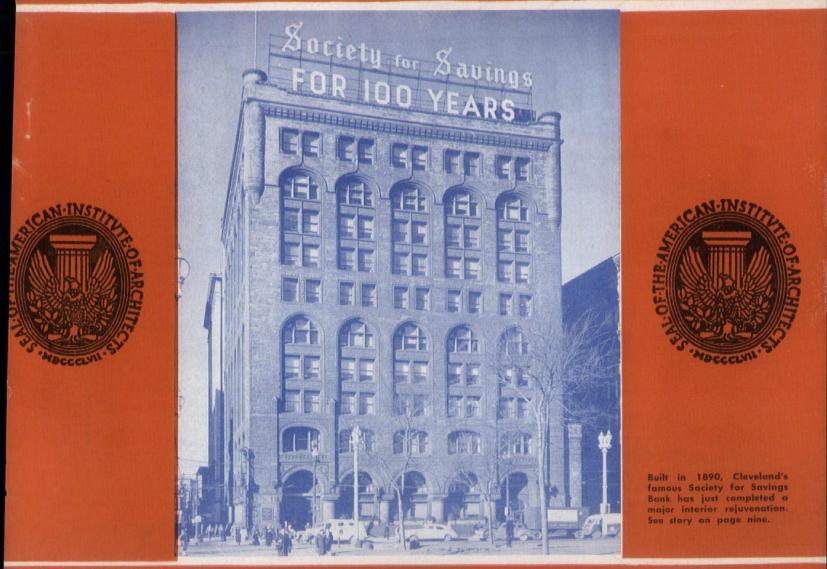
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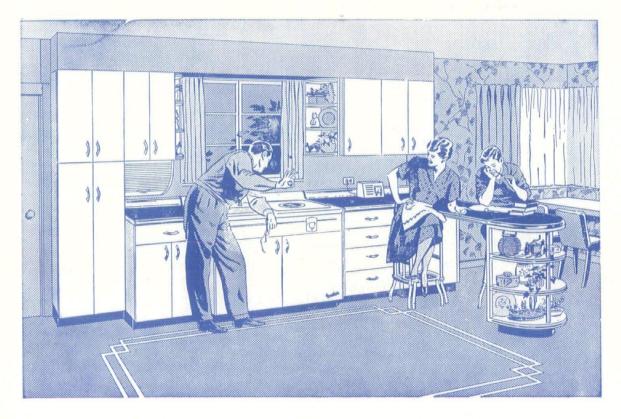


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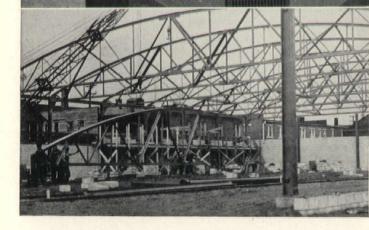
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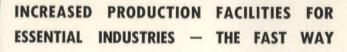
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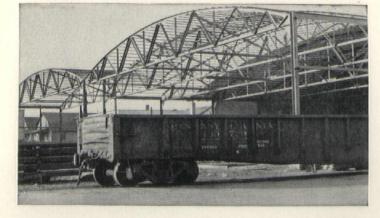




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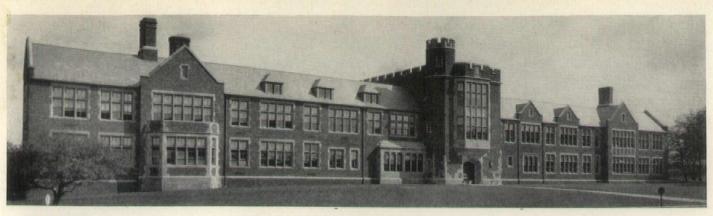
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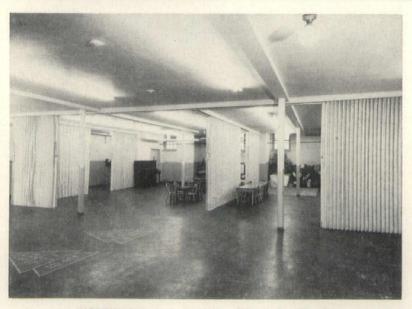
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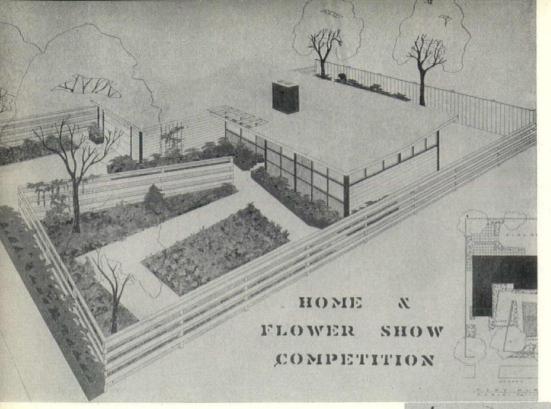
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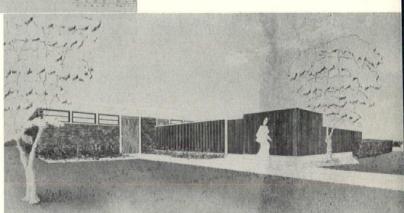


PRIZE WINNING DRAWINGS

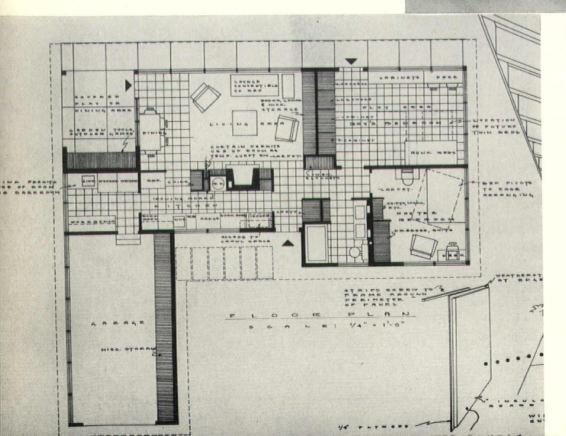
in the GREATER CLEVELAND HOME and FLOWER SHOW COMPETITION at the School of Architecture of Western Reserve University

Prize Winning Sketch submitted by John Wilson

SEE STORY ON PAGE SEVEN



Prize Winning Sketch submitted by Ray Febo



Prize Winning Design of John Wilson OFFICIAL PUBLICATION ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO, INC. ASSOCIATION MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Number Two

Volume IX

FEBRUARY, 1951

HITECT

School Competition Drawings at Cleveland Home and Flower Show

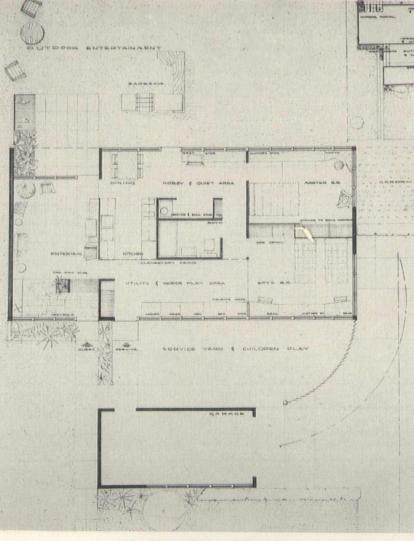
Something new has been added to the Greater Cleveland Home and Flower Show. Mr. Ralph P. Stoddard, Managing Director of the Cleveland Home and Flower Show, has been developing an interest in the School of Architecture at Western Reserve University which, combined with his interest in residential architecture and

competitions in general, has resulted in a small house competition among the students.

Accordingly a plan was worked out in cooperation with the Cleveland Chapter, A.I.A., for a school problem combined with a small house competition, with prizes to the students c o n s i s t i n g of: 1st P r i z e, \$100; 2nd Prize \$75; 3rd Prize \$50; and 5 Honorable Mentions at \$25 each.

The program was essentially the same as assumed for the A.I.A. house this year at the Home and Flower Show, and very similar to that used by the Architectural Forum recently.

The prize money was provided by the Home and Flower Show management; the program was developed by the Home and Flower Show Committee of the A.I.A., and the enthusiasm was supplied by the students. There were 35 drawings in the completed group from among seniors, sub-seniors



Prize Winning Design of Ray Febo

and juniors. A number of them were original in their concept and showed real thought and design ability. A selection of about one-third of the drawings will be exhibited at the Home and Flower Show (February 24th, March 4th) in a location where the inspection line leaves the A.I.A. house and near the A.I.A. booth.

The jury had a difficult time in determining the first two prize winners—in fact, the jury was deadlocked and finally wound up splitting the first two prizes as of equal merit. The prize winners were: lst and 2nd: Ray Febo and John Wilson. 3rd: Robert Fox. Honorable Mentions: Chalmer Grimm, Robert Carlson, Roy Carlson, Norman Huddle and Hugh B. Verbryck.

It should be interesting to those who visit the Show to compare the solutions by the student prize winners

with the solution developed by Wilbur Riddle, who designed the A.I.A. house at the Show. It should also be interesting to compare the other two houses at the Show, one by the Home Builders Association and one known as the "Home the Women Built" sponsored by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. All three were supposed to be designed on the same basic space allotment and general size.

Mr. Stoddard hopes to continue the idea of a competition each year at the School of Architecture, and it might prove feasible that in the future the winning house from the School competition might actually be built as one of the houses at the Show.

The Problem:

The client was assumed to be an average young American family, consisting of father, mother, and two sons, one 10 and the other 6 years old. The family activities

are rather normal and are inclined to tend towards outdoor play, recreation and hobbies. They have many friends and would like to be able to entertain both the parents' and the sons' immediate circle of acquaintance within the home and its related outdoor space, although large groups of people can hardly be expected to be fully taken care of within the limited space available. It was not considered necessary that the house be designed to be expandable, it being considered by the (Continued on page 18)

ARCHITECT

THE SCHOOL LUNCH ROOM

... an integrated part of the total school plant

(A talk presented by John W. Hargrave, Architect, during a panel discussion on "School Lunch Room Layouts and Equipment" before the annual meeting of the School Food Service Association at Kansas City, Mo., November 10, 1950.)

There are over 17,000 registered architects in the United States; over 8,000 members of the American Institute of Architects. To be selected as the one out of such a large number to appear before you on this occasion is an honor which is most flattering.

You have been patient and orderly, self-restrained and physically constrained during the past hour or more. We are going to conduct a little experiment right now. Everyone please rise. (After everyone had risen:) Now inhale deeply; now in thirty seconds tell the person next to you the most important thought which occurred to you during the discussions of the past hour. (At the end of thirty seconds.) Thank you, you may be seated.

This little seventh-inning stretch has not been interposed just to amuse you, but rather to demonstrate one of the most important functions of the luncheon period in childhood as well as in adult life. The business man escapes the jangling of telephones and the incessant tempo of mechanized office and plant operations to the quiet of his club or restaurant. He seeks relaxation, quiet and nourishment, even if the time allotted is only the fraction of an hour. The school child is facing a comparable strain; the classroom discipline of necessity holds back effervescent childhood, and even in our most progressive schools, the urge to grasp for mastery of that new word, the solution to that harder arithmetic problem, or the mouthing of an unheard foreign tongue absorbs the physical as well as mental energies, so that bodily fatigue is genuine. Is the school lunch room the place of relaxation which he seeks, or is it an interim before release to the playground or the green grass and fresh air?

There is one tested fact I want to leave with you, one which you may use in seeking proper recognition for Food Service in your school plan: Man succeeds in this world to the extent that he masters the amenities of social intercourse. Oh yes, you may find exceptions, if wealth or brute power is your basis for success. But for the person who is liked and respected in his community, this rule holds. Where better than the school dining room can these courtesies or graces be taught and demonstrated?

The school dining room which is quiet, well lighted and comfortable, amply sized for the people served, and permitting dining with faculty members and staff, student forum programs, dramatics, movies, group singing or concerts, certainly prepares the student better for his afternoon classes than the stockyards technique which is so often found in the crowded school lunchroom. Moreover, such a dining room, properly planned, becomes the spot for band, orchestra or choral practices, for school banquets and dances, and for many community activities now accepted as normal school services.

Now for some points which you may jot down:

Point No. 1. The school dining room is a teaching device; whether helpful or negative is determined by its environment—lighting, quiet, color, decorations, comfort and use as a place for learning table manners, good nutrition habits, and the art of vocal self-expression.

Point No. 2. The school dining room should be closely

related to the other public areas of the school—a room adaptable to receptions, or as a small auditorium for meetings, concerts, forums and movies, whether for students during school hours or for the whole community at other times. It should be useable for between-meal teaching or study-hall use (library use is not usually considered adaptable).

Point No. 3. The service facilities for the school dining room should be readily accessible, but separated from the "public area." Kitchens should be well lighted, airy, sanitary and sound-proofed. Cafeteria counters should be along the line of traffic but not necessarily the main entrance or exit to the dining room. Service doors for supplies to the kitchen should lead to service yards and driveways screened and effectively separated from playgrounds, walks, and classroom vistas, since supply trucks may come at any hour.

Point No. 4. The school cafeteria should be designed for not more than 100 students per counter line per tenminute period. All students should be served in two such periods, or in three at the most, to reduce the pressure of "packing" them in which negates the desirable attributes. Even the best lines move at the rate of only 10 per minute cafeteria style, or 15 per minute plate lunch style. If possible, single dining rooms should contain not more than 1500 square feet dining area, plus stage and serving area. Larger rooms may be effectively broken up into areas of comparable size by curtains or screens; we humans are ill at ease subconsciously in rooms which dwarf us, and the interruption of vision over a vast dining area reduces the temptation for yelling or wig-wag signals to distract other students.

Point No. 5. Sanitation is not an afterthought. It must be planned from the skeleton of the building outward to the finish. Insist on dining room and kitchen sanitation when the architect is first consulted—surfaces smooth and easy to clean, capable of withstanding constant scrubbing, greases and thermal shock; coved corners; elimination of cracks and crevices; vermin and rodent-proofing; ample natural and artificial lighting; hand-washing facilities, both for students and kitchen employees, lockers, and if possible, separate toilet and shower facilities for the cafeteria personnel.

Point No. 6. You are spending public money. You have a duty to demand the best in quality and durability so that operating and maintenance costs will be as low as possible. When setting up your program, think in YOUR language, in terms of your operations. Leave it to your consultant or architect to interpret your needs into technical construction language. If you want a machine to peel 15 pounds of potatoes in 2 minutes, say so. If your refrigerator must hold 14" x 18" trays 4" apart for salads with a calculated capacity, say so. If you have found the most comfortable working height for your employees to be something other than 34 inches, say so. If these "performance specifications" can be written for each piece of equipment and each department of your kitchen, cafeteria and serving pantries, then your architect will be saved many valuable hours of "guestimating" your needs, and you will have him, poor boy, standing without any alibies if he fails to fulfill your requirements.

Point No. 7. Consult your local health officer early, when you are setting up your "performance specifications." He will be flattered by such consideration, and (Continued on page 19)



THE SOCIETY'S MAIN BANKING ROOM as it is today, right, compared to the same room as it appeared in the late 1930's, left. Although there have been many changes in the appearance of this room over the span of these photographs, this illustrates one of the most intricate jobs of modernizing a bank headquarters without disturbing its original architectural beauty. This project, which took two years to complete, is an outstanding example of perfectly blending old and new; of providing modern facilities without sacrificing the original beauty of one of the city's few remaining landmarks.

An Outstanding Example of Team Operation

. . . an architect, contractor and decorator, working together, created one of Cleveland's all time outstanding landmarks

By DAVID SKYLAR

One of the most intricate jobs of modernizing a bank headquarters without disturbing its original architectural beauty was completed recently for the Society for Savings of Cleveland.

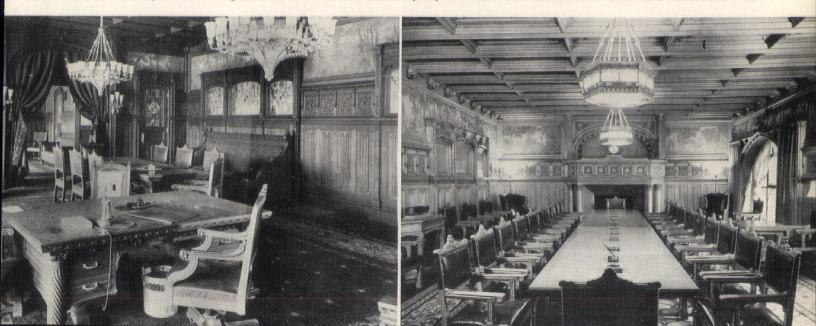
The project, which was under way on Cleveland's historic Public Square for two years, is hailed by architects and decorators as an outstanding example of perfectly blending the old with the new; of providing modern facilities without sacrificing the original beauty of one of the city's few remaining landmarks.

It is also an outstanding example of a team operation; the combination of various skills and talents to bring about the best results. Working with the Society were the architects, Garfield, Harris, Robinson & Schafer; the decorators, Irvin and Company; and the contractors, Cleveland Construction Company.

Many improvements were made. Yet, the most observant depositor would find it difficult to determine where newly-created sections begin and the old ones end, so cleverly have the Cleveland artisans executed their assignments.

The entire program was completed without interrupting the bank's regular operation. Much of Irvin and Company's decorating was accomplished at night and during weekends and holidays. Many of the bank's (Continued on page 23)

THE TRUSTEES' ROOM, above the main executive offices, as it is today, right, restored to its original English oak finish, retaining all of its exquisite hand carved artistry. Six of the original carved oak chairs that have been in service since the building was erected have been refinished and 24 additional chairs which are exact replicas of the originals have been built. The colorful tapestry walls have been restored. Picture at left show this room in 1910.



Our President's Message

It is timely that something appear in this column regarding the Architects Society of Ohio appraisal of unlicensed draftsmen and contractors who are offering the public a limited plans and specification service.

We have seen this practice by individuals begin in the small house service, grow to the planning of pretentious homes and apartment buildings, and, encouraged by their successes and lack of policing of the Architects Registration Act, to the furnishing of planning services on public buildings.



ventured in our hearing, that should the conditions of the registration act be seriously enforced, to require the seal of a registered Architect on all plans, public or private, there would not be a sufficient number of registered Architects in the state to turn out the work. While such a statement has in it an element of truth, the fact still remains ,that the practice of Architecture is a profession requiring certain skills, and those persons who have not legally demon-

The statement has been

CARL C. BRITSCH

strated by examination that they possess those skills, are in direct violation of the laws of the state, when they furnish such services and collect compensation for same. The opinion No. 273 handed down by Attorney General Herbert S. Duffy published in the August, 1950 issue of the "Ohio Architect" verifies this statement.

Reference might be made in this instance to the medical or legal professions. No half preparation or unlicensed practice is condoned just because there may be a shortage of doctors or lawyers.

Many Architects commanding higher fees or who are specializing in certain fields, began their practice in home and small commercial work. Many a young Architect is getting started in the same way. Many Architects also specialize in the residential field. There are, without a doubt, several unlicensed persons who are furnishing planning service, who, with a little preparation, could qualify themselves by taking the examinations prepared by the State Registration Board. It is not the intent of the profession to exclude any qualified persons from practicing, but we propose to render a definite service by establishing the principle that the public is entitled in its problems of life, health and safe construction, to be protected against designing and construction by unqualified or irresponsible persons.

The public is often fooled into thinking it is getting "free" plan service from a contractor or a person who is not essentially a designer, when the fee for service rendered is hidden in the construction costs. It therefore becomes the duty of the profession to inform the public that when an Architect is employed it is protected in its expenditure of funds by an individual, who, in his registration, has been required to measure up to certain standards of practice with a background of years of experience.

If draftsmen are competent to do Architectural work, the way is open for them to become registered. If they are not willing to take the state examination, or are unable to pass it, should they be allowed to mislead the public into thinking they are Architects?

If a graduate of an Architectural school wishes, he

may under the present form of the state law, take the examination immediately upon graduation, however it is recommended, and many states require it, that he acquire a few years of experience in an established Architect's office prior to the examination.

Coming to the point of this appraisal therefore, it must not be considered unreasonable or monopolistic of the Architects of Ohio, through its Registration Board, the local chapters and officers of the state society, to press for closer conformity to the laws of the state in the performance of professional services.

CARL C. BRITSCH

NATIONAL CITY BANK OPENS SHAKER SQUARE BRANCH

A new branch of the National City Bank of Cleveland was opened to the public on January 15, 1951 on Shaker Square.

This is the seventh branch in the branch development program started by National City in 1945. The

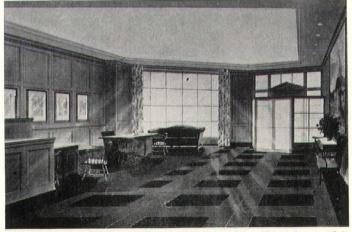


The exterior sketch of the new National City Bank Branch on Shaker Square.

new branch offers a complete banking service to the residents and businessmen of this growing area.

Irvin and Company, interior designers, located at Shaker Square, did the interior decorations. The architects were Weinberg & Teare, and builders, The Brown Construction Co.

Special care has been given to the lobby appointments. The counters and lower portion of the walls are pan-



Special care was given to the interior decorations. The color motif is pale gray wood and sage green.

eled in pale gray wood with upper walls in sage green. On the north wall is a large oil painting showing the site of the bank on West Superior Street at the time of its founding in 1845. The original drawing from which this picture was painted was found in the old files

(Continued on page 18)

10 [February, 1951]

THE OHIO

"I Remember, I Remember"

Editor's Note: One of the many pleasant faces we've been seeing frequently at Architect's Conventions around the country for lo these many years is that of Karl Domino of The Williams Pivot Sash Company. In the past several years he's been bringing his two sons Don and Paul, both of whom are connected with the company.

Karl has been associated with the building industry for a long, long time and we thought we might be able to get him to reminisce on architects of earlier days, and that it would be interesting to readers of "Ohio Archi-



KARL A. DOMINO

tect." Of course, many of them are still practicing but you may be interested in his early recollections of them. So we went to his office and this resulted.

"I can go back only to 1914 when I started with The Williams Pivot Sash Company. There must be others that could take you back farther and who have a wider acquaintance with the architects than I, because our company was interested only in certain types of construction. However, I'll try to recall those days and if I overlook some people

that I should mention, I hope they will not be offended. After all, 36 years gives one quite a time in which to forget.

One of my early calls was on J. Milton Dyer. That one I can't forget. I can still see him standing at the gate to his office past which went only the chosen few. He examined our product and when he looked at the roller springs in it he said "Looks like a mouse trap not a building product." I was not smart enough then to say that if the mouse trap has proven it does the job that is all that's necessary. Well, it is generally conceded that J. Milton Dyer has been one of the outstanding architects of the country. I still meet him at Case reunions.

Then there was an architect named Schweinfurth— I've forgotten his first name. Never did any work for him but he had quite a vigorous way of rejecting work that he considered faulty. Some thought he should have been in the wrecking business.

Meade & Hamilton were outstanding for house design. They built some of Cleveland's finest homes. Too bad they could not go on and on but I think both of them are gone. Many will remember how Frank Meade enjoyed playing first violin in the Hermit Club orchestra, in which club his name is still spoken with reverence.

The profession has lost two great men in Frank Walker and Harry Weeks. It took me six years to sell them our product on one of their big jobs. I didn't know that during all that time they were waiting to see how it worked out in a few windows on which they had used it here and there. They both left J. Milton Dyer's office to start their firm. And in turn other offices have developed from theirs. Byron Dalton who now has a flock of Daltons with him was with them a long time. Also Byers Hays and Russ Simpson of Conrad, Hays, Simpson & Ruth. From Walker & Weeks also came your ex-presidents George Mayer and George Voinovich, both of whom are now practicing in Cleveland. Don Allison is another and he is also now practicing here. Wonder why they say "practicing architecture"—sounds like a child learning to play the piano. Probably there are others that I don't know of or cannot remember. But Walker & Weeks is still going strong under the leadership of Howard Horn and Frank Rheinhart along with some of the old timers like Danny Mitchell, Eddie Truthan and Gene Cobb.

Among the older offices is that of Abram Garfield as I first knew it. Now it's Garfield, Harris, Robinson & Schafer and they have been together for a long time. I still see Mr. Garfield at the office and to me he is a credit to the architectural profession both as an architect and a gentleman.

I must also mention Hubbell & Benes. I am sorry I never got well acquainted with Mr. Benes—I heard many fine things about him. But I have had the pleasure of knowing Ben Hubbell—had lunch with him not so long ago at Rotary and he is still the same fine, substantial citizen. You will have to ask him how long his firm has been here—All I know is it's a long, long time.

Here is one I nearly forgot—George F. Hammond, according to some who knew him better than I did he was quite a character. He was deaf or could be when he did not want to talk to a salesman. At other times his hearing was very good—for example, at an invitation for refreshments. There was Harlan Shimmon and Charlie Schneider both of whom did fine residence work: Also John Corbusier specializing in church work. W. H. Nicklas with his right hand man, Roderick did mostly school work. Fulton, Taylor & Cahill were strong in school construction and Harry Fulton is still doing a lot of school building.

W. R. McCornack was in charge of the architectural department for the Cleveland Board of Education at that time. He later went into private practice with Franz Warner. Saw him a few years ago at a National A.I.A. Convention and I think at that time he had the chair of architecture at M.I.T. Maybe he's still there, but I'm not sure. When I first knew Franz Warner he was alone in business. At one time he was architectural consultant for the Catholic Diocese of Cleveland. One day I questioned him as to how he, a non-Catholic, got that position. He laughed and said he had asked the Bishop the same question and the Bishop replied that he thought he might get more argument out of a non-Catholic. At the time Franz Warner passed away I think the firm name was Warner & Mitchell. Another of the old timers that I had a lot to do with is John Graham. He left Hubbell & Benes to start his own office. Have not seen him for a long time but I understand he is devoting his time to the Cleveland Graphite Bronze Company.

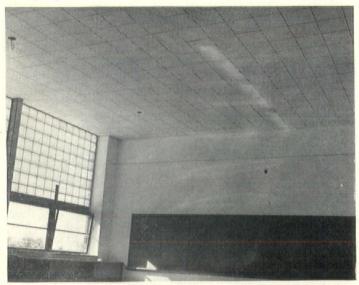
Back in those days I traveled most of northern Ohio by train and interburban street car. Automobiles were quite a luxury. I had all I could do to feed, clothe and keep a roof over the heads of a wife and two boys. Incidentally, those two boys are now in this business with me—one of them has already had eleven years of it and the other, two years. Hope they get as much pleasure out of their contacts with architects as I have.

Akron was pretty easy to get to on the interburban so I went there frequently. These are the architectural firms I remember being there at that time-Harpster & Bliss, Good & Wagner, Henry & Murphy, Boenish, Krause & Helmkamp. There were individual offices of W. P. Ginther and M. P. Lauer. Guess another reason (Continued on page 20)

Better Light and Sound Control Achieved by Fulton, Krisky & Dela Motte in New School Design By JAMES GRANT HOWSON

Treatments of light and sound were two important architectural factors considered in the design of the new two-story, 11-classroom addition to Gilles-Sweet Elementary School, Fairview Village, Ohio. The architect firm of Fulton, Krinsky & Dela Motte, Cleveland, Ohio, planned color, lighting and ceiling treatments for even classroom lighting with maximum control of sound.

A practical suspended ceiling treatment for the entire project was sought in connection with the latter.



Completed acoustical ceiling installation in Gilles-Sweet School classroom. Note trim moulding appearance, and straight-line symetry of tile.

Basic requirements were in-combustibility, high factors of sound absorption, and economy. The project consists of 11 classrooms, four lavatories, and first and second floor corridors 9 feet wide by 135 feet long. Each classroom is approximately 22 feet wide by 31 feet long.

In keeping with the advanced decorative trends, colors selected by the architect for use in the classrooms were green, blue and peach, depending upon exposure. Rooms



Workmen attach tile to 1-Runner in upstairs corridor. Direct-to-metal acoustical tile application is done by placing kerfed edges of tile over lower I-Runner flanges. Tile are interlocked by means of lateral-supporting Reinforcement T-Splines. Use of all-aluminum suspension system with glas-fibre tile provides non-combustible ceiling installation.

with north exposures were given a peach finish for warmth, while rooms with east and south exposures were treated with light green or blue. Floor colors were tied in with the wall treatments, providing an organized color scheme in each classroom.

Green glass chalkboards with hollow metal trim and natural finish cork bulletin boards were used. Wardrobes were fitted with the Modernfold accordion-type folding doors furnished by the Modernfold Door Co. of Cleveland. The acoustical treatment using white perforated glass fibre tile as made by Certain-Teed Products Corp., blends with the color combinations in each room and also provides the needed qualities of better sound control with good light reflecting qualities.



Gilles-Sweet School addition classroom. Workman ties I-Runner to 11/2" carrying channel. Note rod hangers used to tie carrying channel at ceiling level. Perforations along the aluminum I-Runner web enables workman to tie runner-to-channel anywhere along runner's length.

One problem encountered on this job-familiar to most architects and builders today—was the rising costs of building materials. Total ceiling area on both floors including corridors and restrooms amounted to 10,500 sq. ft. The recently amended Ohio Building Code for public schools and meeting places which requires the use of in-combustibles left the choice for ceilings of either plaster or metal mechanical tile suspension systems.

Most metal suspended acoustical ceiling systems considered for the project while mechanically sound were too costly. Choice was finally narrowed to one system— The Alumi-Lock System manufactured by The Mid-West Acoustical & Supply Co. of Cleveland, O. This was designed for direct-to-metal application of 12" x 12" kerfed acoustical tile. The system of all-aluminum construction was found to incorporate most of the advantages of conventional systems with additional factors of being non-corrosive, and convenient and safe to use.

Ceiling installation with the Alumi-Lock system was accomplished in conventional fashion. The $1\frac{1}{2}$ " carrying channel was tied 48" o.c. to rod hangers inserted in the pan-type concrete ceiling forms. The aluminum tilesupporting runners in turn were tied 24" o.c. to the carrying channel at the level at which the ceilings were to be hung. Tile installation was simply accomplished by sliding tile kerfs over runner flanges and locking the tile in place with reinforcement splines.

Being of all-aluminum construction the suspended acoustical tile system met requirements for non-combustiblity. Use of aluminum also reduced the weight so that the system was easy to handle on the job, hence more

(Continued on page 20)

THE OHIO

HERE'S WHY GAS DRYERS CAN MEAN SATISFIED CLIENTS

There are many things you can do in planning new homes to give your clients *all* of the conveniences that add up to *modern* living. Naturally, a modern laundry will be an important part of your plans and no laundry should be without the built-in convenience of an automatic gas clothes dryer.

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301st MEETING OF COLUMBUS CHAPTER

The 301st (or more) meeting of the Columbus Chapter got under way on January 15th as the first meeting of the reign of William E. Linch, the new Chapter President for 1951. It was the best meeting of the year but unless all signs fail it will of course remain the first but not the best.

Even with a lot of regular business—civilian defense— 1951 A.S.O. Convention Committee assignments and reports. (Bragging) program-memberships, code, education, etc., the presence of many old timers filled the air of the spacious lounge of the new home of the Columbus Builders Exchange.

The gavel fell promptly as "Pete" says it will do henceforth and hereafter and the business moved right along with some healthy discussions on every matter presented. The cooperation with the local Professional Engineers in the defense program was heartily approved as was the acceptance of an invitation presented by Noverre Musson for the architects to assemble and present an exhibit of architectural work in a program fostered by the Columbus Art League and the Columbus Gallery of Fne Arts.

The climax of the evening started with the presentation of an engraved certificate to the immediate past president, Charles Cloud, 1950, followed by similar certicates to:

Gilbert H. Coddington	Wilbert C. Ronan
Richard L. Tully	Daniel A. Carmichael '29-'30
Galen F. Oman '47	Howard Dwight Smith '27-'28
Thomas E. Brand* '46	Robert R. Reeves, Sr.* '25-'26
C. Curtiss Inscho '45	Wm. A. Paine* '22-'23-'24
Raymond D. Goller '44	George H. Bulford* '21
Carl E. Meinhardt '43	O. C. Miller (part term) '21
Effle E. Eggert '42	Joseph N. Bradford* '20
John Q. Adams, Sr '41	Frank L. Packard* '19
Edward Kromer '40	Chas. St. John Chubb, Jr. '17-'18
Harry F. Reichard '39	Chas. E. Richards '15-'16
Kyle W. Armstrong '37-'38	J. E. McCarty '14
Galen F. Oman '35-'36	George H. Bulford* (and) '13
Charles L. Inscho '33-'34	Charles L. Inscho '13
*Deceased	

All living past presidents were on hand but two. A sudden break in the weather kept 93-year "young" J. E. McCarthy at home. Two generations were represented by the Inscho's, the father being one of the founders of the chapter in 1913, served as president again twenty years later. John Q. Adams, Jr. was on hand along with Robert R. Reeves, Jr., showing that their Dads could not talk the sons out of following "a bad example."

When Charles L. Inscho, the second president came to the speaker's table he classed himself and Charles St. John Chubb as a couple of "Old Ducks." Professor Chubb, in his response said that he was not able to recall the names of a lot of former students about the room but he did recognize a lot of very familiar faces. President Linch reminded him of a certain history class when the music of the projection machine tended to lull the neophite architects to sleep and the methods used to overcome the situation.

Another bit of history about that history class back in 1910, was not mentioned. The conditions and circumstances had apparently not changed very much from those days when Professor Chubb told "trackmen" B. McGee and R. Kempton to go out in the classroom to catch up with their sleep on a drafting table. They went and they did.

For miles traveled to the meeting, Kyle W. Armstrong of Cochocton tops the list with Tweksbury of Zanesville (Continued on page 16) CINCINNATI ANNUAL MEETING

Three members of the Cincinnati Chapter of The American Institute of Architects presented projects designed by their offices in recent months in the fields of education and housing at the Chapter's annual meeting, January 16th. Mr. George E. Porter, of Taylor and Porter, Mariemont, Ohio, displayed drawings and photographs of the new Indian Hill School, a twelve-grade consolidated school situated on a 25-acre site in one of Cincinnati's eastern suburbs. The design takes full advantage of the site, with bilateral lighting for each elementary classroom housed in the one-story wing of the building. Each classroom has its own entrance from a screened outdoor teaching area, as well as separate sanitary facilities and work areas. The high school and administrative units are housed in the two story portion of the building. The architects have prepared an overall plan for the development of the project to increase it to more than double its present size, a possibility of the near future because of community growth.

Mr. Carl Strauss, Secretary of the Cincinnati Chapter and winner of the A.S.O. 1950 Gold Medal, presented a discussion of the Fleischmann Aquarium, an expansion of the article which he wrote about it in the January issue of the "Ohio Architect." The members were impressed by the thoroughness with which the special problems had been studied and considered in the design of the structure, a service which the public obtains best from architects.

Mr. George Marshall Martin, of the firm of Potter, Tyler, Martin and Roth, Cincinnati, discussed the plans and details of a public housing project designed by his office as a part of a resettlement project made necessary by the construction of a super-highway through the downtown area of the city. Faced with a difficult topographical site and with all of the limitations of high building costs and the need for low rentals, the design displayed many ingenious devices which had been utilized to provide adequate housing at low first cost without increasing the cost of future maintenance.

Both the Miami University and the University of Cincinnati Student Chapters were well represented at the meeting, and each of the architects was quizzed on many points of the designs, both by fellow practitioners, the University professors and the students. All present agreed that it was a stimulating type of meeting and recommended to the program committee that similar discussion programs be presented frequently.

Mr. Ramsey Findlater, Director of the Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority, retiring as President of the local chapter, thanked his fellow officers and members for their support during his administration, and noted progress which had been made in the profession during that period.

The annual election of officers resulted in the following men assuming the duties of the Chapter:

President, Eugene F. Schrand, 1701 Union Trust Bldg., Cincinnati.

Vice-President, Frederick H. Kock, 1304 Carew Tower, Cincinnati

Secretary, Carl A. Strauss, 437 E. Fifth St., Cincinnati. Treasurer, Herbert F. Hilmer, 906 St. Paul Bldg., Cincinnati.

Chapter Director, 3-year term, Mr. Ramsey Findlater, 595 Armory Ave., Cincinnati.

Director of A.S.O., Harold W. Goetz, 115 No. Main St., Middletown.

Shortly after the annual meeting, President Schrand held the first meeting of the Board of Directors, which approved his selection of committees:

(Continued on page 18)

14 [February, 1951]

THE OHIO

Installation of Corflor at Franklin County Children's Home, Columbus, Ohio

74,785 Sq. Ft.

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Inscho, Brand & Inscho, Architects

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140 90 58 35

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ARCHITECT

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From the very first day Baby comes into this world, he places his future in the hands of an architect. From the crib in the hospital where he was born, to the college from which he will graduate, he must look to the architect for his comfort, his protection, his very existence. For this reason, the architect is many persons to the child and to the man. In the hospital, the architect, like the doctor, must be acquainted with every phase of health so that he may provide proper safeguards. In the home, the architect, like the parent, must know the needs of children, so that he can translate them in terms of plumbing and heating and lighting. In the church and in the school, the architect, like the teacher, must understand the nature of study and play, so that he can assist in their development through acoustics and air conditioning and visual aids. The architect is the man who combines the knowledge of many professions and the skill of many crafts to build a better world. Josam is proud of its association with this great profession and is honored by being the first choice of architects for plumbing drainage products for over 35 years.

One of a series of advertisements that have appeared in FORTUNE

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16 [February, 1951]

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NEWS OF THE COLUMBUS CHAPTER

(Continued from page 14)

and Guthrie of Lancaster right behind. The Mansfield gang did not make it but they were talked about when time and plans for meetings were discussed. Talked about Portsmouth too. Maybe a three cent stamp does not reach there anymore. How about that DeVoss and Donaldson?

Sure the guys at Broad and High are going to help the A.S.O. put on a convention. There will be many excellent exhibits of interest to the architects and as a culminating feature it has been arranged to have Ohio State and Indiana play (without any snow storm) their annual football game on Saturday, the last day of the convention with arrangements for good seats (not all on the 50-yard line) for those who will let us know in July that they intend to be on hand. It is also planned to let the Hoosier Architects know about the convention and the football game early so they can start now saving up their five dollar bills for the trip to good old Columbus Town, when the "Frost is on the pumpkin and the fodders in the shock."

The Ohio State Architectural Faculty is setting new records in attendance led by the new Director, Elliot L. Whitaker. The February meeting is set for Monday evening, the 19th with due recognition of the Valentine season with invitations to the ladies, to be on hand to see "at first hand" what goes on at such affairs.

The next time you are in Columbus, see the sales manager, Clyde McBee, tell him you are a friend (if you are not, you should be) of President Carl Britsch and that you want to make reservations for the bright and sunny days herein before mentioned.

P. S. Before the meeting was over and everyone went home hungry and thirsty, it appeared that the entire chapter membership would have to be appointed to the "Education" Committee. It seems that a lot of folks including "Architects" are in for a lot of "Educating" in 1951. However, do not say you were not told "Education like Charity begins at home."

IT'S THE DESHER-WALLICK, OCTOBER 17th to 20th.

Something to think about—the best place for the "knockers" is on the outside and that's where you will find them most (unfortunately not all) of the time.

The next semi-annual examination for architects will be held in Columbus on March 19th to 23rd, 1951. Information pertaining to same may be obtained from the State Board of Examiners of Architects-50 West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio.

COMMON PLEAS COURT CASE NO. 178118 FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, OCTOBER 9, 1950

Plaintiff brought action on an account in the sum of \$3,990.00, which he claimed with interest from June 1947. The defendant filed an answer which in effect was a general denial of the allegations in the plaintiff's petition. The matter then came to trial in the Common Pleas Court and the plaintiff, in presenting his evidence, showed that the account was based on a contract for services rendered by the plaintiff, in preparing and revising plans and specifications for a business building. The plaintiff admitted at the beginning of the trial that he was not a registered architect, but denied that architect.

(Continued on page 22)

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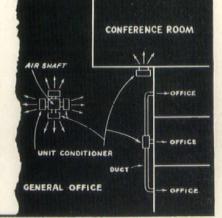
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ARCHITECT

CLEVELAND FLOWER SHOW COMPETITION

(Continued from page 7)

family to be more practical to build a larger house on a different site should expansion be necessary. The family is of very modest means, and it is necessary that economical use be made of space, materials, and finish.

The site selected is essentially level, an interior lot and on the south side of a secondary street running east and west. The lot frontage is 60' and the depth is 100'. The front setback shall be arranged with a 15' distance from the pavement to the property line and a minimum of 30' from the property line to the building line. The side set-back restrictions for construction other than fences or planting are 5' from each side property line. There is a similar set-back of 5' from the rear property line.

It is assumed that the needed utilities are available from the street and driveway access is to the street only. The adjacent lots have similar restrictions and there is no height limitation restriction on the property. The building itself is to be developed without basement and limited to a floor area of 1,000 sq. ft. maximum, including two bedrooms or their equivalent but not including a garage or its equivalent. However, a garage or its equivalent is required.

Économy of construction, availability of materials, whether or not their use is widespread at the time, and ease of maintenance are features desired by the clients.

NEW NATIONAL CITY BRANCH BANK

(Continued from page 10)

of the bank. On the opposite wall there are three original water colors depicting early Cleveland scenes between 1830 and 1880.

The customers' rest area in the lobby is equipped with modern leather chairs and a console table. The entire lobby is air conditioned and lighted by fluorescent fixtures flush with the acoustic ceiling.

Mr. Congdon, President of the Bank, stated that as an added feature for the convenience of Shaker Square's customers, there is now under construction a Drive-in Auto-Teller where banking transactions can be taken care of without the customer leaving his car. This will be opened soon with a wide driveway from Drexmore Avenue immediately south of the bank.

Warren J. Crumbine of 3085 Warrington Road, Shaker Heights, is the Manager of the new office and Robert E. Martin is Assistant Manager.

NEWS OF THE CINCINNATI CHAPTER

(Continued from page 14)

Membership: Partridge, Chairman; Tyler, Garriott and Zepf.

Practice of Architecture: Bettman, Chairman; G. M. Martin, Holtmeier.

Relations with Construction Industry: Iuen, Chairman; Wm. Arend, Strong.

Public Relations: Porter, Chairman; Strauss, Pepinsky, Garriott.

Education & Registration: Roth, Chairman; Porter, Postler.

Public Information: Hargrave, Chairman; Cellarius, Findlater, Garties.

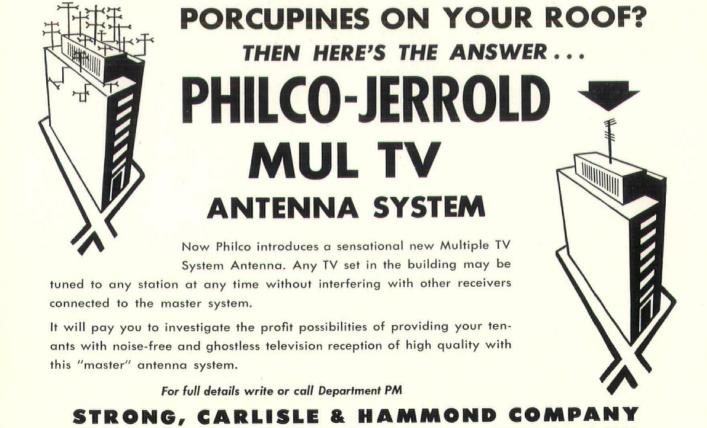
Allied Arts: Boyer, Chairman; Wiggers, McDonald.

Civic Design: Pickering, Chairman; Hetterich, Ritterholz.

Competitions: Frankenburger, Chairman; Lyle, Taylor.

Program: E. C. Landberg, Chairman; Grau, Kock.

Student Associates & Competitions: Holland, Chairman; C. L. Martin, Sheblessy.



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THE SCHOOL LUNCH ROOM

(Continued from page 8)

will help you incorporate the lessons he has learned into your requirements. Then he becomes your ally, a rather formidable bulwark against the effort to cut down this or to do without that, a process which always affects the school dining room if the gymnasium needs a few hundred extra seats or some other refinement.

Point No. 8. Beware of the "or equal" clause. Most specifications are required by law to allow use of several brands or products in order to prevent collusion or price-fixing. But who is going to judge quality and equality? We have two cars at home. They are equal in weight, in horsepower, each have four wheels, windshield wipers, batteries, and a host of other features. But one car cost \$200.00 more than the other. Are they equals? My wife and I can't agree as to the relative merits of the two cars. How would you prove to a judge and jury that one dishwasher or range or potato peeler or refrigerator was not equal to competitive products of the same sizes, materials, weights and rated capacities? The Federal government has been forced to buy lots of equipment it didn't want because of that "or equal" clause. We architects have been fighting it as an ineffective device. Lately, some of us have been using the following "Substitutions-Standards" clause which seems to stand the legal tests and which may work in your state, but which should be checked by legal counsel before use:

"Standard-Substitutions"

(a) It is the intent to make these specifications open in every respect to all available brands, materials, devices, and equipment during the bidding period, but to avoid such practice known as "shopping" after filing of proposals by contractors. The Specifications shall be considered to comply with all open specification requirements of State and Local laws. Wherever a specific material, system of construction, or article is specified, it shall be construed to mean that material, system or article or its equal.

(b) Certain definite brands, materials, devices and equipment are specified as "standards" to provide a uniform basis of competition, and contractors shall bid on this basis. Contractors are invited to bid also upon the use of other similar materials, brands, devices or equipment which they consider equal to the "Standards" specified. If a contractor bids upon the use of another brand, material, device or equipment which he considers equal, he must state in his proposal the proposed substitute and the difference in cost, if any, between the proposed substitute and the brand, material, device or equipment included in the base bid as a standard. The determination as to whether or not such substitutes bid upon equal the "Standard" specified shall rest solely with the Architect.

(c) If it is decided by the Owner to accept the equal or substitution upon the Architect's recommendation, it shall be recorded in the written contract and no changes shall be made subsequently, either by the Owner or the Contractor, it being agreed that the brands, makes, devices and equipment specified or named in the contract as equals to or as substitutes shall be final, subject only to the provisions of Article 15 of the General Conditions entitled "Changes in the Work."

(d) Where more than one brand, make, device or equipment are mentioned in the Specifications and the contractor fails to state in his proposal that he prefers to furnish any particular one, the Owner shall have the



ARCHITECT

THE SCHOOL LUNCH ROOM

(Continued from page 19)

right to choose any one mentioned without change in price.

(e) Certain substitution changes may be listed by the Owner; although this action in no way limits his choice except as set forth in the foregoing paragraphs of this section. Bidders on the particular branches in which these substitutions are solicited shall note whether an addition or deduction on their base bid will apply in the event a substitution is accepted. Failure to indicate any addition or deduction, or to indicate that no proposal on the substitution is being made; that is, failure to make any entry whatsoever, will be construed as implying that the substitution in question is available to the Owner without change in the base bid.'

Point No. 9. Be sure you get what your "Performance Specifications" asked for. Check the Architect's specifications, before they are distributed for bids. Check the bids submitted. Check the shop drawings. Check the equipment delivered for sizes and finish. Give the equipment a "performance test." Insist that final acceptance of the equipment and final payment be made only after such tests and measurements are completed to your satisfaction.

Point No. 10. Don't be afraid of your place in the school. Our children need the three R's, but without healthy bodies they can't have alert minds; it's your job in the school to keep them healthy.

BETTER LIGHT AND SOUND CONTROL

(Continued from page 12)

economical to install. More important, however, was the fact that this system eliminated one complete application step required with conventional suspension systems.

As kerfed acoustical tile could be mounted direct to the aluminum I-Runner, need for intermediate backing material to which the tile could be fastened was eliminated. Another important advantage was a 30 per cent reduction of project time achieved by eliminating application of gypsum board or similar backing material. Further savings were effected by using the 11/2" carrying channel which supports the acoustical system as an anchor for the flush-mounted fluorescent fixtures.

I REMEMBER, I REMEMBER

(Continued from page 11)

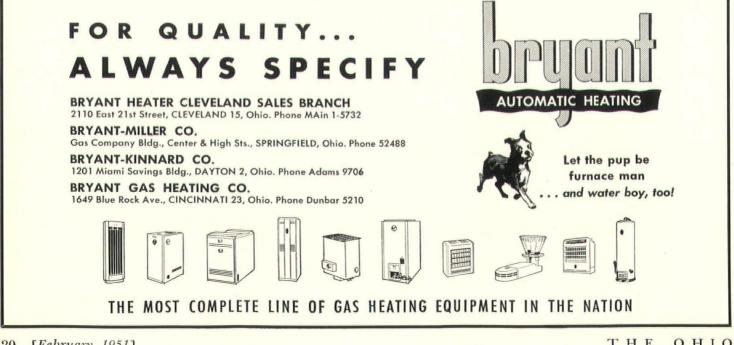
I went to Akron so often was because of the many times Martin Lauer and I went fishing in some of the near by lakes. T. Ralph Ridley was architect for the Board of Education. He was an Englishman and went back to England long before World War II. I knew him very well and often wonder what happened to him. M. M. Konarski succeeded him as architect for the Board of Education. Wm. Boyd Huff has been in Akron quite a while and as you know he is coming right along in the Architects Society of Ohio.

The only ones I can remember in Canton at that time are Pettit & Firestone, now Firestone & Motter, and W. S. Epperson. The first time I called on Mr. Epperson I thought he was going to throw me out of his office. The previous evening I had convinced the Canton School Board to use our product on the large McKinley High School which Architect George Hammond was designing. Epperson was also designing a school for Canton and was present at the meeting. So the next morning I called at his office to try to get a specification on his job. Maybe the Board meeting had kept him up too late, because he was decidedly "out of sorts." He said "Young man, do you think you can come down here and sell your trick window on all the new schools in Canton?" (There was to be quite a school program.) Without batting an eye I said that was precisely why I was there. I think he was so surprised at my answer that he forgot how he was feeling and he warmed up to me. We got that school and quite a few of his later jobs. Now as to Charlie Firestone, I've had a long and very pleasant friendship with him. As you know he has been active in the Society of Ohio Architects and on the State Examining Board. Speaking of that Board-summer before last I had the pleasure of spending two days with them when they were in session. I was greatly impressed

play. In Toledo the big firm was Mills, Rhines, Bellman & Nordhoff. I think Mr. Bellman is the only one living and he has retired and is in California. The firm name is now Bellman, Gillette & Richards with Bellman inactive. But the others along with Mike O'Shea and

with the amount of work they did and the way they

stuck to it, especially at a place where it was easy to



THE OHIO George Erard are doing very well. I also remember Langdon & Hohly, Hahn & Hays, Stophlet & Stophlet, Harry Wachter, Willis Vogel, Karl Hoke and Steve Jokel. Willis Vogel is now with Britsch & Munger who also have been practicing in Toledo a long time. Mark Stophlet was also with them at the time of his death. I recall a pleasant evening with Mark at the Architects Convention in Cleveland in 1949 and shortly afterwards when in Toledo I was shocked to learn he had passed away.

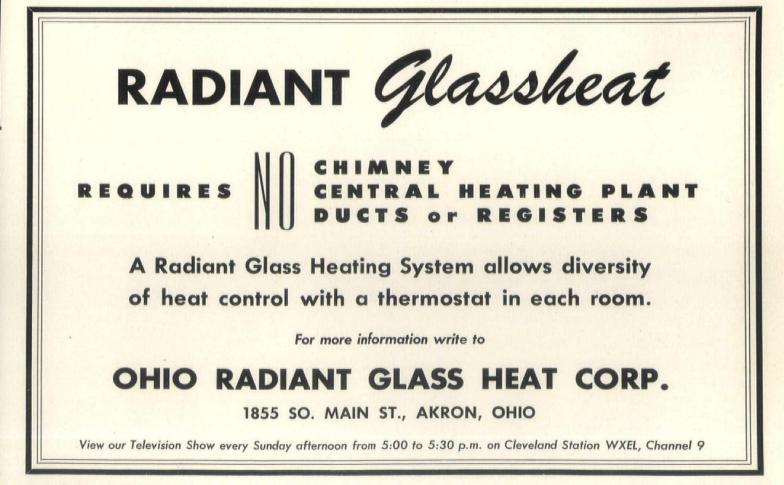
When I first went to Youngstown the big office was Owsley & Boucherle. Each of them had a son-Charlie Owsley and Paul Boucherle-both of whom established offices of their own. I have lost track of Paul Boucherle but Charlie Owsley is taking things easy and having a good time, which he well deserves. I have had some pleasant hours trout fishing with him. Bob Keich was an offspring of that office. He and Mickey O'Brien have been practicing in Warren for a long time. Others in Youngstown were Kling & Zenk (now Kling & Frost), Morris Schaible, Miller & Son and Randall Medicus. Gilbert Miller, the son of Miller & Son, still has his office there. I think the present Kling is a son of the Kling of Kling & Zenk. It seems many architect's sons have followed in the footsteps of their fathers. Maybe it is a disease that is inherited.

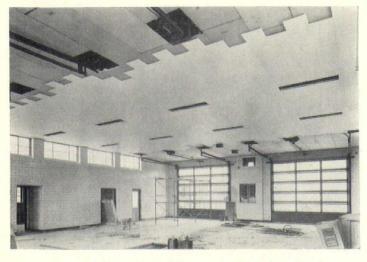
In my early days I did not get to Columbus because our Mr. Williams was handling that territory. But I can remember him talking of Richards, McCarty & Bulford, Frank L. Packard and Howard and Merriam. No doubt there were others there at that time. I am wondering if Ralph Kempton was around at that time but maybe he is too young. Packard did what at that time was considered a large volume of school work as did Howard & Merriam.

Occasionally I did get to Lima to call on McLaughlin & Hulskin. Later they split up and Pete Hulskin has passed away. Tom McLaughlin along with John Keil is still doing well. Pete Hulskin was quite a fellow. He loved a good time. I remember one time when I was there he had gotten a new car. Cars in those days were not as fast as they are today, but his was fast enough for me. He drove me to Wapakoneta and from that time I called him the "Flying Dutchman."

Cincinnati is another city to which I did not go because we had a representative there. I know there are many old offices there which should be mentioned but I did not have the personal contact with them. However, through attending many Hospital Conventions I have gotten very well acquainted with Pat Hannaford of Samuel Hannaford & Sons and that is one of the older offices in Cincinnati. Since I'm supposed to reminisce, I'll mention a couple of experiences with him at hospital conventions. Carl Erikson of Schmidt, Garden & Erikson, Chicago architects, also attends these conventions. Both firms do much hospital work. Carl and I were in Pat's room one evening and they got into a discussion regarding the floor plan of a hospital. Carl turned down the covers of Pat's bed and with a big black crayon drew the floor plan on the bed sheets. When we left he said to Pat, "Tonight a Hannaford will sleep in an Erikson planned hospital." A couple years later the three of us were again together and Pat asked Carl where he had spent his vacation. It was during the depression and Carl said he was just a poor architect and had not taken a vacation. Pat said he always had known Carl was a poor architect but this was the first time he had gotten him to admit it.

I know I have not mentioned many architects with whom I now have a very pleasant relationship and have had for quite a long time. But I was asked to write about the ones I knew in my early days. So if I have not mentioned some of my present good friends (and I may have





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missed some of the old timers) I hope they will understand and forgive.

Well that leads me to my closing remarks. I've spent a long time contacting architects. I purposely did not say "working" with architects because the word "work" to some people connotes something unpleasant. My experience has been directly the opposite. I have enjoyed my work and much of the enjoyment has been due to the pleasant relationship with architects, many of whom I am happy to consider personal friends. Under present conditions, and I'm afraid for some time to come, much of our financial gain cannot be kept. But friends can be kept and increased in numbers. I am glad I had the opportunity of making friends among the architects and I hope to make many more."

RISHEL NOW REPRESENTING ZURN PRODUCTS

The James B. Rishel Co., Dayton, Ohio, has been named by the J. A. Zurn Mfg. Co., Erie, Pa., as sales representative for Zurn Engineered, Building, Plumbing,



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The Rishel firm is set up to assist engineers, architects, wholesalers and plumbing contractors in the selection and specification and handling of Zurn Building, Plumbing, Drainage Products –roof to basement, including Zurn Carriers and Wall Closet Fittings for wall type plumbing fixtures. Mr. James B. Rishel was graduated as a mechanical engineer by the University of Nebraska, and is a registered engineer in

James B. Rishel '

Ohio. His experience include war service as a research and development officer with the Engineering Division, Air Material Command, Wright Field. Since 1946 he has been in plumbing and heating product sales work. His associate, Orville Weber, is a graduate mechanical engineer of the University of Dayton.

COURT CASE NO. 178118

(Continued from page 16)

tectural services were performed. The plaintiff also argued that, even if the plans and specifications were found to be architectural service, the statute, G. C. 1334-17, did not make such a contract illegal.

At the close of plaintiff's evidence, the defendant made a motion for a directed verdict on the ground that the plaintiff was suing on an illegal contract, since he had performed architectural service within the meaning of the statute and had not complied with the mandatory provisions of said statute relative to obtaining a license before engaging in the practice of architecture. The court sustained the defendant's motion for a directed verdict without preparing any written opinion and the following entry closed the case:

"This cause came on for hearing before the court on the pleadings and the evidence, the parties waiving a jury, and a motion for a directed verdict having been made at the close of the plaintiff's evidence, the court finds the same is well taken and should be sustained. It is, therefore, considered by the court that the defendant go hence without pay.

(Continued on page 33)

THE OHIO



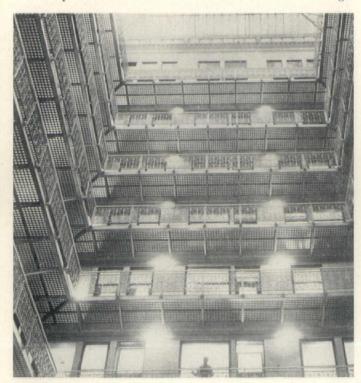
THE CEILING OF THE THIRD FLOOR, which formerly was an open well, as shown in the picture below, is equipped with a fluorescent-illuminated skylight which is very striking in appearance and which furnishes excellent lighting for those in the offices underneath. The ceiling on the second floor was reinforced to make the additional office space, then the third floor ceiling was built across the well above. The job of building in this additional floor did not interfere with everyday business of the bank. This additional floor space doubled the floor space previously available for customers and employees of the Society. All the furniture in the bank, the desks, chairs, tables, etc. was built in the shops of Irvin and Company. This is one of the largest operations of its kind, that of designing and custom building furniture of this type.

OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF TEAM OPERATION (Continued from page 9)

staff members had to move their locations from week to week, to coincide with progressing alterations and changes.

It was necessary for the architects, decorators and construction specialists to combine their skills and knowledge so that the job could be finished in time to permit the Society properly to celebrate the 100th Anniversary of its founding in its renewed surroundings. Many of them had to send to the four corners of the world for materials that would blend with the Society's original conception of decorative beauty.

The pink Tennessee marble floor in the enlarged



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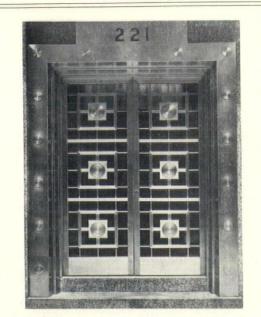
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WORKMEN PLACING RESTORED MURAL at southeast corner of main lobby of Society for Savings. There are four such murals in all, one in each corner of the main banking room.

main banking lobby, for example, was produced in Knoxville, Tenn. The Verde Antique Marble used in the banking island was shipped from Roxbury and Rochester, Vermont. The red Jasper marble in the banking room came from Swanton, Vermont.

The redesigned Ontario Street entrance walls were lined with Roman and Bronzio Travertine marble that was quarried in the city of Trivolia, Italy, about 20 miles from Rome. And the White Italian marble used in the upper portion of the building was produced in Carrara, Italy.

The Teakwood that graces the walls of the secondfloor offices originated in the jungles of Burma. The Teak hung on the Society's second floor was combined with Flexwood. It is believed to be the largest Teak Flexwood installation in America, and was installed by DeWees and Roper of Cleveland.

The main banking lobby is in itself a masterpiece of decorative artistry. Its intricate wall designs are hand painted in soft red, as are the twelve massive pillars that extend from floor to ceiling. The pillar capitals are finished in antique gold.

Two 6-feet by 11-feet murals, painted by Walter Crane, the well-known English decorative painter, were restored to their original condition, a job that entailed extraordinary artistic skill. Ray Irvin, President of Irvin and Company, retained the services of New York Artists Louis Szanto and Andrew Karoly and commissioned them not only to restore Crane's originals but also to paint two additional murals of the same size that would further carry out his theme.

The eight large windows of the main banking lobby are hung in soft terra cotta antique draperies of satin serge.

All of the original oak benches and other furniture in the main banking room were refinished and restored to their original condition, with new leather covered backs and seats being added for comfort.

In the newly created space off the main banking room, the Society's executive offices were located. A massive fire-place, no longer needed to supplement ordinary heating of the room, was removed and the walls were paneled in oak. The furniture was custom-built and is oak or walnut. The carpeting was specially designed to blend with the general decorative surroundings.

One of the unique features of the Society's operation in recent years has been its School Savings Department. The Department is just what its name implies, a wellplanned program for encouraging school children to save their money systematically and with some definite purpose in mind. So effectively has it accomplished its purpose that the department's major features are being copied in many parts of America.

The School Savings Department occupies a separate section in the building's new addition. It is entered from the northeast section of the main lobby. The walls of this department are decorated with a series of murals depicting many youth activities designed to provide additional thrift incentives.

For the convenience of young depositors the floor of the school savings lobby is elevated four inches above that of the working area behind the tellers' counters. Writing desks are custom built to conform to height requirements of young people of various ages.

The main room of the department is finished in Tigerwood wainscoating. Counter tops are of Formica. A foyer off the School Savings room is equipped with cork walls and will be used for the posting of school exhibits, such as drawings, posters, etc.

Another outstanding improvement is the "Q-Flooring" which has been used throughout the offices, except in the main banking lobby where flooring is of marble. This new type of flooring consists of cellular steel sections of varying types, lengths and gauges which are welded to the building frame. A fill material and regular flooring covers the steel sections. It has many time and cost-saving features, including provision for electrical outlets at any desirable point. The new type flooring provides access to power for all of the numerous individual lighting units, electrical office appliances and it offers greater ease of installation and protection to wiring. At present, 400,000 feet of circular mill feeder cable runs through the floors and walls of the Society's offices.

The Trustees' Room, above the main executive offices, was restored to its original English oak finish, retaining all of its exquisite hand carved artistry. Six of the original carved oak chairs that have been in service since the building was erected, were refinished and 24 additional chairs which are exact replicas of the originals were built by Irvin and Company. Two new director's tables were also built by Irvin, duplicating the design of a smaller original table.

Another installation of charming beauty in the Society's renovated headquarters is the decorative metal railing that was erected at the edge of the balcony which now comprises the building's third floor, the work of A. H. Marty Co., metal artisans of Cleveland. The railing itself is of aluminum and the small squares that form its pattern are inlaid with a special glass.

The ceiling of the third floor, which formerly was an open well, is equipped with a fluorescent-illuminated skylight which is very striking in appearance and which furnishes excellent lighting for those in the offices below. Colorful decorative paintings grace the ceiling beams.

The dining room, located on the fourth floor, is fin-





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Visit Our New Display Room, Office and Warehouse 2066 EAST 70th ST. ished in early American style. Walls are hung in old New England scenic wallpaper and the windows are beautified with bright colored cretonne draperies. Bright Audubon prints enhance the cheerfulness of the room. Chairs are of aluminum, upholstered in red plastic.

Ready access to all parts of the Society's quarters, and to building offices generally, are provided by three new modern passenger Otis elevators which have been installed in the Public Square entrance. These elevators are of the gearless type, with peak period control. They each have a capacity of 1500 pounds and a speed of 600 feet per minute. The elevators are equipped with an automatic dispatching system and are equipped with electrically-operated doors.

A fourth elevator runs to the basement and has a capacity of 3,000 pounds, to provide for the possible transportation of heavy filing and office equipment.

A small private elevator runs from the President's office to the Trustees' room.

The comfort of patrons and employees is provided for by means of a modern heating, ventilating and airconditioning system. The ventilating and air-conditioning is regulated by a Carrier centrifugal refrigeration machine of 245-ton capacity which has been installed in the basement to chill the water.

A valve in each ventilating and air conditioning unit can be used to regulate the temperature of air, whether colder or warmer conditions are desired.

The air forced through the system is filtered through paper that is charged with electricity. Air from the blenders projects upwards so there is no direct draft on any individual. The Society's system was designed by the firm of John Paul Jones, Carey & Miller and was installed by Smith & Oby as sub-contractors.



A snow melting system has been installed under the sidewalk on both the Public Square and Ontario Street sides of the building to minimize the hazards of slipping and simplify snow removal during the winter months. This snow removal system has since been tested by extreme weather conditions in Cleveland and has operated successfully. It's most recent test was during our record snow fall this winter.

Throughout the entire program of revitalizing the Society for Savings headquarters, two important things were kept in mind—that the rich, warm atmosphere of friendly service and convenience be preserved while at the same time taking advantage of the increased efficiency and comfort of modern facilities for conducting its constantly-growing volume of business.

WHAT AN ARCHITECT DOES FOR YOU

From "Tremco News"

Tremco men feel a particular stimulus when they find that a prospective transaction brings them in touch with a registered architect. They are confident of an intelligent hearing for what they have to say and intelligent hearings are the best harbingers of more business for *Tremco*. *Then*, the *Tremco* Man has a long range interest in establishing all possible contact with the architectural profession. It is true, persistent office calls might establish a sort of contact. But contacts are most satisfying and productive when they relate to a specific activity.

Some owners feel that they are surrendering a degree of their own command of a project when they engage an architect. Some think that architecture means exterior decoration at the expense of the practical purpose of the enterprise—two concepts very far from fact.

Today's architect bases his entire relationship on study of your operations, accepts your ideas in general, and renders them effective. He is among other things, an excellent judge of sites.

With his grasp of what your project should cost to be economically effective, he is able to choose materials and methods within the feasible cost range. His aid assures that sound construction principles will nevertheless prevail.

He helps you visualize how the completed building will look, by perspective renderings in color or by models, or both.

He makes certain that various craft activities, such as lighting, heating, air conditioning and plumbing are co-ordinated for minimum interference and that their completed results will harmonize.

He relieves the owner of many details in regard to financing, obtaining estimates and advising on contracts, being alert to keep within cost limitations. As insurance, his presence on a project safeguards you against inferior construction and against obsolescence due to mistaken styling.

Engaging an architect is a professional relationship, like hiring a lawyer for your legal problems, or a physician to avoid pitfalls of bodily condition. He is adept in a score of fields, about which few owners can know. In every negotiation, he is on YOUR side and your satisfaction with results is the one goal of his activities.

If some one feels that they must leave Ohio here is an opening: W. J. Monroe, 506 Atlas Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah (Past Secy. of A.I.A. Chapter) wants several junior or senior draftsmen for approximately six months.

The Architect's Place in Civilian Defense

(Continued from our January 1951 issue)

The use of old buildings of poor construction or buildings vulnerable to fire, collapse or those near important targets are little better than none at all except in the most dire necessity.

EXTERNAL SHELTERS: As has been indicated, directives on the design, location and construction of external shelters is an obligation of the Federal Government and data is being prepared to cover this field of civilian protection. Architects in designing shelters according to required criteria, should review these directives so that such shelters may serve a peace-time use also. Shelters may even be designed with the idea that buildings may be built on top of them later, the shelter serving as a basement. However, possible peace-time use must not be permitted to decrease the efficiency of shelters as such, and materials stored in shelters must be easily and quickly removable.

Evacuation

Every person and every community is faced with the possibility of being bombed and having a large part of its population made homeless. According to governmental definitions evacuation in civil defense means the organized removal of civilians from any given area, be the area an industrial plant, a city residential block or an entire city.

Because of its disruptive effect upon organized communities and upon the morale of the people, governmental agencies advise that mass evacuation before attack should be considered only after all other means of insuring mass safety have been discarded. It is not intended here to advise architects in relation to organized, voluntary evacuation wherein people leave an area under supervision of constituted authority, or in relation to organized compulsory evacuation of the civilian, but rather to indicate the part of the architect in the civilian defense set-up.

The responsibility of planning and carrying out the evacuation rests with the authorities. The survey of reception areas, especially their capacity for housing, is however, a proper function of the Architect in conjunction with local Governmental agencies. Civil Engineers, sanitation experts and specialists will of course collaborate in such work.

Evacuation of the hospitalized, the sick and the injured will be conducted under the direction of health and medical service representatives who will be responsible for seeing that the evacuation is carried out in accordance with pre-determined plan.

Planning by the Architects for evacuation should include the following steps:

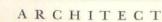
1. Designation of reception areas and surveying their capacities, usability and natural barriers against disaster.

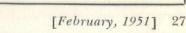
2. Survey of reception area capacities with relation to numbers of evacuees to be received and determination of adequacy of such factors as schools, hospitals, churches, welfare and community public services.

3. Tabulation of the survey. (Con



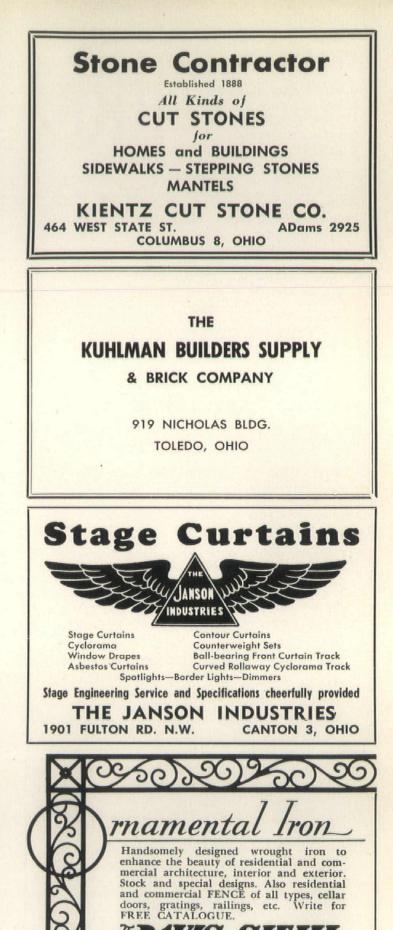


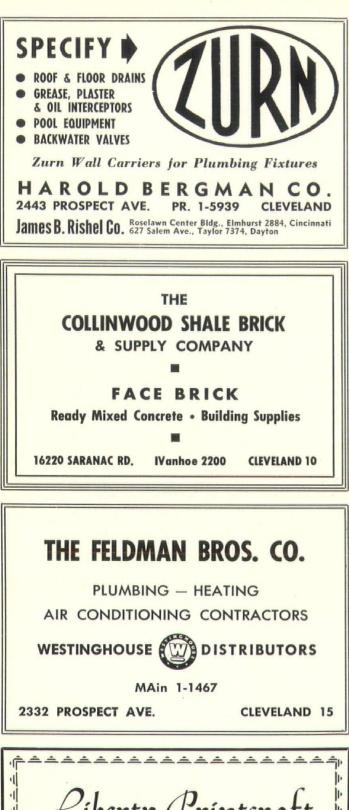




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QUALITY COMMERCIAL PRINTERS 6523 EUCLID AVE. • EX 1-8700 • CLEVELAND 3 PRINTERS OF THE Ohio Architect 4. Estimating the number of evacuees that may receive housing facilities in a reception area.

The Architect should also play a major part in suveying or correlating available data on population, density, structures and services in relation to eventual peace-time planning of reception areas and to some extent to accomplish eventual decentralization and the breaking up of obsolescent or congested city areas. Architects may give thought and advice concerning redevelopment as a whole of areas which, owing to the extent of war damage, offer an opportunity for wise city planning without waiting for the end of hostilities. When necessary to accomplish these purposes, Architects might consider advocating legislation, where none exists, of public acquisition of war damaged areas and of other related areas for such future developments or redevelopments, by either public or private enterprise.

Housing

Slums constitute one of the greatest potential dangers under any kind of bombing. If there are to be no public shelters, architects should urge that preparations be made immediately to intensify the clearing of slums and erection of modern, fireproof housing, which structurally offer an excellent degree of air raid protection.

Rapid plant expansion will take place almost immediately because of requirements for war materials. Mobilization of housing and community facilities properly planned in advance, will prevent these areas from deteriorating into future slum areas. The Architect can and should help avoid mistakes due to bad planning, as well as planning existing resources wisely and fully for any emergency.

There are possibly three types of housing that should be considered in approaching housing needs, in a war period:

- 1. Permanent war housing.
- 2. Danger zone housing.
- 3. Emergency housing.

PERMANENT WARTIME HOUSING: Housing under this heading would serve the purpose of meeting the demand for low cost, low rental housing brought on by permanent new or expanded plant construction, with a view towards its conversion later to peace-time occupancy. These buildings must include shelter accommodations and be site planned so as to offer the greatest protection against plant destruction. A permanent community which will never become a slum problem will be the outcome of such a well planned architectural development.

DANGER ZONE HOUSING: If, as stated, shelters are not to be provided, then safe, fireproof buildings should be constructed of the best available materials, in all areas designated by the Federal authorities as immediate target areas. Public and private agencies and corporations should be persuaded and encouraged to build and build now. While this applies particularly to replacement of slums, the same reasoning and necessity apply to all types of construction in target areas, particularly those to be financed in whole or in part with public funds. The Architects' part in this program is self-evident.

EMERGENCY HOUSING: This means housing for wartime needs and wartime use where the intent is temporary emergency use. Prefabricated housing and all other demountable housing construction come under this heading. The erection of large camps which would house evacuees, both adults and children, is emergency housing. The main objective of architects' participation is to plan housing and community facilities of many types which can be quickly assembled. To prove and make certain that these structures can be built quickly with a minimum of critical labor and materials, and of sound construction; and lastly, to so design the buildings as to permit conversion to permanent peace-time use, or at least towards the objective of re-use after the emergency.

Repair of War Damage

First aid repairs which should be necessary to make buildings tenantable after bomb damage has occurred, should be a duty of the Architect and should include the making of an inspection and survey of damaged property on all floors, certifying (with engineers) condition of drainage, water, gas and electric services if necessary. Filing of report of damage with Local Administrator.

Meeting contractor on premises and giving instructions as to First Aid repairs required, supplementing with letter or brief description if necessary.

Certifying completion of the work, checking accounts and certifying for payment.

(Acknowledgements and Bibliography included in the Bulletin, as well as the Index and Committee Personnel and Organization Chart have been omitted from this reprint.)

A.I.A. National Defense Committee Sets Up National Organization

Following its policy of public service, the A.I.A. National Defense Committee has appointed A.I.A. Chapter members throughout the nation to represent it in local communities. Douglas William Orr, New Haven, Conn., former President of the American Institute of Architects, is Chairman of the Committee. Serving with him are Howard D. Cheney, Chicago, Illinois; Thomas F. Fitz Patrick, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa; John R. Fu-gard, Chicago; Harold D. Hauf, Editor of Architectural Record, New York; Harold M. Price, New York; Perry Coke Smith, New York; Glenn Stanton, Portland, Ore-gon; Harold B. Willis, Boston, Mass.; and Kenneth Wischmeyer, St. Louis, Mo. Also serving ex-officio are President Ralph Walker and Executive Director Edmund R. Purves.

Local Chapter representatives in Ohio are:

Cincinnati Chapter-Edgar D. Tyler, 128 E. 6th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cleveland Chapter-Charles M. Barber, 1900 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 15, Ohio.

Columbus Chapter-Ralph C. Kempton, 50 W. Broad St., Columbus 15, Ohio.

Dayton Chapter-Richard R. Grant, Box 237, R. R. 7, Mad River Rd., Dayton 9, Ohio.

Eastern Ohio Chapter-Robert F. Beatty, Potters Savings and Loan Bldg., East Liverpool, Ohio. Toledo Chapter – Harold H. Munger, 531 Nicholas

Bldg., Toledo 4, Ohio.

Architects Society of Ohio-John W. Hargrave, 9394 Montgomery Rd., Montgomery, Ohio.

Local representatives of the Committee have received several governmental bulletins on the effects of atomic and types of warfare, and have been alerted to be available for assistance to local defense groups on matters relating to structures and human shelter.

As government security regulations permit, available data for the use of the architects in Civil Defense work will be briefed or reprinted in "The Ohio Architect" as a public service. We urge all architects in Ohio to render every possible service in our common defense, and assure each one individually that the local, state and national units of the A.I.A. will render every possible service to assist such individual efforts.

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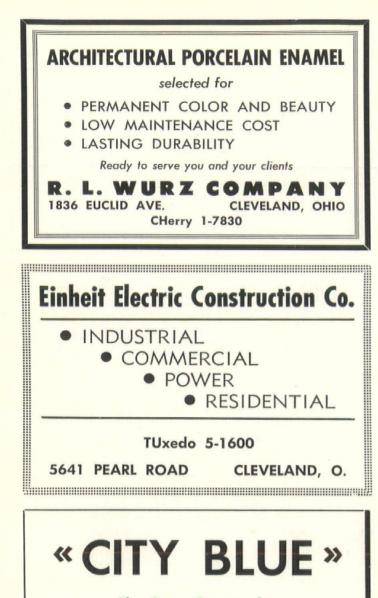
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GREAT LAKES DISTRICT SEMINAR

The following report of the meeting of the Great Lakes District Seminar of the A.I.A. which was held in South Bend, Indiana on Friday and Saturday, January 19th and 20th at the Oliver Hotel was prepared and forwarded via Columbus by Karl R. Schwartz of the firm of Schwartz and West of South Bend. While K. R. S. does not say so it can be added that the meeting was tops in every respect and that the reputation of the "Hoosier" hospitality was maintained.

Seventy-five architects from Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana attended with their wives. There were also guests from Illinois.

An interesting seminar on new adaptions of synthetics and plastics was presented by representatives from Rohm and Haas and the Monsanto Chemical Corp. Friday afternoon. Friday evening, after cocktails and a buffet dinner, Dr. Henry Hinton amazed the assembly with a discussion and display of new scientific discoveries, inventions and developments, after which practically everyone checked his posessions against a geiger counter.

Saturday morning representatives of Miracle Adhesive Corp., Nelson Stud. Weld Division of Morton Gregory Corporation and Ramset Devices presented developments in the fastening field.

Bill Demarest, Jr., A.I.A., gave an interesting illustrated talk on the latest developments in Modular Coordination, and made a brave stand against those who took issue with purported advances in the fabrication field.

John Richards, A.I.A. of Toledo, Ohio, Regional Director for the Great Lakes District, having just returned from a meeting with President Ralph Walker and the other Regional Directors in Washington, gave an up to date summary of latest happenings in Washington and urged cooperation with the defense effort.

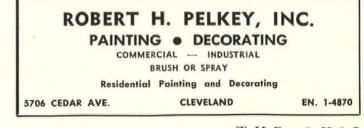
A Seminar on Mass Sanitary Facilities by the American Standard Radiator Corp., the Zurn Co., and Sanymetal Products Co., Inc. completed the meeting.

Speakers for the Seminar Sessions were arranged by the Department of Research and Education, American Institute of Architects, Walter A. Taylor, Director in cooperation with the Producers Council.

Tom Stritch, Head of the Department of Journalism at the University of Notre Dame, gave the architects cause for consideration of the sister arts of sculpture, painting and literature; indicating remarkable similarities to the new architectural forms in these other fields: as to functionalism, form, and sparseness of imbellishment.

Prof. Vito Girone of the University of Notre Dame was in charge of Student Chapter participation; Andrew A. Toth was in charge of publicity; Forrest R. West was chairman of the arrangements committee and Paul Jernegan was in charge of reception.

An interesting exhibit from M.I.T. "Visual Education for Architects" by Prof. Gyorgy Kapes and the 1950 "National A.I.A. Honor Awards" were on display at the South Bend Art Association in conjunction with the meeting.



THE OHIO

CARRIER INDEX SIMPLIFY SPECIFICATION OF WALL TYPE PLUMBING FIXTURES

Carrier Indexes which give architects and specification writers a quick, accurate way of selecting and specifying the proper carriers and fittings to use with wall type plumbing fixtures are now available from J. A. Zurn Mfg. Co., Erie, Pa.

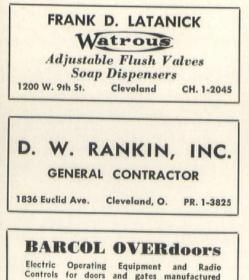
These time saving Carrier Indexes identify the types of carriers or fittings suitable for various wall type closet bowls, lavatories, sinks, urinals and hospital fixtures as manufactured by American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation, Crane Co., Eljer Co. and Kohler Co. These Carrier Indexes are for use with the fixture manufacturer's catalog and the Zurn Carrier Catalog No. 50, and greatly simplify the preparation of specifications.

All listings have been verified by manufacturing and sales divisions of the fixture manufacturers whose products are indexed, to assure completeness and accuracy of the data. Listings in the Indexes include illustrations of the Zurn Carriers as a further aid to quick identification and use. The Indexes are on $81/2^{"} \times 11^{"}$ sheets, punched to fit any standard loose leaf file or binder.

ANNOUNCE NEW LOCATION

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The architectural firm of George Howard Burrows, Hinman (Charles H.) and Gabriel (Wm. J.) announce the new location of their offices at 16104 Kinsman Road, Shaker Heights 20, Ohio as of February first.

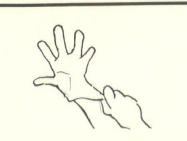


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AND FLOOR SLABS — CAST STONE VUlcan 3-4747 CLEVELAND, OHIO A design data sheet describing "Fiberglas Textured and Perforated Acoustical Tile" has been published by Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., Toledo, Ohio.

The eight-page publication includes data on the textured and perforated acoustical products, application methods by adhesive, mechanical suspension or clipping on wood furring strips and specifications. This design data sheet is another of the series that won certificates of merit awarded by the American Institute of Architects and Producers Council, Inc. for product literature of a character which best serves the architect in the selection and specification of building materials.

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January 30, 1951

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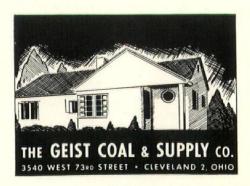
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COURT CASE 178118

(Continued from page 22)

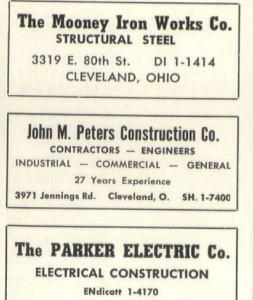
Costs to be paid by plaintiff. To all of which plaintiff excepts."

Note: It is noted that the court did not have to decide this case solely on whether the architects' statute made such a contract illegal if the architect were not licensed, since the plaintiff's evidence was weak as to proving any contract for services existed at all. The court, in orally rendering its decision on the motion for a directed verdict, commented on that fact and indicated that the court was basing its decision partly on that ground. (The court also relied on the recorded Guernsey County Common Pleas decision which had been discussed earlier.)

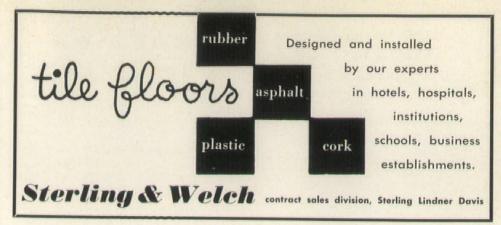
Sydney Tremayne: No one agrees with other people's opinions, he merely agrees with his own opinions expressed by somebody else.

My six-year-old niece wandered into my room while I was nursing my new baby. She was tremendously interested in the process, so I explained how all mother animals furnished milk to their babies. She looked quite concerned and finally asked, "But, auntie, is it pasteurized?"

Young Peter was visiting his grandmother when his father called him by long distance to tell him there was a brand-new baby girl at home. "That's nothing," Peter replied, "Grandma has a phonograph that plays 12 records".







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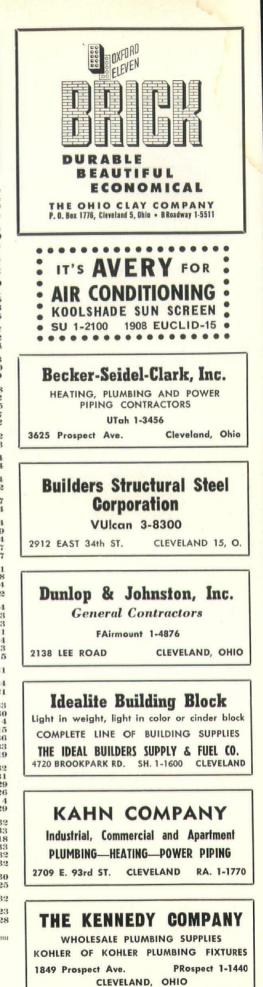






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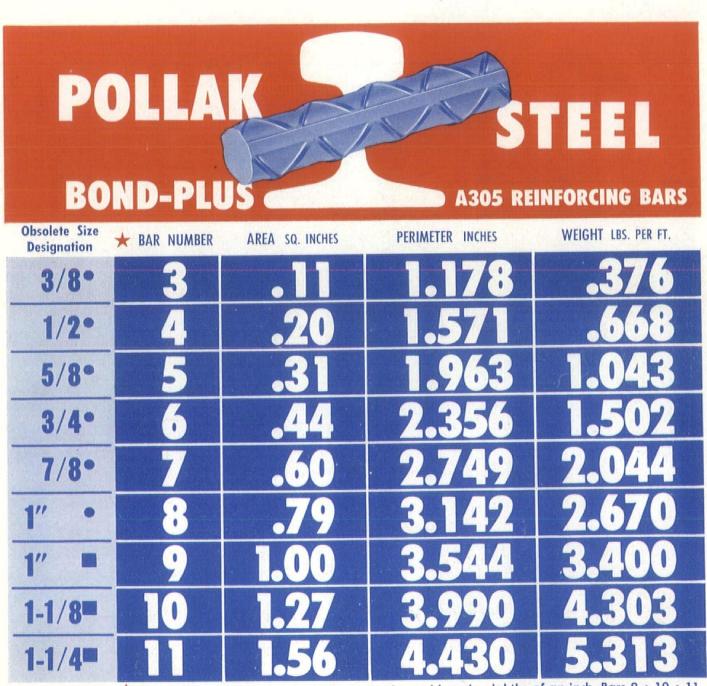
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