

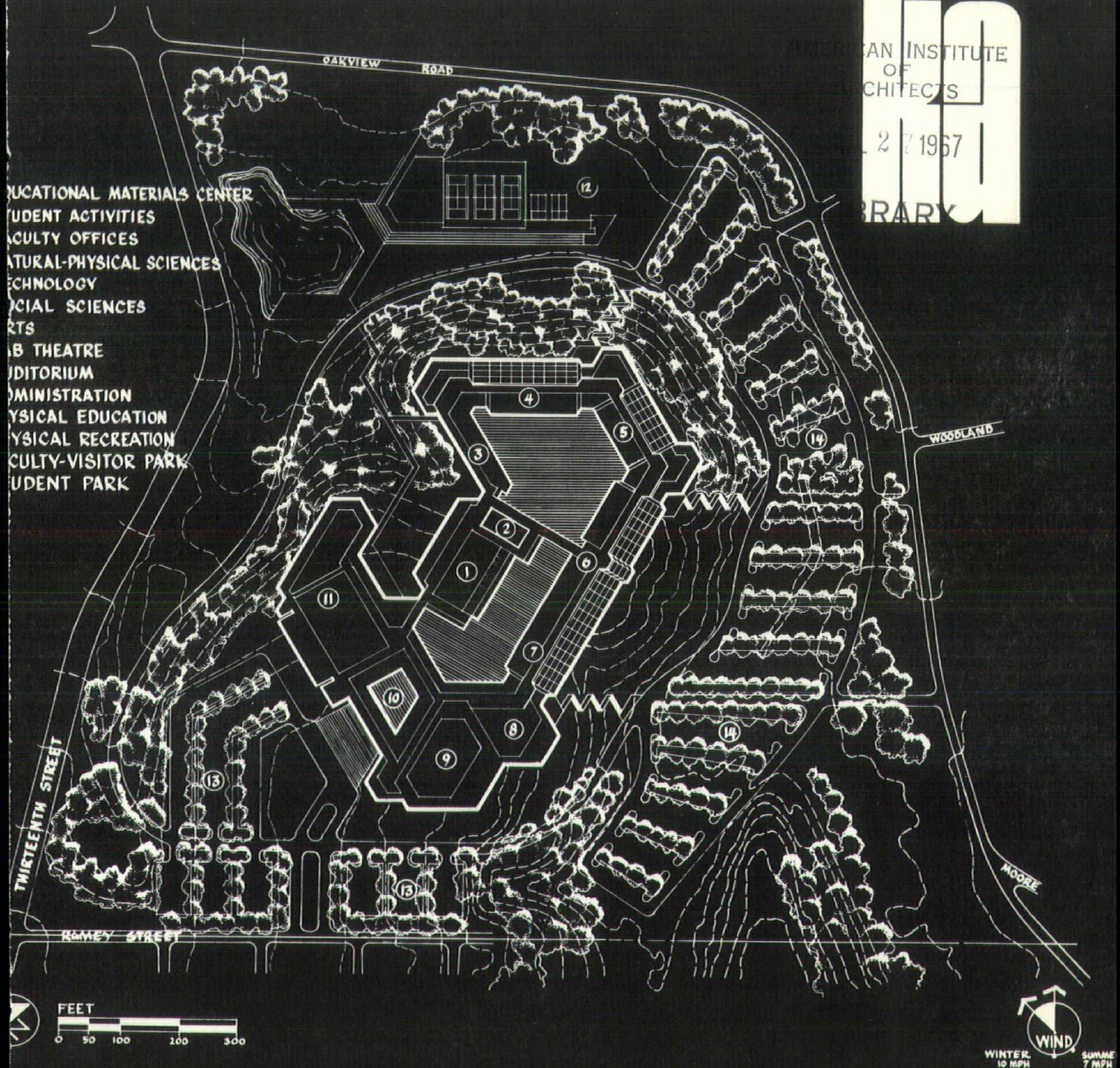
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THE KENTUCKY ARCHITECT . . . publishes significant expressions of the use and control of space.

THE FRONT COVER

The final development plan of the Ashland Community College as approved by the University of Kentucky Board of Trustees is shown on this month's cover.

Architect C. A. Coleman, AIA, Lexington, has performed what has probably been an intriguing assignment. He and the participating architects (listed on page 5) first determined what the community college represents. This is a complex assignment in itself.

One community college official humorously remarked that some of the faculty members still mistake the community college format for that of the traditional junior college. Dean Hartford, the aggressive and, at the same time, kindly leader of the UK Community College system, spends much of his time explaining the real definition.

If you examine the cover, you will find a development plan; this plan extends this particular community college into a concern and an involvement with the community of Ashland and environs. The community college becomes a part of the region and, in doing so, thinks, plans and innovates on the basis of social, economic and cultural reaction upon Ashland.

The Community College concept is much, much more than this. It is an exciting idea spreading education as the one enriching denominator which can deny no man a place of dignity.



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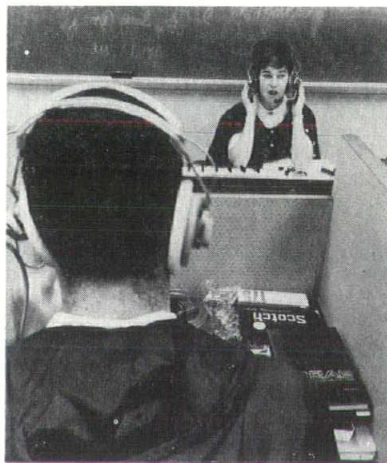
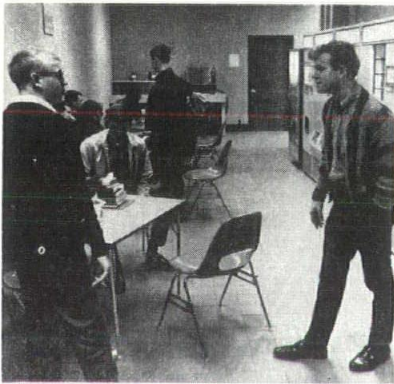
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Interpreting the physical development of the UK Community College system has been the challenge confronting Kentucky architects. There are subtle but dramatic differences between the community college and its older sister, the junior college. Incorporating these differences into design governing and regulating the growth of community colleges for the next twenty years has comprised a significant step forward in the process of planning and the architect's role in shaping a functional and aesthetic environment in the educational process.



Kentucky Architects Plan Community College Development

According to Dr. Ellis F. Hartford, Dean of the University of Kentucky Community College system, the newly established two-year network is "go". Community colleges, says Dean Hartford, comprise the fastest growing segment of American education and will embrace more than half of all American students within the next decade.

Because success has been achieved in a distinct manner at the University of Kentucky Community College system, Dean Hartford, UK President John W. Oswald and the UK Board of Trustees, have enlarged the number of community colleges from eight to twelve. Moreover, long-range development plans have now been tentatively approved by the UK Board of Trustees charting the physical development of the respective community college campuses over the next 20 years. In its ultimate plans, the UK Community College system will be within one hour's commuting range of any Kentucky student.

As proof of the rapidity by which the UK system of two-year institutions is growing, we have, today, a system of twelve community colleges incorporating planned expansion of personnel and facilities in anticipation of the increasing educational needs of the Commonwealth. This coincides with the oft stated philosophy of UK President Oswald who has said Kentucky should plan 15 to 20 years ahead if it is to fall behind in its educational planning for the needs of all citizens.

By 1968 or early 1969, at least seven community colleges will have been added to the original five "centers." The centers were primarily utilized as extensions of the UK campus and were similar in function to the junior college in preparing first and second year students for a baccalaureate degree. The centers were not independent and autonomous as the present community college system. Advisory boards in the respective communities play a great part in the operation of each community college into a community oriented focus. The concern of the University is parallel curricula which enables the community college to transfer to any major institution.

Other than the curricula having parallel quality with the University of Kentucky or any other major institution, a concern of the community college is supplying associate degrees to young men and women who do not intend to complete four years of training. These courses are shaped not only to regional needs but to lend greater mobility to the labor force of the area. Industry has expressed great interest in community college associate degree programs and have offer their advice and involvement in aiding the respective community colleges. Another function of the community college is the challenge of meeting the continuing educational needs of the adults and contributing to the cultural life of the community.

Centers now changed to the community college format are Northern Center (Covington in 1948); Ashland Center, 1957; Fort Knox Center, 1958; Henderson Center and Southeast Center (Cumberland) in 1960, Prestonsburg and Elizabethtown Community Colleges were established in 1964 and Somerset and Hopkinsville Community Colleges in 1964 and 1965. Jefferson County, Hazard and Maysville will be added as functioning institutions in 1968 or 1969. A Technical Institute was established in Lexington during 1965.

Architects involved in planning the physical development of the community colleges now approved by the UK Board of Trustees are Chrisman & Miller (& Donald Q. Wallace, AIA), Southeast Community College; Caruthers A. Coleman, Jr., AIA, Ashland Community College; Luckett and Farley, Incorporated, Maysville, Somerset and Elizabethtown Community Colleges; George Lee Shannon and Associates, Prestonsburg and Lexington, Prestonsburg Community College, and Lee Potter Smith & Associates, Paducah, Henderson Community College. Development plans now being processed by Kentucky architects prior to submission to the UK Board of Trustees for final approval are Louis and Henry, Louisville, Jefferson County Community College; McLoney & Tune Architects, Lexington, Hazard and Covington Community Colleges, and Lee Potter Smith & Associates, Paducah, Hopkinsville.

Community College Development

As one architect has said in regard to his community college assignment, "It's a challenge with many issues and problems. You have to make decisions from all available sources about the very nature of the community college to the kind of floor covering to be used in a director's office. And, as I imagine it to be true, my colleagues can bring in a raft of problems which are as individualistic to their community college development plan as the architect's fingerprint. I think the important matter in planning the community college is being aware of the differences between today's community college and the junior college."

Recognizing the role played by the community college has been the architect's responsibility. They have found that the community college is designed for the community, no matter if it is located in rural environs or within the shadow of the urban skyscraper. They realize the primary purposes of the community college are (1) two good solid years of academic study for transfer to any major school, (2) a variety of associate degree curricula in technical and semi-professional fields for students who will earn a two-year degree and begin work and (3) the meeting of the continuing education function and stimulating the cultural life of the community. The junior college basically prepares students for a baccalaureate degree and offers cultural events of interest to the community. Junior college curricula is not always compatible to that of a major institution. While junior colleges are entirely autonomous, they do not have the dialogue with a major institution lending strength and encouragement to their efforts. The preceding differences are by no means shortcomings inasmuch the role played by the junior college is and will be most vital to the nation's comprehensive educational needs. There are, however, differences which the architect recognizes and use in shaping his design for community colleges.

Education authorities of national stature have said the community college offers at least a partial answer to current educational problems. Mere numbers at our overburdened state universities dictate a "leveling off" effect, which is being achieved by community colleges. Because of the "baby boom" experienced in the late forties and fifties, the freshman and sophomore students have crowded almost every University facility. (The universities in Kentucky are not as yet affected by the strain of excessive enrollment). With more and more students attending community colleges, the major institutions receive time to prepare for the educational eventualities of tomorrow in leveling off their freshmen and sophomore classes at an enrollment appropriate to their facilities and personnel.

Additional factors entering the motivations for design are the many subjective facets of a community college. To catch an insight of the value placed upon the addition of a community college to one of Kentucky's smaller municipalities, it would be appropriate to read the opinion offered by Dr. Mack Roberts of Monticello:

"I know that many of our well-deserving young people

will now be afforded an opportunity for a college education, which otherwise would have been denied them."

"A school such as a community college reflects its influence on the whole community, in the form of a greater appreciation of knowledge and truth and a greater love for culture. From the economic point of view, the college will prove valuable in keeping in this area more of the money spent on higher education; it might also provide employment for persons of our community."

Dr. Ellis F. Hartford explains the need for the community colleges in terms of statistics. He says:

"Formation of the community college system was a natural outgrowth for education beyond the high school. The population explosion of the postwar period made it evident that colleges and universities would be swamped by mere numbers. In 1962 the nation's high schools graduated over 1,800,000 youths; the prospect for 1967 is 6.5 million.

"The percentages of high school graduates seeking higher education has been rising gradually for 30 years but has increased phenomenally since World War II, now reaching 50% for the nation as a whole and approximately 40% of all Kentucky high school students. The effect of these trends shows up in the report of peak enrollment records, overcrowded dormitories, off campus student housing problems, inadequate laboratory and library space, frantic attempts to recruit qualified faculty and other expedients to cope with emergency situations.

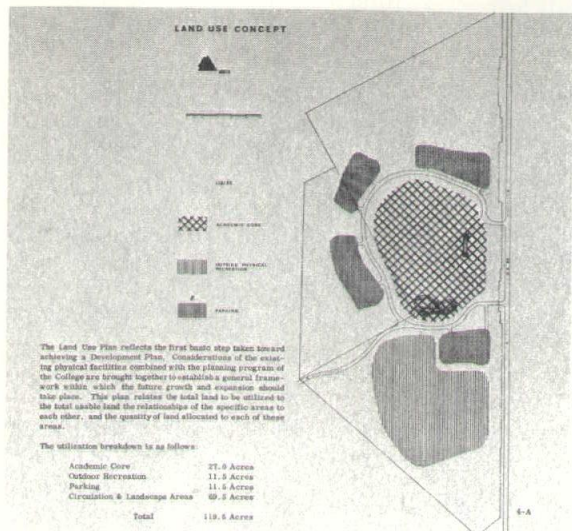
"Two-year curricula are meeting these needs, thus adding new strength to the pattern of higher education."

Community colleges have given the smaller Kentucky municipality a new look and an inner confidence once the sole property of the metropolitan area. The mood and temper of rural America to municipal America is witnessed here in the small municipality gathering the varied facilities which attracts people and industry. Small towns are more apt to become larger towns in the future urbanization process. The addition of community colleges and the planning intelligence offered by architects are sure signs of the small municipality's determination to grow.

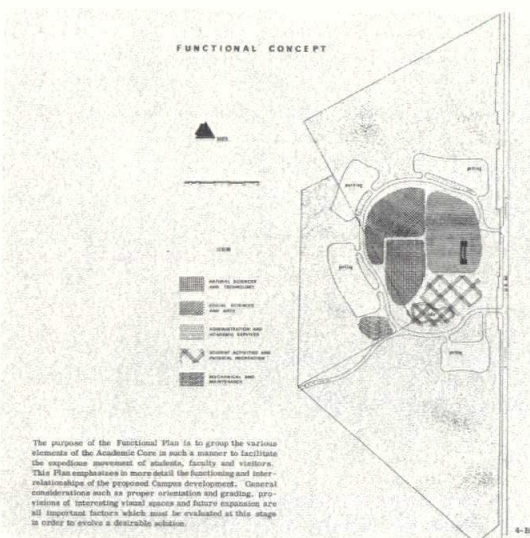
Blending the community college into the fabric of a community is a task jointly shared by the educator and the architect. The attraction and holding of people resources are concerns of city officials and the architect. In projecting the physical development of a community college, the architect becomes a fragment of the community. He becomes a vivid and important fragment accenting the liveliness and tone of the entire community, for, as we have discussed, the importance of the community college is a dramatic presence in the community.

We find the community college, as it is presently combined with allied community improvements, creates a desirable environment. The essential ingredients for occupancy are health, education, transportation, governmental and educational facilities. These have been underlined and emphasized in the past decade's progress in an improved highway system, widespread beautification and cleanup campaigns, preservation of historic buildings and homes, urban renewal and low rent housing, reforestation and soil conservation measures, air, land

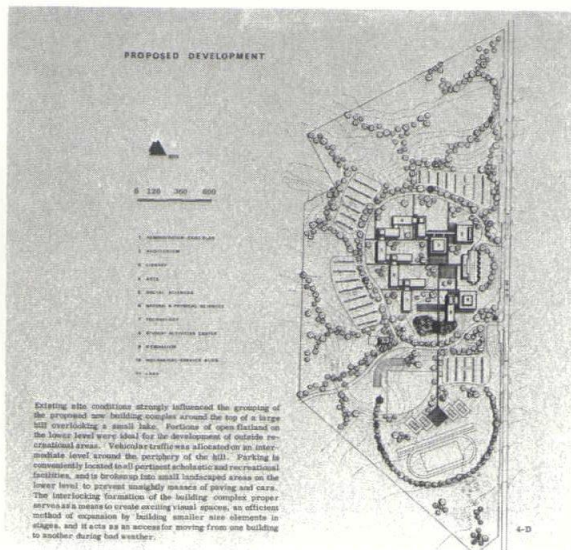
HENDERSON COMMUNITY COLLEGE



Land Use Plan



Functional Concept



Development Plan

June, 1967

and water pollution safety measures, resplendent state park facilities, liberal tax structures and other encouragement for industrialization, planning and zoning laws, garbage disposal plants, city parks, additional medical facilities and health scientists, a vigorous regional library system, fast improving elementary and secondary school (increased pay to teachers, also), among many other factors.

Not at all least in the montage of factors is the interplay of the University's planning concept at least 20 years into the future. Kentucky as a state has not done this in the past. Now, for the first time, it is possible to see a logical extension of the present into the future, so all of us who are interested Kentuckians can analyze what may happen. This is a factor which will weigh heavily with industrial location teams who seek an aggressive and enlightened environment. Even at present, the new community colleges have enabled municipalities, such as Prestonsburg, to attract their first industry within decades.

In relating the community college to the comprehensive community, the architects have dispelled the old stereotypes. They find, for instance, that the Jefferson County Community College and the Ashland Community College must build "tight" for differing reasons. Ashland secured its land area on the principle of a mountain. Jefferson County secured their land in the acreage occupied by the "old" Louisville Presbyterian Seminary. Because there is a minimum of space, the architects, Louis and Henry, Incorporated, in dealing with Jefferson County Community College, and C.A. Coleman, Jr., AIA, in dealing with the Ashland Community College, have planned vertically. Parking space has become restricted to college officials and handicapped students. Topographical considerations of the opposite extreme are present at Prestonsburg, Hopkinsville, Elizabethtown, Somerset, as another example. It would seem, however, that Covington, also located in a metropolitan area on a hilltop, would place restrictions on parking space.

It seems the priority assigned parking must relate to the urban or small municipality transit system. It relates to the ownership of cars in the area and the routes by which the college is reached. The college in relation to its community function must define the community for what it is in every aspect, and then, through the community college advisory board, seek to serve that community. Architects have recognized that community colleges, to deserve their uniqueness, need to be an essential part of the communities they serve. The solutions to the differing problems of each community college and the community college municipality have evoked a variety of approaches.

In the preliminary plan report by Chrisman and Miller, Architects, Donald Q. Wallace, AIA, in compiling their report, collected and correlated a variety of geopolitical factors in defining their approach. He has written:

"Cumberland's population of approximately 4,300 has remained relatively stable since 1940 despite a decline in population in Harlan County over the same period of time. Major contribution factors appear to be the emer-

gence of the city as a local retail center for the Eastern Harlan County and neighboring Letcher County, and the continuing importance of the coal industry in the immediate area. Benham and Lynch, two coal-producing centers adjacent to Cumberland, form the "Tri-City area" which is considered part of the 'nucleus community' serving the campus. The Tri-Cities comprise the largest population concentration in Harlan County.

"The Campus itself is located approximately 3/4 of a mile south of the business district. The site provides qualities extremely difficult to find in this area, combining both a functional and beautiful setting for the campus. Only one major East-West highway passes through the city, since it is bounded on the north by Pine Mountain and on the south by Black Mountain and the Virginia boundary. As a result, most students commute from Letcher County to the east and Harlan County to the west. It is estimated that the immediate area served by the College is approximately 2,200 square miles."

Lee Potter Smith & Associates of Paducah, in their program, stated:

"Henderson is located in the northwest portion of Kentucky on the Ohio River just nine miles south of Evansville, Indiana. It is served by three national highways providing excellent transportation on facilities in all directions.

"The Henderson Community College secures the majority of its students from Henderson County served by U. S. Highway 60-641, 41 and 41-A and State Highway 54; from Webster and Hopkins Counties by U. S. Highway 41 and 41-A; from Union County by U. S. Highway 60-641; and from Daviess and Ohio Counties by U. S. 60 and State Highway 54. A new four lane toll road running east-west to Owensboro is planned for the immediate future which will provide new potentials in that area.

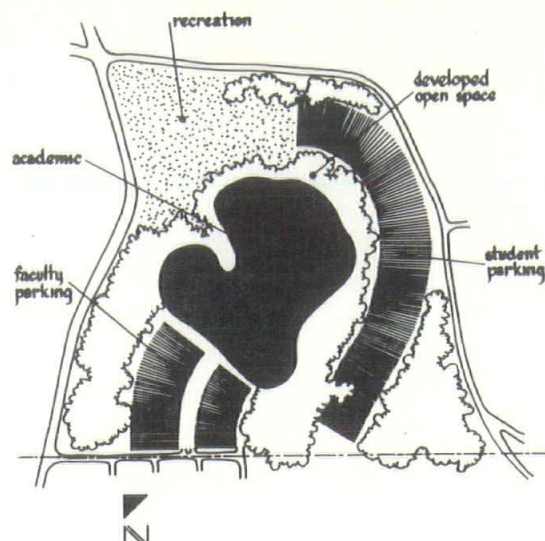
"The geographical location of Henderson at the Kentucky-Indiana line restricts the drawing of students to the area south of the Ohio River only. The charge for out of state tuition and fees by both Indiana and Kentucky penalizes the student from crossing the state line to attend school and as a result a great potential is lost. It is hoped that the states involved can work out a natural exchange or agreement at some later date to overcome this situation."

Caruthers A. Coleman, Jr., AIA, Lexington, in compiling his program on planning considerations, said, in part:

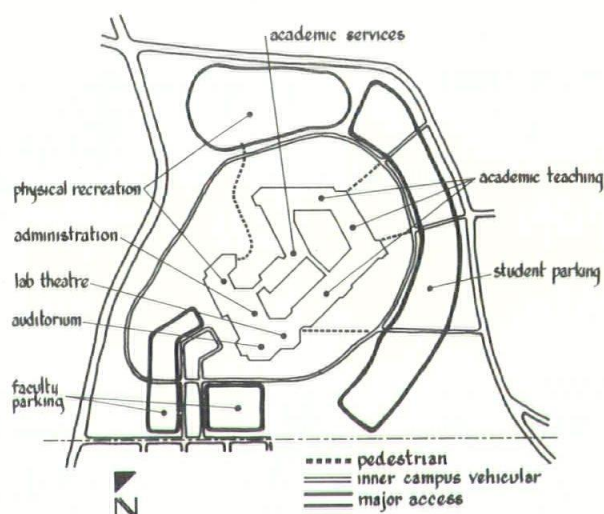
"It is anticipated that the Ashland Community College will serve the needs of the extreme northeastern counties of Kentucky, and principally those of the Ashland community. The development of the College in relation to the growing metropolitan area which it serves is a matter of careful revision according to the dictates of current need.

"Ashland's situation relative to other colleges at Morehead (Morehead State University with an excess of 6,000 student enrollment for fall 1967) and Prestonsburg (Prestonsburg Community College, University of Kentucky, with a 606 student enrollment for fall 1967) suggest a five-county area which would constitute a logical service region for the College. The five counties and their populations are as follows:

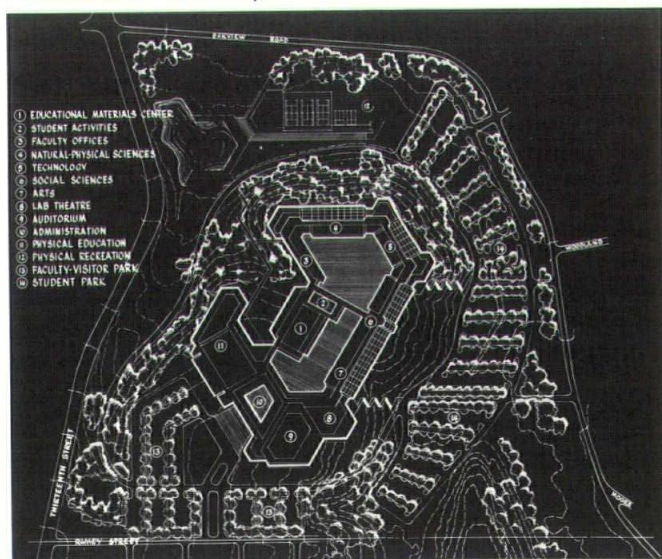
ASHLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE



Land Use Plan



Functional Concept



Development Plan

The Kentucky Architect

POPULATION U.S. Census Report

County	1950	1960
Boyd	49,949	52,163
Greenup	24,887	29,238
Lewis	13,520	13,115
Carter	22,559	20,817
Lawrence	14,418	12,134

The population in Lewis, Carter and Lawrence Counties is decreasing. The population in Greenup and Boyd Counties make up two-thirds of the total and show increases. This indicates that the Ashland metropolitan area rather than the rural areas will provide increasing support for the College. The adjacent counties in Ohio and West Virginia should also be noted as possible sources of increasing numbers of students.

"In the 1966-67 academic year there were 847 full and part-time student attending Ashland Community College. Of the 847 students attending, 74% were from Boyd County.

"The distances traveled from residence to class by students attending the Ashland Community College:

Distances Traveled	Number of Students	Percentage of Total
0 to 5 miles	558	65.8%
5 to 10 miles	186	22.0%
10 to 20 miles	61	7.2%
Over 20 miles	42	5.0%
	847	

In 1966 only 12% of the student body commuted more than 10 miles to classes. This low percentage can be attributed to the limited capacity of the present facility which discourages rather than stimulates, increased attendance. This figure is expected to show a marked increase with the development of a new facility."

Chrisman & Miller found that 80% of the students attending Southeast Community College at Cumberland came from Harlan County, 11% from Letcher, and 3% from Bell and Perry Counties.

Southeast Community College, as described by Chrisman & Miller, contained the following:

"The present site consists of approximately 123 acres of predominantly hilly and wooded land. Present improvements consist of one classroom building, a separate heating plant with maintenance shop, and a parking area for approximately 180 cars. The building contains 22,500 square feet of classroom, administrative and academic service areas.

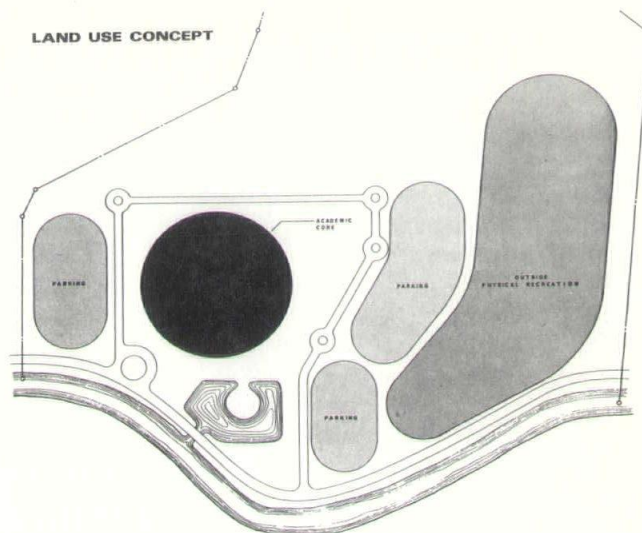
"The campus is located in a gently sloping valley, surrounded on all sides by wooded mountains. The site is divided into two segments, with the present area containing approximately 60 acres of relatively usable space. The remaining acreage consists of heavily wooded slopes and valleys not easily adapted to campus area, but providing potential for Mining, Forestry, Botany, and Seminar retreats".

The land-use concept of the Henderson plan:

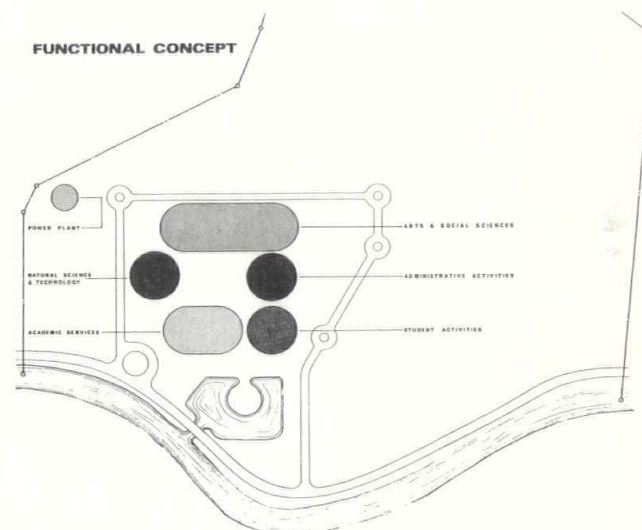
Academic Core	27.0 acres
Outdoor Recreation	11.5 acres
Parking	11.5 acres
Circulation & Landscape Areas	69.5 acres
Total	119.5 acres

June, 1967

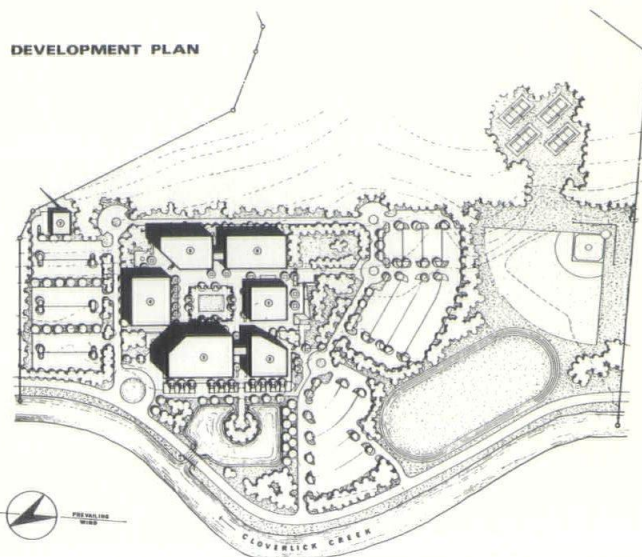
SOUTHEAST COMMUNITY COLLEGE



Land Use Plan

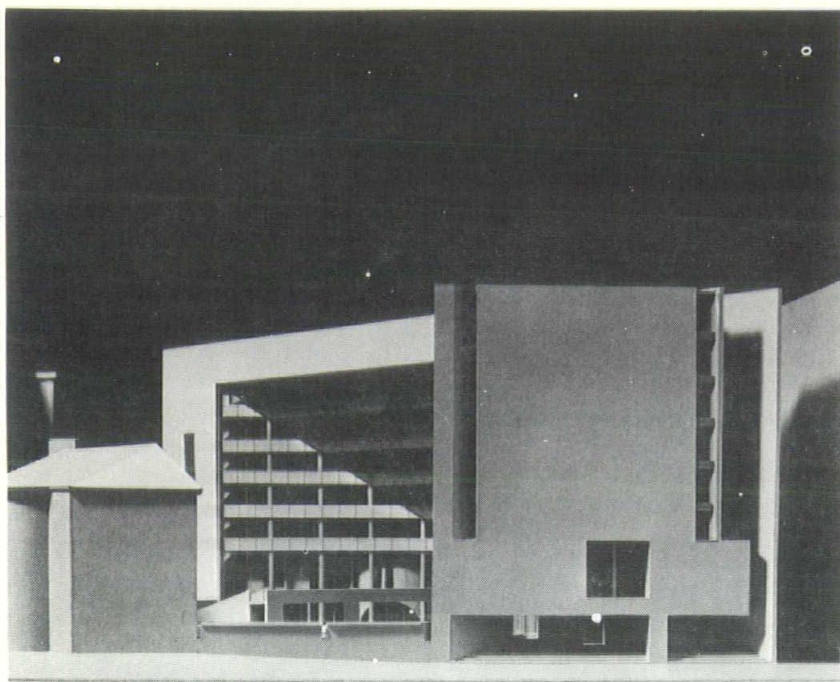


Functional Concept



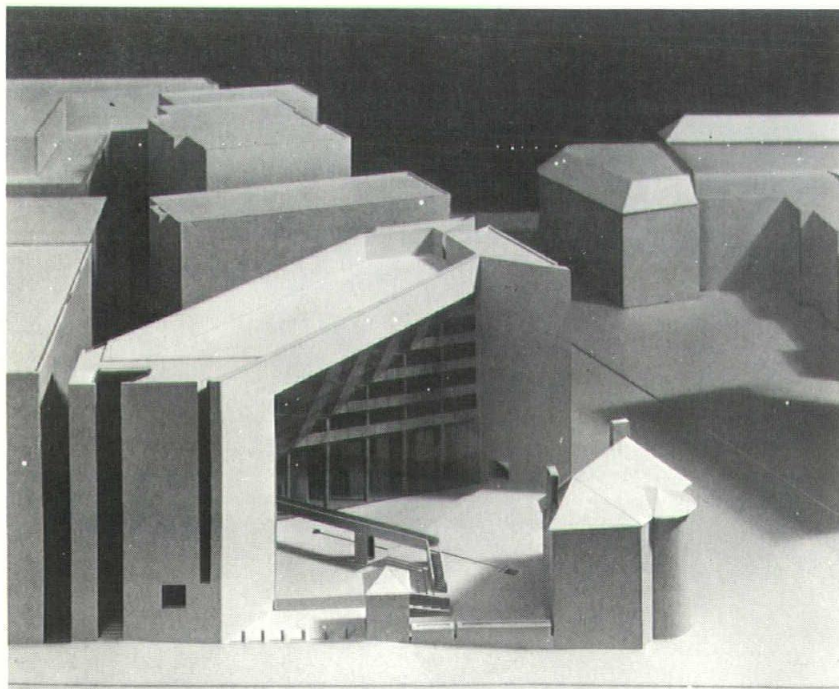
Development Plan

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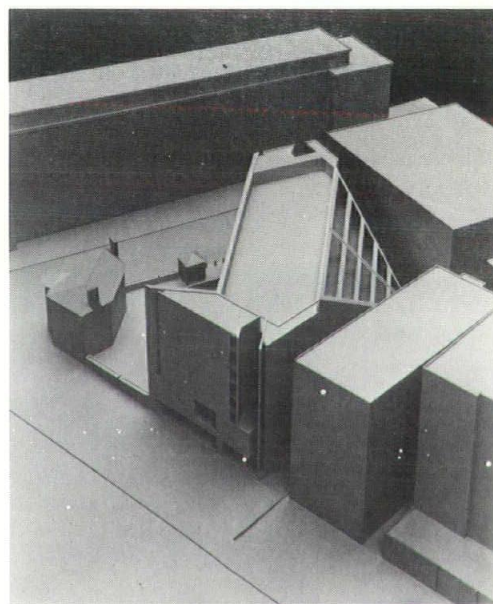


Five office floors above the two-story exhibit area at ground level are progressively stepped forward in the new AIA headquarters building design. Architects Mitchell/Giurgola Associates say that this "makes the space of the Octagon garden, and shields each floor from the direct rays of the sun to the Southwest".

Architects Design for Architects



New design for the AIA headquarters building by Mitchell/Giurgola Associates, for a single main entrance to AIA function and office space from New York Avenue. An auxiliary entrance is on 18th Street.



The new design of the AIA headquarters building calls for the five office floors to be set back from the rear (Northeast). This will permit the introduction of natural light onto each of these floors.

Mitchell/Giurgola Building Wins Out

A new design for a \$4 million headquarters building on an expanded site in Washington, D. C., was unveiled at the annual convention of The American Institute of Architects.

Architects Mitchell/Giurgola Associates presented models and drawings of the new design to the 3,500 architects and their guests attending the meeting. AIA's Board of Directors gave unanimous approval to the new design.

The new design provides almost twice as much usable floor space as was called for in the original design competition, and is significantly altered to further protect the Octagon house and garden.

The Octagon, a historic landmark once occupied by President James Madison, is at the corner of New York Avenue and 18th Streets, N. W. It was acquired by AIA in 1899 and has been kept open to the public since. The Institute present headquarters is located behind and on two sides of the

Octagon house, and will be razed to make way for the new structure.

A major feature of AIA's plan for a new headquarters building is the restoration of the Octagon. To accomplish this, the Octagon house will be sold to the AIA Foundation which will restore and maintain the house in perpetuity as a public monument. Final approval of the sale was voted unanimously by the convention Tuesday. The AIA Foundation is conducting a drive to raise almost \$1 million for purchase and restoration of the Octagon.

Mitchell/Giurgola Associates won the original design competition for a new headquarters building. Subsequent to the competition, the Institute decided to expand its site by acquiring the adjacent Lemon Building property at a cost of about \$675,000. Another motive in calling for a new design was to increase the size of the Octagon garden.

The original design competition called for approximately 70,000

square feet of floor space. The new building design will provide in excess of 130,000 square feet.

In addition to the gain in floor space, the principal differences in the handling of the facade that will provide a backdrop for the Octagon house, and the provision of a single main entrance to AIA functions and to office floors from New York Avenue.

The original design by Mitchell/Giurgola called for a circular and concave glass facade facing the Octagon house. The new design treats this facade in an unusual manner: Above the two-story exhibit and conference area at ground level, the five office floors successively step forward over the space of garden. The architects said that this transposes the building alignment from the property lines to a line perpendicular to the main axis of the Octagon.

"The projecting configuration of the building that results from this transposition makes the space of the

(Continued on page 16)



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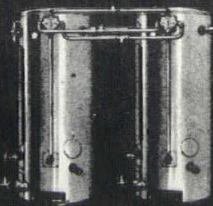
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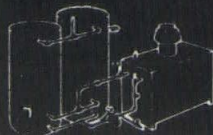
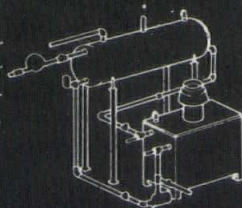
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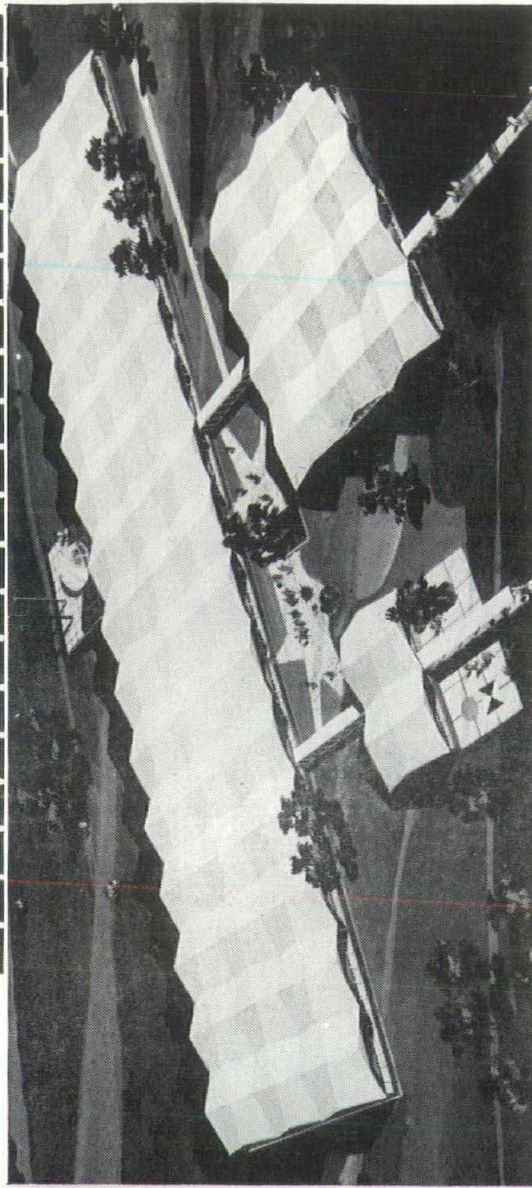
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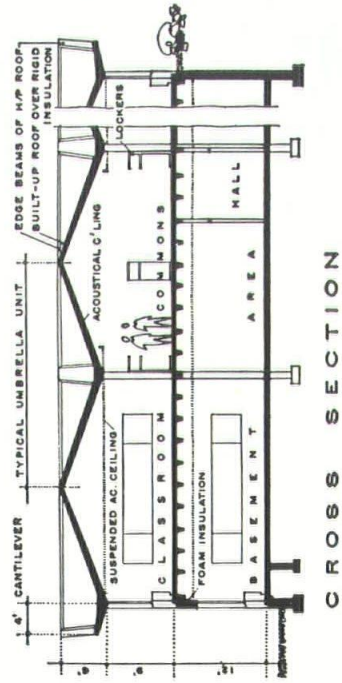
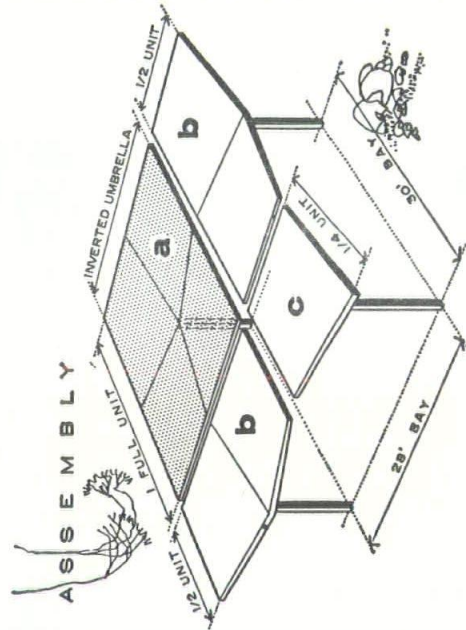
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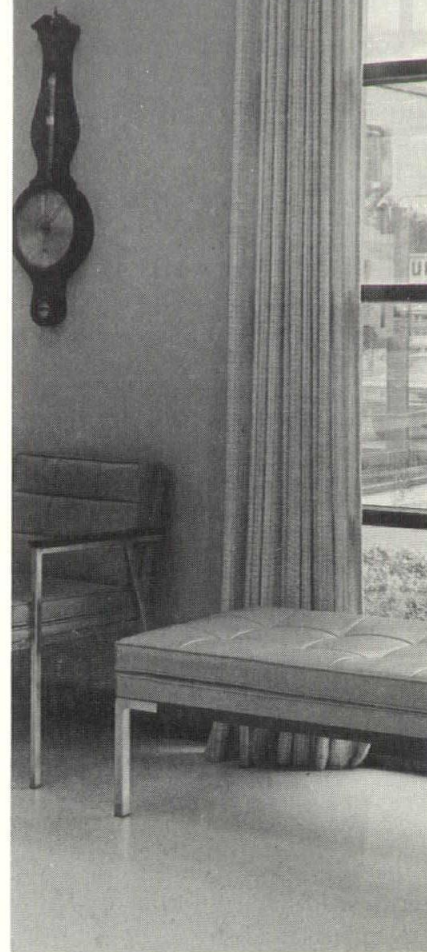
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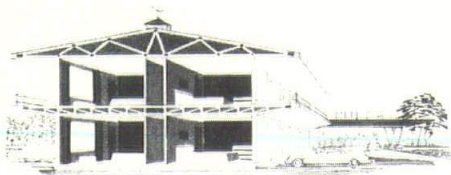
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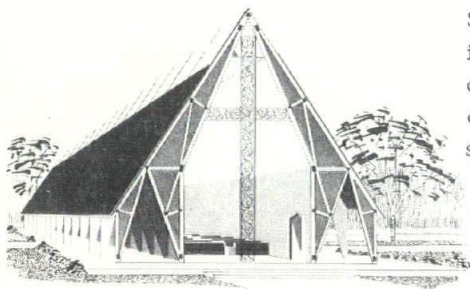
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Mr. Ryan, well known to architects throughout the Commonwealth, has been very active in state and chapter AIA activities. Those activities include the offices of secretary, vice-president and president of the West Kentucky Chapter, AIA, and secretary, vice president and Director of the Kentucky Society of Architects. He has been active on a number of AIA committees at both state and chapter levels.

Mr. Ryan has been corresponding member on the National Committee of Religious Architecture for the past two years and is now a member of the Committee on state and chapter affairs. He is also presently serving as Regional Chairman of the Octagon Campaign Fund Drive.

His practice as a principal started in a partnership with W. T. Braun, AIA, in 1958, and he later formed the present partnership in 1964. The A. B. Ryan Partnership includes one partner, Edward L. Cooke, AIA, three associates, J. David Zuern, Henry B. Thoben, AIA, and Frank G. Cleaver, and five other employees. The A. B. Partnership is engaged in general practice of architecture including



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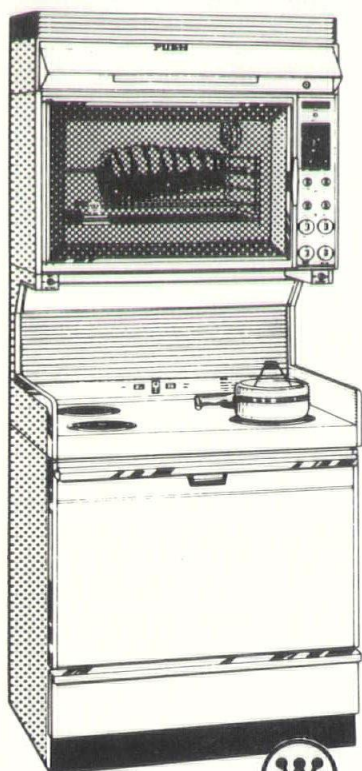
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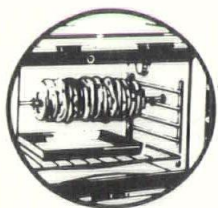
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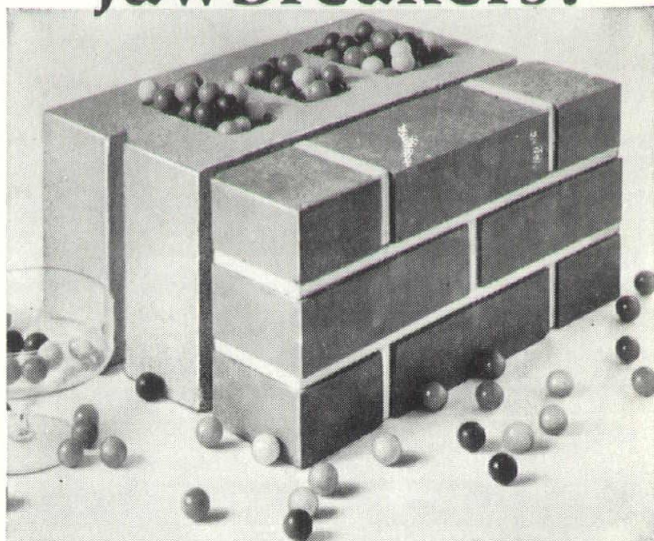
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churches, public buildings, stadium and dormitory work for colleges and universities and housing for the elderly.

Public service activities by Mr.

Ryan include membership on the Board of Adjustments and Appeals for Louisville and Jefferson County; member of Advisory Committee to the Louisville Board of Education; mem-

ber of the Louisville Chamber of Commerce and Chairman of the Architectural Competition for Urban Renewal Housing Development, Louisville.

Mr. Ryan is also a member of the Guild for Religious Architecture, the University of Louisville Art Center Association, the Order of the Shrine, and Board Member for the Crestwood Methodist Church, Crestwood, Kentucky.

Mr. Ryan makes his home on Rebel Drive in Peewee Valley, Kentucky 40056.

AIA Headquarters Building

(Continued from page 11)

garden, develops the maximum area for the garden, and shields each floor from the direct rays of the sun to the southwest," the architects said. They noted that because the office floors are set back from the rear of the site, the introduction of natural light onto each floor from the northeast is achieved.

The new headquarters building will be a seven-story, reinforced concrete building. Exterior walls will be faced with brick relating to the brick of the Octagon house.

"The architects said that the building order develops naturally from the conditions of the site and from the exigencies of the program. A building order that would be ambiguous and incomplete in itself is clarified and completed by the presence of the Octagon house, by the reassertion in the planes of the building of the geometry of the Octagon, and by the space of the garden that is made by them and joins them into one building composition."

Construction of the new headquarters building is expected to begin in about one year.

The complete statement by Mitchell/Giurgola Associates concerning the new design follows:

"With the building site extended by the acquisition of the adjacent Lemon property and the building program enlarged by additional rental space, a new relationship between AIA functions and office space was established. This suggested that a single main entrance to AIA functions and to the office floors be developed on New York Avenue, with an auxiliary entrance remaining on 18th Street. This dis-

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position of entrances is reflected in the asymmetrical configuration of the building ends.

"At the ground and mezzanine levels, the periphery of the structure conforms to the building lines. Above, each of the five office floors successively steps forward over the space of the garden, transposing the building alignment from the property lines to a line perpendicular to the main axis of the Octagon.

The projecting configuration of the building that results from this transposition makes the space of the garden, develops the maximum area for the garden, shields each floor from the direct rays of the sun to the southwest and allows for the introduction of natural light onto each floor from the northeast.

"The space defined by the projection of the building includes indoors and outdoors into one architectural space that is completed by the presence of the Octagon. It includes the different levels of the garden, the exhibition and auditorium on the ground floor and the offices of the President and Executive Director, the board room, conference rooms and library on the mezzanine.

"One large window scaled to the dimension of the whole structure and to the space of the garden introduces controlled light into the building from the southwest. The skylights between the stepped floors introduce light into the office floors to the northeast. The skylight between the wall of the building line and the wall of the first office level introduces light into the back of the ground and mezzanine levels to the north and east.

"The building order develops naturally from the conditions of the site and from the exigencies of the program. A building order that would be ambiguous and incomplete in itself is clarified and completed by the

presence of the Octagon House, by the reassertion in the planes of the building of the geometry of the Octagon and

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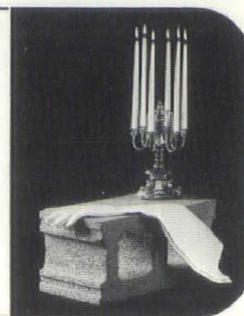
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