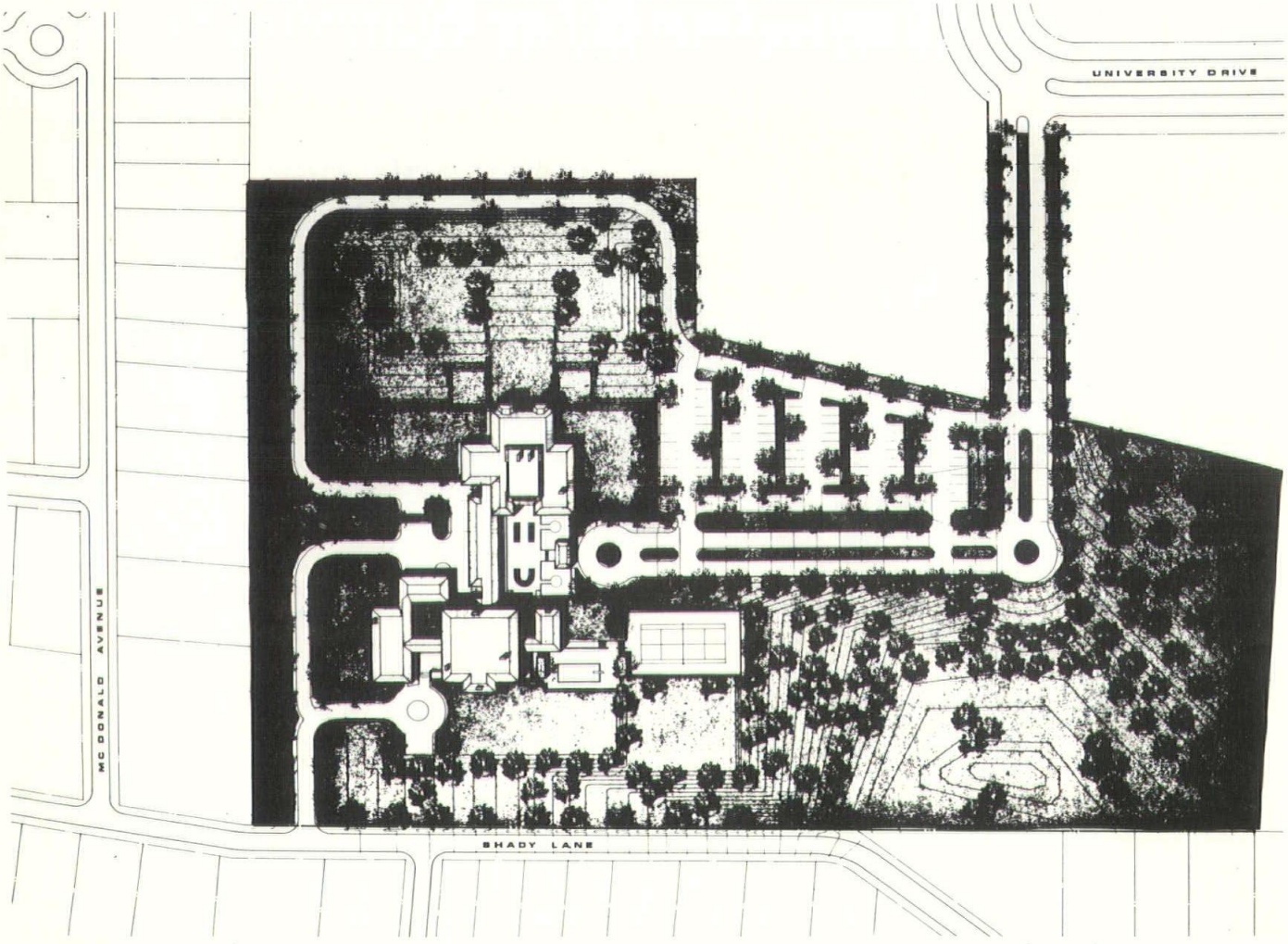
By SAM H. HALLEY, III

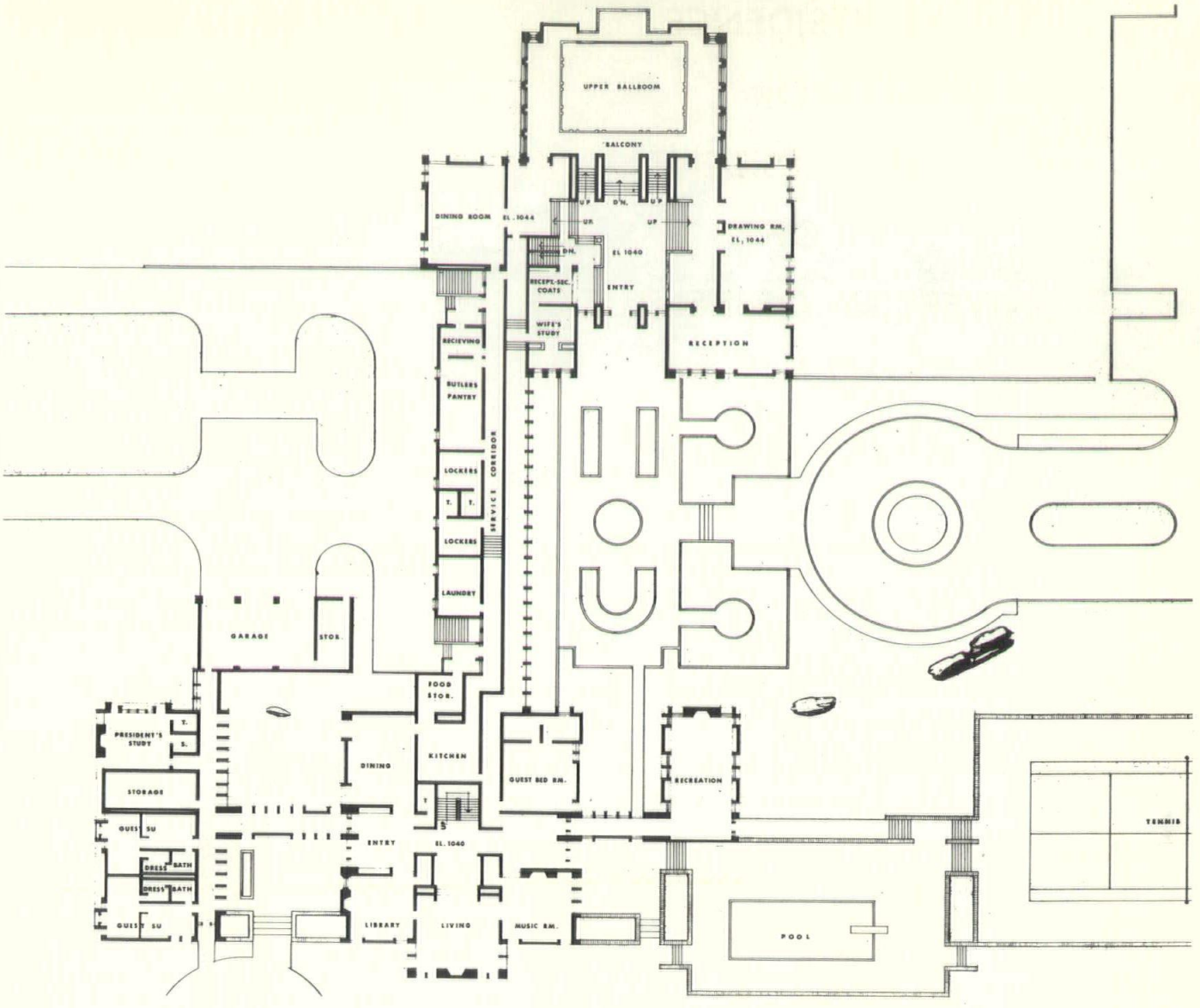
thesis precis

The program of requirements for a new residence for the University president can be broken down into two independent but awkwardly-related functions:

The first function is to provide a private home for the president and his family. Independence and privacy must also play a part in the life of a family which is oriented to shaking hands, being courteous and receptive and, in general, representing the University of Kentucky.

The second functional requirement is that there be a group of spaces devoted to social entertainment where various guests of the university can be entertained in groups varying in size from two to 200. It should act as a welcome





FLOOR PLAN - LEVELS 2 & 3

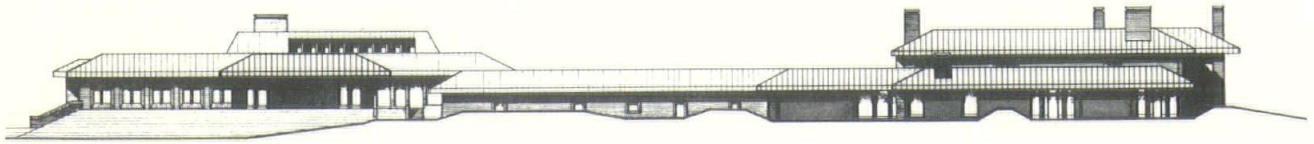
mat—in contrast to the privacy required in the home.

The problem now presents itself as two separate yet integrated functions which contrast not only in their functional requirements but also in the scale of the spaces. Two solutions to the problem come to mind immediately: First, separate the two functions because of their contrasting nature and connect them with the elements which are harmonious to both functions, such as mechanical, service elements and the wife's reception. The second soultion is to tightly integrate and mesh all of the elements into a single whole, while maintaining the required separation.

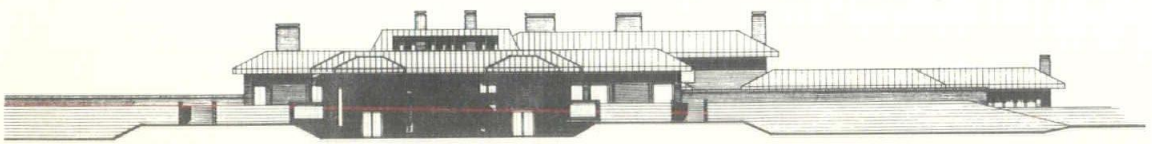
In attempting to choose the most fitting method of solution to the problem, the various criteria for each must be looked into carefully. From a functional standpoint, separation of the functions would allow them to operate independently of each other and insure more privacy for the home. Although this would hamper the possibilities of providing more than one means of transition between the two functions and would require slightly more time in terms of convenience, it must be kept in mind that the social function would not be used every day and possibly not every week. Aesthetically and psychologically, separation of the functions would give outsiders a general knowledge of the workings of the building and should also provide them with an instinctive feeling about the desire for privacy in the living function. Combining the functions into a single building would not provide as many possibilities for expressing the inner functions or the independence with which they operate.

Other criteria to be examined include the status of the house, which is referred to as "The University House." Whether separated or combined, it must reflect the status of the university as well as the dignity it shelters.

SOUTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION

EAST ELEVATION

In Kentucky, tradition still plays an overpowering role in its architecture, and while this alone does not limit the design, the university has a very strong connection with tradition in its own right.

After careful study of the above-mentioned criteria, it became more and more obvious that the solution to the problem could best be resolved functionally and aesthetically by confining the activities into separate structures.

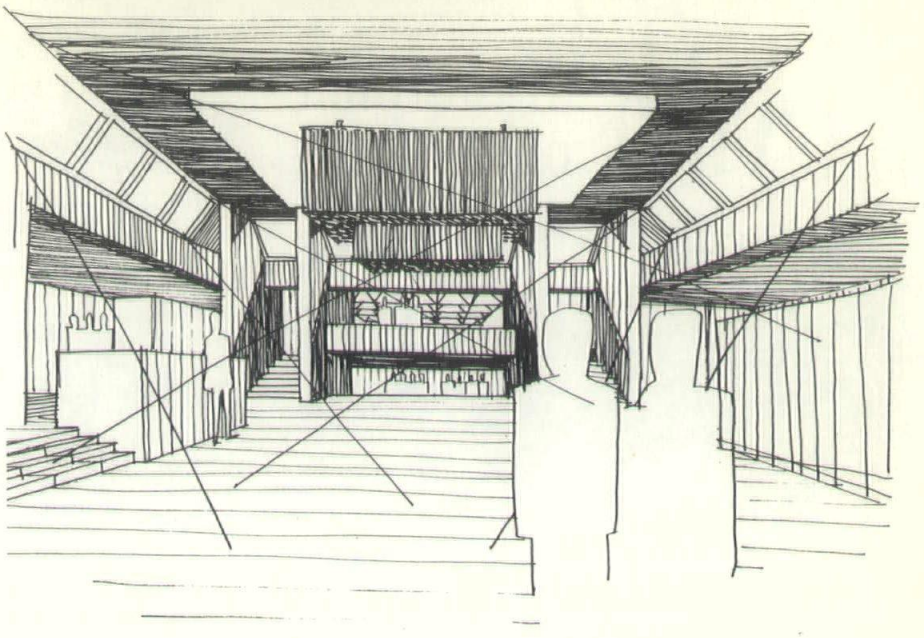
Immediate attention was given to the site which, because it is bounded by a relatively narrow, untraveled, residential street on one side, and by a boulevard type street on the opposite side which is connected to the central campus, offered immediate opportunity to provide a private entrance from the residential street and a public entrance from the boulevard.

A study was made of the space relationships of the house, keeping in mind that privacy, light and

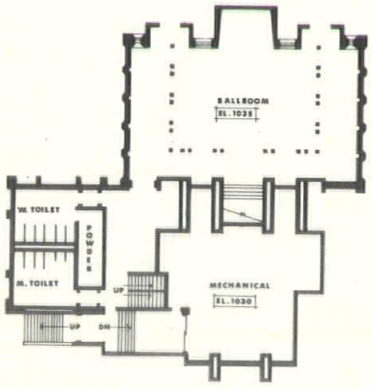
views are of prime consideration for the residential section, and that visual approach, access, terraces and satisfactory parking conditions were mandatory for the public section.

Service entries to the house are minimized by combining all service elements into one area and locating them in an out-of-the-way position in the house, while leaving them readily accessible and centrally located.

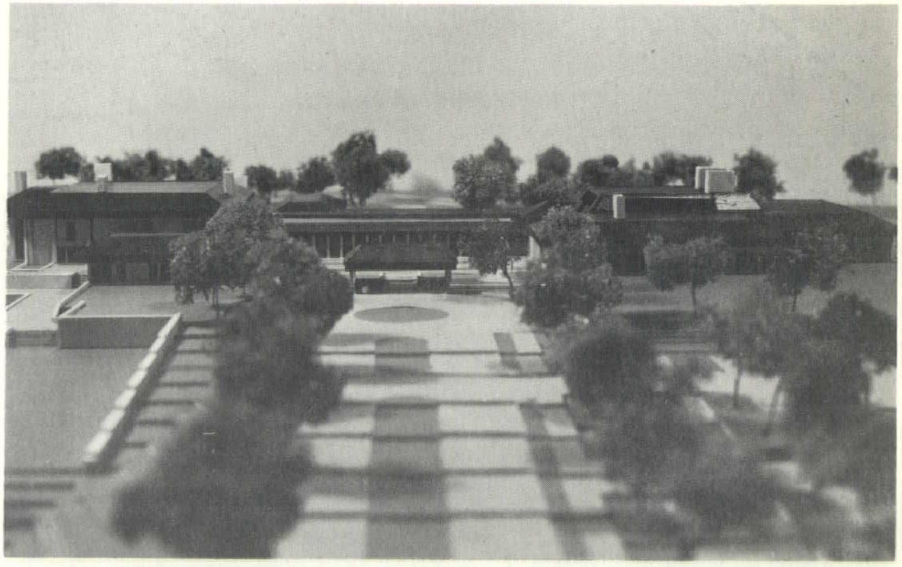
Parking for 100 cars presents somewhat of a problem. It must be well screened and, therefore, will occupy more than one acre of the 13-acre site. Although it should be separated from the building for screening purposes, walking distances must be minimized wherever possible.

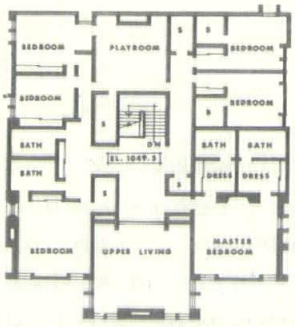


PUBLIC ENTRY HALL

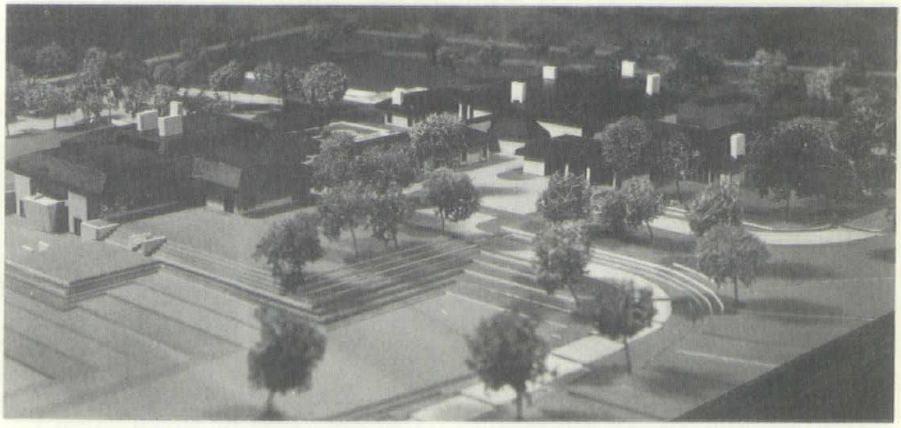


SOCIAL AREA · LEVEL 1





SECOND FLOOR · RESIDENTIAL · LEVEL 4



MODEL PHOTOS

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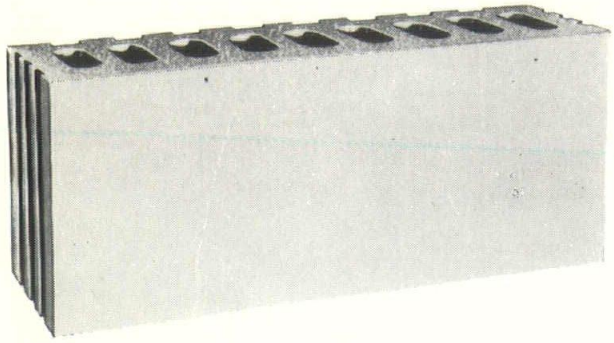

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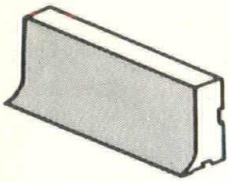

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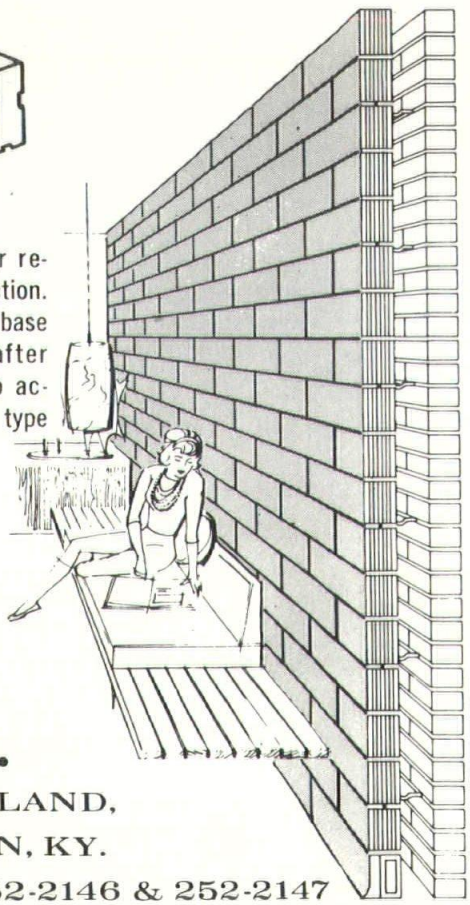

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12 Architects Receive Highest Recognition

Architects of 12 significant buildings last month received the nation's highest professional recognition for architectural excellence—Honor Awards of the American Institute of Architects.

The awards were presented at a special ceremony as part of the AIA's 98th annual convention in Denver last month. The award-winning projects were selected from among 380 entries by a jury of five prominent architects.

They include an international airport, an office building, a complex of quality shops and restaurants, a sanctuary for display of rate manuscripts, an urban renewal residential project, a utility's central service facility and an industrial warehousing-distribution headquarters. There are also churches and three college buildings.

Three of the awards are First Honor Awards, the remainder Awards of Merit. Winners of First Honors are Keyes, Lethbridge & Condon of Washington, D.C., for Tiber Island, a residential redevelopment project in the nation's capital, and Eero Saarinen and Associates of Hamden, Conn., for two projects: Dulles International Airport Terminal Building in Chantilly, Va., and the Columbia Broadcasting System Inc. headquarters building in New York.

The Dual honors won by the firm of the late Eero Saarinen, an Institute Gold Medalist, bring to nine the number of First Honor Awards the office has received since the Honor Awards program was inaugurated in 1949. Keyes, Lethbridge & Condon, the other 1966 First Honors winner, also received an Award of Merit for the River Road Unitarian Church in Bethesda, Md.

The Saarinen office came in for a third share of commendation at the convention when the St. Louis

Gateway Arch was presented the Institute's first Henry Bacon Award for Memorial Architecture. The New York structural engineering firm of Severud Associates participated in the citation of the riverfront landmark.

Aline Saarinen, widow of the Finnish-born architect, was present for the award ceremony honoring her husband's work.

One of the Award of Merit winners is the San Francisco firm of Wurster, Berndi & Emmons for design of Chiradelli Square, a collection of shops and dining places created from century-old chocolate factory buildings overlooking the San Francisco Bay. The project was also honored with the Institute's Medal for Collaborative Achievement in Architecture, an award that has been presented only once before.

Another Award of Merit winner which was cited for additional national honors is the Countway Library of Medicine at the Harvard University Medical School.

ARCHITECTURAL THESIS

(continued from page 5)

tation. The Thesis Research Report states the historic development of the specific project activity and the general building type, the circumstantial and technological limitations within which the design may develop, a statement of objectives to be achieved in the design and a program of space requirements necessary to achieve the objectives. The Thesis Design is a statement of architectural form and space conceptualized as a creative work satisfying the functional and aesthetic objectives of the program. The design is presented graphically so as to illustrate the workability of the scheme, the technology of construction and the visual aspects of architectural form and space. Upon completion, the student presents his thesis at a formal hearing to the faculty of the School of Architecture for its review and evaluation.

The architectural thesis is looked upon as an opportunity for the student to exhibit the highest quality work of which he is capable. In as much as it follows the completion of all professional course work, the thesis is a vehicle by which the student may demonstrate, after five years of professional study, the extent to which he has developed towards being a professional architect.

Two examples of theses which have been reviewed and evaluated are presented on these pages.

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ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS	**BORNSTEIN ELECTRIC CO., INC.**, 327 E. Caldwell St. (585-2391)	LOUISVILLE
ELEVATORS	**MARTIN A. CEDER, INC.**, 2520 W. Market (778-1671)	LOUISVILLE
	MURPHY ELEVATOR CO., INC., 128 E. Main St. (587-1225)	LOUISVILLE
GENERAL CONTRACTORS	**LAURENCE E. BLOOM**, 3908 Bishop Lane (969-5221)	LOUISVILLE
INSULATION	**T. J. GILLESPIE CO.**, 935 Franklin Street (583-7665)	LOUISVILLE
	ZONOLITE DIV., W. R. GRACE, 3302 Norwood Dr.	NEW ALBANY
INTERIOR DECORATORS	**HUBBUCH BROS. & WELLENDORF**, 642 S. 4th St. (582-2695)	LOUISVILLE
	HUBBUCH IN KENTUCKY, 324 W. Main (583-2716)	LOUISVILLE
	THE STRASSEL CO., 1000 Hamilton Ave. (587-6612)	LOUISVILLE
IRON, ORNAMENTAL	**LOGAN CO.**, 200 Cabel St. (587-1361)	LOUISVILLE
LIGHTING FIXTURES	**BENJAMIN DIV. THOMAS INDUSTRIES, INC.**, 207 E. Broadway (582-3771)	LOUISVILLE
	LOUISVILLE LAMP CO., INC., 724 W. Breckinridge (587-6094)	LOUISVILLE
MASONRY RESTORATION	**C. W. MELVIN CO.**, 2409 W. Market (778-9681)	LOUISVILLE
PAINT	**DeHART PAINT & VARNISH CO.**, 906 E. Main St. (584-6397)	LOUISVILLE
PLYWOOD	**U. S. PLYWOOD CORP.**, 358 Farmington (635-2675)	LOUISVILLE
PRECAST CONCRETE	**DOLT & DEW, INC.**, 4104 Bishop Lane (969-3213)	LOUISVILLE
RESTAURANT EQUIPMENT	**HARRY S. ALBE & SON**, 220 S. 18th St. (585-5288)	LOUISVILLE
ROOFERS	**RAY NOLAN ROOFING CO.**, 4606 Illinois Ave. 454-4659)	LOUISVILLE
SCULPTURE & PAINTINGS	**THOR GALLERY**, 734 S. 1st St. (585-3862)	LOUISVILLE
SOUND & COMMUNICATION	**TECHNICAL SERVICE CORP.**, 2618 South Fourth Street (636-1496)	LOUISVILLE
STEEL WINDOWS	**THE CECO CORP.**, 119 E. Barbee Avenue (635-7519)	LOUISVILLE
STONE	**VICTOR OOLITIC STONE CO.**, P. O. Box 668, Area Code 812 (824-2621)	BLOOMINGTON
	THE GROSS MARBLE CO., 1905 Spring Dr. (451-7101)	LOUISVILLE
TELEPHONE PLANNING	**SOUTHERN BELL**, 521 W. Chestnut (584-9011)	LOUISVILLE
TILE	**STARK CERAMICS, INC. (CLAY INGELS)** 3rd & Midland (252-2146)	LEXINGTON
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

Men's Dormitory No. 8 Eastern Kentucky State College
Architect: Brock, Johnson & Romanowitz A.I.A.
General Contractor: White & Congleton

The Kentucky Architect
3119 Preston Highway
Louisville, Kentucky 40213
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