

# OHIO ARCHITECT

July-August  
1941

Vol. two

OFFICIAL JOURNAL ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO

No. Seven



*GEO. B. CRANE RESIDENCE, Columbus, O.*

PETTIT & OMAN, Architects, Columbus, O.

***Divided We Go Backward—United We Go Forward***

**Plan Now to go to the Convention in Toledo, October 2-3-4**



# OHIO ARCHITECT

Official Journal of the  
ARCHITECTS' SOCIETY OF OHIO

RALPH C. KEMPTON, Editor

Volume II Number 7

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## Your Registration Law...

The Architect's Registration Law was first passed in Ohio and became effective on November 3, 1931. It is designated in the General Code of Ohio as Sections 1334 to 1334-21, inclusive.

The following and only amendments to date became effective as of July 24, 1941, and are limited to two Sections, 1334-2 and 1334-15. Each item of these changes tend to one purpose: i.e., more funds for administration and enforcement of the law.

The chief item of revenue and the one affecting each registered architect is the annual renewal fee. In the past this fee has been \$3 per year and has been woefully inadequate from the first. It became very evident, several years back, that more funds were necessary if satisfactory results could be expected from the registration law. In 1939 the State Convention of the Architects' Society of Ohio, at Cincinnati, prepared a resolution recommending that the annual renewal fee be raised to a maximum of \$12 per year. This resolution was unanimously adopted. A similar resolution was prepared and unanimously adopted by the State Convention in Columbus in 1940. This was enacted into a law at the last session of the General Assembly under a bill introduced by Representative George S. Marshall, of Columbus, and signed by Governor Bricker on April 23, 1941.

No money may be spent by any State Department that has not been previously appropriated. All appropriation requests must be approved by the Finance Committees of both houses of the Legislature. As the Board's request for the two years, 1941 and 1942, was reduced by the Legislature, it is very probable that the renewal fee for the year 1942 will be less than \$12, perhaps \$10. The Board of Examiners is authorized under the law to fix the amount of the annual renewals at any amount not exceeding the maximum amount set forth in the law. No financial help can be expected from the annual renewals until January 1, 1942. Payment of annual renewal must be made on or before December 31st to avoid the penalty of \$2.50. (It should be a matter of interest to know that annual renewal in one State is \$50 and in another \$25, with several quite low and many of these trying to do what Ohio has done.)

The application fee has been raised from \$10 to \$15, which provides a little increase of revenue. The certificate fee remains at \$5, making a total of \$20 to accompany application from residents of the State of Ohio. Non-resident applicants pay the same that an architect from Ohio would be required to pay in seeking registration in another State, but never less than \$20.

For retaking all or part of the written examination, the Board is authorized to charge \$5 or \$10, depending upon the number of subjects retaken. Up to this time there has been no charge for retaking examinations, and this has proven to be quite a burden with to twenty to twenty-five applicants retaking three to five subjects twice a year.

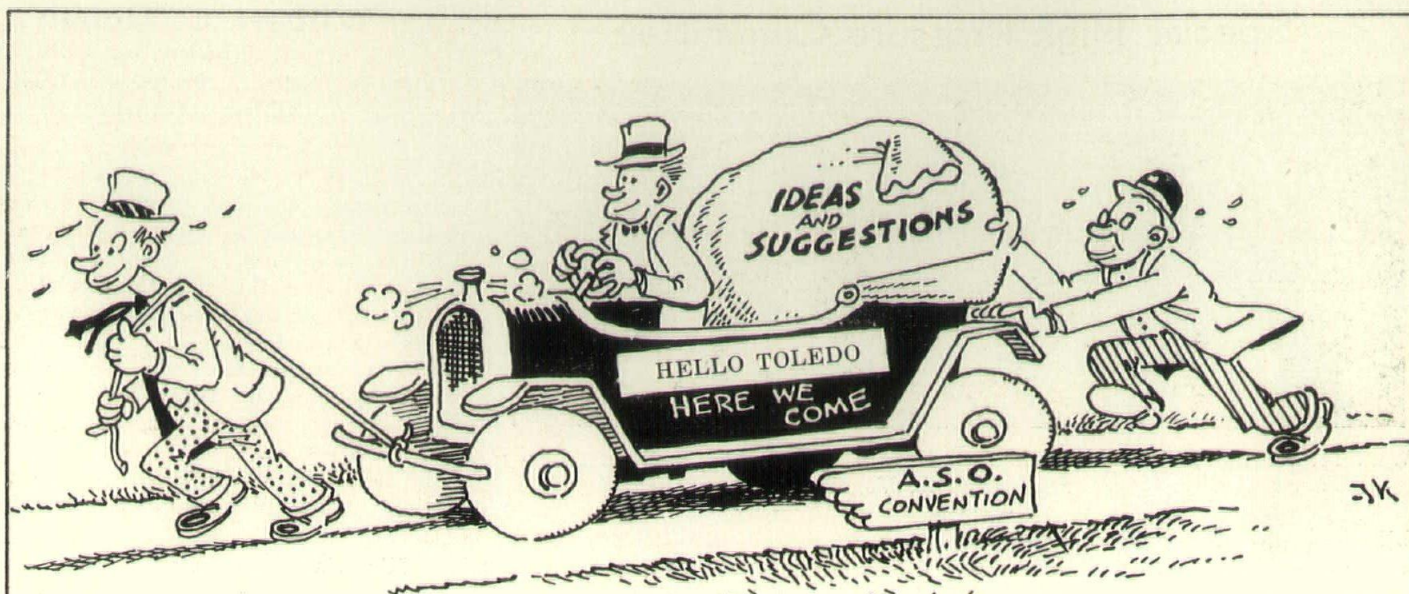
Duplicate certificates, to replace certificates that have been lost or destroyed, may be secured for a payment of \$5. For duplicate, annual renewal cards, the charge is \$1.

The oral examination for persons who have practiced at least ten years as a principal will cost \$5. The Standard National Council Examinations, Junior or Senior, will cost \$10.

The Board is quite appreciative of this vote of confidence in its sincerity and desire to accomplish the work required by the law in a satisfactory manner. Constructive criticisms, suggestions and questions concerning any part of the law or the Board's administration of same will be given prompt and thorough consideration by the Board, which consists of the following members: M. Gilbert Miller, president; Franz C. Warner, vice-president; Charles R. Strong, secretary; Alfred A. Hahn, assistant secretary; Charles F. Owsley, member. Past members are Lester Redding, of Mansfield; Geo. McDonald, of Cincinnati; R. C. Kempton, Columbus; and Geo. S. Mills (deceased), Toledo.

The active administrative affairs of the Board have been handled by R. C. Kempton, serving as secretary while a member and as ex-secretary since 1936, ably assisted by Miss Hazel Hayes as clerk-stenographer, with the office of the Board in Columbus.





**PULL FOR THE CONVENTION AND STRESS ITS IMPORTANCE !!**

## CONVENTION NOTES

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For the information and edification of the architects of Ohio the Convention Committee is glad to announce that Mr. Roger Allen, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, listed as a perennial toastmaster, poet laureate, architect (?), writer and humorist (?) has condescended to be our toastmaster on the evening of October 3 at the Commodore Perry Hotel in Toledo.

This is a real "break" for the delegates, as R. A. knows his architects, and his efforts alone will justify all the time and effort necessary to be on hand.

The committee also announced that Mr. Pope Barney, a well-known architect from Philadelphia, has accepted our invitation to speak at the dinner on Friday evening, October 3rd. While R. A. may try to steal the show, he will have his hands more than full when he meets Mr. Barney from the City of Brotherly Love.

The president has arranged to have Mr. Carnahan on hand to explain the radio programs he has been working on and to head up a general forum on this subject at the Convention. It has been definitely determined to give Mr. Carnahan time to do this job right this year.

The Convention Committee, headed by John Richards, has been doing some

deep mining, and will have some very interesting surprises for those who attend the various scheduled sessions of the Convention. In preparing this odious task, it must, of course, be understood that the committee has not overlooked the ladies.

## Columbus Engineers

Offers Services as Advisers

The Engineers Club of Columbus, Established 53 years ago, has offered its services to the citizens of Columbus as technical advisers in public engineering matters.

The club notified Thomas C. Wilson, president of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, that a group of five has been named to a committee on civic affairs. Members are: A. P. Harness, Jr., general manager of the Jennings-Lawrence Co., president of the clubs; A. P. Unckrich, district engineer of the Portland Cement Association, who is chairman; R. N. Waid and W. W. Merrell, former State Highway directors, and Stephen Stepanian, president of the Arrow Sand & Gravel Co.

**TOLEDO**  
**OCTOBER 2-3-4**

## Heads Ladies' Convention Committee

That the women who attended the Convention in Toledo will be well entertained is doubly assured by the wise selection of the Convention Committee



MRS. JOHN N. RICHARDS

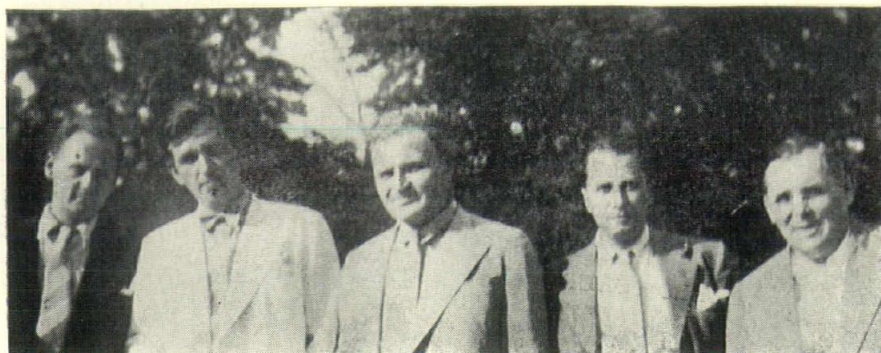
Chairman of the Ladies' Reception and Activity Committee, Architects' Society of Ohio, Toledo Convention.

of Norma Hayes Richards as general chairman of the Women's Committee. Mrs. Richards is the wife of John N. Richards, one of the very active mem-

(Continued on page 5)



## Special High Pressure Committee



Wm. M. Fernald, John N. Richards, Horace W. Wachter, Norman Levey and Willis A. Vogel

This is a photograph of the "special high pressure committee" of the Toledo State Convention Committee who attended a meeting of the Cleveland Section of the Architects' Society of Ohio, held on the afternoon and evening of July 29th, at George B. Mayer's farm outside of Chagrin Falls.

This meeting was well attended, and this "S.H.P. Com." let no opportunity

pass to extend personal invitations to every one to attend the 8th Annual Architects' Convention to be held at the Commodore Perry Hotel in Toledo on October 2, 3 and 4. The "S.H.P. Com." reports, through their live chairman, Mr. Vogel, that President Mayer was a wonderful host, and that all those attending had a most enjoyable afternoon and evening.

### CONVENTION COMMITTEE

Appointed by the President, George B. Mayer

#### COMMITTEE ON CODE PRACTICE

Chairman—Kyle W. Armstrong, 21 East State Street, Columbus; Junior W. Everhard, 9219 Clifton Blvd., Cleveland; George M. Foulks, 625 12th Street, N. W., Canton. Timothy Y. Hewlett, 303 Richardson Bldg., Toledo; J. Douglas Lorenz, 330 W. First Street, Dayton; Charles R. Strong, 3701 Carew Tower, Cincinnati.

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Chairman—C. C. Britsch, 1025 Nicholas Bldg., Toledo; William F. Breidenbach, 100 Brown Hall, O.S.U., Columbus; Edward G. Conrad, Hanna Bldg., Cleveland; Frederic H. Kock, 3701 Carew Tower, Cincinnati; L. J. Motter, 1342 Cleveland Avenue, N. W., Canton; Ellasson R. Smith, 700 Callahan Bldg., Dayton.

#### COMMITTEE ON UNIFICATION

Chairman—Paul G. Hill, 325 Hammond Street, Cincinnati; George G. Bulford, 584 East Broad Street, Columbus; Charles F. Cellarius, 906 St. Paul Bldg., Cincinnati; William N. Farnald, 345 W. Delaware Ave.,

High Street, Akron; Rollin L. Rosser, 29 East First Street, Dayton; Walter Harrison Smith, 2400 Lee Road, Cleveland.

#### BUILDING INDUSTRY PROMOTION COMMITTEE

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#### LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

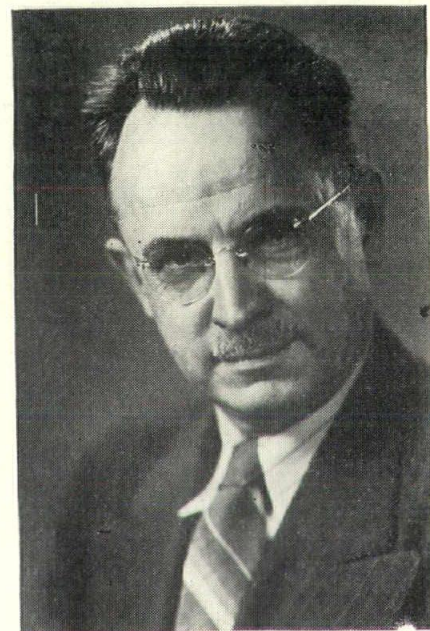
Chairman—Robert S. Harsh, 145 North High Street, Columbus; Charles F. Cellarius, 906 St. Paul Bldg., Cincinnati; Charles J. Marr, 155½ N. Broadway, New Philadelphia; Harold H. Munger, 1025 Nicholas Bldg., Toledo; Emory J. Ohler, 12 Kurtz Ave., Dayton; George S. Voinovich, 10006 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland.

## Wilbert C. Ronan

Student, Soldier, Professor, Traveler,  
Author, Architect

Wilbert C. Ronan, student, soldier, professor, traveler, author, architect, was the author of the article on Stained Glass as printed in the June issue of the "Ohio Architect." He received the Bachelor of Architecture degree from Ohio State University in 1910, and a similar degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1913. Joined the instructional staff of the department of Architecture at Ohio State University in 1913, and still on the job. He took time out in 1917-18 to do his bit for Uncle Sam.

His claim to being a traveler is based on four trips abroad, giving most



WILBERT C. RONAN

of Continental Europe the once, and, sometimes, the twice and thrice times over. The wanderings have contributed very materially to his vocational hobby, the "History of the Decorative Arts," which is almost an avocation as well.

He is a past (wish that word could be deleted) corporate member of the American Institute of Architects, and is, of course, registered as an architect in the State of Ohio. He was also a member of the Allied Architects Association of Columbus, and as an associate and consulting architect he maintained direct contact with the problems of private practice for many years.



# ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO

RALPH C. KEMPTON, Secretary, A. I. U. Building  
Columbus

An organization of the registered architects of the State, organized for the purpose of promoting, through united action, the best interests of the profession and the construction industry in the State.

## OFFICERS

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FREDERICK H. KOCK—Cincinnati Section  
KYLE W. ARMSTRONG—Columbus Section

WALTER H. FROST—Eastern Ohio Section  
CHAS. A. LANGDON—Toledo Section  
MILTON R. WILLIAMS—Dayton Section

He is married and a member of the Optomist, as well as an active and interested member of the Columbus Gallery of Fine Arts. We expect to have more to print from this S.S.P.T.A.A. in the future.

## From Euclid Avenue and Lake Erie

On Friday, July 25, the Cleveland Section had a picnic in Bainbridge on the farm of George Mayer. Invitations had been sent to all the members of the Eastern Ohio Section, and the Convention Committee had been personally invited by Mr. Mayer when he visited Toledo the week before. Gilbert Miller, the president of the State Board; Charlie Firestone, the past president of the A.S.O.; Charlie Marr and George Foulks, represented the Eastern Ohio Section, and we were delighted to have them with us. One carload of Toledo architects included Willis Vogel, John Richards, Bill Farnald, Horace Wachter and Norman Levey. The Toledo boys were bent on making propaganda for the Convention next October, and surely did a fine job. Before the evening was over, everybody present had promised to come to the Convention and bring along his wife and/or sweetheart. The Toledo contingent made a deep impres-

sion by the enthusiastic way in which they were taking hold and planning for the Convention. It looks as though this one will be the best ever.

The Cleveland boys held up their end against the visitors in a ball game, and Junior Everhard now ranks among the horseshoe champions. If the Convention Committee will make arrangements, he has guaranteed to take on all comers. Julius Boenisch handled the beer with a skill that could only come from years of experience. Practice, in this as in architecture, certainly makes perfect. George Mayer personally grilled some 50 hamburgers, which were only a small part of the spread which filled us all up to the brim.

After supper a short business meeting was held, during which the Toledo boys again urged attendance at the Convention, and considerable discussion was held about ways for improving the magazine. The suggestion was made that time be allotted in the Convention for discussion of this matter, which is so important, both in bringing the architects together and in presenting them to the general public. It was moved that the president of the State Society be asked to appoint a committee to consider the magazine and to work on its

problems between now and October 1st, and to present a report to the Convention containing its suggestions for the future.

As some of the boys had a long way to go to get back to their respective homes, the party broke up rather early. No bones were broken, and no skulls were cracked, but the cool evening was enjoyed in extra measure because of the unusually hot day which had preceded it. If we have another picnic next summer, we will be glad to welcome all the architects of the State and show them what Cleveland hospitality can be.

—By "Moe."

(Continued from page 3)  
bers of the younger architects of Toledo.

Mrs. Richards takes an active part in the many productions of the Toledo Repertoire Little Theater and the Toledo Civic Theater, both in speaking and singing roles. She has entered into this job as chairman with all the enthusiasm befitting the talents she possesses. In order to assure a wide attendance, Mrs. Richards is asking that the woman chairman appointed by each Chapter and Section president communicate with her at once for further details and instructions.



## TO BE SCENE OF 1941 A. S. of O. CONVENTION



Pictured herewith is the Eldorado, main dining room and cocktail lounge of the Commodore Perry Hotel, Toledo, where we hope to meet you all on October 2-3-4. In a recent letter, R. J. Mougey, Promotion Manager, advises that the Commodore Perry has reserved the necessary facilities for our meeting and that the hotel's staff will do everything possible to make our meeting there a success.

### ARCHITECTS GRADUATE

The urgent demand for well-trained architectural draftsmen was only partially satisfied by the Thirteenth Annual Commencement Exercises of the Cleveland School of Architecture of Western Reserve University, when four young men were graduated. They are: James A. Dalton, Fred G. Schneider and John C. Bonebrake, all of Shaker Heights, and Carl H. Dropper, of West 65th Street.

After the formal conferring of degrees by the president of the University in the General Exercises held in Severance Hall, the fledgling architects proceeded to their Special Exercises in Guild Hall of the Church of the Covenant. After the friends of the Graduating Class had been welcomed by Dean Francis R. Bacon, the diplomas were presented by Abram Garfield, who has been a trustee and active friend

of the school throughout the 20 years of its existence. The school medal of the American Institute of Architects was presented to John C. Bonebrake by Travis G. Walsh, a trustee. John C. Bonebrake this year placed second in the National Competition for the Fellowship in Architecture of the American Academy in Rome.

### SOMETHING TO CROW ABOUT

Received a clipping recently from the "Weekly Bulletin" calling attention to the fact that the paid-up membership in the Michigan Society of Architects was 65 per cent out of a possible 688, so far, for 1941, with a 1940 yearly percentage of 59 per cent. The Architects' Society of Ohio is not doing nearly so well.

The clipping also contained a portion of a bathroom advertisement which

included, as usual, a very beautiful young lady, with the question implying that perhaps the advertisement had something to do with the fine showing being made by the Michigan Membership Committee. It is well known, of course, that architects are quite appreciative of feminine wiles, but the above membership showing represents genuine, everlastingly-at-it interest and efforts on the part of "the faithful few." Maybe we can get them to tell us something about how it's done when they come down to our Convention at Toledo the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of October.

●  
**TOLEDO**  
**OCTOBER 2-3-4**  
●



## THE COMMISSIONER SOLVES THE PARKING PROBLEM

From "Fired at Random," by Roger Allen, in the "Grand Rapids Press."

"The trouble with us human beings—and when I say 'us' I am giving you the benefit of the doubt—is that we are too smart for our own good," announced the Commissioner from the Fourth Ward as he entered the cigar store and purchased one of Gus' special combination cigars; you can either smoke it or use it for a bomb fuse.

"I never noticed it," replied Gus.

"It's so. We invent automobiles so we can get from our homes in the residential district to the downtown stores; then automobiles become so plentiful that the only way you can get enough parking space downtown for them is to tear down all the downtown buildings, and, after you have done this, naturally the downtown section is no longer downtown if all the buildings are down, and then—"

"How was that again?" inquired Gus, holding on to the counter.

"So, then, to make room for the stores that were formerly in the downtown section in the buildings that are now down, it is necessary to go uptown and put up buildings so then the old uptown becomes the new downtown, and rapidly becomes so congested that eventually you have to tear down all the buildings that you put up in the uptown section that replaced the first downtown section—but that's where I come in."

"What are you going to do about this situation?" inquired Gus.

"I am going to get Henry Ford to un-invent the automobile," explained the Commissioner. "Where could a man buy a good yoke of oxen?"—"Weekly Bulletin."

## HEWLETT WINS GOLF TROPHY

Tuesday, June 12, 1941

1941 by Tim Hewlett.

The architects of Toledo—Toledo Chapter, A.I.A., and Toledo Section, Architects' Society of Ohio—held their annual Golf Tourney followed by a dinner at Sunningdale Golf Course, Toledo.

The Golf Trophy Cup and First Prize was awarded to Tim Hewlett and several other prizes also were awarded.

The cup is of rare design, of burnished metal and copper handles and cup. This cup was held in 1936 by Paul Robinette, in 1937 by Doc Tolford, in 1938 by Leonard Gerow, in 1939 by Myron Hill, in 1940 by Howard H. Vogel, and in 1941 by Tim Hewlett.

Others present were salesmen for builder supply companies, roofing salesmen and the Toledo Edison Power Co., and each of these men pledged his support for the coming Ohio State Architects' Convention to be held in Toledo in October of this year.

The party was a real success and the weather was ideal for making better fellowship among members of our profession.

W. A. V.



Golf Trophy Cup Won by Tim Y. Hewlett, Architect.



TIM HEWLETT  
Toledo, Ohio.

The Master of Ceremonies and Program Chairman was Willis A. Vogel, President Harold Munger, of the Toledo Chapter, A.I.A., and Chas. A. Langdon, president of the Toledo Section, Architects' Society of Ohio, presented the guests and led discussion for making the State Architects' Convention a success—and that our convention architect-guests would be assured of a hearty welcome to Toledo.

Editorial Observation: By awarding such a cup it is clear to see and understand that those in charge were making doubly sure that no one would win it the second time, supposing, of course, that some one might, if that were possible, be so ambitious. After looking at this "cup" for a whole year any architect would do well to walk straight, let alone drive a teeny weeny white golfball down the fairway.

## STRONG MAN



Here we picture Editor R. C. Kempton holding seven bricks in one hand.

## WARNER ELEVATORS

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CINCINNATI





We are pleased to announce that John Joseph Hayes, of Toledo, has been elected to corporate membership in the American Institute of Architects and has been assigned to the Toledo Chapter.

The Army cartoons by Herc Ficklen in the daily press sure hit the risible side of the vets of W. W. No. One. Here is a good example of an ex-jaz band trumpeter who is now a bugler: "You want these calls boogie woogie or on the sweet side, Corporal?"

Mr. James A. Kaltenbrun, associate member, Columbus Chapter, A.I.A., returned a meeting notice with the information that he had accepted a position with Uncle Sam, and was now located at Wright Field, Dayton, and was with the Depot Planning Unit working on layouts for Air Corps Depots. This, of course, is quite a fine assignment, but it is to be hoped that "Shorty" will not get "Federaleetis" and can come back with the private practitioners when the emergency is over.

It's a daughter for Mr. and Mrs. Leo S. Rovtar of Piedmont Road, Columbus. This new daughter arrived at Mt. Carmel Hospital, Tuesday, May 13th. Mr. Rovtar is a graduate of Ohio State University in architecture, and was registered the "hard way" as an architect in the State of Ohio. He is at present employed in the office of the "University Architect."

Another soldier architect gets his orders from Uncle Sam. First Lieut. Hollie W. Shupe, F. A. Res., assigned to the 72nd F. A., reported for duty on June 2nd at Fort Bragg, N. C.

Any one or any group having any resolutions which they wish to be considered at the October Convention should have same carefully prepared and delivered to your Section president or

Section secretary for presentation before the Executive Committee at its meeting the day preceding the Convention.

An architect is a man who knows a great deal about very little. He goes on knowing more and more about less and less until he finally knows practically everything about nothing.

A salesman is a man who knows very little about a great deal, and goes on knowing less and less about more and more, until finally he knows nothing about practically everything.—Submitted by M. R. K.

John Quincy Adams, president, Columbus Chapter, A.I.A., has moved his office and has promised to have same ready for inspection some time this fall, at which time he has offered to serve cider and doughnuts.

The New York Chapter A.I.A. has engaged the firm of Baldwin, Munson and Mann, 10 Rockefeller Center, public relations counsel, to make a thorough study of the question: "What is the future of the profession to be?" The Chapter wants the ills of the architect's profession put under the microscope for professional diagnosis.

Roger Allen, Grand Rapids humorist and architect, says the students of journalism in the University of Missouri listened to an address by Sally Rand on "The Use of White Space in Advertising."—Monthly Bulletin, Illinois Society of Architects.

All works of taste must bear a price in proportion to the skill, time, expense and risk attending their invention and manufacture.

Those things called dear are, when justly estimated, the cheapest. They are attended with much less profit to the artist than those which everybody calls cheap. A disposition for cheapness and not for excellence of workmanship is the most frequent and certain cause of the decay and destruction of arts and manufactures.—Ruskin.

Joseph L. Weinberg, chief architect for the fifth zone constructing quarter-master's office, Columbus, has been awarded a medal as the architect of the best designed apartment building erected in Cleveland during 1940. The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce annually gives such recognition to architects, builders, and owners of outstanding buildings.

Mr. Weinberg was appointed to his present position for a six months' term. He is a former president of the Architects' Society of Ohio.

Excerpts from a letter from our Ex-President Chas. E. Firestone:

"We have just returned from a 9,800-mile jaunt through the country, touching Mexico at Tia Juana, and Canada at Lake Louise. It was a quite interesting and educational trip, as we saw a great many of God's pieces of architecture and creations and quite a few of man's creations. Let me say, to enjoy life I cannot conceive of anyone who would not appreciate the beauties of both.

"As you may know, we took quite a few colored movies and colored stills, and sometime, when you and Mrs. Kempton are in Canton, and if you are interested, we will be glad to show them to you.

"This is the reason, perhaps, that you have not heard from me."

Editorial observation: Is there any one who doubts my interest in good colored movies? Of course, they must be good. Ask Donaldson, of Portsmouth.

## ANOTHER GOOD CATALOGUE

Received a fine catalogue, "Copper Roofing Products for Roofers and Architects," today from the Chase Brass and Copper Co., Cleveland, Ohio; size 8½x11 O.K., with printing and paper stock about the last word. Can you imagine it—I had to open it up to find the name of the company!

Somebody better tell the "Centaur" that our offices are not as large as in the halcyon days, and our files do not have room for a lot of blank paper. Yes, the A.I.A. filing number was on one corner, when it should have been on the four upper right-hand corners.

The document is dated Revised August, 1940, which is ample identification. It would be easier for me to tell you how to ask for a copy if it carried a bulletin number. With all its faults it's worth procuring and filing.



# DOLLARS, SENSE AND OBSOLESCENCE

By WALTER HARRISON SMITH, A.I.A.

About one hundred and four-score years ago, a very observant gent by the name of Watt—James Watt, to be exact—noticed that the lid of a tea-kettle stuttered when the water boiled, and thereby was started a chain of events that he wotted not of. For the discovery of the steam engine loosed upon an unsuspecting world the Pandora box of the machine age, with all the blessings and ills thereunto pertaining. To cite just one example, the machine in its various manifestations has so contracted the surface of the Globe that Germany now claims to need one-half of it for "befehlsraum" for Hitler alone.

Furthermore—without a machine it would not have taken me a day to get here and another day to return, so I probably would have stayed at home, and you would thereby have been saved much pain.

"Evolution," according to Hendrik Willem Van Loon, "is not a steadily rising spiral, but a series of waves, surging forward and falling back, but always moving toward a definite goal."

The last thirty years of the nineteenth century and the first twenty-five of the 20th century were, generally speaking, the crest of an economic wave, but during that same period we certainly reached on all-time low ebb in art and architecture.

Have you noticed how many of the proudly dated buildings throughout Ohio and the whole Middle West were built during that halcyon period from 1880 to 1900? Towns broke out like a rash wherever the railroads came or were rumored to be coming, and a thousand Main Streets were laid out by thousands of Babbits, just so that Dorothy Thompson's famous husband might air his now world-famous inferiority complex by ridiculing them.

Now art and art appreciation demands a certain amount of leisure for contemplation and study, and leisure for the cultivation of such useless things as the arts was something that our budding tycoons and captains of industry distinctly lacked. Their entire thought and time was being given to the building of the foundations of the great fortunes of today. Besides, art and its appreciation were somehow fem-

inine and impractical, something for the Ladies' Literary Guild to write silly papers about, and any male professing any interest therein must of necessity be what is now known as a Pansy.

The fact is that what might be called the adolescent period of our national life was characterized by the almost complete lack of any feeling of good taste, since everything was sacrificed to the immediate economic needs and demands of the hour.

However, those old boys who built our cities had an inexhaustible zest for life, and it showed in their work and in their play. They liked their liquor hard and their women soft, and when they built, be it a commercial building or a residence, they wanted it elegant and ornate. If a building cost a million Simoleons, as the big 100 per cent dollars of those evil days were quaintly known, they wanted it to look like a million. They bedecked their wives and concubines with diamonds and ostrich plumes, their horses with silver and ivory, their buildings with stalactites and stalagmites of wood, brick and stone, and they sprinkled their lawns with stiff iron stags and weird iron fountains surrounded with beds of red and yellow cannas.

It was an age of luxurious cookie-dusters, and moustache cups, of hand-painted chamber pots and gilded rolling pins and peacock fans, and it passed from our land like a glittering circus parade. Passed, all but its architecture; that, unfortunately, did not pass, that was all too permanent. We see it on every hand, "frozen music" of the steam calliope of the vanished circus.

The stylistic background of these monuments to a nation's travail is, to be charitable, somewhat scrambled; the Baroque was too costly for the majority and the Rococo too frivolous for their basically Puritan tastes, though each of these schools had its devotees, so the master-builders of those days turned the classics, to the Rome and Greece of Vignola and of Lessing (the German classicist who never left Germany, but knew all about it anyhow). And to these models they never hesitated to add new and better embellishment for their own fertile brains.

The habit of columns, to be fair about it, was started in Washington by the founding fathers, and it spread like measles in a boarding school. Columns became a badge of respectability and success, and any bank building not fronted by a Greek or Roman temple was foredoomed to failure. The temple of Karnak, in varying scales, was duplicated in the morgue of every self-respecting city. This peculiar predilection for pillars was not confined to the 19th century, one of the most outstanding examples being the Terminal Tower in Cleveland, with its circular crown of columns, thirty-two stories above the eye level of the tallest sightseer.

Residence architecture did not, of course, escape the general blight. The Americanized Mansart roof with its geometric patterned slate, is still a familiar part of the skyline of the older residence districts, and that definitely Mid-Western development, the front porch, still graces thousands of homes in every city. Not that I am against the front porch per se, it was and probably still is, an ideal location, properly screened by vines, for a bit of necking. (And, by the way, whoever named it necking was a rotten judge of distance.)

Of course, along with the development of the machine age came the band saw and the jigsaw, making possible the lace-trimmed barge boards, cupolas, arches and other tortured wooden shapes, which were the prototype of the Modern-Swedish-Colonial with its ruffled brassieres, so prevalent in the medium and low priced suburbs of Cleveland. Have you ever noticed the peculiar fact that, whether it be men's clothes, women's dresses, or speculative houses, the cheaper they are the more trimming they have? The only reason which seems to explain this paradox is that the eye of the beholder is caught and held by the chi-chi and overlooks the shoddy construction beneath.

That, however, is a problem that can be left to the next generation unless, of course, F.D.R. and his benevolent bureaus have by that time perfected a bureau to banish obsolescence to that limbo which has so

(Continued on page 10)



## J. L. Weinberg

### To Remain With Fifth Zone Constructing Quartermaster

Joseph L. Weinberg, prominent Cleveland architect, who has served during the past six months as chief zone architect in the office of the Fifth Zone Constructing Quartermaster, has agreed to remain on duty with the zone office on a month-to-month basis until the critical period of the army construction program in this territory has passed, it was announced today.

Mr. Weinberg's original appointment was made by Brig.-Genl. Brehon Somervell, chief of construction, office of the quartermaster-general, Washington, D. C., for a six months' period, which expired August 1. Because of his long experience in handling plans and specifications for large construction programs together with the sound judgment and advice he has been able to render the zone staff, Lieut.-Col. B. F. Vandervoort, Fifth Zone constructing quartermaster, requested him to remain on duty until the pressure on the zone architectural branch has been relieved.

In addition to his duties as zone architect, Mr. Weinberg has been serving as executive officer for the engineering branch of the Zone Office.

Brig.-Genl. Somervell appointed Mr. Weinberg last February 1 on the recommendation of the American Institute of Architects. He is a past president of the Cleveland Chapter, A.I.A., and past president of the Architects' Society of Ohio. Last May he received the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce Award for the best apartment design erected in Cleveland during 1940.

Mr. Weinberg has maintained his office in Cleveland at 1836 Euclid Ave., despite his service with the zone constructing quartermaster. He resides at 2988 Ludlow Road, where Mrs. Weinberg and their two children have maintained residence. Mr. Weinberg has been a member of the faculty at the Western Reserve University School of Architecture for a number of years, and is still associated with that school.

Outstanding work done by Mr. Weinberg during his long career as an architect includes the \$3,000,000 Lakeview Terrace housing project, the \$1,500,000 Bellefaire Orphans' Home, and several buildings at the Massillon State Hospital.

## REQUIREMENTS ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE

### State of Michigan

Adopted at M.S.A. 24th Convention, 1938.

a. Professional Architectural Practice is any service of an advisory character, which requires architectural knowledge, experience and skill for which a charge is made, when such service is not influenced by prejudicial interest in the pertinent project.

b. When the project is of such character as to require that the advice of the architect be recorded in the form of documents, professional architectural service is interpreted as including the preparation of drawings and specification, either or both. These, as instruments of service, are the property of the architect and may not be reproduced or used without his knowledge and consent.

c. When the drawings and specifications are intended to become the documents upon which to base a contract, they shall be sufficiently complete to determine the amount, kind and quality of workmanship, materials and equipment to be furnished, and shall be so prepared that the work shall comply with all governing codes, ordinances and regulations, and with sound architectural practice.

d. Complete architectural service is interpreted as including the necessary conferences, the preparation of preliminary studies, working drawings and specifications, the drafting of proposal forms, the taking of bids, the drafting of the contract and the supervision of the construction, also the preparation of large scale and full size details and such bulletins as are necessary to explain and amplify the contract documents, the keeping of records of inspections and issuing certificates of payment and the keeping of records of all transactions and correspondence relating to the work.

### IT'S MAR'S FAULT

Notices have been received from mill sources that, because of government curtailment of the use of chlorine, the main bleaching agent used in the manufacture of all papers, they can no longer guarantee that their deliveries will match in color previous shipments. While this situation may produce some paper slightly off color, it is to be hoped that existing condition will not be used as an alibi for a lot of off-color or "yellow" journalism.

## Dollars, Sense, Obsolescence

(Continued from page 9)  
completely swallowed Hunger, Cold and Want.

Possibly the Great White Father, Honest Harold Ickes, and Handsome Harry know, but no one in the construction industry can predict with surety what the next few years will produce. Certainly, there will be rapid development of many new materials such as the plastics, probably prefabrication of small houses will make long forward strides, and there will be other discoveries and inventions which we of the industry must study and learn to use wisely. But those adjustments can and will be met as they appear. Immediately before us today is the problem of defense, and with the enormous increase in national spending inseparable from defense preparation will come an urgent need for the conservation of private capital. And this by a rambling round-about route we get back to the original subject.

(From "Income Properties," George C. Walters, Editor, Architects' Section via F.C.)

### IT'S COLONEL HARSH NOW

Recent army orders called Robert S. Harsh, of Columbus, to active duty in connection with the civilian defense activities in the 5th Corps area, with headquarters here in Columbus. Bob has promised to tell something about his duties for the next issue of the "Ohio Architect."

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# THE MICHIGAN SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

## Schedule of Recommended Charges

(American Institute of Architects Document Adopted by the M. S. A.)

Ratified and adopted at the  
Fourteenth Annual Convention,  
M. S. A., 1928

Distribution authorized at the  
Sixteenth Annual Convention,  
M. S. A., 1930

The Michigan Society of Architects, as a professional body, recognizing that the value of an architect's services varies with his experience, ability and the location and character of the work upon which he is employed, does not establish a fixed rate of compensation binding upon all of its members, but, in the light of past experience, recommends that for full professional services, adequately rendered, an architect practicing in the State of Michigan should receive as reasonable remuneration therefor at least the compensation mentioned in the following schedule of charges:

1. The architect's professional services consist of:

(a) Preliminary studies, including the necessary conferences and the preparation of preliminary sketches, the least compensation of which is one-fifth on the hereinafter mentioned fees.

(b) Working Drawings and Specifications complete, ready for taking bids, the least compensation for which is an additional 2/5 of the hereinafter recommended fees.

(c) Supervision, including the taking of bids, the preparation of full-size and large-scale details, the general direction of the work, the checking of contractors' monthly statements, the checking of shop drawings for various trades, and the issuance of certificates of payment, the least compensation for which is an additional 2/5 of the hereinafter recommended fee.

2. The proper minimum charge for professional services on the average type of work, when let under a general contract, is 6 per cent of the total cost of the work. When the major portion of the work is let under a general contract and a minor portion is let separately to individual contractors, Then 6 percent shall govern for the entire work, plus an additional 4 per cent upon that portion let separately.

When all of the work is let separately to contractors for individual trades, then the 6 per cent fee shall be increased by 4 per cent additional to

cover the architect's extra cost of keeping records and dealing with several contractors instead of one contractor.

3. On residential work it is proper to charge from 8 per cent on the first \$50,000 of cost, and 6 per cent on the balance. On residential work at a sufficient distance from the architect's office to require unusual time in travel, but not far enough distant to require rail or boat transportation, it is customary to increase the above-mentioned 8 per cent and 6 per cent charges to 10 per cent and 8 per cent respectively. In both cases the fee shall cover stables, garages and other dependencies.

4. In the hands of architects best qualified to design them, churches and ecclesiastical buildings generally bear a commission of from 8 per cent to 10 per cent on work under \$50,000, and 7½ per cent on work over that amount. Designing of or assisting in the selection of or purchasing of church furniture and fixtures, depending on the amount of detail work necessary and the time required, bears a commission of from 10 per cent to 20 per cent.

5. Buildings with complicated equipment such as laboratories bear a higher rate than the 6 per cent quoted in paragraph 2, above, for average work. If taken at 6 per cent the equipment should be charged separately at a higher rate.

6. On monumental, decorative and landscape work, special interiors, and special cabinet work, as well as alterations to existing buildings, whether federal, municipal or private, the minimum charge is 10 per cent. Should the work involved require unusual study or specialization, it is usual to charge 15 per cent or even more.

7. Designs for fabrics, furniture, fixtures, lighting fixtures, and special decorative work other than for churches, the minimum charge is 15 per cent.

8. On articles not designed by the architect, but purchased under his direction, the minimum charge is 6 per cent.

9. On work of such nature that the

final total cost cannot be reasonably accurately approximated, it is advisable and permissible to charge on a payroll-overhead-profit basis, that is to say, to charge the actual amount of the payroll, plus the average percentage of overhead, plus a profit of, say, 25 per cent. If payroll totals \$100 and overhead amounts to 85 per cent of the payroll, then the charge will be:

Payroll .....\$100.00  
Overhead, 85 per cent of \$100.... 85.00

Total .....\$185.00  
Plus 25 per cent for Profit..... 46.25

Total charge .....\$231.25

In offices having an overhead of 100 per cent this method amounts to charging 2½ times the payroll, which is quite generally used. It is fair to both owner and architect. It often saves the owner a considerable amount, and insures the architect a reasonable profit.

10. As a substitute for the method suggested in paragraph 9 above, the architect may be paid a fixed fee for his own personal services, or, in some cases, a commission upon the cost of the work. In addition thereto, he is reimbursed by the client for his actual office expenses (payroll, exclusive of his own drawing account, plus overhead). This is known as the "Fee-plus-cost" method.

11. All disbursements for traveling expenses, measurements, surveys, fees for expert advice when requested or sanctioned by the client, and the cost of all prints, to be paid for by the client.

12. All of the above charges are subject to increase by special arrangement, where the cost of the work is small or the conditions unusually difficult.

13. By special interiors and cabinet work is meant that part of the work is individual, and requires special study and drawings for each room or each feature thereof, as distinguished from the work which is repetitious and can be executed from typical drawings and general specifications.



14. The supervision of an architect does not guarantee the performance of the contract by the contractor, or insure the client against defective work thereunder.

Where the architect is retained to oversee preparation, manufacture, execution and installation of work, as well as to check final requests for payment for same, he will do everything in his power to enforce the spirit and the letter of drawings and specifications. Beyond that he is not responsible.

15. The architect is construed by the courts to be the owner's agent, and the owner is responsible for payment for labor and material ordered by the architect for the owner. The architect's power of agent is limited, however, to the building or work upon which the architect has been commissioned by the owner to perform professional services.

16. It is proper to charge for the preparation of sketches of any nature whatsoever, even if the client be asked only to reimburse the architect for his actual costs of payroll and overhead.

Under no circumstances will the architect offer to make sketches without charge or obligation in order to assist in soliciting business; nor will he submit to a prospective client's invitation to submit sketches under such conditions, for, by so doing, he may institute or be drawn into an ungoverned and unethical competition.

If the architect chooses to work without reasonable compensation, he may do so only under conditions which will not tend to injure his fellow practitioners.

#### Unethical Practice

If an architect has quoted a rate of fee to a prospective client, another architect seeking the same work and having knowledge of the rate quoted by the first, is guilty of unprofessional conduct if he attempts to obtain the work by quoting a lower rate of fee. Such conduct is unethical.

#### Submitting Sketches

If an architect knowingly competes with other architects by submitting sketches without obligation, thereby submitting to an ungoverned and unauthorized competition, he is unfaithful to the profession, and guilty of unprofessional conduct.

e. The architect's supervision is held to refer to the enforcement of the terms of the contract documents and is distinguished from the superintendence furnished by the contractor or continuous

inspection of the part of a clerk of the works employed by the owner and selected by the architect.

f. As advisor to the owner, the architect cannot guarantee estimates of cost or the satisfactory performance of the work, but can only endeavor to obtain compliance with the contract documents. the architect is the owner's agent with respect only to work covered by the contract documents.

g. The architect may contract with an owner for complete or partial service but he may not contract to furnish supervisory service to enforce the documents prepared by another architect without the latter's consent and approval.

h. If the architect contracts with an owner to furnish less than complete architectural services, he shall indicate on all documents pertaining to that particular work, the extent of the service which he is performing. All incomplete documents shall be labeled "Not to be used for construction purposes." —From "Weekly Bulletin."

NOTE — Paragraph identification by letters added by editor for convenience of reference and discussion.

## Eastern Ohio Architects

### Hear Plans for A. S. of O. Convention To Be Held in Toledo

A fine attendance of 35 architect members and guests were present at the meeting of the Eastern Ohio Section of the Architects Society of Ohio, held at Millersburg, Ohio, August 14th. Architects from 15 different cities were in attendance at this meeting, which turned out to be one of the most enthusiastic ever held by the organization.

The Golf Tournament, held at the Briar Hill Country Club, preceded the business meeting. The tournament was supported by the Briar Hill Stone Co., who also conducted an inspection party of the architects through their large plant at Glenmont, Ohio. Sanstone in the Briar Hill Co.'s plant is used widely throughout the country in all kinds of buildings and residences.

Willis A. Vogel, Toledo, general chairman of the Ohio Architects Society Convention Committee, was a guest at this meeting, together with other Toledo members of the committee, including Charles A. Langdon, Harold H. Munger, Alfred A. Hahn, Carl C. Britsch, Wm. M. Fernold, Myron T. Hill, John N. Richards, Mark B. Stophlet and Horace W. Wachter.

Mr. Vogel outlined a very impressive program of business and entertainment for the Convention, which the Toledo Chapter of the A. S. of O. is arranging. The Convention will be held at the Commodore Perry Hotel, Toledo, Ohio, October 2, 3 and 4.

An urgent plea to the architects present at this meeting was made by Mr. Vogel to attend the Toledo Convention and voice their opinions of the many important matters that confront the architectural profession today.

Wm. B. Huff, president of the Eastern Ohio Section, presided at the meeting.

Others who spoke briefly at this meeting were Charles E. Firestone, Canton, former president of the Ohio Society of Architects; Charles J. Marr, New Philadelphia; Ray Sims, treasurer of the Ohio Society of Architects; Robert B. Schildknecht, Columbus, Ohio, State Architect, and George E. O'Brien, manager of the building material exhibit to be arranged at the Toledo Convention.

We have found out at last where Bennet S. Chapple, the "Armco Iron Master," gets the iron that he spreads so well around so many dinner tables throughout the winter months. It's at the Iron City Fishing Club, Midland, Ontario, Canada. Maybe we can hear a little about the fishing (true stories, of course), as well as about the merits of iron and endless number of uses.

Help!—Help!—Help! Where can we find a restaurant, dining room, soda fountain or lunch counter that does NOT have one or more of those hideously bright and loud canned music boxes? For a nickel any nit-wit can annoy a room full of reasonably educated and cultured citizens with noises that even the Aborigines would be ashamed to make. "There ought to be a law agin it."

## Standard of Practice

### To Be Discussed at Convention

The standard of practice which appeared in the June issue of the Ohio Architect were prepared by a joint committee of the Columbus Chapter, and the Columbus Section, with Kyle W. Armstrong, of Columbus, as its able chairman. As "Army" has been appointed by President Mayer as chairman of the State Committee in this subject, that matter will be presented to the Convention to be held in Toledo on October 2, 3 and 4. Each chapter and Section should send delegates to the Convention prepared to discuss this schedule.



## Read This...

The following article, reprinted from the "American Home," was read at the joint meeting of the Columbus Chapter and Columbus Section by Mr. Goller, secretary of the Section. At the conclusion of the reading it was unanimously recommended that the entire article be reprinted in the "Ohio Architect."

The July "Architectural Record" adds this following note in italics, which Fred Kock, of Cincinnati, sent in as worth reprinting:

*Small house architects have long railed—with justification—against the sale of house plans by "home-building" magazines and even by some of the more-or-less fiction publications. They know from experience what the house-plan-buyer doesn't—that the "complete working plans and specifications" so glibly offered by editors do not insure the buyer against jerry-building, inconvenience and costly mistakes. So every architect with a residential practice ought to cheer the editorial policy of "The American Home" that was so clearly and firmly stated in its June issue. In an article on page 66, headed "Why we do NOT sell house plans," the editors say.*

"Many and mixed are the subjects of home interest, home activity which we scurry around to get, edit, and show you on these pages. But none is truly closer to our hearts and minds than the homes we publish. Finding and selecting really good houses, getting pictures and plans for the magazine, studying and boiling down facts for your rapid digest, and presenting all the information finally with a flourish in some issue has always been a seriously considered and satisfying job to us. Actual homes have always been one of the prime interests of our readers, too, judging by the gratifying numbers of interesting, stimulating letters about them which come in to us. Recently these letters have been increasing by leaps and bounds, probably because of the increased number of home pictures in our new make-up, probably because of the widespread increase in home building all over the country. An appreciable number of these letters, however, say just about this—'Send me the complete working plans

and specifications for the house shown on page so and so.'

"Now, that is something we can not do because we do not sell house plans, specifications, or lists of materials. To be blunt about it, we don't think we ought to. We think the building business is one job and getting out a magazine is another. We think it is our job to scare up the best, the brightest, the soundest new homes all over the country and show them to you in the pages of our magazine and in our two books of house plans. We think they will offer you the ideas, suggestions and stimulus to go and do likewise. And we think that local architectural and building men are the ones to help you do likewise and put these ideas and schemes into the concrete shape of working drawings. For only someone at first hand can discuss the many individual problems you will have in building your home, will be able to adapt a scheme to your particular lot, will be able to fit in the exact number of rooms, the equipment, and the details you want, or will be able to reckon exactly in terms of local building materials, estimates, labor, and costs. If we were in the building business, selling plans, we probably couldn't be doing this magazine job at all—we'd want to be right out on the spot with you, revising plans for your needs, supervising construction, seeing that any plans we sold you and you and you were done right by. But the building business is one job, getting out our magazine is another. Dear Reader, we can't do both these things and do them well, and we don't believe that anybody else can.

"We don't think this is any lack of service on our part, either. We think it is the soundest kind of service to refer you specifically to the architect who did the original house instead of selling you the kind of general plans and vague, elastic, general specifications and materials which can be got out for a few dollars. If the architect can sell you the exact working drawings, he will probably be glad to do so. But please remember that he is also a man in business, a man who has the right to charge for his services. You wouldn't read in a magazine of a doctor's successful diagnosis or a lawyer's brilliant handling of a case and then write to him asking him to

send you his detailed formulas or procedure free of charge or for a few dollars. You know a doctor or a lawyer must see his client, study the case, prescribe for the individual, and charge accordingly. Well, the architect is a professional man, too, with technical skill and training worth reasonable payment. Of course we realize that in many areas of this country there isn't any architectural service available at first hand; we realize, too, that there are many persons whose building budgets couldn't possibly be stretched to include an architectural fee. We'll be only too glad to refer such inquiries to some of the national building materials associations and Government agencies and the like, who are in a position to help with your specific problems."—XX.

The "Record" adds this note after a series of excerpts from the the article which is reprinted here in full:

"And that, we maintain, makes good sense. As an editorial statement it shows an experienced understanding of building procedure and a sincere resolve on the part of 'The American Home' to avoid selling the gullible home-seeker down the river of cheap stock plans."

### HOLLYHOCKS

Gay hollyhocks on stiff, straight stalks,  
That march beside old garden walks,  
Across the State they gaily go,  
Group after group, row after row.  
Deserted houses, old and gray—  
Dear homes of earlier, calmer day,  
Whose gaping windows seem to see  
Fair fields and flowers that "used to be,"

Close to their steps, in pinks and reds,  
Brave hollyhocks lift up their heads  
And whisper to the old house dear,

Life's not gone;

See, We are here."

—Elizabeth Lloyd Gibbs

As Mr. J. Perry Shumaker, division engineer of Division No. 6 of the State Highway Department, is a great admirer of certain kinds of flowers, we wish to call the above poem to his attention and recommend that he express his appreciation for this contribution to Mrs. Downey Beach, R. R. 3, London, Ohio.



## Westlake Housing Project

The Westlake Housing Project provides for an occupancy of 618 family units. It comprises 65 separate buildings, including a Maintenance and Repair Building. In addition to the Apartment Units a Community Building was erected, in which building are housed a combination Gym and Auditorium, Domestic Science and Manual Training Room, Baby Clinic, and other departments devoted to Social Service.

The project covers approximately 30 acres on a site selected that fits in perfectly with the City Planning and Zoning Requirements. The site is irregular as to contour and topography. The buildings are oriented to obtain the maximum sunlight and ventilation. play areas, open recreational areas, and adequate parking areas have been provided for automobile parking.

The buildings throughout are fire-proof, except for the roof construction which is wood truss. Pitched slate roofs have been used throughout to give the buildings a distinct domestic character. The buildings are steam-heated; the high-pressure steam being furnished by underground mains from a nearby power station of the Ohio Edison Co. Basements have been located in approximately 25 percent of the various buildings. These basements contain community laundries, drying rooms, tenant storage rooms, etc. The laundries contain stationary tubs, hot plates and ironing boards.

The exterior walls consist of a select common brick, backed up with haydite block which have been dampproofed before the application of plaster.

Standard equipment in all of the dwelling units have been designed to provide normal home comforts for tenants, and at the same time make the dwellings easy to keep in good condition. Each kitchen is equipped with a four-burner gas range, a four cubic foot electric refrigerator, and porcelain enamel steel kitchen cabinet and sink, together with metal cupboards and drawer units.

Cement floors have been used in all rooms, except in the kitchen, where the cement floors are covered with a heavy durable linoleum. The bathroom floors are of ceramic tile. Adequate closet space has been provided throughout all dwelling units.

The windows throughout are of the metal double-hung type, thoroughly

weatherstripped. Cast iron sills were used throughout.

The entire site is well landscaped, including shade trees, shrubbery, flower beds, etc. Large wading pools have been provided in the north and south areas. All play areas are now being equipped with standard equipment.

## Year's Illness Fatal To Distinguished Toledo Architect

David Leander Stine, 84, architect of some of Toledo's best-known buildings, died recently in his home, 2333 Scottwood Avenue, after a year's illness.

Mr. Stine, dean of the architectural profession in Toledo, designed the Lucas County courthouse, county jail, county library, Scott and Waite High Schools, and numerous other public buildings and private residences.

In 1892 he designed the Libbey Glass Company's building at the Chicago World's Fair.

Mr. Stine was one of the seven men, headed by the late E. D. Libbey, who incorporated the Toledo Museum of Art. He was a member of the museum's board of trustees several years.

Mr. Stine was a painter of distinction, and for many years was president of the Toledo Water Color Society, one of Toledo's first art organizations. He was a member of the Toledo Tile Club since its inception.

Born in Crestline, Ohio, January 4, 1857, he spent his early life in that community, later going to Chicago to study architecture.

He came to Toledo in 1877 and entered the office of Gibbs & Moser, eventually succeeding to their business. For many years Mr. Stine practiced under his own name.

Mr. Stine gained a national reputation as architect for public buildings throughout the country. He was associate architect for the State Capitol at Cheyenne, Wyoming, and designer of many courthouses and other municipal structures.

In later years he was associated with his son, Sidney L. Stine, under the firm name of David L. Stine & Son. He retired from active practice about 12 years ago.

Mr. Stine was intensely interested in the cultural development of Toledo, and devoted many years in aiding the growth of the Museum of Art, in addition to spending much time at his painting.

For many years Mr. Stine was a member of Trinity Episcopal Church, and for several years prior to his last illness he served on the vestry. He was a 32nd Degree Mason.

He was a fellow of the American Institute of Architects, and this year was made a member emeritus of the organization.

## LET YOUR OFFICE HELP HELP

Some time ago I mentioned to a group of architects the suggestion that if they were always so busy that they could not take time out to send in interesting squibs for the O.A., that they urge upon members of the front office and drafting room staffs to co-operate on this job of collecting news, squibs, etc. Repeated this in Ralph Carnahan's office in Dayton, and here is an item from Miss Hileman, secretary to Mr. Carnahan, who is the hard-working president of the Dayton Section. Thanks, Miss Hileman, let us hear from you again and often.

## LOOKING FOR A HOME

Some time ago we understood that Mr. George F. Roth, Jr., president of the Cincinnati Chapter, A.I.A., was seeking a common meeting place for all the architectural societies and groups in Cincinnati and vicinity. As a satisfactory conclusion of this search would be a fine accomplishment, a report on progress to date would be in order. If any Chapter or Section has done anything along this line, please send in the facts so that they may be published for the benefit of others who are struggling with the same problem.

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## TOLEDO

OCTOBER 2-3-4



## CLEVELAND PRODUCERS' CLUB OUTING

The Cleveland Council Club annual outing for the Cleveland Architects was held at the Lake Forest Country Club, Hudson, Ohio, on July 10, 1941.

Approximately 80 people attended this outing, 55 architects and 25 Council Club members. About 35 of those present played golf in the afternoon, while others enjoyed various games and entertainment at the clubhouse. In the early evening everyone entered one or more of the various contests, including stake-driving, horseshoes, badminton, squat ball, and a mysterious game called "clothesline." All during the day it was whispered and rumored that a strip-tease act was to be one of the features of the outing, and this turned out to be the clothesline contest, which was won by Walter Harrison Smith.

Accordion music accompanied the dinner, and, between the last two courses, prizes for the various contests were awarded as follows:

First prize—golf radio, won by Ronnie Spahn.

Second prize—golf bag—won by Quire Miller.

Third prize—chipper club—won by Steffins.

Fourth prize—one dozen golf balls—won by Al. Smith.

Stake-driving Contest—lamp—won by Al. Pilska.

Strip Tease Act—a waring blender—won by Walt Smith.

Squat Ball Contest—electric clock—won by Joe Trojanski.

A special prize for the best all-around athlete, and the man who entered the most contests, was a beautiful floor lamp awarded to Junior Everhart.

After the prizes were awarded, the party was entertained by a professional ventriloquist, who had a series of very clever skits. With the conclusion of the "formalities," the second feature of this double-header began, and nobody knows when the songs and stories ended.

We were very glad to have you with us, but regret that you were unable to remain for the evening events. There will be more of these affairs in the future, and we shall be looking forward to having you with us again.

J. C. "Armstrong Cork." Forney.

P. S. (by Editor).—It is not everybody who would break a rib to win (seeing might be different) a strip-tease act. That explains how brave a

man is who accepts an A.I.A. Chapter presidency for the second time.

P. S. No. 2—Thanks, J. C. F., but, gee, how I wished I could have run like in the old days! That would have been music to me in more ways than one.

## NAVAL ARCHITECTS STILL SOUGHT FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICE

Revised examinations have just been announced by the Civil Service Commission for persons qualified in all branches of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering. Persons are particularly needed for filling positions in the assistant and associate grades (\$2,600 and \$3,200 a year, respectively). However, naval architects or marine engineers qualified to fill all the grades (salaries range as high as \$5,600 a year) are urged to apply at once, although applications will be accepted until June 30, 1942.

The Commission will not accept applications from those persons who successfully passed the examinations for naval architect or marine engineer positions under the terms of Announcements Nos. 50, 51, 111 and 112 of 1940, which closed on June 30, 1941, unless they are now eligible for rating in a higher grade. Persons who have been placed on the Commission's employment list, as a result of the previous examinations, will be retained on the new list to be established as a result of the examinations just announced.

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"We must fix our eyes on the future. The past is only a prologue. A civilization must achieve new things if it is to fulfill its destiny, and it will demand a great architecture—an architecture which, like Boulder Dam, the Golden Gate Bridge, Rockefeller Center, etc.—will express the very living guts of America."—Excerpts from an article by Allan H. Neal, Secretary, Pittsburgh Chapter, A.I.A. (From the "Charette.")

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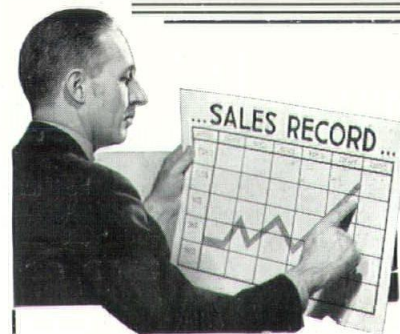
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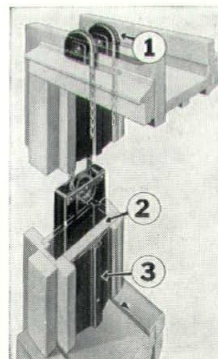


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