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THE KENTUCKY ARCHITECT

April, 1967

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

COVER STORY

Theme of the montage on this month's cover is "Comprehensive Architectural Services and School Building." Shown are graphics materials used by Luckett & Farley in the important communications phases of CAS.

Walter Scholer, Jr., One **Of 82 New AIA Fellows**

AIA East-Central Regional Director Walter Scholer, Jr., Lafavette, Ind., is one of 82 new Fellows of the American Institute of Architents

AIA this week announced the elevation of the 82 to the lifetime honor bestowed for distinguished contribution to the profession through design of science of construction, literature, education, public service or service to the profession. Scholer was honored in the latter category.

Advancement of the new Fellows brings the total membership of the College of Fellows to 762. Investiture will take place at the annual banquet and ball Thursday, May 18,

(Continued on page 13)

C.E.C.

LEGGETT & IRVAN Consulting Engineers **Civil and Structural** 1434 Forbes Road Dial 255-3611 Lexington, Kentucky 40505

Such a pretty view we added a picture window GENERAL Model JM-89, for use with remote surface unit controls in hood. Range also available with inte-gral surface unit controls as JM-87.

No ugly spatters, crusted-on juices, spills or drippings in this new Mark 27 range. G.E.'s P-7 oven cleans itself-spotlessly clean - automatically and electrically. Baked-on materials are burned to a fine ash that can be whisked away with a cloth. And the new picture window lets everyone see what's cooking. There's also a G-E Mark 27 range available with an optional backsplash to give your kitchen a custom, built-in look without any countertop waste. Call 451-9611 for all the facts, or write P. O. Box 18813, Louisville, Kentucky 40218.

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ELECTRIC

COMPREHENSIVE ARCHITECTURAL SERVICE

... and SCHOO

This is the story of how one architectural firm has applied the techniques of "Comprehensive Architectural Service" to the building of shcools throughout the state of Kentucky.

Personable, resourceful J. D. Farley, AIA, vice president of Luckett & Farley, Inc., Architects, is a recognized authority on educational architecture. This qualification, along with the services of an experienced, education-oriented staff of specialists-which includes a shcool consultant who holds a Ph. D. degree in Educational planning—adds up to a school superintendent's dream at school building time. It is more than coincidental that these same qualifications are required of any firm that is capable of offering comprehensive architectural services to its clients.

Ask an average school board member to define the concept of Comprehensive Architectural Services and, chances are, the only answer you'll get is a questioning stare. But, ask any member of many school boards throughout Kentucky to describe Luckett & Farley's participation in the building of his district's new school and you'll have your definition.

One particularly good example of the results of a complete utilization of Comprehensive Architectural Service as it is applied to the building of educational facilities is Williamstown (Ky.) Jr.-Sr. High School. Luckett & Farley's participation included not only site recommendations, educational and building programs and complete design (including detailed specifications for special equipment), but well-planned and executed promotional work which contributed to the passage of a tax increase referendum to pay for the school.

Chronologically, here's what

THIS LUCKETT & FARLEY-DESIGNED elementary school in Charlestown, Ind., incorporates connecting hexagons for an unusual and highly flexible school plant with reduced circulation area and provides better control than buildings of conventional design. Each group of classrooms has a movable wall, permitting joint use as well as team teaching. The air-conditioned library, office, health and teachers' conference rooms are centrally-located. The facility was designed so that ten additional classrooms can be easily accommodated in two hexagons.



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THE HEXAGON-SHAPED school building, termed by Luckett & Farley as "the new geometry in school building," makes possible this typical classroom configuration with its flexibility and individual material resource center for each classroom, within easy reach of students and teacher.

happens from the time a school superintendent contacts Luckett & Farley until he is given a key to the main entrance of a new school that is furnished and ready to operate.

A school superintendent may call because he saw Luckett & Farley's name in the phone book or, as is most often the case, he was referred by a former client.

Well-organized, plastic-bound brochure introduces the firm of

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Luckett & Farley to prospective client and show him a portfolio of renderings of existing schools designed by the firm.

After preliminary consideration of from six to ten architects, the school board narrows its selection to two or three and then the final architectural selection is made by the Board. "It's at this point that we begin to utilize the graphic arts in order to get communications started," Farley said. Then, gaining information and limitations (budget) from meetings with the superintendent, board members, supervisors, principals and teachers, Luckett & Farley prepares a special preliminary development plan or an exhaustive, complete list of educational specifications for the school.

In a typical educational specifications list, these areas will be discussed: The Problem; Characteris-



PRINCIPALS of Luckett & Farley, Inc., Architects, are President T. D. Luckett, AIA (left) and Vice President J. D. Farley, AIA. The firm was originally established in 1853 by noted architect Henry Whitestone. Became D. X. Murphy & Bro. in 1880, incorporated in 1935 and changed to the present name in 1962.

tics of the Community; The School System and Students; Community Use; Adaptability; Instructional Spaces; Auxiliary and Service Facilities; Environmental Considerations (Sonic, Thermal and Visual and Furniture and Equipment); Flexibility (Adaptability to New Educational Techniques); General Relationships of Spaces, and comments on new techniques of teaching Language Arts, Mathematics, Social Studies, Science, Physical Education, Music, etc. and comments on extra-curricular phases such as Health Services and Guidance Counseling.

For its preliminary development plan for Elizabethtown Community College, and the Somerset Community College, the Luckett & Farley staff prepared a high-quality, printed ring-bound book which describes 1. The Background and Philosophy of the Community College Concept, Transportation, Elizabethtown Somerset) and the College and The Major Area Served. 2. The Educational Program and 3. Proposed Development, including maps of the existing campus, plans for site acquisition, Land Use Concept, Academic Core Functional Concept, Final Development, Space Allocation and development drawings for the three construction phases.

"Of course," Farley added, "We cannot expect a school board to get to know our firm and its work until it can study and inspect some of our existing buildings and tour our offices to meet our staff and see our facilities." We welcome them to contact superintendents for whom we have done work and talk to the people who use the buildings.

Farley emphasizes his firm's five-part educational philosophy in subsequent meetings with the board, teachers and P.T.A. representa-tives:

"1. In designing an educational building, it should incorporate all possible economy within the bounds of good educational planning.

"2. No school is economical unless the instructional spaces are the finest possible.

"3. All space should be designed for the maximum use.

"4. All buildings should be completely flexible as far as future teaching methods and designed for expansion and easy changes in room sizes.

"5. This office will not, —at the owner's expense, experiment with a new and completely untried innovation in design or construction.

Educational methods and school plants have undergone radical changes since World War II and the architectural firm that specializes in school design must keep abreast of new developments if it wants to contribute significantly when the time comes for it to recommend types and trends in Educational planning.

"What we were doing in school design ten—or even five—years ago is completely unacceptable today!" Farley said.

What sources of information about new educational developments are available to Luckett & Farley? Many changes derive from "lab schools" operated by universities. Other developments are made by



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progressive superintendents, principals and teachers.

Relaying to the School Board. Educators and the community, the new trend and concepts of Educational planning is an important part of a complete Comprehensive Architectural Service. The firm prepares slides for showing to all interested groups which graphically illustrate problem areas in existing facilities and compare them with Luckett & Farley designed schools where solutions have been worked out.

"One of our major responsibilities to the owner is public relations. We use every available medium to reach the public in the school system and the community. After all, it's their money that we are spending and it is generally felt that the tax payers should be informed and in favor of any new program."

A special tax referendum was needed to raise the money for construction of Williamstown High School and Luckett & Farley contributed to passage of the referendum by producing publicity releases and brochures and circulars explaining the need for a new school and listing facts and figures.

Any architectural firm that has designed as many schools as Luckett & Farley (approximately \$40 million in the last 10 years) have found that several general planning concepts have been most successful. The hexagon-shape classroom, although not often used, has been proven an interesting and functional design. Farley calls the Hexagon design, "the new geometry in school design," Another practical, economical and flexible plan is the compact windowless or near windowless school.

A complete CAS program does not end with the promotion, design and building phases. Luckett & Farley's services include aiding clients in selecting finishes, equipment and furniture. Special presentations re-



sembling point-of-sale displays are used to show school officials, teachers and board members available materials.

One statement wraps up Luckett & Farley's educational philosophy: "No matter how much a school building costs, it is not truly economical until it is designed to best serve the student's instructional needs."

RESEARCH has an important role in the design of buildings for higher education such as Somerset Community College of the University of Kentucky. Exhaustive studies were made of area served, space per student, parking needs, ease of future expansion, etc. Total cost of the first building-being of low maintenance-design, and air-conditioned, excluding site work and lab equipment, -was \$14.12 per sq. ft.





Rail Transit in Cleveland, Moscow, Toronto and Stockholm

These four photos show the varying uses and appearances of rapid rail transit systems in four cities. Left, above, the sketch shows how a new subway will link Cleveland airport with the heart of the city. Cleveland will be the first American city to provide such a service. (Tokyo, London, and Brussels have city-airport subway links now.) Completion is set for 1968. Right, above, a subway station in Moscow, decorated with bas reliefs, sculpture, and immense chande-liers reminiscent of earlier eras. The Moscow subway handles one billion passengers a year. Left, below, a unique concrete bridge along the route of Toronto's new Bloor-Danforth subway. The line runs close to several high-rise apartments and designers evolved this modern version of the old covered bridge to reduce noise. The openings are for ventilation. Right, the clean lines of a surface-level element of Stockholm's subway. Stockholm is generally believed to have the world's most beautiful subway system. London's is the oldest; it celebrated its 100th anniversary in 1963. Both London and New York have nearly 250 miles of subway line; London carries about 700 million passengers annually; New York, more than one billion. Some 40 new subway projects are being planned or built in the U.S. to relieve urban congestion.



Annual Convention and Building Products Exhibit The American Institute of Architects New York City May 14-18, 1967

Henry Clay, T. Lincoln Buildings Due Restoration

The Kentucky Heritage Commission is seeking to preserve a house in Lexington built by Henry Clay as a law office in the early 1800s.

The building is at 176-178 North Mill St. adjacent to the First Presbyterian Church, which has purchased the building. Mrs. Simeon Willis, executive director of the commission, said that at a meeting recently at the church an agreement was reached not to raze the Clay building immediately.

Mrs. Willis said she hopes the historic structure can be preserved and restored to lease to local attorneys as offices.

"Although stucco has been added to the exterior and there have been other additions, historic-minded Kentuckians are interested in preserving such an exceptional landmark," Mrs. Willis said.

She said the agreement not to raze the building at once was reached ' so that Clay Lancaster, New York City, nationally-known architect and author of a book on Kentucky's famous houses, could look at the structure when he is in Lexington in May.

A home connected with the Lincoln family is about to be rescued from collapse by the preserving instincts of Hardin Countians.

April 29, at the Hardin County Fairgrounds, citizens will sponsor a Flea Market and Auction Sale (starting at 10:30 a.m.) to raise funds for restoring the old Hardin Thomas House, near Elizabethtown; Thomas Lincoln, the President's father, did the home's inside carpentry work.

Renamed the Lincoln Heritage House, the log structure is on US-31W, one and a half miles from Elizabethtown.





A Classic Lesson in Urban Design

What can design contribute to the urban environment? In the sophisticated city of San Francisco, a talented design team headed by architects Wurster, Bernardi & Emmons turned an old chocolate factory and rundown warehouses into a handsome and lively commercial center in which people shop, stroll, dine, and admire the view. The Ghirardelli Square project, regarded as a classic lesson in good urban design and restoration, won both an Award of Merit and the 1966 Collaborative Achievement Award from American Institute of Architects.

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AIA Says Contractors Comply with A201; Advises Against Changes at Local Level

1. In response to a survey by the Institute staff, AIA spokesmen in 20 key states reported that the 1966 edition of A201 is being used successfully in their areas, and that no difficulties with contractors have been encountered. Contrary to reports that have appeared elsewhere, the AIA chapters which were contacted stated that contractors are complying with the provisions of Paragraph 4, 18 revised. Insurance is now generally available to all qualified contractors. In a few localities reports indicate some continued lack of understanding of the 1966 edition by contractors who urge the use of the 1963 edition.

2. The Institute urges members who have not done so to begin immediately to use all of the 1966 editions of the AIA documents. These documents include A101, Owner-Contractor Agreement, A201, the General Conditions of the Contract for Construction and B131, OwnerArchitect Agreement. These bear a September 1966 edition date.

3. Recent news items in the trade press have given inaccurate and erroneous impressions concerning the "document controversy" and actions taken at the recent AGC national convention with respect to the documents.

One story said that (AGC) "membership action effectively scrapped the entire 1966 revised edition of AIA Document A201." The fact is that the convention passed the following resolution:

"Be it resolved that the Associated General Contractors of America assembled in its 48th Annual Convention, March 6-9, urges the AIA-AGC Liaison Commission to reexamine carefully the 1966 edition of (A201) in the light of the many questions and objections raised throughout the country; and

Be it further resolved, that this convention assembled requests the National Officers of both AIA and the AGC to continue negotiations on an urgent priority basis to create a workable, equitable and clearly understandable Document A201 so that the AGC may endorse the use of the 1966 edition, as so revised."

4. Negotiations by the AIA-AGC and Insurance Industry reached agreement in January on the "holdharmless provision," 4.18, which has been widely publicized. AIA First Vice President Robert L. Durham and AGC Senior Vice President Fred W. Mast began discussions well in advance of the AGC convention on other phrases and words in various parts of AIA Document A201 which AGC still has reason to wish modified. These discussions are continuing and represent implementation of AGC's convention resolution.

5. In the viewpoint of AIA's Vice President Durham the requested further changes are minor compared with the major improvement in the whole document, and present no insurmountable difficulties in the path of reaching agreement. The final



resolution of the items under discussion will be handled at the National level through the regular procedures of action by the Committee on Documents Review with advice of legal and insurance counsel, and subsequent approval of the Board. Any modifications so approved will appear in a scheduled reprinting of the Documents, with ample and timely notification to the AIA membership.

6. In view of the confusion caused by local rumors and erroneous news items, all AIA members are reminded again:

(a) The Standard Documents of the AIA are developed by experts at tects in all regions with the complexities of present day practice.

(b) The September 1966 edition of the AIA Documents have been completely updated to deal with problems of legal and insurance liabilities of the parties to the Contract.

(c) Chapters should not enter into discussions of "negotiations" with other local groups for the expressed purpose of developing revisions to the AIA documents. Chapters have no authority to make any changes to

5 Phases of Building Design

• The schematic phase. The architect consults with the owner to determine the requirements of the building and prepares rough design studies. The owner tells the architect what he expects from the building, who is to occupy it, and what they will do.

• The design development phase. Design drawings and studies are revised as required and approved by the owner. Precise space requirements and relationships are fixed and mechanical components and systems are identified.

• The construction documents phase. The architect prepares working drawings and a book of specifications on which contractors can bid and construction will be based. Specifications describe building methods and products and establish standards of craftsmanship.

• Bidding or negotiation phase. With the architect's help, the project is let for bids by the owner. Or, if the owner prefers to eschew competitive bidding, a contractor may be chosen by negotiation.

• Construction. The contractor builds the building. The architect visits the site periodically, advises the owner on progress, and issues certificates of payment.

Z	Sest Wild	shes
we have had the times in the past. At present, we are ervision of this fir Building for the U	pleasur constru m the C Iniversi ilding f	nc., AIA, with whom re of working many acting under the sup- hemical Engineering ty of Louisville and for Southern Savings
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April, 1967

the AIA documents. To attempt to do so would only result in chaos and risk to architects in the area.

(d) The Institute requests that all suggestions for revisions to the AIA

documents be forwarded to the Administrator, Department of Professional Services, American Institute of Architects.

7. The 1963 edition of AIA Doc-



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ument A201, The General Conditions of the Contract for Construction is obsolete and no longer in print. The same applies to Documents B131 and A101.

AIA Documents are copyrighted and permission to reproduce the documents must be secured from the Institute. Members are urged to notify the Institute of any violation of this copyright.

8. Practitioners are also cau-



Best of the 'Big Ones'

The best of the big ones. That was the verdict of The American Institute of Architects in giving the Columbia Broadcasting System's new headquarters building in New York City a First Honor Award for 1966. The awards jury called the skyscraper, designed by Eero Saarinen and Associates, "superbly simple." The triangular columns, said the jury, "emphasize the clean verticality of the form, and as one passes the building, they reveal a constantly changing view of glass and granite. This variety, so rare in highrise office buildings, does not weaken the perfect unity of the design ... Strength and elegance are splendidly combined."

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tioned that through continued use of the 1963 edition of A201 they may be exposing themselves to liabilities not covered under their present professional liability insurance policy. Serious financial loss may also be incurred by the owner becuase of the inadequacies of the 1963 edition of A201.

The 1963 edition of A201 does not provide protection for the owner or the architect in regards to third party liability suits resulting from injuries or damages arising out of the contractor's operations during the construction phase.

9. To reiterate: all practitioners are advised to use the September 1966 edition of the documents to insure protection for not only themselves but the owner and contractor as well as a result of the changes in the current legal and insurance liability climate.

10. Revision of the AIA Documents is a continuing and orderly process. The design protessions, the AGC, the insurance industry and others are regularly consulted. The documents have been revised many times in the past and will be revised many times in the future to keep pace with the changing climate of architectural practice.

Scholer Named AIA Fellow

(Continued from page 3)

climaxing the 99th annual convention of the Institute to be held in New York City beginning May 14.

All Fellows of the Institute have the right to use the initials FAIA following their names to symbolize the esteem in which they are held by their peers. Aside from the Gold Medal, which may be presented to a single architect from any part of the world, Fellowship is the highest honor the Institute can bestow.

Selection of the new Fellows was made by a jury composed of the following Fellows of the Institute: Paul R. Hunter of Los Angeles, Calif., chairman; Clinton E. Brush III of Nashville, Tenn., Joseph D. Murphy of St. Louis, Mo.; Reginald H. Roberts of San Antonio, Tex., William J. Bachman of Hammond, Ind., and Clinton Gamble of Fort Lauderdale, Fla.



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Brownsville Road Elementary School for the Shelby County Board of Education. Architect : McGehee & Nicholson, Memphis. Structural Engineer : Fowler & Cash, Memphis. Contractor : Building & Roads Construction Company. Memphis.

Quality built of fire-safe concrete ...and designed for the future

The Brownsville Road Elementary School in Memphis, Tennessee, demonstrates again the additional advantages afforded by concrete in meeting the basic criteria for modern school construction.

The design of the building allows versatility in classroom layout and, even more important, provides for future enrollment needs. It can be expanded from any of its entries, thus permitting the addition of as many as four wings.

Among the concrete uses in the building are reinforced frame, floor, and roof, plus concrete masonry for partitions and backup walls.

Here again, concrete provides high esthetic values, durability, maximum fire safety, and low cost. The \$10.54 per-square-foot cost of the Brownsville Road School even includes air conditioning.

Communities everywhere are finding that versatile concrete is the one construction material that can provide the complete instructional vehicle necessary to meet modern educational standards.



The cafetorium, roofed with 52-foot-long, cast-in-place reinforced concrete beams, is located at the center of the building. This allows the corridors on each side to serve both the cafetorium and the classrooms.



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