

# OHIO ARCHITECT

December  
1940

Vol. one

OFFICIAL JOURNAL ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO

No. eight

## A BACKWARD GLANCE

*The Architects of this State and Nation do have a common objective — to serve society. — How well this will be done — rests — entirely with the architects. — “United We Stand—Divided We Stand Still,” while the world about us moves on. — “He cannot work in remote seclusion like the painter and the sculptor.” — The public sees the results of his work during the process of erection. — Undoubtedly we are witnesses of the passing of an order — and realigning of human relationships.*

*Young men expecting to study architecture as a life work should be satisfied with nothing but the best available. — The Architect no longer acts only as a methodical checker —. The old attitude of mutual distrust has been displaced by one of mutual confidence. — The Architect is the one person properly qualified by study, training and experience to be the commander-in-chief of a building operation. — The Architect “on his own” is being crowded back into an ever-narrowing field by bureaus. — Our freedom to work where, when and how we can will never be protected by any one except Architects. — To accomplish these purposes we must pull together or we shall sink separately. — All that can be expected of any man is for him to make the best use of the things that are within his power. — Public appreciation of the Architect depends upon the Architect himself, and his employment must be a guarantee of both aesthetic and economic gains for the client — but it is never too late — to include the “Golden Rule” as one of their New Year’s resolutions. — Make the best of our opportunities — because we shall not pass this way again.—THE EDITOR.*



## BUCKEYE ARCHITECTS

Number five

Note.—Fifth in a series of articles intended to pay tribute to the old-timers while they are still with us.

Number six



GEORGE H. BULFORD

Grandson Bulford

JOEL EDWARD MCCARTY

The partnership of Richards, McCarty & Bulford was formed in 1899, consisting of Clarence E. Richards, Joel Edward McCarty and George H. Bulford. All three were in the office of Yost & Packard. Mr. Richards died in 1921. Since this time Mr. McCarty and Mr. Bulford have carried on the business. Mr. McCarty came to Columbus from Iowa in 1883, entering the office of J. W. Yost, afterward Yost & Packard. Mr. Bulford was born in England and came to Columbus at an early age. They are both members of the American Institute of Architects, the Architects Society of Ohio and the Columbus Chapter of Architects. Mr. Bulford is also a Mason.

Mr. McCarty has of late years been

quite a traveler, having made the trip entirely around the globe as one of his recent jaunts. He has been active in local professional affairs during his entire professional career, being a member of the Board of Trustees that formed the Columbus Chapter, A.I.A. in 1913.

Like Mr. McCarty, Mr. Bulford has taken a keen interest in the affairs of the profession in central Ohio for a long time, having served as the first president of the Columbus Chapter when it was organized in 1913. He has taken active interest in many civic enterprises as a citizen and member of the Chamber of Commerce. Both Mr. McCarty and Mr. Bulford were charter members of the Allied Architects Association of Columbus, Mr. Bulford serving as presi-

dent for the entire life of the Association, 1924 to 1937.

The firm has carried on a wide general practice and has established an enviable reputation especially in the school building field.

Some of the recent buildings designed and executed by this firm are: American Education Press, South Front St., Columbus; Forty South Third Street, Columbus; United State Postoffice, Columbus; Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts; Bexley Methodist Church; Isaly Dairy Building, Columbus; Poindexter Village, Columbus (Housing Project); Ohio Bell Telephone Co., Steubenville; Hotel Lancaster, Lancaster, O.; Motorists Mutual Insurance Co., Columbus.



# OHIO ARCHITECT

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RALPH C. KEMPTON, Editor

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MAin 1415	- - - - -	KIngswood 1415

G. E. O'BRIEN, Business Manager		
Publication Office	626 Broadway	Cincinnati, Ohio
	Parkway 4468-4469	

## Associate Editors

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## Do Unto Others

Architects, at least some of them, are wont to have their residential work receive national publicity not only for the prestige it adds to them locally, but with the idea that it will bring in a lot of money. As this latter expectation is so seldom, if ever, realized, a reply received by one such architect is hereby presented as being typical.

Dear Mr. Brown:

I received your kind letter telling me about the Chase home. It gives me a much clearer picture of the house than I formerly had.

To be perfectly frank, this house costs a great deal more than we can afford. That just shows how much I know about houses—I did not dream that it would cost so much. I'm sure that it could be built much cheaper by making a few changes, such as having only a small basement. I, however do not think the house would be complete except just as it is.

I still think it is lovely and I would build it if it were possible. But I am afraid it is not. You have been very kind and thank you so much. If I find a pot of gold in my back yard, I'll write to you at once.

MARRIANNA BROWN

Thank you again.

(All names fictitious)

Suppose Mr. and Mrs. Angus McTavish in Timbuctoo, which is 1,000 miles away, do want a set of plans and specifications "just as a guide," and suppose you do have "such extra sets" on hand for which you are willing to accept a price of, say \$50? Just how is any architect going to render architectural services on a small project 1,000 miles away? And just suppose that architect John Smith, of Timbuctoo, has been working, and perhaps very conscientiously, too, to render genuine professional services for Mr. and Mrs. McTavish, when along comes this set of plans and specifications which has been sold for \$50, which the local contractor friend in Timbuctoo looks over! Then "blooey" out goes Architect John Smith.

Some will say that this is just "Smithy's" hard luck—that is, until *they* are John Smith, and then hear them howl about the shortcomings of the registration law, professional ethics and the A.I.A. Some are not interested, of course, but there are more architects interested in residential work than not interested.

The planning and designing of residential work and the supervision of the erection thereof is architectural work. The residential construction field needs the full services of good architects very urgently. The architects can earn and use the income that such services are worth to the distinct advantage of all parties concerned. Selling plans and specifications is not the proper manner to render architectural services. There are good architects within the reach of practically every community who would be glad to co-operate with Architect Brown in seeing that adequate services were properly rendered for a reasonable fee.

Then why should one architect make it more difficult for another architect to get the legitimate work in his home community, or cause him trouble in securing commissions for full service or reasonable compensation for the work he does get?

This long distance "mail order" type of "alleged" service has done more to injure the practice of architecture than any other one thing in a long time. It is very unfortunate that some highly respected and competent architects have in the past been active parties in such unwise and unprofitable activities. Some ground has been lost that never can be regained, but it is never too late for these individuals to see the "light" and include the "Golden Rule" as one of their New Year's resolutions.

Nothing would bring about a quicker or more firm unification of the profession than the adoption and use of this scale or measure for human conduct, that starts with the individual and reaches to infinity, by every architect at every opportunity, every day throughout the coming year. Here again it is apparent that a wide unity of interest in the welfare of the other fellow further emphasizes the age old truth that—*IN UNITY THERE IS STRENGTH.*"



## How True

"In a general way the public knows what to expect from a physician, a dentist, or lawyer, but the average prospective builder looks upon the architect as a mere 'exterior decorator,' one to be avoided if he can persuade his contractor, or so-called builder, to assume such duties. If architecture received only a fraction of the publicity that is given to the medical profession, to dentistry, or to law, there would be little need for specialized information of the nature that is much neglected as to cause the public to form false ideas and to express unfounded opinions as to the value of architectural services.

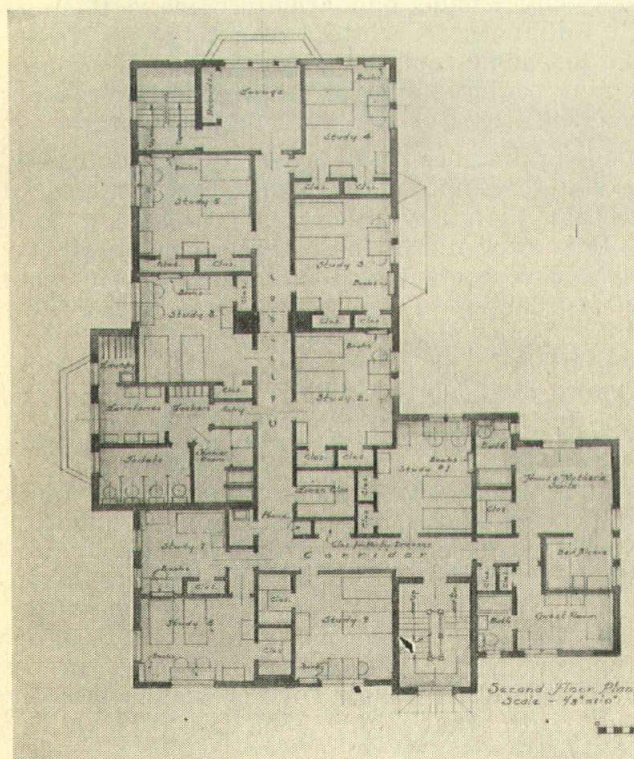
"Do we hang our code of ethics too high, or is it that we are indolent in publicizing and benefiting our profession as a group? I regret to say I feel it is basically the latter.

"Architects should instruct home builders how to distinguish between a speculative-built house and a well-constructed building. While not all architects are interested in the residential field, it is the home owner who also builds the commercial and industrial structures.

"It cannot be repeated too often that the profession of architecture is just what its members are willing to make it. We should think and act unitedly and unselfishly if we are to deserve the respect and recognition of the buying public."—Paul Gerhardt, Jr., President Illinois Society of Architects. From *Weekly Bulletin*, M.S.A.

Another good reason why we should continue to think and act as we believe—**IN UNITY THERE IS STRENGTH.**

Sorority House, Ohio State University



## DIRECTORY CORRECTIONS

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS TO THE 1940 ROSTER AS PUBLISHED IN THE NOVEMBER ISSUE OF THE "OHIO ARCHITECT":

ARCHITECTS REGISTERED AND IN GOOD STANDING AS OF NOVEMBER 15, 1940 FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1940:

NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	CERT. NO.
Fisher, Harold H.,	510 Guardian Bldg.,	Cleveland	1276
Fling, Russell R.,	749 E. Broad St.,	Columbus	585
Florence, E. Vance,	640 N. Main St.,	Akron	629
Flynn, Edward A.,	915 National City Bank Bldg.,	Cleveland (Garfield, Harris, Robinson & Schafer)	1224
Foley, Thomas J., Jr.,	26 Front St. (Mellenbrook, Foley & Scott)	Berea	726
Foose, Adrian F.,	5701 Carnegie Ave.,	Cleveland	353
Fornoff, J. Fred,	55 E. State St.,	Columbus	634
Foster, William A.,	Dept of Architecture, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.		976
Foulks, George M.,	625 12th St. n. w.,	Canton	802
Fowles, Gilbert L.,	1361 Belle Ave.,	Lakewood	646

ADD THE FOLLOWING NAMES TO THE LIST OF DECEASED:

Alschuler, Alfred S.,	Chicago, Ill.	(40)—1256
Billman, Frank W.,	Akron	(40)—259
Johnson, Rowland M.,	Cleveland	(40)—339
Lohman, Francis A.,	Warren	(40)—335
Weisfeld, Leo H.,	Chicago, Ill.	(40)—1076

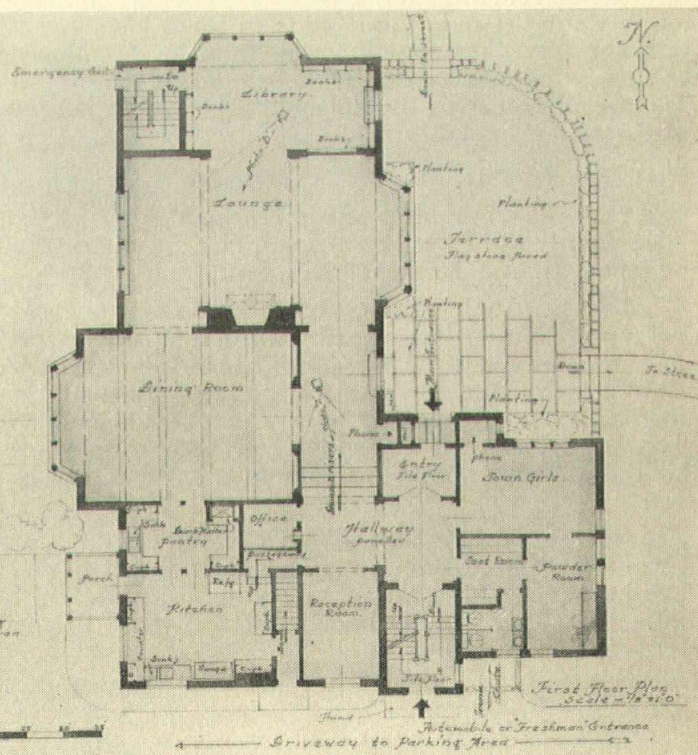
### ADDITIONAL CORRECTIONS

On page seventeen change Eggert, E. E., to Eggert, Efflo E.

On page twenty change McCarthy, J. E., to McCarty, J. E.

On page twenty-five change 1938 to read 1931.

Ray Sims, Architect, Columbus





## HONORABLE MENTION 1940 COMPETITION

Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority  
Ohio State University, Columbus

*Ray Sims, Architect, Columbus*

Completed September, 1940

The accompanying photographs show the new home of the Alpha Gamma Chapter of the Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority, located at the southwest corner of Indianola and Sixteenth Avenues in Columbus.

The exterior walls are of Columbus limestone with pick-face quoins and some Indiana limestone. The roof is variegated shades of brown shingle tile.

The house is planned to provide comfortable living quarters for approxi-

mately thirty girls, a house mother and servants, but is flexible enough to entertain large groups.

The units conducive to noise and confusion are grouped at the entrance and principal stairway, providing quiet areas for lounge, dining room and library.

The plan is arranged to sustain interest and reveal architecturally accentuated areas and vistas at various points of travel from approach to the building,

to the lounge where the fireplace and overmantle form the principal architectural treatment.

An interesting effect is provided by having the floors of the principal rooms of the first floor about one foot below the level of the stone-paved terrace. The two floor levels of the first floor allow pleasing ceiling heights for both large and small rooms, and steps down into the corridor provide an effective approach to the lounge.



*Sorority House*

*Ray Sims, Architect, Columbus*



## OUR FRIEND, THE CONTRACTOR

By REED M. DUNBAR

(From the Weekly Bulletin, Michigan Society of Architects)

True or false—a contractor is a man who builds buildings.

Ask ten of your friends that question, and nine will agree that this is true.

Of course, any man who signs on the active side of any contract is a contractor, whether it be to supply tallow candles to Laplanders, or military secrets to nations; and all the dictionaries, from the dime store variety up, will say so.

The business of living, being what it is, a man who is responsible for the numberless details necessary in transferring a building from blue print paper to more solid units of steel, concrete or wood must get a recompense for his troubles; and regardless of the job, he can certainly look forward to some troubles.

There are, and always have been, two basic types of contractors; the successful and the unsuccessful, the two having well-defined differences.

The two greatest assets of the first type being honesty and efficiency, our man without a generous supply of both quickly slides back into the second classification.

There are men in the business of erecting buildings today who, by the skilful use of a false front, are claiming either one or both of these requirements, but after the piercing light of publicity has penetrated the screen, which invariably happens, they have no redress, but to quickly drop out of the game, probably ending on the WPA.

The movement in some States to license building contractors is a move in the right direction and is certainly a protection for the innocent prospective owner, helping to save him from the all-too-frequent failure of his major investment, a new home.

The fallacy, all too prevalent, that a contractor is qualified to design, supervise and build, all in the interest of the owner, is one of the plums which is held up to the unsuspecting public. There have been instances where designers have become the erectors, but the attempt, is very seldom successful.

With even a little time for consideration of the proposal, how could any one arrive at anything but the conclusion that, instead of minimizing the chance of being hoodwinked, he has in fact multiplied it? All too often the owner relies, for the lack of any other procedure, on his belief in the soft and so-convincing words of the contractor, who

explains that this method means a triple saving; first, the design will be economical, incorporating all of the owner's pet desires; secondly, he will see that only the best of materials are used; and third, he will certainly guarantee that the best of workmanship will be used throughout the job. This, in a large percentage of cases, is successful, for he is very careful not to reveal to his client that, in place of one profit and its ensuing chances, there are many opportunities to fleece the poor man. This term "poor man" is used intentionally, because, when a builder of that type ensnares his victim he doesn't let go until the last nickel has been wrung from the owner's pocket, and he is in truth a poor man, left without money, and with a poorly constructed home.

Everyone knows of some excellent workman, carpenter, mason, or what have you, who can and does do good work if left alone, but who has not the faculty—or does not care to exercise it—of meeting the public, and so must of necessity work for some one else.

Lucky is the hoodwinking, smooth-talking "broker" contractor if he can get a man of this caliber, for he knows, and has guessed correctly that if a man is intelligent enough to build correctly, this same man, under orders, can erect structures which are incorrectly built, and can do it so that the intentional errors are not discernible before the completion of the contract.

Human nature is responsible in part for the existence of the butterfly existence of this kind of contractor, as the owner is usually reluctant to admit his error and confess that he chose neither wisely nor well.

The main spring of any successful contractor's organization is his foreman on the job, as a good man on each construction job—varying perhaps in ability as the size of the job—can do more to aid him in all ways than any other in the completed picture.

These men, demanding and getting good salaries, are in touch with every separate unit which is placed in the building, from its delivery on the site to its incorporation into the completed structure. They are, in the final analysis, the boys with the magic wand, who are able to transform materials into "a thing of beauty," and they certainly do their best to create "a joy forever."

Too often the contractor attempts to

usurp the duties of this necessary individual, but the results are usually "not so good."

The survival of the fittest usually eliminates all but the Type No. 1 contractor before he attempts the larger and more elaborate class of buildings, so that the troubles besetting these men are more often than not ones having to do with efficient organizations. The duties that in small dwelling construction can well be handled by a man or two increase as the size of the building increases, and both in the field and in the office should be distributed among departments.

While the small carpenter contractor can and does take off the material for a simple building, it becomes a herculean task after the building reaches the larger brackets. At this point a careful and efficient estimator ranks in importance with the outside superintendent.

One of the most important quirks in the make-up of the successful builder is his ability to "keep ahead of the job," this referring to his foresight and to his adeptness in having the material arrive, not too far ahead to clutter up the site, nor so late as to hold up operations—but when actually needed. This, as much as any other single item, is instrumental in the successful closing of contracts.

A very great factor in the eventual classification of a contractor of Class 2 is the practice—decidedly unfair to all concerned—of "chiseling" of sub-contractors.

When preparing the initial bids every contractor will take several sub-contractors' figures, select usually the lowest, and use them in his own compilation. Then—and this is where he plays to type—if awarded the contract he calls in these sub-contractors and proceeds to play one against the other until the harassed "subs" actually cut into their own legitimate profit to secure the job, adding their bit to the big boy's take. Fortunately, the construction life of men like that is not very extended, a fact which is applauded by everyone who understands.

There are men of type 1, from the smallest up to the largest who really belong to and are real factors in the growth of their respective communities, but it seems so easy to hand a man a nicely wrapped package for a home and not have him really understand what that package actually contains, that there probably will exist that type of "confidence man" contractor, turning out "gold brick" homes.



## President's Valedictory

When I took over the reins of office in January there were a number of things I wished to do for the benefit of the Chapter. I wish for a few minutes to discuss those which came to pass. There will be no need of discussing those which did not.

In the year 1940 there has been developed the so-called "Ohio Plan" or "Columbus Plan" of unification—meaning by that, a plan whereby the American Institute and the Society of Registered Architects are to become unified. The plan proposed called for meetings of the Chapter to which the Society was invited, resulting therefore in joint meetings with executive control resting with the Chapter. The consequent result of this policy has been greater interest and attendance and an awakening of the whole effort toward better feeling in the profession.

The second major policy is one quite near to my heart—namely, the induction into the groups of the younger men. I like to think of myself as one of the younger men, but, when I study the reflection in my mirror, I realize my thoughts are on anachronism—that I am living in a shell twenty years older than I think. I felt this particularly last spring when a major remodeling upon my physical house was in progress. First they excavated on my nether regions and made some preliminary borings, finally finishing with a grand finale of cuttings, carvings, stencilling, and then, to top it off, the surgeons and doctors and nurses riding off in brand new machines I supplied them with, while I still "jalopy" along in the fifteen-year-old Buick.

In all seriousness, though, the young men must and shall become part of us. Let us see what history says about them:

At 33—the master of them and us all died on the cross.

At 26—died Keats, one of the most brilliant of poets, of all time.

At 30—his buddy, Shelley, died—a poet who has and will impress his work on the ages.

At 32—Alexander the Great, after chasing his father Philip around the table with drawn sword ceased to worry his neighbors.

At 27—Napoleon was commander-in-chief of the army of Italy.

Stephen Foster was only 38 when his singing voice ceased to charm his hearers. Edgar Allen Poe was only 40 when he died. Lord Byron was 36 when he passed on after leaving his indelible

mark on the literature of the ages. Raphael was only 37 when he ceased to paint. And, finally, Wm. Shakespeare, the master artist of all, made his final curtain bow and passed forever from this stage when he was of the same youthful age as our own ubiquitous and energetic secretary. In other words, here's a plug for the young men: Two things then definitely have happened to the profession in Central Ohio in 1940—namely:

(1) A practical unification program, "The Columbus Plan."

(2) Induction of young men into our councils.

### NOTICE! IMPORTANT

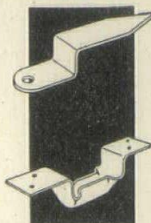
Each member of the Architects Society of Ohio is urgently requested to submit photographs of their work for reproduction in the Ohio Architect. Where cuts are available send them instead, directing same to the Ohio Architect, 626 Broadway, Cincinnati. Every reasonable effort will be made to protect pictures and cuts and return same in good condition. Be sure to properly and clearly identify all pictures and cuts sent in, and include a brief description or story covering same.

### COMPLETE STAGE EQUIPMENT and DRAPERIES

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## Morrill to Request New O.S.U. Library

### Trustees to Be Asked for Funds on Monday

A request for funds for a new library for Ohio State University will be made by Vice-President J. L. Morrill to the university's board of trustees when the board meets Monday on the campus.

The request follows a survey made by the library council, faculty and administrative group which has found present library facilities inadequate for the student population.

The committee contends the present building, completed in 1912 for a student population of 3,984, is understaffed and under-equipped to meet demands for a student population of more than 13,500.

The Investigating Committee found that the book appropriation for Ohio State is below that of such universities as Michigan, Illinois and Minnesota, comparable to the Buckeye school in size.

Although no definite plans for the contemplated building have been drawn, the building would be sufficiently large to take care of stacks, reading rooms and seminar rooms, for graduate work. It would also have lounges, a rare book room and automatic book lifts as well as other mechanical equipment.—Columbus Citizen.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee met in Columbus on Thursday, December 12th, to discuss the possible amendments to the registration law and to try to select a legal consultant or advisor in accordance with the recommendation of the Cleveland Section. Some real progress was made, and it is expected that whatever we decide to present will be in proper form for prompt presentation to the Legislature.

Strict emphasis was placed upon the fact that whatever might be presented should not add one penny to the taxpayers burden of this State. The program is to be that the entire burden is to be on the profession, which fully understands the situation and accepts this responsibility.



## MAJOR PORTION OF HOUSING MUST BE DESIGNED FOR LOW RENTAL MARKET!

By C. MELVIN FRANK

Registered Architect,

Technical Representative, Federal Housing Administration,  
Columbus, Ohio

In practically every city (even small cities of 10,000 population) there is a potential market for new low-rental property which is substantiated in recent Real Estate Board surveys.

The social and economic background in a given community fairly well determines the desirable types, particularly with reference to the accommodations to be offered and the rents to be charged.

A given city may absorb a small amount of high rental housing, but the saturation point would soon be reached, however; in that same city a much larger ratio of low-rental housing is in evidence, so it is quite obvious that a greater portion of new construction must fall immediately or ultimately into the relative low-rental brackets.

Property planned immediately for

the broad low-rental market offers greater assurance of continuing security than property which, although designed for the narrow high-rental market, must ultimately sustain itself on lower rents in competition with property which is less costly to build and operate.

Federal Housing Administration has found that the most acceptable and well-planned low-rental projects have emanated from offices of the Registered Architects.

It is very evident from recent surveys that this field of building has not been overdone, and that the wide-awake architect can add many new clients if he will only try.

In establishing property value, Federal Housing Administration has always recognized architectural fees as a basic part of production costs.

## Specifications For Fireproof Heater Rooms in Existing Buildings

**ENCLOSURE**—Where fireproof enclosures are required for the heating apparatus or fuel rooms, such apparatus, including the breeching, fuel storage rooms, firing space, and all similar rooms in direct connection, shall be constructed with standard masonry walls not less than eight (8) inches in thickness where non-load-bearing, and twelve (12) inches in thickness where load-bearing. Note the fuel-storage room shall be located within, and shall be a part of, the heater room enclosure. At least one of the heater room walls must be an exterior wall of the building and shall contain a window not less than four (4) square feet in area.

**CEILING**—The ceiling over the entire heater and fuel room area shall be fireproofed by first securely attaching one-quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) inch asbestos board to bottom of the joists. All joists shall be butted together and stripped with three (3) inch-wide asbestos board. Second, attach one and one-half ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ ) inch high metal furring angles or channels, spaced twelve (12) inches on

centers. Third, standard expanded metal lath weighing not less than 3.4 lbs. per square yard shall be properly wired to the underside of all furring strips and turned down six (6) inches on all walls. All lath, furring strips and wire shall be hot galvanized. Fourth, then plaster all the metal lath with a mixture of Portland cement and asbestos plaster, the thickness of such plaster shall not be less than three-quarter ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) inch.

**OPENINGS**—All masonry openings in the above-mentioned enclosures shall be provided with proper lintels and angle or channel frames of steel construction. Openings in interior walls of such enclosures shall be kept to a minimum with reference to number and size and the entrance opening shall be provided with a standard self-closing tin-clad firedoor not less than two and one-half ( $2\frac{1}{2}$ ) inches in thickness. Such firedoor shall be placed on heater room side of opening and shall not exceed eighty (80) square feet in area.

ESTEY A. KERN,  
Chief of Division.

## Important Ruling

On Glass Block Construction in School Buildings

The following rule of equivalency was adopted by the Ohio Board of Building Standards on December 27, 1940, to be effective on and after December 30, 1940:

### Rule No. 24

"Whenever class, study, recitation, schoolrooms, laboratories (Group I), domestic science, manual training rooms or shops (Group II), gymnasias, play, recreation and toilet rooms (Group III), shall be built with windows, glass block construction in accordance with manufacturers' standards is hereby declared to be equivalent to ordinary windows as regards to safety and sanitation requirements in Section 12600-54 G.C. provided: if adequate mechanical ventilation is provided, the gross area of glass block panels in relation to floor area shall be 1.25 times the ratio of gross flat glass window area to floor area required hereinbefore; if adequate mechanical ventilation is not provided, then (a) Group I rooms shall be provided with a minimum gross flat glass window area of 10 percent of the floor area, affording a minimum ventilation opening equivalent to 5 per cent of the floor area; (b) Group II rooms shall be provided with a minimum gross flat glass window area of 6 per cent of the floor area, affording a minimum ventilation opening equivalent to 3 per cent of the floor area; (c) Group III rooms shall be provided with a minimum gross flat glass window area of 4 per cent of the floor area, affording a minimum ventilating opening equivalent to 2 per cent of the floor area; glass block may be used in any remaining gross window area provided the glass block area shall be 25 per cent greater than that required for gross flat glass areas."

### OHIO BOARD OF BUILDING STANDARDS

(Signed) Dan A. Carmichael, Chmn.  
Estey A. Kern, Secretary.

Filed in the Office of the Secretary of State, December 30, 1940.

(SEAL)

Geo. A. Neffner,  
Secretary of State.



## THREE - MINUTE RADIO TALK

By WILLIAM B. WARREN  
Birmingham, Ala.

*At Home Show in Birmingham*  
(From the Weekly Bulletin, Michigan Society of Architects)

One of the most important events in the life of any family is when they decide to build a home for themselves. It is important because, as a rule, it represents the largest single expenditure of money ever to be made by that family, and because it is to be their home where they will live for many years. This large investment should give them full value for their money, comfort in living, permanence in construction, and pride of possession in beauty of surroundings.

In order to get these things in their home, they should consult a competent architect, whose job it is to design and plan houses and supervise their construction.

Many people have the mistaken idea that it is more economical to build without an architect, that it saves money to cut out the cost of an architect's fee.

Let us assume that they expect to spend \$5,000 on their house. Do you think for an instant that if they had a lawsuit on their hands involving \$5,000 they would attempt to be their own lawyer or would accept the free legal advice of a kind neighbor who happened to be a grocer or farmer? If they wanted to sell a \$5,000 lot or farm, would they think it extravagant to pay a real estate broker \$250 as a fee for selling the property for them?

A lady who wants to make a dress for herself will pay \$5 for material, and then she will not consider it an extravagance to pay fifty cents for a pattern or plan from which to make the dress.

Yet many of these same people will spend \$5,000 or more for building a new house, and will not be willing to pay for the services of an architect, the only man who, by training and experience, is qualified to give them a home suited to their individual needs, a home convenient in arrangement, economical and substantial in construction, and beautiful in design.

The architect makes definite plans and specifications so that you can get competitive prices from different contractors, all bidding on the same basis. The

contractor can give you his lowest price because he is not gambling on unknown quantities as he would be in trying to estimate the cost.

By employing a good architect, you will add much more than the cost of the architect's fee to the value of your home. There is a big difference between the cost of a house and the value of a house.

Two houses of about the same size, the same number of rooms, and built of the same kinds of materials, may have cost the same amount to build. But one of the houses built without an architect is inconvenient in arrangement, has a large amount of waste space in halls and elsewhere, is of flimsy construction, and is ugly and commonplace in appearance.

The other house, designed and supervised by a good architect, is convenient to live in, there is no waste space, the construction is substantial, it is in good taste and lovely to look at.

They cost the same, but which has the greater value, which would be pleasanter to live in, in which house would you have a greater pride of ownership? Ask your real estate man which house would be easier to sell for a fair price, considering its cost.

The best value received for any money put into your home is the value which comes from the fee paid to your architect.

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## VISITORS

The visitors this month have been pretty slim. Fred Jacobs, of Coshocton, found it convenient to drop in to pay his dues and discuss one of his problems. Several others, including Hollie Shupe, Floyd Glass and R. R. Fling, mostly from Franklin County, came in with the cash and rushed out like they were very busy. One individual (a public employee, by the way) paid us the compliment of offering to pay his three dollar renewal fee with a twenty-dollar bill. We just thanked him and said call again. Another prosperous architect offered us a ten dollar bill and the only (?) way we could make change was by taking out the \$5 for the Architects Society of Ohio.

Do not let these experiences of others keep any of you away, as there is always lots to talk about besides registration renewal fees and A.S.O. annual dues.

## SCOTCH MEMOS

Some of my Scotch friends take the opportunity to enclose a brief message with their renewal fees.

"Hope everything in the World's best city is to your liking. Best regards."

(Signed) Jack Kennedy.

Jack was with the State Inspection office several years ago, finally finding his way to Cleveland, and then to Chicago, where he is now employed in a responsible position by one of the large insurance companies.

"Have been laid up at home as result of a crossing accident on A. C. & Y. at Spencer on October 13th. Have a broken ankle and my wife a broken knee, among other injuries, but we are on the mend now and will soon be about again. Fortunately our two-year-old daughter, Janna, who was with us, was not hurt badly.

"Hope everything is going fine with you.

A.W.S.,

Stoutenberg-Norwalk."

Incidentally it can be reported as good news that the returns for Society dues are much better than ever before, so Mr. Reader, if you have not sent your check for \$5 for 1941 to E. W. Austin, treasurer, there is no better time than now.

## A PROMISE

Sorry, indeed, that I found it necessary to be among those missing at the very fruitful Convention in Columbus. From all sources I have reports of a very excellently planned and conducted meeting.

Your request for a story concerning the magazine article, relating the early battles of the Institute for unification which was published in 1888, will be fulfilled as soon as I find an opportunity to sit down and go to work upon it. I wish I knew more concerning the efforts of unification in that period from 1888 to the World War, and again from 1918 to 1925. This complete data, I believe, would develop an interesting story. Give me a little time, and I will do my best.

Cordially yours,

GEORGE F. ROTH, JR.

(Here is something for which to look forward, and I hope George F. does not keep us waiting too long.—Editor.)

## WHATAYOUKICKINABOUT

Today Ralph E. Clotts, registered architect No. 1120, came in to pay his renewal fee. Not having seen him for quite some time, we asked why, etc. "Well," he said with a smile, "believe it or not, I've been living on love for more than eleven months." As that required some explaining (he has a daughter sixteen), he was asked to elaborate, which he did by giving the following information.

He has undergone a very serious operation which, together with complications, brought on the need for lots of love and care, and a stay in a New York hospital. After another trip to New York soon to have a check and, no doubt, leave a check (so Ed says), he expects to be about back to normal in about two or three months. He left with a cheery Happy New Year greeting for every one. WHATCHEWGOTTOKICKABOUT?

## ARCHITECT SOLDIERS

Clarence Robert Gallogy, registered architect No. 1249, is now Lieutenant Gallogy F. A., attached for duty with the Fixed Fee Division, Q. M. C., Washington, D. C.

Lawrence H. Alcox, registered architect No. 1244, First Lieut. Inf. Res., has received instructions that he is to be sent to Joliet, Ill., for duty with the Q. M. C., and expects his travel orders very soon. (Say, Larry, what is the name of that State Institution in Joliet?)

Note: The editor would like to have similar information concerning all architects who go into the defense program anywhere. Their copy of the Ohio Architect will be sent direct to them as soon as a definite address is established.

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## 1940 INDEX

## A

- A.I.A. Document No. 285.....Vol. 1, No. 2 (May)  
 Message of the President (A.I.A.).....Vol. 1, No. 3 (June-July)  
 Architects Take to Radio.....Vol. 1, No. 4 (Aug.)  
 Architects Told About Clay Products.....Vol. 1, No. 3 (June-July)  
 Architecture Schools Board.....Vol. 1, No. 1 (April)  
 Architectural School News.....Vol. 1, No. 1 (April)  
 The Architect and What He Will Do For You.....Vol. 1, No. 5 (Sept.)  
 Aid to Board.....Vol. 1, No. 7 (Nov.)  
 Architect-Author.....Vol. 1, No. 7 (Nov.)  
 "Armco" Meetings.....Vol. 1, No. 7 (Nov.)  
 Architectural Documents Available.....Vol. 1, No. 4 (Aug.)

## B

## BUCKEYE ARCHITECTS SERIES

- Prof. Joseph N. Bradford.....Vol. 1, No. 1 (April)  
 Gustave W. Drach.....Vol. 1, No. 2 (May)  
 Abram Garfield.....Vol. 1, No. 3 (June-July)  
 Charles A. Langdon.....Vol. 1, No. 5 (Sept.)  
 George H. Bulford - Joel Edward McCarty.....Vol. 1, No. 8 (Dec.)  
 Buckeye Architects.....Vol. 1, No. 5 (Sept.)

## C

## CONVENTION (Seventh Annual, Cincinnati)

- Official Convention Notice.....Vol. 1, No. 4 (Aug.)  
 Seventh Annual Convention Program.....Vol. 1, No. 5 (Sept.)  
 Columbus Convention Committee.....Vol. 1, No. 5 (Sept.)  
 Ladies at Lunch at Convention.....Vol. 1, No. 6 (Oct.)  
 Active Participants in Convention.....Vol. 1, No. 7 (Nov.)  
 "It Was a Good Convention".....Vol. 1, No. 6 (Oct.)  
 Headed Ladies' Reception Committee.....Vol. 1, No. 6 (Oct.)  
 Honorable Mention, 1940 Competition.....Vol. 1, No. 7 (Nov.) and Vol. 1, No. 8 (Dec.)  
 Major Norman A. Imrie.....Vol. 1, No. 5 (Sept.)  
 Exhibit Reviews.....Vol. 1, No. 6 (Oct.)  
 List of Exhibitors.....Vol. 1, No. 6 (Oct.)  
 Typical Exhibits at Convention.....Vol. 1, No. 7 (Nov.)  
 An Exhibitor Speaks.....Vol. 1, No. 6 (Oct.)  
 For Our Pleasure.....Vol. 1, No. 5 (Sept.)  
 As Seen by Camera at Seventh Annual Convention.....Vol. 1, No. 6 (Oct.)  
 Report of President Firestone.....Vol. 1, No. 7 (Nov.)

## CONVENTION (A.I.A. at LOUISVILLE)

- Louisville A.I.A. Convention Announcement.....Vol. 1, No. 1 (April)  
 Kum to Kaintucky.....Vol. 1, No. 1 (April)  
 I Kum to Kaintucky.....Vol. 1, No. 3 (June-July)  
 Ohio Was There.....Vol. 1, No. 2 (May)  
 Business and Pleasure.....Vol. 1, No. 1 (April)  
 Dayton Chapter at Convention.....Vol. 1, No. 3 (June-July)  
 Mezzanine, Dining Room and Bar.....Vol. 1, No. 3 (June-July)  
 Resolution on Death of Emery Stanford Hall.....Vol. 1, No. 2 (May)  
 Canadian Vacation.....Vol. 1, No. 5 (Sept.)  
 Cartoons and Sketches.....Vol. 1, No. 7 (Nov.)  
 Cranbrook Conference.....Vol. 1, No. 6 (Oct.)  
 Civil Service Examination for Engineers.....Vol. 1, No. 4 (Aug.)  
 Columbus Home Show.....Vol. 1, No. 8 (Dec.)

## COMPETITION, 1940

- 1940 Competition Program.....Vol. 1, No. 4 (Aug.)  
 Winners, Architectural Contest, Announced.....Vol. 1, No. 6 (Oct.)  
 Honorable Mention, 1940 Competition.....Vol. 1, No. 7 (Nov.)  
 Upper Arlington Elementary School.....Vol. 1, No. 6 (Oct.)

## D

- The Dean Speaks.....Vol. 1, No. 3 (June-July)  
 Do Unto Others.....Vol. 1, No. 8 (Dec.)

## E

## EXAMINERS, BOARD OF

- Members, Board of Examiners, 1940.....Vol. 1, No. 5 (Sept.)  
 Greetings from State Board of Examiners.....Vol. 1, No. 5 (Sept.)  
 State Examinations for Architects.....Vol. 1, No. 4 (Aug.)  
 Hahn to Serve on Examining Board.....Vol. 1, No. 4 (Aug.)  
 Executive Committee (Message from Geo. B. Mayer).....Vol. 1, No. 6 (Oct.) No. 8 (Dec.)  
 Excerpts from Ohio Building Code.....Vol. 1, No. 6 (Oct.)  
 Etchings and Sculpture on Indiana Limestone.....Vol. 1, No. 7 (Nov.)

## F

- Face for Architects.....Vol. 1, No. 6 (Oct.)

## G

- Growth of Ohio's Tax System Outlined.....Vol. 1, No. 4 (Aug.)

## H

- Here and There.....Vol. 1, No. 5 (Sept.)  
 Here and There (letter from J. N. Bradford).....Vol. 1, No. 5 (Sept.)  
 Here and There.....Vol. 1, No. 6 (Oct.)  
 Hillman Junior High School, Youngstown.....Vol. 1, No. 4 (Aug.)  
 How True.....Vol. 1, No. 8 (Dec.)

## L

- Letters to the Editor.....Vol. 1, No. 1 (April)—No. 5 (Sept.)—No. 8 (Dec.)  
 Letters to Architects of U. S.....Vol. 1, No. 6 (Oct.)  
 License Law (Contractors) at Springfield.....Vol. 1, No. 7 (Nov.)

## M

- Magazine Subscription Prizes Awarded.....Vol. 1, No. 7 (Nov.)  
 Major Portion of Housing For Low Rental Market.....Vol. 1, No. 8 (Dec.)  
 Meeting Notices.....Vol. 1, No. 7 (Nov.)  
 Message to All Architects.....Vol. 1, No. 1 (April)  
 Money Works.....Vol. 1, No. 1 (April)

## N

- National Defense Program.....Vol. 1, No. 6 (Oct.)  
 New Architects.....Vol. 1, No. 4 (Aug.)

## O

## OBITUARY NOTICES (1940)

- Cleon H. Wills.....Vol. 1, No. 4 (Aug.)  
 Gustave W. Drach.....Vol. 1, No. 4 (Aug.)  
 William H. Edwards.....Vol. 1, No. 4 (Aug.)  
 OFFICERS  
 Officers, 1939-1940.....Vol. 1, No. 5 (Sept.)  
 Society's New Officers.....Vol. 1, No. 6 (Oct.)  
 Old-Timers Still Turn Out.....Vol. 1, No. 2 (May)  
 Open Letter to Architects of Ohio (Strain).....Vol. 1, No. 4 (Aug.)  
 Opportunities Cited for Students.....Vol. 1, No. 4 (Aug.)  
 Our Friend, The Contractor.....Vol. 1, No. 8 (Dec.)  
 Ohio State University Library Funds Requested.....Vol. 1, No. 8 (Dec.)

## P

- Practice in China.....Vol. 1, No. 4 (Aug.)  
 Producers' Council.....Vol. 1, No. 6 (Oct.)  
 President's Valedictory.....Vol. 1, No. 8 (Dec.)

## Q

- Questions and Answers.....Vol. 1, No. 6 (Oct.)

## R

## REGISTRATION LAW

- The Registration Law.....Vol. 1, No. 6 (Oct.)  
 Decision on Registration Law (Tennessee).....Vol. 1, No. 6 (Oct.)  
 Architects Register in Forty States.....Vol. 1, No. 5 (Sept.)

## ROSTER, 1940

- Roster of Registered Architects (1940)  
 .....Vol. 1, No. 7 (Nov.) and No. 8 (Dec.)  
 Radio Talk (Three-Minute).....Vol. 1, No. 8 (Dec.)  
 Radio Programs.....Vol. 1, No. 6 (Oct.)  
 Recognition of Architects.....Vol. 1, No. 2 (May)  
 Report of President C. E. Firestone.....Vol. 1, No. 7 (Nov.)  
 Revised Concrete Handbook.....Vol. 1, No. 4 (Aug.)  
 Richards, McCarty & Bulford.....Vol. 1, No. 8 (Dec.)

## S

- Says Architect Saves Money in Building.....Vol. 1, No. 4 (Aug.)  
 Second Annual Mid-West Conference.....Vol. 1, No. 4 (Aug.)

## SECTION ACTIVITIES

- From Euclid Ave. and Lake Erie.....Vol. 1, No. 4 (Aug.)—No. 5 (Sept.)—No. 7 (Nov.)  
 Northeastern Section Outing.....Vol. 1, No. 2 (May)  
 From the Banks of the Old Maumee.....Vol. 1, No. 5 (Sept.)  
 Eastern Section, A.S.O.....Vol. 1, No. 4 (Aug.)  
 Southern Section Activities.....Vol. 1, No. 1 (April)  
 National A.I.A. Officers Address Southern Section.....Vol. 1, No. 1 (April)  
 Section News.....Vol. 1, No. 1 (April)  
 Selecting An Architect.....Vol. 1, No. 5 (Sept.)  
 Shop Talk.....Vol. 1, No. 4 (Aug.)  
 Speaking of Advertising.....Vol. 1, No. 4 (Aug.)  
 State Rulings.....Vol. 1, No. 3 (June-July)—No. 4 (Aug.)—No. 8 (Dec.)  
 S.C.P.I. Exhibit at Ohio State Fair.....Vol. 1, No. 4 (Aug.)

## T

- To the Editor, Ohio Architect.....Vol. 1, No. 4 (Aug.)  
 Toledo Library Building.....Vol. 1, No. 5 (Sept.)  
 Toledo Architects Inspect New Library Building.....Vol. 1, No. 7 (Nov.)

## U

- U.S. Bureau Declared Architects' Competitor.....Vol. 1, No. 5 (Sept.)  
 Upper Arlington Elementary School.....Vol. 1, No. 6 (Oct.)

## V

- Vacation Plans for Cincinnati Architects.....Vol. 1, No. 4 (Aug.)  
 Visitors.....Vol. 1, No. 7 (Nov.)—No. 8 (Dec.)

## W

- What Architects in Other States are Doing.....Vol. 1, No. 5 (Sept.)  
 What an Architect Must Be.....Vol. 1, No. 5 (Sept.)  
 What Do the Architects' Services Cost You?.....Vol. 1, No. 5 (Sept.)  
 With the "Rotarian" Editors.....Vol. 1, No. 1 (April)  
 Working Together.....Vol. 1, No. 7 (Nov.)

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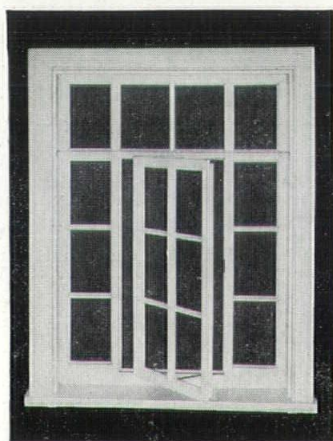
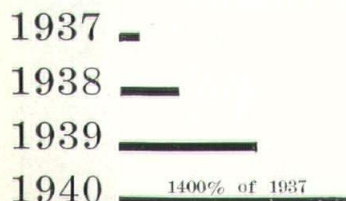
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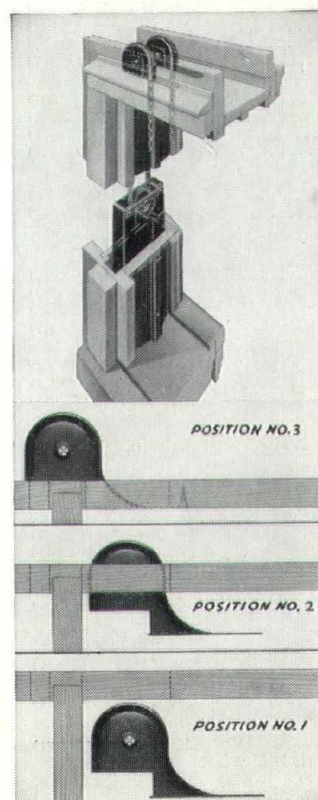
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