



OHIO ARCHITECT

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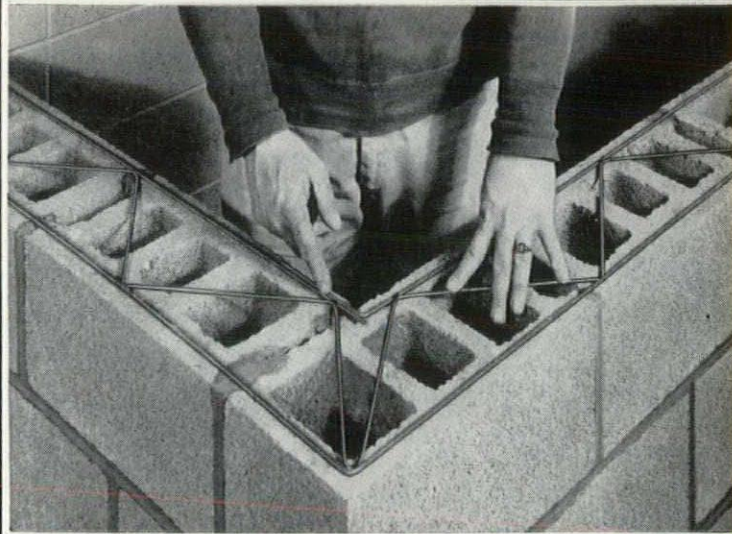
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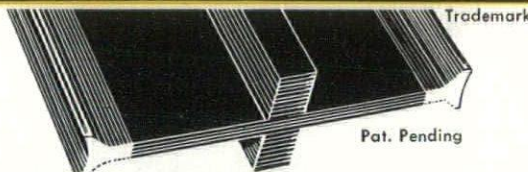


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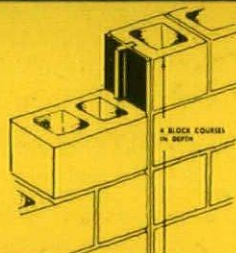


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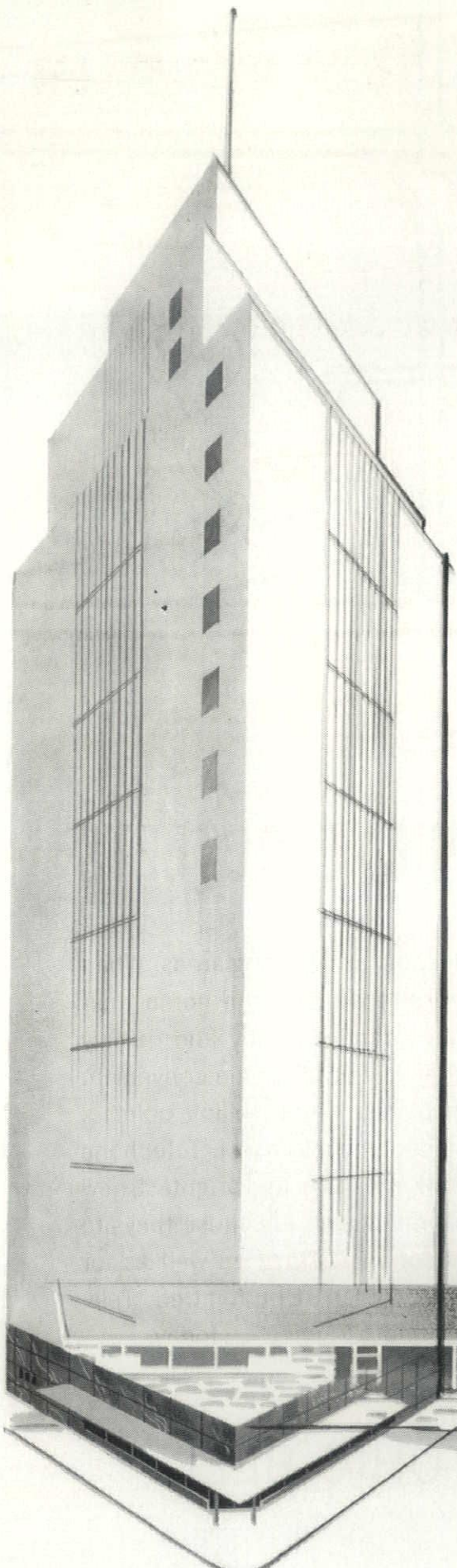
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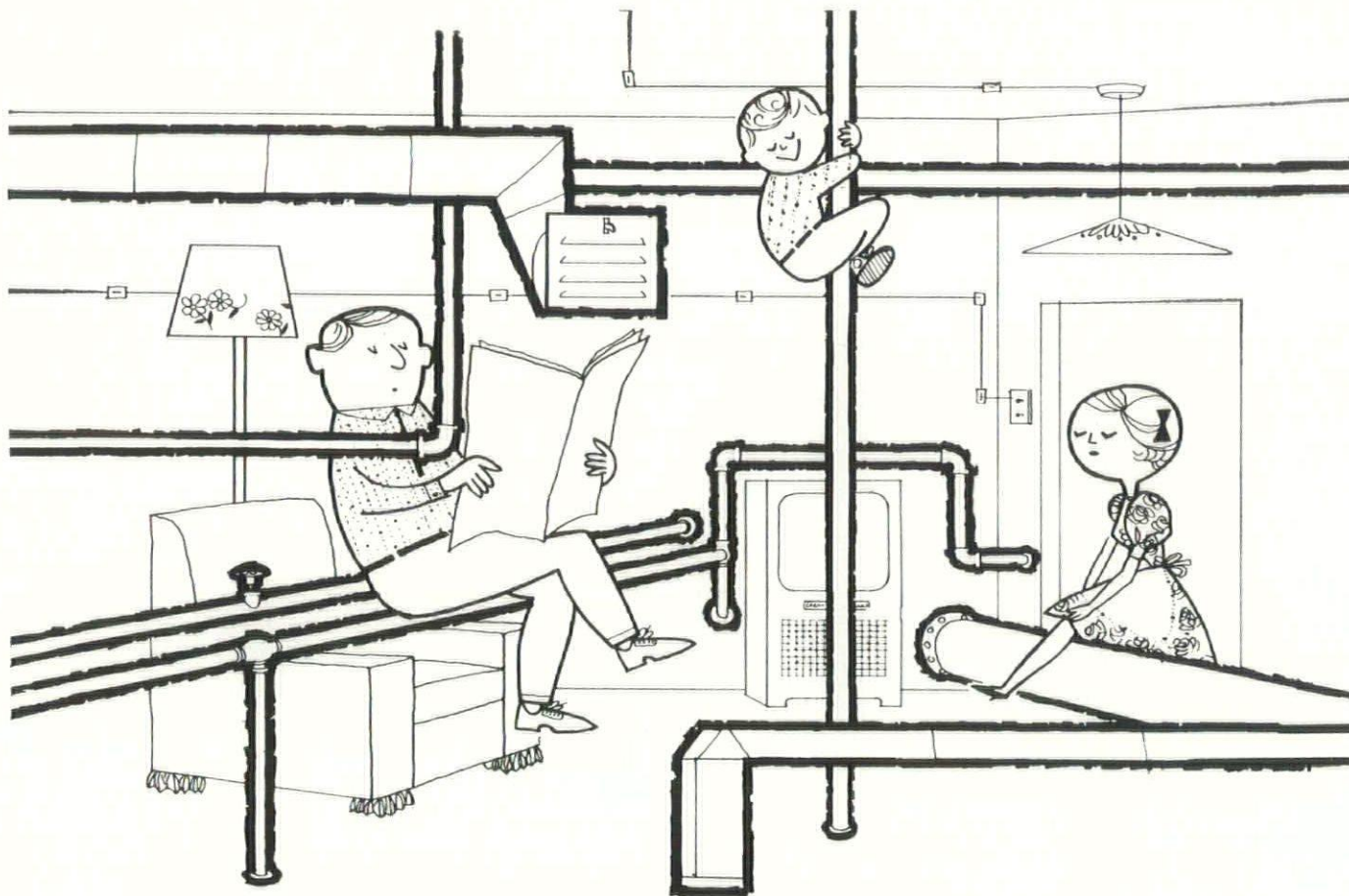
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COVER AND FEATURE MATERIAL

Erwin Hall at Marietta College (built 1854) is pictured on this month's cover of OHIO ARCHITECT and introduces the feature presentation, "Early Architecture of Ohio." A transcribed panel discussion of the architect's registration law and its enforcement is concluded with this issue.

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Early Architecture of Ohio

by
M. W. Copper, Jr., FAIA
Cleveland

Marietta and the Massachusetts Settlers

General Washington's long held enthusiasm for the future of the Ohio Country had been amply spread among the soldiers under his command during the Revolution. When General Tupper returned from a survey of the Seven Ranges in 1786 and reported the beauty and fertility of the Trans-Allegheny country to his engineer friend, Rufus Putnam, a meeting of Revolutionary officers was called at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Boston that resulted in the formation of the Ohio Company.

The representatives of that meeting authorized General Parsons to make application to Congress for an Ohio grant and with the help of the Reverend Manasseh Cutler succeeded in selling the idea to Congress. The outcome was successful and the Ohio Company received the first huge land grant in the new public domain.

The Revolutionary officers under Putnam were anxious to found homes and immediately planned a settlement to put their grant into operation.

Major Haffield White, with twenty-two boat builders and mechanics, traveled over the old military road of Pennsylvania through the Alleghenies to Sumrills Ferry where they were joined by Rufus Putnam and Colonel Sproat and their fellow officers, some surveyors and prospective settlers.

This was February. The Saw Mill was frozen up and without planks to make barges, with bad weather and

small pox among the men, much delay was encountered. Finally in April a vessel of fifty tons capacity, a flat barge and several canoes completed the journey down the Youghiogheny and Ohio Rivers to their destination at the mouth of the Muskingum.

In April 1788, the planning of the first purely Colonial settlement was made within the bounds of the old Northwest Territory. The name of Adelphia was suggested but the pioneers chose the name of Marietta as an abbreviation of Marie Antoinette and proceeded to lay out and organize the community. Three years before, George Washington had selected the adjoining site and established Fort Harmar, which now afforded protection for the new settlers of Marietta.

The writer has been unable to authenticate the selection of the name of a French Queen for this settlement, but it is interesting to surmise several possibilities. Certainly, France was our close Ally and friend to our new nation. The Ohio Country was a part of new France as early as 1749, and after many historic events between France and England took place by 1763, the French ceded vast areas of the Ohio Country to the English.

The new king, Louis XVI (1774 to 1792) and the queen, Marie Antoinette, were very popular in America during and after the Revolutionary War. Indeed this is ample reason to honor the king who so amply helped our cause against England and to name the first colonial settle-

RUFUS PUTNAM HOUSE—The Kitchen Dining Room is so typical of the one at the Wayside Inn at Sudbury or the Rankin House at Glastonbury and many others; it must have given the occupant the feeling he was back home in good old New England. A fine example of the Keeping Room of its day. (Photo Credit—The Ohio Historical Society)



BEDROOM—Compared to the average pioneer home, this certainly shows by its appointments to be the home of a successful and well-to-do citizen of the day. The tester bed with the hand woven valence and home spun coverlet, the Boston rocker, Sheraton Chest of drawers and rag carpeting are probably typical of most bedrooms to be found in Ohio at the turn of the 19th Century. (Photo Credit—The Ohio Historical Society)





RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS, JR., HOME, 326 Front Street, Marietta, Ohio, Built—1802—A transitional style of architecture reflecting the Georgian, with the stone jack arches and belt course and the Federal style entrance. The entrance portico may be original, but certainly the railing is a later embellishment. The original windows were small panes, and those shown in the picture are replacements of about 1870. The standing seam metal roof is a counter part of its eastern cousin. In all, a fine example of early Ohio Architecture, worth keeping for future generations. (Photo Credit—S. Durward Hoag, Hotel Lafayette, Marietta)

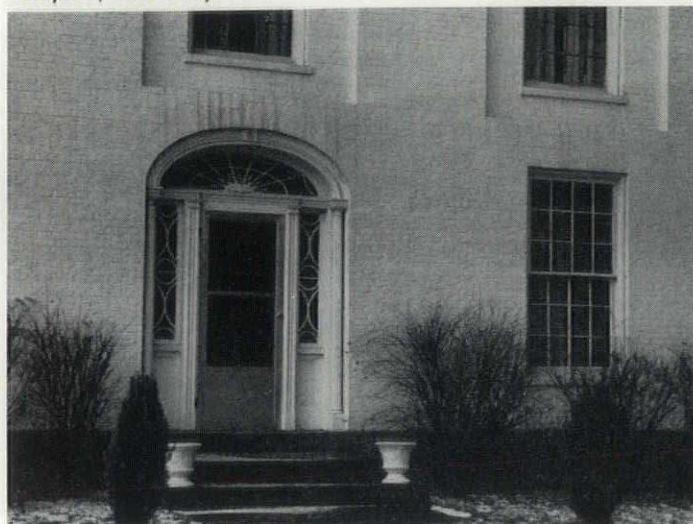


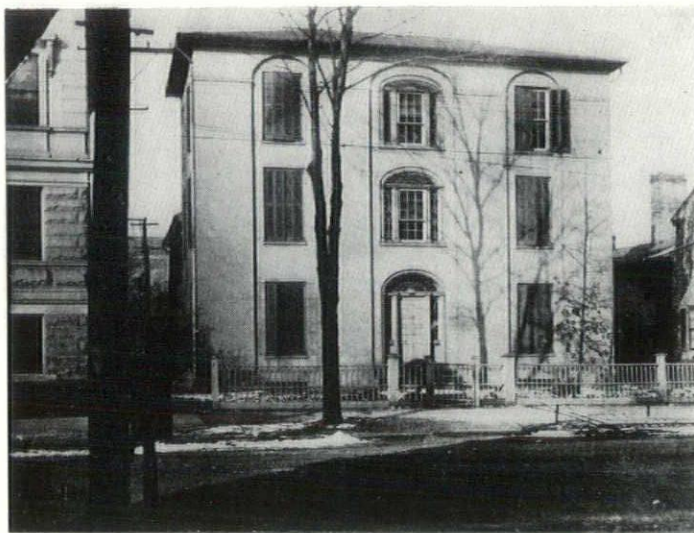
DAVID PUTNAM HOME, 519 Front Street, Marietta, Ohio, Built—1805—This house also housed the first Bank of Marietta in 1805. The plan of the house is unusual in that the entrance is not on center. The cut and dressed stone exterior shows it to have been the home of a man of means. It would be interesting to learn of the changes that have taken place since the original conception. It is fortunate that Marietta remained a small but nevertheless successful city. Had Marietta gone the way of the large industrial cities, these beautiful examples of early homes would have vanished. We are fortunate to be able to preserve such fine examples of architecture for posterity. Very few examples remain in the way of early homes and buildings in downtown Cleveland and other large cities of the middle west. (Photo Credit—S. Durward Hoag, Hotel Lafayette, Marietta)



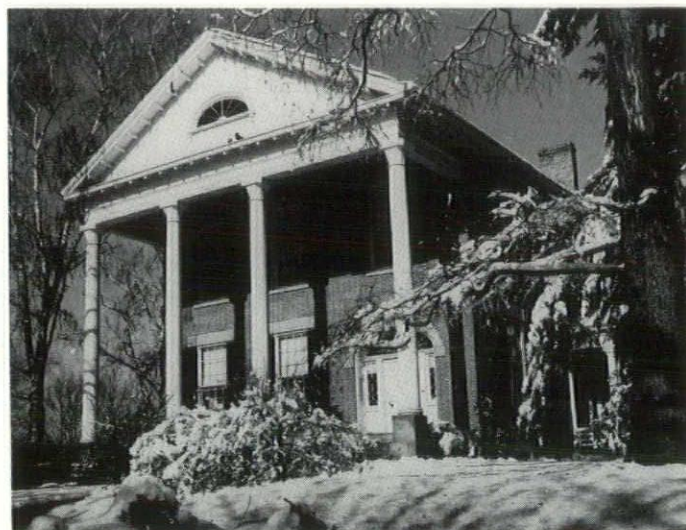
JOSEPH BARKER HOME, located up the Muskingum River, 7 miles from Marietta, Built—1812—Joseph Barker was one of the early settlers who built the famed Blennerhassett Mansion in 1799-1800. The fenestration of the front facade is very pleasing architecturally. It has an exquisite sense of proportion and scale. From indications, the main part of the house has been changed very little if any from the original. The one detail of this house and others of this section is the lack of a cornice, which I am at a loss to understand. The roof overhang is typical of houses of the early Victorian period. (Photo Credit—S. Durward Hoag, Hotel Lafayette, Marietta)

ENTRANCE, JOSEPH BARKER HOME—The entrance way is a beautiful example of the Federal Period. The brick work, a Flemish bond, stretcher and header course, is in the best tradition of the earlier Georgian period. (Photo Credit—S. Durward Hoag, Hotel Lafayette, Marietta)

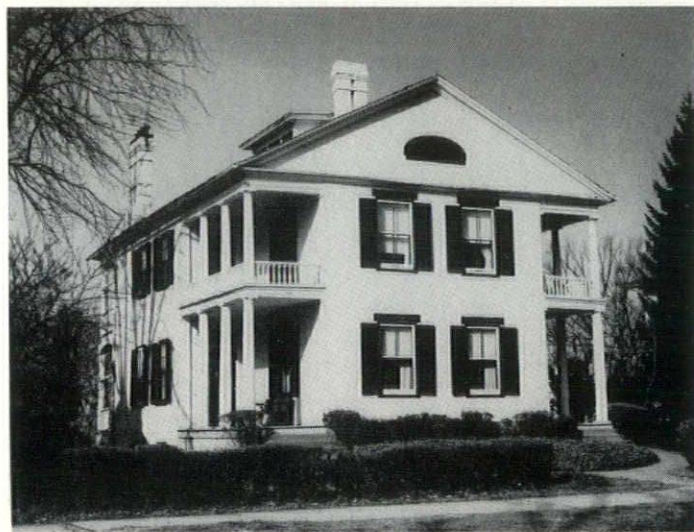




THE HILDRETH HOME, 211-213 Putnam Street, Marietta, Ohio—(Still standing; mutilated but now partially restored.) This photo taken about 1906. Rear of building facing Courthouse built in 1809. The three story front erected in 1824. Washington County purchased the building in November, 1954, and unsuccessfully promoted a bond issue to incorporate it as a courthouse addition. It is now being used by Washington County Board of Education. Dr. Samuel P. Hildreth and family occupied this home until 1863 and it was occupied by his son until sold in 1903. (Son: Dr. George Osgood Hildreth.) (Photo Credit—S. Durward Hoag, Hotel Lafayette, Marietta)

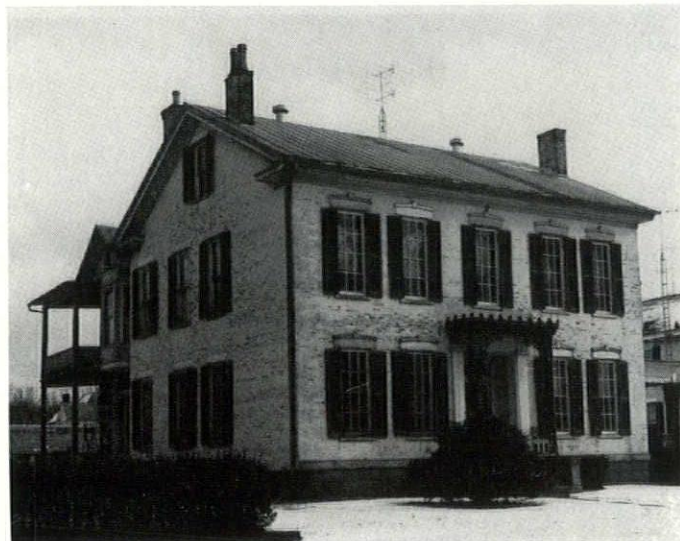


THE MILLS HOME, Fifth & Putnam Streets, Marietta, Ohio, Built —1818—Now the residence of the Marietta College president. A fine example of the Federal period. The rosetted lintels over the windows are numerous in Georgetown, Maryland, but not in Ohio. The early builders had a freedom of expression unheard of among architects. I have reference to the spacing of the columns, as well as the details of the entablature and column caps. I'm sure Vignola would approve. I have noticed the same spacing of columns in many Ohio houses which stems from a direct expression of the plan, the side hall type. (Photo Credit—S. Durward Hoag, Hotel Lafayette, Marietta)



THE BUELL HOME, 331 Fifth Street, Marietta, Ohio, built—1836—Presumably a double house, it is quite unique for Ohio, but in some respects reminds me of a type I have seen in and around Charleston, S. C. It is interesting to note the similarity of the changes of architectural details which have been made in many of the Marietta houses. (Photo Credit—S. Durward Hoag, Hotel Lafayette, Marietta)

JOSEPH HOLDEN HOME, 408 Front Street, Marietta, Ohio, built —1854—A fine example of a house of the middle Greek Revival period. This house is quite different from those seen in northern Ohio. Certainly, if the Ohio River was the crossroads of America, new ideas and influences from Pennsylvania to New Orleans were constantly manifesting themselves. (Photo Credit—S. Durward Hoag, Hotel Lafayette, Marietta)



ment "Marietta" after his queen.

The Ohio River became the crossroads of America and Marietta located on its banks at the confluence of the Muskingum was sure to prosper and become an important city in our new country.

The first homes in the town were built on the plain at the "point" between the two rivers. A fort, Campus Martius, was erected on higher ground up the Muskingum overlooking the village on the point.

By about 1800, fine homes and other buildings were being erected, styled after New England residences, especially those of Massachusetts. The first houses were undoubtedly typical log cabin type; others were log houses built of squared logs, dove tailed at the corners, and possibly at a later date covered with siding.

Going back to New England for a moment, I observe a great likeness between the houses of Massachusetts and Connecticut prior to 1740 and from then on a change takes place, giving each province or state self-individualism. The *Rufus Putnam Home* in Marietta was built about 1797; it seems to combine the New England architecture of a much earlier date, showing perhaps the influence of the home of his boyhood.

The architecture of the early New England colonies was influenced by the English Tudor and Queen Ann periods, both from the standpoint of framing construction and design. Strip the siding from many an old house and what do we see? Heavy timber framing and beams, the exterior walls filled in between the framing with brick and mortar or plaster and waddle. The simple doorway and small-paned windows and large handsome chimneys are typically English Tudor. A glance at the Putnam house and you might expect to find the same sort of construction. The period when this house was under construction would lead you to expect a more elaborate entrance and cornice of the Georgian type. Even in its present state it is not difficult to appreciate its beauty of proportion and picture it in all its early splendor.

At the time of settling a new land, a few years naturally would elapse before there was time to think about building permanent homes. Therefore, except for the Ohio Company's Land Office and the Rufus Putnam Home, the homes and buildings that have come down to us

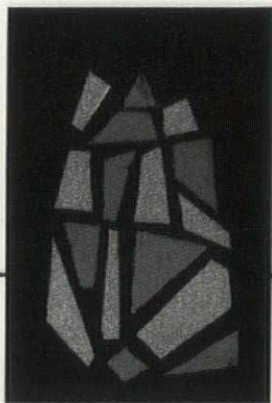
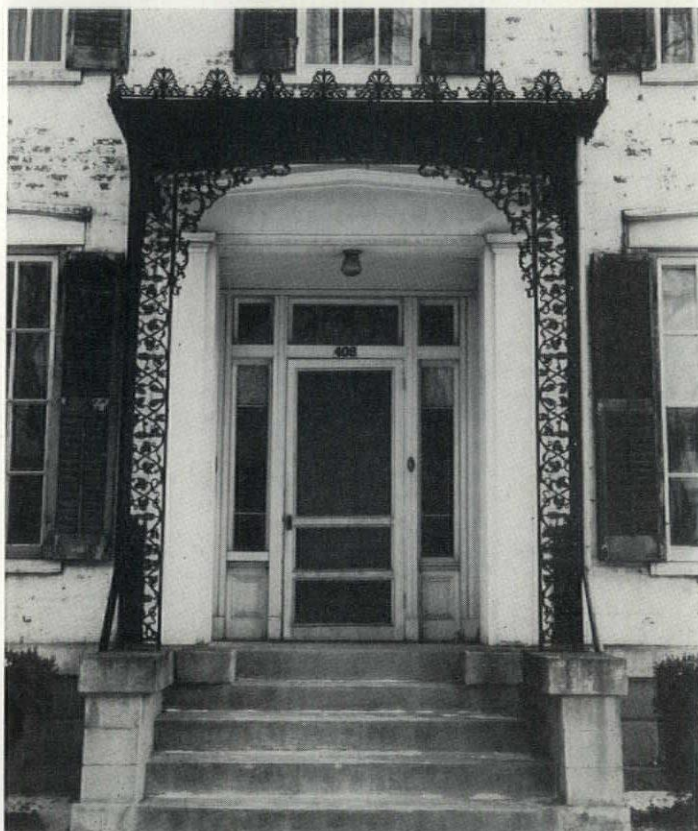
are of the later Federal or Greek Revival styles of architecture.

The Ohio Company Land Office (Built, 1788)

The building, still standing and well preserved, (it is of great Historic importance but of lesser value architecturally) is the first Real Estate office west of the 13 original colonies.

The structure, a Log House Type, is built of square hewn logs, presumably dove tailed or halved at the corners, and at a later date covered on the exterior with sawn narrow lapsiding. The fire place has paneling above which could be original; however, the moulding around the masonry opening is unfortunately a poor copy of what the original must have been.

JOSEPH HOLDEN HOME—Detail, Ironwork Front Door. (Photo Credit—S. Durward Hoag, Hotel Lafayette, Marietta)



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THE LAW AND ITS ENFORCEMENT

On May 1, a distinguished panel of Ohio architects and a learned attorney sat down and discussed openly and without restraint Ohio's law dealing with the examination of aspirants to the profession of architecture and the current enforcement of this law. A small intensely interested assembly of Cleveland architects listened, learned, and asked questions.

OHIO ARCHITECT brings you the second and concluding part of this forum pertaining to the practice of architecture and the law.

CHAIRMAN GOETZ: These panelists have been so full of information that they have taken nearly all of our time. With reference to the questions that you wish to direct to any of these panelists, if you wish any particular panelist to answer the question, will you please mention it? If not, we will have some volunteers, Army fashion, to answer the question. We are ready for your questions.

MEMBER: What happened to the Hamilton County case? Did they build the building.

Mr. SCHATZ: Yes.

MEMBER: Has it fallen down?

MR. SCHATZ: No, but there were several serious conditions structurally that were doubtful as to whether they would properly stay in place. When the plans were first approved, the large assembly room was on the second floor and the small rooms were on the ground floor. About five months later, when these drawings were presented for bidding these areas had been interchanged with the small rooms on the second floor with a long narrow corridor with door widths and swings apparently not in accordance with the building code.

A municipal official during this trial requested that the Division of Factory and Building Inspections make an inspection of the building to determine its safety.

One such inspection developed the situation that the contractor (defendant) had made certain changes in the work that the inspector found to be unsafe, which required the addition of several structural steel members to insure the safety required by the state code. I do not have any information as to what subsequent inspection may have developed.

MEMBER: Mr. Leen, what are the qualifications of someone who wishes to take the bar examination? Must he be a college graduate? Must he have some training? Or can anyone take the examination to become a lawyer?

MR. LEEN: Those requirements are set up by the Supreme Court of Ohio, and as the years have gone on, those requirements have increased. For example, my father was a lawyer, but he never went to college. Years ago all you had to do was study under a lawyer for a period of three years and if you passed the examination, the bar examination, that is all that was required.

When I took the bar examination, the minimum requirements were five years of college. The minimum requirements are now seven years of college. I might say that right now the enrollment in the Ohio law schools is way down. Some people feel that the increased requirements have had the effect of discouraging students from spending seven years preparing themselves for a profession. The doctors have noticed this same thing. There seems to be a feeling among high school graduates now that there

are fertile fields to make a lot of money without a lot of education, and I know some very good examples.

MEMBER: Mr. Leen, I am wondering if the courts have ever defined what the practice of architecture is or whether the legislature has defined what the practice of architecture is.

MR. LEEN: There is a definition of what is the practice of architecture in your regulations which have been issued by the State Board. We have no definition as far as a court case is concerned, except in a case where a person doing services which the court held constituted the practice of architecture was trying to collect a fee. The court in that case held that what he was trying to collect for was the practice of architecture, and since he was not a registered architect, he could not collect his fee for that work. But that is rather a negative approach to just exactly what is the practice of architecture. You have a very good definition, I feel, of it in the regulations themselves, and these regulations, when you have an enabling act, like you do, setting up your Board which authorizes them to issue regulations, the regulations they issue have the same effect at law, as the statute itself, until those regulations are held to be arbitrary, unconstitutional or unreasonable. So I feel that you have a definition of the practice of architecture.

MEMBER: Mr. Chairman, I have one comment before a question. I think Mr. Kempton said something about the little actions that we can do here ourselves. In the city, in the eastern suburbs especially, most everything that is submitted for a building permit first goes before a Board of Architects for what is known as architectural approval. These men are all registered architects on everyone of these Boards in the municipalities. If these men themselves were to start being a little more zealous and not accept drawings from unregistered men—this is prior to even getting into the Building Department—they have to get architectural approval—these men can do a lot of things in enab-

Panelists and special guests seated at the speakers table are, left to right, Ralph C. Kempton, Executive Secretary, Ohio State Board of Examiners of Architects; Ed Conrad, Chairman, Cleveland Chapter Judiciary Committee; Clifford E. Sapp, Executive Director, Architects Society of Ohio; Harold W. Goetz, ASO First Vice-President; Howard B. Cain, ASO Third Vice-President; R. Franklin Outcalt, President, Board of Examiners of Architects; Maurice J. Leen, Jr., attorney; and George F. Schatz, Member, State Board of Examiners of Architects.



ling ourselves to enforce this point. I mean this: All the major eastern suburbs—I am not too familiar with the west side—but this is true of all of them on the east side—and one of the Boards is represented here tonight, and this is not addressed to you, sir, but I think that you could do some good that way.

Going back to Mr. Leen's statement on the injunction theory where you went on the franchise theory there, is that the case if a procedure was under criminal action? Would you still have to follow the franchise theory?

MR. LEEN: No. Your criminal action is based on the statute itself.

MEMBER: Therefore, if we were to get some precedent in criminal action, would it make it easier to proceed on the franchise theory?

MR. LEEN: I don't think so. It might go to the theory of what is the practice of architecture. It might establish a precedent as far as that goes. It would not establish a precedent upon the exclusive franchise theory because what you are proceeding against there in a criminal action is the statute itself which sets up what is a misdemeanor as pertains to the practice of architecture.

MR. OUTCALT: Would any of you be interested to know what are the sections of cause for revocation? They are very short and I think it is interesting because there are a couple of points here.

"State Board of Examiners of Architects may by three concurring votes revoke any certificate of qualification to practice architecture issued or renewed under Sections 4703.10, 4703.13 and 4703.14 of the Revised Code"—and get this—"if proof satisfactory to the Board is presented in any of the following cases."

Now, it does not say *proof satisfactory to a court of law*. It does not say *proof satisfactory to a court judge or anybody else*. It says *proof satisfactory in the opinion of the Board*.

"a. In case it is shown that the certificate was obtained by fraud.

"b. In case the holder of the certificate has been found guilty by said Board or by a court of justice of any fraud or deceit in his professional practice or has been convicted of a felony by a court of justice.

"c. In case the holder has been found guilty by said Board, the Board of Examiners, of gross incompetency or of recklessness in the planning or construction of buildings.

"d. In case the holder of the certificate has been found guilty by the Board of signing plans for the construction of a building as a registered architect where he is not the actual architect of said building."

Don't get anybody to give you \$25.00 to put your seal on a half-baked set of plans because your certificate can be revoked because you were not the actual architect for that building.

Now, those are the four causes or four basic things in the law for revocation. I think they are interesting.

MEMBER: What can we do to prevent corporations from practicing architecture? We have some people that have been doing that for many years.

MR. OUTCALT: How long do you want to talk about this?

MEMBER: I want to know if there is a possibility. If there is, I think I could collect enough money to really put on a law case because we have some people that have been taking a lot of business from architects who are corporations.

MR. OUTCALT: May I get in this for a moment? Maurice attempted to answer that and he can answer it better than I, but I made a note here a minute ago.

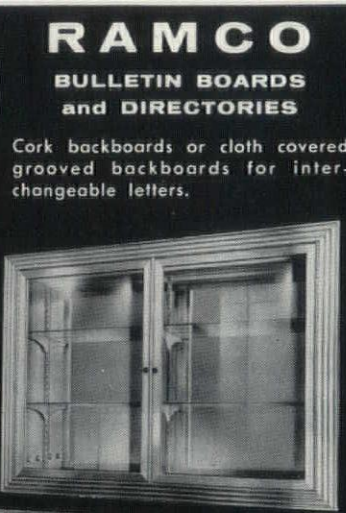
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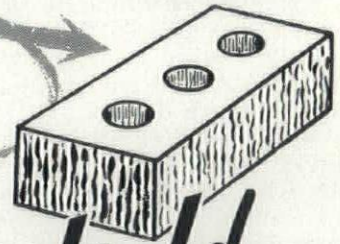
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(Continued from preceding page)

You have all listened to a review of some of these cases and you have listened to Maurice's thinking in terms of what our law is and its background and strength, and so forth. Now, I hope you will realize that Maurice Leen is not doing this because he loves architects. This takes money.

I made a point before about how we could only charge five or ten dollars for a fourth and fifth retake of the examination which in part explains why we, as a Board of Examiners, have no money or authority to retain legal counsel.

We are required to use the Attorney General's Office in Columbus for general counsel and the prosecuting attorney in each of the 88 counties in which the board desires to check on violators. The Attorney General, can upon the request of the Board, employ special counsel where the situation warrants it, but, the major portion of the compensation for such services must be provided from sources other than the Attorney General's budget.

Because of the policy of the Attorney General's office of appointing an Assistant Attorney General as our counsel which appointments have been made for relatively short periods, we have not had the continuity of experienced legal talent which we have needed.

It was to provide this continuity that the Attorney General's Office approved the Board's request to retain Mr. Leen's firm as our special counsel. It seems to me that we, as a Board or as a profession, should have the means from which we can pay for the legal talent and build up a background of experience of the talent who can stay with it over a period of years, who could confer back and forth and accomplish something.

The Dayton Chapter, when these cases that Mr. Leen has described to you came up and he first used the injunction process and has repeatedly done it, started this with their own money.

I submit to you that you cannot do it without money. After hearing these cases and knowing that we have a Judiciary Committee and the desire to do something about it, how many of you people in the Cleveland Chapter would actually lay cash on the line in a legal fund to go about actually instigating some legal cases where we think we could win? Who would actually do this? Would you support this with dollars?

MR. LEEN: All I can do is to give you my opinion, too. As I have told you previously, when you are practicing law with reference to architecture, you are practicing in a vacuum as far as precedent is concerned. There are no cases not only in Ohio, but throughout the country. There just are not any cases to give you any guiding. It is my opinion that the exclusive franchise theory to protect the lawyer from outsiders, if that theory is available to architects, and I feel it is, then I feel also that it prohibits against the corporation practicing architecture just as it prohibits corporations from practicing law.

Now, you have that in your regulations for one thing. I am sure it is in here. Also in our general corporation law of the State of Ohio it is specifically stated that a corporation shall not practice a profession and it does not say law. It means any profession. So that brings up the point again: Is architecture a profession? As I say, I feel it is, but I have no legal case to back me up. That will have to be tried. If you try to keep a corporation from practicing architecture, in my opinion, the way to do it would be to file an injunction against corporations in the same way that the lawyers did, trust companies, title companies, who were giving opinions on the title to real estate and the like. We did it by injunction based on the fact that they were practicing a profession in a corporate capacity.

Now, I feel that the way to do it, to test whether you have got a profession or not, would be to use that same method against a corporation that is practicing architecture. It is my opinion that you would be successful.

MR. OUTCALT: I want to get back to money. Remember one thing. When you take on some big corporation and when we in Cleveland start taking on some of the corporations whom we all know are actually practicing architecture, we are not going to beat them with peanuts.

MEMBER: They have some of the biggest law firms in the city working for them.

MR. OUTCALT: You bet they do.

MEMBER: The minute you attack the small ones, the big ones will back them up.

MEMBER: One of the rules you read there, I think the last one, stated that the Board could revoke a license of somebody who puts his stamp on something.

MR. OUTCALT: That is right.

CHAIRMAN GOETZ: That is the kind of thing that would not take any money.

MR. OUTCALT: I agree. The reason I wanted to bring that out is that actually it does not take money. If each one of you hear of a case like that, all you have to do is write us a letter. This is the kind of thing that you can do easily.

I brought the point out because I wish you all would think in terms of how would it be most logical to have a chapter fund or legal fund, or whatever you want to call it, either through dues or somehow or another, so that you would have something to draw upon.

Let me take one more minute. Here is a man who has had this experience, who has done this. We have no such person in Cleveland. He can't keep coming up from Dayton every time we have a case. If we could select one or two people, he could come up once or twice and then we could select someone in Cincinnati, who would be capable, and pretty soon we would have an attorney in every important city. Don't you see?

When a case comes up, a telephone conversation between two or three of them could establish between them on a legal basis where to go. Then there would be money in the till to pay for it. Until we get to that point, I don't think we can really get in and fight that battle. But I would like to start in Cleveland.

Panelist George Schatz, AIA, Cincinnati, (second from left) chats with Cleveland Chapter members Robert Yoder, Carl Guenther and Lottie Helwick.



MEMBER: There is something that I don't quite understand. The Board charges a fee for the examination and re-examinations, and the Board is charged with enforcing the law. Can't the Board use any of that money for enforcement?

MEMBER: They don't get enough.

MR. OUTCALT: We don't actually.

MEMBER: Who establishes this fee?

MR. OUTCALT: We, the Board, just increased the fee to the limit allowed by the law. This gets back to the thing I was bringing back before relative to how much does it cost to re-take the examination. It is set at five and ten dollars.

MEMBER: Is that in the law?

MR. OUTCALT: Yes. I think it is very impractical. It says in the law that the maximum that we can charge is \$12.00 for a renewal. Can you see the point? We are now charging the maximum the law allows and we have got these ridiculous fees and we just haven't any money to hire attorneys and build up a fund.

MEMBER: I have a question in the back of my mind. We have talked about the possibility of not practicing architecture as a corporation, but I wonder if there is any way in which the corporation can be considered by the architect as a client and the architect then would be practicing architecture as an architect, but the corporation could be still a client of the architect's.

MR. LEEN: I will go this far. Say a large firm, has in its employ architects. Those architects could design a building and the corporation could build it for its own use without violating the law. That is a part of the corporate business. But if that architect would make plans and then that corporation as a corporation would sell that plan to a third person, it would be outside the corporate purpose. Then they would be in violation of the law.

MR. OUTCALT: Or if the plans were made. Bill, and they were not signed by this man as an architect functioning independently and assuming the responsibility for same. The minute the corporation signs those drawings and says that they are producing these drawings and this architect is making it possible for them to practice architecture, technically, and legally, we then have several courses of action.

MEMBER: I mean within the actual assembly of such an organization the architect would be signing the drawings. There would be no signature of the corporation as such, but they would be procuring the business as such, too, and I wondered if this enters into the picture at all.

MR. KEMPTON: Without having a set of specific facts, a definite explanation might be misleading, but it is safe and proper to say that a corporation can be a client of any architect providing certain basic relationships are maintained. What can the corporation do with the plans that this architect prepares for them? What goes on after that? Are they selling them to a client?

MEMBER: The architect?

MR. KEMPTON: Is the corporation selling them to a client?

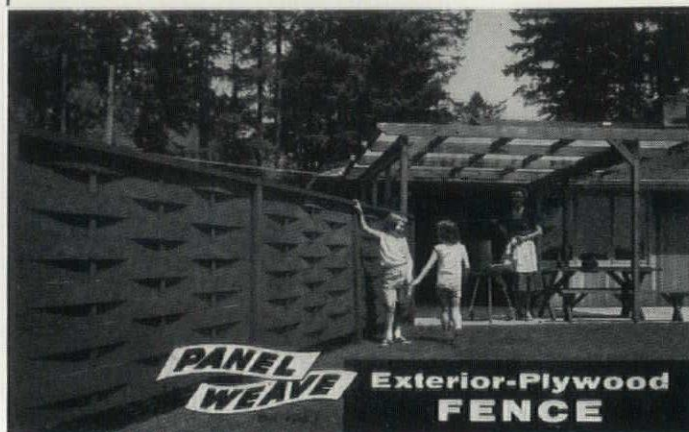
MEMBER: That is what I mean, yes.

MR. KEMPTON: That is what we are talking about here. That could be the illegal part of it, to circumvent the law. We are trying to determine whether or not there is some manner or means that they can or whether they can't.

MR. CAIN: I have a question or rather some constructive advice. Last October we presented this same question to the Board with respect to what is required of the young person taking the examination and we got two

(Continued on next page)

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different answers. We asked specifically that we get that question straightened out because, you see, it is effecting the Board's problem as stated by Dick who says you have no time to do the prosecution, and yet at the same time if you don't pin it down and make more stringent the requirements for taking the examination, nothing will be done to give them more time for enforcement. You see. One would solve the other.

MEMBER: I have one question that I would like to address to George Mayer. If he does not want to answer it, it will be all right. Some of the presentations that come before the committee at City Hall might be discussed here except that I think it would be in bad taste, but I do remember one instance where a man came up three different times and was rejected three different times and that case was a corporation with an architect on the staff, a paid employee. Had the building been well designed and well planned, it would have passed the Planning Commission immediately, but it was not and it was rejected three times. Finally, the Chairman of the Planning Commission overruled everything, and it went through.

Now, in other words, George, there is something within the group at City Hall that could take action to help enforce the state law on having an architect.

MR. MAYER: I think I ought to make this clear for some of these people, who, perhaps, don't know the background of what you are talking about.

Under the charter in the City of Cleveland any building which is built by the City, whether it is within the City or not, any building which is built by any public body within the City, any other public body within the City, County, Board of Education, things like that, must be approved by the City Planning Commission. Now, that has been extended a little bit in certain cases where the

City has sold land or given land to people. They have put on the condition that the City must approve any building.

MR. OUTCALT: The hangar at Hopkins, for example.

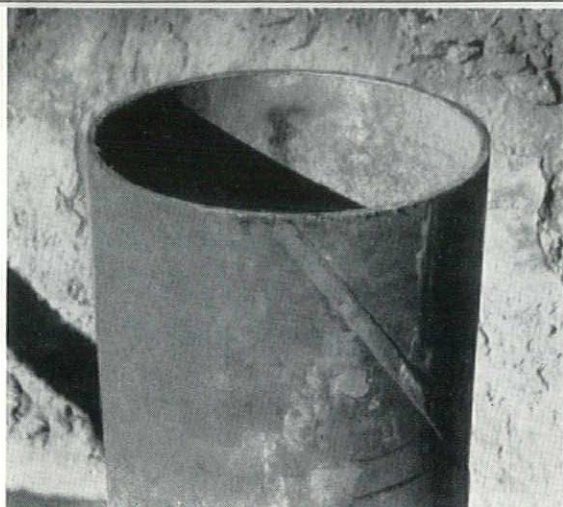
MR. MAYER: Yes. The City Planning Commission has only one architect on it who functions as a member of the Planning Commission rather than as an architect when he is working on that Commission. So that the Commission takes the position that it does not have such technical or artistic background to form a proper judgment on these projects that are submitted. For that reason it has appointed a Fine Arts Advisory Committee.

John, you must not lose sight of the word "Advisory." The Committee is set up to advise the City Planning Commission as to whether it thinks the designs submitted should be approved by the Commission.

The present charter has been in existence now for close to seventeen years and there have been very, very few occasions on which the Commission did not accept immediately the advice given to it by its Advisory Committee.

What the professor has made reference to is a recent case where the design was submitted by a corporation I believe, a corporation which was in existence practicing architecture before the Ohio Code was revised to forbid a corporation to practice a profession. So that they are operating under an old charter and the Advisory Committee that worked with the Commission worked with that firm for some time. Some of the things to which they objected were corrected. Some of them were not. When the report of the Advisory Committee was submitted to the Commission the last time, in order not to hold things up, the Commission approved the granting of a permit with

(Continued on next page)



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(Continued from preceding page)

the distinct understanding that the remaining items were to be restudied. A permit has been issued for the demolition of a building that is in the way, but not yet for the construction of the new building. I do not think it will be issued until such time as the Commission is satisfied with the redesign.

MR. LEEN: I don't mind commenting on anything, but I hope when we get far afield from the purpose for which I came here that you will understand that I am talking off the cuff.

The example I told you about is that there was a lot of distillers prior to prohibition who had corporations, the purpose of which was to distill whisky, but they did not do

it when prohibition was in effect, even though they were authorized by their corporate charter and they did it prior to the law of general application being filed which prohibited it.

I feel there is no "grandfather clause" in this law in regard to the practice of architecture — there was in a previous statute which has now been removed—the fact that they have done it in the past, if they are not meeting the statute now or any other law that has been passed, whether it is by a court or by the State Legislature, they are not meeting those standards, I think they are practicing without authority.

CHAIRMAN GOETZ: I hate to say this, but it is getting late and it is a good time to stop. It has been a good meeting. I want to point out again—I think I mentioned it at the beginning—that the architect's registration law, just as the lawyer's and doctor's, is for the benefit of the public. It is not made for architects. However, we must, since we are interested in it and know the score, or we know it better than we did before we came here, be the champions of the law for the public.

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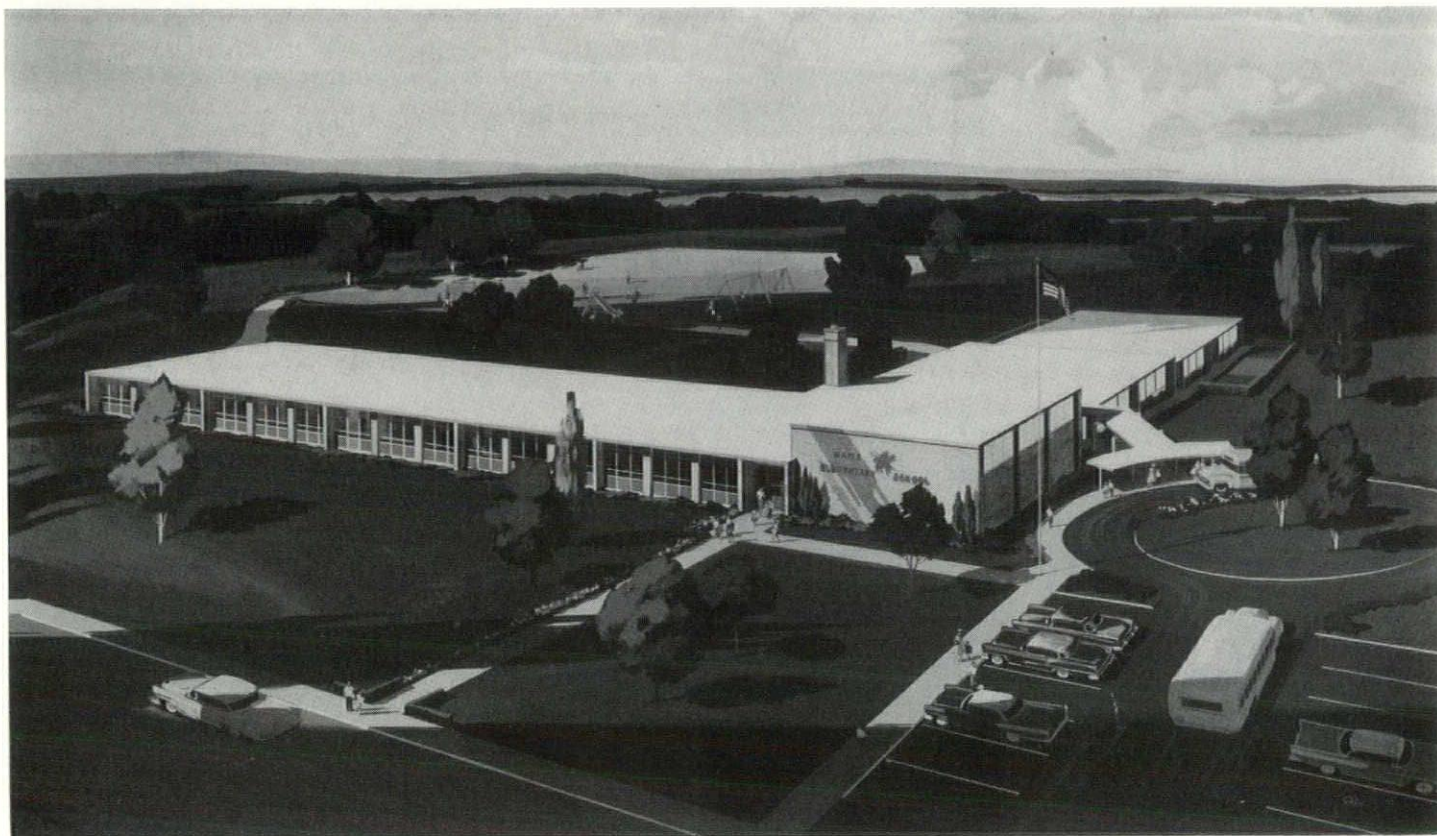


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MAPLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Maple Elementary School in Char-don, Ohio was designed for construction in two stages, the first portion of which was financed by a bond issue voted in November, 1957. Stage One has now been completed and occupied. An additional bond issue for school expansion purposes approved November 4, 1958 has provided the funds for Stage Two, the completion of the project. School population statistics compiled in 1957 predicted the need for 26 additional classrooms in the school district by 1960. A minimum of 8 to 10 classrooms per year for three years are required to meet this growth.

The site is part of a total area of 80 acres on part of which the present junior-senior high school building is located. Area and topography of the site will permit an eventual campus development including Maple Ele-

mentary School, a new junior high school and the existing high school building to be grouped on the site using common facilities such as playgrounds, athletic field, parking areas, etc. Central food preparation is contemplated for this group.

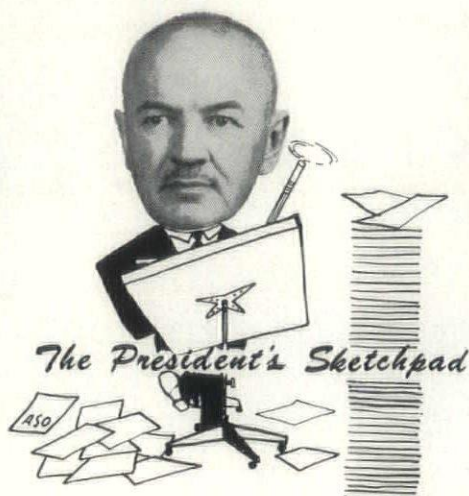
Kindergarten-Primary classrooms in Maple Elementary School are grouped together in two sets of paired classrooms. These classrooms share toilet and coat room facilities; a common entrance gives access to a playground area immediately outside the classrooms so that children are under the control of the teacher at all times. Four Lower Elementary classrooms are located between the Kindergarten-Primary and Upper Elementary areas.

Construction of Stage One included the portion of the building containing

eight Upper Elementary classrooms, the Administration Offices and Clinic, All-Purpose Room, Kitchen-Food Service area, Boiler Room and Toilets for pupils and teachers. Stage One has a total floor area of 16,351 square feet and contains a volume of 218,036 cubic feet.

Stage One was substantially completed and occupied for school purposes on September 2, 1958. Construction was accomplished within a period of five months after the award of construction contracts.

Funds available for Stage One were limited to \$180,000 for construction contracts. It was further found necessary for Stage One to include "core facilities", site improvements and other costs incidental to a new building on a new site.



Activity News Interest Although the June 13 Executive Board meeting was lower in attendance than usual, it proved to be an important one The Awards and Scholarship Committee, having selected the recipient of the ASO Scholarship, has completed its work for the year—except for the formal presentation at the ASO Convention in Akron and for the formulation of a procedure for next year's award—the newspaper coverage of the scholarship was excellent and presented another area of the ARCHITECT'S interest in public service Legislative bills were reviewed, with special note taken of action to protect and promote the professional status of the Architect—Since the Legislature has been in session for a longer period than usual, the Committee and the Executive Director have contributed much time to the matter—Because of this attention the ASO is being recognized as the professional organization representing the Architects of the State of Ohio A special committee—consisting of Gilbert Coddington, Howard Cain, Don Bostwick and Cliff Sapp and organized to review a T. V. program series as submitted by L. E. O'Neil and Associates—recommended the endorsement of the series to the Executive Board and further recommended ASO support with professional control satisfactory to both the Society and the producer—This approval was granted the committee with instructions to proceed with details as necessary At this writing my mind keeps wandering to New Orleans and the AIA National Convention.

Tours Arranged for ASO Convention



Aerial view shows Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company Airdock, world's largest structure without interior support, located at Goodyear Aircraft Corporation on the South side of the Akron Municipal Airport.

Not often do architects have an opportunity to tour the world's largest deep limestone mine or to see the making of rubber and vinyl flooring but early registrants at the October ASO convention in Akron will have a chance to do this, according to Burt V. Stevens, AIA, convention general chairman.

Wednesday afternoon, prior to the official opening of the state meeting, tours will start from the Sheraton Hotel for the mine of the Columbia Southern Chemical Company at Barberton and for the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company facility. For the latter group there will also be a side trip to the Goodyear Aircraft Corporation Airdock, housing for the USS Macon and the USS Akron, rigid airships.

The Columbia Southern mine has shafts a half mile deep to a limestone strata which was formed 330 million years ago. Here chambers, 34 feet wide and 46 feet high, are mined by 280 men. In these rooms are crushing machinery, conveyor galleries, transformers and drift connections, giant tractors, shovels and trucks, and conveyors which help produce 300 tons of limestone an hour. The rooms are lighted by electricity and cooled from the normal 86 degree temperature to 74 degrees by force air ventilation.

ASO members who tour the Goodyear Tire Rubber Company facility will be shown the entire production

(Continued on page 20)

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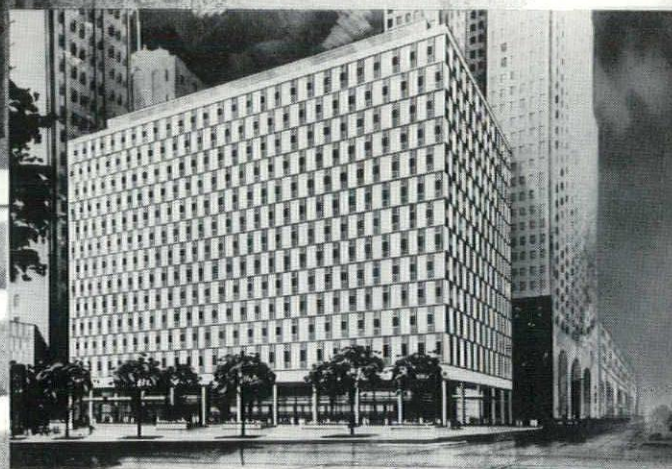


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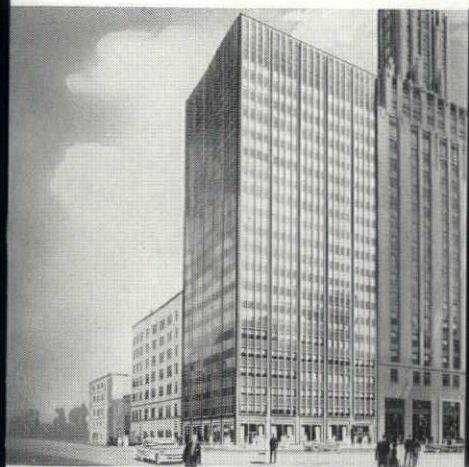
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The Airdock, to be seen on the side trip is the world's largest structure without interior support. It is equal in height to a 22 story building. After the tour Goodyear will have a reception at the hotel.

Roger Buzzard, AIA, is tours and transportation chairman heading a committee composed of Edwin F. Bliss, M. M. Konarski and Thomas B. Ross.

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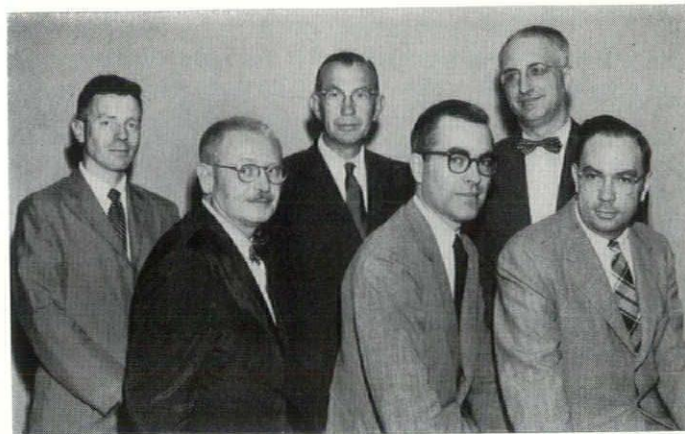
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Cleveland Chapter AIA Elects Officers



Pictured above are officers of the Cleveland Chapter of The American Institute of Architects elected for the year 1959-60 at the May 27 Chapter meeting held at the Cleveland Engineering Society.

Left to right are Robert N. Yoder, Vice-President; Wilbur Riddle, Secretary; R. Franklin Outcalt, President, re-elected; Robert C. Gaede, Director; William Wiechelman, Jr., Treasurer, re-elected; and John C. Bonebrake, Director, re-elected.

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15 OSU STUDENTS WIN ACADEMIC PRIZES

Fifteen Columbus students are among undergraduates of the School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture at Ohio State University who have been awarded academic prizes.

Those named were:

Raymond R. Heinrich, Alpha Rho Chi Medal, awarded to graduating senior for leadership, service and promise of professional merit.

Larry D. Metters, Columbus Chapter, American Institute of Architects Award, given to member of the student chapter for outstanding service to his profession.

Douglas C. Holtkamp, certificate of merit of the Architects Society of Ohio, awarded to an outstanding senior; *Wesley R. Jones*, scholarship from the Joseph N. Bradford Memorial Fund, established by architecture graduates.

Jean P. Gordon, Howard Dwight Smith Scholarship and Faculty Prize as the outstanding second year student; *Robert H. Cleveland*, John Noble Richards scholarship.

Richard W. Trott, the Faculty Prize as the outstanding third year student, and a John Noble Richards Scholarship; *Richard W. Corrigan*, Faculty Prize as the outstanding first year student.

Stanley Nolt, and *Ralph F. Setterlin*, both third year awards in Tile Council of America competition; *Myron Bircher*, first prize, Indianapolis Home Show Competition and Faculty Prize in landscape architecture.

Jerry E. Horn, second prize, Indianapolis Home Show Competition; *David Stanley*, and *Thomas Green*, first and second prizes, respectively. Roadside Planting competition, and *Charles Turner*, fourth year award, Tile Council of America Competition.

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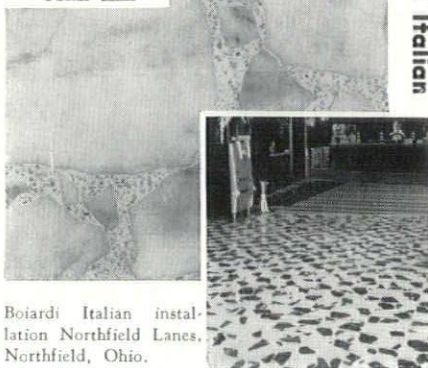
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Letters to the Editor

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For the past ten years we have been doing so much building, that it is a struggle to keep abreast with all the changes in architecture. This book will prove valuable to our diocesan building commission.

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NOTRE DAME SCHEDULES SEMINAR FOR ARCHITECTS

Frank Montana, Head of the Department of Architecture at the University of Notre Dame has announced a Seminar for architects and artists to convene on August 24 and 25.

Subject for the Seminar is Church Structure and Participation in the Mass, in accordance with the instruction of the Congregation of Rites, September 3, 1958, in so far as it effects the subjects.

Principal speakers will be His Eminence, Giacomo Cardinal Lercaro, Italy; Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, Glenmary Home Missioners; Rev. Dr. Cornelius A. Bouman, Catholic University of Nijmegen, Netherlands; Mr. Joseph D. Murphy, Architect of St. Louis, Mr. Robert A. Leader, Artist, Notre Dame; and Mrs. Leonard O'Connor.

There will also be an exhibition of designs of new plans for churches to fulfill, with maximum effectiveness, the requirements of the Instruction of the Congregation of Rites, September 3, 1959.

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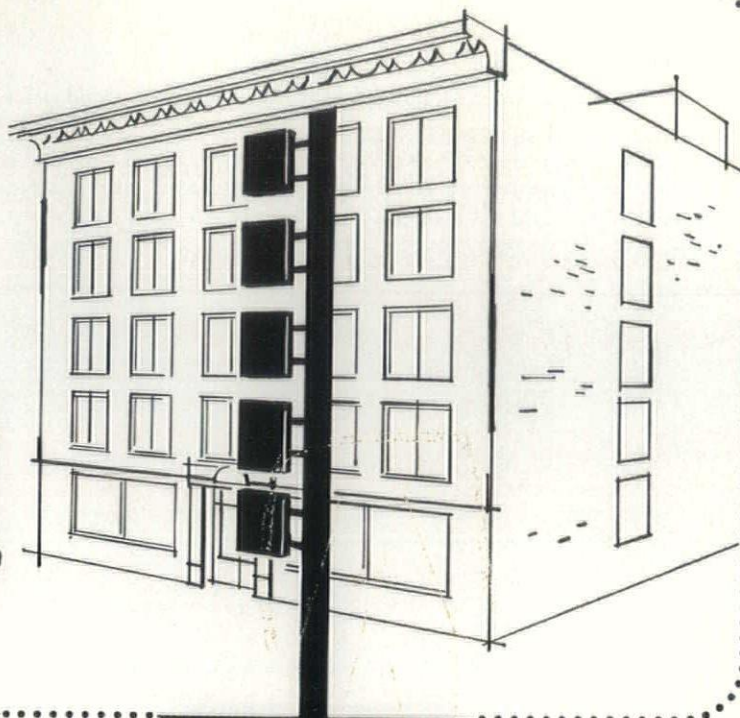
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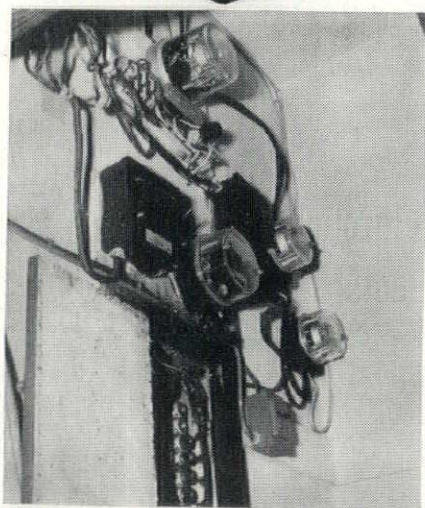
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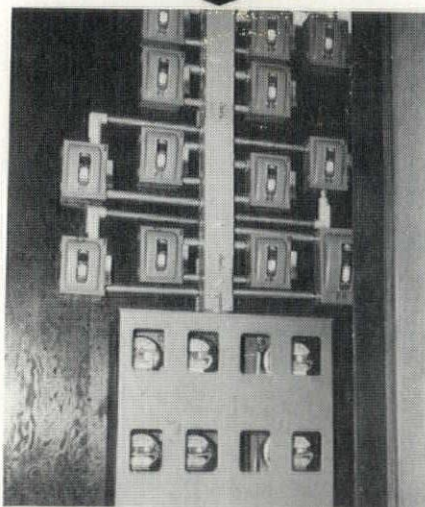


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