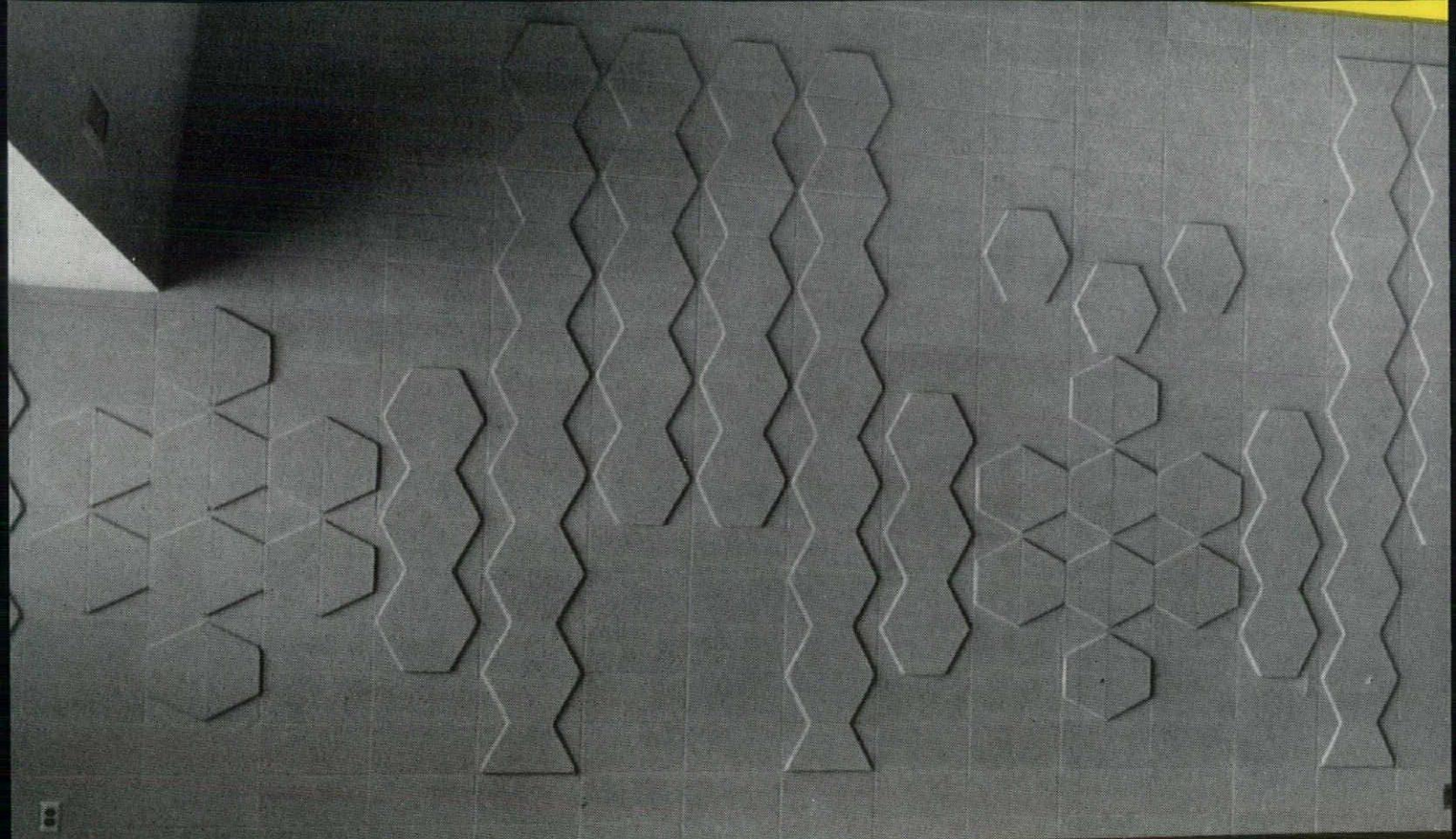


# OHIO ARCHITECT

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO  
OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, INC

may  
1961





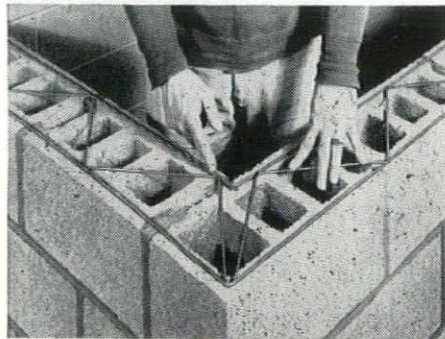
## Long live the beauty of block!—with Dur-o-wal to make it more than twice as strong!

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Builders everywhere are relying on Dur-o-wal's trussed design, butt-welded construction, scientifically deformed rods, to give good-looking modern masonry extra years of life. Nationally wanted, Dur-o-wal is nationally distributed. Wherever you build a masonry wall, you can get Dur-o-wal. See us in Sweet's.



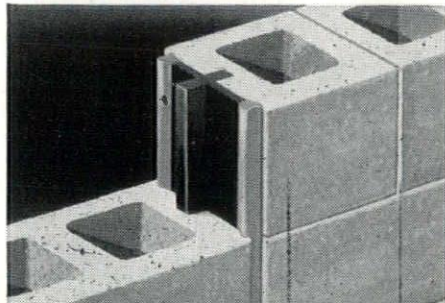
*Two engineered products that meet a need. Dur-o-wal reinforcement, shown above, and Rapid Control Joints, below. Weatherproof neoprene flanges on the latter flex with the joint, simplify the caulking problem.*

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MAY, 1961

# OHIO ARCHITECT

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO  
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MAY, 1961

Volume XIX

Number 5

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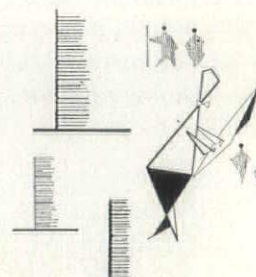
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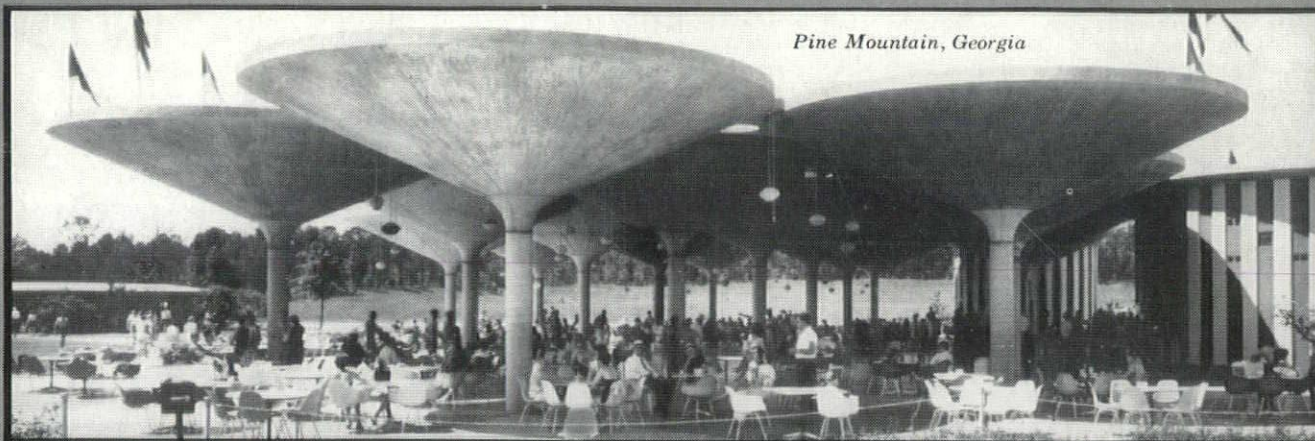
*This month's cover denotes office practice. The architect, his clients, and the AIA filing system symbolize the complexity and practicing architecture.*

*The cover design and feature material were under the direction of Alfred W. Ambrosius, Associate Editor of the Cincinnati Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.*

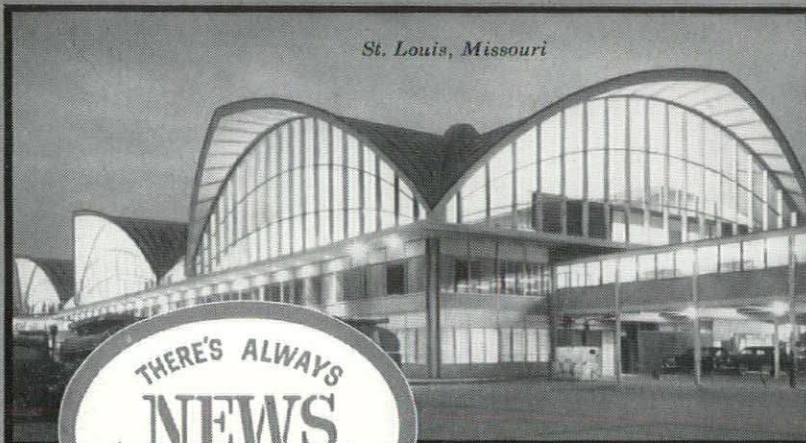


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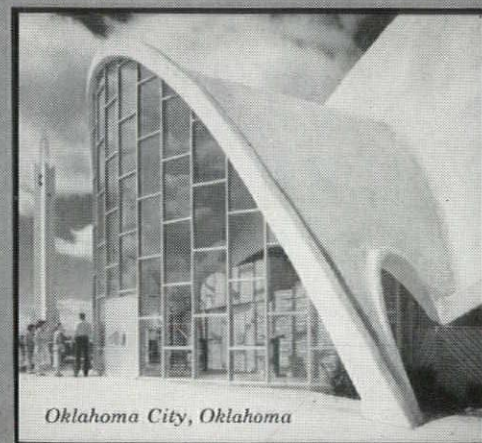




*Pine Mountain, Georgia*



*St. Louis, Missouri*



*Oklahoma City, Oklahoma*

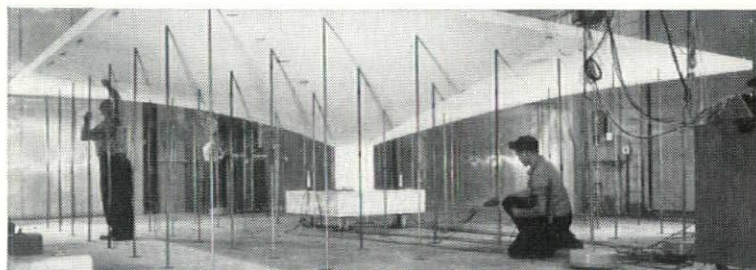


## INGENIOUS SHELL CONSTRUCTION WITH CONCRETE ... it's changing the roof line of America

Today concrete is being shaped into remarkable structural shells. Only inches thin, they achieve strength without mass to create graceful, new beauty.

A bold break with architectural traditions has been brought about. The results can be seen across the country—in the high-curved roof of an airport terminal . . . the accordion concrete slabs covering a department store . . . or the conical bowls of an outdoor dining pavilion. Possibilities are limitless.

And giving impetus to this new contouring of the nation's roof line are 74 progressive (and competing) members of the cement industry itself. Working through the well-known Portland Cement Association, they provide a continuous flow of new engineering knowledge about concrete. They sponsor intensive scientific research which opens for designers, engineers and builders, broad new opportunities in using the aesthetic and practical potential of concrete.



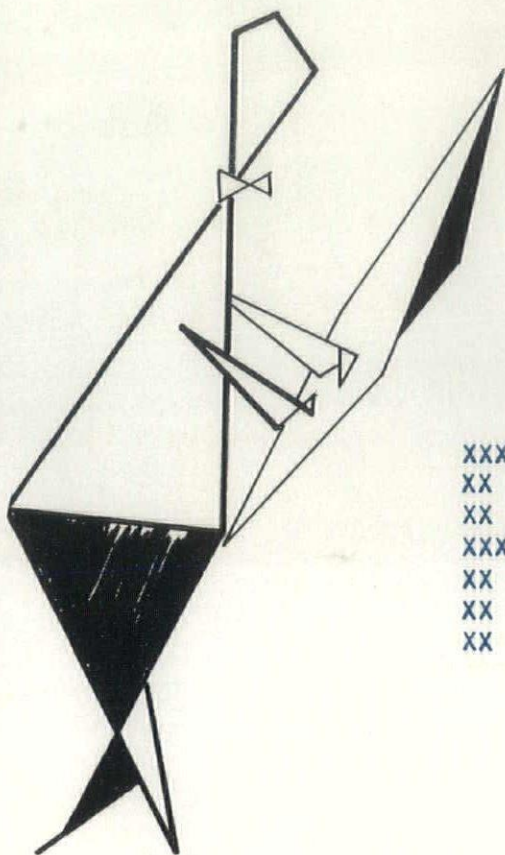
### Lab-testing strength of concrete shell roof!

Engineers subjected it to 10½ tons of downward load—applied by jacks beneath the floor. The shell passed the test!

**PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION** 50 West Broad Street, Columbus 15, Ohio

*A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete*



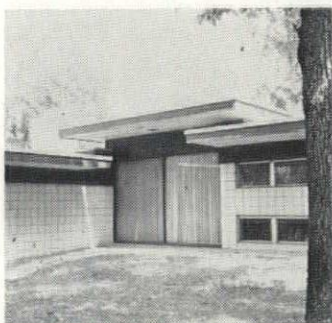


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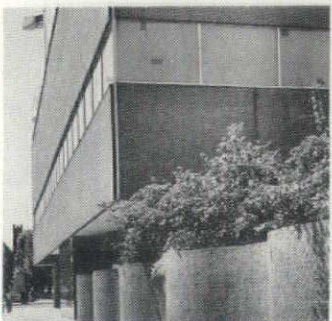
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES were submitted by a cross section of architectural firms in the Cincinnati area. They are intended as an introduction to future articles which will discuss in greater detail the everyday problems and procedures encountered in our profession. Hopefully, you too will feel that these discussions meet a need for an inter-change of expressions and views, which will be of benefit to the practicing architect and provide better service to the client.

Should these efforts inspire other ASO chapters to produce similar articles the value of this type of information would be greatly multiplied.



**WOODIE GARBER & ASSOCIATES**

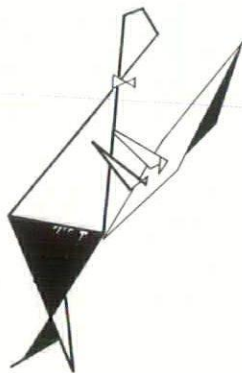
**BAXTER HODELL DONNELLY & PRESTON**



**BENJAMIN DOMBAR**

**POTTER TYLER MARTIN & ROTH**





ARCHITECTS WOODIE GARBER AND JOHN BURQUIST

THE OFFICE IS THE CURRENT PHASE of a firm established in 1903 by Frederick W. Garber, FAIA. His son, Woodie, after architectural experience in New York varying from John Russell Pope, Harvey Wiley Corbett to Skidmore, Owings & Merrill in The Thirties, worked with the F. W. Garber firm before establishing his own practice in industrial design. These two firms later merged, and the present partnership of Woodie Garber and John Burquist was formed in 1953.

Woodie Garber & Associates practice both architecture and industrial design. The latter consists largely of the development of building products, components and systems to furniture and toys.

The entire staff varies with the work load, from a basic core of about fourteen technicians. Outside consultants are employed for major structural and mechanical engineering.

All work is under the direct control of the two partners. Each project has a job captain who retains this position from the earliest stage of programming to the completed construction. He guides the job through preliminaries, working drawings, coordination with consultants, shop drawings and coordination with the field superintendent.

The senior job captains run larger jobs, juniors the smaller ones. Particular skills, experience and work load determine the job captain selection. Partners, job captains, designers and draftsmen, depending again on individual skills, form a pool to move from job to job as scheduling or need dictates.

A particular specialty is long range planning. All planning and preliminary drawings are more detailed than is normal in most offices. They are prepared with participation from the start of all consultants. Basic details, materials selection, general specifications, furniture and equipment layout and estimates are firm and approval final before working drawings begin. Interior design, in most cases, is handled from start to finish with the architectural work.

Specification note forms are used through all stages, made out by each draftsman, cleared through the job captain and passed to the specification writer. Checking of all drawings is a part of the preparation of specifications by the writer. All specifications are prepared within the office.

Both field drawings and the office record set are kept up to date on any modifications. Problems encountered by or suggestions from the architect's field superintendent are filed on the specification note form for future reference.

The office uses its own "Office Standard Specification", numbered copies of which are placed in the hands of contractors. They are amended from time to time, and are supplemented on each job by a job supplement stating variation from, modification of, and additions to the standard. Thus each job is specified individually, but much repetition is eliminated.

Capability, a broad range of skills, design sensitivity, initiative, integrity and loyalty are the characteristics by which employees are judged. The partnership is open to registered employees in progressive stages of participation. Both partners were first employed as students, one during vacations from school, the other as a co-op student.

IN 1933 A PARTNERSHIP for the practice of Architecture was formed by Russell S. Potter, Edgar D. Tyler and Geo. Marshall Martin. Prior to this association, Mr Russell Potter had been engaged in private practice in Cincinnati, Mr. Edgar Tyler was resident architect for the Cincinnati Union Terminal Company and Mr. Geo. Marshall Martin was chief designer with Harry Hake, the firm of which preceded that of Harry Hake and Harry Hake, Jr. In 1945 Mr. George Roth joined the partnership having served as a member of the faculty of the University of Cincinnati, in which capacity he still serves. Over the years many capable technical people have been added to the staff.

Since 1956, Potter, Tyler, Martin & Roth has pursued





ARCHITECTS GEO. M. MARTIN, RUSSELL POTTER, GEO. ROTH, EDGAR TYLER

a policy of advancing to participating associates qualified staff members who have evidenced leadership and responsibility in the organization. The associates and other technical personnel contribute extensive experience to the development of the various types of commissions: Hospitals, Office Buildings, High Rise Apartments, University Buildings, etc. Participating associates are Howard M. Ronsheim, Pascal V. Barone, Bayard R. Quick, Willis E. Toon, Frederic D. Diebel, James F. Kneisel, Robert D. Fox, Geo. Marshall Martin, Jr. and Geo. T. Taylor.

Potter, Tyler, Martin & Roth with its technical staff of architects and engineers is capable of handling the intricate problems associated with a great variety of projects. The members of this staff, under the direction of a Production Manager, function in a multitude of capacities such as architectural job captains, interior designers, specification writers, architectural draftsmen, structural draftsmen. Altogether, there are twenty-three registered as architects or engineers in the organization. Efficient and competent office personnel complete the organizational structure.

A commission in the office of Potter, Tyler, Martin & Roth commands the attention of a principal from its earliest inception through all working phases and until construction is completed. An associate is appointed as an assistant to the principal and serves as supervisor of the project team. The team includes structural engineers; mechanical engineers; electrical engineers; architectural job captain; architectural designers; interior designers; specification writers; architectural and mechanical field supervisors; site engineers; landscape architects; food consultants and other consultants as required to complete the project staff. Competent personnel from Potter, Tyler, Martin & Roth and collaborating firms are available for assignment to all projects. A staff of five supervisors of construction is available. Annual volume of construction from drawings produced by this office averages \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

A specification department is headed by a partner

active in the Construction Specification Institute and assisted by several members of the staff experienced in specification writing.

Estimating is sometimes done by a principal although a professional estimator is often employed.

Shop drawings are assigned by the job associate for checking by the draftsman most familiar with the details.

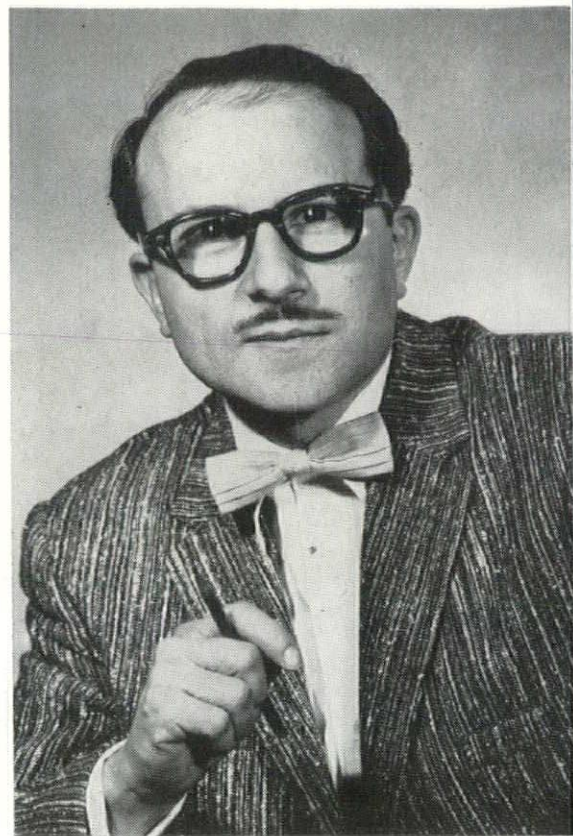
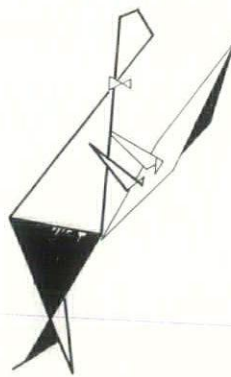
Job costs are budgeted before work is started on any project. Frequent checks are made by the production manager with the help of the accounting office during the progress of the work and the final costs of production are reviewed after construction is completed and the project approved. Service to the owner is continued after acceptance by the owner for an indefinite period usually for a year, corresponding but not limited to the period of the contractor's guarantees.

It is an office rule that only manufacturer's catalogues which bear an AIA catalogue file number are filed. The most frequent catalogue reference is made to Sweet's Catalogue File, although for information such as window sizes, joist tables, etc., requiring constant drafting board reference the manufacturers' catalogue and handbooks are employed. The AIA catalogue file is periodically reviewed and obsolete material replaced.

Manufacturers' representatives, when they call, usually ask for some one person in the organization. If not, the receptionist calls whomever she deems most likely to be interested. As far as possible salesmen are referred to a principal or to one of the associates. Interviews in the drafting room are discouraged unless the interview is such that reference to drawings actually in the process of preparation are desirable in the interest of specific information.

Structural and mechanical engineering is developed along with the architectural work. While a substantial beginning must be made in the development of architectural documents before engineers may begin their work, this office prefers to have the work in all the branches coordinated even in the preliminary stages.





ARCHITECT BENJAMIN DOMBAR

THE MOST IMPORTANT thing about office practice is the client, without which there is no practice, without which there is no office. So be sure when your client is due, that you wear the tie without gravy stains, and you might even shave that morning. In case you didn't shave, have a can of face powder sitting next to the large bottle of aspirin.

Serving sherry to clients has now become passé, so from here on in, we discuss the fee after two or three martinis at the Half Lit Lounge.

When selecting an office, aside from proximity to the Half Lit Lounge, avoid too convenient a location. Architecture is not akin to impulse buying. Your clients are yours because of your work. They will find you. (Some times they don't.) Take a third floor if possible—without an elevator. Any salesman that will call on you wants to see you, bad! You'll have to take a few jibes about installing an escalator, but you'll also have strong legs.

Salesmen should not be looked upon as a necessary evil, but rather as a source of information. They should keep your samples and your catalogues up to date, keep you aware of new developments, price changes, and be available when you need them. Give them undivided attention for the first five minutes; you may fidget for the next five and then light up and smoke your pipe. This is elementary for, "O.K. Buddy, das is allus." Only in rare cases must you dump the pencil sharpener, or start working the slide-rule, before he will bid you adieu. It has been a long time now since the salesman visited me, who almost demanded his product be used on specific jobs.

I do know a way to catch about twelve salesmen on a Monday morning. On Friday, give a report to F. W. Dodge about a million dollar project, then unlock the trap door in your outer office.

Keep in mind that no client likes to know if he is a guinea pig. Don't number his job #1961-1. He can even see through #1961-101. Give him #ZIJ-10-WML. Only you will know it stands for: "Zis Is Job #1. Oh Wish Me Luck." We encourage clients to clip magazines, to make

scrapbooks, etc. They are looking at features. We observe these items purely as a psychological analysis. What does this client admire? Not really! Is his perception superficial, or does he comprehend the essence of creative architecture? The pages clipped from House Beautiful or Fortune may not even relate to the client's problem. Nevertheless, accept them, file them, but proceed with an independent creation.

The abundance of advertising mail to architects is appalling. The desire to be well informed prohibits indiscriminate disposal of this material. Obvious duplicates of material in the files are promptly ditched. Ballyhoo items get a quick glance. Interesting or vital product data goes into the AIA file. Trade magazines and unsolicited magazines go into the "take home" hopper, where they can be sifted and discarded some evening at the fireplace. Never allow the mail to pile up or you'll need a scoop shovel to dig out.

Music in an architect's office is as necessary as tracing paper. It stimulates the lagging drafting hand, it inspires the designing mind and injects into the office a carefree spirit just before ennui sets in. Be prepared for any mood. Puccini with the volume up when searching for the elusive design solution; Bach for the production of working drawings; Shostakowitz when your drowsy; Strauss waltzes to appease the short-haired coworkers.

But, when you intend to create Architecture, burn the midnight oil, sans clients and telephones, sans salesmen, sans music; just you and your pencil.





ARCHITECTS JACK HODELL, JAMES DONNELLY, JAMES PRESTON

THE FIRM OF BAXTER, HODELL, DONNELLY & PRESTON is a relatively new Partnership formed at the beginning of 1960. This was an outgrowth of the firm of Cyrus L. Baxter & Associates which was originally organized in 1937. As the business grew, associates were added, slowly building a business primarily in industrial and commercial fields. It seemed the natural course of a growing practice to add associates and staff personnel as work loads required and business opportunities opened. Today, the firm's normal staff consists of six registered architects, three senior draftsmen, five draftsmen, one engineer and two secretaries. The drafting personnel varies upwards depending on the work load.

A continuing effort is being made to create and establish efficient procedures in all phases of the practice, procedures that will provide the standards by which an office can more ably perform the over-all architectural services required. These include the use of standard AIA contractual forms and standard service and fee schedules, AIA filing system, and many other forms and items of literature to aid in everyday activities.

A basic philosophy we follow is that each man develop a knowledge of all phases of the work rather than to divide into a firm of specialists. We feel this is important to the job as well as the man, for the idea that originates within the man is carried through preliminary, working drawing, specification and supervision stages. A project architect is assigned to each job and additional architects and drafting personnel are assigned depending on the size of the project.

To take advantage of the talents of other members of the firm, the project architect will schedule sessions for critique during the progress of the job. This has been particularly useful in the early stages to stimulate creative thoughts in the preparation of preliminary and schematic drawings. A program is presented to the group and a "brainstorming" session follows. We are fortunate to have men with special interests and we draw on this reservoir to answer problems of cost analysis, structural design, specification recommendations, and delineation.

A system of charts and records is maintained and continually revised to give a clearer picture of the time and manpower requirements for each job. This has been of great value in giving the client a realistic schedule, the project architect a check on man-hours spent at any stage of the project and an over-all office manpower use factor. A complete hourly time record of each sheet of drawings on each job is maintained and is used in calculating time and manpower estimates setting up basic drawing standards on subsequent jobs.

A similar approach is used for cost analysis. We maintain an up-to-date record of unit costs. Inaccurate cost estimates are embarrassing to the architect, unnecessary and strain architect-client relationship more than any other single factor in the performance of the job.

We have found it useful and necessary to initiate regularly scheduled office meetings. An hour or two is set aside on Monday of each week to check over manpower requirements and job scheduling. One evening per week is used to review office procedures, standards, and policies in order that we may continually improve our services. A monthly meeting is held for all partners and employees to keep each member informed on all phases of present and future work. This has proven to be invaluable in creating a close knit fellowship of employees, and gives them the opportunity to enter into the activities with suggestions and constructive criticisms.

Future meetings are planned to carry on the search for answers to such questions as drawing standards, specifications, simplification of office procedures, catalogue and manufacturers filing systems, new or additional facilities, and an ever increasing list of problems for study.





## WOOD POST

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# NEW FIRMS ESTABLISHED

O'BRIEN-PHILLIPS & ASSOCIATES will be the new name of an old established architectural office in Warren.

The partnership of Keich, O'Brien & Hosker was formed in the year 1922. James Hosker retired in 1929 due to illness after which the partnership became known as Keich & O'Brien. Robert J. Keich died on May 9, 1954.

Charles F. Steiner Jr. was taken into the partnership in 1945 and continued until his death on December 12, 1960.

Over the years the office has designed many of the outstanding local building projects such as the Union Savings & Trust Building and its branches, Harding High School, Niles McKinley High School, the Niles Masonic Temple, YMCA and YWCA. Warren churches have also been under their design and supervision: St. Paul's Lutheran Church, now under construction; Emmanuel Lutheran Church, just completed; St. Demetrios' Church on High NE; the Niles Baptist Church and Trinity Lutheran Church now being designed.

The new partnership of O'Brien-Phillips & Associates have just completed the Printz Company Store, the addition to Trumbull Memorial Hospital about to get under construction, the Red Cross Headquarters Building just released for bidding, and several residence projects.

Harry J. O'Brien received his education from Carnegie Institute of Technology and is a veteran of World War I. He is affiliated with the American Institute of Architects—Eastern Ohio Chapter, the Elks Club, the Trumbull Country Club and the American Legion.

Jack E. Phillips received his architectural education at Ohio State University having graduated in 1953 with the bachelor of architecture degree. Jack was associated with local firms until 1956 after which he entered into his own private practice. He is presently serving as vice president of the Warren Exchange Club.

On March 13 the partnership was formed and the offices in the Union Savings & Trust Building were retained.

"O'Brien-Phillips & Associates takes pride in the continuing confidence of its many clients who have afforded them the opportunity to design their various construction projects," the firm reported.

FRED BETZ PROMINENT LOCAL ARCHITECT, announced yesterday formation of his own firm, F. E. Betz & Associates, with offices in the Kroger Building.

Betz formerly was a partner in Betz & Bankemper, Covington. The firm was formed eight years ago and has designed several major projects, including the Covington and Newport Catholic High Schools, St. Margaret Hall Home for the Aged, La Salle High School on North Bend Road and shopping centers in Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin and Florida. The firm also has designed stores in 11 states for the Kroger Company.

Betz is a graduate of the University of Cincinnati and a member of the American Institute of Architects. He resides with his wife and three children on Pickbury Drive, Westwood.

Granville O. Carey, formerly associate and chief architect for Betz & Bankemper, is an associate of the new firm. He has been a practicing architect for the last seven years and is a UC graduate.

Betz is principal architect for the \$500,000 Western Hills Medical Arts Building, a \$6 million shopping center at Orlando, Florida, and associate architect for the \$750,000 Syrian Temple to be built on William Howard Taft Road.

ERNEST BAKIE, ARCHITECT, announced the association with Richard K. Cates in the new firm of Bakie-Cates and Associates, architects, at 9415 Montgomery Road. Bakie has been practicing under his own name for three years and has been active as a registered architect since 1950. Cates was formerly associated with Potter, Tyler, Martin & Roth and Cordes, Pressler, Houck & Associates. The new firm will specialize in industrial, commercial and public work as well as residential architecture.

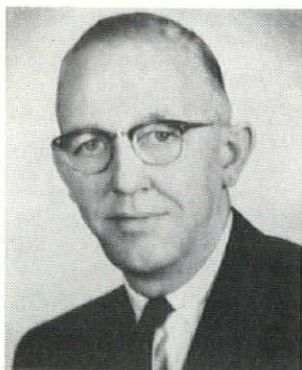
FORMATION OF CARL C. BANKEMPER & ASSOCIATES, architectural firm, with offices and complete facilities at 319 Scott Street, Covington, was announced recently.

Bankemper was born in Bellevue, Kentucky, and attended elementary and high schools in Newport and Covington. He received his higher education at the Universities of Cincinnati and Illinois and is a registered architect in Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

He has served as principal architect in complete charge of planning for several major programs, including the Covington Catholic High School, Seminary of St. Pius at Erlanger, De LaSalle Institute Chicago, and St. Francis de Salle High School in Toledo. He resides at 1147 Cleveland Avenue, Park Hills.



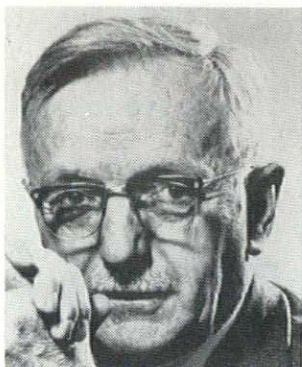
# SYMPOSIUM ON URBAN RENEWAL



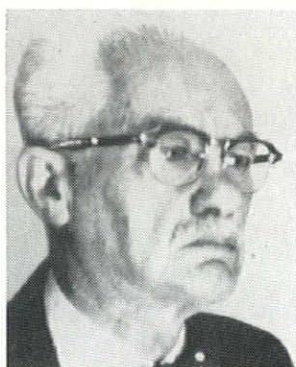
Panel Chairman:  
**JAMES M. LISTER**  
Urban Renewal Director,  
Cleveland



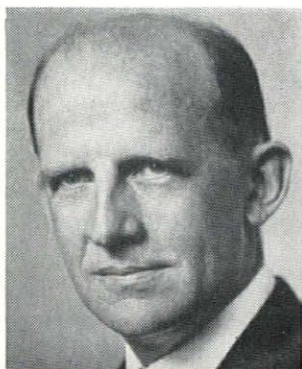
Keynote Speaker:  
**WILLIAM L. SLAYTON**  
Commissioner,  
Urban Renewal Admin.



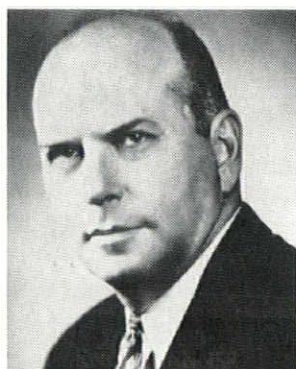
Moderator:  
**DOUGLAS HASKELL**  
Editor,  
Architectural Forum



1st Panelist:  
**HENRY S. CHURCHILL**  
Architect and  
City Planner



2nd Panelist:  
**GLADDEN W. BAKER**  
Chairman, Finance Comm.  
Travelers Insurance Co.'s



3rd Panelist  
**KNOX BANNER**  
Executive Director  
"Downtown Progress"

"WE ARE HERE TO DELINEATE the actions the city must take now to see that the plans for the sixties, seventies and eighties are achieved.

"We must decide specifically what is to be done this year, and next year, and the year after, to make sure that our cities are rebuilt as we want them to be," spoke William L. Slayton, Commissioner of the Cleveland Urban Renewal Administration. Mr. Slayton appeared as the keynote speaker at the United States Steel Corporation's SYMPOSIUM ON URBAN RENEWAL, which was held at the Sheraton-Cleveland Hotel, April 13, in Cleveland, Ohio. The symposium was conducted before an audience of approximately 275 architects, business and civic leaders, financiers, and others.

Marcus M. Chapman, Executive Vice President-Commercial, United States Steel Corporation, addressed the meeting on the subject of "Industry's Role in Urban Renewal" and explained the Corporation's sponsorship of the renewal symposium with:

"Each of us—as private citizens and as representatives of business—has an obligation in the redevelopment of our cities. Urban renewal is big business—and good business—for each of us personally and for America's future."

The problems of urban renewal were then pursued by a panel of four members. Architect and City Planner Henry S. Churchill, FAIA, began, "Every city has its own appropriate look, its own sounds, its own smells, its own 'feel.' Although such identifying characteristics are quite easily recognizable, they are hard to define. One of the problems of urban renewal should be to try to preserve such characteristics." Mr. Churchill, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, served as first panelist. Other panel members were Gladden W. Baker, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Travelers Insurance Companies (Hartford, Conn.); Knox Banner, Executive Director of the National Capital Downtown Committee, Inc. (Washington, D. C.); and Robert N. Yoder, President of the Cleveland Chapter, AIA. Douglas Haskell, Editor of Architectural Forum served as moderator.

Mr. Churchill further commented, "A city consists of a great many things which are not architecture. A city is woven together of many things, like tapestry, and every thread is part of the picture. In fact in older books about architecture the word 'fabric' is often used to describe the total structure of a building or the pattern of a city. The architecture is only part of the fabric, and the buildings



may be good, bad or indifferent, early General Grant or late President Kennedy, and different parts of the same city can be different styles and different quality. What makes the characteristic and associative value, is the way the space available is suited to use by people."

Mr. Baker, second panelist, in summarizing his speech presented this same major thought, "...suited to use by people" from the investor's point of view.

"An urban renewal project, to be attractive to *any* investor, must meet the needs of the community; it must be practical rather than visionary; it must have the complete support of all elements of community life. To attract outside capital, it must demonstrate a high probability of success; it must be in a growth area or must possess clear opportunities for a specific use. It must have local support, which should include a local financial commitment.

"Above all, strong community interest must be present to assure the success of any urban renewal project. Without it, land may be acquired and leveled but nothing will ever rise except hardtop or ragweed.

"If these conditions are met, you may be assured that urban renewal will provide an increasingly attractive area of investment for business and financial institutions to help our cities keep pace with our expanding society."

Mr. Churchill went on to explain the suitability and organization of public space. "In Center City it is the organization of space for pedestrian use. People do not buy things from cars, nor talk casually to each other while waiting tensely to jump the light. A Center City should be a busy place, where pedestrians quite literally bump into each other. It should also be a place where all kinds of things can be found and all kinds of things are going on, all at the same time. It should also be possible to stop and talk, even sit down. This was the virtue of our old downtowns, with their mixture of fine specialty shops, cheap outlet stores, quality offices, penny arcades, hotels, cheap bars, champagne cafe's, gin, richness, noise, confusion, dirt, crudeness, rudeness—life.

"Those are some of the things that have gotten lost in Planning, which has to be neat, and that we will have to get back. It can't be done by creating empty civic centers and class-segregated shopping centers, and cool, aloof apartment-house projects. We need some just plain vulgarity in our urban renewal. The problem is, how to get it? How does one plan for the unplanned?

"Part of the answer is smaller projects in a larger and more controlled general framework. Again it is a question of scale, this time the economic as well as the physical scale of the effort. The very size of most of our renewal projects tends to give them vagueness and monotony. Smaller projects with less investment, although a nuisance to the Administrator, might produce something more interesting.

"We are, in short, allowing the highwaymen to repeat the mistakes of the railroad days. We are cutting up our cities with depressed and depressing through-ways, creating new right and wrong sides of the 'tracks', limiting future expansion, preventing easy interchange by building more

Chicago 'loops', losing the totality of the city without providing compensating neighborhood identification."

This highway problem was echoed in a stronger light by third panelist Knox Banner who stated, "Today we operate 70 million automobiles. In 1976, the day after tomorrow, we will operate 114 million cars.

"Today we have already paved for the use of these automobiles an area greater than the combined areas of Ohio and West Virginia. What will we do the day after tomorrow, when the number of automobiles has increased by 63%?

"Yesterday, in 1950, our country had 152 million people. Today it has 180 million. In 1980, the day after tomorrow, it will have 260 million. And, at the same rate of growth, we could have in our country in the year 2050, the week after the day after tomorrow—ONE BILLION PEOPLE—and goodness knows how many automobiles. Perhaps we'll need to pave all of Texas."

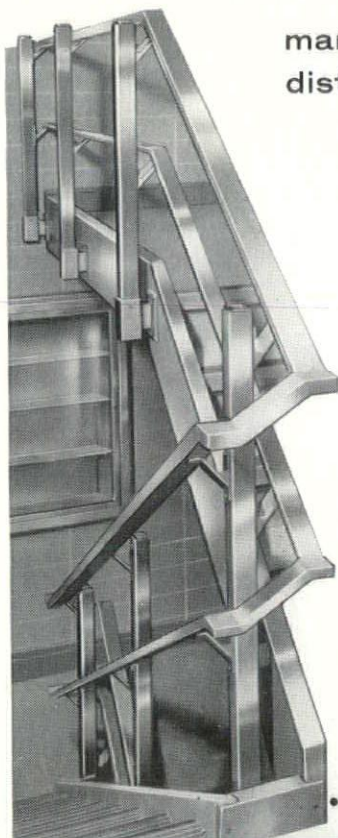
Agreeing with the emensity of the facts Mr. Baker spoke of, Mr. Churchill concluded his discourse thusly. "The problem is a serious one, and the answers have not been found. That is why I sometimes think we are going too fast in some aspects in this urban renewal game, and particularly so in our attempts to do something about traffic. We are letting ourselves be horn-swoggled into too precipitate action by a lot of anti-social engineers. Look at Stockholm and Paris, the two cities with the best mass-transportation in the world—in both of them, and everywhere else, the automobile is an increasing problem, and the handsomest squares and plazas in the world are already ruined. As someone remarked, in Rome you can't hear the tinkling of the fountains for the yapping of Fiats.

"We are at, I believe, an important and perhaps epoch-making crossroads in our urban renewal, and I hope we look around at the consequences of what has been done, both here and abroad, and learn by them. I was in Rotterdam last year. Rotterdam has been rebuilding its bombed-out center city according to a long-range authoritarian plan strictly adhered to. It is largely completed, and I found it too big, empty, wind-swept and lifeless. It has a pedestrian mall that doesn't work as well as the pictures taken of it. Why? Amsterdam, on the other hand, which was not destroyed and rebuilt, continues full of life and vigor, with extraordinarily pleasant and overcrowded shopping streets, gay and enchanting.

"I am not going to say anything about esthetics and how to get fine design and a masterpiece of architecture on every corner. You either get good architecture and good civic design or you don't. You cannot legislate them, and you can't get them by committee criticism and having an intelligent layman together with a planner just out of college, telling the designer what he ought to do. The quality of what you will get, my friends the Administrators and bureaucrats generally, is going to depend how good a client YOU are — how much you can inspire your architect, not criticize him, on how much you can encourage him to do his best, which, after all, is likely to be a sight better than yours."

And, as Mr. Banner concluded, "If we are willing to





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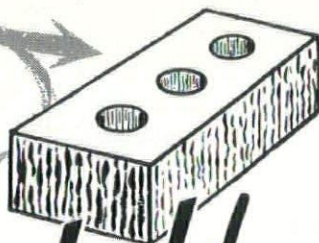


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work together, our cities can and will rise again, and the heart of the city can become a vital, pleasant, attractive center in which people can work, live, and play.

"Surely, we who are conquering time, space, and motion—we who will have a man in orbit this year and perhaps on the moon the next year—surely, surely, surely, we CAN and WILL work together to revitalize our cities to our social and economic profit."

Mr. Howard Cain, AIA, first Vice President of the ASO expressed the following concerning the symposium: "The U. S. Steel Corporation should be highly commended for sponsoring the above program on the subject of urban renewal. In order to summarize the effect of this program on local architects, we have asked a couple of Cleveland architects for their comments."

The following comments are Mr. Robert C. Gaede's: "It is probably too much to expect of a meeting of several hundred business leaders, architects, planners and government officials on the vast subject of urban renewal and city re-building that there be any immediate, grand, tangible results. Out of a welter of speeches, remarks and rebuttals issues may be as clouded as they were prior to the session. Yet, the significance and hopeful outlook of such a meeting lies in the fact that these many active individuals could be found together, studying sympathetically the problems of urban decay and renaissance. There is hope in the workshop characteristic of the meeting, wherein the language of urban design, so ably developed by Mr. Henry Churchill, becomes more universally felt. And there is hope that the participants might be further stimulated to propose and provoke discussions about urban problems more fluently and frequently among their associates—an ever-widening area of interest."

Mr. Joseph Ceruti expressed these following comments: "Brushing aside the usual statements made by Architects and Planners on the advantages of long range planning, I was particularly impressed by the points made by the financial expert Mr. Baker.

"i.e. 'Local capital must take over that part of the risk which is not attractive to outside sources.'

"'Political forces must not capitalize on redevelopment.'

"'Leadership must come from business groups.'

"'Must meet needs of Community; must be practical rather than visionary; and must have support of all elements of community life.'"

"The second speaker who made a great deal of sense in my opinion was Henry Churchill, Architect and planner. Selection of his cogent remarks worth noting were:

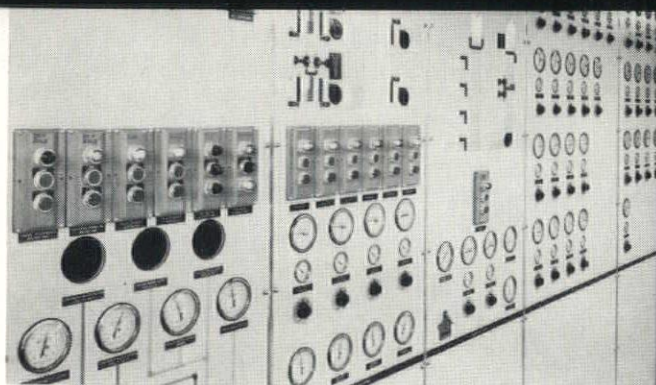
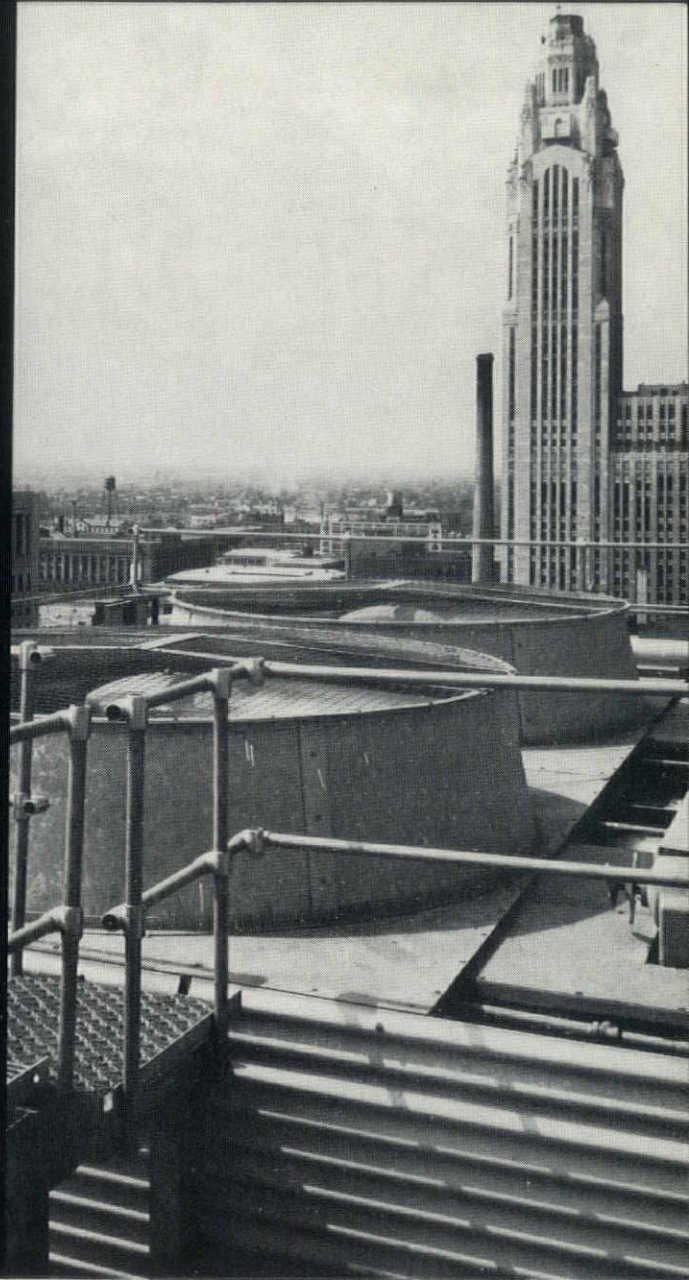
"'Every city has its own appropriate look, its own sounds, its own smells, its own feel'. Important to preserve personality of city. 'A city is many things, a mixture of fine specialty shops, cheap outlet stores, quality offices, penny arcades, hotels, cheap bars, champagne cafes, gin, richness, noise, confusion, dirt, crudeness, rudeness, life. Need for just plain vulgarity in our urban renewal. No virtue in just plain bigness.

"'Give architect and designer free hand. Client must inspire rather than criticize.'"

OHIO ARCHITECT



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# THE SPECIFICATION NOTE BOOK

**J. R. (Russ) Birchfield, Sr., AIA**  
Chairman, ASO Committee on Specifications

How do you make certain that everything is covered in your specs? To say that every office should have a definite system to accomplish this is perhaps trite, but it is also true, so true that it is an understatement. You must have it, or prepare to meet trouble.

Vulnerability to omissions is a characteristic common to all offices—from the one-man office to the largest. Such troubles stem mostly from (1) faulty memories, (2) faulty communications or (3) both.

The one-man office probably represents the minimum-hazard situation as he both draws and specifies but because the danger can stem from faulty memory alone he must be as deeply concerned with preventing omissions as the large offices are.

Though many devices and schemes have been invented to correct this situation, up to and including extremely elaborate check lists, we believe that the simplest, least cumbersome and most trouble-free system we have ever used is what we call a "Specification Notebook System".

## WHAT IS A SPECIFICATION NOTE BOOK?

Our "Spec. Note Books" are loose-leaf note books divided into the same parts (divisions, sections—or whatever terminology you care to use) used in compiling our specs. It provides an orderly notation system for receiving and storing, in a quickly and easily accessible manner, *reminder notes* pertaining to the writing of the specs for the job to which it pertains. *A separate book is set up for each project.* It is as follows:

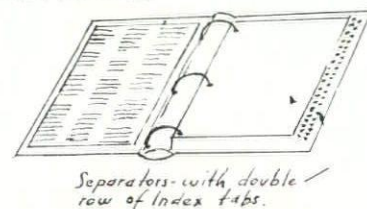
### 1. (See Sketch #1)

A standard 3-ring binder,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " thick, for  $8\frac{1}{2}$ " x 11" stock, with provision for inserting and changing the job number. This is to provide for its continued re-use (with nice fresh white blank pages inserted therein) for each job.



SKETCH #1.

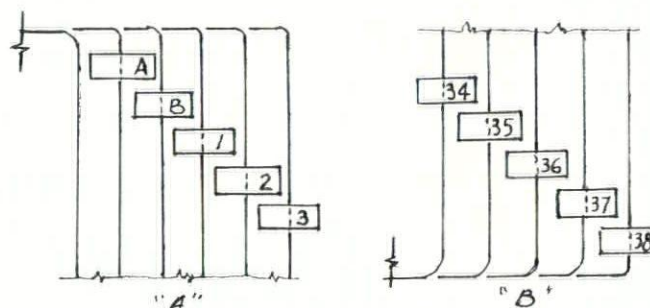
Schedule of  
Check List Items



SKETCH #2

### 2. (See Sketch #2)

- a. Immediately inside the front cover we fasten a copy of "Std. Spec. Sequence developed by the Joint Co-operative Committee of Greater Cleveland". (This should be changed by the user to conform to his own spec. breakdown) This serves as the index for the correct place to enter all notations therein.
- b. The main body of the note book consists of indexed dividers separating the book into 40 sections A, B and 1 thru 38 (see also Sketch #3). Within each section one, or more, sheets of paper are inserted for making notes. The index tabs are placed in a double row.



SKETCH #3



- c. Each of the "note" pages has the job number and section number at the top of the page so they may be restored to their proper place if removed from the note book for any reason.
3. Sections A, B, 37 and 38 have no fixed designation and their use is changed from job to job to suit the specific needs of the situation. Mostly we use them as follows:
  - a. Sec. "A" is generally used to note items of modifications of and supplements to general conditions and for special conditions.
  - b. Sec. "B" is generally used for "General" items pertaining mostly to Architectural Trades work such as temporary buildings, telephones, grades and levels, sanitary facilities, superintendence, progress photographs, cleaning and watchmen.
  - c. Sec. 37 is generally used to insert notes on special equipment and furnishings such as Kitchen Equipment, prison equipment, pneumatic tube system, school furniture, X-ray, etc.
  - d. Sec. 38 is generally used for noting items pertaining to base bid, alternates and unit prices.
  - e. If needed—more sections are added.
4. Sections 1 to 36 inclusive are used *solely* for noting items pertaining to the *same* 36 divisions all the time. In our case they start with 1—Preparation of Site, 2—Excavation, Filling & Grading, 3—Site Improvement, thru to 33—Plumbing, 34—Heating, Ventilating & Cooling, 35—Electrical Work and 36—Equipment.
5. A "spec. note book" is set up for each project as soon as we start on the working drawings. At this time everything pertaining to specs, that is known to date, is entered into this book under the proper headings in the form of "reminder notes". As the work progresses (and this is doubly important) each item that in any way affects specs, shall be entered at the time it comes up.

The following is a typical page taken from the note book of one of our smaller jobs. It covers Job #297, Section 11 covering "Architectural Metal Work".

297/11

1. Porcelain enamel steel facias at all eaves of building.
2. Alcoa-Type FF gravel stop—Section 79592 with two 3" fascia extensions on front entrance canopy.
3. Rear entrance canopy Alum fascia Type F. Section 39259.
4. Front entrance doors and frames—1¾" alum. tubelite—with cylinder lock—"Twindow" glass.
5. Rear entrance door—1¾" alum. tubelite—"Twindow".
6. 36" x 48" x 3" Alum. frame bulletin board in lobby.
7. Alcoa ⅞ x ½ rectangular, black anodized edging for panelling in Board Room and Managers Office.
8. Alcoa Sec. 1943 for dividers strips in Board Room.
9. Alum. handrail on stairs #1. Julius Blum #427 with solid posts and #425 fascia flanges—#312 post brackets.
10. Anodize all front entrances alum.
11. Include \$550.00 allowance for letters shown on wall at front entrance.

Before we go farther, let us review a little bit. This "Spec. Note Book" is *not* an outline spec. It is *not* a guide or suggested arrangement or format for your specs. Its purpose is singularly single-minded. It is to get noted therein each and every *reminder note* necessary to make sure that nothing is omitted from the specs. It need do nothing else—but it must have enough "reminders" to prevent any "omissions".

When the spec writer starts he can arrange his specs in any format and split the work into as many contracts as he desires. This "Spec. Note Book" gives him the information he needs to insure complete coverage.

It is not necessary, or intended, that the notes in any one section follow any particular sequence or pattern. (The spec writer will be so grateful to find these comprehensive notes that he will be glad to provide the format.) The only important thing is to get the notes in the book. Enter each item as soon as it is revealed as necessary.

It is desirable, but not necessary, to get the notes in the correct section. Finding some item misplaced may be an inconvenience but it is far better than not finding it all. A reminder note on anything, anywhere will keep it from being forgotten.

#### WHO DOES THIS?

The responsibility for seeing that *all* necessary information is entered into the "Spec. Note Book" rests with the person who is running the job through the drafting room, (In our case it's the job captain.) but we constantly stress that *anybody* who thinks of *anything* needing coverage in the spec. shall enter it in this book.

The original and still the primary purpose of the "Spec. Note Book" was to prevent omission of items from the specs. In almost eight (8) years of usage it has worked very well. The incidence of omission in our specs has been greatly reduced. A secondary and, to the spec writer, equally important benefit comes from having all items together when he starts his outline on each section of the specs. In short it has proved to be both a trouble-preventer and a time saver. If you are in any way dissatisfied with your present system—try this one.

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Model of  
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## NSDFA Stresses Custom Steel Doors

At a recent meeting of the National Steel Door and Frame Association in St. Louis, added emphasis was placed on the importance of custom steel and frames.

According to H. W. Wehe, Jr., President of the NSDFA, architects and builders are constantly on the alert for unique designs or adaptations of building products which will enhance the end appearance of their buildings. Wehe indicated that this is where the custom steel door manufacturer proves his true value.

After citing innumerable institutional and commercial projects where custom steel doors added to the fire safety and design appearance, members of the NSDFA agreed upon a new program emphasizing custom design.

NSDFA member companies represented at this meeting included: American Metal Works, New Orleans La.; Builders Manufacturing Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Overly Manufacturing Co., Greensburg, Pa.; Richmond Fireproof Door Co., Richmond, Ind.; Saino Manufacturing Co., Memphis, Tenn.; and Trussbilt Division of Siems Brothers, Inc., St. Paul, Minn.

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## Third Annual ASO Scholarship Awarded



ASO President Gilbert Coddington congratulates Scholarship winner Peter Shannon of Painsville while Committee Chairman Richard M. Troy (left) and Cleveland Chapter Committee Member Paul K. Barnes smiles approval.

**PAINSVILLE RIVERSIDE HIGH** School student, Peter Shannon has been awarded the Third Annual ASO \$2500 Scholarship in Architecture.

Mr. Shannon competed with more than forty-five applicants from all parts of Ohio and emerged as the final winner as determined by the ASO Awards and Scholarships Committee under the Chairmanship of Richard Troy of Toledo.

The ASO Scholarship is awarded on the basis of scholarship, aptitude,

personality, and financial need.

A student at Riverside, Peter ranks in the upper 5% of his graduating class, is a member of the Student Council, National Honor Society, and Yearbook Business Staff. He also plays varsity golf and basketball.

During the past two summers he has worked in the offices of a local architect.

Peter is enrolled in the College of Architecture at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, for the fall session of 1961.



Finalists for the ASO scholarship look over requirements for the award with the Awards and Scholarships Committee members. Standing (left to right) are: Tom Scheckelhoff, Dayton winner; Randy Wakefield, Cincinnati winner; Bob Jozwiak, Toledo winner; Pete Shannon, Cleveland winner and final winner; Don Fisk, Eastern Ohio winner; and Don Goodwin, AIA, Eastern Ohio Chapter. Seated (left to right) are: Gareth R. Williams, AIA, Dayton; Richard H. Wheeler, AIA, Cincinnati; Richard M. Troy, AIA, Toledo; Paul K. Barnes, AIA, Cleveland; and Harry F. Reichard, AIA, Columbus.





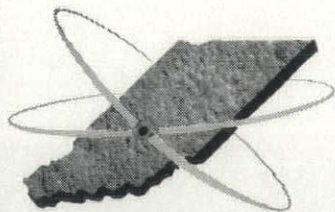
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# Toledo Architects Provide Master Plan For Downtown Area

SIX TEAMS OF PROFESSIONAL ARCHITECTS working on a voluntary basis as a contribution of the Toledo, Ohio, Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and headed by Toledo architect, Carl F. Britsch, prepared a series of sketches and drawings that have been developed into a Master Plan for Downtown Toledo.

This Downtown Master Plan was nearly two years in the development stage. It was sponsored by Downtown Toledo Associates, a businessmen's organization which also promoted the construction of a model of the proposed urban development. This model, constructed at a cost of more than \$5,000, has been viewed by 200,000 persons in the past two years.

One portion of this model, covering a 10-block area from the river on the east to the west edge of the downtown business district, is on display at the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company booth at the A.I.A. convention in Philadelphia.

The Downtown Toledo Master Plan is based on the idea of utilizing existing structures that can be remodeled or refaced, combined with new buildings under construction or planned.

Tied in with the Downtown Toledo Master Plan is a program for modern expressways, providing necessary ingress and egress as well as a plan to provide additional low-cost, short-time parking. It makes the downtown area within easy reach of the entire metropolitan trading area.

An important facet of the Master Plan is a Downtown Toledo which makes good use of its waterfront over a five-block area. This strip would include such cultural developments as a band shell, small modern museum, yacht club and public marina and a block of prestige apartments.

John Nobel Richards, partner in the firm of Bellman, Gillett & Richards, Architects and Engineers, and former president of the A.I.A., visualizes this idea as "completely within the realm of possibility."

"This Master Plan for Downtown Toledo," says Lewis N. Osterman, Sr., president of Downtown Toledo Associates, "is not a dreamy, impossible to implement program. During the two years involved in its development those who worked on it made every effort to provide a realistic concept that will serve to give impetus to the early redevelopment of downtown Toledo."

"The rejuvenation and revitalization now under way within the downtown Toledo area," Mr. Osterman points out, "will continue at a rapid pace. It is interesting to note that once construction of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Building was announced and began to make a change on the downtown Toledo skyline that other new building programs were started."

Another major aspect of the Toledo Urban Renewal shown in the model, but not included in the LOF display

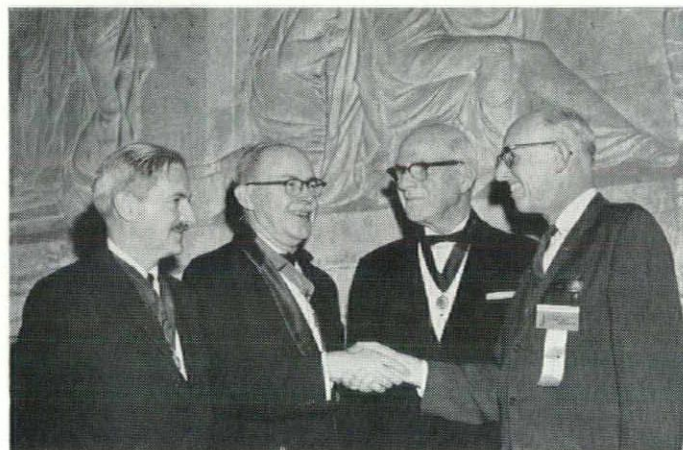
at the A.I.A. meeting, is the redevelopment of a slum area of 99 acres immediately adjacent to Downtown Toledo. This project, known as Vistula Meadows, was featured in an Urban Renewal insert by Libbey-Owens-Ford in architectural publications in July, 1960.

Vistula Meadows is currently well on its way as an urban renewal project in cooperation with the Federal government. It will consist of high rise, prestige-type apartments, garden-type apartments, a new convention hall, some office facilities and related uses.

Vistula Meadows was conceived by the Downtown Toledo Associates as a result of more than 20 months of comprehensive study. Toledo City Council accepted the complete package when it was presented, an unprecedented action. Within four weeks of this presentation the initial application for consideration as an urban renewal project was submitted to the Federal Urban Renewal Agency.

It is anticipated that some land clearance and construction will be underway in this area in late 1961 and early 1962.

## New Ohio Fellows



Architect Gil Coddington, FAIA, ASO President, Columbus (left) and Burt V. Stevens, AIA, Akron (right) congratulate newly installed Fellows Russell S. Potter and John P. Macelwane.



Newly installed Fellows Russell Sherwood Potter, FAIA, Cincinnati (left) and John Patrick Macelwane, FAIA, Toledo, proudly show their certificates of fellowship in the Institute to their wives immediately after the Investiture of Fellows at the Philadelphia Museum of Art.



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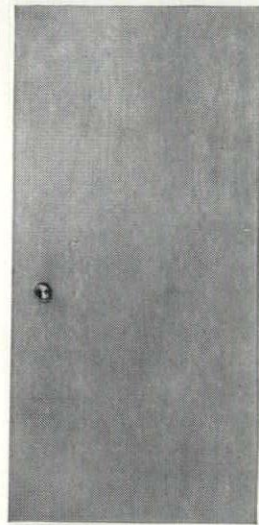
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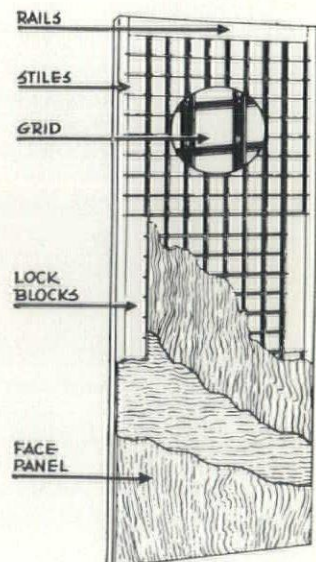
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## Cleveland Women's League, AIA

The Cleveland Women's League of the American Institute of Architects held their sixth annual meeting on Wednesday, April 12, 1961 at the Cleveland Museum of Art.

Dr. Edmund Chapman, Chairman of Division of Arts and Architecture at Western Reserve University, spoke on the subject, "Modern Architecture — How Did It Get This Way?" Tea was served after the program.

A theatre party at the "Drury Theatre" will be sponsored by the group on Sunday, May 7, 1961 to raise additional funds for the scholarship award. This award is presented annually to an outstanding student at Western Reserve University.

The group will conclude a very successful year under the leadership of the president, Mrs. Robert Gaede, with a tour on Wednesday May 17, 1961 at the Cleveland Hopkins Airport. The members and guests will meet for lunch and then be conducted on a tour of the "Nerve Center" which will include the Weather Dept., Radar Center and Control Tower.

Mrs. Richard Duer is the General Chairman for the State Convention to be held in Cleveland in October, and is busy planning a most interesting and educational program for the women who will attend the convention.

## Roster Corrections

The OHIO ARCHITECT extends apologies to the following architects for omitting their names and addresses on the April Roster. We thank each for bringing these omissions to our attention.

James H. Burris  
1028 East Center Street  
Marion, Ohio  
Robert R. Edwards  
1028 East Center Street  
Marion, Ohio  
Alfred A. Hahn, Jr.  
1617-19 Canton Avenue  
Toledo 2, Ohio  
Robert E. Hayes  
1823 Holman Street  
Covington, Kentucky  
H. Lee Smith  
1600 Madison Avenue  
Toledo 2, Ohio

The addresses of the following architects were incorrect on the original Roster printed last month. The corrections are:

James J. Gallagher  
3329 Glenmore Avenue  
Cincinnati 11, Ohio  
Irving Rothenberg  
511 Karl Drive  
Cleveland 21, Ohio

## Architectural Board Gets Advisor

Willoughby architect Bruce Huston was named advisor to Wickliffe's newly-established architectural board.

Appointed to the board were Frank Brown, 30360 Twin Lakes Dr., and Edward J. Loesch, 29142 Fuller Rd.

Appointments were made by Mayor Howard Beebe and confirmed by Council.

Beebe is expected to name a third member to the board within the next month.

Councilmen blocked the anticipated appointment of two residents to the Board of Zoning Appeals, deferring action until the next session.

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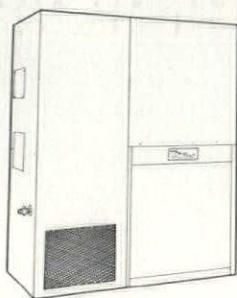
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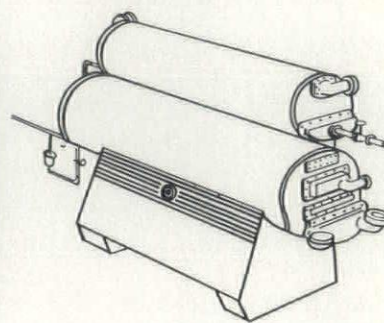


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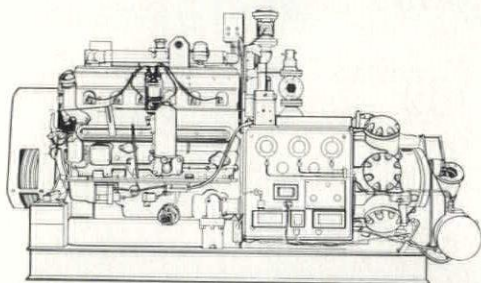


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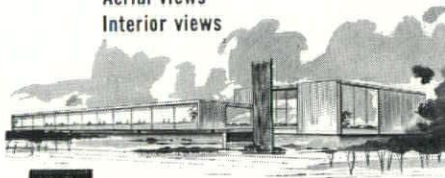
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