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"Package Deal" vs Architectural Services

The following article is reprinted from the May, 1958 issue of the "Bay State Architect" authored by Editor Samuel S. Eisenberg. The article relates to the current discussions appearing in "Ohio Architect" on this subject.—Ed.

The AIA and the AGC, through its National Cooperative Committee, of which your reporter happens to be a member, has had a number of conferences in connection with the "package deal", so called.

The AIA has passed a resolution advising its membership against any practice which would eliminate the general contractor by working directly with sub-contractors. Some architects have advocated that to counter the package deal claim of undivided responsibility, perhaps the architect should take a step in a direction which might eliminate the general contractor and to operate directly with sub-contractors, acting, for all practical purposes, as the general contractor for the client.

It had been expected that the AGC would similarly discourage its 7,000 members from entering into the design field and offering combined services which includes the preparation of plans and specifications together with construction.

Up to now, the AGC has not brought forward any such resolution tending to discourage its membership from entering the package deal field. The whole problem of the package deal appears to be a pretty hot potato, and it is beginning to be a serious problem as to whether or not the architect should sit idly by and permit the package dealers to carry on. There appears to be no quick and easy answer to this problem.

The architect feels, rightly, that the package dealer hits at the core of his services. We have always felt that the appeal of the architect lies in his freedom from financial interest in either the materials he specifies or the construction he supervises. The contractor's competitive bidding supposedly insures lowest prices, and the architect, as the owner's representative and later as mediator, safeguards the execution of the contract.

We suppose package deal building which lumps all service and supervision into one has an appeal to an owner. We feel that it makes strong inroads into the architect contractor set up especially in industry and commercial building.

Some package deal firms have been around for a long time, but these old timers together with newcomers seem to be gaining ground to our disadvantage.

The attitude of one manufacturer has been, "Why should we hire an architect. When we build, we are after just three things—good layout, fast sound construction, and a price we can count on from the start. We would probably get a more artistic design from an architect, but for the cost of building we want where time counts, the package deal outfits can handle both, and satisfactorily so far as we are concerned."

The AIA which has long condemned package deals on ethical grounds has set up a committee to map specific steps to combat the trend. So far no workable report has been released by the AIA. The entire situation hits at what the architect believes or at least subscribes to, and that is that an architect shall not engage in building-contracting since it is contrary to entire ethical setup.

To design and to build is serving two masters. The architect cannot as a designer protect his client's interest and achieve a standard of excellence if he also has to protect his own financial interest, and to try to make a profit. Loyalties are too broad here. It is almost impossible to protect a client's interest, providing first rate design and yet placing oneself in a position where primarily he must secure the cheapest way to put building together.

The architect as a package dealer would have to meet own needs first to the detriment of the client. Frankly, a package dealer is primarily interested in making money, and except for rare instances, he can get away with it because there is no one to check on him.

In general industrial construction is the sector where the architect and the package builder collide head-on. In almost every type of general industrial building—foundries and factories, assembly lines and research laboratories—the architect runs into open and bitter competition, not only from the big, national package firms, but from prefab firms. In commercial building there is some package dealing in the construction of stores and warehouses by companies... not really sharp competition in the commercial field is the design of banks and offices for savings and loan associations. The big part of the business architects have lost in this field has gone to one firm, ... (a St. Louis firm) which in terms of design is probably the most criticized of all package dealers.

There is still not much package building in office building. Some dealers... do, however, handle a sizable amount of office contracting work.

Schools: Some competition has been cropping up here, notably from local prefab firms. But the package inroads have been relatively small, and the firm still belongs overwhelmingly to the architect.

Just what is it about package building that has made it grow? Architect Walter Gropius, who is certainly no partisan of the engineer-constructor but who does hold to the idea of the master builder, has said that "when a client is in a building mood, he wants to buy the complete package for a fixed price and a definite time of delivery."

While this perhaps overstates the case, it is true that for many clients time is the Number One reason for immediate action without having to wait for detailed drawings and putting the job to bid. (The bidding period alone can consume more than a month and seems to weigh heavily in corporate thinking."

Since the AIA committee began its study, there has been a great deal said about the need for the architect to expand and improve his services: to do more in site selection, tighten up his estimating and cost analysis, help in the arrangement of financing, give better advice on taxes and insurance—in short to offer his clients more of the "businesslike" service that owners can get from the package dealer. Obviously such improvement is needed though most architects do offer these services, the economic side of building is still one about which many architects are too casual.

While the architect may have to draw much closer to building execution, there is much to be learned by today's clients about the more complicated process of creation. Operations that seemed safely routine turn suddenly obsolete in today's world of rapid change, and new problems turn up such as giving identity to the company that owns the building.

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Statutory Regulation of Architectural Practice

By Fred C. Hauck
of the Columbus Bar

The practice of architecture is now regulated by statutes, in one form or another, in all States of the Union.

The basic purpose ascribed to such enactments, it is well to note, is for the general welfare, public health and safety. This regulatory legislation recognizes the need to protect the public against persons not qualified by training and experience to competently render such service. Maintaining a standard of qualifications to practice and of competence and integrity is found to be in the public interest.

Because of these considerations, State regulation of the practice of architecture (as with several other professions) is declared to be a constitutionally valid exercise by a State of its police powers for the general welfare; and this is true even though an ancillary or derivative effect may be also to protect the qualified professional individual from competition by unskilled and incompetent practitioners.

Practically all of these regulatory enactments require and provide for the registration of architects. The State registration laws are of two general types: 1) Those which restrict only use of the title "architect." One example: "No person shall practice architecture under the title 'Architect' unless he shall hold a certificate of registration as provided in this chapter. Persons may make plans and specifications or supervise the construction of any building if they do not represent themselves as architects nor use, in any form, the title "Architect." 2) Those laws which restrict the practice of architecture. "* * * no person shall practice architecture or use the title architect * * * without registration or license." Even some statutes of this type carry exemptions or other exclusions whereby registration requirements are limited in scope.

Statutes in the first category, merely controlling use of the title of architect, are generally referred to as Registration laws. Those in the second category above, preventing a person from exercising the function of an architect except through registration, are generally termed License laws.

Because of the differences in approach to this matter among the several States and the wide variation in their subject laws, any discussion thereof would have to be limited to very broad generalities. For the sake of greater particularization and more detailed analysis of architectural regulation, let us turn to the Ohio law which, as it controls function (supra), is of the licensing type.

The Ohio statute, enacted in 1931 and as subsequently revised, created and provides for a State Board of Examiners of Architects composed of five architects in active practice for not less than ten years prior to appointment. The Board is invested with power to enforce the Act, to conduct examinations of applicants for entry into the profession; to issue, renew, and revoke licenses or certificates to practice architecture; to keep an official register of all certificates of qualification to practice with

(Continued on Page 68)

COURT SUSTAINS ARCHITECTS' REGISTRATION LAW

In an effort to curtail the unauthorized practice of architecture by unqualified persons and to insure the public the protection of life, limb, welfare and property as contemplated by the state laws, the State Board of Examiners of Architects is currently endeavoring on a state wide basis to insure that building construction throughout the state is safe and sound. By the cooperative efforts of the State Board, the Eastern Ohio Chapter, AIA, and the Architects Society of Ohio a recent court decision sustained Ohio's Architects' Registration Law.

The state law in Ohio, providing for the qualification and registration of architects, was adopted by the State Legislature in 1931. Every State in the Union has similar regulatory statutes, all of which are in the public interest in that protection of life, limb, welfare and property is necessary in today's collective living. Every citizen has the right, when his children enter a school building or his family enters a church, a store, or a theater, to expect and to receive full protection of the law at all times.

In pursuance of this effort the State Board of Examiners of Architects filed charges against John E. Feathers, Akron, who is not registered as required by the state laws, for preparing plans for two commercial buildings, which preparation of plans is a part of the normal accepted practice of architecture.

After almost three days in the Municipal Court of Akron, Ohio, Judge Thomas Powers set up the closing of the case by presentation of oral arguments. At the conclusion of these arguments Judge Powers ruled, on May 31, that the defendant John E. Feathers was guilty of practicing architecture on two affidavits, without first having obtained a certificate of qualification from the State Board of Examiners of Architects as required by the laws of the state. A fine of $100.00 plus court costs was assessed on each charge; $100.00 being suspended in each case on the basis that the defendant cease and desist from any further activities of this kind.

As required by the law, the State Board of Examiners of Architects was represented by the Prosecutor's Office of Summit County, assisted by Anthony Kazlouskas, Assistant County Prosecutor.
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EDITORIAL STAFF

Publication Committee Chairman
Howard B. Cain, AIA
614 Park Building
Cleveland 14, Ohio

Managing Editor
Clifford E. Sapp
Five East Long Street
Columbus 15, Ohio
Telephone: Capital 1-9630

Technical Editor
David A. Pierce, AIA
Editor
Joanne Hefner

Associate Editors
Cincinnati
Benjamin H. Dombor, AIA
2436 Reading Road
Cincinnati 2, Ohio

Cleveland
Charles E. Rimer
Mother Lane
Hunting Valley Village
Chagrin Falls, Ohio

Columbus
Richard H. Eiselt, AIA
297 South High Street
Columbus 15, Ohio

Dayton
Robert J. Makarius, Jr., AIA
216 Harries Building
Dayton 2, Ohio

Eastern Ohio
John S. McKenzie, AIA
1184 Woodward Avenue
Akron 10, Ohio

Toledo
Harold C. Munger, AIA
601 Security Building
Toledo 4, Ohio


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JUNE, 1958
Ohio's Building Code & Enforcement Program

by

The Honorable Hugh D. Wait
Director
Department of Industrial Relations
State of Ohio

It has been nearly 50 years since any major revision has been made in the building regulations of the State of Ohio. However, before the end of 1958, Ohio will have a modern up-to-date performance code to replace the antiquated specification code.

The 101st General Assembly reestablished a Board of Building Standards and directed it to draft a contemporary code. It further defined procedures for enforcement and created a Board of Building Appeals with power to reverse or modify orders of the enforcing agency.

With this new enabling legislation, the next move was to draft a code. The selected board of nine men consisting of two architects, two engineers, one sanitary engineer, one employee of Department of Education, one employee of Industrial Commission, an attorney, and a trained practical construction person soon learned it was necessary to start somewhere. Rather than use as a starting point the present code, a model code or the code of another jurisdiction, the board decided to retain an experienced code writer to prepare a basic draft to be reviewed by the board preparatory for public hearing, adoption and filing with the Secretary of State.

The board was extremely fortunate in obtaining the services of James Easton, a registered engineer with 30 years experience in code enforcement and, even more important, recognized experience in code writing.

To coordinate the efforts of the board, Mr. Jacob R. Shank, a registered civil, mechanical, and structural engineer, was appointed executive secretary. Mr. Shank was a professor at Ohio State University where he taught civil engineering for 39 years.

Far less understood than the code itself is the system of enforcement that we have in Ohio. Plans for nearly all types of constructions must be approved by some governmental authority. The Ohio Building Code is a minimum requirement, although municipalities and counties may adopt codes, such codes cannot have requirements less restrictive than those set forth in the State Code.

The legislative authority of a municipality corporation may adopt a code covering any type of construction within its boundaries. Whereas county commissioners may adopt codes concerning only the erection, construction, repair, alteration and maintenance of residential buildings, offices, mercantile buildings, workshops or factories, including public or private garages. Municipalities and counties have exclusive jurisdiction over one, two and three family dwelling houses because these occupancies are exempted from the Ohio Building Code. Since counties in no case have jurisdiction over schools, hospitals, churches, theaters, or places of assembly any brief survey of this sort is best limited to the function of the state and the municipality.

Where a municipality has adopted a code meeting the minimum requirements of the state and established a building department, it has preempted the field and has jurisdiction.

When such is not the case, plans must be submitted to the Division of Factory and Building, Department of Industrial Relations for approval. In addition to the inspection of existing structures, industrial and construction safety inspection, and enforcing the explosive storage laws, this division has a plans examination section consisting of two architects, one mechanical and one civil engineer. Plans submitted are checked for compliance with the code and approved or rejected. No inspection is made of the structural elements when submitted by registered architects or engineers, such being the responsibility of the author of the plans. In the absence of fraud or serious safety or sanitation hazard, plans once approved are conclusively presumed to comply with the Ohio Building Code.

The law has provided for an appeal from a refusal to approve plans. Appeals are not to be considered lightly and every effort should be made to resolve the differences with the plan section, but where an appeal is the only remedy to solve an interpretation of the code, a three-man Board of Building Appeals has been provided.

This board consists of one attorney-at-law, one registered architect, and one professional engineer. It has power to "reverse or modify the order of the enforcing agency if it finds (1) that the order is contrary to, or to a fair interpretation or application of, Chapters 3781, 3783, 3785, 3787, and 3791 of the Revised Code, and any rule or regulation made thereunder, or (2) that a variance from the provisions of such chapters or any rule or regulation made thereunder, in the specific case, will not be contrary to the public interest where a literal enforcement of such provisions will result in unnecessary hardship." This is certainly a great deal of power; however, any decision of the Board of Appeals is subject to further review by the Common Pleas Court, the Court of Appeals, and finally to the Supreme Court of Ohio for final determination.

In reviewing the creation of the code and the enforcement, it can be compared to the separation of powers theory used in government in general. The Board of Building Standards is the legislative branch actually enacting the code. Any suggested change in the code should be taken to that body. The Division of Factory and Building is the administrative branch, actually applying the code and giving it its original interpretation. Any disagreement with the application of the code as it is written should be discussed with the division personnel. Finally, the Board of Building Appeals, the judicial branch, reviews the reasonableness of the Board of Building Standards' actions and the interpretation and application of code by the enforcing agent.
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A Typical Design Problem

The following problem in design and structure of a multi-story resort hotel to be situated in Central America was presented to 37 fourth-year students of architecture at Ohio State University by Professor Harry E. Phillian, Coordinator of Design Studies, Department of Architecture and Landscape Architecture.

A degree in architecture at OSU, as at most universities, requires five years of study. This fourth year problem is not only one of design but is also a problem in structure. At the completion of the problem an outline of material specification is written forming the basis for a fifth year study of material specification.

Assisting Professor Phillian in the five-week problem was part-time instructor David Schackne, Architect for the Board of Education, City of Columbus.

An important phase of the program was the utilization of visiting critics who discussed specific aspects of the problem with the students at crucial points in their development of the Hotel.

Visiting critics were:

Architect Igor B. Polevitzky, FAIA, of Miami Beach, Florida. His most recent project, the “Havana Riviera,” Havana, Cuba, is a $16,000,000 Hotel. Mr. Polevitzky discussed the design of a resort hotel on January 29-30.

Architect Norman Giller, AIA, Miami, Florida. Mr. Giller’s most recent Hotel project is the $20,000,000 “Diplomat” in Hollywood, California, to be opened in December, 1958. He discussed hotel operation, services and design, following Mr. Polevitzky.

Mr. Jens Risom, President, Jens Risom Design, Inc., New York, New York. Mr. Risom is a leading designer of furniture and lectured on interior decorating and furnishing a resort hotel on February 19-20.

All three visiting critics lectured to the Columbus Chapter, AIA, architects, and other interested groups.

Awards were presented for outstanding design and execution to the students. The jury was composed of Professor Phillian; Architect David Schackne; Professor Frank Wilson, in charge of fourth year structural course, OSU Department of Architecture and Landscape Architecture; Noverre Musson, Architect, representing the American Institute of Architects; and Fredrick Stecker, Director of University Relations, OSU.

First award was received by James Essinger, and second award was presented to Douglas C. Holtkamp, Cleveland.

The Problem

A Central American Republic proposes to erect a hotel in the outskirts of its capital city to provide for tourists and transients on business. For this purpose, it has set aside a piece of property, essentially level, approached by a boulevard from the city on its northern boundary, and commanding a view of a lake and mountains to the south. There is a golf course on the western boundary, and attractive tropical vegetation toward the east. The land is 800 feet in the north-south direction, and 600 feet in the east-west direction.

The climate is mild the year round owing to an elevation of 3500 feet above sea level. No central heating system is required, and air conditioning is not needed, except for limited periods, and then only in the public rooms. Free circulation of air through the public rooms and bedrooms is highly desirable and should be taken into consideration. The prevailing breezes are from the south.

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modern techniques in the structure, and visualize a multi-story, elevator building or pavilions, using reinforced concrete, the traditional structural system in this part of the world. There are available for use in finishing many fine tropical woods. Also fine tile work, and wood carving. They are justly proud of their Mayan predecessors, and have made available an excellent collection of Mayan sculptures obtained from parts of Yucatan and Guatemala. These they wished used in the gardens, and where appropriate in the interior of the building.

Circumstances dictate approximately 220 double bedrooms, each with private bath, with convenient dressing facilities, and efficient room layout, but generous in size and ceiling height compared to American standards. In no case shall more than 30 double bedrooms be placed on any one floor. A balcony porch is optional. Rooms on the lower level may open on, or be grouped around patios, if considered desirable.

There should also be six small guest cottages, with a living room, two bedrooms, and a small kitchenette, for guests with families who may wish to stay for extended periods; also, some deluxe suites or penthouses should be included, perhaps on the top floor.

The following spaces will be required in the public area:
(1) Lobby or reception area. (2) Office space should be provided for the manager, assistant manager, public relations or social director. (3) Reception desk with three offices for clerical work, provision for switchboard, mail, etc. (4) Concession for magazines, tobacco, travel, flowers, etc. (5) Four to six small shops for men's and women's wear and other specialties. (6) Beauty parlor and barber shop. (7) Checking and toilet facilities. (8) Grill room or coffee shop.

In addition, the following areas which require food service are to be provided:
(1) Main dining room to seat 200. (2) Bar room. (3) A cabaret—almost all resort hotels depend to quite some extent on conventions, and a cabaret night club with stage and dance floor which can double as a convention meeting room is desirable. (4) Four private dining rooms which may be arranged with flexible partitions. (5) Checking and toilet facilities convenient to the cabaret and bar room.

It is desirable that some of these rooms open fully onto terraces or patios, as the climate will permit outdoor dining practically the year round. The ease with which people in these rooms and in the adjacent terraces may be served from the central kitchen, is a paramount consideration.

The fast growing tropical vegetation permits the development of exotic gardens in connection with the dining terraces and residential areas.

Since the lake and other recreational facilities are some distance, provision should be made for a swimming pool and at least thirty (30) cabanas; and provide for a bathers' entrance to the rooms from the swimming pool.

(Continued on Page 71)
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A $175,000,000 plan for shaping Cleveland's University Circle area, located some 4 miles east of the city's downtown district, into a cultural center unmatched anywhere in the world, is off to a strong and encouraging beginning.

The plan, announced late last year, is the outcome of 18 months work on the part of the institutions in the area, of city authorities, and of the Boston planning firm of Adams, Howard & Greeley. It anticipates growth to be expected in the area over the next 20 years, and shows how this growth can be organized for the best interests of all. It foresees the acquisition of $14.6 million of land, $144 million of new construction; $9.6 million of new parking facilities; a $4.8 million road system and $2 million in landscaping and recreation areas.

There are some 30 separate institutions in the University Circle Group. They already have over $125 million invested in the area. The investment anticipated by the plan would give Cleveland a $300,000,000 cultural center, with 488 acres devoted almost exclusively to science, technology, medicine, education and the arts.

Immediately after the announcement of plans for University Circle's future, the University Circle Development Foundation was incorporated. It will be the central body responsible for helping the plan take effect.

Within a few days the Foundation's initial operations had been under-
written by private gifts totaling some $200,000.

The plan charts building and development at more than a $12 million-a-year pace for the next three years, with virtually all funds coming from private investment and from building funds of the various institutions.

Basic principles of the plan have already been accepted by trustees of virtually every major institution in the area. They have agreed to follow the recommended land use and voted that their institutions will: (1) develop their own facilities in keeping with the plan; (2) submit architectural plans for specific buildings to a central reviewing board; and (3) act jointly on matters of land acquisition and parking facilities.

The significance of this approval is underscored by the facts that the plan is not a "package" that will succeed or fail. Approval of the plan does not mean a commitment to grow; it means a commitment to follow the plan in whatever growth does occur.

City understanding of and agreement with the plan is of great importance, and the University Circle plan was presented to Cleveland City Council on October 15. The council expressed excited interest in the plan, but turned to the City Planning Commission for professional analysis and comment.

The planning commission's report, presented early in March, is an intensive study of the Adams, Howard & Greeley plan. It includes sub-reports from 10 city departments, each of which went over the Circle plan with searching care.

The general comment, by Chief City Planner George Wallace and City Planner Theodore Hall, was this: "Anyone who studies the University Circle Report, and who recognizes the impact that this educational, cultural and medical center has already had on the community, cannot but agree that the Report presents a broad, well-considered, and imaginative plan that can lead to the best future development of the whole area. It deserves full public support in its objectives."

JUNE, 1958
Focal point of University Circle area, according to Plan, would be a low pedestrian plaza bridging Euclid Avenue and tying together areas on both sides of Euclid. Euclid would slope downward, starting near Severance Hall, would be 5 feet below its present level crossing under the Plaza, and would return to present level near Church of the Covenant, a total distance of 1,000 feet. Plaza would eliminate heavy pedestrian traffic now crossing Euclid, would allow smoother flow of automobile traffic.

There are three major areas in proposed University Circle Plan:

**LEISURE TIME AREA (foreground)** groups cultural institutions around revitalized Wade Park, with new Garden Center and Botanical Gardens in center of park. Around the park are the Art Museum, Museum of Natural History, Western Reserve Historical Society, and space for new cultural institution.

**LIBERAL ARTS AREA** lies between Leisure Time Area and Euclid. Includes all non-scientific activities of Adelbert College and Flora Stone Mather, new Freiberger Library and Institute of Art.

**SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & MEDICINE AREA (background)** is between Euclid and NYCRR tracks; includes University Hospitals, Case, WRU Science Center, Hearing & Speech Center, Maternal Health Association, Academy of Medicine, Benjamin Rose Hospital, Coroner's Office, Center for Alcoholism, Ohio College of Chiropractic, Psychiatric Nursery and other medically-oriented institutions.
First part of the plan aims at correlating the growth of the institutions to bring science, technology and medicine together in one area, liberal and fine arts in another, and leisure institutions in another.

Part two of the plan involves improving traffic circulation. A four-lane road will be built to circle the area, traveled by a loop bus route. Euclid Avenue, a main east-west highway out of Cleveland, which cuts through the center of the proposed development, is to be lowered and bridged by a broad pedestrian plaza to permit easy access to land on both sides.

Part three calls for development of a park-like character throughout the area. A lawn “greenway” will sweep through much of the property, bordered on each side by pedestrian walks; open spaces will be organized to best overall advantage, with landscaping, fountains and statuary at various points.

Since 1920, investment by the institutions in the area has amounted to approximately $120 million (1958 dollars), while city population has risen by 619,000 persons. Population increase over the next 20 years is forecast at 620,000 persons, so that the anticipated institutional investment of $140 million during the period would represent a 17 percent higher rate of spending, in relation to population served, than in the past 37 years.

The execution of the plan is to be grouped into three stages, covering periods of three years, seven years and ten years. In the first stage, institutions will continue with presently-envisioned immediate construction programs that are in keeping with land-use allocations under the plan; land acquisition; development of administrative systems; and the starting of key projects including the lowering of Euclid, sections of the circle drive, some fringe parking lots and the first units of staff housing.

During the second stage, from 1960-67, there would be further institutional expansion, the relocation of Adelbert Rd., additional parking and graduate housing, and a shifting of several WRU units North of Euclid.

The third stage would bring the completion of the circle drive and long-range building programs.

The preparation of the plan was made possible by a grant from Mrs. William G. Mather, augmented by contributions from Case, WRU and University Hospitals. It followed a study made by the University Circle Conference Committee in 1952. This group, formed by the Art Museum, Art Institute, Natural History Museum, Musical Arts Association, Western Reserve Historical Society and Institute of Music, as well as Case, WRU and the hospitals, led to the forming of the University Circle Planning Committee early in 1956. This group, directed to consider the problems of all institutions in the area, has acted as the central force in having the plan made, and in presenting it to the institutions for approval.

The University Circle project is the largest single privately-financed civic development mapped out in Cleveland since the late '20s, when the Terminal building group, the Shaker Rapid Transit, and the outlines of Shaker Heights were developed, at a total cost of $179,000,000.
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Flour City Balanced Doors of aluminum and tempered glass are a prominent feature of this sparkling aluminum entrance—also by Flour City.
This issue may be correctly called the extension of the first of the Series. It was originally the intention to do this issue on the Massachusetts Settlements of the Marietta and Grandville areas, which will now come in a following issue.

I might add here, if anyone who reads this have any material which might be appropriate for the next issue it would be received and acknowledged with thanks.

The change in this issue was prompted because the National Convention of the American Institute of Architects will be held in Cleveland in July, where pilgrimages and special tours will be arranged to visit near-by towns and cities where good examples of the architecture of the Western Reserve prevail.

The following is a list of cities, towns and villages all within forty-five minutes of downtown Cleveland, where one may find splendid examples of Greek Revival and Federal style buildings and homes of the Western Reserve:

Hudson, Twinsburg, Aurora, Chagrin Falls, Gates Mills, Mentor, Painesville, Burton, Kirtland, Stow, Streetsboro, Brecksville and others.

History of the Western Reserve

The Northeastern Section of Ohio, along the Lake Shore, (the part known as the Western Reserve of Connecticut) was the home of many people before the coming of the white man. Centuries ago there lived a race of men who, for want of a better name, are called the Mound-Builders. Their origins and destiny are uncertain. In the absence of any definite evidence of human life in America prior to the glacial period, it is now generally believed that the progenitors of the native American race belonged to the Mongoloid races of Asia. As late as 1840 a mound was visible on the southeast corner of Euclid Avenue and East Ninth Street in Cleveland.

Next came a tribe of Indians called the Eries or the Cat Nation. They possessed the land eastward from the Cuyahoga river as far as the Genessee river in New York State. West of the Cuyahoga the land was held at various times by the Wyandots, Ottawas, Delawares, Chippewas and Antastas.

The Eries were a proud and powerful people, but in 1655 they were defeated and annihilated by the Iroquois or Five Nations.

The Senecas, tribe of the Five Nations, made it their home until 1753. After that date we find the Delawares and Wyandots making their home east of the Cuyahoga river.

Regardless of conflicting claims of European nations to the Ohio country, the Indians considered it their own and more or less held title and possession until their rights were extinguished by formal treaty. After the battle of Fallen Timbers, General "Mad" Anthony Wayne, at Greenville, on August 3, 1795, dictated a treaty whereby the Indians ceded their claims to all terri-
tory from the Cuyahoga river eastward, and south to the Ohio River.

Connecticut’s claim to the Western Reserve was ceded to the United States by deed dated September 13, 1786.

The foregoing seems to be a far cry from architecture but the knowledge should add interest to those of us who make our homes here, where once roamed, lived and hunted, tribes of other people before us. The history of a country and its people are closely interwoven in its religions, its culture and architecture.

Architecture cannot be divorced from the age or culture which sired it for architecture is not a phenomenon apart, but an intimate expression of the life of a people at a given time.

The buildings which people erect are likely to more eloquently express their thoughts and habits than long discourses by historians.

In the Greek Revival period we have the individual expression in architecture of the American people, our own great national style, without parallel in domestic architecture in Europe.

The following pages will show a few typical examples.

**Dunham Tavern**

On March 5, 1806 the site of Dunham Tavern was acquired by Nathaniel and Daniel Edwards, David Strong and John Stoddard. Later by deed—dated December 4, 1818—it was conveyed to John H. Strong.

The estate of Strong was split up
Details of Exterior, Dunham Tavern
and disposed of to various persons in 1823.

The Cuyahoga records show that on May 14, 1824, the administrators of the Strong estate sold approximately thirteen and three quarter acres to Rufus and Jane Dunham for the sum of $147.00.

The land was an unbroken forest except for the Euclid Road on which it fronted, and their first effort was to provide shelter in the form of a log cabin.

By 1829 Euclid Road extended to Painesville and, connecting with the main highway from the East, was known as the Buffalo Road.

The Anglo-Saxon instinct for comfortable home life was too strong to be satisfied long with dwellings of so crude a character and, having won the first struggle over nature, the Ohio immigrants began to build homes that recalled those they had left behind in the East.

In 1832 Rufus Dunham was able to replace his old log cabin with the rambling frame building which now stands at 6709 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Probably the wing to the West, with one room downstairs and a tiny staircase leading to the room above, was the original structure. The exterior materials of this wing vary somewhat from the rest of the building, and it is the only part of the front section of the house that has a cellar.

The first floor room was later to become the tap room, and the cellar used for the preservation of wines and spirits. The foundation walls are built of sturdy sandstone and the frame work is of hand hewn logs. The house has four fireplaces, however these were modified from the original.

The writer, with the help of Mr. I. T. Frary, had the good fortune to supervise the restoration and reconstruction of the old Kitchen, and to our most pleasant surprise, discovered half of the original fireplace concealed in part of the chimney which had been altered at sometime in the past to accommodate a flue for a central heating furnace. The pindals which held the old crane were still intact, and antique cranes were found, one of which was a perfect fit. Mr. Frary felt...
sure it was the original—who knows? It could have been.

We also discovered after removing many coats of wallpaper, plaster and wood lath, part of the original beaded board wall to the right of the fireplace. An original wallpaper found under many coats of paper and paint has been reproduced and is available today and is named "Dunham Tavern."

The Tavern is now a part of the Western Reserve Historical Chain and is the home of the Society of Collectors of Cleveland.

The photographs shown here were furnished by Mr. C. Spearman of the Collectors Society.

**The Mormon Temple**

One of Ohio's most historic and unusual church buildings is this temple, built 1833-36 by the Mormons at their early stronghold, Kirtland, in Lake County. Here Joseph Smith, Brigham Young and other leaders in that organization of the Latter Day Saints established themselves and their followers. Here Mormonism gained the momentum that carried it across the continent. The temple is said by some to possess less exterior beauty than many other churches of Ohio, but it does possess individuality and a charm unto itself.

Incorporated into its design one can readily see the influence of Middle Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, and the Gothic styles. The fenestration of the front facade is somewhat irregular from the architect's view point, though it is an honest expression of the plan.

The interior of the building possesses much more charm and shows the knowledge of architectural detail more so than does the exterior.

The plan is designed to fit the needs of the Mormon faith and rituals.

The walls are of rough stone covered with cement plaster and blocked off to simulate cut stone.

Upon close inspection of the scale and design of the beautiful details accomplished by skilled workmen who did not have the advantage of a professional education, it should be an example that might cause architects of today to stop and ponder the present and future of their own professional educational processes.
The story of its building is as dramatic, in a way, as that of King Solomon's temple at Jerusalem. Love of religion, family and self-pride, plus sweat and blood went into the building of this beautiful edifice built in the wilderness.

Mr. Frary said in his book, Early Homes of Ohio, "It is replete with legends of the sacrifices of the men who quarried and hauled the stone, and laid up the walls; of the women who raised the sheep, prepared the wool, and made the garments of those who labored on the temple; of the priests to whom angels revealed specifications for the building, and who prayed on the walls at night after the workmen had done their days labor."

The story of the Mormons coming overland from New York State, and settling in Kirtland, suffering the hardships of unfriendly settlers of nearby communities, is a dramatic chapter in Ohio's history.

**Hudson and the Western Reserve Academy**

The village of Hudson in Summit County is among the first five communities in the Western Reserve, having been established around 1800. David Hudson, original settler of the village, left his home at Goshen, Connecticut, in 1799 to investigate the "Swamp Township" which he and associates had purchased for fifty-two cents per acre. Ten thousand acres, in another township, were thrown in for good measure.

The oldest of Hudson houses, and reputed to be the oldest in the Western Reserve, is the Hudson-Lee house, built in 1806. The builder of this old house came honestly enough by the love of adventure which lured him West, for he is a lineal descendant, six generations removed, of Henry Hudson who sailed his Half Moon up the Hudson River.

In 1826 Western Reserve College, (the forerunner of Western Reserve University) was established and in the same year Colonel Porter was given the contract for the first building. In 1829 the trustees employed him to do the carpenter and "Joiner" work on the chapel. This was probably the building known as South College, which is pictured here.

JUNE, 1958
About 1880 it was decided to move the University to Cleveland and the old College in Hudson became the Western Reserve Academy, a private preparatory school for boys.

The present Chapel, completed in 1836, was of course the center of college life. It has much architectural interest to commend it.

The Doric entablature with triglyphs and the mutulary cornice; the pilasters on the front and the recessed brick arches on the sides definitely put the style or architecture in the Roman Classic school which was so ably championed by Thomas Jefferson.

The tower on the other hand can be attributed to the Greek Revival school, whose champion many believe to be the architect Benjamin Latrobe.

The old college records are as little concerned with the identity of the persons actually responsible for designing the building as were most records of the time. Designing, brick laying and carpentering were all in a days work, and no laurel wreaths were bestowed upon the man whose mind conceived the design.

The President's House at Western Reserve Academy was built in 1830. The building was erected to house the professors of Technology, Messers. Hitchcock and Pierce. Part of the design of the Chapel is attributed to Mr. Pierce. The porch is a later addition and although the three posts are not considered good design they do emphasize the plan. The building is a twin house with a solid brick wall between.

The town of Hudson on route 91 is perhaps one of our best preserved old towns in Ohio. There are many historic houses, academy buildings, a church, an old bank building and several old shops worthy of a pilgrimage to this lovely village.

Churches

Most of the churches in the Western Reserve part of Ohio resemble the sometime quaint and sometime beautiful white spired churches of New England. Practically every town had its village green with the church, as the center of their religious and cultural life, demanding the most prominent
location, with homes and civic buildings clustered about.

The majority of the first churches were, of course, Congregational, but early in the century other protestant churches were established.

Pictured here are a few examples of typical types and designs. Progress has swept away many of the fine old churches and homes to such an alarming degree that many worthy organizations are taking steps to protect and save them for posterity.

The Talmadge Church, perhaps the most beautiful, was pictured in the first article of this series. At some future date it is hoped that many of the measured drawings will be published.

**Atwater Church**

1836-1841

Among the new England types, this church seems to be near the top in architectural importance. Its design may be described as “transitional,” standing midway between Federal and Greek Revival so far as its temple-like mass is concerned, but avowedly Federal in its tower, a later addition, which seems too overpowering for the size and length of the building.

The principle incongruity, however, is in the three Gothic openings under the classic portico. Like the Mormon church in Kirtland, the romantic Gothic Revival meant “churchliness” to its members.

Little data regarding its construction or its designers and builders is available. The interior of the church has been disfigured, and although some repairs were made to support the tower, it is not known at this time if the interior has been restored to its original design.

**Kinsman Church**

1831-1832

The same group of men who built the Allen and Kinsman houses, built this church after the design, so it is said, of the Old North Church in New Haven, Connecticut. Much of the cost of this building was borne by Mrs. John Kinsman, wife of the founder of the Ohio town by the same name.

It seems unfair to criticize the architectural design of artisans untrained in the knowledge of architecture. And, in no sense of the word, is it my idea to do so, but rather to point out in simple words how the untrained conception was expressed.

The significant result of their imagination is that they accomplished unusual and interesting results which today, after one hundred and thirty years, nearly everyone admires.

The Kinsman church is a good example of the blending of many periods into one building. The Gothic Revival, in the pointed windows and the four pointed spires connected with battlements at the top of the tower. The Greek Revival, in the corner blocks and symmetrical trim around the three main entrance doors. The combination of the Roman and Greek entablature and columns of the Portico, in more or less Federal proportions and scale. Also the unusual plan arrangement of the portico. With all the liberties taken in its design, it is still a handsome structure.

**Bristolville Church**

About 1835-1840

Although we haven't the history of this church building, it is so appealing as a typical Greek Revival vernacular country church, it is worthy of our interest. The fenestration shows dignity and its scale and proportion might even be considered monumental. Whether the tower ever had a dome is not known, but like our state capitol, is it not better without one?

**Twinsburg Church**

About 1830

Another typical example of our Western Reserve Churches, built in the Greek Revival manner. Located on the village square.

The arrangement of the recessed facade with full round Greek Doric columns, is nearly identical to the OHIO ARCHITECT
James Nicholson House, Lakewood, Ohio

James Nicholson, born 1783, was the first white man to establish a permanent home between the Cuyahoga and Rocky Rivers.

Like the majority of people who settled in the Western Reserve, he was a typical Yankee; was born and reared near Chatham on Cape Cod. When he became of age, he packed his few belongings and started off to the Connecticut settlements of the Western Reserve. He was induced to buy a tract of land near Conneaut and between that place and the Pennsylvania line he began clearing the site and built a log cabin in 1804. Here he lived and farmed for several years. It was here that he married Betsy Barthole-

mew, a young miss in her teens from Connecticut.

She knew much of pioneer life and proved a wise helpmate.

Because they desired a larger tract, the Nicholsons sold or traded this farm for one West of the Cuyahoga river where they built a log cabin and later — about 1835 — built the house pictured here. All timbers were cut on the site, (probably oak, as it was plentiful), and the millwork was all made by hand.

The home, as originally completed, was substantially the same as now except for the window sash which had 12 small lights of glass in each sash. The house has beautiful Federal style proportions, with its delicate corner pilasters and cornices; the entrance stoop and shelter is quite unusual for this section of the country.

The interiors are well executed, showing the Greek Revival influence in the door and window casings, but again the stairway is more transitional. The bandsawed stair returns more Federal and the handrail, newel and balusters more Greek Revival.

Frederick Kinsman was born at Kinsman in 1807. The youngest son of John, he attended Plainsfield Academy and was engaged in business with his uncle and father-in-law, Samuel Perkins, in the Connecticut Land Company, until elected Judge in 1845. President Garfield was a frequent visitor at the Kinsman home.
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Pre-wiring easily done when homes are being built.

Planned telephone outlets make homes more functional... interiors more beautiful.

Make Your Homes Completely Modern... Specify Telephone Pre-Wiring!

Home buyers are being sold on pre-wired, multiple telephone outlets in their living, working, and sleeping areas by local and national advertising.

That's why the Scholz "Mark 58" homes... introduced nationally in June... feature "Complete Telephone Service". Scholz homes are capitalizing on this pre-sold market. Some of these homes offer as many as 16 outlets with concealed telephone wiring.

Here are the most important advantages to you as an Architect or Builder for specifying concealed telephone wiring for "Complete Telephone Service" to your clients.

You add to the interior beauty of your homes and make them more functional... wires are completely concealed and phones can be moved all around the house. You get a selling edge because your homes will offer a modern extra which you can successfully promote. You're being backed up by effective national and local advertising.

Specify pre-wired, multiple telephone outlets in your homes so your clients will have "Complete Telephone Service". Then, advertise the fact that you do.

For more information, call your nearest Ohio Bell Business Office and ask for the Home Planning Department.

the OHIO BELL telephone company
1958 AIA CONVENTION

General Events

A. Monday, July 7, 1958—Morning
   Buses leave Cleveland Hotel at 9:30 a.m. Limited to 300 persons.
   Republic Steel Corporation Tour—
   For the men only, the Republic Steel Corporation has arranged a trip through its famed Corrigan Steel Plant where you will see the open hearth and blast furnace. After this you will visit the world's largest rolling and strip mill, which includes the hot and cold mills plus the finishing processes. Upon return to the hotel at noon, you will have cocktails and luncheon as Republic's guests.

B. Monday, July 7, 1958—Afternoon
   Buses leave Cleveland Hotel beginning at 1:45 p.m. (departing on 20 minute intervals so as to coincide with tour sequence at Nela Park. Last bus at 3:05 p.m.)
   Limited to 400 persons.
   Nela Park Tour & Dinner—As guests of General Electric, you will visit its unique Lighting Institute at Nela Park. Following the tour GE has arranged a cocktail and dinner party for the architects and their wives at Nela Park's picnic grove. Return to hotels by bus at 7:45 p.m. for official opening of the Producer's Council Products Exhibit at 9:00 p.m.

C. Tuesday, July 8, 1958—Evening
   Buses leave Hotel Cleveland and Hotel Statler at 5 p.m.
   Limited to 500 persons.
   Wade Park Manor Dinner—Since the President's Reception will be held at the Cleveland Museum of Art this same evening, the Host Chapter has planned a special "University Circle Night." At 5 p.m. you will be taken to the Wade Park Manor for cocktails and dinner. The Manor, noted for its lovely surroundings, excellent service, and fine cuisine, is located near the Museum of Art, overlooking scenic Wade Park, home of the Cleveland Garden Center. Buses will be available after dinner to take you to the President's Reception. It should be noted that the "University Circle" is also the site of Western Reserve University, Case Institute of Technology, and the Cleveland Institute of Art.

D. Wednesday, July 9, 1958—Evening
   Buses leave Hotel Cleveland and Hotel Statler at 7:00 p.m.
   Limited to 1000 persons.
   Musicarnival—A big evening of fun at Cleveland's famous tent theatre. Buses will bring guests from downtown in time to see the gay musical "Annie Get Your Gun," featuring Broadway talent. After the show, a party providing fun and frivolity, solid and liquid refreshments. You will have an opportunity to meet the cast as well as a chance to make new friends and renew old friendships. Return to your hotel by buses provided.

E. Friday, July 11, 1958—Afternoon
   Private automobiles will be available at 2:00 p.m.
   No limit on attendance.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

"ARCHITECTURE IN A STRONG AMERICA"

Special Tours—For those who desire to visit any of Cleveland's fine public housing projects, the new CEI building on the Public Square, or other local projects of note, special tours will be arranged free of charge by the Host Chapter.

F. Friday, July 11, 1958—Evening
Private automobiles will be available at 6:00 p.m.
No charge. No limit on attendance.

Host Night—It is the wish of the Host Chapter to show Convention goers some home town hospitality. Therefore, for those who are remaining in Cleveland, Friday evening you are invited to be the dinner guests of Chapter members, either in their homes or at their clubs.

G. Saturday, July 12, 1958—Evening
Time to be determined later.

Pop Concert—As a special activity for those remaining in Cleveland Saturday night, the Host Chapter has planned an evening at the Cleveland Summer Pop Concert. After cocktails and dinner at the Union Club, you will be taken to the Public Auditorium where a special section of tables will be reserved for the group.

Convention Speakers
Tuesday, July 8, 1958—
A.M.—Keynote Address—To be announced later
Architectural Keynote Address—Vincent Kling, AIA
M. —“The Western Reserve—Part of Our Heritage”—Harlan Hatcher, President, University of Michigan

P.M.—Panels (concurrent)
“How to Set Up an Office”—Chairman, Gordon G. Wittenberg, AIA; Douglas A. Russell, General Manager, Daniel Mann, Johnson and Mendenhall, Architects and Engineers

“Education—Relative Responsibilities of the Profession and the Schools”—Chairman, Alexander S. Cochran, AIA, Chairman, AIA Committee on Education; William W. Wurster, Dean, School of Architecture, University of California; Edwin S. Burdell, President, The Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art

“New Fields of Architectural Research”—Chairman, Walter E. Campbell, AIA, Chairman, AIA Committee on Research; Herbert H. Svinbume, AIA; Eric Pawley, AIA

Wednesday, July 9, 1958
A.M.—“The Anthropologist Looks at Architecture”—Dr. Margaret Mead, Associate Curator of Ethnology, American Museum of Natural History

P.M.—Panels
“Where to Find Construction Money”—Chairman, Cyrus E. Silling, FAIA; Dr. Robinson Newcomb, Economic Consultant

“Developing Today's Building Program”—Chairman, Harold T. Spitznagel, AIA; Rev. Marvin T. Halverson, Executive Director, Dept. of Worship and the Arts, National Council of Churches;

John E. Marshall, Educational Consultant; John G. Steinle, Management Consultant to Institutions

“Working with the Home Builder”—Chairman, A. Quincy Jones, AIA; Neis Severin, President, National Association of Homebuilders, Royal Barry Wills, FAIA; Charles B. Wills, NAHB

Thursday, July 10, 1958
A.M.—Panel
“University Circle Development”—Chairman, Carl Feiss, Chairman, AIA Committee on Community Planning; Neil J. Carothers, Executive Secretary, University Circle Development Foundation

P.M.—Panels
“How to Make Better Cost Estimates”—Chairman, Marcellus Wright, Jr., FAIA; D. Kenneth Sargent, FAIA; Frank J. Rooney, Past President, Associated General Contractors; Michael Kenny, Quantity Surveyor

“Professional Status—Your Most Valuable Asset”—Chairman, George Bain Cummings, FAIA, Past President, The American Institute of Architects; Edward L. Wilson, FAIA, Secretary, The American Institute of Architects; Robert R. Denny; AIA Public Relations Counsel

“Chapter Affairs Seminar”—Chairman, Paul R. Hunter, AIA, Chairman, AIA Chapter Affairs Committee and Chapter Affairs Committee members

Sometime during the Convention Edward Stone is expected from the Brussels Fair to address the Convention.
Ladies Program

Martha Dalton will entertain the ladies attending the AIA Convention.

A. Tuesday, July 8, 1958—Morning (Also note alternate event #B below)
Buses leaving Cleveland Hotel at 9:30 a.m.
Limited to 80 persons.

Cuyahoga River Boat Trip—A fascinating 2-hour trip on a modern ship up the Cuyahoga River and within the Cleveland harbor. You will go into the heart of industrial Cleveland, past giant freighters, great ore docks, and huge steel mills in operation. Then out into the harbor, past the yacht club and Coast Guard Station for a panoramic view of the city. A trained guide will describe the various points of interest.

B. Tuesday, July 8, 1958—Morning (Also note alternate event #A above)
Buses leave Cleveland Hotel at 9:30 a.m.
Limited to 150 persons.

Cleveland Cultural Gardens—A bus trip to Cleveland's Rockefeller Park to visit a unique chain of gardens known as the Cleveland Cultural Gardens. In a city made up of people from many lands, these gardens are sponsored by sixteen nationality groups and dedicated to Peace and to the nations which they represent. Their dedication marks Cleveland's recognition of the numerous contributions with which many nationality groups have enriched the life of the city. The tour of these gardens will include a presentation of folk dances at the Hungarian Gardens and a visit to the Garden Center of Cleveland. (In case of rain, an alternate program will be presented.)

D. Tuesday, July 8, 1958—Noon through afternoon
Buses leave Cleveland Hotel at 12:30 p.m.
Limited to 80 persons.

Cuyahoga River Boat Trip with Box Lunch Aboard—See event #A for description of this pleasant trip.

E. Tuesday, July 8, 1958—Afternoon (Also note alternate event #D above)
Buses leave Cleveland Hotel at 1:30 p.m.
Limited to 200 persons.

Karamu House—This is a community center which has received international acclaim for its work in encouraging and preserving Negro folk art. Here, persons of all races may participate in dramatic arts, classes in craft, photography, music, and dancing. You will have an opportunity to see a program by the children's chorus and dance group, see Karamu's two theatres, and participate in activities such as music, drama, and art. A trained guide will describe the various points of interest.

F. Wednesday, July 9, 1958—Noon through Afternoon
No buses required.
No limit on attendance.

Ladies Luncheon at Higbee's—This will be a delightfully informal luncheon, served in the nationally recognized hospitality center of one of Cleveland's outstanding department stores, The Higbee Company. This attractive lounge, situated on the 10th floor, and right next door to the Convention Headquarters, is conveniently located for visitors and Clevelanders alike. While luncheon is being served, attractive Higbee models will circulate among the diners, displaying the early Fall styles. Immediately following, a delightful program of airy, restful music will be presented by two of Cleveland's well-known harpists, Mrs. Martha Dalton, wife of Cleveland architect George Dalton, and Alice Chalifoux, members of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra. The program will be over early, giving ample time for shopping or sight-seeing.

G. Thursday, July 10, 1958—Morning through Afternoon
Buses leave Cleveland Hotel at 9:30 a.m.
Limited to 300 persons.

Tour of the Connecticut Western Reserve—A bus trip through beautiful Gates Mills and Hunting Valley with visits to two outstanding residences in that area, the Gates Mills Library and St. Christopher's Church. This will be followed by luncheon at The Country Club. Later in the afternoon the group will visit historic Dunham Tavern, a quaint stage-coach inn built in 1830. Return to the Hotel by 5:30 p.m.

H. Friday, July 11, 1958—Morning
Private autos will be made available at 9:30 a.m.
No limit on attendance.

Social Agencies Tour—Cleveland is well-known throughout the United States for its fine health, welfare, and social activities. Tours to outstanding agencies will be offered for those interested.

Cleveland Museum of Art — scene of archi-

tectural exhibition, AIA Convention, July 7-11.
Welcome to the Buckeye State

It is a pleasure for me to extend greetings and welcome from the members and executive board of the Architects Society of Ohio of the American Institute of Architects to our fellow architects from all over the world on the occasion of the 1958 National Convention in Cleveland.

The host Cleveland Chapter has anticipated this convention for many months and has diligently labored to provide you with what we, here in Ohio, believe is an outstanding program of activities for your education and pleasure. The State Society is proud of this, our largest Chapter.

In the past several years members of all six AIA Chapters in Ohio have worked together, contributing their resources, to produce one of the strongest and most active state groups in the United States. These functions at the state level have benefited all architects registered to practice in Ohio, as well as the people of Ohio and the construction industry generally. They have varied in nature from legislative activities to the provision of a $2,500 Architectural Scholarship Fund. Our own OHIO ARCHITECT magazine has grown in size and influence until it can, we believe, be rated one of the foremost state publications in existence.

Ohio will be well represented at our National Convention in Cleveland. If there is any service we can perform to make your stay in Cleveland a little more interesting or comfortable please do not hesitate to ask us.

Best wishes for your stay in Cleveland,

Charles J. Marr, FAIA
President
Architects Society of Ohio

This year's convention marks the beginning of the second century of the Institute's existence. Having basked in the glory of one hundred year's achievement at last year's Centennial Convention in Washington, we are ready and eager to embark upon an exciting future in the cultural, educational and technical development of our great country.

The Cleveland Chapter extends a hearty welcome to visiting members, their families and guests. Conventions are places where we can lay aside for a few days the cares and responsibilities of our offices, where we can meet old friends, former classmates and new acquaintances. Thoughts of our fellow practitioners as competitors are forgotten and we can sit down in a relaxed atmosphere to discuss common problems, exchange ideas on design, construction, and office procedures. We can rub elbows with the famous of our profession, whose work has made the headlines. We find these talented individuals usually prove to be ordinary men like ourselves. We learn that architects are cultured people and attendance at our National Convention imbuies us with the exciting thought that our contribution as architects in the next century is destined to have a profound effect on the beauty, technical and cultural development of our country.

We learn about the important work that the National Office of The American Institute of Architects is doing. We become aware of the continuing efforts of our National Officers in the unselfish contribution of services, talent and time for the profession as a whole.

To assist in understanding what the future has in store, your host chapter and the Institute have prepared a program that is not only educational, but also entertaining. The ladies in particular will find a full program of exciting events in store for them. Cleveland is the heart of the Connecticut Western Reserve and has preserved several fine examples of early American architecture. Cleveland is also the center of the nation's steel industry and plays a very important part in the production of automobiles. Lake Erie; the Cuyahoga River's industrial valley; Nela Park, General Electric's Research Center; The Art Museum; The Cleveland Institute of Art; public housing and large private estates offer abundant sources of interest for visitors to Cleveland and your host chapter invites you to avail yourself of the tours which have been planned.

For assistance in such sightseeing you are invited to use the services of the Information Desk and Hospitality Center. The Cleveland Chapter is proud to be your host and is delighted to be of service to you. We sincerely hope that your visit to Cleveland will be an enjoyable one.

Leon M. Worley
Retiring President
Cleveland Chapter, AIA

Why come to Cleveland for this year's Convention? To sightsee? To shop? To rest up? To delight in libation? To observe? Perhaps, but not entirely! We have set the stage for you and your friends to actively participate in a very unusual program.

You will be filled to overflowing with knowledge emanating from erudite speakers whose varied subjects should appeal to all categories of membership. We especially urge members to encourage attendance by associates and students.

For the meeting weary there will be islands of repose and "watering stations" judiciously located to satisfy your every whim.

For the quasi-earnest "conventioners" enticing surprises will be abundant.

(Continued on Next Page)
The Cleveland Chapter, Producer's Council Inc. is very proud and happy to welcome members of The American Institute of Architects to Cleveland, so aptly named and nationally advertised as "The Best Location in the Nation" by one of our local members, The Illuminating Company.

You will find our city a gay and wonderful place for your convention. Cleveland has much of interest to enjoy: Lake Erie with its boating, fishing, and swimming. The Cleveland Indians, Musicarnival, scenic drives, beautiful residential sections such as Shaker Heights, Lakewood, etc. and many fine restaurants.

Of course you will be very interested in seeing the product exhibits of National Producers' Council members on display in the Cleveland Hotel Grand Ballroom. The manufacturers of these quality building materials have gone all out to give you eye-catching and educational displays.

You will learn about, and see many new products only recently introduced. You will see interesting improvements of products already on the market.

Most important of all you will gain valuable specification information. What to use, and not to use! Where to use it, and where not to use it! Basically this is the reason for attending.

We will be looking forward to greeting you personally at this annual A.I.A. - P.C. National Convention in Cleveland in July.

W. K. Barkett
President
Cleveland Chapter
The Producers' Council, Inc.

HOST CLEVELAND
CHAPTER READY

General Chairman Joseph Ceruti, Vice-Chairman John C. Bonebrake and their committees have completed plans for the 1958 AIA Convention in Cleveland.

Working with Mr. Ceruti and Mr. Bonebrake are Chairman Charles C. Colman, Finance; Joseph L. Weinberg, Budget; Mr. and Mrs. Alex C. Robinson, Hospitality; Wilbur D. Riddle, Public Relations; Carl F. Gumpther, Student Activities; J. Byers Hays, Exhibits; Howard B. Cain, Publications and Programs; George B. Mayer, Social Events Coordination; Mrs. Alex C. Robinson and Mrs. J. Byers Hays, Women's Program; Mr. and Mrs. Francis K. Dray, Theater Events; Miss Lottie B. Helwick, Reservations and Tickets; Russell R. Peck, Tours; John J. Carr, Transportation; Robert C. Gaede, Guide Book; Phelps Cunningham, Decorations; Ernst Payer, Allied Arts; and C. Merrill Barber, Allied Professions.

OHIO ARCHITECT WELCOMES AIA CONVENTIONEERS

The June issue of Ohio Architect, the official publication of the Architects Society of Ohio, will be distributed at the 1958 AIA Convention, scheduled for the Hotel Cleveland in Cleveland, July 7-11.

This magazine will be the only architectural publication distributed to architects and guests attending the Convention. Since the feature material is centered on Cleveland architecture—past, present and future, it will be of special interest to those attending the Convention.

Reader comments on the magazine would be appreciated by the O A staff, with offices in the High-Long Building, Columbus 13, Ohio.

Architectural Exhibition

One of the highlights of the AIA National Convention is an exhibition of selected work, annually chosen by the National Honor Awards Jury. Additionally, examples of the works of members who are being honored to admission to the College of Fellows on the basis of design, the Fine Arts, Craftsman and other similar annual awards of merit. In retrospect, too frequently, these exhibits have been scattered in not too prominent locations at the Convention Headquarters hotel. It has been felt that a consolidated presentation of these exhibits in an appropriate setting would be more complementary to the distinction accorded these men.

Through the efforts of the Host Chapter Committee, this will be accomplished at the 1958 Convention by presenting all architectural exhibits in the galleries of the recently completed addition to the Cleveland Museum of Art. By coincidence, the 5-year exhibit of the work of Cleveland Architects which has been displayed at the Museum over the preceding years reoccurs this year. This is a local Chapter activity presented to promote public relations and a better understanding of the Architects' function in society. It includes a limited display of the works of Cleveland architects which were selected by a nationally qualified Jury.

Therefore, both national and local exhibits, which will remain on display for a month following the Convention, will be previewed by those who attend the Institute's President's Reception on the evening of July 8th at the Cleveland Museum of Arts. Possibly, this innovation of National and local architectural exhibition may set a precedent for future Host Chapter consideration.
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has set a new standard for doors for institutional type buildings. Thousands of CHEMCLAD Doors in use for years in schools, hospitals, and public buildings across the U. S. A. retain their original beautiful appearance with very little effort on the part of the maintenance personnel. They are available in a wide range of patterns, colors, and designs. CHEMCLAD laminate is made by Bourne expressly for door faces; its extra thickness provides greater impact resistance.

The 1958 CHEMCLAD Door is equipped with anodized aluminum molding for the installation of glass or louvers. If so specified, Bourne Manufacturing Company will furnish and install the louvers at the factory.

INTEGRAL DESIGNS

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CHEMCLAD manufactures a complete line of custom doors with phenolic laminate faces to meet every requirement—Lead Lined Doors for X-Ray Rooms—Underwriters' Laboratories approved doors for "B" and "C" locations—Mineral Core—Hollow Core—Solid Core Doors.

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“This is an industry with unlimited potential which has only scratched the surface in regards to the uses of its products by architects and builders”. Surprisingly, these words were spoken about an industry which produces one of the world’s oldest and most widely used building materials—brick and tile. These words cannot be taken lightly either, for they were spoken by Mr. Robert Taylor, Director of the Structural Clay Products Research Foundation. Mr. Taylor has been a part of a rather revolutionary growth of ideas in the brick and tile industry during the last 7 or 8 years. Pre-fabricated brick and tile panels, light-weight clay masonry products, blast proof walls, large scale thermal research, brick packaging machines, new sizes and shapes of brick, and improving bricklaying techniques are some of the products and processes which have been released or are being readied for industry wide use.

The story of Research, in this 25 century old industry, began in 1948 when the Structural Clay Products Institute, a trade association of brick and tile manufacturers, engaged the Arthur B. Little firm to come up with an answer to the question of how a small and geographically spread-out industry could compete in today’s (and tomorrow’s) market. This was more of a problem than one might think inasmuch as the brick and tile industry is made up of several hundred small plants located throughout the country. The Little organization’s answer to its problem was short and to the point—industry-wide research.

Accordingly, a research program was inaugurated, financed by contributions of nearly one hundred brick and tile manufacturers, with an original fund of one and a quarter million dollars to be budgeted over a five year period. Mr. Taylor was hired as Director of the newly formed Structural Clay Products Research Foundation, an organization whose name was far more impressive than its assets. Paul Johnson (who today is Deputy Research Director) was hired from Structural Clay Products Institute and for a time was the only member of the staff. From this humble beginning Structural Clay Products Research Foundation has grown to an organization of nearly 50 scientists and engineers, which is housed in its own half million dollar Research Center in Geneva, Illinois.

The industry sponsored program has been devoted to end-use research. This policy was adopted because the individual manufacturers have their own programs to develop colors, textures, etc., and it was felt that new techniques and products were needed on an industry wide basis to provide a greater competitive advantage over new products in the building industry.

The “SCR”* brick was therefore a logical first product. It was a thru-the-wall unit six inches thick and normal brick size which eliminated the need for backup and enabled the mason to lay far more brick equivalents than normally. It has been used extensively in the housing field, providing comparative cost figures with quality frame construction.

Recent developments are more dramatic. For example, the “SCR building panel”* which has recently been developed is pre-fabricated in the plant. The panels are 2½ inches thick, 12 inches wide, and can be made in different lengths up to 12 feet. The load bearing panels were recently used to construct a full size ranch home in Geneva, Illinois. Panels totaling 1,200 sq. ft. were erected in 8½ hours by a construction crew of five men.

Although the panels were first field tested on a residential job, Mr. Taylor believes their greatest potential lies in non-residential construction. “They will provide the architect with a thin curtain wall that has brick’s proven advantages of strength, economy, weather resistance and permanence”, he said.

Such projects as the pre-fabricated panel bring about research in materials other than strictly clay products. For example, pre-fabrication demands a quick setting mortar. They have developed a high strength mortar which sets up in 15 minutes instead of the normal 24 hours.

The Foundation has also been extremely interested in developing a brick or tile wall which is blast and tornado resistant. It cooperated with the Federal Civil Defense Administration by constructing a full sized reinforced brick

(Continued on Page 50)
Specify Andersen Flexivents for
custom appearance with standard units!

There's almost no limit to the variety and interest you can create with Andersen Flexivent Units! In the room above, architect Edward Francis Gordon, A.I.A., has combined Andersen Flexivents with Flexiview Units to provide big picture-window effect—with operating sash. Like all Andersen Windowalls, these Flexivent Units are precision designed and built for easy operation and all-weather protection. Wood parts are Penta-treated for lasting protection against decay, moisture and termites. Their natural finish blends easily with surrounding walls and woodwork, especially with the popular paneled interiors.

Windowalls are sold exclusively through lumber and millwork dealers throughout the country. You can get full specification data from Sweet's Architectural Files—or you can write Andersen Corporation, Bayport, Minnesota, for Detail Catalog and Tracing Detail File.

See the Andersen WINDOWALL Exhibit at the AIA Convention in Cleveland, July 7-11, Booth #14.

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New Research—Continued

school structure and subjecting it to nuclear bomb blasts during the “Plumbob” nuclear test series in 1957. The school which was designed to take advantage of newly developed engineering principles survived the blast with no apparent damage. No cracks were noted in the walls, roof, or at any joints.

The 32 foot wall length was oriented toward ground zero and was designed and located for a predicted load of about 1,500 pounds per sq. ft. There were no cross walls within the structure.

Taylor emphasized that probably the greatest value of these tests would come by using the design and test data in the designing of schools, churches, hospitals, theaters, and other public gathering places against tornados, hurricanes, and other natural phenomenon.

One of the most far reaching projects under way at the Foundation is the development of light weight clay products. During the past year a specially designed furnace for producing light weight clay aggregates has been installed in the Research laboratory. Hundreds of different types of clays are being experimented with to produce expanded clay particles which are mixed with unfired clay and formed into light-weight products. The end result of this research will bring about the production of brick and tile weighing about one-half of what current units weigh. The units will, however, retain great compressive strength for load-bearing construction. It is obvious that this program can bring about many new sizes and shapes of units, in addition to lowering cost and lessening bricklayer fatigue.

The Foundation has done a great amount of work already in attempting to lessen bricklayer fatigue and increase productivity. Time and motion studies were carried out to ascertain the manner in which a bricklayer could work with the greatest efficiency and the lowest fatigue level. The resulting technique, known as the “SCR Masonry Process”,* uses a specially designed scaffold which eliminates the need for the bricklayer to continually reach down to the floor to pick up brick, makes use of mark lines, corner poles, and requires “shoved joints”, thus insuring full head and bed joints. Field tests are being carried on in several cities in Ohio throughout the country. These tests have shown that, in many instances, the bricklayers’ production has been increased almost twofold with a resulting decrease in the bricklayers’ fatigue.

Although the development of an automatic brick packaging machine might be considered plant research it is in actuality directly tied in with “end use” research. A scientifically developed package of brick, which can be used by the contractor on the job site with the utmost efficiency, will result in speeding up production and making possible additional economies to the owner. The “SCR package line”** is the world’s first automatic brick packaging machine and is the result of three years of intensive research. The machine was thoroughly tested in the labora-

(Continued on Page 76)
Boldly conceived... beautifully executed

THE NEW I. U. MARRIED STUDENTS APARTMENTS

with floors and roof of Rapidex

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A large order, perhaps, but forward-thinking members of the industry have seen the absolute necessity of successfully fulfilling these needs. These same men have realized that any improvement must originate from within the industry.

The need to police its own house has brought about the creation of inspection committees made up of its own members to investigate complaints of poor workmanship and job quality. In Ohio, for example, the Ohio State Lathing and Plastering Contractors Association has formed a committee of prominent plastering contractors to investigate such complaints that may be brought before them by architects and, after proper investigation, determine and enforce the measures necessary to make that lath and plaster job a good one. Some local bureaus in Ohio and in other states have undertaken the task of guaranteeing each lath and plaster job done under the auspices of its members. This is being accomplished by a program of Certified Craftsmanship (details upon request).

The National Bureau for Lathing and Plastering has instituted the largest and most comprehensive research programs in the history of the plastering industry. Mr. John R. Diehl, prominent architect of Princeton, New Jersey, has been commissioned to codify an overall standard specification manual for the lathing and plastering industry in all of its phases and of planning the largest research program in the history of the industry. Mr. Diehl's staff is carefully analyzing all of the present published information and specifications of all of the manufacturers within the industry together with the combined research information of its member firms to develop into one publication the latest and best in all branches of construction involving lath and plaster and is intended to compare its values also in matters of insulation, fire protection, sound transmission.

(Continued on Page 75)
BLOCKS because

✓ stronger
✓ look better
✓ more economical
✓ insulate more
✓ reduce sound more
✓ last forever
✓ lighter weight

and Concrete for

1000 to 5000 p.s.i. strength
75 to 100 lbs. per cu. ft. weight
2.30 to 3.60 "K" insulation factor

Kleer-Vu WINDOWS BY RAMCO
KEEP PACE WITH MODERN FENESTRATION

Adaptable to any job, yet they always maintain a distinctive note of custom styling. Kleer-Vu fixed windows with metal spandrels achieve ideal curtain wall construction. Combined with standard operating sash, on the job if desired, or sash assembled in the factory to minimize field labor cost. Supplied in Aluminum, Stainless Steel, Steel, Bronze.

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THE RELIANCE ART METAL CO.
601 W. McMicken St. Cincinnati 14, Ohio

What's more natural than to use fire safe glued laminated wood in modern schools? Functional to fit any building needs from classrooms to gymnasiums and auditoriums, glued laminated members are economical, easy to erect, result in important savings to budget-minded schoolboard officials.

Glued laminated Southern Pine arches and Unit Deck provide economical approach to modern fire safe school construction.

UNIT STRENGTHS, Inc.
the first in the glued laminated field...and still the finest!

Yes... you can depend on Unit for prompt service, the finest materials, and expert craftsmanship. Unit laminated members are fabricated of Southern Pine, the strongest and most beautiful of all laminating softwoods. Since its inception, Unit Structures has practiced the highest quality standards in the laminating industry. You'll prove it to yourself when you specify UNIT.

CONGRATULATIONS AIA ON YOUR 101ST. BIRTHDAY
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Thanks for the bon voyage wire received before departure from New York on Queen Elizabeth. Trip over delightful and so far in England, Belgium, Netherlands, Germany and now Austria our thrills have increased day by day. Reconstruction work by these architects has been out of this world. Our best to all.

Flora & Mel Frank
Columbus

Gentlemen:
Was interested in reading the reprint of article entitled “Let’s Omit Or Equal” from Progressive Architecture in your April issue, page 59, and as an engineer writing specifications I would like to comment on this discussion. In the first place we should have an explanation as to what is included in the term “Or Equal”? How does one determine what is the equal? So called equal products vary from one another in dimensions, in points of connection, in control cycle and in physical appearance.

I personally prefer and use as a substitute for the clause “Or Equal” a clause reading “comparable in construction, efficiency and utility” and to establish a base bid, in which the various items of equipment are concisely described, performance defined and manufacturers named. Substitution then by alternate proposal equipment, material and costs permits the Engineer and Owner to make selection. The acceptance of an alternate bid where the price justifies it will keep suppliers of specified equipment honest and competitive. In case of a difference in price, the Owner receives the benefit of the difference in cost involved in any substitution.

I personally prefer in writing a base bid specification not to limit the equipment or materials to one manufacturer. I feel this is not fair to other manufacturers who make good reliable equipment. I prefer to set up a minimum standard of quality and performance and any piece of equipment which complies with the minimum standards is acceptable. In this specification base bid I would mention at least two makes of any given piece of equipment, which

(Continued on Page 55)
GUIDE BOOK—Continued

book to test our material and format.

Pictorial material meant a lot of digging and a number of fresh assignments for our talented local architectural photographers. Old views of the city, town plats and renderings of 19th century work were gleaned from the files of our local libraries whose architectural material was found to be substantial. Maps were called for in order to specifically locate mentioned buildings. These we created, custom-tailored to our very special needs.

As the material came together, there were moments when the suspicion that a number of worthy structures had been left un-heralded, gave us qualms. Furthermore the delicate business of giving proper credits all around kept us on edge. But when the deadlines were at hand, your author, minus a few illustrations and a scattering of facts, gathered the loose mass of text and glossy photos and started for the publisher, penning the preface en route.

From what we hear in New York no one expected so much architectural material to come out of the electric sprawl which is Cleveland. While our discoveries may not be enough to put us in an international lime light, we confess that we think we have created a revealing insight into how a large American city came to have the physical appearance it has.

We feel honored to have been able to contribute to Reinhold's series of annual reviews of the architectural heritage of our Institute Convention cities, a series we feel will be generally acknowledged as a laudable contribution to both the Institute and to our nation's historical and cultural literature. Putting together a Guide Book may be fussy and laborious, but it's a job we wouldn't have passed up for anything.
America's increasing, widely spread mobile population has accelerated the growth of shopping centers, particularly the regional center. The regional center is suburbia's equivalent to the downtown shopping district, usually containing one or more large department stores, a movie theater, in addition to the numerous food and other retail service outlets.

Architects, land developers and property owners, confronted with rising construction costs are realizing that structural steel, available for every purpose, is the most economical material for structural steel framework.

We may not be aware that steel making capacity has risen the past eleven years in succession at a rate exceeding the rate of population and its needs. The sudden construction boom in 1956 coming at a time when steel mills were dismantled and plant expansion was underway caused a shortage in structural steel. However, from the new capacity of today's mills it is unlikely that such a condition will exist again, except possibly during a national emergency.

Our purpose is to briefly demonstrate how structural steel and its inherent characteristics can help the architect bring to his client the many advantages provided by structural steel. Strength, speed of construction, low initial costs, low maintenance cost and flexibility of form are but a few of these advantages.

The structural steel can be fabricated while the foundation is being constructed. Every structural member, column or beam is a finished product when it arrives on the jobsite and erection can be made without delay. The erection proceeds without expensive protection from the weather and continues as long as the weather is not too severe to permit men to work.

The shortness of time required for the erection of a
Steel frame reduces total time for overall construction, thus enabling the structure to be put to use in the shortest time possible. To a shopping center this means earlier occupancy and an earlier return on investment.

A building framework or structural steel reduces the need for a heavy foundation. Used in combination with newer, lighter construction materials, a light steel frame will provide a strong, durable structure and effect savings in size, weight and costs of the foundation.

Economical steel beams over wide spans offer more area to be utilized, with increased leasing area. Exposed beams or columns painted in harmony with overall decorative patterns, blend into any design yet eliminate the need for weight bearing walls. Costly formwork here is at a minimum.

We know steel does not sag, shrink or warp, hence, unsightly wall, ceiling or floor cracks are less likely to develop. Doors, windows and loading facilities function properly, and of great importance, flat or nearly flat roofs will continue to drain properly.

Structural steel used in combination with other non-combustible materials provides a high degree of fire-resistant construction. This is of prime concern to all who design and construct buildings of any type. The factor of fire safety is often a means of securing lower insurance rates in the modern shopping center.

The flexibility of steel is virtually infinite, allowing the architect full freedom of design. In original design, future planning can be considered to allow for revision or expansion of areas, for modification and shifting of partitions and non-structural walls. Such flexibility enables a complete shopping center to be designed even prior to obtaining all the tenants.

Thus plentiful, low cost structural steel more than ever is the answer to rising construction cost in shopping centers, that are needed to serve the needs of an ever-growing population.

EMPLOYMENT CONSULTANT SERVICE

Architects and engineers seeking a change in employment or interested in filling a staff vacancy with a qualified architect or engineer will be happy to learn of a new specialized employment consultant service recently opened in the High-Long Building, Five East Long Street, Columbus, Ohio.

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JUNE, 1958
What are Stakrete Masonry Units?

Stakrete block are kiln carbonated and dried block of 20% moisture content designed to give greater dimensional stability to masonry walls.

Why do I need Stakrete?

Stakrete block resist masonry wall cracking due to block shrinkage. They are over 50% more stable than regular masonry units.

What is this Carbonated feature of Stakrete block?

Carbonation occurs in all block over a period of months and years. Free lime changes to Limestone within concrete if given a long curing time. Stakrete carbonated and dried units accelerate this "aging" process. You get block carbonated before they are put in walls instead of allowing this curing and shrinking to occur after the wall is in place.

STAKRETE are Safer — Surer — and More Economical to Use

Specify the Block with the Built-in Girdle!
LETTERS—Continued

I feel are comparable as a standard for bid proposals. Any other makes proposed by the Bidder to be mentioned in his bid proposal with statement of addition to or deduction from base bid price. When contract is drawn up between Owner and Contractor the makes of equipment should be definitely stated therein. Some may state that this procedure does not protect the Owner against unfair and unethical practices often indulged in by dishonest contractors who will indulge in shopping between suppliers, however, the engineer, representing the client should be the one to decide on what is to be furnished and installed and this is where it rightfully belongs because he is familiar with and has had experience with all makes of equipment, and reputable service by manufacturers when service is required.

I have found that most Contractor's favor the base bid type of specification where more than one make of equipment is acceptable, they feel that if the base specification is "pinned down" to one name manufacturer then why ask for competitive bids.

Floyd H. Valentine
Cleveland

VALLLEN CURTAIN TRACK

A completely new type curtain track that can be recessed, mounted flush or suspended has been announced by Vallen, Inc., Akron 4, Ohio. The Vallen 175 Recess Track is an aluminum unit that can be used for all types of visual room darkening — room partitioning, displays, glass walls, exhibits, or picture windows.

According to the manufacturer, the track channels are treated for protection against wet plaster, and all operating parts, including sheaves, can be easily installed after plastering.

The manufacturer further states that the unit's carriers have adjustable swivels — can't twist, bind, or foul. Operating cord is concealed.

The Vallen 175 Recess Track can be used with a Vallen Electric Window Track Operator or it can be worked manually.
On Putting Together A Guide Book

Robert C. Gaede, Chairman
Committee for the Preservation of
Historic Buildings
Cleveland Chapter, AIA

Some years ago a dozen or so young Cleveland architects joined me in an effort named Project Noteworthy which was to be Cleveland's contribution to the growing number of handy guides for those interested in tracking down and looking up outstanding buildings. Our production came off the presses in picture and text, and its carefully executed format filled us with pride. It contained only eleven subjects, the result of a pool of chapter members, and, as you might have expected, it strongly favored contemporary work. At that time we had no hint of the job that lay ahead (now about to be completed), that of putting together the Guide to Cleveland Architecture, the seventh in a series put forth by Reinhold Publishing Corp. and its Art and Architectural Book Division under William W. Atkin.

When the Cleveland Chapter seriously began its preparations for the 1958 national convention of the Institute, it remembered Project Noteworthy some of whose contributors were now participating in the Chapter's Preservation Committee, normally loaded with over twenty members. The author, as chairman of said committee, was directed to get the Guide Book underway. A small steering committee was picked, and in February 1957 work began, one year before deadlines set by the publisher, and seventeen months prior to the convention.

What to do? The steering committee was limited only by certain physical qualifications (shape, length and type face) set up by the publisher. The six earlier Guides were thoroughly studied. To what extent should we borrow and where could we pioneer? Concluding that our readers, both conventioners and townpeople alike (for years to come) would seek information on a variety of buildings and subjects, how should we select and arrange our material? We had some assistance in the conclusion of work on Project Inventory, a canvassing of local building and a refining of selections therefrom, all of which had been taking the committee's time for three years. Its 150 entries would serve us as a base for our Guide as well as our H.A.B.I. program.

The framework of the Guide was determined at the outset. Ours we visualized would be different from any to date. First, we proposed a sequence of essay treatments of local architecture—all by different authors. In addition, essays on planning, structure and the arts in local architecture were proposed to give a comprehensive evaluation, both in time and in breadth of human effort, of the local scene. Further, we would not attempt to treat our material with platitudes and ever-repeated superlatives. Our several authors were encouraged to comment frankly. As additional innovations, we proposed biographical sketches of our leading architects, now gone, and we sought the use of sketches as well as photographs for our illustrations.

Selecting our essayists meant finding people who knew the local scene and subject and could express themselves with some expectation of stimulating results. There being a dearth of such persons, some of the essays had to be undertaken by the steering committee members themselves, who came through valiantly. Giving them deadlines only meant that they nearly all engaged in end-of-the-year charrettes to get back on schedule. Nevertheless, all the assignments came in before the delivery date to New York.

Most of the subjects could have been developed into substantial treatises. Cutting dedicated authors down to 800 or 1000 words seemed both cruel and likely to produce less than scholarly treatment of material deserving the best. While most authors came through a little over length, some cautious pruning by us and by the publisher brought us back within our covers. We made two mock versions of the

(Continued on Page 59)

OHIO ARCHITECT
For every type of job—no matter how big—Tebco Face Brick offers the perfect combination of size, texture and color... Three sizes—Standard, Norman and Roman... three textures—Smooth, Vertical Scored, and Matt... and twenty-two modern color combinations. No other brick does so much to insure a durable, yet distinctive building exterior. And Evans' million-a-week production capacity assures you prompt, efficient service... fast deliveries at all times.

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WRITE TODAY for Portfolio of full-color panels describing the complete line of Tebco Face Brick.

Illustrated: TANGERINE BLEND, a warm mixture of Matt textured color tones

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Architect Carl F. Guenther, Cleveland Chapter, AIA, has been named one of twenty members of the American Institute of Architects to be advanced to the rank of Fellow in the Institute. Newly elected Fellows will receive their certificates and medals at the AIA Convention, meeting in Cleveland, July 7-11.

Mr. Guenther holds a Bachelor's Degree in Architecture from Western Reserve University and has studied at the Fontainbleau School of Fine Arts, Fontainbleau, France; Beaux Arts Institute of Design, New York; and the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris.

He was the first recipient of the Charles F. Schweinfurth Memorial Scholarship for study at Fontainbleau and, in 1931, received the Paris Prize in Architecture awarded by the Society of Beaux Arts Architects and Beaux Arts Institute of Design.

More recently his design of the Wakefield Company office building in Vermilion, Ohio received the first award for a suburban location—best integrated general office given by Management Methods Magazine and the Flat Glass Award given by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company.

Architect Guenther is a Past President of the Cleveland Chapter, AIA, a member of numerous civic and social groups in Cleveland, and is a partner in the firm of Outcault, Guenther and Associates, Architects, of Cleveland.
book to test our material and format.

Pictorial material meant a lot of digging and a number of fresh assignments for our talented local architectural photographers. Old views of the city, town plats and renderings of 19th century work were gleaned from the files of our local libraries whose architectural material was found to be substantial. Maps were called for in order to specifically locate mentioned buildings. These we created, custom-tailored to our very special needs.

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MECKLER ENGINEERING COMPANY
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
Greenwood 2-1504
713 Phillips Ave. Toledo

JUNE, 1958
By
John L. Mooney
President
The Mooney Iron Works Company
Cleveland, Ohio

America's increasing, widely spread mobile population has accelerated the growth of shopping centers, particularly the regional center. The regional center is suburbia's equivalent to the downtown shopping district, usually containing one or more large department stores, a movie theater, in addition to the numerous food and other retail service outlets.

Architects, land developers and property owners, confronted with rising construction costs are realizing that structural steel, available for every purpose, is the most economical material for structural steel framework.

We may not be aware that steel making capacity has risen the past eleven years in succession at a rate exceeding the rate of population and its needs. The sudden construction boom in 1956 coming at a time when steel mills were dismantled and plant expansion was underway caused a shortage in structural steel. However, from the new capacity of today's mills it is unlikely that such a condition will exist again, except possibly during a national emergency.

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The structural steel can be fabricated while the foundation is being constructed. Every structural member, column or beam is a finished product when it arrives on the jobsite and erection can be made without delay. The erection proceeds without expensive protection from the weather and continues as long as the weather is not too severe to permit men to work.

The shortness of time required for the erection of a
steel frame reduces total time for overall construction, thus enabling the structure to be put to use in the shortest time possible. To a shopping center this means earlier occupancy and an earlier return on investment.

A building framework or structural steel reduces the need for a heavy foundation. Used in combination with newer, lighter construction materials, a light steel frame will provide a strong, durable structure and effect savings in size, weight and costs of the foundation.

Economical steel beams over wide spans offer more area to be utilized, with increased leasing area. Exposed beams or columns painted in harmony with overall decorative patterns, blend into any design yet eliminate the need for weight bearing walls. Costly formwork here is at a minimum.

We know steel does not sag, shrink or warp, hence, unsightly wall, ceiling or floor cracks are less likely to develop. Doors, windows and loading facilities function properly, and of great importance, flat or nearly flat roofs will continue to drain properly.

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JUNE, 1958
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ARCHITECTURAL MATCHED PLYWOOD AND DOORS
HARDWOOD—ALL SPECIES H.P.I.
HARDWOOD PREFINISHED
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PANELYTE DECORATIVE PLASTIC
MONSANTO REZ FINISHES
BORDEN'S ADHESIVES
CONTACT CEMENT

THE BLOCK WITH THE
Built-in Girdle....
THAT'S STÅKRETE

What are Stakrete Masonry Units?
Stakrete block are kiln carbonated and dried block of 20% moisture content designed to give greater dimensional stability to masonry walls.

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STÅKRETE are Safer — Surer — and More Economical to Use
Specify the Block with the Built-in Girdle!

The AKRON BRICK and BLOCK Co.
3309 Mogadore Road • Mogadore, Ohio • Phone: MAYfair 8-2603 (Akron)
Ohio State University Honors Architect Gilbert Coddington

On May 2 at the Annual Conference for Engineers and Architects meeting at Ohio State University, Gilbert Coddington, AIA, Columbus Chapter, was honored with a citation reading as follows:

In acknowledgment of his creative genius and renown in the field of architecture, and his contributions to church architecture, his contributions to the field of engineering education, and his leadership in the affairs of his profession, the faculty of the College of Engineering takes pride in designating Gilbert H. Coddington a "Distinguished Alumnus."

Mr. Coddington is, at present, Third Vice-President of the Architects Society of Ohio and served last year as the Society's General Convention Chairman.

He received both the Bachelor of Architectural Engineering and the Bachelor of Architecture degrees in 1931 from Ohio State University.

For his creative design of St. Stephens Episcopal Church, Columbus, Mr. Coddington was awarded a special citation by the Commission on Architecture of the National Council of Churches, rating it as one of the eighteen outstanding church buildings constructed in the last twenty-five years.

JUNE, 1958
Ideas in Stone!
...a new file folder to help you plan with
Nature's most beautiful building material!

Here's data you can use effectively in promoting masonry work in one of its most satisfying forms. Illustrated sheets in this new file folder show popular wall patterns, fireplaces, planter walls, flagstone patterns for walks and patios... give you preparation tips, cross sections of wall construction and setting techniques. Your customers will appreciate genuine Briar Hill Golden Tone Sandstone in beautiful tones of buff, gray, tan, brown and pink. So, start building business with this new file folder. Send for yours today.

"USE COLOR, too, when you build with stone"

Benjamin Moore & Co.
Celebrates 75th Anniversary

Benjamin Moore & Co. would be less than human, if, looking back, it did not take pride in its accomplishments. A reflection of the past will show the ideas, principals and imagination that launched a business now in its 75th year of successful operation.

Back in 1883 Mr. Benjamin Moore thought the painters of the day would welcome a ready-prepared, hot water wall finish. The product was a hit—so much so, that the name “Muresco” became a household word and, at one time, earned a place in Webster’s Dictionary.

With the needs of the painter foremost in mind, the Company continued the search for new products. Pure Oil Colors were introduced in 1887. The outstanding quality and performance of Pure Oil Colors built the reputation of the Company as a manufacturer of high quality products.

In 1907 Sani-Flat, the first practical mixed flat paint, was introduced. In 1909 came Impervo Surfacer, an exceptionally high quality oil size. In the next ten years two more pioneering products were introduced to the trade: Impervo Spar Varnish in 1921, the forerunner of the present Impervo Varnish line, and Utilac Enamel in 1927, the original four-hour enamel.

From a small start in Brooklyn, New York, Benjamin Moore & Co. has become one of the largest companies in the paint industry. It counts twelve manufacturing units in the United States and Canada. These plants are located in Newark and Carteret, N. J., Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, Denver, Los Angeles, Jacksonville, Fla., and Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver, Canada. The twelfth and newest plant was recently opened in Houston, Texas, to serve the fast-growing Southwest section of the country.

In 1928 Benjamin Moore incorporated a department whose function it was to contact architects and keep them informed on the newest products and developments in the industry. This department, consisting of one man whose efforts were confined to the local New York metropolitan area, has been expanded to cover practically all architectural offices in the United States.

In order that this service might be made acceptable to the architectural profession, Benjamin Moore & Co. has cooperated fully with the American Institute of Architects, The Producers’ Council and the Construction Specifications Institute, as well as with numerous building and construction units located in principal cities.

This service also includes lectures on paint specifications and color to architectural students in leading colleges.

The principal duties of the Architectural Department are to supply contemporary technical information to architects as a means of assisting them in writing their paint specifications; to supply them with sheets of color; to work with their decorating staffs in recommending products of a suitable nature for the surfaces involved; and in general, to promote the proper use of modern paint products.

THE BRIAR HILL STONE COMPANY
Dept. T-8, Glenmont, Ohio
Send me your new Ideas in Stone file folder containing suggestions on how Briar Hill Golden Tone Sandstone can be used most effectively in modern construction.

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ADDRESS ________________________________
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Page 64
Cincinnati Chapter, AIA, Plans ASO Silver Jubilee Convention

Members of the Cincinnati Chapter of the American Institute of Architects will host the 25th Annual Convention of the Architects Society of Ohio, scheduled for October 22-3-4 at the Sheraton Gibson Hotel in Cincinnati. Standing left to right are Clifford E. Sapp, Executive Secretary of the ASO; Richard Tweddell Jr., Edgar Tyler, Richard Ward, Joseph Lyle, President of the Cincinnati Chapter; Eugene Schrand, General Convention Chairman; Don Rost, Dick Wheeler, Secretary of the Cincinnati Chapter; Hubert Garriott; and Bob Otto, Public Relations Counselor.

Double-Tees Now Available from General Dredging Company

The Masolite Division, General Dredging Company, Inc., Fort Wayne, Indiana is now manufacturing Precast Double-Tee Floor and Roof Slabs. The sections have a depth of 16" at the legs, and the slabs are 4' wide. These slabs can be made for a 40' clear span, or longer if used with overhang roof. The slabs are used as exposed ceilings in churches, schools and commercial and industrial buildings.

The above photograph shows the neat appearance of a typical installation of Double-Tees in the lobby of a new church.

JUNE, 1958
NEW RUSSWIN UNILOCS FEATURE WOOD KNOBS

Rare and exotic woods are featured on decorative new Unilocs introduced by Russell & Erwin, New Britain, Conn.

Use of ebony, cocobolo, rosewood and walnut gives the new Unilocs a variety of shades for all office interiors. Distinctive decorative doorware is becoming a more important factor in office planning and the new knobs are designed to be in keeping with all modern interiors.

Flour City Ornamental Iron Celebrates 65th Anniversary

Theme of The Flour City Ornamental Iron Company's 1958 publicity and promotion is "From Wrought Iron to Curtain Walls", according to Henry J. Neils, president of the sixty-five year old Minneapolis concern.

In a recent statement, Mr. Neils said, "During the past three generations, a great transition has taken place in architectural metal work as we have moved into the age of the light metals. But even the achievement of the most modern expression of this age — the curtain wall — owes a debt to the earlier artisans of the forge.

"We, at Flour City, recognize the rich heritage left us by the art blacksmiths. Over the years, their experience and knowledge of the plastic possibilities of metals has been inherited by our new generation. Our metal fabricators of today, now aided by modern machinery, fit and assemble curtain walls for multi-story buildings with the same care and skill that has distinguished our products for the past sixty-five years.

OHIO ARCHITECT
ABRASIVE ALUMINUM SAFETY STAIR TREADS

A completely new line of abrasive aluminum safety stair treads, recently introduced by Wooster Products, Inc. of Wooster, Ohio, is receiving national architectural acclaim and approval. This new line of treads, trade named Super-Grit, features an improved design for better appearance, longer life and more safety.

The base of the new Super-Grit line is extruded from non-corrosive heat-treated aluminum. The filled ribs contain 65% more abrasive grains than any other tread. The abrasive grains are evenly distributed to a depth of 3/16" making Super-Grit safe under wet or oily conditions.

The high content of diamond hard abrasive aggregate makes the treads desirable for heavy traffic areas in schools, plants, public buildings, hospitals, stores and hotels.

Super-Grit treads, 1/4" thick overall, are available in two widths, 3" and 4" and three nosing styles. Nosing depths range from 1/4" to 1-3/4".

The Super-Grit treads are available for quick delivery in lengths up to 12 feet and can be curved or mitered to architectural specifications. The treads are prepared for fastening with machine screws, wood screws, or anchors for fresh concrete.

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"finest under the sun!" all-weather protection • attractive appearance • minimum maintenance.

Designed by sun-control engineers for architect and builder—skillfully made of lifetime aluminum. For details, contact your McKinley Representative—see Sweet's Architectural File 196/Mc.

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McKinley
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ARCH. PRACTICE—Continued

renewals thereof; and to adopt such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out the Board’s statutory powers and duties.

Aside from certain specified exemptions the Act requires that no “person shall enter upon the practice of architecture, or hold himself forth as an architect or registered architect, unless he has complied (with the Act) and is the holder of a certificate to practice architecture issued or renewed and registered” by the State Board of Examiners of Architects.

Any person holding such certificate and complying with the registration provisions

“may be styled or known as an architect or as a registered architect. No other person shall assume such title or use any abbreviation, or any words, letters, or figures, to indicate or imply that he is an architect or registered architect.”

The Ohio Law requires every holder of a certificate to sign all his drawings as a “registered architect” together with the serial number of his certificate to practice.

This statute and what constitutes the practice of architecture has been interpreted in but one reported case in Ohio, wherein a builder was denied recovery of compensation under a contract for the design and specifications of a dwelling, because he was not a registered architect. A Common Pleas Court in 1947 in the case of McGill v. Carlos refused to enforce the builder’s contract as being unlawful and void. The Court held that a builder not registered as an architect:

“may not recover for the preparation of complete detailed plans and specifications for the construction of a dwelling house for another, estimated to cost $12,000 under an oral contract that the person for whom the plans and specifications were prepared was to pay such builder 5% of the estimated cost of construction for the preparation of such plans and specifications in the event that the builder was not engaged to construct such dwelling house.”

The Court stated that Section 4703.18 of the Ohio statute “prohibits a builder who is not a registered architect from preparing complete detailed plans and specifications for the construction of a building for another when expert knowledge and skill are required in such preparation.”

There have been several other cases in Ohio Courts of initial jurisdiction, unreported and without supporting opinion, denying recovery of compensation for services constituting the practice of architecture by persons not
Josam Sediment Interceptors

Josam Sediment Interceptors, for large and small architectural firms, is offered by the Charles Bruning Company, Inc., 1800 W. Central Road, Mount Prospect, Illinois, manufacturers of Copyflex reproduction machines and materials.

The machine, known as the Model 300, includes the following features: 30" printing width, top mechanical speed of 8'10" per minute, variable speed drive with 100,000-hour-life-rated selenium rectifiers, 1200-watt quartz lamp with 34" active length, and a 12" x 30" rear delivery tray. The machine operates on a 115 volt, 60 cycle, 17.2 ampere alternating current, and sells for $975 f.o.b. factory, Mount Prospect, Ill.

Josam Manufacturing Company has recently introduced an improved type of Sediment Interceptor for use on pump suction for swimming pools, filters, water softeners, bleaching tanks and similar water supply systems; and waste lines from mechanical laundry equipment. Intercepts hair, lint, sand, tins, metal objects, gravel and similar sediment and protects equipment and lines from clogging. For installation on pipe standard or hung with piping.

The new Josam Series H-70 and H-80 Sediment Interceptors are pressure-tight units with a cylindrical body which will withstand a far greater suction pressure than square or rectangular designs.

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LET'S TAKE A CLOSER LOOK

A photograph of a "wrap-around" second cover for the April issue of Ohio Architect resulted in the above startling results. It appears that the right forefinger of the reader has become reversed and is holding up the cantilever. However, the forefinger is part of the cover design.

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area. Required nearby is an outdoor dancing floor with provisions for tables surrounding it, and an adjacent shelter, which is necessary in case of occasional showers.

The following elements are required for service:

**General**

A hotel of this size will have at least one hundred and fifty to two hundred personnel, and presents planning problems of control, time-keeping, locker and toilet facilities and payroll.

(1) Delivery entrance and unloading dock. (2) Check in office. (3) Provision storage. (4) Locker rooms and toilets for male and female employees. (5) Laundry. (6) Storage and repair spaces for furniture and linens, etc. (7) Office space for housekeeper and engineer. (8) Main kitchen with refrigeration storage, bakery, butcher shop, ice cream making facilities; and kitchen must be planned for room service. (a) Toilets for men and women. (b) Offices for chef and food checking desk. (9) Adequate trash and garbage disposal facilities must be provided.

Provisions for men’s and women’s health club facilities should be provided, to include steam rooms, showers, massage rooms and solaria.

Presumably the only approach to the hotel is by automobile, so parking facilities for 100 guests and 100 service employees should be provided for. Guests to be unloaded under cover and facilities for chauffeurs to wait in shall be arranged for.
OFFICERS INSTALLED — ARCHITECTS, CONTRACTOR, CLIENT RECEIVE AWARDS

New officers for 1958-59 were installed by the Columbus Chapter, AIA, at a recent meeting attended by more than 100 architects, wives and guests.

New officers are President Gerald Emerick, Emerick, Albert & McGee; Vice President Loren Staker, Loren Staker, Architect; Secretary Noverre Musson, Tibbals, Crumley & Musson; and Treasurer John Seidel, John Seidel, Architect. H. James Holroyd is the retiring president.

Presiding officer Holroyd stressed the accomplishments of the Chapter during his administration and praised committees and members for their strong support in the program which included many public relations activities and the hosting of the ASO’s largest state convention and materials exhibit. He also congratulated the Chapter for being responsible in the appointment of five architects to municipal commissions now serving the community.

Merit awards for outstanding achievement in a building in the Chapter area were made. The architectural firm of Brooks and Coddington received the award for the design of St. Stephens Episcopal Church in Columbus, which has been featured in national publications including Life Magazine.

Awards were given to the following for their participation in the St. Stephens project: The Reverend Almus Thorpe, Pastor; Elford, Inc., General Contractor; Charles R. Sutton, Landscape Architect; and Laurabelle Zigler, Sculptress.

Central Ohio Chapter
Construction Specifications Institute

Members of the recently chartered Central Ohio Chapter of the Construction Specifications Institute conducted a panel discussion of Masonry Specifications on April 16 in Columbus. This meeting was one of the series of the Modern Masonry Seminars, sponsored by the Structural Clay Products Institute and held at the Builders Exchange.

The Construction Specifications Institute is a national, non-profit professional organization with twenty-three chapters in the United States. The Central Ohio Chapter currently has thirty members.

Membership in the Central Ohio Chapter is open to qualified architects, engineers, contractors and materials suppliers interested in serving the construction industry through the improvement of engineering and architectural specifications. Information regarding membership may be obtained from the temporary officers: Co-chairmen Richard Tully, Architect and David Pierce, Architect; Secretary John Handley, Inland Steel Products Co. or Treasurer Fred Wright, Architect.

FIRST PRESTRESSED BRIDGE CONSTRUCTED IN CUYAHOGA COUNTY

A new structure in the Cleveland area that will reward the visiting architect is the prestressed bridge in the Rocky River Reservation, the first of its kind to be constructed in Cuyahoga County. Engineered by The Osborn Engineering Company and fabricated by The Geo. Rackle & Sons Company, both of Cleveland, this bridge is an outstanding example of the economy and beauty made possible by a new structural technique.

Consisting of three 70 foot spans of 18 T-shaped beams each, placed side by side on neoprene bearing plates on an O.3% grade with the abutments and piers at 10° skew to the centerline of the bridge, it replaces an open ford that was often closed by high water. A 28 foot roadway flanked by two 2 foot walkways and railings provides a safe and efficient passage for motor and foot traffic.

Due to the size of the prestressed units, a casting yard was set up at the bridge site and the beams poured, cured, stressed and set in minimum time. All of the 54 beams were erected by cranes in 4 working days. Dowels drilled into the abutments matched holes cast in the beams making anchoring accurate and quick. The bridge was then cross tensioned through the transverse diaphragms and the poured sidewalks and deck applied.

The work was supervised by H. W. Groth, Director of the Cleveland Metropolitan Park District and The Brodess Construction Company was the general contractor. For a pleasant drive and a worthwhile objective, AIA Convention members will enjoy seeing this latest structural feat while visiting Cleveland.
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Industrial construction file, section 3d BL

Day-Brite Products Featured At AIA Convention

Day-Brite Lighting, Incorporated, will feature at the 1958 Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects some of the latest advancements in the lighting industry. The new Paraflo Troffer developed jointly by the Barber-Colman Company and Day-Brite Lighting, Incorporated, will feature a new integration of air diffusion and fluorescent illumination into one functional architectural element. Paraflo can be easily installed in over ninety separate suspended ceilings to provide high comfort lighting and air conditioning.

The Daylume series, a new line of ultra thin surface mounted elements, has been designed to meet contemporary architecture's requirements for surface lighting with recessed appearance. Only 3 1/4 inches thin, this unit combines fifty models in six sizes offering the maximum in flexibility.

Mosaic Tile Company Develops Large Library Mural

The large ceramic mosaic mural in the activities room of the recently completed Mary Weir Library, Weirton, West Virginia, demonstrates the unique versatility of ceramic tile. The mural measures ten feet by fifty-four feet and is composed of a combination of glazed and Granitex unglazed mosaics in 1 1/16" squares.

OHIO ARCHITECT
missions, etc., with competing materials. Upon completion this will be made available to architects, engineers and other interested parties.

Realizing that another important contributing factor in the decline of the amount of lath and plaster being specified is the justified fear on the part of architects and builders of labor shortages and delays therefrom, the industry with the full cooperation of the international labor representatives has instituted new and energetic apprenticeship training programs. These programs are designed to not only replace the current losses of manpower due to mortalities, retirements, etc., but to meet the growing demand for properly trained mechanics in order to afford an adequate supply of manpower to match modern construction need.

The industry has raised its standards for apprentices to insure a better end result in the training and education of tomorrow’s mechanics. Recent national surveys have shown that lathing and plastering apprentices stand second among all building trades in the ratio of apprentices to journeymen.

The lathing and plastering industry is a good industry. There is nothing wrong with the time-tested materials, when used and applied properly. True, substitute materials for plaster have been developed. In their place some substitute materials are satisfactory. It depends on where and how these so-called substitute materials are used. What IS wrong, is that these materials have come to be accepted and used, often in the interest of lower cost, in places where genuine lath and plaster would not only serve better, but in the end would cost less.

The industry has realized its responsibilities and has accepted them. Further it has taken positive steps to improve and up-grade a time honored craft.

NEW CANTONMENT-TYPE DRINKING FOUNTAIN

A new cantonment-type drinking fountain is now available from Haws Drinking Faucet Company. This new model 1505 is a welcome departure from previously designed cantonment-type fountains, in that it offers smooth flowing lines that blend with contemporary architecture.

The graceful bowl on Model 1505 is fashioned in gleaming white vitreous china and is attached to the wall with a Tensiloy wall bracket. It conforms to government specifications for cantonment type models.

Included are complete sanitation features for maximum health protection. The angle-stream, anti-squirt fountain head is raised and shielded to prevent direct mouth contact, and is “vandal proof” mounted to the bowl. Water pressure is automatically controlled through the self-closing valve.

Model 1505 was designed by Channing Wallace Gilson, noted industrial designer.

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New Research—Continued

Experimental arrangement of equipment in the development of the "SCR package line"*, the world's first completely automatic brick packaging machine. The "SCR package line" is now undergoing plant testing in Iowa.

Adaptable for both light and heavy construction, these packages can be moved singularly by hand trucks on smaller jobs and several at a time with mechanical fork lifting equipment on larger ones. In addition to reducing in-the-wall costs, the new packaging system helps protect the product against damage in transit as well as during construction at the job site.

The clay products industry, through Structural Clay Products Research Foundation, is also carrying on what is probably the most ambitious and thorough thermal research program in the country. A number of test buildings, six of brick and one each of metal and wood, have been erected on the Foundation's grounds in Geneva. Heating measurements are constantly recorded within each of these buildings and the data is being used to develop new techniques. This research is giving evidence that theoretical "U" values are affected by a number of other factors which must, in the future, be taken into consideration when figuring heat and air conditioning loads. For example, the heat storage capacity of the brick is proving to be an effective and vital factor in cutting down the tonnage requirements in air conditioned construction.

The Foundation, which is supported by more than one hundred brick and tile manufacturers in the United States and Canada, is looking forward to the future with a great amount of optimism. This feeling of aggressive optimism can probably be best summed up by the following statement by Mr. Taylor, "We are proud to be in an age old industry that has proven itself but we are even more proud that it has not become stagnant and will accept and promote new ideas."

*Reg. T.M., Pat. Pend., SCPRF

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Architectural practice has also been defined by one Ohio legal text as:

"Under the (Ohio) Statute regulating architects, 'to enter upon the practice of architecture' means to exercise the profession of an architect. An architect is a person who plans, sketches, and presents the complete details for the erection, enlargement, or alteration of a building or other structure for the use of the contractor or builder when expert knowledge and skill are required in such preparation. Architects not infrequently engage in the business of building, but building is not, properly speaking, part of the vocation of an architect. However, the practice of architecture may also include the supervision of construction under such plans and specifications." 19

Several additional interpretations of the Ohio Registration Law for Architects have also been made. The Attorney General of Ohio has ruled in several opinions:

A person not duly registered and licensed as a registered architect may not advertise that he is an architect or registered architect. 19

The State Board of Examiners of Architects properly may adopt a resolution prohibiting use of the terms "Inc." or "Co." after the name of an individual architect, 11 as the Ohio law does not authorize corporations to practice architecture.

The State Board of Registration for professional engineers and surveyors should not accept registrations under the classification "Architectural Engineers." 12

As alluded to hereinbefore, the Act carries several specific exceptions whereby some persons under certain conditions are not required to comply with the registration provisions. One group of such exceptions may be outlined as follows:

1) The Act "shall not prevent persons other than architects from filing application for building permits, or obtaining such permits, providing the drawings for such buildings are signed by the authors with their true appellation as engineer, contractor, carpenter, or other appellation, but without the use of any form of the title architect."

2) Nor shall the Act "prevent such persons from designing buildings and supervising the construction thereof for their own use."

3) The Act "shall not exclude a qualified or registered professional engineer from such architectural practice as may be incident to the practice of his engineering profession."

4) Nor shall the Act "exclude a registered architect from such engineering practice as may be incident to the practice of architecture." 13 (Italics added)

The same wording as in the last two items is incorporated in the registration statute covering professional engineers; 14 and care should be used in construing the provisions thereof.

This statutory language does not authorize architects to engage in engineering practice—but only such engineering as may be incident to architecture. And engineers are not thus authorized to engage in architectural practice—only such architecture as may be incident to engineering practice.

Others exempted from applying for registration are the registered architect's employees who are not in charge of design or of supervision; an out-of-State qualified consulting architect associated with a registered Ohio architect; those engaging in the practice of architecture solely as an employee or officer of the United States.

An architect's certificate may be revoked by the State Board if the holder is 1) found guilty by the Board, or a Court, of fraud or deceit in professional practice 2) convicted of a felony 3) found guilty by the Board of gross incompetency or of recklessness in the planning or construction of buildings 4) found guilty by the Board of signing as a registered architect building plans of which he is not the actual architect, or if 5) the certificate was obtained by fraud.

1. Twelve States
2. Connecticut
3. Thirty-six States
4. Reinhold: "Architectural & Engineering Law"
5. Ohio Revised Code 4703.01-4703.19
6. R.C. 4703.18
7. R.C. 4703.06
8. 52 O.L. Abs. 28, 39 Oh. Ops. 502
9. 5 Oh. Jur. (2nd) 2
10. 37 OAG 75
11. 37 OAG 583
12. 37 OAG 2932
13. R.C. 4703.18
14. R.C. 4733.17
An Open Letter to Architects

from

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