

OHIO ARCHITECT

MAY • 1948



QUIET, PLEASE! by George P. Little
See Page 7

A STATEMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL SERVICE AND
SCHEDULE OF PROPER MINIMUM FEES
See Page 11

HERE WE GO AGAIN — YOUR REGISTRATION LAW
See Page 8

THE ARCHITECT DEFINED by Russell S. Potter
See Page 15



SHAKERTOWN *Sidewalls*

A Perma-Stain Product - - of Perma-Stain Quality

MODERN • ATTRACTIVE • DISTINCTIVE

A double thickness of genuine red cedar shingles at wide exposure. The outercourse of stained, antique grooved shakes (18 inches long) is applied directly over an undercourse of butt-dipped regular shingles (16 inches long).



SHAKERTOWN Sidewalls recapture the charm and beauty of Early American Architecture. Deep, flattering shadow-lines result from the application of Shaker-towns over an undercourse of unstained, low cost shingles and lend an element of distinction to every type of architecture.

PERMA-STAIN SHINGLES

Write for exposure chart

PERMA-STAIN STAINS and COLORS

Our own make of finest materials

"PERMA-WHITE" and "PERMA-IVORY"

A superfine dull enamel, heavy bodied to resist creosote.

PERMA-CLAD "HOT-ZINC-DIPPED" NAILS

A Perma-Stain specialty with permanence.

SHAKERTOWN SIDEWALLS Are Exclusively a Product of

THE PERMA-STAIN COMPANY

CLEVELAND

7000 Morgan Avenue

Telephone Michigan 1100



COLUMBUS

Patton's Warehouse

96 Maple St. { ADams 7835
RAndolph 5894

Attention:

ARCHITECTS OF OHIO

**INCREASE
YOUR
TECHNICAL
PERSONNEL**



One of the many Excel equipped laboratories in schools, hospitals and institutions.

WITHOUT *increasing your payroll!*

Specialized layout men, experienced architectural draftsmen and field survey technicians can be added to your staff without any increase in your payroll. Skilled carpenters, plumbers, painters and electricians are available to install kitchen, hospital and laboratory equipment and cabinetry. Our complete planning and installation service is available to relieve you of details and to give you specialized service for a specialized job.

From your space allocations we will completely layout and install any kitchen, cafeteria, laboratory or hospital facility. Regardless of size, you will have the most modern installation at the least possible cost—completely planned by our specialized technicians, completely installed by our skilled craftsmen.

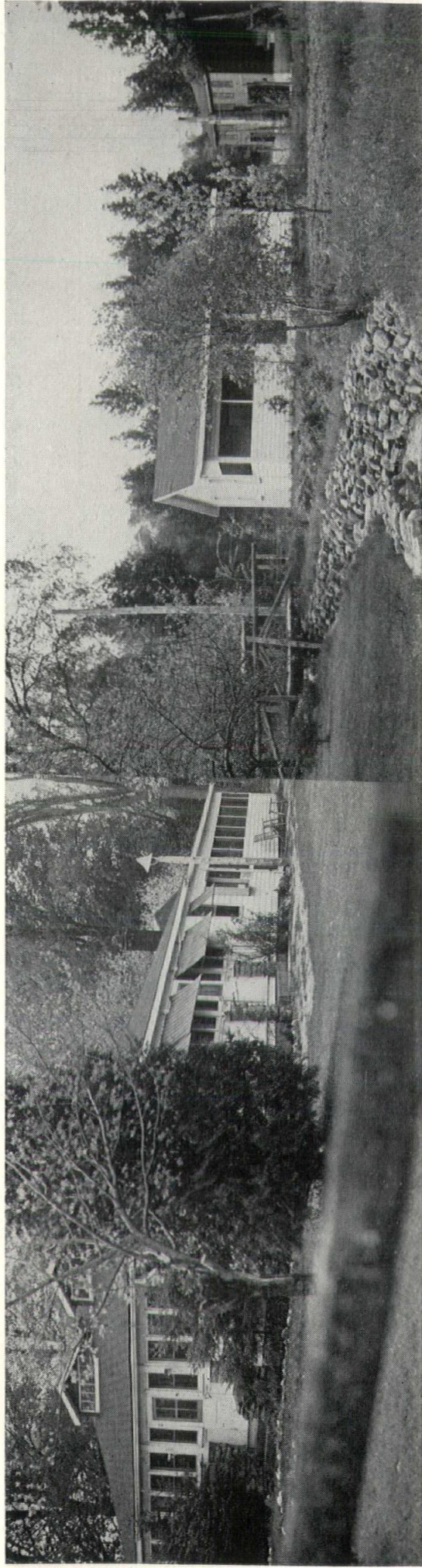
Our representative will be glad to explain our complete service. Write us today.

The **PORTER BUILDING EQUIPMENT** *Company*

6505 EUCLID AVENUE • CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

DISTRIBUTORS OF PRODUCTS WITH A REPUTATION

We represent: EXCEL • HAMILTON • RUSLANDER • HOT POINT • BLAKESLEE • PRIDE • TRACY



WIDE LAWNS, WITH COMFORTABLE LAWN FURNITURE AT MAPLE LODGE

- A SPRING-FED BROOK PASSES BETWEEN MAPLE AND BIRCH LODGES

YOU BET THERE'S GOOD FISHING

These pictures of Trentwood guests with their catches show the type of fish available. Muskies, Wall Eyes, Large and Small Mouth Bass and coarse fish are plentiful in the waters of the Trent and Rice Lake.



FOR A RESTFUL VACATION ... WITH GOOD FISHING FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY

Less than 400 miles from Cleveland is one of Canada's finest vacation spots, TRENTWOOD, with over 100 acres of beautiful hilly, wooded country and over a half mile frontage on the broad, calm Trent river. Just three miles from Rice Lake, it offers excellent fishing, good food, comfortable beds and the utmost in modern conveniences and cleanliness. Six modern lodges, some with housekeeping facilities, and Maple Lodge, with room and meals, two to a room for \$35 per week per person.

For recreation there are badminton, archery, horseshoes, croquet, boating, etc. Swimming in the Trent is invigorating and safe. Our new boathouse and recreation building when completed, will have facilities for dancing, table tennis, and indoor parties, when the weather is inclement. Each boat has its own locker, with lock, in the boathouse to store your tackle, oars, outboard and other gear. Outdoor grilles and picnic facilities are available for those who enjoy outdoor parties. Good Boats and Outboard Motors for Rent.

Highways to Trentwood are excellent and clearly marked. TRENTWOOD is ideal for the active and for those who "just want to rest."

Early reservations are suggested to assure yourself and party of accommodations. The 1948 season will be from May 15th to Oct. 2nd.

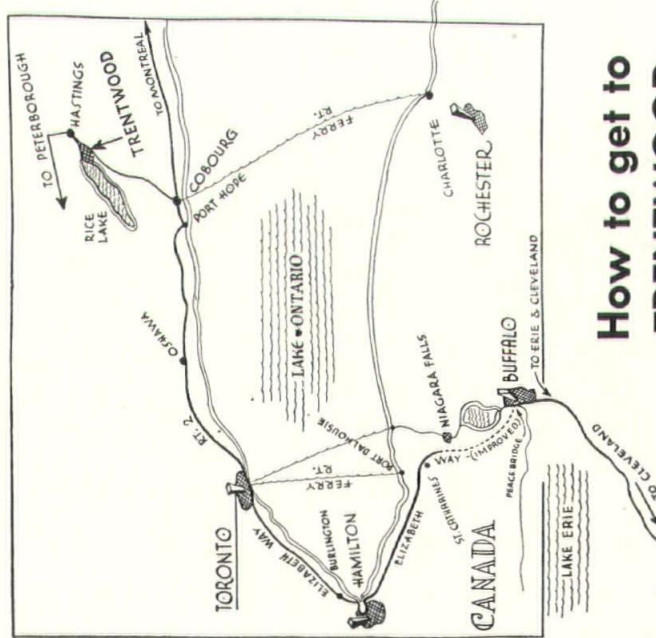
TRENTWOOD

A Vacation Spot on the River Trent

HASTINGS, ONTARIO, CANADA

Howard Oole, Manager

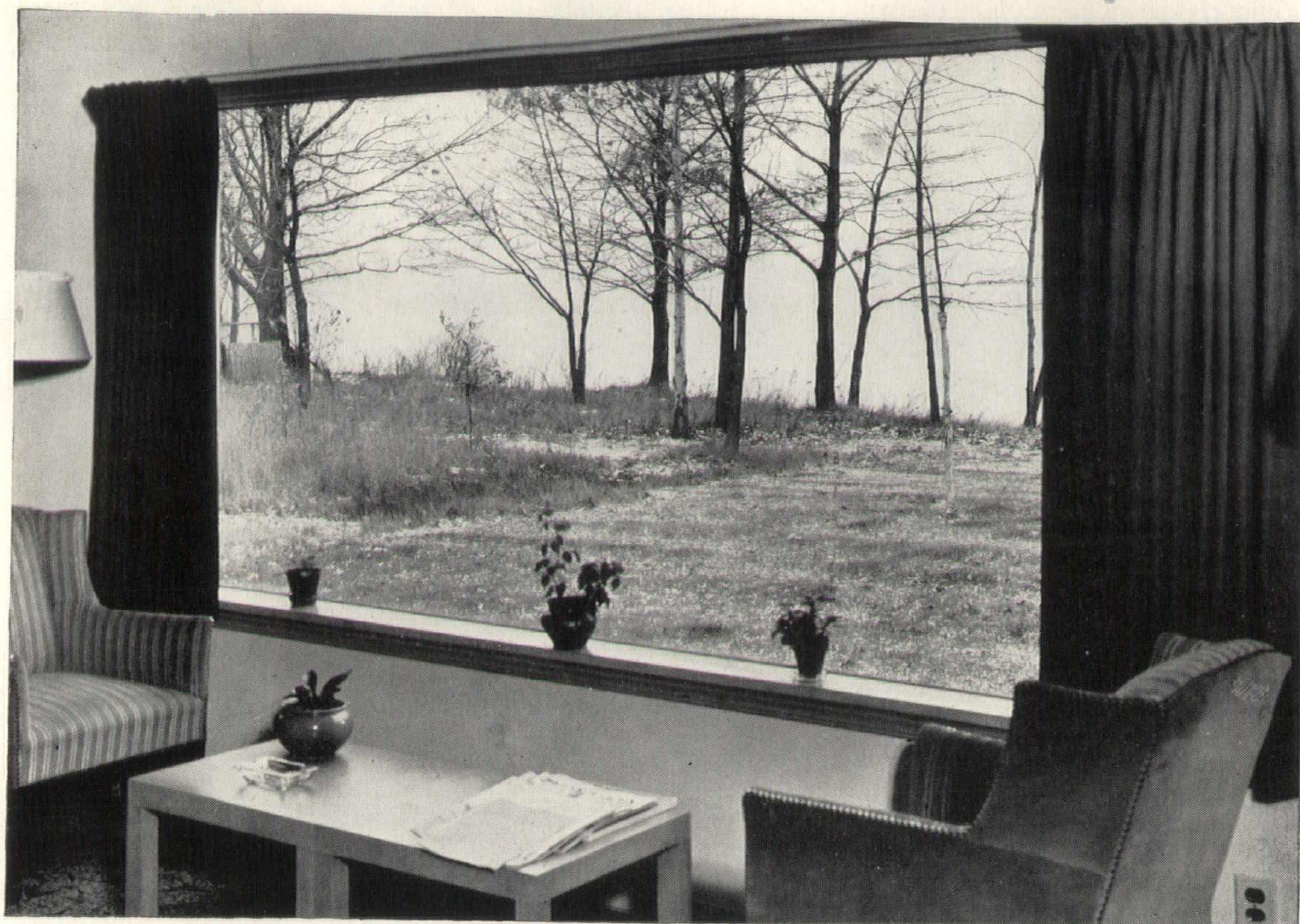
CLEVELAND OFFICE, 6523 EUCLID AVE. PHONE, EX. 8700



How to get to TRENTWOOD

Less than 400 Miles from Cleveland

Over excellent, well marked highways, via Buffalo or Niagara Falls, Trentwood can be reached in ten hours of comfortable driving from Cleveland. You'll enjoy the trip because it's scenic and without hazards. Our illustrated folder gives full directions. Send for it.



Picture Window of *Thermopane* frames outdoor view in the Bay Village home of Mr. and Mrs. E. Ray Frazier. Architect: Herman O. Langenhan, Cleveland.

How to get extra value from a view

Homes that bring outdoor views indoors... through Picture Windows... give owners more living satisfaction.

When glazed with *Thermopane**, Picture Windows and window walls add value. This insulating windowpane... the first of its kind... keeps rooms warmer in winter with less fuel, assures greater comfort all year, makes large glass areas practical in all climates. It reduces down drafts at windows, cuts condensation on glass so that no moisture drips onto sills and walls, and deadens outdoor noise.

Thermopane is composed of two or more panes of glass with dry air between. The L·O·F *Bondermetic Seal** bonds it into a unit that stays in all year... eliminating the need for storm sash.

Thermopane units are now readily available in over 60 standard sizes for large or small homes... may be used in new construction or modernization. For further information, write for our *Thermopane* books. Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, 4028 Nicholas Building, Toledo 3, Ohio.

*®

WHEREVER VISION IS IMPORTANT
USE L·O·F Polished Plate GLASS



LIBBEY·OWENS·FORD

a Great Name in **GLASS**

PLASTICS
Molding Materials, Glues and
Industrial Resins,
Coating Compounds
PLASKON DIVISION
Toledo, Ohio

OFFICERS OF THE ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO



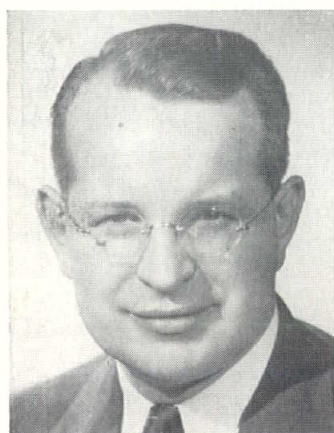
C. CURTIS INSCHO
First Vice President



RUSSELL S. POTTER
President



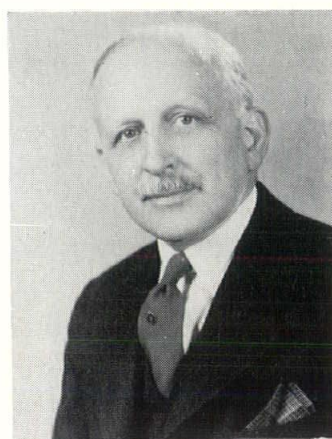
GEORGE S. VOINOVICH
Second Vice President



JOHN W. HARGRAVE
Secretary and Editor



CARL C. BRITISCH
Third Vice President



JOHN F. SUPPES
Past President



TREFON SAGADENCKY
Treasurer

Principles of Professional Practice

The American Institute of Architects, seeking to maintain a high standard of practice and conduct on the part of its members as a safeguard of the important financial, technical and esthetic interests entrusted to them, offers the following advice relative to professional practice:

The profession of architecture calls for men of the highest integrity, business capacity and artistic and technical ability. The Architect is entrusted with financial undertakings in which his honesty of purpose must be above suspicion; he acts as professional adviser to his client and his advice must be absolutely disinterested; he is charged with the exercise of judicial functions as between client and contractors and must act with entire impartiality; he has moral responsibilities to his professional associates and subordinates; finally he is engaged in a profession which carries with it grave responsibility to the public. These duties and responsibilities cannot be properly discharged unless his motives, conduct, and ability are such as to command respect and confidence.

Upon the foregoing basic principles the experience of The Institute leads it to advise in respect to specific instances as follows:

1. The relation of an Architect to his client is one depending upon good faith. An Architect will explain the conditional character of estimates made before final drawings and specifications are complete and will not by careless statements mislead a client as to the probable cost of a building. If the Architect guarantees an estimate he becomes legally responsible and he should not make any guarantee which affects the quality of his advice.

2. The contractor depends upon the Architect to guard his interests as well as those of the client. An Architect will condemn workmanship and materials which are not in conformity with the contract documents but it is also his duty to give every reasonable aid toward a complete understanding of these documents so that mistakes may be avoided. He will not call upon a contractor to make good oversights and errors in the contract documents.

3. An exchange of information between Architects and those who supply and handle building materials is encouraged and commended but the use of the free

(Continued on page 25)

QUIET PLEASE!

by GEORGE P. LITTLE

Out of the science of architectural acoustics, there has grown up in this country in the past quarter century an important business popularly known as *sound conditioning*.

Beginning with acoustical correction in churches and other auditoriums notorious for faulty hearing conditions, the business began a great expansion when it was discovered, about 1916, that the same principles applied to noisy offices brought welcome relief from noise. Experience in offices led to successful efforts in hospitals, schools, restaurants, bowling alleys and even indoor shooting ranges. Gradually the public became aware of the fact that rooms completely finished in hard, echoing building materials are uncomfortably noisy, while *acoustical material* used as interior finish makes such rooms vastly more livable.

Commercial acoustical materials may be divided into three classes: acoustical plasters, fibrous mixtures spray-applied on the job, and prefabricated units. As asphalt floor tile has largely supplanted the early, trowelled-on asphalt flooring, so prefabricated units or acoustical tiles have won wider favor than the trowelled or sprayed-on types. The thickness and composition, therefore acoustic efficiency, of the prefabricated units can be better controlled, though curved surfaces of sharp radius can be better followed with the trowelled or sprayed-on types. Another important consideration is that of maintenance, and in this respect also the prefabricated units, or rather

certain types of them, offer advantages over the trowelled or sprayed-on materials.

There is obviously more fatigue in walking between two given points through a winding maze than in following a straight, unobstructed line. Similarly, in commercial acoustical materials, sound waves are forced to travel through a maze in the intercommunicating pores of the material, and in that way lose their energy or are "absorbed."

For the continued functioning, therefore, of an acoustical material, the surface, which constitutes the maze entrance, must be kept open and not blocked or sealed with dirt or paint. This important consideration, often overlooked in selecting a material because it is not immediately obvious, has accounted for many failures when renovation has become necessary and painting has been done, and has resulted in the short life of otherwise interesting acoustical materials. If it is necessary to look closely at an acoustical material to discover the surface openings, it may be assumed that its practical paintability is quite limited.

Two basic ideas for making acoustical units repaintable were conceived and patented. Both involve a perforated surface. One of them (let us for easy reference call it type *a*) begins with a block or unit of porous material such as cane or mineral fibre board and by means of a multiple steel drill or punch forms perforations about three-sixteenths inch in diameter and extending almost, but not entirely, through to the back of the board. The other idea (which we shall for brevity refer to as type *b*) combines a backing of porous acoustical material, which may be in blanket or rigid form,

(Continued on page 9)

Radio station WATG, Ashland, Ohio; L. N. Russell, architect; showing special conformation of walls and ceiling and treatment of flat portions of ceiling with perforated fibre tile.

Radio station WRRN, Control room, Warren, Ohio; M. M. Konarski, architect; showing ceiling and wall treatment with perforated fibre acoustical tile.



GEO. P. LITTLE



OHIO ARCHITECT

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO

Association Member of the American Institute of Architects

Volume One

MAY, 1948

Number One

JOHN W. HARGRAVE *Editor*
Cooper and Montgomery Roads, Montgomery, Ohio

CHARLES L. BURNS *Business Manager*
Publication Office: 6523 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 3, Ohio

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

COLUMBUS CHAPTER, A.I.A.—Ralph Kempton, Secretary, Ohio State Board of Examiners of Architects, 2150 A.I.U. Bldg., 50 W. Broad St., Columbus 15, Ohio.

CLEVELAND CHAPTER, A.I.A.—W. Phelps Cunningham, 1421 Schofield Bldg., Cleveland 15, Ohio.

DAYTON CHAPTER, A.I.A.—John Sullivan, Jr., 419 Third National Bank Bldg., Dayton 2, Ohio.

EASTERN OHIO CHAPTER, A.I.A.—Russell Roller, Alliance, Ohio.

TOLEDO CHAPTER, A.I.A.—John P. Macelwane, 531 Nicholas Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

OFFICERS OF ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO

Russell S. Potter, *President*.....35 East 7th St., Cincinnati 2
C. Curtiss Inscho, *1st Vice President*.....60 E. Broad St., Columbus 15
George S. Voinovich, *2nd V. Pres.*.....1011 Swetland Bldg., Cleveland 3
Carl C. Britsch, *3rd V. Pres.*.....531 Nicholas Bldg., Toledo 4
Trefon Sagadencky, *Treasurer*.....429 Chestnut Blvd., Cuyahoga Falls
John F. Suppes, *Past President*.....Permanent Bldg., Akron 8
John W. Hargrave, *Sec.*.....Cooper & Montgomery Rds., Montgomery

STANDING COMMITTEES

PUBLIC RELATIONS—George Voinovich, Cleveland, Chairman; Harold H. Hunter, Warren; Gilbert Coddington, Columbus; Onnie Mankki, Cleveland; John T. Macelwane, Toledo; Standish Meacham, Cincinnati; Rollin Rosser, Dayton.

LEGISLATIVE—C. Curtis Inscho, Chairman, Columbus; Wm. B. Huff, Akron; Thomas E. Brand, Columbus; Carl F. Gunther, Cleveland; Willis A. Vogel, Toledo; Eugene F. Schrand, Cincinnati; Ralph Carnahan, Dayton.

BUILDING CODE—Thomas E. Brand, Chairman, Columbus; H. Walter Damon, Youngstown; C. Curtiss Inscho, Columbus; Paul Ruth, Cleveland; Newton F. Marvin, Toledo; Hunter W. Hanly, Cincinnati; Emory Ohler, Dayton.

MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMEN—Ramsey Findlater, Chairman, Cincinnati; Edward V. Florence, Akron; Raymond Goller, Columbus; Morton Leavitt, Cleveland; Mark B. Stophlet, Toledo; John W. Hargrave, Cincinnati; Donald Bolinger, Dayton.

ARCHITECTS REGISTRATION—Charles F. Owsley, Chairman, Youngstown; Charles J. Marr, New Philadelphia; John P. Schooley, Columbus; Anthony S. Cerisi, Cleveland; Harold E. Munger, Toledo; Charles R. Strong, Cincinnati; Carl Martin, Dayton.

EDUCATION CHAIRMEN—Carl Britsch, Toledo; Charles E. Firestone, Canton; Wilbert C. Roman, Columbus; Edward H. Hodge-man, Cleveland; M. D. Grow, Toledo; Reid F. Stockdale, Cincinnati; John Sullivan, Jr., Dayton.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS—John F. Samuels, Youngstown, Chairman; Lawrence J. Motter, Canton; Floyd F. Glass, Columbus; Russell Simpson, Cleveland; Michael B. O'Shea, Toledo; George F. Roth, Cincinnati; Michael Lucisano, Dayton.

ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE—George M. Martin, Chairman, Cincinnati; C. Curtiss Inscho, Columbus; Franklin G. Scott, Berea; Harold H. Munger, Toledo; Charles F. Owsley, Youngstown; Emory J. Ohler, Dayton.

BUILDING INDUSTRY CO-ORDINATION—Charles J. Marr, Chairman, New Philadelphia; (committee to be appointed by chairman).

LECTURE SERVICE TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Max Mercer, Chairman, Yellow Springs; (committee to be appointed by chairman).

Here We Go Again — Your Registration Law—Let's Make It This Time For Keeps

By RALPH H. C. KEMPTON, Associate Editor

Registration laws are a necessity under the tempo of collective living today. Such laws are mutually beneficial to the public and to the profession. The first is a must if the provisions of such a statute are to stand the test of constitutionality. The title of the act as adopted by the Legislature in 1931 reads as follows:

An Act

To define the qualifications for the practice of architecture in the state of Ohio, by providing for the examination and registration of architects by a state board of examiners; defining the powers and duties of said board of examiners; and providing penalties for the violation of this act.

There are more than ten State Boards that have been created by the Legislature to carry out similar functions and duties for their respective memberships—all having the same fundamental basic obligations to the public. Most, if not all of these or similar laws do have some obligations to the groups and interests represented by those persons on the respective rosters. However, among the basic facts to be remembered in the reading of future articles on this law, the motto "first things first" must always be interpreted with the proper understanding and appreciation of the rights of the "vox populi."

The Ohio Registration Law was first adopted in 1931 and some minor amendments were added in 1941, so it is, to a very largest extent just the same as when first enacted. The 1931 law was drawn up with the then Pennsylvania law, as the pattern or model. Top legal talent was retained to see that the various provisions were in proper form and to assist in the passage of the bill.

The first attempt to pass this particular law was in 1929 and was unsuccessful. The companion bill of the professional engineers met a similar fate. Inexperience in the ways of the legislature and the lack of political weight is perhaps the best alibi or explanation for this failure. The fact that certain large and influential architectural firms were not sold on this kind of legislation no doubt was a factor in this defeat.

As it is desirable to extend recognitions where it is merited, we can start out by commending the Toledo Chapter A.I.A. for not only initiating this legislation, but for the loyal support of many members who drove to Columbus through rain, snow and ice, to attend the hearings required. Some of the names are Langdon, Britsch, Munger, Hoke, Best, Vogel and others. The inspiration and leadership of Walter R. McCormack of Cleveland, President of the State Association, was quite a factor in keeping up the state wide interest. Fred Dunn, serving one of the building groups in Toledo as Secretary was one of the sparkplugs deserving mention.

The boys from Lucas County convinced their state representative, many times member of the House, and Chairman of the House Finance Committee, Harry Hanson that our legislation was deserving of his time and efforts. Through the good efforts of Senator Farnsworth also from Lucas County, Senator John Floyd of Portsmouth was induced to sponsor and guide our bill through the Senate—Senator John did a good job.

(Continued on page 17)



Perforated fibre acoustical tile ceiling, Marshall Drug Store, Public Square, Cleveland.

(Continued from page 7)

with a separate facing of metal or hard fibre board, perforated with many small round perforations, which make the covering transparent to sound.

In both types, *a* and *b*, the diameter, number and cleanness of perforations affect the degree of repaintability; that is to say, the number of times the material can be repainted without closing or bridging over the perforations.

Besides the perforated types, some manufacturers offer porous units made of gypsum or mineral fibres in such a way that the surface, under the action of heat or other means, becomes irregularly fissured, just as the earth cracks open in an earthquake. If these fissures are deep enough, the surface of the units can be brushed painted at least two or three times before sufficient paint lodges in the fissures to clog the small pores and noticeably reduce the acoustic efficiency. The texture and appearance of the fissured type materials, unlike the perforated types, is altered by successive paintings.

Many large users of acoustical tile ceilings, such as the telephone companies and other public utilities, have found most satisfactory a maintenance procedure well-known among decorators for many years. It requires the use of perforated tile (types *a* or *b*) initially coated with a genuinely washable oil-base paint finish. Over this factory applied finish and before it becomes dirty, a size consisting of a thin solution of ordinary starch in water, or of ordinary buttermilk with a handful of whiting per gallon, is brushed on. In this way the dirt and grease are prevented from bonding to the paint. When the tile are washed, the starch is easily loosened and carries the dirt and grease with it. The surface may then be resized.

The pioneer manufacturer of type *a* material has recently added an optional, factory applied finish of fire-retardant paint on perforated cane fibre tile. Also included in the same manufacturer's line are perforated mineral fibre tile and fissured gypsum tile, both of incombustible composition. For high humidity areas such as swimming pools, perforated cement-asbestos board units with a moisture resistant mineral board absorbent, and erected on treated wood furring with moisture-resistant hardware, are recommended.

Among the type *b* materials offered by the same manufacturer is a post-war model perforated metal tile, embodying fewer perforations of slightly increased diam-

eter, which provide better light reflection and greater paintability. Special air-vent channels may be included in the perforated metal tile units when the air conditioning is designed to function through the ceiling.

Methods by which acoustical tile units have been commonly installed include (1) gluing or cementing to a suitable base of plaster or plasterboard, (2) nailing to wood, (3) suspending on metal supporting systems. Factors which influence the permanence of installations are the amount of expansion and contraction of the acoustical tile units and the materials to which they are fastened; in the case of the adhesive method, the bond which develops between the acoustical tile units and the base to which they are glued. Where nails are used, their holding power depends on the base in which they are driven, the angle at which they are set, and the size of the head.

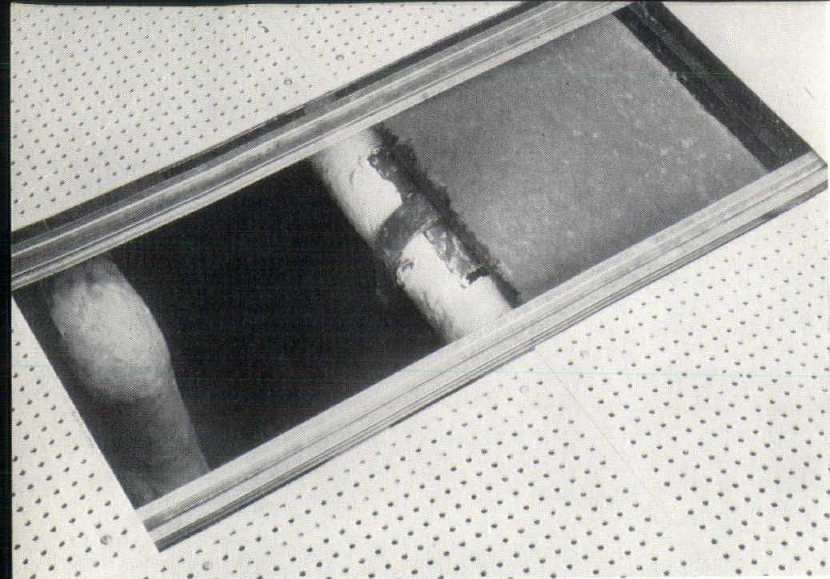
After the acoustical tile units are installed, their behavior depends on atmospheric conditions and changes, especially the degree of humidity present in the areas involved. In new construction the installation of acoustical tile units should be one of the last items on the schedule, along with interior trim. If the acoustical work is done while wet plaster in the room is drying out, or before terrazzo floors are poured, best results cannot be expected.

By far the greatest majority of acoustical tile units have been erected by means of adhesives. These have been constantly improved, and where acoustical tile manufacturers have maintained controlled product distribution, either through branches or through exclusive distributors, useful knowledge has been accumulated, experienced crews of workmen maintained, and the percentage of job failures has been steadily reduced. There is bound always to be some hazard where acoustical tile units are installed with adhesives, and with new manufacturers, both of tile units and adhesives, entering the acoustical field, the industry has long recognized the desirability of positive mechanical methods of attachment.

With this picture in mind, a Cleveland acoustical engineer, M. R. Price, designed and patented a screw jig which, in combination with a power driven screw driver, made possible the erection by this method of perforated fibre board tile, the screws being counter-sunk in shallow perforations provided for that purpose, against any wood backing. The patent, now owned by the largest manufacturer of perforated fibre tiles, has

Perforated fibre acoustical tile ceiling in Kindergarten, Ladyfield School, Toledo.





Close up of demountable acoustical ceiling showing perforated cement-asbestos board panels fastened with screws to Pomeroy channels, which in turn are clipped to suspended 1-1/2" lather's channels. Sound-absorbent mineral board rests on top of Pomeroy channels. This construction provides easy accessibility to any area above ceiling.

made possible the installation of millions of square feet of their products in this manner.

Further research by Price resulted in two other inventions which by now have also been thoroughly proved in the field. One of these is an ingenious steel furring channel, to which gypsum board can be attached by special nails, and it is fastened by clips or by tie wire to standard 1 1/2 inch steel furring channels about 42 inches on centers. The other invention is a laminated gypsum "sandwich" board, consisting of two layers of one-quarter inch thick gypsum board glued together with an interlining of tough scutan paper. This special "sandwich" board when nailed to steel channels, provides an admirable base of fire-resistant nature for attaching perforated acoustical tile by means of screws, in whatever pattern may be desired. The screws penetrate the paper sheathing on the plasterboard in addition to the tough scutan paper interlining, and tests both in the labora-



Ceiling and rear wall treatment with perforated fibre acoustical tile, The Temple on the Heights auditorium, B'Nai Jeshurun Congregation, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

tory and in the field prove there is ample holding power.

As will be apparent from the accompanying illustration, the screws penetrate the paper sheathing on the plasterboard in addition to the tough scutan paper interlining, and tests both in the laboratory and in the field prove there is ample holding power.

During the war when the special "sandwich" board was not available, many installations were made on one-half inch thick gypsum sheathing with a thinned adhesive spotted on the back of the acoustical tile as an extra precaution besides the screws.

Whether the "sandwich" or single thickness gypsum board backing is used, it is essential to close all joints by means of metal and clips and V-joints on the long edges of the sheathing.

Whether the sound conditioning of buildings is regarded as science or art, architects today will find that consultation before the specification stage with competent acoustical engineering and contracting organizations will result in ultimate economies. The use of acoustical material often affects the work of other trades, such as lathing and plastering, electrical (lighting) and air conditioning, and proper correlation is important.

FRONT COVER PICTURE: View of fourth floor, Swift Building, 116 St. Clair Ave., N.W., Cleveland, showing suspended acoustical tile ceiling with recessed troffer lighting.

To Readers of The Ohio Architect

The document, "A Statement of Architectural Service and Schedule of Proper Minimum Fees," which appears on page 11 has been evolved through study by the Committee on Architectural Practice of the Architects Society of Ohio.

Fee schedules prevalent in other states have been consulted together with data based on the experience of individual architects practicing in various sections of Ohio.

The Committee's report including the proposed "Standard Form of Agreement between Owner and Architect" was reviewed by the Executive Board of the Architects Society of Ohio and revisions were incorporated in final documents before submitting them to the November, 1947 Convention.

The Convention agreed to defer adoption of the "Standard Form of Agreement" pending action by the American Institute of Architects on its own form of agreement, and acted favorably on the documents herewith published.

Under the Schedule of Proper Minimum Fees the architect assumes the cost of mechanical engineering incidental to the work. Since mechanical engineering charges vary throughout the state it is quite likely that architects in some localities may find it necessary to charge in excess of the minimum fees recommended in the schedule.

GEO. MARSHALL MARTIN
for the Committee on Architectural Practice of the Architects Society of Ohio

A STATEMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL SERVICE AND SCHEDULE OF PROPER MINIMUM FEES

THE ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO
of the
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

The profession of architecture calls for men of high integrity, business capacity and artistic ability.

The architect renders a valuable and varied service to his client expressed in verbal, written or graphic form. His qualifications to render this service are recognized by statutory registration or license to practice in the State of Ohio. As his compensation for service is derived solely from the client in fees,

it is necessary that such fees be adequate to permit the architect to render the highest quality of service.

To promote and maintain a high standard of practice on the part of its members, the Architects Society of Ohio of the American Institute of Architects has prepared and adopted the following outline of services and recommended schedule of proper minimum fees.

EMPLOYMENT OF AN ARCHITECT

Methods of Selecting an Architect

The architect offers his services only on the basis of competence and experience. He will not review the work of another architect for the same client except with the knowledge and consent of such architect or unless such architect's connection with the work has been terminated.

The two usual methods of selecting an architect are:

1. By "Direct Selection," when the client engages an architect directly after a careful inquiry satisfies him as to the architect's qualifications to execute the proposed commission.

2. By "Architectural Competition," when a governmental or other group is confronted with a building project for which it is inexpedient to secure the services of an architect by direct selection. An architectural competition must be conducted in accordance with the procedure set forth in the current documents on competitions of the American Institute of Architects.

The Architect's Agreement

No service should be requested of or rendered by an architect without a definite understanding as to the scope of the services to be performed and the basis of compensation therefor.

1. *Standard Form.* It is recommended that the "Standard Form of Agreement between Owner and Architect," issued by The Architects Society of Ohio of the American Institute of Architects, be used as a basis for this agreement.

2. *Letter Agreement.* On minor projects, a letter addressed to and accepted or acknowledged by the client may suffice. Such a letter should briefly outline the project and state the services to be rendered and the fees to be paid.

THE ARCHITECT'S SERVICES

Normal Services

The architect normally serves his client continuously on a project from its inception to the completion of its construction. Such continuous, complete service facilitates full coordination of the work in its various phases and best serves the interests of the client. Partial services are not recommended.

Normal services are usually rendered in sequence, in three stages as follows:

1. *Basic Studies.* This stage, the very foundation of the entire project, requires the exercise of all the professional skill and talents of the architect and the full cooperation of the client. It includes:

- a. Conferences with the client to determine the program for the project and to discuss studies and recommendations submitted by the architect.
- b. Analysis of the problem and necessary researches.
- c. Preparation of graphic and written studies. These studies are developed with small scale drawings, including site plan, floor plans, elevations and sections sufficient to fix and illustrate the size and character of the project in all of its essential, basic particulars. Outline specifications list the major types and materials of construction, types of plumbing, heating, and lighting and other special features or equipment required.

As the basic studies are developed the architect can estimate the probable cost of the construction and time required for its completion. Such cost estimates are based on the cubic foot volume or square foot area of the building and are to be considered only as rough approximations. If a more accurate estimate is required it may be obtained as hereinafter described under "Special Services."

2. *Working Drawings.* This stage covers the preparation of documents necessary to obtain bids and to form the basis of a contract between owner and contractor for the execution of the work. These documents are developed from the approved "Basic Studies" and usually consist of the following:

- a. Working Drawings, which give explicit dimensional information and by notation or appropriate schedules clearly indicate the location of the respective kinds of materials specified. They generally include the following:

- 1) Site plan, developed from the survey furnished by the owner, showing location of project on the site, connections to utilities, and proposed site improvements.

- 2) Building plans, elevations, and sections showing all architectural and structural requirements, and plumbing, heating, mechanical and electrical equipment and arrangements.

- 3) Detail drawings at suitable scale necessary to illustrate adequately basic elements of the structure and special architectural or engineering features.

- b. Specifications, which clearly describe the conditions under which the work is to be executed, the types,



Bestline ARCHITECTURAL PLYWOOD ADDS CHARACTER, DIGNITY AND INDIVIDUALITY

This charming and distinctive office of the president of The Second Federal Savings & Loan Association of Cleveland* was constructed with BESTLINE Architectural Plywood — Plain Sliced American Walnut — a wood of strength and beauty, that expresses warmth, friendliness and individuality.

With BESTLINE Architectural Plywood you have an opportunity to create new and original designs, unhampered by sizes or grades. No two wood characteristics are identical. No other material is comparable in beauty, richness or design.

Let us help you satisfy your most exacting clients with distinctive and original plywood patterns, figures or designs. Call us for any suggestions or assistance we can render.

*Walker & Weeks, Architects

*The J. E. Christian Company, General Contractors



The DAVIS PLYWOOD CORPORATION

CLEVELAND, OHIO
12555 Berea Road (11)
BO 4434

COLUMBUS, OHIO
391 W. Spring St. (15)
ADams 8121

TOLEDO, OHIO
523 Hunt St. (2)
GA 3071

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
532 So. Clinton St. (7)
Stone 1282

qualities, and finishes of materials and equipment to be furnished, and the methods of assembly, erection and installation.

c. Bidding Documents, which in addition to the general and special conditions of the contract, specifications, and working drawings include the following:

- 1) Instructions to Bidders which state all the conditions surrounding the bidding, how the proposals are to be taken, by whom, when due, the place and manner of delivery, and whether public or private opening of bids.
- 2) Bid Form, upon which the bidders submit their proposals.

During the "Working Drawings" stage of his services, the architect confers periodically with his client on the development of the work. He also advises him in the procurement of competitive proposals, in the selection of invited bidders, or in advertising for bids. The working drawings are prepared on paper or cloth from which reproductions are made for use of bidders and for construction. Specifications are likewise reproduced. All drawings, specifications and other data, as instruments of his service, are the property of the architect. He furnishes a stipulated number of sets of these documents to the client for his record. All other sets necessary for bidding and construction are furnished at the expense of the client, based on the actual cost of reproduction to the architect, and are returned to the architect after they have served their intended purpose.

3) *Administration and Supervision.* This stage of the architect's services deals with the actual construction of the project, from the letting of the construction contract to final acceptance of the work, and is of vital importance to its successful completion. The various administrative and supervisory services include the following:

- a. Assisting the client in opening and evaluating the bids and in awarding the contract.
- b. Preparation of all contract forms and other instruments essential to the contract between owner and contractor.
- c. Assistance in securing necessary approvals of the contract documents from governmental agencies.
- d. Interpretations of the contract documents.
- e. Preparation of large scale and full size detail drawings necessary to illustrate special features or parts of the work not previously detailed on the working drawings.
- f. Checking for design and general conformity to contract requirements, all shop drawings and submitted by manufacturers to illustrate the assembly and installation of their portions of the work.
- g. General supervision of the construction work. The services incident to such supervision are limited to such services as are necessary in reporting and making recommendations relative to the progress and conditions of the work and compliance with contract requirements, recommending approval of materials and equipment, checking and reporting on contractor's proposals in connection with changes in the contract, preparing and issuing any modifications of the contract required by the client, auditing contractor's applications for payments on the contract, preparing and issuing certificates authorizing payments to the contractor, and keeping accounts of amounts involved in the contract and modifications thereof.

The architect endeavors to aid the contractor in obtaining full performance of his contract without delays

(Continued on page 14)

"MR. BLANDINGS BUILDS HIS DREAM HOUSE"

RKO Motion Picture To Feature Early American Architecture

Hollywood, which has set the trend for the past two decades for fashions, modes and manners in the U.S.A., has now moved in on architecture.

Five architects in the film capitol have completed plans for the seven-room Blandings' Dream House, which will be built in scores of cities in the nation, starting this month.

The model house is a replica of the one which appears in the motion picture, "Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House," which recounts the travails of an average American in building his home today, popularized in the best-seller novel by Eric Hodgins.

The Hollywood architects have drawn up a number of variations on the Blandings' Dream House which make it adaptable to every section of the country. Already local contractors and department stores in 100

American cities in 32 states have begun plans for a replica or adaptation of the house in their areas. While the various versions of the house are slightly different, they follow the same general pattern.

It is expected that these Blandings' Dream Houses will influence future home building programs in the nation.

Architects, who represent the building customs of every section of the country, were able to combine their ideas to produce for the first time a Dream House enthusiastically accepted on a national scale. It is a Connecticut Early American Colonial home with the flavor of the New England "salt box." The interior is furnished completely in Early American.

The group is under the supervision of Albert D'Agostino, Supervising Art Director at the RKO Studios, and includes: Carroll Clark, Ralph Berger, Field Gray and Charles Pyke. William L. Pereira is the architectural adviser.

Plans of the model home have been sent to the contractors by the Selznick Releasing Organization which is distributing the RKO Radio motion picture.

Cary Grant, Myrna Loy and Melvyn Douglas

are the film stars who build the Blandings' Dream House in the movie.

Display tie-ups for model displays are being arranged at the May Co., Cleveland, H. & S. Pogue Co., Dayton, Lamson Bros., Toledo and in Cincinnati (place not decided as we go to press).



The design is a Connecticut Early American Colonial home with the flavor of the New England "Salt Box." The interior is furnished completely in Early American.



**We interviewed 300
New Home Builders**



**86% WANTED
TELEPHONE OUTLETS...**
Here's Why:

1. Telephone outlets eliminate exposed telephone wires along new walls.
2. Low cost. One telephone outlet costs no more than one electrical outlet.

Many new home builders we have interviewed are building smaller homes than they had planned. Still, they want telephone wires concealed inside the walls. Telephone outlets make this possible.

It is wise to include telephone outlets in plans now, before construction begins. It may be impossible to conceal telephone wires after a house is completed due to modern methods of construction.

(Call or write today for the free 12-page booklet, "Plan for Phones in Your New Home". It tells how.)

Architects' and Builders' Service

THE OHIO BELL TELEPHONE CO.



A Statement of Architectural Service

(Continued from page 12)

or errors and to guard his client against defects and deficiencies in the work of contractors. However, it should be noted that the architect is not a party to the contract between owner and contractor and, therefore, cannot guarantee the performance of the construction contract.

The services normally rendered by the architect are completed when he has accepted the performance of all contracts under his supervision.

SPECIAL SERVICES

The architect often renders services additional to or other than those normally performed and for which he is compensated in addition to or outside of his normal fee. Some of these services most often required by clients are as follows:

1. *Preparation of Models or Exhibition Drawings* of a project.
2. *Preparation of Additional Working Drawings or Specifications* providing for alternative designs, constructions or materials.
3. *Designing Furnishings* and other items not normally included in a construction contract.
4. *Preparation of Quantity Surveys and Detailed Estimates* according to construction branches or trades.
5. *Coordination of Separate Contracts*: the additional administrative and supervisory services required due to award of more than the usual single general construction contract and contracts for the mechanical branches.
6. *Supervision and Auditing of Cost-Plus Consultants*.
7. *Continuous Superintendence of Construction*; the continuous superintendence and inspection of the work under construction by a resident superintendent, commonly known as the "Clerk-of-the-Works."
8. *Travelling* by the architect and his assistants beyond agreed geographic limits in discharge of duties connected with a project, when authorized by the client.
9. *Extra Services* due to any of the following:
 - a. Changes in the project required by the client after "Basic Studies" have been approved.
 - b. Delinquency or insolvency of the client or contractor.
 - c. Unexpected delay beyond the architect's control in the completion of a project.
 - d. Damage to a project by fire or other cause beyond the architect's control.
10. *Furnishing Service of Special Expert Consultants*.
11. *Association with Other Architects*. If, for any reason, an owner desires to secure the associated services of two or more architects it should be recognized that such associations develop increased expenses.
12. *Consultation* when the architect is not otherwise retained. It may consist of the appraisal of a prospective site or an existing structure, the making of studies, the preparation of reports, or furnishing counsel when not involved in a project for which the architect is to render normal services.
13. *Attending Court Proceedings and Furnishing Expert Testimony* whether or not the architect is otherwise retained.

THE ARCHITECT'S COMPENSATION

Bases for Determination of Fees

Several methods of establishing the architect's compensation or fees are commonly used. Whatever the actual basis of determining the fees the total fee for normal services will approximate that determined on which a considerable percentage of the whole consists

(Continued on page 16)

The Architect Defined

by RUSSELL S. POTTER

(The following address was delivered before the University of Cincinnati chapter of Scarab Fraternity, February 16, 1948, at its annual initiation banquet.)



An architect is a professional man. I am not sure of the dictionary definition of a profession, but in my book, the difference between a profession and a business lies in the fact that a professional man has nothing to sell but advice, whereas a business man has goods of various kinds for sale, both tangible, such as tractors, automobiles, suits and dresses, and intangible, such as stocks and bonds.

The difference between the profession of architecture and other professions rests in the circumstance that in most professions, such as law, medicine, dentistry and the like, the proprietor himself almost singlehandedly produces his briefs, prescriptions, and performs operations himself with only minor or routine assistance from technicians, secretaries, etc. On the other hand, an architect quite often employs a number of people whose training and ability may equal his own.

The qualities required of an architect in order to carry on a successful practice are simple and basic. It is seldom that all of these qualities are combined in one person; therefore, architectural firms are more often partnerships than single proprietorships, and some of the necessary qualities may be supplied by the responsible personnel of the architect's office.

One of the most important qualifications consists of

the ability to approach each problem logically, in short, the possession of common sense. After that comes the qualities which implement the logical approach, namely, artistic ability, engineering ability, and business ability. Tempering all these qualities must be an absolute sense of integrity.

One of the questions most often asked by young men on the verge of graduation is "How does an architect get work?" The obvious and the easy answer is that clients are attracted to him because of his professional reputation. This is perhaps one of the most self-satisfying way of receiving commissions, but it isn't a very helpful answer to a young man whose professional reputation lies largely in the future. To him as a beginner, his personal reputation and his technical ability are about all he has to work with. Even close friends and relatives know him only as a person, and that fact may be his most valuable asset, and the one cost easily controlled by himself. If he is known as a normal, interested, intelligent and honest person he will be recommended for commissions simply because his acquaintances know that because of these personal qualities he would hardly be an incompetent architect. Other acquaintances than his childhood friends often come to his assistance; not the least of are the people who call on him in the normal conduct of business. They have an uncanny way of sizing up people, and because of their knowledge of the building industry, it is seldom that a school or church building committee is lacking one of these gentlemen.

The American Institute of Architects from time to time authorizes competitions subject to the regulations of formal programs and the offices of professional advisors. These are the only competitions in which you as architects can afford to engage. All others, in addition to damaging one professional reputation, usually result

(Continued on page 17)

POLLAK

**RAIL STEEL
REINFORCING**

A SALUTE—
To the Architects and Engineers
who for the past 29 years have been
specifying and using Pollak Rail
Steel Reinforcing to A.S.T.M.—
A16-35—

Who have made Ohio Cities and
Highways modern monuments to
the modest but factual claims of this
Company for the quality of its product
and the speed and friendliness
of its service.

THE POLLAK STEEL COMPANY
General Offices, Cincinnati 2, Ohio
Mills, Marion, Ohio



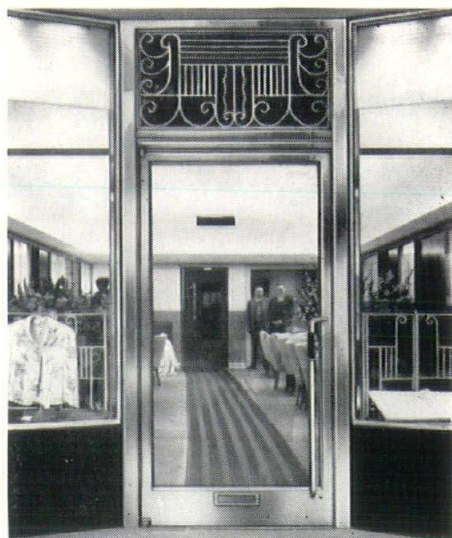
**TIMKEN VOCATIONAL SCHOOL
CANTON, OHIO**

Clark E. Firestone
Architect

The Gibbons Grable Co.
Contractor

KLEER-VU PROVIDES

M
A
X
I
M
U
M



V
I
S
I
B
I
L
I
T
Y

Recent KLEER-VU Door installation by RAMCO

Write Today for Catalog

Kleer-Vu Doors
and Frames
Marquise
Display Cases

Custom-built Hardware
Ornamental Metal Work
Awning Enclosures

THE RELIANCE ART METAL CO.

601 W. McMICKEN

CINCINNATI 14, OHIO

GARAGE DOOR HEADQUARTERS

OVERHEAD TYPE

RESIDENTIAL RADIO CONTROL
and
COMMERCIAL OPERATORS

THE
Crawford Door Sales Co. of Ohio

938 HANNA BUILDING
CLEVELAND 15, OHIO

Phone CHerry 7056

A Statement of Architectural Service

(Continued from page 14)

the percentage basis hereinafter scheduled. Fees are usually computed on one of the following:

1. *Percentage of the Cost of the Work*, by which the fee is an agreed percentage of the total construction costs. See following "SCHEDULE OF PROPER MINIMUM FEES." When total construction costs cannot be determined, the fee is computed on a bona fide bid or on a reasonable cost estimated at current market costs.

2. *Production Costs Plus a Fee*. Under this method of compensation the architect is reimbursed the total of his direct expenses plus a proportionate amount of overhead, and in addition he be paid either.

a. An agreed percentage of these total production costs, or

b. An agreed fixed amount or fee when a definitely established program of work permits a reasonably accurate estimate of the extent and duration of the architect's services.

3. *Lump Sum*. On the lump sum basis, which is used only for a definitely established program of work, the fee is an agreed lump sum and is not subject to change because of any variation between the actual cost of construction and the estimated cost.

4. *Per-Diem Rate*. When this method of compensation is used the rate will vary according to the individual case and the architect is also reimbursed the cost of travel and other out-of-pocket expenses incurred in the performance of his services. Time consumed in travel is properly charged at the per-diem rate and consultation, attendance at court or expert testimony for any fraction of a day is considered as a full day.

For special services where an architect is not otherwise retained, consultation fees for professional advice are charged in proportion to the importance of the question involved and the services rendered.

Schedule of Proper Minimum Fees

Compensation for architectural services should be related to the architect's cost of furnishing these services and properly varies with the magnitude and complexity of a project. As the architect's cost seldom varies in direct proportion to the construction cost a sliding scale of minimum fee rates based upon actual experience proves the most equitable. Experience also indicates that various projects can generally be classified by types into groups to which different fee rates are applicable.

The following schedules of fees, expressed as percentages of the total cost of the work to the client, are for complete "Normal Services" including the structural, mechanical, and electrical engineering customarily required. These fee rates are recommended as the minimum charges adequate for the rendering of proper service. Fees higher than the minimum scheduled are in no wise prohibited and are proper in all cases where site conditions or requirements of the program render the building problem more complex than the average of its kind, resulting in an increase in the architect's costs; or where the reputation and ability of the architect command a larger professional fee; or where the building project is relatively small.

The FEE SCHEDULE CHART is to be used for the determination of fee rates for building costs between those enumerated in the schedules.

1. *Schedule "A"* For structures of simple, utilitarian character which are without complication of design or detail; also, structures of conventional character in

(Continued on page 18)

The Architect Defined

(Continued from page 15)

in a senseless and degrading waste of time, energy and money for those foolish enough to become involved.

Most satisfying of all the methods of obtaining work consists of the recommendations of one's fellow architects. The good word of a former employer often results in profitable work. The recommendation of an architect by another architect is oftentimes a most convincing factor in the minds of a prospective client.

The profession of architecture is regulated by registration laws in most of the United States. Registration may be through the medium of a state board of examiners or the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. The examination by a state board permits one to practice architecture within the state over which the board has jurisdiction and permits him to sign his name as "Architect." Registration with the National Council is recognized by most of the states, requiring but a few more hours of examination than does the usual state board examination. National Council examinations ordinarily employ state boards of examiners to administer National Council examinations.

Those of you who are close to graduation may wonder what an architect as an employer expects of an architectural graduate. First of all, he expects him to be able to draw. This is comparable to the hope that a chair has four legs. The power of graphic representation is by way of being standard requirement. Next, he expects the graduate to be able to think things through, and last and perhaps the most important, he expects him to have the ambition to become a valuable member of the profession.

What should the graduate expect of an architect who employs him? First of all, that he conduct his practice in such a way as to command the respect of his clients and his fellow architects. Second that he afford his employees the opportunity of exploring their abilities to the utmost. Third, that the efforts of his assistants be rewarded in proportion to their importance by recognition and proper remuneration.

What should a graduate expect of his profession? First of all, the opportunity to become a part of one of the most important elements of the construction industry, the second largest industry in this country. Second, the opportunity to live on a social and economic par with one's fellow men. Third, to live an interesting and useful life.

Here We Go Again

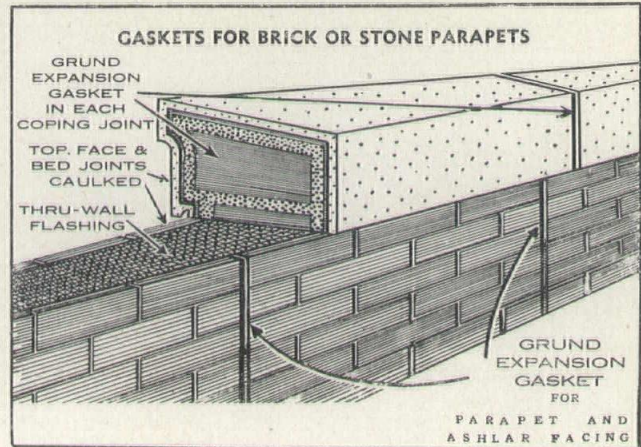
(Continued from page 8)

The second attempt succeeded because some lessons that had been learned were remembered. Being constantly on the job and making friends with members of both houses of the Legislature and representatives of the administration brought results when Governor George White signed the bill on April 30, 1931. A lot of credit for this favorable action on the part of the Governor can be attributed to Lester Redding of Mansfield, a long time friend of the Governor and Chairman Brunner of the Democratic State Central Committee, together with Ted Brindell, Director of Public Works, and Freer Bittinger, Speaker of the House of Representatives, also close advisors of the Chief Executive.

With the passage of the bill, the Governor had 90 days before the law went into effect and 60 days thereafter to appoint the five architects of the state who would constitute the first Board. How the Board was appointed and how it got underway will be told over this same "network" next time "same station."

ARCHITECT

Protects Masonry Walls



KEEPS JOINTS WATERTIGHT

ALLOWS For natural expansion and contraction. — **CUT TO FIT** The joint that provides for proper spacing and uniform joint in width and depth. Requires no oakum or mortar for inside backing. — **USED** for setting stone, marble, brick, granite, terra cotta, wood timbers and stucco panels, or other surfaces subject to expansion movement. — **PREVENTS** Cracking, spalling, and loosening. — **SAVES** Costly repairs and damage to exterior masonry.

Let Us Figure Your Next Job

Detroit Caulking & Weatherproof Co.

Established 1919

1347 EAST JEFFERSON AVE.

DETROIT 7, MICH.

THE MELBOURNE BROTHERS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

and BUILDERS

Schools, Hospitals

Office & Industrial Buildings

308 MELLETT BLDG.

PHONE 3-2786

CANTON 2, OHIO

Williams Reversible Window Provides These Advantages...

1. **SAFETY**—All cleaning and reglazing done from the inside.
2. **CLEANING**—40 to 50 percent less time with less expensive labor, returning your investment in three to five years.
3. **VENTILATION**—Overhead in all kinds of weather.
4. **REPLACING GLASS**—All reglazing done from inside without removing sash.
5. **WEATHERTIGHT**—Can be completely weather-stripped like any ordinary window.
6. **EASY OPERATION**—Windows slide on spring rollers which compensate for shrinkage and swelling.
7. **NON-RATTLING**—Rollers keep constant jam to jam contact.

THE WILLIAMS PIVOT SASH CO. Cleveland

THE KUHLMAN BUILDERS SUPPLY & BRICK COMPANY

919 NICHOLAS BLDG.
TOLEDO, OHIO

DECORATIVE WROUGHT IRON



Interior and Exterior Iron Railing,
Window Guards, Ladders, Area
Gratings, Cellar Doors, Overhead
Arches, Porch Columns, Pipe
Railing.

Also manufacture swing-
ing, Sliding and Folding
Gates for every purpose.

WE ALSO ERECT

Office & Factory: 2100 Florence Ave.
Phone WO. 4583

CINCINNATI IRON FENCE CO INC
CINCINNATI OHIO

THE CINCINNATI BUILDERS SUPPLY COMPANY

Office: 209 East 6th St. Phone CHerry 7600

A Statement of Architectural Service

(Continued from page 16)

- of repetitive units. In general, this schedule applies to:
- a. Industrial Buildings.
 - b. Warehouses.
 - c. Public Garages.
 - d. Apartment houses over five stories in height.
 - e. Housing developments with repetitive units.
 - f. Markets and Food Stores of the simplest type, requiring individual treatment of exterior but are of standard or "stock" material and without complication of plan or special detail.

SCHEDULE A

Building Cost	Fee Rate
\$ 100,000	6.00%
200,000	5.50%
300,000	5.00%
500,000	4.50%
1,000,000	4.00%
2,000,000	4.00%
5,000,000	4.00%

2. *Schedule "B"* For structures of conventional character requiring usual care in their design and detail. In general, this schedule applies to:

- a. Hotels, Apartment-Hotels, Apartment Houses five stories and less in height.
- b. Office Buildings.
- c. Schools, Colleges, Dormitories.
- d. Hospitals, Clinics, Asylums, Infirmarys.
- e. Public Buildings.
- f. Club Houses, Recreational Buildings, Auditoriums, Theatres.
- g. Mercantile Buildings.
- h. Churches of conventional character.
- i. Industrial Buildings, Warehouses, Public Garages, Markets and Food Stores, requiring special consideration in design and detail.

SCHEDULE B

Building Cost	Fee Rate
\$ 100,000	7.00%
200,000	6.80%
300,000	6.60%
500,000	6.25%
1,000,000	6.00%
2,000,000	6.00%
5,000,000	6.00%

3. *Schedule "C"* For structures of individual character requiring special skill and care in their design and detail. In general, this schedule applies to:

- a. Monumental Buildings.
- b. Bank Buildings.
- c. Building types listed under Schedule "B", in which more than conventional treatment of design and detail is required.

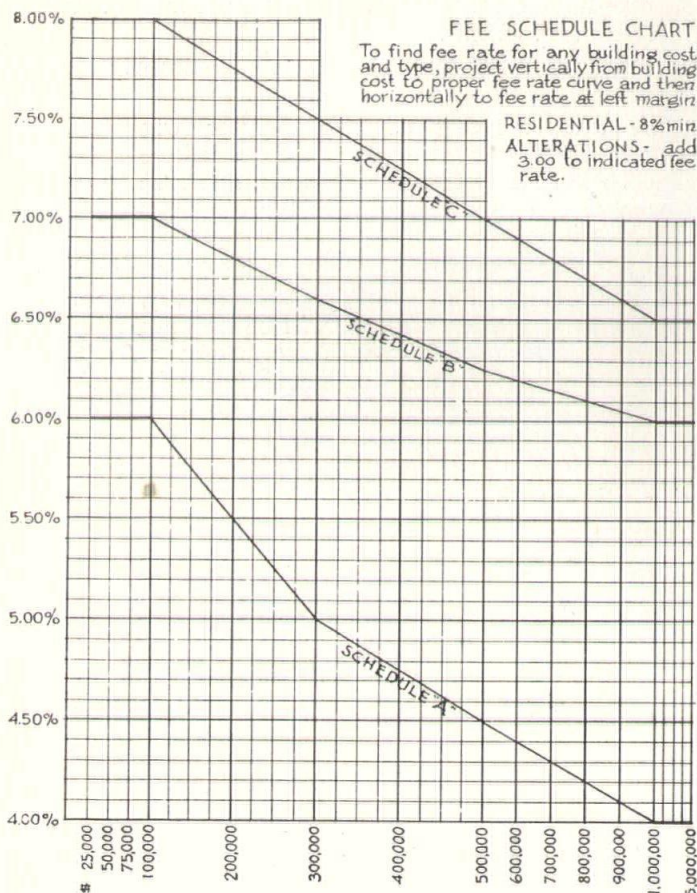
SCHEDULE C

Building Cost	Fee Rate
100,000	8.00%
200,000	7.75%
300,000	7.50%
500,000	7.00%
1,000,000	6.50%
2,000,000	6.50%
5,000,000	6.50%

4. *Residential.* For conventional small residences the recommended minimum fee rate is 8%. For more complex or larger residences where special interior design and detail are required the fee rate increases proportionately.

5. *Alterations.* For alterations to existing buildings

THE OHIO



add to the above fees a minimum of 3% of the cost of the work.

6. *Purchased Articles.* The Architect's commission for all articles purchased under his direction, even though not designed by him, is at the same rate as the fee for the building to which they pertain.

Payment of Fees

While the architect is performing his services he is paid installments on his fees at monthly or other regular intervals as his services progress. A portion of his fee is often paid in advance as a retainer when the architect is engaged.

1. *For Normal Services.* At the end of each stage of the architect's services installments paid on account of his fee total the following:

- Upon completion of "*Basic Studies*," a sum equal to 25% of the estimated fee.
- Upon completion of "*Working Drawings*," a sum sufficient to increase payments to 75% of the estimated fee.
- As construction work progresses, monthly payments, in proportion to the percentage of the work completed, are made on account of the remainder of the fee, for "*Administration and Supervision*," with a final payment of the balance at completion of the project.

2. *For Partial Services.* If a project is abandoned, or if for any other reason services less than complete normal services are rendered, the architect is paid that percentage of his normal fee corresponding to the percentage of service rendered as set forth in Paragraph 1, above.

3. *For Special Services.* Compensation for special services is paid at such time as the services are rendered.

REPRINTS OF THIS STATEMENT

We have been advised that all Ohio Architects will want reprints of the foregoing "STATEMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL SERVICE and SCHEDULE OF PROPER MINIMUM FEES" are available. "OHIO ARCHITECT" is prepared to furnish them at the following prices which include all charges and prepaid postage: first 100 copies \$2.75, additional copies, \$2.25 per hundred. In case you want your name, address, etc. imprinted at the end of the article, an additional cost of \$3.50 for imprinting will be made. Please use the Order Form below and order before July 1st, 1948.

"OHIO ARCHITECT,"
6523 Euclid Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio

Date

Please furnish us with..... 4-page reprints of the "Statement of Architectural Service and Schedule of Proper Minimum Fees" by The Architects Society of Ohio.

A check for \$..... is enclosed and covers all charges including prepaid postage.

IMPRINT COPY HERE

Eastern Ohio Chapter Doings

By RUSSELL ROLLER, Associate Editor

It is to be regretted that our President, John Samuels is confined to a hospital in his home town. We extend to him our best wishes for a speedy recovery.

The last meeting of the Chapter was held at the Pick Ohio Hotel, Youngstown, Ohio, February 26, 1948. The Youngstown Architects, with Walter Damon acting as chairman, did a splendid job as hosts to the chapter. Forty architects and their wives attended. Dr. A. W. Wishart, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Warren, Ohio, reviewed, in a most interesting manner, the life and work of Sir Wilfred Grenfell of Labrador.

President Samuels has appointed the following members to serve on the various committees as enumerated below:

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIPS—John F. Suppes, Akron, Chairman; John F. Wehrell, Youngstown; Eugene W. Dykes, Canton; James A. Scott, Cuyahoga Falls; Harry J. O'Brien, Warren; Richard N. Zuber, Alliance.

COMMITTEE ON PRACTICE OF ARCHITECTURE—Charles F. Owsley, Youngstown, Chairman; Trefon Sagadencky, Cuyahoga Falls; Laurence J. Motter, Canton.

COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS WITH THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY—H. Walter Damon, Youngstown, Chairman; George M. Foulks, Canton; M. M. Konarski, Akron; Arthur F. Sidells, Warren.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS—Harold H. Hunter, Warren, Chairman; Frank F. Smith, Youngstown; Edward H. Kraus, Akron; Robert J. Keich, Warren.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION—Charles F. Firestone, Canton, Chairman; Walter H. Frost, Jr., Youngstown; John F. Suppes, Akron; Charles J. Marr, New Philadelphia.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS—E. Russell Roller, Alliance, Chairman; H. Walter Damon, Youngstown; Eugene W. Dykes, Canton; Charles J. Marr, New Philadelphia; Harold H. Hunter, Warren; Robert F. Beatty, E. Liverpool.

ALLIED ARTS—Clarence A. Kissinger, Youngstown, Chairman; Karl E. Wilhelm, Massillon; Leroy W. Henry, Akron.

CIVIC DESIGN—Charles J. Marr, New Philadelphia, Chairman; Clarence A. Kissinger, Youngstown; Arthur F. Sidells, Warren.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE—E. Vance Florence, Akron, Chairman; Richard E. Laurence, Canton; E. Russell Roller, Alliance. Secretary, William B. Huff, Akron, Ex-Officio Member.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS COMMITTEE—Laurence J. Motter, Canton, Chairman; William B. Huff, Akron

District Committees

Akron-Cuyahoga Falls—William B. Huff, Chairman; John F. Suppes, Trefon Sagadencky.

Alliance—E. Russell Roller, Chairman; Richard N. Zuber.

Canton - Massillon—Laurence J. Motter, Chairman; Richard E. Laurence, Eugene W. Dykes.

E. Liverpool - Steubenville—Robert F. Beatty, Chairman; John Fietz.

New Philadelphia—Charles J. Marr, Chairman; J. Davis Wilson.

Warren—Harold H. Hunter, Chairman; Robert J. Keich, Arthur F. Sidells.

Youngstown—H. Walter Damon, Chairman; Walter H. Frost, Jr., Clarence A. Kissinger.

The next meeting of this chapter was held in Alliance on April 29. A program committee has been named, whose duty it shall be to arrange for a program at each of the coming meetings for the balance of the year.

It is expected that a meeting of the Chapter will be held at the Massillon Country Club in July, at which time the Eastern Ohio Chapter will be host at an evening meeting, to the officers and directors of the Architects Society of Ohio. More detailed information will be forthcoming at a later date.

Several of this Chapter's members have expressed the desire to go to the American Institute of Architect Convention in Salt Lake City the latter part of June. It is hoped that a good size delegation will plan to go.

Cleveland Chapter Discusses Review Board

By W. PHELPS CUNNINGHAM, Associate Editor

The Executive Board of the Cleveland Chapter, A. I. A., has been studying the mechanics of an Architectural Board of Review for the City of Cleveland, the function of which would be to review all plans presented to the office of the Building Commissioner of the city and to pass on the architectural fitness of such designs before building permits would be granted. Since more than 6,500 building permits were granted last year, the volume of work involved appears to be enormous.

The A.I.A. officers considered a number of possibilities for the Review Board. All agreed that a full-time Board would not be desirable. Regular city employees trained in architecture might screen the applications, submitting to the Board only those plans which seemed questionable. Another possibility was to have several regional boards who would consider only those plans for their particular districts. Still another method would be to have review boards for the various classes of buildings, or to consider only those projects having more than a given value or area.

The Cleveland Chapter, A. I. A. had an exhibit of house plans at the Cleveland Home and Flower Show which received much favorable comment from the public and a request from the *Cleveland Press* to publish some of the plans which were exhibited. Those interested were given a list of all those Cleveland A. I. A. members who were willing to do small house work, and many inquiries were made for this list.

The *Cleveland News* has asked the Cleveland architects to prepare a series of 24 house plans which would appear for 18 weeks in that paper. The series started March 24.

Chapter A.I.A. Committee Appointments, 1948

MEMBERSHIP—Morton Leavitt, Chairman

PROGRAM—Carl G. Guenther and Trevor Guy, Co-chairmen.

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES—Pasquale R. Laurie, Chairman.

(Continued on page 21)

Toledo Chapter Discusses City Plan

By JOHN MACELWANE, Associate Editor

At its regular meeting March 9th, the Toledo Chapter, A. I. A., having the Executive Board of the Architects Society of Ohio as its guests, heard a discussion of Toledo's Master Plan by the new planning director, Mr. Keefe. Since Mr. Keefe had only recently arrived in Toledo after having served in a similar capacity at Rockford, Illinois, he confined his remarks to the basic principles followed by present-day planners, touching only on those problems in Toledo which seemed to him to be most pressing.

Mr. Keefe pointed out the need for planning to be so organized that the public could see quickly some evidences of its application to the community problems. For Toledo he suggested that parking on crowded through streets was one of the most serious problems, and that relief for this problem would be a good thing to win public support of the Master Plan and some of its more difficult and expensive aspects.

Toledo, like most Ohio cities, was originally planned for the street car as the means of city transportation, with ribbon-like developments of shopping areas adjacent to the car lines, and with the residential areas within walking distance of those shopping "ribbons." Now, however, the automobile presents a different requirement, where centralization is not so important, but the parking of the auto, and its free and uninterrupted movement in traffic become the more important considerations.

"Toledo Chapter will hold their Annual Summer Outing at the Rockwell Springs Trout Club near Castalia, Ohio on June 8th. The best fly fishing in the country is available for those who are proficient at this aerial type of fishing. Golf may be enjoyed at a nearby course and an excellent dinner is in prospect. Any Architects from other Chapters who may be in this vicinity on that date are cordially invited to join the party."

Cincinnati Chapter A.I.A. Committee Assignments, 1948

- ALLIED ARTS—H. John Ritterhoz, Jr., Chairman; R. Carl Freund; Benjamin Ihorst.
- CIVIC DESIGN—Henry A. Bettman, Chairman; H. Richard Elliston, Walter R. Hair.
- COMPETITIONS—Frederick H. Kock, Chairman; George F. Frankenberger, co-chairman; Harold W. Goetz.
- CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY—William F. Carlton, Chairman; Joseph E. Stith, H. F. Hilmer.
- EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION—R. F. Stockdale, Chairman; David B. Maxfield, George Garties.
- MEMBERSHIP—John W. Hargrave, Chairman; Joseph M. Lyle, Colvin E. Pyle, Howard M. Ronsheim.
- PRACTICE OF ARCHITECTURE—George Marshal Martin, Chairman; George E. McDonald, Walter F. Sheblessey.
- PROGRAM—Fred W. Grau, Chairman; Henry A. Bettman, Ramsey Findlater.
- PUBLIC RELATIONS—Standish Meacham, Chairman; E. H. Kruckemeyer, Charles F. Cellarius.
- TECHNICAL SERVICE—Arthur Arend, Chairman; Ralph H. Hettrick, Louis H. Mollenkopf.
- BUILDING CODE REVISION—Hunter W. Hanly, Chairman; Harry Hake, Jr., John Poslter.

ARCHITECT

1923-1948

A Quarter Century of Experience

ACOUSTICAL ENGINEERING AND CONTRACT WORK



Sound Conditioning with
ACOUSTI-CELOTEX



The George P. Little Company, Inc.

Cleveland • Pittsburgh

Akron

Columbus

Toledo

STUDENT ASSOCIATES AND STUDENT COMPETITION—George F. Roth, Jr., Chairman; David Maxfield, Edwin P. Starbuck.

Cleveland Chapter Doings

(Continued from page 20)

- URBAN PLANNING COMMITTEE—J. Byers Hays, Chairman.
- ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE—Anthony S. Ciresi, Chairman.
- PUBLIC RELATIONS—Onnie Mankki, Chairman.
- EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION—Edward M. Hodgman, Chairman.
- SPEAKERS BUREAU—Stanley Ott, Chairman.
- BUILDING CODE—Paul Ruth, Chairman.
- WESTERN UNIVERSITY FUND—George W. Mayer, Chairman.

Executive Board to Visit School Exhibit

The next meeting of the Executive Board of The Architects Society of Ohio has been called to meet in Cincinnati on May 27, 1948, at ten o'clock in the Headquarters of the Herman Schneider Memorial Foundation, McMillan and Woodburn Aves., Cincinnati. Any matters to be presented to the Board should be in the hands of the President or Secretary before that date.

The Executive Board has been invited by the Student Section of the Cincinnati Chapter, American Institute of Architects, to attend the meeting on the same evening which the students have arranged for the architects of the city. Following the dinner at the University, there will be an inspection trip of the Department of Architecture, the College of Applied Arts, University of Cincinnati, and a review of the annual exhibit of the College in all of its departments.

The A.S.O. Board In Action

Republication of the "Ohio Architect" makes mandatory a report to the members of the Architects Society of Ohio regarding the activities of its Executive Board in conducting the affairs of this state organization between annual meetings. Since the convention in Akron last November, the Board has conducted two meetings, the first in Cleveland on January 28th, and the second in Toledo on March 9th.

The annual meeting of the Society left several resolutions as instructions to the Board, and other unfinished business which it was to conclude. The Report of the Committee on Architectural Practice, published herewith, is one of those items. Another was the nomination of Mr. Ralph Kempton for Fellowship in the American Institute of Architects, and the necessary data and the recommendation are now in preparation for presentation to the Jury of Fellows. Special committees on relationships with the building industry, and for the indoctrination of high school students in the meaning of architecture and city planning to the modern world were appointed at Akron and are working in their respective fields.

The outstanding accomplishment of the Board's January meeting was the conclusion of arrangements with Charles Burns and Associates, publishers, in the revival of the "Ohio Architect." Mr. George Voinovich, chairman of the A.S.O. Committee on Publicity, Public Relations and Magazine, is to be congratulated on the work of his committee in this activity. Also discussed and in large measure activated were the new standing committees of the Society which are listed in this issue of the magazine.

Mr. Conrad, president of the Ohio State Board of Examiners of Architects appeared at the January meeting of the Board to call to its attention a case pending in the Ohio Courts which involved an interpretation of the codes relative to the practice of architecture. The Board has been in correspondence with the Board of Examiners about this case, and will keep the architects of Ohio informed further regarding this matter.

In Toledo, the final papers were signed for the "Ohio Architect" to be published for three years, twelve issues per year. Final committee appointments were completed, and routine reports of the standing committees were heard by the Board.

One item which came to the Board's attention was the need for clear wording in all Owner-Architect contracts regarding time factors and payments of fees on work completed through the various stages. It was reported that one architect had been awarded a contract which agreed that, for the services of supervision in addition to the fee for design, he would receive 1½ per cent if the project was completed within two years after completion of working drawings, and an additional ½ of one percent for each period of six months beyond the initial two-year period required to complete the contract. It was also pointed out that each office should analyze its own costs, and establish the percentages of total fees due for the various stages of work on the basis of the individual office's experience rather than accepting the contract percentages as final.

Mr. Charles Marr of New Philadelphia, Ohio, is chairman of a special committee to promote cooperation with the building industry. The Board suggested to the committee that it compile a complete list of all known building trades organizations within the state in order that they might receive the "Ohio Architect," and

that thru its pages they could be better informed of the architects of Ohio and pending activities.

Each A.S.O. Board meeting is conducted in a city whose A.I.A. chapter is having a regular meeting on the same date. Thus, the Board members become better acquainted with the six chapter organizations, and also enjoy a good program as the conclusion of their day's business. Any communication to the Board should be sent to the President or Secretary of that body; it will be given careful consideration and prompt attention.

"For The Duration"

Almost four years have passed since publication of the "Ohio Architect" was discontinued "for the duration." During that period of silence, much has happened in and to the profession of Architecture. The record will remain incomplete, though some may glance backward over those years.

The Architects Society of Ohio has realized the need for its magazine, and arrangements had been almost completed with Mrs. Ralph Kempton, then Secretary of the A.S.O., to undertake the publication as well as the editing, when ill health forced Mr. Kempton to drop the project in February, 1947.

This issue of the Ohio Architect is published under a new arrangement with a Cleveland Publishing firm, and is to appear monthly for twelve issues each year. The publisher has been a successful publisher of technical magazines for many years; his staff is doing a wonderful job in obtaining the support of advertisers who make the project possible.

The *Ohio Architect* is your journal. In it will appear news of the six A.I.A. Chapters in Ohio, of their meetings, committee appointments, and personal items, as well as photographs of work completed. You will be informed through its pages of the activities of the State Board of Examiners, of the problems of enforcing the registration laws, and of violations brought to the courts.

The *Ohio Architect* is your journal. If it is to be truly yours, you must contribute something to it which is individually yours; possibly a drawing, or a photograph of some of your work, the transcript of a talk, or something written especially for this magazine. When patronizing advertisers be sure to mention that you saw their advertising in "Ohio Architect." They'll be glad to hear it.

The *Ohio Architect* will be mailed to every registered architect in Ohio and to every elected official of state, county and township governments in Ohio. So why not assure yourself of an interesting and informative professional publication by mailing some material for the next issue? Reasonable care will be taken to protect all drawings and photographs, although we take the usual editorial dodge of declining to assume responsibility. All such material will be returned after its use if the contributor so requests.

All the costs of publication, printing, advertising solicitation, mailing and addressing will be paid for by the publisher whose income and expenses will be derived from advertising revenues. The only costs which the Architects Society of Ohio will have will be those of editorial expense, and these can be reduced greatly through cooperation of Ohio's architects in preparing their material for publication and mailing it so that long-distance telephone calls and expensive errand-boy trips may be avoided.

We hope that the reappearance of the *Ohio Architect* is assurance that the "duration" has ended, and that for Ohio's architects and their clients, the building of finer and better communities is at hand.

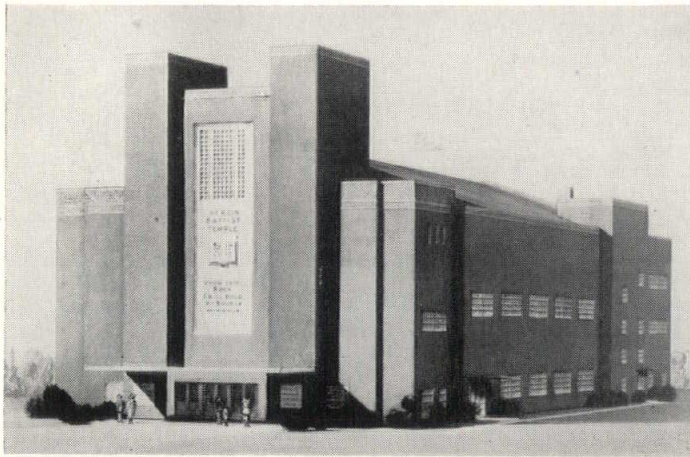
Sagadencky Architect for Akron Baptist Temple

Work is progressing rapidly on the new Akron Baptist Temple of Akron, Ohio, the structural steel work having been recently completed. The work of Trefon Sagadencky of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, this church will accomodate more than three thousand worshippers in its main auditorium, with a smaller hall seating 400, and a Sunday School area for 900 children.



Trefon Sagadencky

Built of structural steel and reinforced concrete frame, the exterior of the new church is finished in brick with terra cotta trim. Ornamentation follows geometric lines, consistent with the religious thoughts of the sect. The only pictorial ornamentation of the facade is a large terra cotta panel depicting an open Bible. The interior of the church features the large auditorium for preaching services, with a choir for 186 choristers and with a baptistry as the central point of interest, depicting the traditional River Jordan setting. The Sunday School activities are housed in a four story wing



on the rear of the auditorium. The entire building will be heated by a hot water radiant heating system, the coils being in the floor slabs.

Mr. Sagadencky has been active in the civic affairs of Akron and Summit County, being a member of the Akron Art Commission, an officer of the Eastern Ohio Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and at present serving as Treasurer of the Architects Society of Ohio.

"Architecture of the T.V.A."

At its January 28th meeting, the Cleveland Chapter of the American Institute of Architects had as its guests the Executive Board of the Architects Society of Ohio. The visitors were especially pleased that they were thus enabled to hear a talk by Mr. Roland A. Wank, Architect for the Tennessee Valley Authority from 1933-44, and still serving as Consulting Architect to that governmental agency. Mr. Wank's contribution to American architecture as a designer for Felheimer and Wagner from 1927 to 1933, and his present membership in that firm bespeak his ability. His talk before the Cleveland Chapter was illustrated with many colored photographs of T.V.A. construction.

The story of how good architecture became a definite part of T.V.A. policy is worth noting. It was not that

ARCHITECT

way in the beginning; like so many power projects, government engineers had designed the structures and had then turned over their drawing to the architects for embellishment. Mr. Wank and his associates made some very basic suggestions which reduced the costs of these structures, even including improvements in the design of one of the largest dams in the valley. Little by little, the administration of T.V.A. realized the fact that the architect has a distinct contribution to offer those whom he serves, that he comprehends the physical problem in total, and relates and integrates the various elements so that they shall become neatly fitting parts of the whole project.

T.V.A. had a good bit of missionary zeal about its activities in the early days. It proposed to uproot many traditions, to bring the twentieth century to areas where

(Continued on page 24)

B. & J. JACOBS CO. INC.

MANUFACTURERS CONTRACTORS

HEATING • VENTILATING
AIR CONDITIONING • PIPING

SHEET METAL WORK

TANKS • PANS • GUARDS
DUCTS • STACKS
BREECHINGS • BLOWERS
WELDING • ETC.

1725-29
JOHN ST.

MAin 5472

CINCINNATI
OHIO

ANY MAKE TRANSIT or LEVEL Repaired Promptly

Estimates Made

RELIABLE SERVICE

WE WILL BUY GOOD,
USED SURVEYOR'S TRANSIT OR
18-INCH LEVEL

F. D. KNEPPER

MA. 1692

SURVEYING INSTRUMENT CO., INC.

(Formerly Ulmer Co., Instrument Department)

118 ST. CLAIR AVE., N.E.

CLEVELAND 14, OHIO



« CITY BLUE »

The Open Sesame for
BLUE PRINT and PHOTOSTAT

Service in Cleveland Since '93

CHerry 7347

209 SWETLAND BLDG.



CLEVELAND



ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO

of the
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

OFFICERS

RUSSELL S. POTTER, *President*
35 East 7th St., Cincinnati (2)

C. CURTISS INSCHO, *1st Vice President*
60 East Broad St., Columbus (15)

GEORGE S. VOINOVICH, *2nd Vice President*
1011 Sweetland Bldg., Cleveland (3)

CARL C. BRITSCH, *3rd Vice President*
531 Nicholas Bldg., Toledo (4)

TREFON SAGADENCKY, *Treasurer*
429 Chestnut Blvd., Cuyahoga Falls

JOHN W. HARGRAVE, *Secretary*
Cooper & Montgomery Bds., Montgomery

JOHN F. SUPPES, *Past President*
Permanent Bldg., Akron (8)

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 12, 1948

To the Members of the Architects Society of Ohio
and other Valued Patrons of The Ohio Architect

This is the first issue of the recreated magazine, "The Ohio Architect." Many of us remember with pleasure the Ohio Architect of former years with its newsy pages full of interesting gossip and timely information.

It is my pleasure in behalf of The Architects Society of Ohio to congratulate the Committee on Public Relations through its Chairman, Mr. George S. Voinovich, on the energy and foresight which they have exhibited in thus reviving a vital and necessary organ. We offer our assistance to Mr. Hohn W. Hargrave, the new Editor of the magazine and our best wishes to the publishers.

Yours very truly,

Russell S. Potter

Russell S. Potter
President
Architects Society of Ohio

RSP:A

Architecture of the T. V. A.

(Continued from page 23)

Elizabethan English was still spoken. Its administrators decided that the construction town for Norris Dam, now called Norris, Tennessee, should be a permanent community, and that it should serve as a model for others to see. That was the architects' first opportunity. Then they suggested simplified treatment of the large masses of concrete in the dams and power houses, of improved lighting in the control rooms, of better color selection for the machines and the generator rooms. Since the public would come to observe, they provided vantage points for sightseers, comfortable lounges and rest rooms, and well landscaped surroundings.

Hand in hand with the Authority's efforts to encourage soil conservation, reforestation, and the use of the cheap electric power went its program for good highways and better living quarters. The quiet mountain cabins were first painted, then replaced by more modern homes copied after those built by T.V.A. Such improvements were not forced upon the natives as some interests asserted. Rather, when these good people saw that such improvements were within their means, they took the opportunities.

The Tennessee Valley is a growing, prosperous empire of more than 46,000 square miles. Its residents have been quick to grasp the meaning of good architecture. As they

continue to build their libraries, their local power offices, and their community buildings, they will have the inspiration of the clean lines, the good proportions, and the simple dignity which Mr. Wank and his associates left as their mark upon the buildings of the Valley.

Convention Competition Awards

At the A. S. O. Convention in Akron a competition of work completed since 1937 with all submissions anonymous and with three certificates of award and two medals were given by a jury as follows:

Housing Field: Certificates to Wilbur W. Riddle, Cleveland, for his own residence in Willoughby and Britsch & Munger, Toledo, for Apartment House. Ernst Payer, Cleveland, a medal for residence of Clark T. McConnell in Solon.

Eccelesiastic: Certificate to John Miller of Miller and Voinovich, Cleveland, for his design for gates of Calvary Cemetery, Cleveland.

Commercial, Industrial, Public Buildings: A medal to Ernst Payer, Cleveland, for his shopping center in Euclid.

* * *

Time is capital which costs nothing to get, but everything to lose.

* * *

Listen and answer cautiously. Decide promptly!

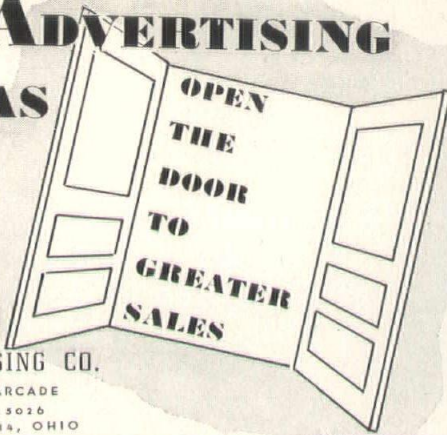
THE OHIO

GOOD ADVERTISING IDEAS



**LEECH
ADVERTISING CO.**

704 THE ARCADE
SUPERIOR 3026
CLEVELAND 14, OHIO



Architectural, Miscellaneous and Ornamental Iron and Non-Ferrous Metals

RAILINGS — GRATINGS — FIRE ESCAPES
STAIRWAYS — SIDEWALK DOORS — LADDERS
WIRE MESH WORK

Maintenance on Fire Escapes and Outside Stairs



The Artmetal Fire Escape & Iron Co.

12369 EUCLID AVE.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

INTERIOR DECORATING AND PAINTING

by

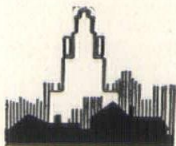
THE GARBO DECORATING CO.

514 C. A. C. BLDG.

CH. 7190

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
W. S. FERGUSON, ARCHITECT

WE SPECIALIZE IN CLUBS, BANKS
CHURCHES, RESIDENCES, THEATRES, ETC.



AVERY ENGINEERING COMPANY

HAS RESERVED THIS SPACE
FOR AN ANNOUNCEMENT
OF INTEREST TO
ALL ARCHITECTS
IN THE JUNE ISSUE OF
"OHIO ARCHITECT"

Principles of Professional Practice

(Continued from page 6)

engineering service which is offered by manufacturers and jobbers of building materials, appliances and equipment is accomplished by an obligation which may become detrimental to the best interest of the owner.

4. The American Institute of Architects has set forth a schedule or guide by which the proper professional charges may be determined. The Architect's charges for his professional service shall be made to the client only, and he will not receive commissions, fees, gifts, favors or any substantial service from a contractor, or from any interested person other than the client. He will not knowingly compete with a fellow Architect on a basis of professional charges.

5. An Architect in his investments and in his business relations outside of his profession must be free from financial or personal interests which tend to weaken or discredit his standing as an unprejudiced and honest adviser, free to act in his client's best interests.

6. An Architect will not indulge in false publicity; nor take part, nor give assistance in obtaining advertisements or other support toward meeting the expense of any publication illustrating his work; nor will he permit others to solicit such advertising or other support in his name.

Action contrary to these principles is disapproved as not in accordance with the canons of good taste and good repute, and, therefore, subject to discipline.

7. An Architect may introduce to a possible client the service which he is able to perform but will not, except under unusual circumstances, offer to continue this service without compensation until it has been approved; and in no case will he offer this service in competition with others except as provided in Article 9.

8. An Architect will not falsely or maliciously injure, directly or indirectly, the professional reputation, prospects or business of a fellow Architect. He will not attempt to supplant another Architect after definite steps have been taken by a client toward his employment; nor will he undertake a commission for which another has been previously employed until he has determined that the original employment has been definitely terminated.

9. The American Institute of Architects has issued a Circular of Information in regard to Compensations. An Architect will take no part in a competition which does not include the provisions which experience has found to be necessary if the best interests of the owner and of the Architect are to be safeguarded.

No set of rules can be framed which will particularize all the duties of the Architect in his various relations with his clients, with contractors, with his professional brethren and with the public. The principles that have been outlined should, however, together with such circulars and codes as The Institute may from time to time promulgate, govern the conduct of members of the profession and should serve as a guide in circumstances other than those enumerated. Since adherence to these principles is the obligation of every member of The American Institute of Architects, any deviation therefrom, unless specifically excepted, is subject to discipline in proportion to its seriousness. The Judiciary Committee and finally The Board of Directors of The American Institute of Architects shall have sole power of interpreting these Principles of Professional Practice and their decisions shall be final, subject to the provisions of the By-laws.

New South Park Manor... Tops in Luxurious Living

A building of unusual beauty, luxuriousness, and dignity is Charles Bernstein's new apartment hotel at 13800 Fairhill Road, Cleveland.

Named the South Park Manor this 2,000,000 dollar, five story, 94 suite edifice is being operated by the Shaker Management Co., with O. Ernest Bangs as resident manager. Construction was by The Shaker Masonry and Concrete Company headed by Mr. Bernstein with Mr. Herman Moster in charge of the project. Mr. Myron Krinsky filled the important role of Construction Superintendent.

Designed by Weinberg, Laurie and Teare, Architects, the building features such modern conveniences as electric kitchens and laundries, individual air conditioning in each suite, steel sash, trim jams and casings, and marble window sills.

Each of the 94 kitchens is equipped with a deluxe model electric range. Each kitchen also has a deluxe model electric refrigerator — nine cubic-foot size in six and seven room apartments, and seven-cubic foot size in the smaller apartments.

In addition, each kitchen has an electric waste disposer, eliminating the need of garbage cans entirely. Kitchens in all large suites (six and seven rooms) also have facilities for the installation of an electric automatic dishwasher at the option of the tenant. Dishwashers have already been installed for several of the residents.

Each of the four upper floors has an individual tile-walled laundry room, equipped with automatic, clothes washer. Most washers are automatic, but there will be a conventional washer to accomodate tenants who prefer that type.

Architect Joseph L. Weinberg, senior member of the firm of Weinberg, Laurie and Teare, declares:

"When we were commissioned to design this new apartment-hotel, we wanted to make it the last word in modern comfort and convenience. We wanted it to be a building of which both we and its future occupants could be extremely proud. The obvious answer was to specify the installation of electrical appliances, air conditioning, modern lighting and the latest in construction techniques.

"Incorporating the advantages of electrical kitchen and laundry equipment and the beauty and safety of modern lighting in a dwelling is a certain way to assure satisfied

occupants. This is true whether it be luxurious apartment-hotel such as South Park Manor, or a modest six-room bungalow."

A master television antenna will be installed on the roof of the building for the convenience of those tenants who have television receivers.

The first floor houses executive offices and 14 suites, and a 125-car, 35,000-square-foot garage located between the two wings of the building. Complete garage service will be made available to the tenants. The garage roof will be landscaped, with planting designed by A. D. Taylor, landscape architect. The four upper floors each have about 23,000 square feet of floor space, with 20 suites and a laundry on each floor.

Each upper floor has two 7-room suites, three of 6 rooms, eight of 5 rooms, four of 4 rooms, and one each of 4, 3½ and 3 rooms. Rentals start as 200 dollars per month.

There is a bathroom for each bedroom in every suite having two or more bedrooms, and each bedroom has either a large dressing closet or two regular clothes closets. In addition, some of the seven-room suites have a library, and a wood-burning fireplace in the living room. Each suite has locker rooms in the individual suites. Several of the suites

incorporate the use of accordion type folding doors resulting in the saving of space and at the same time giving beauty and utility.

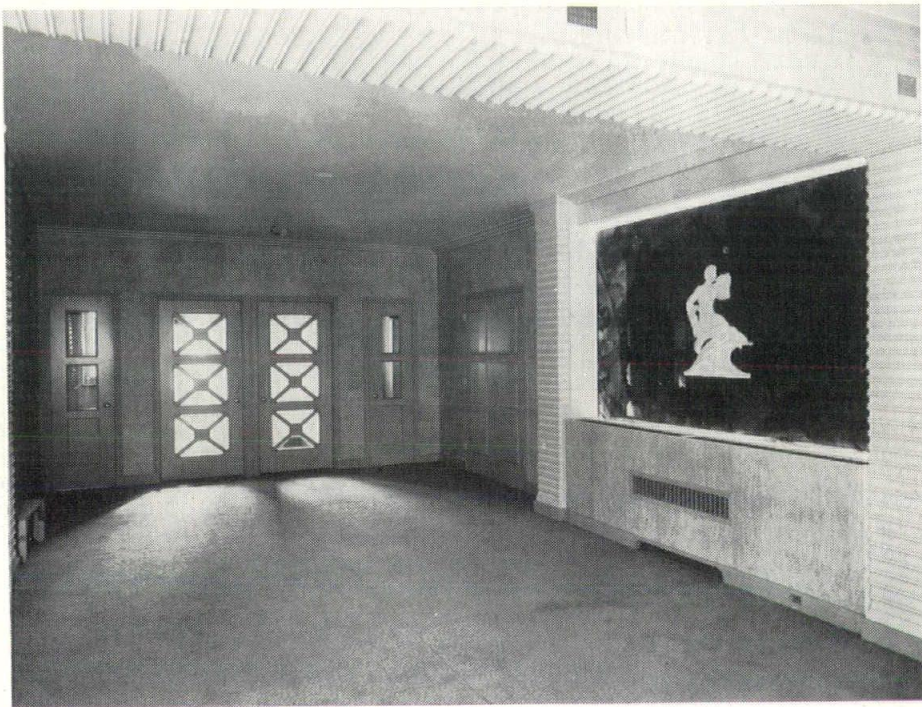
The building is planning to operate regular bus service to and from Shaker Square for the apartment residents, says Mr. Bangs.

The apartment will also feature semi-hotel service, and will have bellhops and doormen. Garage, phone and elevator service will be on a 24-hour basis. There will be three high speed passenger elevators.

The luxurious lobby is equipped with indirect cold cathode, lighting, the first such apartment house installation in the city.

The use of interior decorating counsel is clearly indicated in the lush modern appearance of the corridors and elevator foyers. Refreshing and beautiful wall paper designs coupled with rich looking carpeting give one the feeling that the individual suites are all show places.

The building's sloping roofs are of tile, and there are also flat deck roofs for sun-bathing. The building will be steam heated.

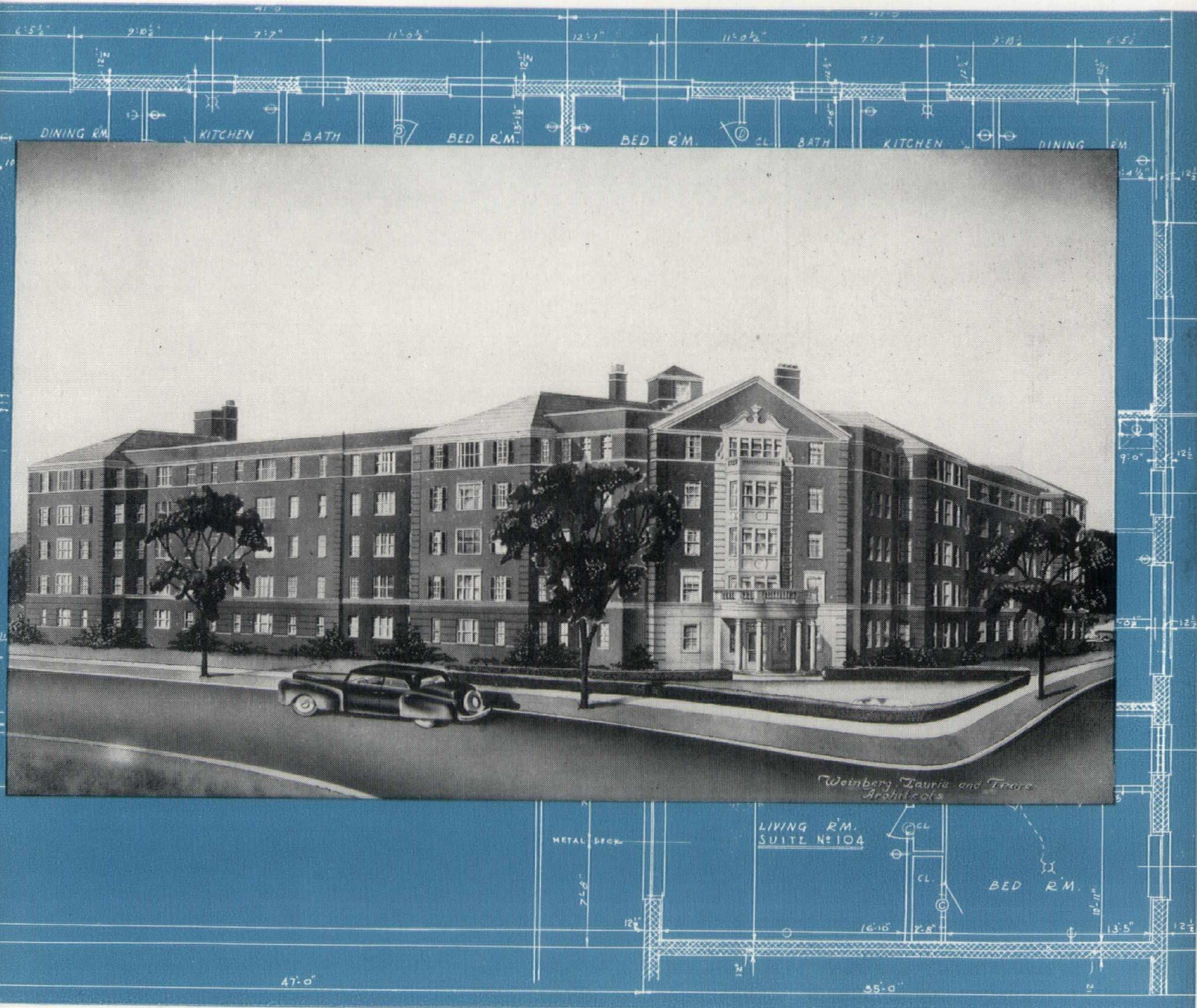


Rich carpeting, ornate doors, indirect cold cathode lighting, mirrored murals plus the use of a modern wall paper design give the South Park Manor lobby a feeling of warmth and dignity.

SOUTH PARK MANOR

13800 FAIRHILL ROAD • SHAKER HEIGHTS, OHIO

Greater Cleveland's Newest and Most Luxurious Apartment Hotel



The Shaker Masonry and Concrete Company

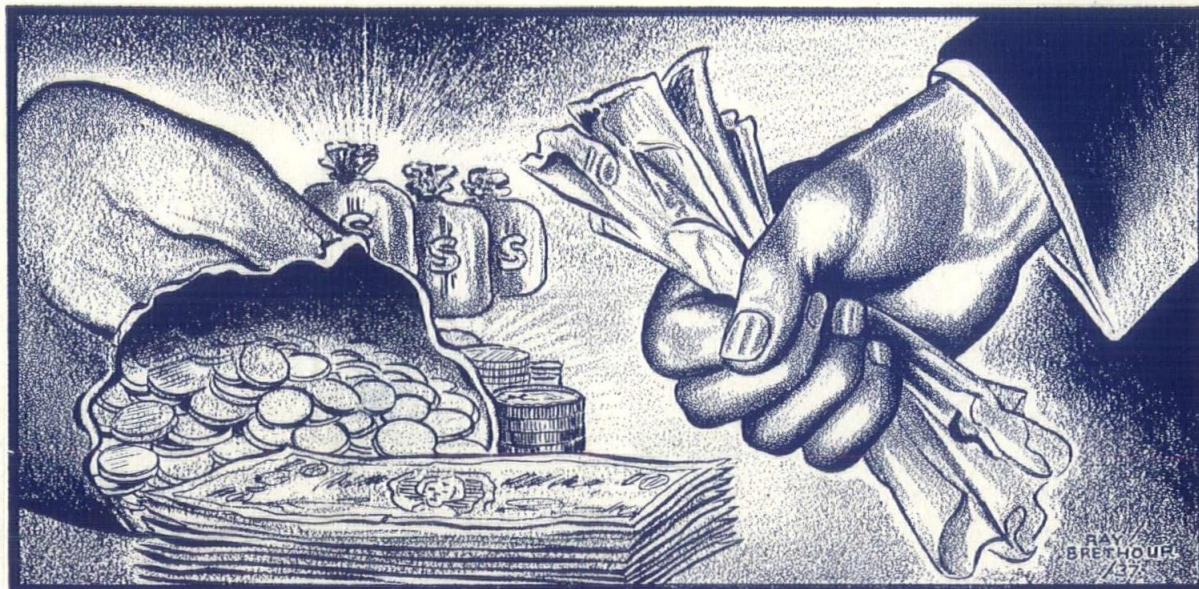
GENERAL CONTRACTORS • *Builders of Fine Apartments*

613 GUARDIAN BUILDING • TELEPHONE MAin 0333 • CLEVELAND, OHIO

THE OHIO ARCHITECT

Publication Office
6523 EUCLID AVENUE
CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

Sec. 562, P. L. & R.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Cleveland, Ohio
Permit No. 2136



SAVE ON CONSTRUCTION COSTS

BY SPECIFYING AND USING

CONCRETE PIPE

for

**HOUSE CONNECTION LATERALS
SEWER LINES • ALL DRAINAGE NEEDS**

Concrete pipe is made according to rigid specifications and the millions of feet in service today prove its dependability.

"Cast off" outmoded ideas on sewer pipe and SAVE by utilizing concrete pipe. Check prices with other types of pipe and compare!

Delivery of all sizes can be made quickly!

Call, write, or wire the concrete pipe manufacturer in your locality for Service, Dependable Products, and Economy.

CONCRETE PIPE MANUFACTURERS OF OHIO