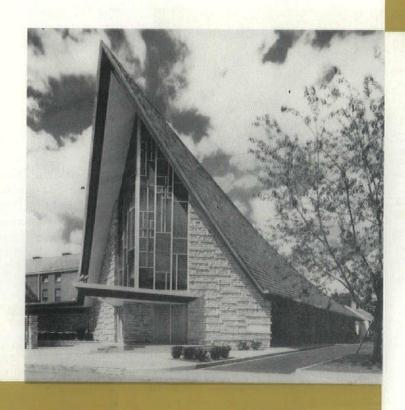
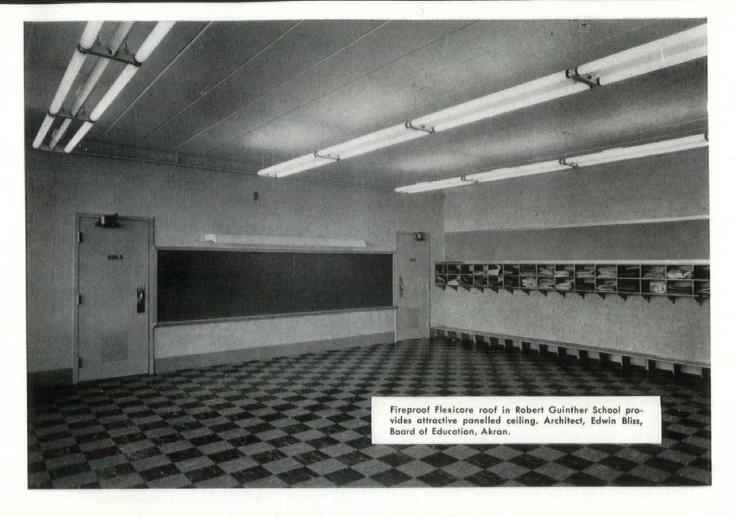


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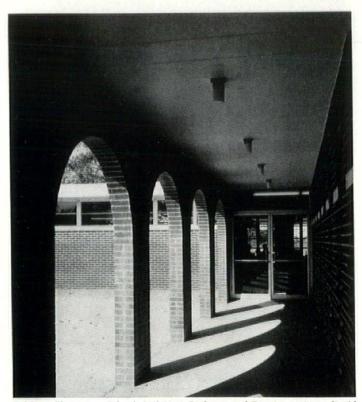
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august 1959





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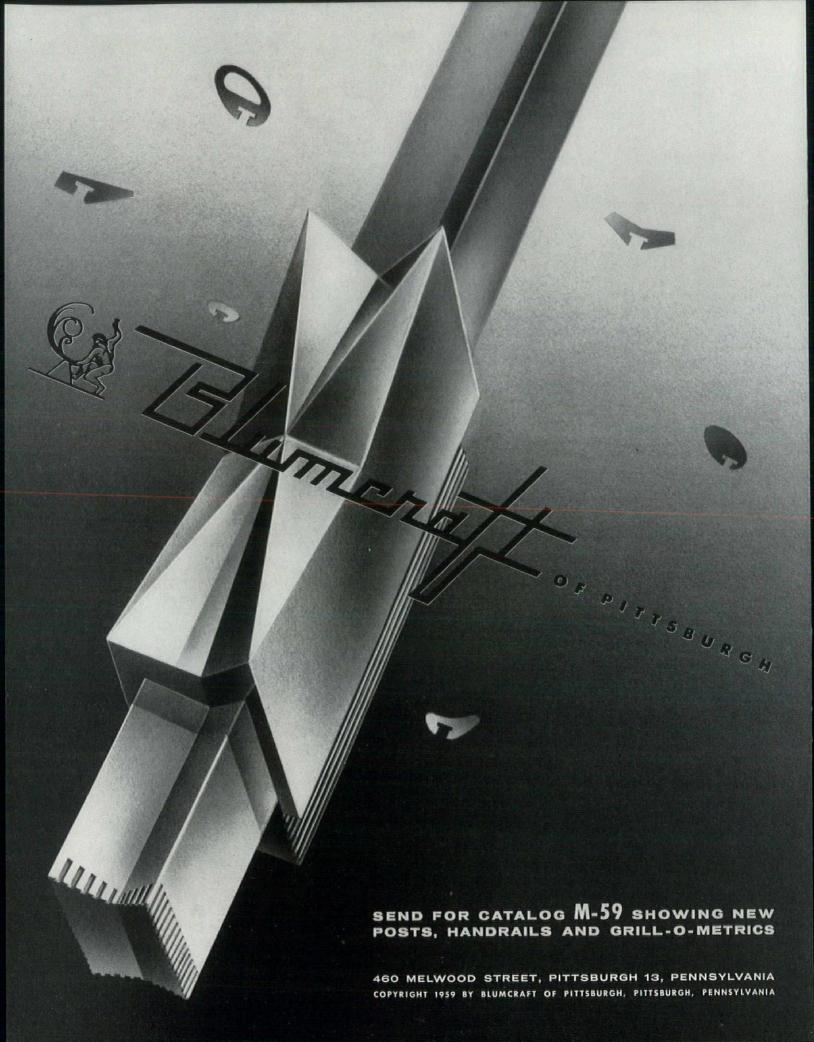
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Volume XVII

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ville Methodist Church, Westerville,

Pictured on the cover are the Wester-

COVER AND FEATURE MATERIAL

(lower right) and the entrance of the Ohio School for the Deaf, Columbus. Editor (upper right)

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associate editor.

Athens, Ohio.



Wright-Gilfillen, Architects

WESTERVILLE METHODIST CHURCH

Whether a design problem is for private or public use, or whether it is to follow well-tried or "off-beat" lines, the architect begins his work with the study of people.

"People are always a design problem," said William W. Gilfillen AIA, Columbus architect, "because every building of any size has many people involved, and each makes his own contribution, good or bad."

Meeting and getting to know the members of the Westerville Methodist Church in Westerville was the first concern of Mr. Gilfillen and his partner Fred E. Wright AIA when they were commissioned to design a new sanctuary and administration building to ajoin the existing Sunday School facilities of the church.

"Most of the congregation are good, hard-working and with vision," Mr. Gilfillen said.

The building committee requested a contemporary structure. The lot, to the north of existing facilities, was rather small and narrow and irregular in shape which caused some physical problems. After viewing design studies, the architects felt a rectangular structure on this site would create an awkward feeling.

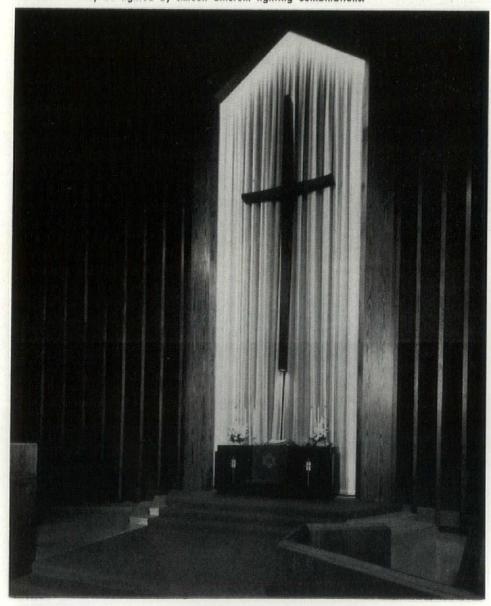
They solved this problem by using tapering walls. The plan also allowed a center building axis perpendicular to the main traffic artery as well as to the existing building, with the north side wall parallel to the minor traffic artery.

"Some said that the church looked like a bar, but Westerville was the home of the W.C.T.U. and is a completely dry town," said Architect Gilfillen. "One woman felt, and said so in front of the whole congregation, that 'This greenhouse certainly does not look like a church," he quoted.

"But after a time of struggling over decisions, all joined together and worked hard," the architect said.

The chapel of the new structure was to accommodate 600 persons and be so designed that the congregation and public would have 24 hour access for worship. It was also necessary to provide an entrance with no steps where an automobile could deliver an elderly churchgoer for entrance to the church.

This 18 feet-long oak cross which hangs behind the altar was donated by one of the church members. It may be lighted by sixteen different lighting combinations.



At the request of the building committee no parking facilities were included in the design. A restudy of existing circulation was necessary to coordinate the old building with the new one.

The symbolic meaning inherent in every part of a house of worship demands that great care be taken in the selection of building materials. It was decided that stone, the oldest building material used by man, would best effect an eternal and everlasting atmosphere. Wood, aluminum and glass with stucco in the rear for economy combined with the stone make up the exterior materials. The roof is constructed of ninety-one tons of slate, another type of stone.

The exterior stone was carried to the inside in the nave and the chancel and carefully blended with wood and stained glass. The narthex has wood paneling, a terrazzo floor and acoustical plastered ceiling. Carpeting was laid over the aisles of the nave and around the altar.

Selection of a color for the church was another point of controversy between the architects and some members of the congregation. "One of the committeemen openly stated that 'Anyone who would put the color purple in a church is crazy," said Mr. Gilfillen, "he was referring to the architect, of course."

"At times I think this may be true of architects, but just the same, purple is in the church and everyone likes it," he added.

One of the dominant features of the sanctuary is an 18 feet-long oak cross centered behind the altar. A lighting system behind the cross will permit 16 different lighting combinations to allow the church's atmosphere to correspond with the ecclesiastical seasons.

Acoustically the church has been designed to permit the worshiper in the farthest reaches of the sanctuary to hear the sermon. Perry E. Borchers, acoustical consultant, feels the church was designed about as acoustically perfect as was possible.

Cost breakdown is as follows:

Structure	\$	160,361.00
		10,000.00
Heating &	Ventilating	19,000.00
0		16,500.00
	uipment	58,000.00

Photographs of the church and its interior were taken by Ralph J. Ernst, 259 19th Ave., Columbus.

THE ARCHITECTS

The firm Wright-Gilfillen, Architects was organized in 1954 and opened offices at its present location 794 Northwest Blvd., Columbus.



Wright

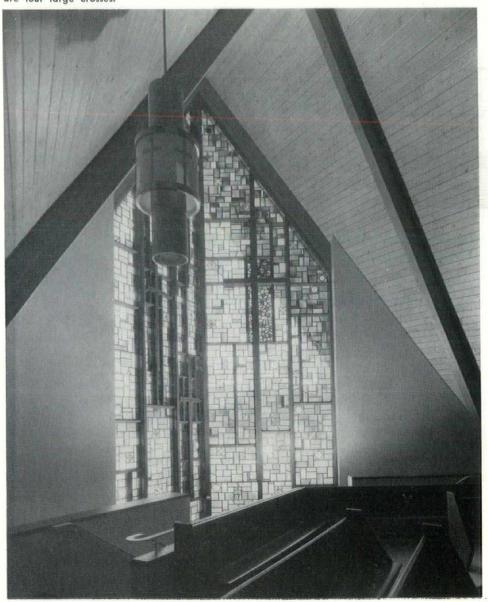


Gilfillen

Both men received their Bachelor of Architecture Degrees at Ohio State University and were associated with several different firms before the partnership was formed.

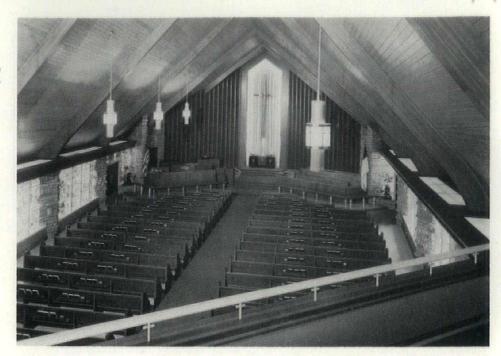
Some of the projects completed by the firm in addition to the Westerville Church include the remodeling of East High School; the American Legion Playground and Fieldhouse; the New Hope Methodist Church, sanctuary and education unit; and the Walter Heer Printing Co., remodeling and addition.

The glass area of the front window is greater than all seven windows in the nave. Its only symbols are four large crosses.

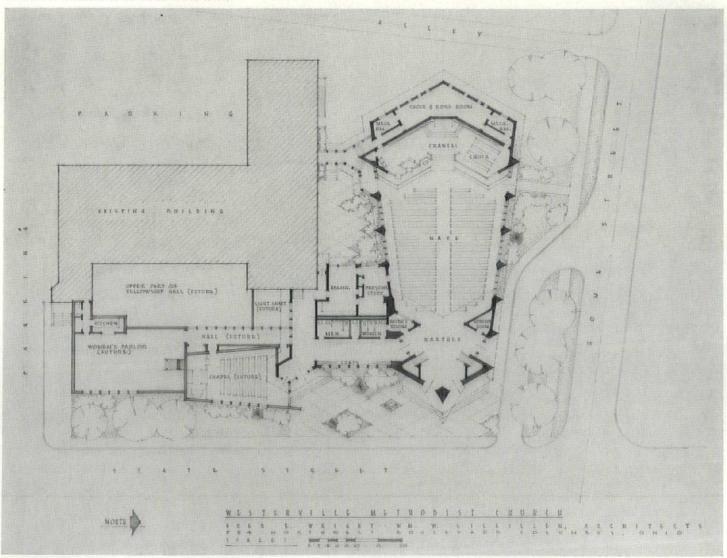


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The main floor of the sanctuary seats five hundred persons and the balcony one hundred.



Architects drawing shows the entire plan of the building, including new administration building and sanctuary, existing building and location of additions to be made in the future.





Tibbals-Crumley-Musson, Architects

OHIO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

by Noverre Musson, AIA

The Ohio School for the Deaf is a residential school maintained by the State of Ohio for nearly a century for the education of any deaf child in the state who has normal mental and physical capacity for learning. It does not handle mentally retarded deaf or those deaf so physically handicapped that they need special nursing attention.

Basically, the pupils are children

who suffer from total deafness or advanced hardness of hearing but who have little or no other handicaps. The fact that these children have all the interests, enthusiasms, capacities and animal spirits of other children was borne home to me and my associates rather quickly after we began research on the problem of designing an entire new home for the school.

At first the old General Grant style four-story building on Town St., with its large rooms and fifteen-feet ceilings, permeated by the smell of State of Ohio soap, a predominance of massive dark woodwork and taupe paint, was forbidding. I had an overwhelming sense of the handicap of the pupils too.

But when we saw the children engaged in football, basketball, teenage

OHIO ARCHITECT

dancing, writing and printing their school newspaper, boy scout and girl scout activities, and the little tots in furious games of tag, their exuberance became infectious. Gradually we forgot to think of them as handicapped. We started carrying pad and pencil for exchanging notes with them. Barriers of communication broke down, and we accepted note writing, plus a few graphic signs and gestures, as a normal way to converse.

The designing of a complete residential school was a challenging and complex problem. The new buildings were to house 320 pupils and nearly a hundred staff members and employees. Some of the staff and a larger percentage of the employees are deaf people. The staff includes administrative and teaching personnel and the house parents. Those people are classed as employees who do maintenance, janitorial, kitchen and operational work of various sorts.

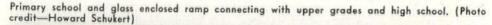
The full complement of buildings was to include administration offices, dining rooms and kitchens, a staff residence, living quarters for the children in cottages housing 24 to 30 each, school buildings that would provide an

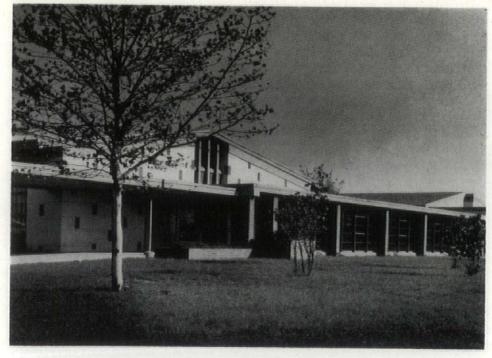
intensive vocational program as well as an academic schedule clear through the accredited high school, plus various recreational and functional facilities.

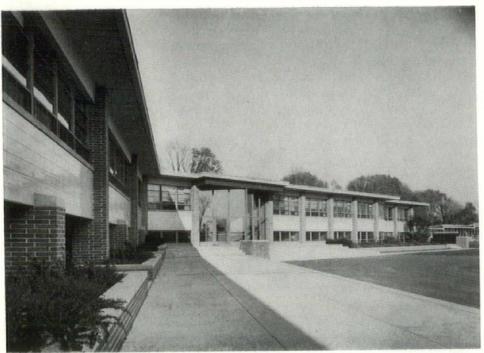
Most of the children live at the school for a full school year, however, a few are day pupils. Some of the teachers and staff live in. Others live off grounds. A larger portion of the employees, particularly the deaf, live in. Thus what we had to design was a village with a population of over 400, almost complete in itself.

We determined to find out as much about the children, the staff, the operation and the underlying concepts of the school as possible. To this end one, two and sometimes three of my associates and I spent some part of every day at the school for nearly three months,

Our procedure was to interview everybody in sight from the superintendent, Dr. E. R. Abernathy, to the janitor. We were given the run of the place, and we used it. We wanted to know from every one what his work was, how his job could be improved, and what he would like the new school to do for him. I'm sure many of the staff and employees grew tired of our







Main entrance and Administration Building, showing Dining Hall along terrace at left. (Photo credit—Howard Schukert)

constant, "Why?" But because the change would be so great from the Victorian Gothic setting of the Town St. building to an as yet unenvisioned contemporary home-school, we were compelled to know why they did things in a given way, why they liked or disliked the old, and why they wanted what they wanted in the new.

Our respect for Dr. Abernathy, the teachers and staff grew every day. I can think of no concept or requirement put forth by any of these people which had its roots in selfish concern or which, when we analyzed it, was not based on what they conceived as being best from the standpoint of the children. This was so impressive and so uniformly true that my partner, Mr. Ford, the father of six children, said to me one day as we were leaving, "If I had a deaf child, this is where I'd want it to go to school."

From these months of looking, talking, listening, questioning, taking notes and just sitting in the corner of a busy classroom or the dining room at meal time, the philosophy of Dr. Abernathy and his staff unfolded and the physical, social and psychological dimensions of our problem revealed themselves.

We learned that we did not need to become involved in the fruitless argument as to whether deaf children should be taught to converse by hand signs or whether they should be taught to "hear" exclusively by lip reading. Lip reading is taught in the classrooms but on the playground the children, willy-nilly, resort to rapid conventional and sometimes private signs. They quickly produced a sign name for us —the "plan drawers."

The new school, it developed, was to be as much a home as possible. It could not avoid being an institution, but it could avoid the unfortunate connotations of that word. After all, even home in the private sense, is, I suppose, an institution. We hoped to infuse the new school with unlimited possibility for physical movement, for space experiences and with richness of color, form and pattern—the visual world so vital to the deaf.

The new site, a hundred and thirty acres—in use as a golf course until the day construction began—was one part flat fields to the south, one part heavy woods where a pair of ravines cut across east to west and to the north the remainder was rolling ground dot-

ted with groups of big trees.

We wanted the new surroundings to provide a gamut of physical experience—openness, closedness, roundness, squareness, height, depth, contrasts in color, texture, form, as a sphere of activity for the basically extrovert exuberance of the deaf children.

The site was a good start—open fields for strenuous games, the ravines for climbing and mystery, and the distant hilly part beyond which would provide a sense of separation from the main core of the new school. Here one would find admirable battlefields for Indian warfare, picnic grounds, routes for nature walks or the site for scout campouts.

We agreed to deploy the classroom buildings in the flat fairways to the south with easy access to athletic fields in the open. The central building, which would combine administration facilities with the kitchens, dining rooms, storerooms and bakery, was spotted near the ravine where it would have a prospect of natural beauty and yet retain a sweeping view of the school campus.

The program of approach to this building, coming up the winding tree-lined drive, across the campus between it and the school building, into the entrance circle, the ascent up broad steps onto the front terrace, through the glass screen into a foyer and up another half flight of steps into a spacious boat-shaped, glass-walled lobby, is a series of movements we played with to dramatize the contrast in view from the open fields just traversed, to the wooded ravine not revealed until final arrival at the hospitable main office reception desk.

Back of the main building we built a staff residence among the trees on the brink of the ravine. Some of the rooms would open to the south on a secluded green between the buildings and some would look to the north into the wild ravine itself. The staff lounge has this view and with its huge fireplace, it forms a complete retreat from the affairs of the school.

Then we designed houses for the children—a basic cottage type, identical in plan and construction but variable in color treatment and in division

of the sleeping quarters from a general dormitory for the little ones for easy supervision to rooms for two for the teenagers, to give a sense of growing up. These houses were spread among the trees along the ravine in two clusters—the boys to the east and the girls to the west. Each house has its front door on a commons big enough for a softball game, but each living room turns its back to the noise of the commons and has its own secluded lawn with trees and a private view into the ravines.

The basic grammar of the design grew out of the choice of building materials. All had to be fire resistant. We chose brick and concrete block for walls with as rich a brick content in the mixture as the budget would permit, and for the roofs precast concrete.

We settled on gently sloping roofs as more residential in character and on one-story designs for all but a few units for the same reason. The staff residence and the administration building are two story to create focal points and the gymnasium, equal to them in height, does the same for the school-building group.

We agreed that each building type should express its own character as much as possible—to give the complex variety and richness in meaning. To this end we even made features of the electric-transformer house and the gasmeter house and allowed the chimneys of our decentralized heating system to rise above the low roofs in a homey fashion.

For unity we relied upon the texture and color of one brick throughout and upon a basic design motif of piers interfilled with windows and spandrels of contrasting material. Thus in the school units the piers are block and the spandrels are brick, and in the cottages the scheme is reversed. We added small areas of glazed tile in strong colors for accent and to differentiate one cottage from another. In the administration building we used this material in a celadon green in place of block for spandrels between brick piers with the idea of giving the building a look of added importance.

One might assume that designing for the deaf would present no acoustical problems; yet it proved to be one of the major ones because the deaf are unexpectedly noisy upon occasion, without being aware of the "deafening" effect it has upon the hearing people present.

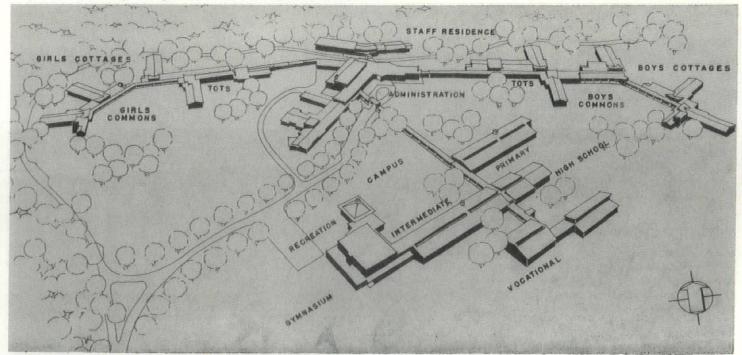
There are many other details of the buildings which have features made necessary by the children's hearing deficiency, but I will not dwell upon them except to point out one or two which had significant effects on the design. The first and most important was traffic.

Deaf children do not always sense the approach of an automobile or truck, and a driver who is unfamiliar with the school might not know that he could not rely upon his horn. So traffic patterns of all kinds were intensively examined. The old Town St. location, where nearly 300 children were housed on 10 acres crowded with buildings and bounded by two very busy streets plus an alley even more dangerous, made the staff acutely conscious of this problem.

To the greatest extent possible, pupil traffic was separated from vehicular traffic. Where the two did cross, we endeavored to keep the confluence in open ground with the widest angle of visibility.

We found we had four kinds of motor traffic: 1) teachers going to classroom buildings—this movement was kept well in open ground; 2) staff people to the staff residence—this was minor traffic by a private road back of the children's houses along the ravine, and we knew these people could be counted upon to be careful; 3) parents and visitors to the administration building—this drive sweeps through the

Layout of the buildings and grounds of the Ohio School of the Deaf.



most open part of the center campus, and visibility is excellent both for driver and pedestrian; and 4) the movement of trucks and vans to the receiving area adjacent to the kitchens—this traffic comes safely in on the open main drive along with most other motor movement and only breaks off on its own drive within a hundred yards of its destination.

Walkers (or running children) may go from any of the cottages to the dining rooms and the administration building, which also houses the barber and dentist, without crossing a single road. They reach the hospital clinic on these routes too. The boys may go to and from school, the gym, library and athletic fields without crossing drives. Only the girls must cross a drive on the way to school and this path diagonals across the most open section of the campus.

One covered ramp, between the classrooms and the dining room, crosses the main drive; but it is in an open area and at a point where most of the automobile traffic has already been bled off.

As a reaction to the austerely institutional old school with its fifteen-feet ceilings, we gave considerable attention to keeping the plan and buildings scaled to use by children. An important feature in this respect was the covered ramps which connect all buildings except the staff residence. The roofs of the ramps were kept purposely low (7'-0") for weather protection and to hold the scale down to a human intimacy. They have proved their usefulness several winters in rain and heavy snow. But they also serve the purpose of providing covered outdoor play space in such weather. The younger ones, particularly, who might not find their way to the gymnasium or recreation building after school hours use the ramps for roller skating, hopscotch, rope skipping. At one point in each cottage cluster, the ramp roof was raised and widened to 40 feet to provide extended cover for casual play, group games or even small-fry beanbag contests.

One of the child considerations in the plan was the placement of the cottages along these ramps so that the youngest pupils live nearest the dining hall and the oldest farthest away. The same device was used at the other end of the ramps where children arrive at the school buildings. The primary building is first, upper grades next and the vocational units are farthest away.

Play spaces graduate in the same way. The babies' cottages open onto sheltered play areas of intimate dimensions. The other cottages group around commons or play yards of generous size. The athletic fields spread out farthest away on the other side of the school buildings from the cottages.

It is easy for an architect to say he is going to do such and such with a building—that he is going to create a certain atmosphere or feeling. And when the work is done, he may be the only one who doesn't know he has failed; that his words and works do not coincide. On the other hand, he is often more acutely aware of his failures than anyone else.

On the School for the Deaf buildings there are certain glaring failures to my eyes. Construction was started in December, 1950, when Korean War shortages began to hurt. In place of copper flashings-impossible to obtain -we compromised on an available alloy of copper and zinc which promised to give the long-term corrosion resistance of copper. This it does. But its coefficient of expansion is excessive with the result that flashings and particularly gravel stops crinkle and corrugate with the summer sun turning the long lines of cornices, intended to be straight as an arrow, into maddening scallops.

We worked with a certain precast concrete manufacturer in designing and detailing the roofs. When the job went out for bids, this company failed to put in a figure. Our only recourse was to another kind of unit 25 per cent thicker in depth. This means cornices, gables and eaves are clumsy and heavy to my eyes—as well as scalloped. Cornices are of such overriding importance in a field full of one-story buildings.

This brings me to another near miss. In reaction to the old school hemmed in by the city streets, all of us wanted the new one to take advantage of the riches of space offered by the new site. I held the line somewhat, or we would have sprawled even more. The school

building group does have a strong space unity without crowding.

But in the main campus and particularly in the cottage clusters, we learned about the difficulty of defining a space clearly with one-story buildings. The cottages are so low and so long that the commons they enclose nearly bleed away. The fault was most disturbing at first. Then we made a major decision to spend nearly all of our meager landscaping budget on trees.

For two years we had a vast lawn stabbed here and there by skinny saplings. But now after six years of careful tending and feeding, our decision is beginning to pay off. The pin oaks, the maples and locusts are reaching up and bushing out in grateful adolescence and the holes in our space concept are being plugged.

I recently talked with the school superintendent, Dr. Abernathy, Mr. Snodgrass, the assistant superintendent, and Mrs. Price, the head matron. They helped work out the design of the new school from the very beginning and have since had the job of running it for nearly seven years. Tentatively, I asked them what we did wrong; what should have been different; what mistakes we made; what they would change if they could do it over.

According to them our mistakes were all minor, and there is little they would change. I can only mark this down as evidence that the zealous force of our words made such an impression on their minds they are blinded to the realities of the buildings.

So much so that they have even asked us from time to time to design additions to the group—the gym contemplated but not built in the first \$3,000,000 appropriation; the clinichospital attached to the administration building; a recreation building as an appendage to the gym; and in the hills across the ravines a shelter house. This makes a total to date of twenty-one buildings which have been built, furnished and splashed with color under our direction and whose architectural shortcomings we will gladly answer for if our work has in any way brightened, bettered or added dimension to the lives of any of the deaf children of Ohio.



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Gas

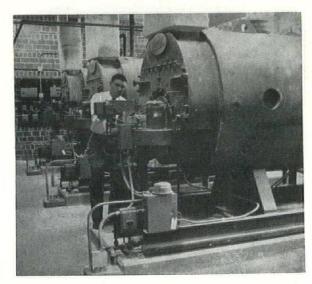
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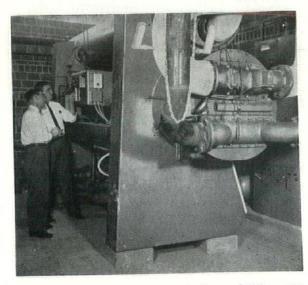
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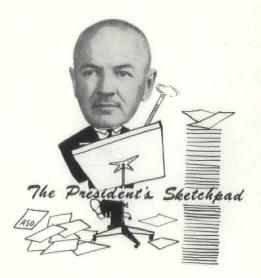
Gas-Fired Boilers—Leonard P. (Pat) Malone tests burner ignition on one of three gas-fired 56-horsepower Titusville-North American Boiler-Burner Combination units used for heating.



Air Conditioner — John W. Palmer (left), Beacon Building superintendent, looks on as Leonard P. (Pat) Malone, makes adjustment on 190-ton Carrier machine for air conditioning.

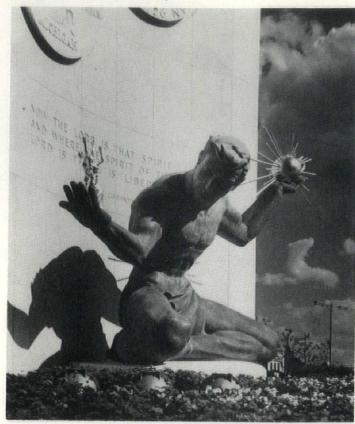
Automatic Gas Absorption Cooling — whether it be for comfort conditioning (as in this case) . . . process conditioning . . . or industrial refrigeration — is proving profitable to an evergrowing variety of businesses. For specific information concerning your own cooling needs, contact the Industrial Engineers at your Gas Company Office.





New Orleans with its "creole" food and "exotic" entertainment is in itself most attractive and impressionable --- Add to that the AIA Convention with the theme "Design" and you have an appeal to a number of interests . . . Architects found "design" everywhere of all styles, types and characters - - - So it seemed natural that the theme of the convention should be "Design" which was ably discussed and presented by Edward Stone in his keynote speech - - - - Other subjects were "Total Design" by Paul Thirey - - - - "Individual Theories of Design" by Philip Johnson, William Pereira, Minoru Yamasaki and Charles Pratt - - - "Design Factors and Resources" described as "Color" by Julian Garnsey - - - "Temperature" by Lovie Herrington - - - "Light" by Stanley McCandless - - -"The Economic Value of Design" by a panel representing Building Products, Industry and Management, led by chairman Morris Ketchum After this complete study of design the architects could only have absorbed the many thoughts expressed by those participating Some of the highlights - - - - President John Richards' definition "The architect's unique contribution and monopoly and his first obligation to the public "design" ---- Ed Stone's shocking opinion to abolish registration - - - - Yamasaki and Johnson playing on descriptive words "delight" "life" "beauty" - - - - How to handle "Color-Temperature-Light" and finally the old, old problem "Economic Value-Cost" . . . Of course many absorbed other things than designing. more food and drinks than they expected with those over enthusiastic individuals determined to see all the entertainment . . . The ladies too were very busy with special events and tours of different parts of the city . . . All in all I am sure that the more than thirty persons from Ohio attending the convention and visiting New Orleans had a wonderful vacation which will be remembered throughout the year . . . Wish you all could have been there . . .

ASO Convention Program Shapes Up



This statue on the City-County Building in Detroit is an example of the work of Marshall Fredericks the sculptor member of the fine arts seminar for the ASO Convention.

A sculptor, a muralist and an architect will participate in a seminar on the "Combination of the Fine Arts" which is to be moderated by a curator of design and ceramist, at the afternoon session of the Architects Society of Ohio Convention meeting Thursday, Oct. 15, at the Akron Art Institute.

Marshall Fredericks is the sculptor; Robert Morrow, the muralist; J. Byers Hays FAIA, the architect; and Luke Lietzke, the curator-ceramist. Featured in the Institute galleries will be a display of works executed by the panel members. At the conclusion of the program ASO members will be joined by their wives for a viewing of the building and exhibits and a cocktail party.

Marshall Fredericks, AIA Fine Arts Medal recipient, maintains a large modern studio in Royal Oak, Mich. He has been called sculptor to the people. Close collaboration with architects is the usual procedure in his work and some of his carving is executed directly in place. Outstanding commissions include the "Victory Eagle" on the Veterans Memorial Building and the heroic figure and placques on the City-County Building, Detroit; six large relief panels at the Ohio State University Union, Columbus; figures at the Northland and Eastland Shopping Centers, Detroit; bronze reliefs for the Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.; and reliefs and metal sculpture for the Ford Rotunda and Henry & Edsel Ford Auditorium, Detroit.

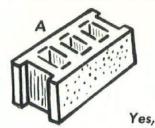
The dominant influence in Fredericks' career was Sculptor Carl Milles under whom he studied in Sweden and at Cranbrook Academy. He also studied in Munich, Paris, Rome and London and served in the U.S. Army with the rank of Captain in the Engineer Corps and in the U.S. Air Force as a Lieutenant Colonel in the Far East and Pacific areas.

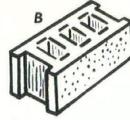
Robert Morrow, the muralist, has worked with architects in the Akron area where he has done a number of exciting murals which show his keen sense of the relationship of art to architecture. His paintings have received numerous awards and are in the permanent collections of the Cleveland Museum of Art, the Akron Art Institute, Canton Art Institute and the Butler Institute of American Art in Youngstown.

Morrow served a three year apprenticeship in advertising art following graduation from high school. While in the Army medical department he did medical illustrations, moulages and prosthetics. His formal education includes a degree from the Cleveland Institute of Art in 1946 with a major in mural painting and design; a B.A. Degree from Kent State University in 1950 and a Masters Degree from Ohio State University with a thesis in mural painting. He has been on the faculty of KSU since 1946 and is now an associate professor.

J. Byers Hays is a Fellow of the AIA. He received his B.A. and M.A. Degrees from Carnegie Institute of Technology and has worked with Henry Hornbostel, Raymond Hood and Walker & Weeks. He is presently a partner in the firm of Hays and Ruth, Cleveland. He is past presi-

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dent of the Cleveland Chapter AIA; a member of the Cleveland Planning Commission's Mayor's Advisory Committee and an affiliate member of the American Institute of Planners.

Hays' designs include the Bird and Elephant Buildings at the Cleveland Zoo, Lakewood Auditorium, Central National Bank, Valley View Housing Project and the Hall of Progress, Great Lakes Exposition. These designs exemplify his work as a fine designer and a strong advocate and user of the fine arts.

Luke Lietzke, the panel moderator, has a vital understanding of and feeling for architecture. As curator of design for the Akron Art Institute since 1946 she has featured a number of interesting architectural exhibits, including two in conjunction with the architectural editor of the magazine, "Living for Young Homemakers." She has worked with the Eastern Ohio Chapter, AIA, on several of its projects and has always been a strong advocate of the value and use of architectural services. In 1957 she was awarded a Certificate of Honor by the chapter in recognition and appreciation of her efforts on behalf of the profession.

Mrs. Lietzke and her husband, Rolland, maintain a ceramics studio at Brimfield, east of Akron. Along with creating designs, the Lietzkes fire their own products. Their works, internationally known, have taken numerous prizes throughout the country and were displayed in the American Pavilion at the Brussel's World Fair. Mrs. Lietzke is currently chairman of the Ohio Valley Chapter of the Industrial Designer's Institute.

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John N. Richards, national president of the AIA

Richards Is Re-elected

John N. Richards senior partner of Bellman, Gillett & Richards, Toledo architects and engineers, was re-elected national president of the American Institute of Architects at the June convention in New Orleans. He was unopposed.

Before becoming AIA president, Mr. Richards served as first vice president, second vice president and national board member; president of the Great Lakes Regional Council and president of the Toledo chapter of the AIA.



Linn Smith, Great Lakes Regional Director of the AIA.

AUGUST, 1959



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Linn Smith Heads Region

Linn Smith AIA of Linn Smith Associates, Architects, Birmingham, Mich., was elected Great Lakes Regional Director of the American Institute of Architects at the annual convention in New Orleans.

Mr. Smith, a native of Flint, Mich., graduated from the University of Michigan College of Architecture and Design in 1942, winning the George G. Booth Traveling Fellowship which enabled him to travel and study in Europe. He

was registered to practice architecture in Michigan in 1947 and entered his own practice that year. He was a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy during World War II.

In 1952 he was elected president of the Michigan Society of Architects, being then 39 years of age, the youngest to hold that office in the Society's history. He has practiced in partnership with others and is now in individual practice. His firms have won many awards local and national for outstanding design.

Governor Signs Bills Affecting Building Code



Interested onlookers watch Governor DiSalle sign into law House Bill 373. Standing left to right are Lloyd A. Chacey, Executive Secretary of the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers; Roger Loveless, OSPE Legislative Committee Chairman; William Sillins, Executive Secretary of the Ohio Board of Building Standards; Clifford E. Sapp, Executive Director of the Architects Society of Ohio; and Jack W. Folkerth, Chairman of the Ohio Board of Building Standards.

Early in July Gov. Michael V. Disalle signed into law an amendment making the rules and regulations of the Board of Building Standards permanently effective.

This law was House Bill 373 amending former House Bill 580 which was passed by Ohio's 101st General Assembly.

In addition four chapters of the old Statutory Building Code have been repealed by the legislature.

Also, House Bill 862 has been enacted. This law says that County Building Departments are no longer restricted to certain occupancies; and such departments may now take jurisdiction over schools, theaters, hospitals, churches and places of assembly generally.

The Architects Society of Ohio, its Legislative Committee and many interested architects worked diligently in co-operation with the Department of Industrial Relations and the Board of Building Standards in support of this legislation.

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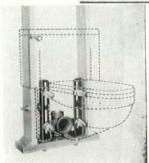
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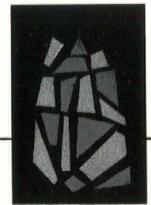
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Ladies Will Be Busy At Akron Convention

by Audrey B. Stevens

Co-Chairman Woman's Committee

To the accompaniment of crunching potato chips and tinkling iced punch, the 1959 Convention Women's Committee met at the home of Chairman Mrs. Joseph Tuchman on June 30, temperature 92° humidity likewise.

Final plans were made for a fine time for all the visiting ladies—an activity to suit everyone—time to have fun—to relax—to shop and to eat. When the schedule was reviewed, everyone agreed that convention delegates' wives would have a full three days.

Starting off on Wednesday afternoon, October 14, while the men are on tour, the gals will vie for prizes at the informal bridge party held at the Sheraton, the convention hotel. Later in the afternoon they will be guests, with their husbands, of Goodyear at a pre-convention cocktail party. The day's activities will close with the opening Ice Breaker Party, where everyone gets a chance to greet old friends and make new ones.

To get things started the next two mornings, The Eastern Ohio ladies will be hostesses in the Hospitality Lounge, just off the main lobby, for coffee and a review of the day's activities. A brief tour through one of Akron's rubber companies on Thursday morning will precede the luncheon and fashion show in the Georgian Room of O'Neils store, just across the street from the hotel. In fact, Akron's two finest stores are just a nickle's throw from the Sheraton. A leisurely afternoon will wind up at the Akron Art Institute for a look around the galleries at the fine arts exhibits and another cocktail party with the husbands joining. A tasty buffet supper and chance to look at the exhibits and beautiful prizes to be awarded in connection with them will wind up the planned activities back at the hotel.

Friday morning a fresh start, with brunch at the Woman's City Club, renowned for its delicious food, and



Chapter representatives Lecklider, Poseler, Foley, Bogart and Barnes met in Akron on June 27 with their wives to review the ASO Convention program and facilities and here, along with local representatives, enjoy supper on the Joseph Tuchman's terrace.

then on to Stan Hywet Hall for a viewing of the famous old Tudor home of the Seiberling family and a tour through the beautiful grounds. Plenty of time then to bus back to the hotel for fixing up for the annual President's Reception and Banquet. Resplendent couples will compliment Hermon and Norma Brodrick and congratulate the new president and first lady.

Planning for all these activities will be Eastern Ohio chairmen Mrs. Edward Kraus, hospitality; Mrs. James Knapp, registration; Mrs. Eugene Peddle, transportation; Mrs. Joseph Morbito, prizes; and Mrs. Ted Kapenekas, favors and table decorations; and their respective committees.

We hope you will take this opportunity to spend three days in Akron with your husband and with us. We in Eastern Ohio and Akron are really looking forward to greeting and entertaining you. We promise you a good time!



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LEGISLATIVE REPORT

Legislators of Ohio's 103rd General Assembly introduced and acted upon to some extent 1,602 bills. This number set a new record of bills introduced for Ohio. The Assembly enacted a total of 388 measures somewhat below the anticipated number.

The Architects Society of Ohio staff evaluated the intent of each of these bills and submitted a total of 58 that affected the profession or construction industry to the ASO Legislative Committee for study and recommendation for action.

This ASO Committee, composed of John P. Macelwane, Toledo, Chairman; James J. Foley, Columbus; Charles J. Marr, E. O. C.; John Bonebrake, Cleveland; Wayne Tolford, Toledo: William Wertz, Dayton; and Woody Garber, Cincinnati, deserves plaudits for its efforts.

David A. Pierce, AIA, Columbus, deserves special praise for his efforts on legislation affecting the school construction field as does Architect Ralph C. Kempton for his activities in fields of legislation pertaining to the profession and the construction industry.

It is of interest to note that through the above named persons and the office of the Executive Director many hundreds of personal contacts were made with members of the 103rd General Assembly as well as meetings with representatives of allied organizations.

The following report will bring readers up to date on the disposition of the more important legislation receiving the attention of the ASO:

HOUSE BILLS

HB-161 Devine (Lucas) et al. Relative to powers of Metropolitan housing authority, definitions, veteran preferences and tenant selection based on in-

Result: Amended. Passed. Approved by Governor. Effective August 28, 1959.

HB-332 Katterheinrich-Felgert. Permits township trustees to determine building code for unincorporated areas if county has no code; sets maximum fine for code violators at \$300 per day.

Result: Failed to be assigned to committee.

HB-372 Sweeney-Gindlesberger. Eliminates 90-day period before rules regulations and amendments to Building Code become effective.

Result: Passed. Approved by Governor. Effective October 7, 1959.

HB-373 Sweeney, et al. Makes permanent rules and regulations of Bd. of Building Standards; would expire Oct. 1, 1959.

Result: Passed. Approved by Governor. Effective October 7, 1959.

HB-383 Kilbane, et al. Establishes a Department of Industrial and Economic Development headed by cabinet director at \$14,000 per year.

Result: Failed to pass committee.

Permits HB-494 Wallace-Ankeney. county divide unincorporated territory into districts and prescribes uniform building regulations.

Result: Passed House. Not voted on in Senate.

HB-583 McGovern et al. Creates Department of Industrial and Econo-Development. (Administration mic Bill).

Result: Substitute Bill introduced. (Continued on next page)



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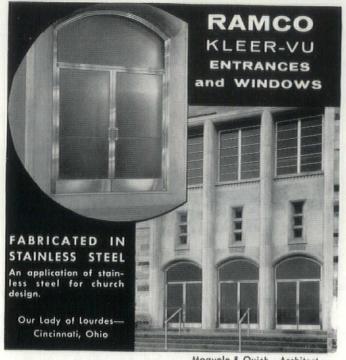
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Result: Indefinitely postponed in committee.

SENATE BILLS

SB-192 Dell. Raises pay of members of board of engineers from \$15. to \$50. per day; limits credit for first stage of registration examination to 10 yrs.; changes exemptions.

Result: Amended. Passed. Approved by Governor. Effective, October 21, 1959.

SB-307 Cox. Sets "Fireproof" standards for public buildings.

Result: Substitute Bill introduced (by ASO) Passed, Awaiting Governor's signature.

SB-356 Pepple, Requires school class room windows to be open from inside and to be certain size.

Result: Not voted on by Senate.

SB-381 Harter. Eliminates many rotary funds and puts this money in general revenue fund.

Result: Passed Senate. Indefinitely postponed in the House.

SB-388, "Highway Billboard Law," Result: Passed House and Senate. Vetoed by Governor.

This report shows the disposition of the above legislation just prior to the Assembly's sine die adjournment on August 14, 1959.

DeVolld Joins Firm

The architectural firm of Sigman & Tribbie announces that Thomas V. Devolld AIA has joined the firm as an associate in charge of design.

Mr. DeVolld attended Denison University and graduated from Ohio State University in 1955 with a Bachelor of Architecture Degree.

He has been employed by the Columbus architectural firms of Sims, Cornelius & Schooley, and Sigman & Tribbie.

For the last two years he has been engaged in a successful architectural practice in Zanesville. Among his recent projects are the Terrace Point Branch of the First National Bank of Zanesville, additions and improvements to First Christian Church (Disciples) of Zanesville and the New Concord Village Hall.

Passed both Houses.

HB-861 Sweeney-Gindlesberger. Repeals Code sections on building standards for theaters, assembly halls, schools and fire safety, sanitation, drainage and sewage system standards.

Result: Passed both Houses. Awaiting Governor's approval.

HB-862 Sweeney-Gindlesberger, Permits county commissioners to adopt and enforce building regulations.

Result: Passed. Approved by Governor. Effective, October 19, 1959.

HB-1004 Mooney. Exempts from ban relating to public contracts the members of administrative boards without authority to award contracts or approve services performed.

Result: Not heard in committee.

HB-1047 Corrigan-Galvin-Glandorf. Requesting automatic sprinkler system in Grade A schools of more than one floor

Result: Not voted on by House.

HB-1053 Motley-Loha-Carney. Places various boards and commissions within major state departments for administrative purposes.

AUGUST, 1959



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New Editor Joins Staff



Mary Flannery

Clifford E. Sapp, executive director of the Architects Society of Ohio announces the appointment of Mary Flannery as editor of Ohio Architect.

Miss Flannery graduated with honors in June from Ohio University, Athens, as a major in the magazine sequence of the School of Journalism.

While at OU she served as editor of the Student Council Newsletter and as editor and treasurer of Kappa Delta social sorority. She is also a member of Kappa Delta Pi, national education honorary, and Theta Sigma Phi, national journalism honorary for women.

Miss Flannery replaces Mrs. James Hoag, who has served as editor since January, 1957.

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BOARD OF BUILDING STANDARDS APPOINTS



Richard A. Yarrington

Jack W. Folkerth, Chairman of the Ohio Board of Building Standards, announces the appointment of Richard A. Yarrington as Executive Secretary to the Board, effective August 15.

Mr. Yarrington, a registered architect, is a native of Ohio, graduating from Ohio State University in 1952 with a degree in Architecture. He has been associated with several Ohio architectural firms, including the office of Dan A. Carmichael, Columbus, and the University Architect, O.S.U. His experience includes schools, hospitals, homes for the aged, dormitories, commercial, and industrial buildings.

For the last two years Mr. Yarrington has been architect for the Division of Factory and Building, Department of Industrial Relations.

In his new position he will serve as the executive officer of the Board of Building Standards, which has recently completed writing a new and up-todate building code for the State.

Mr. Yarrington resides with his wife in Upper Arlington.

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Eastern Ohio Chapter Elects Officers



Front row left to right are James F. Knapp and Joseph F. Morbito; back row left to right are Robert Forsythe and Stewart Roberts. Robert W. Wachter is not pictured.

Joseph F. Morbito AIA, head of the Department of Architecture of Kent State University, has been elected president of the Eastern Ohio Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Other new officers are James F. Knapp, New Philadelphia, vice president; Stewart A. Roberts, Akron, secretary; Robert Forsythe, Canton, treasurer; and Robert W. Wachter, Warren, director.

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Toledo Architects Elect Troy President

The election of Richard M. Troy as 1959-60 president of Toledo Chapter, American Institute of Architects has been announced.

He is a member of the architectural firm of Hoffman, Troy and Ferguson; is chapter delegate to the Architects Society of Ohio and a member of the state educational committee.

Other Toledo chapter officers are Charles D. Scott, first vice-president; J. Robert Normand, second vice-president; Harold C. Munger, secretary and Robert M. Lutz, treasurer. Richard F. Brown will be the chapter representative to the Toledo Technical Council.



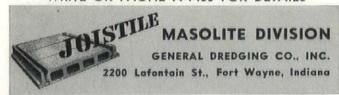
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Frank, Maki and Lindberg Form Partnership

Past president of the Architects Society of Ohio, C. Melvin Frank, recently announced the forming of a partnership for the practice of architecture with Curtis N. Lindberg AIA and Jack M. Maki, Both men have been associated with Frank for many years.

The new firm, C. Melvin Frank, Lindberg and Maki, Architects, will continue to operate at 1650 W. Fifth Ave., Columbus.

Mr. Frank, educated at Ohio State and Columbia Universities, was president of the ASO in 1954-55 and has served in several other official capacities of the Society as well as of the Columbus Chapter.

He has also been active on ASO committees concerned with Ohio Building and Zoning Codes. He is presently the historian and keeper of the Archives of the Constitution and By-laws Committee of the ASO.

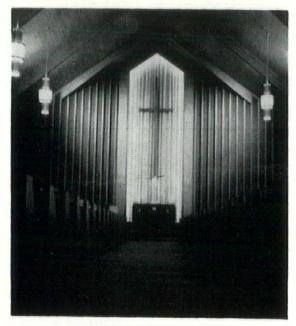
Some of his principal works are the Woodward Department Store, Edmonton Alberta, Canada; the Dewitt Shopping Center, Syracuse, N.Y.; and the Christ Lutheran Educational Center, Bexley.

Mr. Maki is a graduate of the School of Architecture of Ohio State University, and Mr. Lindberg is a graduate of the School of Architecture of North Dakota State University.

Ohio Men Pass State Exams

The State Board of Examiners of Architects has announced that the following men, having passed the State Examinations for Certificate of Qualification are now registered to practice the profession of Architecture in the State of Ohio: Bentley, Seth T., 735 Renick St., Columbus (23), Ohio; Bushey, George W., 11485 Glendore Lane, Cleveland (30), Ohio; Jones, James H., 2250 Ivv Ave., Cincinnati (8), Ohio; McIntosh, John C., 5747 Dover Court, Worthington, Ohio; Papesh, Alexander A., 5151 Lee Rd., Maple Hts., Ohio; Pettit, Myron A., 2527 Edgevale Rd., Columbus (21), Ohio; Romis, Jerome E., 1153 E. Howe Rd., Tallmadge, Ohio.

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NEW PARTNERS IN CLEVELAND FIRM



Standing left to right are Arthur Welker and Robert Yoder.

Dalton-Dalton Associates, Architects and Engineers, have announced the admission of two new partners to the firm. They are Robert N. Yoder, Architect, and Arthur E. Welker, Engineer.

Yoder, who has been with Dalton-Dalton as a particing architect since 1946, attended Ohio Wesleyan University and is a graduate of the University of Michigan. He has been project director for many of the firm's commercial, institutional and industrial projects in Ohio, Michigan and West Virginia. He is Vice President and Director of the Cleveland Chapter, AIA. He resides, with his wife and two sons, at 14312 Shaker Blvd., Shaker Heights.

Welker joined the Dalton-Dalton

organization in 1951 in the capacity of Chief Structural Engineer and Project Director. He has been associated with many significant structures in Ohio and nine other states. He attended John Marshall Law School and is a graduate of Fenn College. Welker is a member of the Cleveland Society of Professional Engineers, and with his wife and two sons, lives at 212 Blackford Dr., Chagrin Falls.

The firm of Dalton-Dalton Associates was formed in 1946 and maintains a general practice in all fields of architecture and engineering with principal offices in The Arcade, Cleveland.

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Addex Specification TS-2

A new specification meeting requirements for roofing over thin shell monolithic concrete decks has been developed for architects and roofing contractors by Addex Research, Cleveland.

Designated as TS-2, the Addex Specification calls for (1) priming on deck areas and deck edge faces, (2) flexible reinforcement to withstand expansion-contraction stresses over construction joints or other lines of structural movement (3) reinforced water-proofing over open deck areas and (4) decorative, reflective white surfacing with performance characteristics to match the waterproofing.

With the specification, Addex Research also offers comprehensive technical product data giving the physical and performance characteristics of the reinforcing, joint forming, liquid asphalt and white surfacing components. These Addex products, respectively are Heavy Duty Glass Fiber Mesh, Stripshield Glass Fiber Mesh, No. 480 Liquid Asphalt and Color-Shield LD 440 White Emulsion.

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buted nationally by Labco, Incorporated, 10699 Broadway, Cleveland 25 and by Addex Products, 3148 Roanoke Rd., Kansas City 11, Mo. They are available locally through approved roofing contractors and roofing materials distributors.

Copies of the Addex Specification TS-2 and technical product data on the roofing components specified may be obtained by writing to Addex Research, P. O. Box 3057, Cleveland 17, Ohio.

ALCO Distributes Panel Weave Fence

The ALCO Cabinet & Panel Co., Cleveland, Ohio, has been appointed the Ohio distributor for Panel Weave Exterior Plywood Fence, manufactured by Panel Weave Inc., Linnton, Oregon.

Panel Weave is a pre-stained, pre-fabricated, factory woven fence. The 3/8" thick exterior plywood panel of Panel Weave is grade-stamped by the Douglas Fir Plywood Association, attesting its quality. The strips, woven under tension, have greatly increased strength and rigidity—are stronger

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Letter to the Editor

In the last (June) issue of Ohio Architect you presented a feature which was of very great interest to the writer. The comments made by your panel concerning problems of examination, legal enforcement and particularly comments made by Mr. Kempton concerning professional engineers were illuminating.

I believe that the vast majority of P.E.'s recognize that the architect is a close relative and perhaps differs from us only in that grace and beauty are assigned a higher rating than utility or function. It will indeed be a milestone when the efforts of the Architects and Engineers Joint Committee bear full fruit. The many areas of gray will eventually be better defined and both professions will certainly benefit. I can disagree with your distinguished panel in only one instance; Mr. Kempton is not "hated" but rather much admired for his valiant efforts to make our mutual paths clear. My former partner, the late Mr. George W. Clark devoted much of his time to the same effort. Many architects and many engineers

will undoubtedly continue to strive for greater understanding and mutual respect. Mr. Kempton pointed out that he wished engineers to "stay in their own back yard." I realize that he can mention many instances which tend to justify such a statement. There are examples of trespass by both architects and engineers which are glaring, and there are many areas of gray or twilight zones which have yet to be determined.

The great majority of engineers are employees rather than self employed. We are yet very young in our registration program. I believe that we have all of your problems and a few that you do not have. This is perhaps as it should be, for "solving problems" is our speciality and the engineering method is a step by step solution.

Eventually the vast majority of practicing architects and practicing engineers will not attempt to encroach. Always there will be some questions of whose yard it is but I am confident that the fence need not be high, and shall never be a wall.

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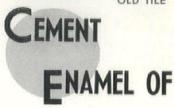
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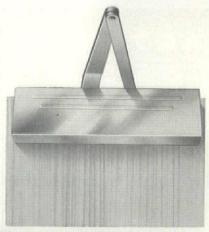
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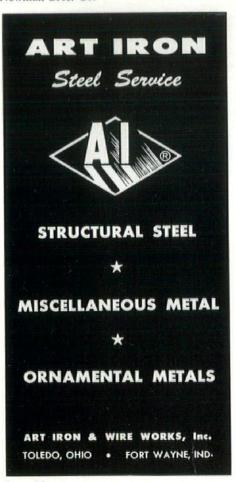
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A growing concern with the building industry's distribution and marketing problems will cause the Producers' Council, the national organization of manufacturers of building products and materials, to again devote their annual meeting, September 30-October 2, almost entirely to the subject.

Vice President Elmer A. Lundberg, chairman of the 38th annual meeting, cited last year's highly successful and significant convention, labeled "Dynamics of Distribution," as a primary reason for the continuing theme, adding "Its Practical Application to the Sales and Marketing Program" for this vear.

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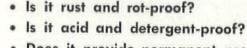
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July 27, 1959

Mr. Clifford E. Sapp, Managing Editor, Ohio Architect, 5 East Long Street, Columbus 15, Chio.

Dear Mr. Sapp:

I have just received from Mr. Paul R. Hunter, Chairman of the Committee on Chapter Affairs, A.I.A., an enthusiastic approval of the June issue of the Chio Architect as a Document of the Month. Mr. Hunter says in part:

"I have just found time to read 'The Law and Its Enforcement' in the June issue of the Ohio Architect. I think the facts brought out in this panel discussion are excellent.

"In addition to using this issue as the Document of the Month for each of the Chapters, would it be possible as a public relations gesture on the part of our Committee to send a copy to the Architectural Examiners in each State?"

With regard to the latter suggestion I would like to discuss this with Mr. Walter A. Taylor of our Staff. If this is agreeable to you and to Mr. Taylor it would mean that we would need a total of about 300 copies of the magazine. Can you supply this number? If not we shall have to confine our distribution to the usual mailing list, for which we shall need 240 copies.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely

Arthur B. Holmes,

Director of Chapter Activities.

Copy: Mr. Hunter