

OHIO ARCHITECT

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE ARCHITECTS SOCIETY OF OHIO
A REGION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, INC.

march

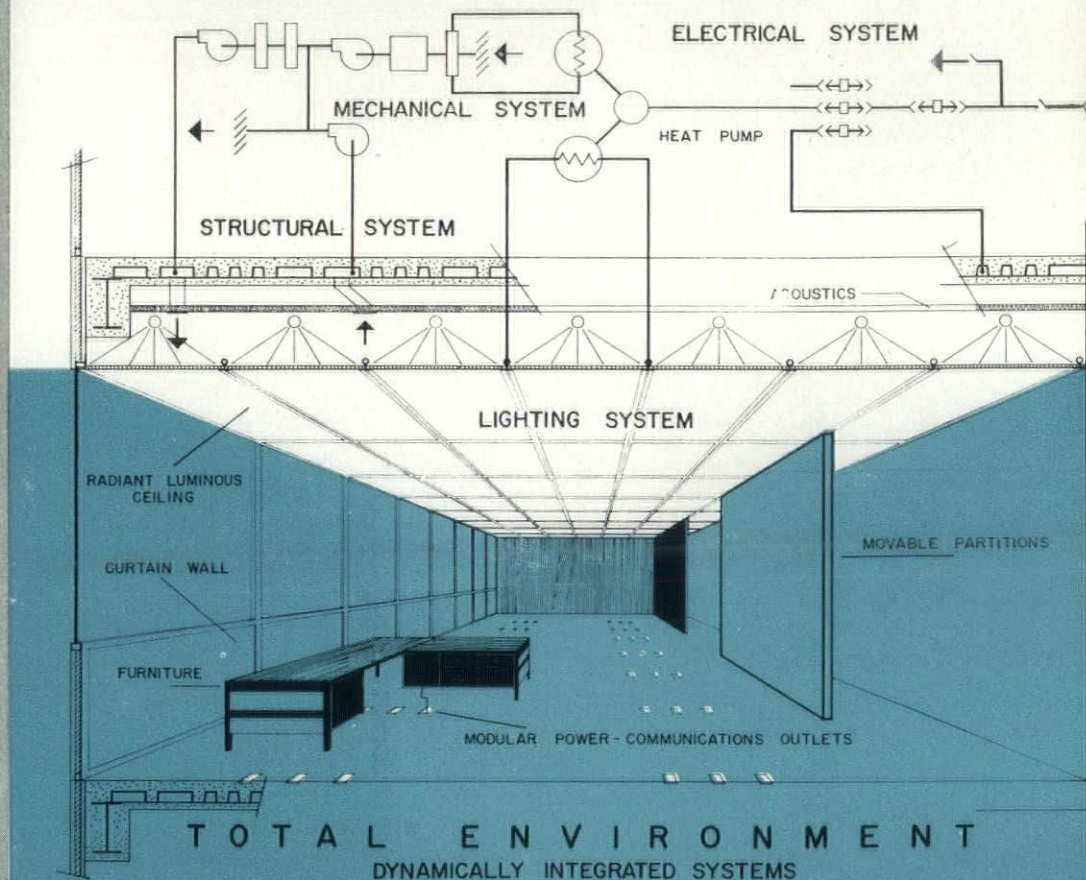
1962

DYNAMIC INTEGRATION...

The use of systems design to achieve the total integration of environment with structure—a significant break-through in architectural-engineering technology.

Total environment can be created only through the dynamic integration of the building systems into the design of the three planes that define the enclosed space.

Second in a series on DYNAMIC INTEGRATION. For more information about this new technique of integrated building design, write us for Research and Development Bulletins published by Meckler Engineering Co., Toledo, Ohio.



■ Here the utilization of electricity for heat redistribution plays a major role in the Dynamic Integration of the building systems. ■ (Perimeter areas represent a heat loss . . . the interior lighting system a heat gain.) ■ This provides the opportunity to utilize the lighting heat for perimeter heat losses and to maintain controlled total indoor comfort conditions with heat pumps. ■ The results? ■ Far lower costs and greater efficiency than conventional design. ■ A comparison of lighting and air conditioning requirements at illumination levels of 75 and 150 foot-candles respectively dramatically illustrates the savings achieved through Dynamic Integration. ■ By comparing the architectural lighting and mechanical system costs, it was found that through Dynamic Integration 150 foot-candles can be provided at a total building cost no greater than required for conventional lighting and conventional air conditioning systems at 75 foot-candles. ■ Through the combination of two or more building systems which permit the direct interaction of system energies, Dynamic Integration offers the following important advantages:

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Number 3

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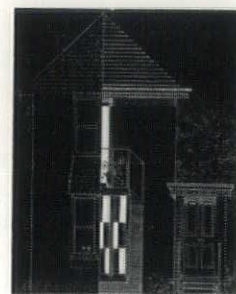
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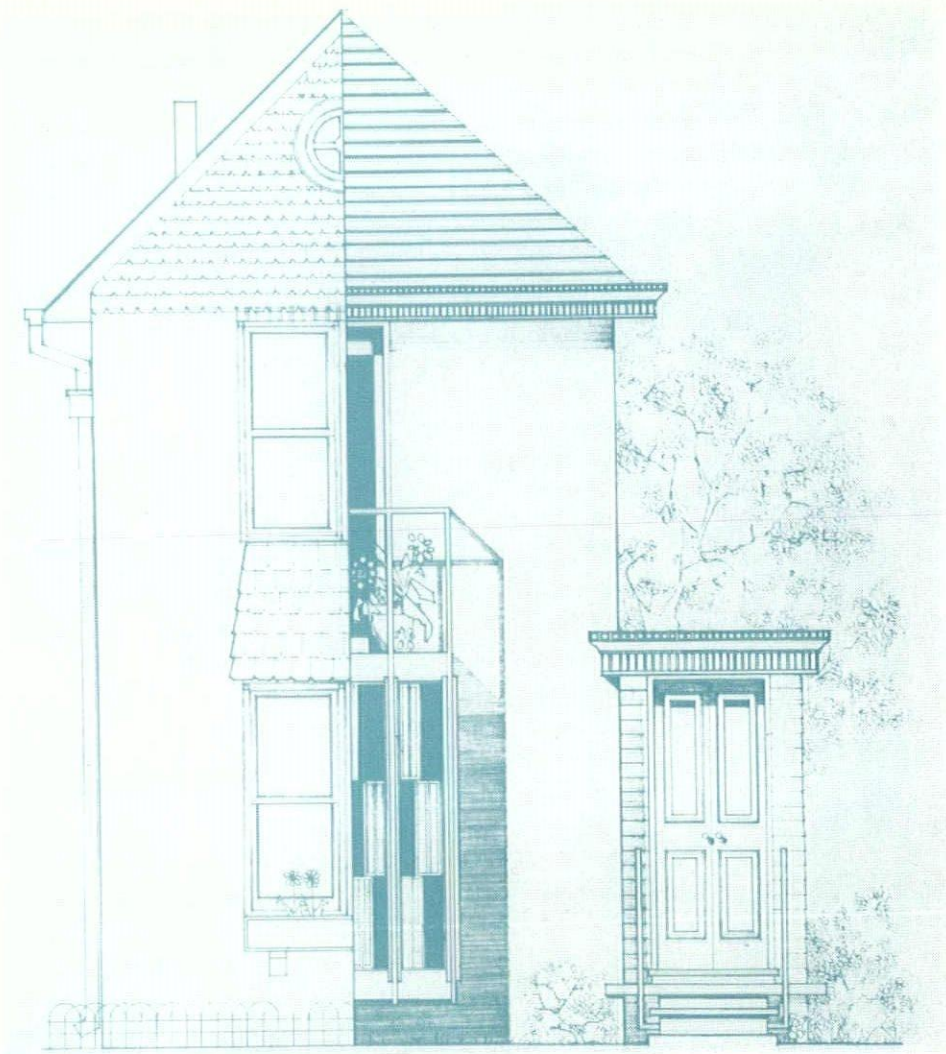
This month's cover and feature material illustrate the cooperation between Toledo AIA Chapter and the Urban Renewal Agency.

All material was prepared under the Toledo Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and Associate Editor Noel J. Blank.



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TOLEDO URBAN RENEWAL



On February 13, 1962, in Parlor A of the Park Lane Hotel, the monthly meeting of the Toledo Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was convened. The occasion marked the first formal meeting between the Urban Renewal Agency and the A.I.A. Close cooperation between the Agency and the architects was encouraged by Mr. Dorell, the chapter's counsel, who for eight years served as housing director and was instrumental in the planning of Toledo's Chase Park, which is the city's first all-out renewal effort. Mr. Dorell, in his opening remarks to the group, stated that it was a tremendous opportunity for the architect to improve the image of his profession. It was also pointed out that there was to be no plea for free service, but that the U.R.A. was prepared to pay for the architects' services.

Mr. Dorell then introduced Mr. Brubaker, who heads Toledo U.R.A. Mr.

Brubaker outlined Toledo's long-range renewal plans. The four projects presented were Chase Park, a part clearance and part rehabilitation; Gunkel, a complete clearance; and Vistula Meadows and Ironville, which are to be primarily industrial parks. Of the four, only Chase Park is presently well under way. It consists of 127 acres extending from downtown Toledo to Bayview Park along Toledo's waterfront street.

Mr. Brubaker explained that Chase Park was intended to contain 200 new homes, and that the remaining 1/3 of the area was to be rehabilitated. Much has already been done. After being oriented to the project's aims, the residents of this area spent over \$300,000 of their own money on renewal of their individual dwellings. Mr. Brubaker explained that even though their efforts have improved the site, much is to be desired in the material selection and

color dynamics. This was the main reason for the U.R.A. approaching the local architects for professional advice and direction to the individual homeowner.

The architects were then introduced to the proposed 100 Block rehabilitation area in the Gunkel project. Mr. Brubaker indicated that over one and one-half million dollars will be placed on the project and will be financed by banks and lending institutions, thus showing how urban renewal will bolster the city's economy.

The principal speaker of the evening was Mr. Martling of Chicago, conservation officer for Nebraska, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and North Dakota. He opened his subject with a short movie entitled "Magdalene Street," the main street of Norwich, England, which is one of the first examples of rehabilitation and restoration. Before the project was begun, the

OHIO ARCHITECT

LEGEND

RESIDENTIAL

EXISTING SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCES
EXISTING TWO-FAMILY RESIDENCES
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COMMERCIAL

EXISTING COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT
EXISTING COMMERCIAL USE (RESTAURANT)
EXISTING PUBLIC
EXISTING SEMI-PUBLIC
EXISTING PARK
EXISTING SCHOOL
EXISTING CHURCH
EXISTING COMMUNITY HOUSE
EXISTING UTILITIES
EXISTING TELEPHONE EXCHANGE
EXISTING WATER TREATMENT PLANT
EXISTING POWER PLANT
EXISTING RAILROAD
EXISTING AIRPORT
EXISTING MARINA
EXISTING FERRY
EXISTING BOAT LIFT
EXISTING LOCK
EXISTING DAM
EXISTING LEVEE
EXISTING DRAINAGE CANAL
EXISTING IRRIGATION CANAL
EXISTING FLOOD CONTROL
EXISTING EROSION CONTROL
EXISTING LAND RECLAMATION
EXISTING WASTE DISPOSAL
EXISTING SEWER TREATMENT PLANT
EXISTING WATER SUPPLY
EXISTING FISH AND WILDLIFE
EXISTING HISTORIC MONUMENT
EXISTING NATIONAL MONUMENT
EXISTING STATE MONUMENT
EXISTING LOCAL MONUMENT
EXISTING CEMETERY
EXISTING BURIAL GROUND
EXISTING GRAVEYARD
EXISTING CHURCHYARD
EXISTING PARKWAY
EXISTING BOULEVARD
EXISTING AVENUE
EXISTING STREET
EXISTING ALLEY
EXISTING DRIVE
EXISTING ROAD
EXISTING HIGHWAY
EXISTING BRIDGE
EXISTING TUNNEL
EXISTING FERRY
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EXISTING HIGHWAY
EXISTING BRIDGE
EXISTING TUNNEL

PRELIMINARY PLAT

CHASE PARK OHIO R-9
URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY
TOLEDO, OHIO LUCAS COUNTY

PREPARED BY
TOLEDO CITY PLAN COMMISSION
NOV 21, 1958 REVISED
EXHIBIT NO. 1

LAND DISPOSITION PLAN

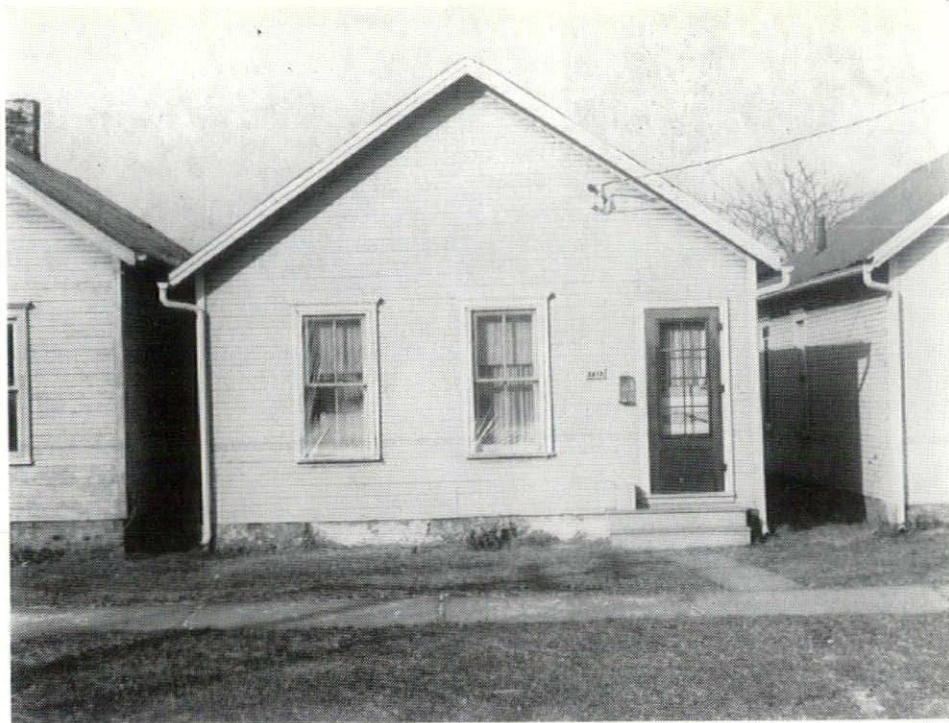
CHASE PARK OHIO R-9
URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY
TOLEDO, OHIO LUCAS COUNTY

PREPARED BY
TOLEDO CITY PLAN COMMISSION
NOV 21, 1958 REVISED
EXHIBIT NO. 1

LAND DISPOSITION PLAN

Protein	Percentage (%)
GAPDH	100
PEPCK	~85
PK	~85

Before — Eight Homes Thus



street was narrow and the sidewalks cluttered with light posts and traffic signs. A master plan was drawn up consisting of nothing more than 18 colors and 13 antique alphabets. The local merchants then removed from their buildings all signs and unnecessary decorations and replaced them with one or several of the selected alphabets and colors. The street lights were mounted on the buildings, thus eliminating the poles from the sidewalks. Traffic signs were combined, attractively redesigned and properly placed so as to be visible, but unobtrusive. The end result was remarkable. The gay colors and antique signs transformed the drab street into an enjoyable place at very little cost to the merchant.

Since then, renewal and rehabilitation has caught fire in many cities, in the United States as well as in England. "Buildings and good manners" is the motto of the movement. In the selected neighborhoods the dwellings with character should be preserved, said Mr. Martling, and the others revised by the architect. Rehabilitation does not mean refacing or gutting particular buildings; it merely means im-

proving the existing conditions — for example, replacing old plumbing fixtures, bringing electrical systems up to the standards set forth in the code, and reconstructing the foundations. Where exterior facing is necessary, simple materials and stock sizes should be used. A new coat of paint does wonders for most dwellings in a rehabilitation area. Mr. Martling pointed out that the interior wood trim and opening sizes should be retained whenever possible since patch plastering, painting and wallpaper and decorator items usually accomplish as much as extensive renovation and at a much lower cost.

It is not only the dwellings that need improvement, but the surrounding area as well. Shrubbery, fences and gardens help a great deal in establishing an overall neighborhood character by adding color and interest. In rehabilitation it is of utmost importance to maintain continuity in the area. If one dwelling in a block is demolished, its replacement must be of size and proportion similar to those which surround it. A new one-story home between two Victorian mansions is likely

to destroy the character and stand as an eyesore in the neighborhood. The situation has been successfully solved by moving a similar structure from another place where it would otherwise have to be razed.

This, then, is urban renewal. Simple as it seems, it is a slow process, requiring enthusiasm, optimism and hard work. Many efforts in this line have been frustrated, but if cities everywhere hope to stay alive and grow, the renewal program will have to be elaborate. Public interest must be aroused. Many times homes bought by the Urban Renewal Agency, fixed up, exhibited and sold stimulate an entire area to join the movement. Mr. Martling pointed out the value of reward to those who cooperate. Dayton, for example, had window placards made and given to those who did their share. The placards were proudly displayed.

What, then, is the part of the architect in urban renewal?—Nothing more than a neatly drawn sketch of a particular dwelling or group of dwellings showing the features added with notes that would help the builder in accomplishing the architect's ideas. It will

be through the combined cooperation of architects and the U.R.A. that residents will become interested in renewal and stimulated to achieve the final success of the rehabilitation and restoration effort. The problem is not so much an architectural one as it is one of sentimentality and security for those people who want to keep what belongs to them without becoming victims of tenement housing. The problem is one of direction in helping them to improve what they have and to keep improving it. Thus, they are able to maintain their identity and self-respect in an environment of which they are a vital part. Whatever size the contribution of the architect to a particular project area, the contribution benefits the society in which he lives. In the words of Frank Lloyd Wright, "The old remains so that the new is even greater."

After: Architects Sketch of Rehabilitated Area, submitted by Munger Munger and Associates, Architects — Three Hour Sketch.

ARCHITECTURAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Project: 8 Home Rehabilitation Chase Park, Toledo, Ohio

I. General

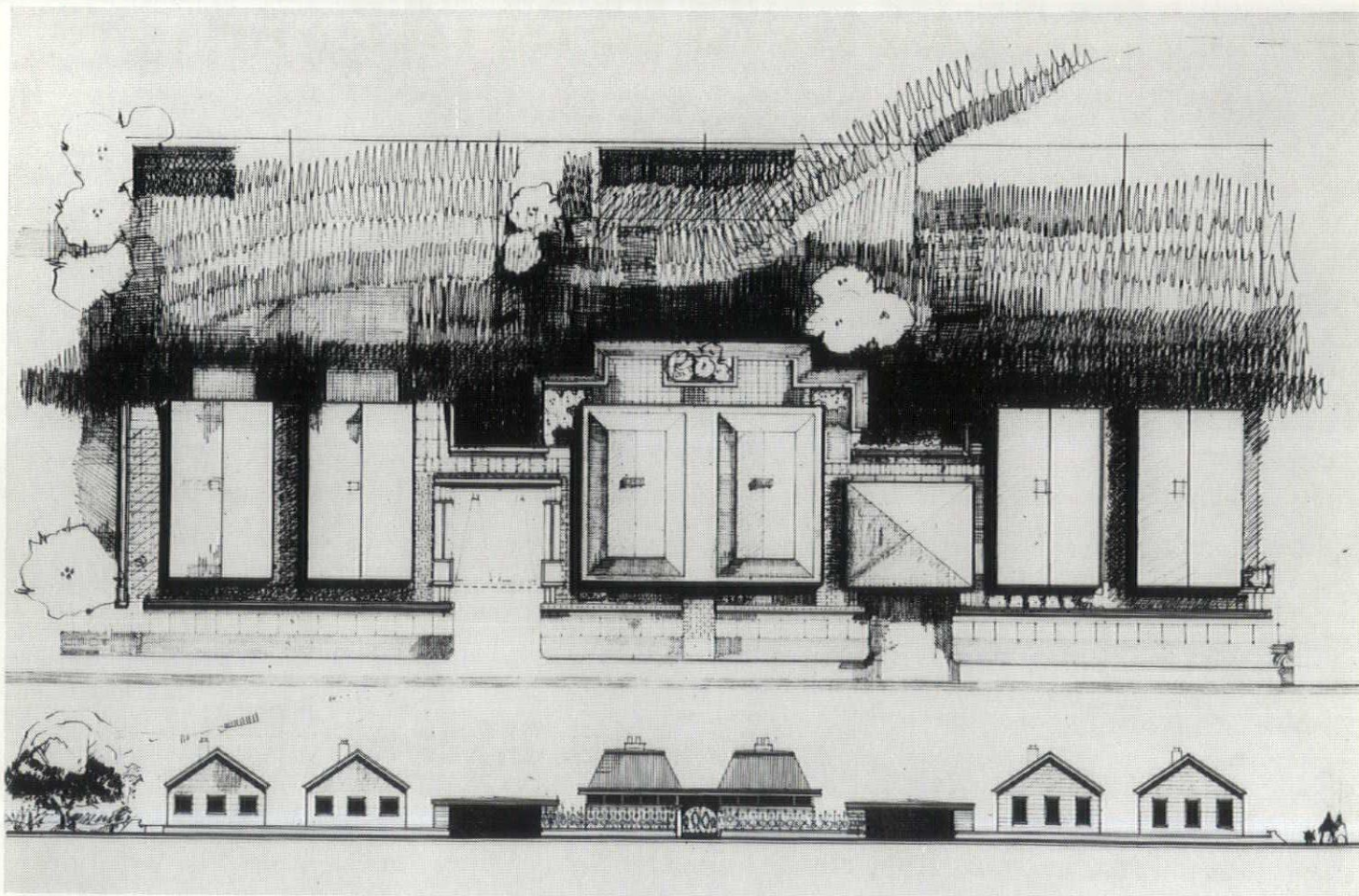
- A. 8 family block — 28-30 people
- B. Low cost housing renewal
\$3,000.00 to \$11,000.00
- C. 30' to 100' lot (approx. dimension)
- D. 5' to 5" spacing between living units
- E. Flat site
- F. Neighborhood scale and environment
- G. All owners participate in renewal

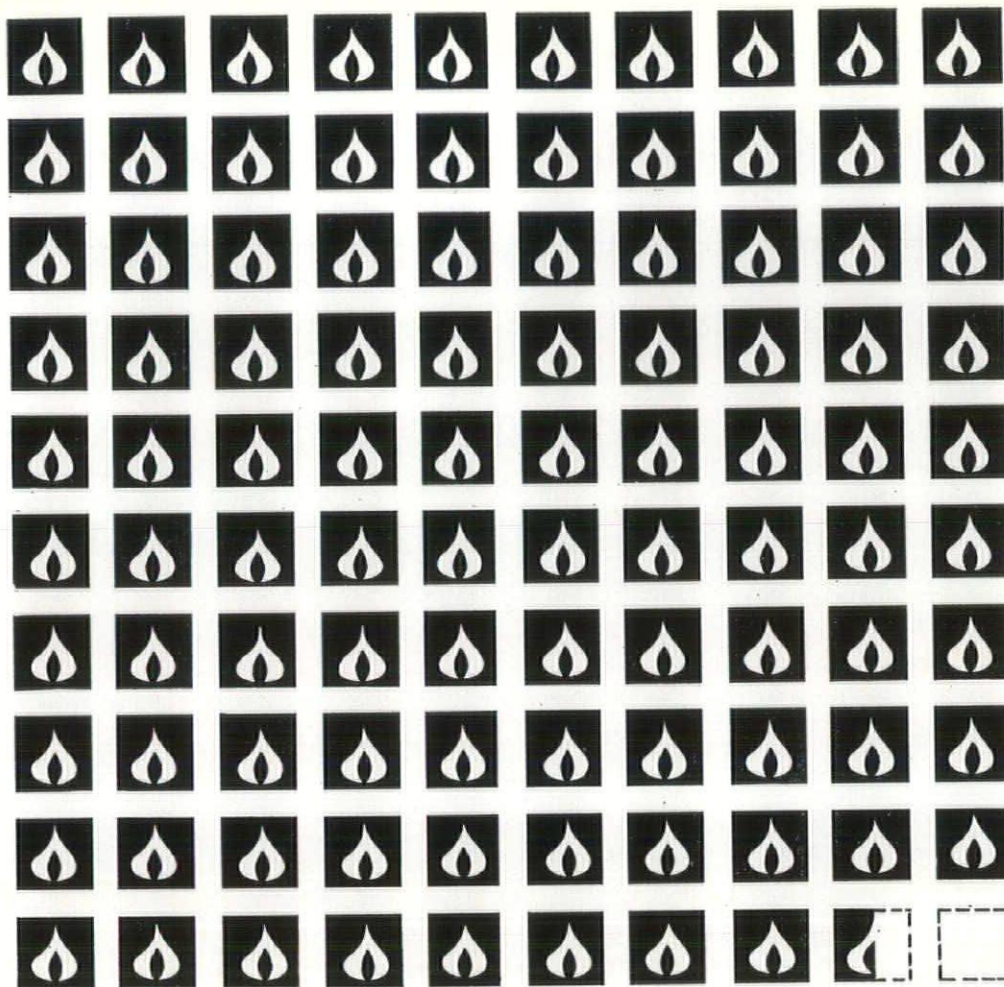
II. Analysis of One Idea

- A. Decrease density
- B. Unit planning potentials
- C. Site considerations

III. Ideal Development and Recommendations

- A. Decrease densities
 - 1. Destroy 2 dwellings
 - 2. Relocate 2 families
- B. Unit planning potentials
 - 1. Replan interior of 2 units
 - 2. Combination of 2 units
 - 3. Decorate — paint — general repair of 2 units
- C. Site Considerations
 - 1. Orient living to rear of site
 - 2. Develop levels, intimate space, and examine entrances
 - 3. Plant indigenous growth — trees, bushes
 - 4. Employ lawn solutions—garden type and outdoor terraces





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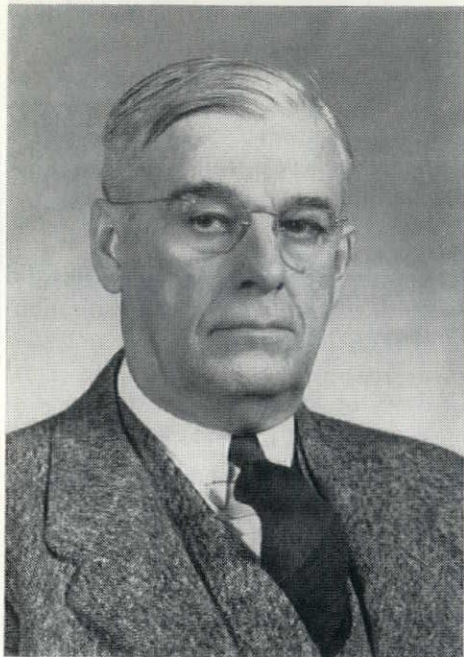
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WALTER R. MacCORMACK: b. Oneida, Illinois, 1877 - d. Sugar Hill, New Hampshire, 1961.

Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, and Honorary Member of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Doctor of Science (Honorary Degree), Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. Bachelor of Science Degree (1903) Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Massachusetts.

* * *

"ARCHITECTURE IS AN ART FOR ALL MEN TO LEARN BECAUSE ALL MEN ARE CONCERNED WITH IT."

Ruskin: Architecture and Painting (Edinburgh, November 1853)

The foregoing words of a great preceptor of art appear to be unusually apt in describing "Walt" MacCormack's motivating force during a lengthy span of professional achievements.

In an attempt to record Walt's accomplishments by one who knew him well, both personally and during his professional career — we feel keenly conscious of our limitations in rendering the adequate tribute that in this case is so well deserved. Nevertheless, we regard this opportunity to record the following recollections of Walt MacCormack as a great privilege, albeit the occasion is of necessity, sad. If we were to single out one outstanding characteristic of Walt among his basic professional approaches, it would

be to say that he never ceased to regard himself as a student. This is emphasized in several letters received from the east since his passing away at Sugar Hill on November 6, 1961.

In support of the foregoing, a reference in a letter from Lillian, his widow, is worthy of note. We quote: — "After graduating from M.I.T., he (Walt) was invited to work for the Art Museum (Boston), when it was in the old building on Copley Square. I met him in late December of 1904. He was never without a tiny sketch of a floor plan for an art museum. I did not understand such things then and felt it held much of his attention that should have been mine. I was a young miss from a convent. After sketches submitted by invited architects were rejected, Walter submitted his tiny sketch to Mr. Samuel D. Warren. It met with the approval of the Board. . . . Among his books at Sugar Hill is one by the Art Museum which contains the original little sketch. I think you know he represented Wheelwright (Edward) as Consultant on the Cleveland Museum. That was his introduction to Cleveland and I think it was 1912 when he became School Architect there."

When your humble narrator considered surrendering the comforts of his Beacon Hill apartment, the lethargic joys of an old Boston Architect's office on State Street, the "jolly-dog" atmosphere of the Boston Architectural Club for lunch, such consideration was brought about through correspondence with Walt MacCormack, who at that time, had undertaken a twenty million dollar school building expansion program as Architect for the Cleveland Board of Education.

The "saga" of Walt MacCormack still lingered in Boston and one of the important intermediaries in the foregoing transposition of your humble servant from Boston to Cleveland — was a staunch friend of "Wally" MacCormack, Halsey B. (Jack) Horner by name.

In a recent letter from Jack Horner, pertinent references to Walt's Boston achievements occur and we quote the following excerpts:

"It seems that the Boston Museum of Fine Arts was offered in the year of

our Lord nineteen o nine or thereabouts, a large amount of money to build a fine gallery wing, so they formed a committee with Guy Lowell as Architect, to investigate the project and to advise the Board of Governors as to their recommendations.

Among other things, they felt that these galleries, which would be the newest in the world, should also have the best in lighting.

To accomplish this, they felt that they should know what was considered to be the best in gallery lighting both here and abroad, so they came up with the idea of assembling this information and using it as the basis of design for the new galleries.

This suggestion was approved but the question then arose as to how the information was to be gathered and put into usable form. This thinking led to the suggestion that it would be desirable to obtain the services of a recent Architectural School graduate of unusual ability, a lot of practical common sense and an agreeable personality capable of making pleasant contacts with all parties concerned. To try to find such a paragon, the committee consulted the faculty of the School of Architecture at M.I.T. which recommended that Mr. MacCormack was, without doubt, the outstanding candidate for this assignment and that he should be strongly urged to undertake it.

When he realized the wonderful opportunities inherent in such a mission, such as travel, research and acquaintance with Museum experts and authorities all over Great Britain, Europe and this country, it did not take him long to accept.

Once on the job, he immediately organized his itinerary which led him to all galleries which had the reputation of being unusually well lighted and he investigated and studied them all with great thoroughness until, after about a year and a half, he had assembled all the data required for making his final report.

Well, that's all my story, and I hope it will be of some use to you. Judging from your letter, it is an angle that you hadn't heard about."

Cordially, Jack to you.
Halsey B. Horner, A.I.A."

It will be clear from all of the aforementioned references, that the course of Walt MacCormack's destiny was logically pointing toward Cleveland — and the planning and designing of the Cleveland Art Museum culminated in his assignment as Architect for the Cleveland Board of Education. It was in the latter connection that the writers feel more competent to eulogize Walt's professional prowess, since as a designing architect on his staff, one of us had the opportunity of witnessing and participating in his pioneering program of new developments in school planning, and both of us have unfailingly followed his professional development and its impact on American school design.

Prior to the "nineteen twenties," the William B. Ittner types of plans, clothed with Jacobean or Tudor exteriors, were regarded as the last word in the science of modern school planning.

At the time of the 1920 Cleveland School expansion program, Walt MacCormack had assembled one of the most effective and well balanced staff of technicians that existed between New York and Chicago. From this, stemmed various independent professional firms that exerted a powerful influence in the planning and aesthetic complexion of the community. On Walt MacCormack's "team" they assisted in the development of the single story type of school project which featured the factor of safety as dominant by providing independent exits from each classroom unit directly to grade. At the same time the exterior designs for these projects were the subject of intensive study and the results proved to be noteworthy to such a degree that they compelled national attention at the time. Following the completion of the school expansion program, Walt transferred his activities to independent practice.

At approximately the same time such members of his staff as Jim Duthie, George Fox, Henry Fox, Adrian Foote, Frank Draz, Frank Hobson, and the first of your humble narrators, entered into private practice as partners in various firms which, both then and now, effectively contributed toward improving the planning and the counte-

nance of the community, a continuing process in evidence today. And let us not forget that in this group was also to be found Bill Lescaze, who has since risen to national and even international fame as an architect and pioneer in what is now regarded as contemporary design.

Walt MacCormack resigned his position with the School Board in 1926 to enter the arena of private architectural practice, which combined with assumption of an amazing amount of professional organizational activity, intensely occupied his time and energy until he was called to the deanship of the School of Architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1945.

During this period of almost 20 years, scores of distinguished and pioneering projects were developed in his office, mainly in the field of school design, both public and private, elementary, secondary and collegiate, including schools at Winchester, Virginia, and Lexington, Kentucky; high schools at Kenilworth and Glencoe, Illinois; a Junior College group at LaGrange, Illinois, and many, many others. He also served as consultant to a number of school boards all around the country, including Hartford and Hamden, Connecticut; as special consultant to the New York School Board at the instance of Mayor LaGuardia; and for many years served the Rosenwald Foundation as architectural consultant in its program of assisting in the construction of schools and colleges for Negroes in southern states.

As he had been a leader in the field of school design, he became one of the American pioneers in slum clearance and redevelopment early in 1930, with the depression just starting. He earnestly and forcefully advocated governmental entry into the field of low cost housing, not only to provide low rental housing and thus help re-make urban communities by wiping out slum areas, but equally as a measure to put building craftsmen to work and provide a shot in the arm to a faltering economy. Walt MacCormack was the first Chairman of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce Committee on Housing and simultaneously served on numerous other local, state and national

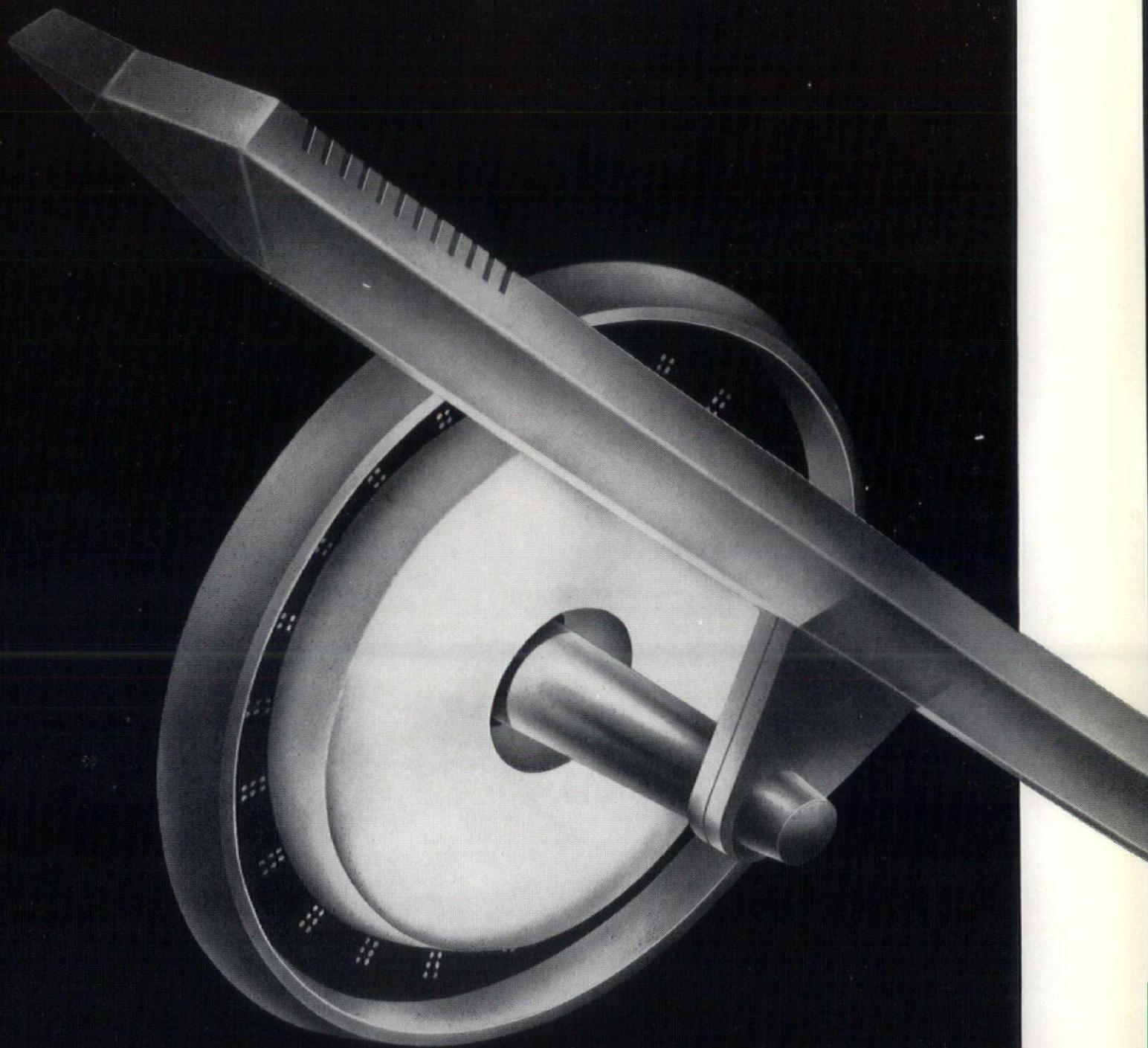
committees. He lectured and wrote on the subject with evangelistic zeal, finally translating his preachings into vigorous action in the design of the Cedar-Central Federal housing development in 1934, one of the earliest slum-clearance projects in the entire country.

It is doubtful if Cleveland ever had an architect in all its history who did more for the profession organization-wise than MacCormack. Not only did he serve as president of the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects, but he early recognized the need for state-wide organization of the profession, campaigned vigorously for it for years, and finally brought the group into being in 1935, becoming the first president of the Architects Society of Ohio at that time. On a national basis likewise he received overwhelming recognition, first when elected as Regional Director of the Great Lakes District of the Institute, then being elected as Vice-President of the National Institute for one term. Meanwhile, he was elected to Fellowship in the American Institute and also made an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. He performed arduous service on many Institute Committees such as the Committee on School Building Standards, Committee on Structural Service, and later on the Committee on Post-War Reconstruction. At an earlier date he had also served on President Hoover's Committee on Large Scale Housing and on the Civic Development Committee of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

In spite of the heavy responsibility incident to his large private practice, first as an individual and then for a few years as a partner in Warner, MacCormack & Mitchell, he somehow managed to find time to carry on many lecture series both in the field of housing and general education. Colleges of Architecture and Departments of Education at Chicago University, Yale University, University of Washington at Seattle, and at Western Reserve University, among others, all called upon him to conduct extensive seminars of varying length at one time or another. Small wonder then that when in 1939

(Continued on page 24)

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Can you spare 60 seconds to take an . . .

ARCHITECTURAL QUIZ

Cement Lime Mortar—Versus—Masonry Cement Mortar

To properly evaluate this subject it is first necessary to clear up misconceptions.

We suggest that you take the following quiz. If you are not positive of all the answers . . . the information contained in the next four pages will be of valuable help to you.

QUESTION	YOUR ANSWER	
1. Leaky brick walls result from mortar shrinkage?	<input type="checkbox"/> True	<input type="checkbox"/> False
2. Expansion of mortar is never a problem?	<input type="checkbox"/> True	<input type="checkbox"/> False
3. Masonry cements are patented mixtures; there are no specifications to control their properties?	<input type="checkbox"/> True	<input type="checkbox"/> False
4. Any bagged lime is suitable for mortar?	<input type="checkbox"/> True	<input type="checkbox"/> False

The explanations of these and many other questions are contained in the article "MORTAR FOR UNIT MASONRY." May we suggest that YOU make a study of this article. You may also find this sheet to be a useful addition to your technical file on mortars.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

50 West Broad Street

Columbus 15, Ohio

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of portland cement and concrete through scientific research and engineering field work

MORTAR FOR UNIT MASONRY

* * *

A brief explanation of the important properties and practices necessary for quality mortar.

* * *

Mortar for unit masonry is often specified and prepared with thought and skill.

Still, some construction men, of the opinion that mixing a good mortar is "more an art than a science" give little concern to the preparation of this important material.

Others, caught in a controversy, find the subject confusing.

To stir the apathetic and help the confused, some of the knowledge developed by practical observers and laboratory scientists over the years follows in abbreviated form.

Mortar is a combination of one or more cementitious materials, a clean well-graded sand and enough pure water to give a plastic, workable mix. The materials and their proportions should be chosen to give the mortar a good balance of these desirable properties:

WORKABILITY--A workable mortar is uniform, cohesive and of a consistency that makes it "usable" to a mason. A workable mortar is easy to spread, holds the weight of the units, makes alignment easy, clings to the vertical faces of masonry units, and readily extrudes from the mortar joint but does not drop or smear. Its particles do not segregate.

WATER RETENTION--Water retention is that property that prevents rapid loss of mixing water (hence, prevents loss of plasticity) when the mortar contacts an absorptive masonry unit. Also, when the mortar is in contact with a masonry unit of low absorption, a high degree of water retention prevents floating of the unit due to "bleeding." Water retention is measured in the laboratory by the "flow after suction" test which simulates the action of absorptive masonry units. Since water retention is an important property and is correlated to workability, it is usually mentioned in mortar specifications.

DURABILITY--The durability of a mortar is measured principally by its ability to resist repeated cycles of freezing and thawing under natural weather conditions. High compressive strength mortars usually give good durability, but a more important factor is that the mortar should have entrained air.

Each cubic foot of air-entrained mortar contains billions of minute, well-distributed and completely separated air bubbles. These bubbles absorb the expansive forces of freezing water. Recent laboratory tests show that mortars with adequate air-entrainment withstand hundreds of freeze-thaw cycles, while other mortars soon spall or fail.

APPEARANCE--Uniformity of color of the joints greatly affects the overall appearance of the masonry structure. Atmospheric conditions, moisture content of the masonry units and admixtures influence the shade of the mortar joints. Probably the most important factors are controllable: uniformity of the mix and time of tooling of the mortar joint.

Careful measurement of materials and thorough mixing are important to uniformity from batch to batch and from day to day. Control of this uniformity becomes more difficult when more than one cementitious material is used.

If the mason tools the joint when the mortar is relatively hard he will get a darker shade than if he tools the joint when the mortar is relatively soft. Thus, tooling the joints at like degrees of mortar hardness is important to a uniform color.

CONSISTENT RATE OF HARDENING--The rate of hardening of mortar is the speed at which it develops resistance to indentation and crushing. It is sometimes confused with a stiffening caused by rapid loss of water (as in the case of low water retention mortars or highly absorptive units). Too rapid hardening may interfere with the use of the mortar by the mason. Overly slow hardening may impede the progress of the work. Slow hardening also may subject the mortar in winter to early damage from frost action. A well defined, consistent rate of hardening assists the mason in building the wall and in tooling the joints at the same degree of hardness and thus obtaining a uniform joint color.

STRENGTH--The strength of the mortar as it is used in this article and in common practice refers to the compressive strength. Confusion sometimes arises when compressive strength, or shear strength, or tensile strength, or tensile bond strength of the mortar to the unit are not properly defined and are used carelessly in the same discussion.

There is much controversy over whether mortars should be very weak or very strong in compression or something in between. The controversy centers over a continual attempt to achieve crack-free masonry. For every person who says that weak mortar will be conducive to fewer cracks, another will say just the opposite. In the opinion of many, research and field experience to date fail to make a strong case for either viewpoint.

There are few reports of structural distress or failures due to compressive loading and laboratory tests show that the compressive strength of walls is not greatly sensitive to mortar strength. Therefore, it is not important to use greater than moderate strength mortars for general construction.

BOND--Bond may refer to (a) the force required to separate two masonry units (tensile bond strength as mentioned above) or to (b) the extent of bond as measured by the degree of contact of the mortar with the units. Actually neither the extent of bond nor tensile bond strength is simply a property of the mortar alone; both depend more on the surface physics (texture, absorption, etc.) of the masonry units and the workmanship of the mason.

Strength of bond measurements of similar materials in repeated laboratory tests show large unexplainable variations. Certain investigators have concluded that, in general, and always assuming a workable mortar, bond strengths increase with increases in compressive strength, portland cement content and increased flow of the mortar. Because of many variables and low values, tensile bond strengths are not a factor in most designs and building codes.

Good extent of bond (complete and intimate contact), however, is important to watertightness as well as affecting the tensile bond strength.

Good extent of bond is obtained with a workable, water-retentive mortar good workmanship, full joints and masonry units that have a medium initial rate of suction.

LOW VOLUME CHANGE--It is popularly believed that mortar shrinkage can be extensive and can cause leaky walls. Actually, the maximum possible shrinkage in a mortar joint is so small that any resultant crack could not be seen with the naked eye.

Much research and field observations have shown that good workmanship, good design and good units are necessary to obtain a watertight wall. Shrinkage of mortars that have a good balance of all desirable properties is insignificant.

Expansion due to unsound ingredients has caused serious disintegration of masonry in the past. Soundness can be measured by an autoclave expansion test which requires that a 1"x1" bar of 10" length be made of the cementitious material and subjected to high pressure steam for a specified time. This treatment produces reactions in any unsound ingredients. If unsound materials are present in a great amount, the bar will expand more than the allowable and indicate potentially harmful expansion of the material in the wall.

In addition to properties above, permeability is sometimes mentioned. Much research has shown that when masonry walls leak, water does not pass through the mortar, but rather through fine cracks and openings. Therefore, except for special instances where the masonry may be subjected to hydrostatic pressures, permeability of all mortars in common use is closely alike and not considered an important factor.

How do the three cementitious products--lime, portland cement and masonry cement--contribute to the desirable properties?

Limes impart workability and water retention to a mortar mix. When using a hydrated lime (a hydrated lime is added to the mortar as it comes from the bag rather than slaking for a period of time) ASTM Designation C 207-Type S is recommended. Specifications for Type S place a limit on the amount of unhydrated particles.

Straight lime mortars harden at a slow, variable rate, develop low compressive strength and poor durability to the freeze-thaw cycle.

Portland cement will harden in the presence of water at a consistent rate, develop high compressive strengths and good durability. Straight portland cement mortars, however, are low in workability and water retention.

Considering a good balance of all the desirable properties in mortars, it is obvious then why combinations of portland cement and lime developed. Over the years experience led to relative standardization in most specifications on a 1:1:6 mix (portland cement, lime and sand by volume).

Recently, masonry cement mortars proportioned one part masonry cement (ASTM C 91, Type II) to a maximum of three parts sand have come into extensive use. Masonry cements produced by portland cement manufacturers are designed to improve and simplify the mortar mix by combining materials in one package under careful control. The proportions of the materials (such as portland cement, natural cement, finely ground limestone or Type S hydrated lime) in a bag of masonry cement are chosen to give a good balance of all the desirable properties. These desirable properties are enhanced by additions of an air-entraining agent and gypsum to regulate the time of set.

Masonry cement mortars are considered to have three principal advantages:

- (1). Because the materials are inter-ground before they enter the package, the uniformity of the mix is not so dependent upon working conditions as for the job mixed combinations. As a result, the mortar from batch to batch and day to day is consistent in quality and appearance.
- (2). By ASTM and Federal Specifications, masonry cements are required to entrain a minimum of 12 per cent air. With proper job mixing, air-entrainment insures a high degree of durability to the freeze-thaw cycles and contributes to the workability, cohesiveness, plasticity and water retention of the mortar. Air-entraining agents are added in measured quantities during manufacture. For proper air content in job mixed portland cement-lime mortars, an air-entraining agent would need to be added at the job and the mix would have to be checked regularly with an air meter.
- (3). ASTM Designation C 91, "Standard Specifications for Masonry Cement," limits the autoclave expansion to not more than one per cent. Tests have shown masonry cement mortars to be well below this limit. This is a guarantee against unsound material. There is no such guarantee in portland cement-lime mixes.

RECOMMENDED MASONRY CEMENT
MORTAR MIXES
(proportions by volume)

Type of service	Cement	Mortar sand in damp, loose condition
For regular service	1 masonry cement	2-1/4 to 3
Subject to extremely heavy loads, violent winds or earthquakes, Isolated piers.	1 masonry cement plus 1 portland cement	4-1/2 to 6

SAND--Sand should be clean and well graded (Specifications for Aggregate for Masonry Mortar, ASTM C-144). There should be all sizes of particles ranging from very fine to coarse for best workability. Too much sand of any one size should be avoided. Sands deficient in fines generally produce harsh mortars, while an excess of fines will increase the mixing water demand (and possibly the cementitious material requirement) which will increase shrinkage.

MIXING--Thorough mixing is important to the development of the potential desirable properties of any mortar--and thorough mixing requires time. Mortar should be mixed at least five minutes after all materials are in the mechanical mixer. Less mixing time may result in non-uniformity, poor workability, low water retention and less than optimum air content.

RETEMPERING--Mortar that has been mixed but not used immediately, tends to dry out and stiffen. Loss of water and evaporation on a hot, dry day can be reduced by wetting the mortar board and covering the mortar in the mortar boxes or wheelbarrows.

If necessary to restore workability, mortar may be retempered by thorough remixing and by adding water. Although the addition of water may slightly reduce the strength, the effect on the wall is preferable to that which would result from the use of dry, stiff mortar.

If mortar stiffens because of hydration (setting), it should be discarded. Since it is difficult to tell by sight or feel whether mortar stiffening is due to evaporation or hydration, the most practical method of determining the suitability of mortar is on the basis of time elapsed after mixing. When the air temperature is 80 deg. F. or higher, the mortar should be used with 2-1/2 hours of the time it was mixed. When the air temperature is below 80 deg. F., the mortar should be used within 3-1/2 hours. Mortar that has not been used within these limits should be discarded.

PREPARATION OF MORTAR IN COLD WEATHER--The temperature of the mortar when placed in the wall should be between 70 deg. F. and 100 deg. F. Higher temperatures may result in fast hardening, making it impossible for the mason to give good workmanship.

Heating the mixing water is one of the easiest methods of raising the temperature of the mortar. Mixing water should not be heated above 160 deg. F., because of the danger of "flash" set when it comes in contact with the cement.

In freezing weather, moisture in the sand will turn to ice, which must be thawed out by one of a number of methods before the sand can be used.

The use of an admixture to lower the freezing point of mortar during winter construction should not be permitted. The quantity of such materials necessary to lower the freezing point of mortar to any appreciable degree would be so large that mortar strength and other desirable properties would be seriously impaired.

To shorten the time required for a mortar to attain sufficient strength to resist freezing action, a calcium chloride admixture is often used. Calcium chloride should be used in a solution. Such a solution can be prepared by dissolving 100 lb. of flake calcium chloride in 25 gal. of water. The resulting solution contains 1 lb. of calcium chloride in each quart. Not more than 1 qt. of this solution should be used with each sack of masonry cement.

Additional information sheets such as "Suggested Specifications for Masonry Cement Mortar" and "Concrete Masonry Construction in Cold Weather" are available free in the United States and Canada on request to the Portland Cement Association.

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Striking Architectural Effects Obtainable With New Maco "Facia-Wal"

Architects, builders and building management men looking for an economical way to achieve a new look in their structures can find the modernization solution in "Facia-Wal," a new decorative grid system developed by the Maco Corporation of Huntington, Indiana.

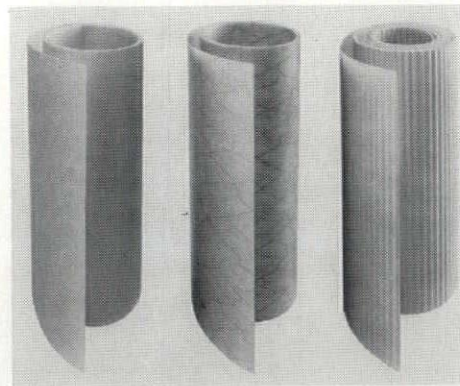
"Facia-Wal," offered in a wide variety of colors, consists of panels of expanded aluminum secured by an aluminum gridwork. The system's supporting members and brackets, which fasten directly to the exterior masonry surfaces of the building under rejuvenation, are especially unique in design and engineered for quick, easy installation.

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Additional information on "Facia-Wal" can be obtained from the Maco Corporation, Huntington, Indiana.



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Alsynite rolled material was designed specifically for installations where a minimum of overlap seems desired such as balustrades, illuminated store fronts, skylighting, suspended luminous lite ceiling, patios, fencing and greenhouses. Use of these long continuous rolls speeds installation time and virtually eliminates cutting waste.

Both flat and standard 1 1/4" corrugated panels are available in four colors — clear, lite green, white and yellow. The corrugated rolls come in 52" widths, the flat in 24" and 48". Decorative rolled panelling is white only, with gold thread embedment in 50' lengths and 24" and 48" widths.

Like all Alsynite translucent paneling, the new rolled material is shatter-proof, weather-proof and will not warp, rot or split.

ARCHITECTS BOARD AMENDS RULES

Section 4703.02 of the Architect's Registration Law provides in part as follows.

"The board shall adopt all necessary rules, regulations, and by-laws, not inconsistent with sections 4703.01 to 4703.19, inclusive, of the Revised Code, and the constitutions and laws of this state or of the United States, to govern its times and places of meeting for organization and reorganization, for the holding of examinations, for fixing the length of term of its officers, and for governing all other matters requisite to the exercise of its powers, the performance of its duties, and the transaction of its business."

Section 119.03 of the Revised Code of Ohio sets out just how these rules shall be changed. The following outline, which is a copy of the legal notice required, indicates the extent and, in general, the intent of the proposed amendments.

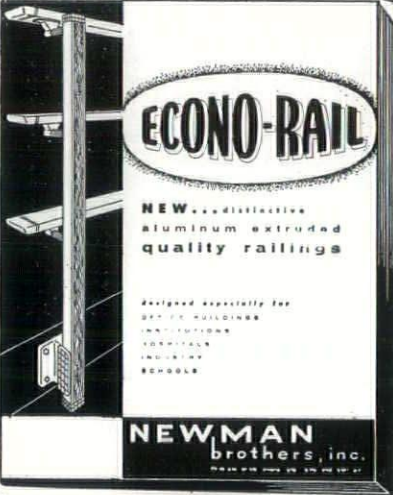
LEGAL NOTICE

The State Board of Examiners of Architects hereby gives notice of intention to consider the adoption, amendment, and rescission of certain Rules of the Board.

Public hearing will be held on the proposed adoption, amendment, or rescission of the Rules of the Board, at which time interested persons may appear to present testimony relating to the purpose of hearing, as follows:

Date: April 19, 1962

Time: 9:30 A.M.



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The proposed adoption, amendment, and rescission of the Rules of the Board consist generally of minor changes, with major changes in Rule E-3, providing for two-stage, written examination, and Rule E-4, providing for changes in written examination programs. The rules specifically affected are as hereinafter listed:

RULES — RELATIVE TO FILING APPLICATIONS

A-1, A-2, A-4, A-5-(a)-(b)-(c)-(d) — Generally, minor amendments.

RULES — PROCEDURE RELATIVE TO APPLICATIONS

B-1-(b); B-2 (Divided into B-2 and B-3); B-4 (Formerly B-3) — Generally, Minor Amendments.

RULES — RELATIVE TO ADMINISTRATION

C-1-(a)-(b) and (c)-(New); C-2-(a)-(b) and (c)-(New) pertaining to Issuance of Certificate of Qualification; Use of Seal and Rubber Stamp.

C-7 — Public Notice — Minor Correction.

RULES — DEFINITIONS

D-5 — New Rule pertaining to the terms "experience" and "training."

RULES — RELATIVE TO EXAMINATIONS

E-1-E-2 (Divided into (a) and (b); E-3 (a) — Minor Changes.

E-3-(b)-(c)-(e)-(f)-(h)-(i)-(j)-(k)-(l)-(m)-(n).

New Rules — To provide for two-stage, written examination; to be optional for all applicants qualifying for the written examinations.

E-4 (Rescinded) New Rule E-4-(a)-(b)-(c) — Provides for preparation of examination programs by the Board.

E-5-(1)-(2)-(3)-(4)-(5)-(6)-(7)-(8)-(9)-(a)-(b)-(c); (10)-(a)-(b)-(c); (11) and (12) — Rescinded. New Rule E-5 (a) and (b) — Pertaining to Written Examination Instructions.

E-6 — Pertaining to review of previous examination questions.

E-8-(a)-(b)-(c)-(d) — New Rule — Pertaining to examination grade requirements. (Substitution for E-5-(9)-(a)-(b)-(c)-)

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 119.03, Revised Code, the following rules of the State Board of Examiners of Architects are to be repealed: A-1, A-2, A-4 and A-5-(a)-(b)-(c)-(d). B-1 (b), B-2 and B-3. C-1 (a) and (b); C-2 (a) and (b); C-7. E-1, E-2, E-3 and E-4. E-5-(1)-(2)-(3)-(4)-(5)-(6)-(7)-(8)-(9)-(a)-(b)-(c); (10)-(a)-(b)-(c); (11) and (12). E-6.

BY ORDER OF STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS
OF ARCHITECTS, STATE OF OHIO

By R. C. Kempton
Executive Secretary

Dated: March 19, 1962

OHIO ARCHITECT

Metals Brochure Issued

A new condensed catalog of architectural metal components, now available from Julius Blum & Co., features several new additions to the company's wide-ranging line. Among the developments featured in the brochure are the recently-introduced *Curtain-screen* system of stock decorative screen components, a new group of components for the *Carlstadt* aluminum railing system, new colors available for *Colorail* plastic handrail, the novel non-welded *Connectorail* aluminum pipe railing system, and the latest additions to the line of JB Contemporary Treillage patterns. Besides the new products, other stock items are described and illustrated.

Among these are: traditional treillage patterns; wrought iron and non-ferrous railing components; pipe railings; tubing and caps; bars and shapes in steel, bronze, aluminum and stainless; mouldings and functional shapes; and saddles and nosings. Weights and dimensions of components are furnished, and the booklet is illustrated both with detail drawings and with sketches especially designed to show fabrication features and finished appearance of the various components and systems. Write for 1962 *AIA File No. 15*. 28 pp., illus., Julius Blum & Co., Inc., Carlstadt, New Jersey.

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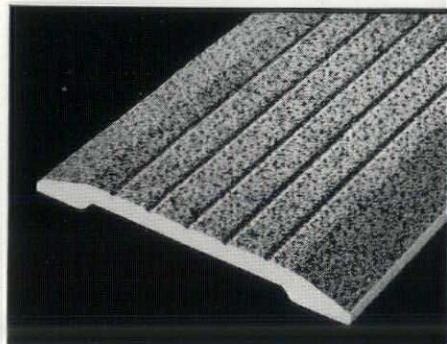
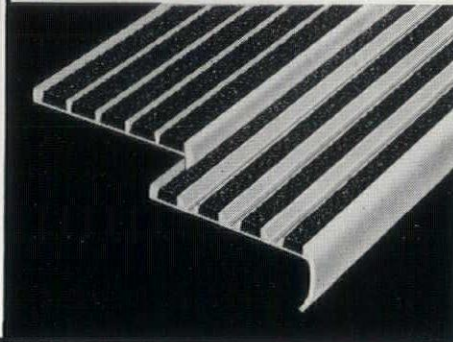
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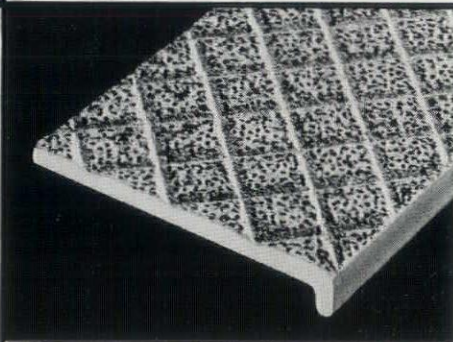
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Cincinnatus Association Sponsors "Symbolon" Competition

The City of Cincinnati plans to establish an historical-memorial park as a part of a downtown riverfront. The Cincinnatus Association, a private non-profit organization established in 1920, proposes to sponsor in this park the creation of a permanent symbolic structure which will celebrate the unique history and the significance and future of Cincinnati. The settlement of Cincinnati represented the geographic and historic convergence of several elements of pioneering America: settlers from New England, the North Atlantic states, the South and from overseas.

The site designated by the City Planning Commission as a part of an extensive Central Riverfront Redevelopment, is the location of the original settlement on the north shore of the Ohio River called Yeatman's Cove.

The exact form of the symbolic structure and its immediate environment has not been determined and is the subject of this competition. It is desired that the design symbolize in architectural form, with possible but not mandatory inclusion of landscape features, sculpture and other art media, the history, the character of the present city and its future. It is contemplated that the symbolic structure will be the dominant feature of a landscaped park area.

It is desired that the scale of the ensemble and symbolic structure be such that it will be effective as viewed from the Kentucky side of the Ohio River, from the nearby Ohio River bridges and from the expressway adjoining the site on the North, also so that it may be seen from the higher part of Broadway several blocks to the north.

At the same time it is desired that elements of the design, accessible to the public, be at appropriate human scale congenial and comfortable for close observation by pedestrians: citizens, school children and tourists, who will come to be informed and inspired. It is anticipated that the extensive improvements along the riverfront including museum, open-air historical exhibits and the public boat landing will bring large groups of people, as motorists, pedestrians and in watercraft. Automobile parking will be provided elsewhere. The park and especially the symbolic

structure should be effective 24 hours a day. The design should therefore incorporate and be designed in terms of artificial light, as well as daylight. The sources of artificial light may be in the structure or at ground level or separately supported above ground.

Sculpture and Mural Decoration

Competitors are free to indicate sculpture either as exterior or interior features. Similarly, mural decoration in paint, ceramics or other media may be indicated.

Building Codes

The design shall be such that it can be constructed in accordance with State and City building codes.

Invitation

The Cincinnatus Association invites every architect resident in the United States who is authorized to practice in his own State to submit a design for a symbolic structure to be located in an historical-memorial park in Cincinnati, Ohio, in accordance with the program and terms, mandatory and otherwise, of the Conditions.

Each competitor shall submit only one design.

Type of Competition

In accordance with definitions and standards of the American Institute of Architects this competition is of Primary type-Class A-1, and is open and anonymous but limited to resident registered architects of the United States. It will be conducted in one stage.

Availability of These Conditions

Competitors may obtain one set of the Conditions of Competition by writing to the Professional Advisor, Walter A. Taylor, FAIA, Director, School of Architecture, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio.

ARCHITECTS GIVE FILMS FOR LIBRARY LENDING

Five color films dealing with architecture have been presented to the Toledo Public Library's film lending service by Toledo Chapter, American Institute of Architects.

The films are "Architecture — U.S.A.," "A Place to Worship," "Designing a Better Tomorrow," "A School for Johnny" and "What Is a House?"

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*Fisherman's Wharf Motel, St. Claire,
Michigan. Architect: George D. Lytle*

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Andersen Gliders*

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Andersen Windows offer you maximum design flexibility for any light construction project: 7 kinds of windows, 30 different types, 685 cataloged sizes.

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MASSILLON Whitmer-Jackson Co., 16th St. & Harsh Ave. S.E., TE 3-8511
NORTH LIMA Iron City Sash & Door Co., S. Range Rd. Mahoning County
(Youngstown Branch) KI 9-2172
EDO Allen A. Smith Co., 1216 West Bancroft St., CH 4-5531

COURT ACTION CITES LACK OF LICENSE

A Toledo contractor was enjoined by Common Pleas Judge John McCabe from engaging in unlicensed architectural services.

The action against Robert L. Schifferly, 3839 Drummond Road, operator of Design Service at 640 Phillips Ave., may be the first of several brought against Toledo contractors, according to Robert Dorrell, attorney for the plaintiffs.

The suit was brought by Robert J. Normand, president of the Toledo chapter, American Institute of Architects, and Melvin Mulla, chapter member. They charged Mr. Schifferly is not licensed to supply architectural services.

PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE

The Board of Building Standards will hold a public hearing on Thursday, April 12, 1962, at 10:30 a.m., EST, in Hearing Room #3, Ohio Departments Building, 65 South Front Street, Columbus, Ohio, for the purpose of considering applications for certification of building departments from the municipalities of:

Blue Ash	Norwood
Brooklyn	Perry
Centerville	Reading
Cheviot	Reynoldsburg
Chillicothe	Whitehall
Marion	Wyoming
Montgomery	

pursuant to section 3781.10 (A) and (E) of the Revised Code of Ohio and to the Regulations for the Certification of Municipal and County Building Departments as adopted by the Board of Building Standards.

NEW DIMENSIONS OF ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE TO BE THEME OF AIA 1962 CONVENTION

A wide-ranging discussion of "New Dimensions of Architectural Practice" will be the subject of The American Institute of Architects' 1962 Convention to be held May 7-11 in Dallas, President Philip Will announced.

"Architects across the country are being called upon to expand the scope of their day-to-day practice, and with it their knowledge", he said. "This expansion will be the theme of the Dallas Convention and a matter of continuing study for the architectural profession throughout 1962 and beyond."

Four general topics will be discussed during the four day session. Dean Charles R. Colbert of the Columbia University School of Architecture will lead the discussion on the social dimensions of design. The three other general sessions will be led by the editors of America's leading architectural journals: Douglas Haskell of Architectural Forum, Emerson Goble of Architectural Record, and

Thomas Creighton of Progressive Architecture. Their discussions will include new dimensions of architectural knowledge, the dimension of development, and the dimension of quality.

Other Convention events will include an awards luncheon where the AIA's 1962 honors for professional and artistic achievement will be presented; the traditional investiture of new AIA fellows; a full calendar of social events, and the largest exhibition of architectural products ever assembled.

Chairman of the Dallas AIA Host Chapter Committee is Roscoe DeWitt, FAIA.

AIA and Toledo Edison Sponsor Scholarship Competition

On February 4th, the 1962 high school competition sponsored jointly by the Toledo Chapter, American Institute of Architects, and the Toledo Edison Company was officially opened.

In the past years the problems consisted of homes, requiring floor plans, elevations, and details showing applications of lighting. The results were always encouraging but their imaginations seemed to never reach the limits that the architects felt they were capable of.

This year, Harold Roe and Charles Stark, the architectural advisers for the program, decided that a real problem with a real site involving a present day problem might induce the students to use more intuitive thought in their solutions.

Urban renewal was the problem chosen. The site selected is owned by a wealthy stock broker and is situated in a rehabilitation and clearance area laid out by the U.R.A. The owner wishes to build a town house so that he and his wife might be close to his work and the excitement of the city. Cost is no problem.

Their hobbies were outlined as music, gardening and books and that ample space was to be given to each, but that the entire home is not to exceed three thousand square feet.

Each student was then oriented by Mr. Mull, the architectural adviser of the Toledo Edison Company. They were given material on lighting, both interior and exterior, making special note of the various methods and effects of lighting and its importance in architecture of all forms.

Each school represented was then assigned an architectural critic who will visit the students throughout the program advising them on research, design and presentation.

After the Jury, to be selected, has made their decision, the students, their faculty adviser and critics will be honored at an awards dinner presented by the Toledo Edison Company. Here all the entries will be exhibited and the \$500.00 scholarship for first prize and the \$150.00 scholarship for second prize will be given. But more than this, each student, whether his problem received an award or not, will have found some direction for his architectural ambitions.

Catholic Property Administration Offers Third Portfolio

One hundred and 50 recently constructed churches, schools and other Catholic buildings in the United States are described in a *Third Portfolio of Catholic Institutional Designs*, now available from the publishers of the monthly magazine, *Catholic Property Administration*.

In words, pictures and floor plan diagrams, the 1962 *Portfolio* describes 50 churches, 39 schools, 25 convents and rectories, and 36 miscellaneous Catholic construction projects in every section of the country. The final category includes representative hospital and college structures, seminaries and novitiates, parish groups, retreat houses, and other types of church-related buildings. Included is the work of many leading church and school architects.

All 150 projects in the new collection were completed in the last half decade. They are predominantly contemporary in tone, reflecting the use of many new building materials and techniques.

Each project in the new collection is described on an individual 12" by 15" sheet of 100 lb. book paper. The sheets are contained in an attractive, gold embossed, simulated leather cover.

A copy of the 1962 *Portfolio* may be obtained from: *Catholic Property Administration*, 1 East First Street, Duluth 2, Minnesota. Price: \$18.50, includes mailing.

CITY PLANNING FELLOWSHIPS TO BE AWARDED

The Ohio State University School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture currently is accepting applications for new graduate fellowships in city planning to be awarded by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Foundation, Pittsburgh, Pa.

To be awarded for the first time this year, the fellowships will go to qualified students who are candidates for the master of city planning degree at Ohio State or other universities with a recognized city planning curriculum.

Israel Stollman, associate professor



Colonel Crawford High School, North Robinson, Ohio
Architects: Edwards and Burris, Marion, Ohio

For Ohio's finest schools the choice is modern concrete

Communities all over Ohio are finding that modern uses of concrete give more school per dollar.

The Colonel Crawford High School, pictured above, is a good example. For the gymnasium, a clear span of 95 feet was achieved quickly and easily with a "folded plate" roof of prestressed concrete. Much of the forming material used for the roof was re-used to build the concrete canopy over the walkways. Along

with money savings, the community got a beautiful structure—and most important of all it obtained the positive fire-safety of concrete that's such a vital consideration in all school construction.

If there is a new school in your community's future, get all the reasons why everyone concerned—parents, teachers and students—will benefit with durable, low-cost, low-upkeep concrete. Write for details.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

50 West Broad Street, Columbus 15, Ohio

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete

of city planning, said the fellowships are designed to encourage students to pursue city planning careers by providing the means to assure their professional competence through full-time university attendance.

He said the awards will provide a maximum stipend of \$1,500 per term for a four-term period. In addition, a cost-of-education grant of \$500 will be presented to the university enrolling the Fellow.

Eligible for the awards are men and women who need financial assistance, have an educational background in the social science or design fields, have demonstrated leadership ability, and who have not been full-time graduate students in city planning.

Application forms and additional information may be obtained from Professor Stollman, 107 Brown Hall, 190 W. 17th Ave., Columbus 10, O. Application deadline in March 31.

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M.I.T.'s School of Architecture was looking for a successor to retiring Dean Emerson, they selected Walt MacCormack, one of their own graduates, with his distinguished record both in practical experience and with standout reputation as writer and lecturer, whose leadership was nationally recognized by his fellow practitioners with election to highest offices in their professional organizations. He headed up M.I.T.'s School of Architecture and Regional and City Planning until 1945, when having reached the age of retirement, he withdrew and settled on a small farm near Sugar Hill, N. H. It was in this rural area that Mr. MacCormack spent the last 16 years of his life, passing away on November 6, 1961. Survivors are his wife, the former Lillian Amsden; a son Donald, likewise an architect; a brother, and three grandchildren.

It may be said that all of this which we have related, stands as an enduring monument to a kind husband and father, to a man, to an outstanding architect and civic leader, and above all — a friend, WALTER R. MACCORMACK.

Travis G. Walsh
Joseph L. Weinberg

EDWARD C. KEMPER: b. Staunton, Virginia, 1886 - d. Washington, D.C., 1962. Member of District Bar Association, Cosmos Club and a proponent of State and Federal conservation legislation for the preservation of large-mouth bass; Honorary Member American Institute of Architects and Honorary Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
Law Degree, George Washington University, 1911.

* * *

Edward Crawford Kemper, former executive director of the American Institute of Architects, died March 3 in Washington, D.C.

Born in Staunton, Virginia, Mr. Kemper went to Washington at the turn of the century when his father, Charles Edward Kemper, was appointed to a post in the Treasury Department.

He attended Central High School, where he was a champion long-distance runner, and received a law degree from George Washington University in 1911.

Mr. Kemper became secretary to the Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, in 1912, a post he held until 1914 when he joined the American Institute of Architects as its chief administrator. During his 34 years in that post the institute's membership grew from 1,100 members to nearly 8,000. Upon his retirement a resolution by the organization stated that Mr. Kemper's name was "linked inseparably with the progress of the institute."

In recognition of his service to the architectural profession as the institute's executive director, he was elected an honorary member of the organization, and an honorary associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

An ardent fisherman, Mr. Kemper was a proponent of State and Federal conservation legislation for the preservation of large-mouth bass.

He was a member of the District Bar Association and the Cosmos Club.

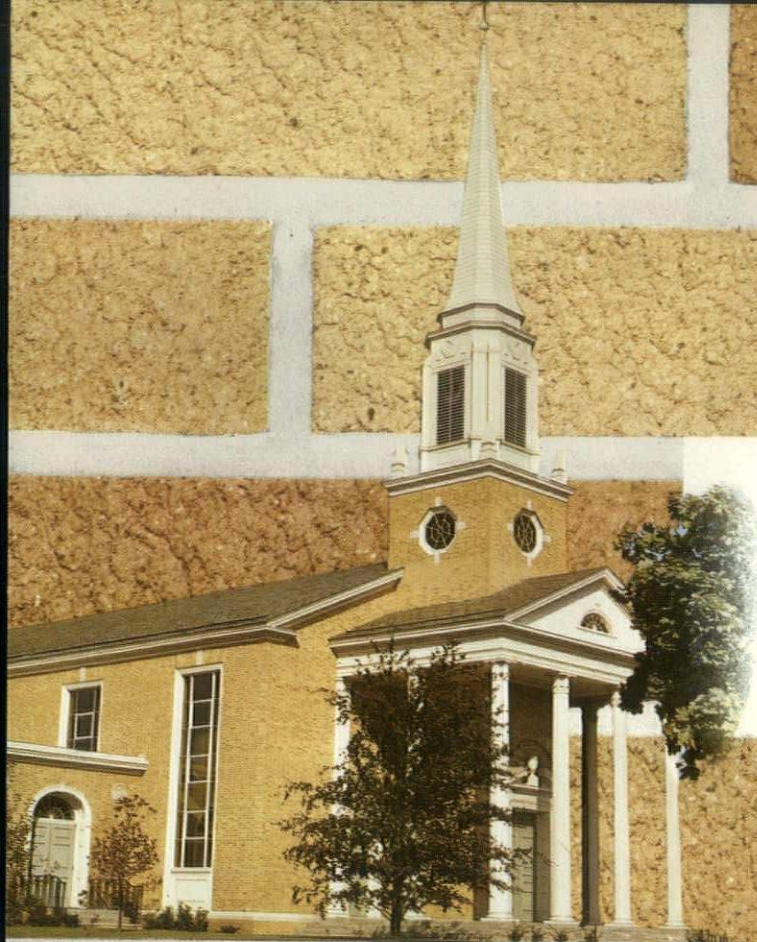
New Roofing Company Results From Merger

Joseph Wolf, president and general manager of The Zero Company, founded in 1929, announces the merger of the personnel and equipment of The Breese Bros. Company, founded in 1902, one of Cincinnati's oldest and best known roofing companies, with his concern. The merged company will be known as The Zero-Breese Company.

With the resulting increased personnel and facilities at the plant located at 4657 Spring Grove Avenue, The Zero-Breese Company offers expanded services and greater economies due to increased buying volume. It is equipped to furnish steel deck, bar joists, structural steel, composition roofing and insulation, sheet metal work, waterproofing and damp proofing on industrial and residential buildings.

The Zero-Breese Company, as it is now known, has installed a great number of industrial roofs on many of the new plants erected in the Queen City area. It has also furnished roofing for shopping centers as well as residential roofing in practically every section of Cincinnati and suburbs.

OHIO ARCHITECT



Grace Methodist Church—Valley Stream, N. Y.

Architect: Frederic P. Wiedersum Associates,
Architects-Engineers, Valley Stream, N. Y.

General Contractor: Willart Associates, Inc., East Rockaway, N. Y.

Masonry Contractor: Sorrentino Contractors, Inc., Inwood, N. Y.

Tebco Face Brick Supplied by:
Andrew Miles Stone Co., Lynbrook, N. Y.

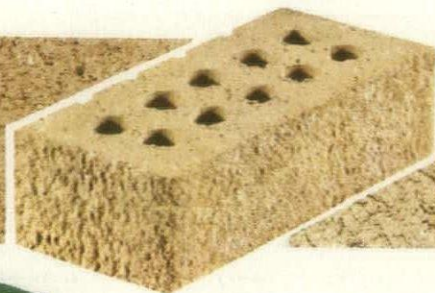
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GUIDE TO PERMISSIVE PUBLICITY AND ADVERTISING PRACTICE FOR MEMBERS OF THE AIA

	Newspaper and Magazine Publicity	Radio and Television Publicity	Newspaper, Magazine, Radio and Television Advertising	Brochures, Pamphlets, Reprints, etc.	Speeches and Panel Discussions
BY THE INDIVIDUAL ARCHITECT	May furnish material concerning participation in building projects but may not stimulate self-laudatory, exaggerated or misleading publicity.	May participate in radio or TV programs as part of chapter, region or national AIA activity. May participate as individual Architect if the program is in the best interest of the profession.	<p>May participate where an endorsement of the product by the individual Architect is not required . . . where the participation is not to the detriment of fellow Architects . . . where advertisements (or commercials) pay tribute to the profession.</p> <p>Photographs of architects may not be used in advertising material except when special permission has been obtained from the AIA. May not purchase space (or time) in own interest or interest of the architectural firm.</p> <p>May not advertise by person or architectural firm in special editions or programs.</p>	May produce a brochure or pamphlet covering facts about the firm and can use this medium in discussions with potential clients, provided it is produced at his own expense and that it contains no advertisements.	May speak to public service, community and educational groups to better explain the profession but not to advertise his own professional availability.
BY CHAPTER AND REGION	<p>May initiate newspaper and magazine publicity in the public interest and for the good of the profession.</p> <p>Many encourage the use of Architect credits in newspaper by diplomatic press relations.</p>	May participate in radio and TV programs to better explain the profession.	<p>May participate in interest of public and profession.</p> <p>May purchase space or time in any of above mediums if the advertisement is in the interest of chapter, region or entire profession.</p> <p>May purchase space in special editions of newspapers and magazines if there is no identification of individual Architects or firms.</p>	<p>May produce brochures, pamphlets, etc. for purpose of enlightening public about the services of an Architect and the value of the profession.</p> <p>Distribution of these must be limited to those with whom architect has had previous professional or personal contact.</p>	May through a Speakers' Bureau participate for the express purpose of better explaining the profession to the public.

Registrations for Cruise Ship Coming Fast

Registrations for the 1962 ASO Convention scheduled aboard the S.S. North American September 7, 8 and 9 are being received in the ASO offices at a brisk pace. Within one week after the formal announcement, more than 60 architects and wives have reserved space. In addition, company participation is excellent.

Following is a list of people and companies already signed up: Mr. and Mrs. Howard B. Cain, Mr. and Mrs. Orville H. Bauer, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stough, Mr. and Mrs. Loren J. Staker, Mr. and Mrs. John N. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Michael B. O'Shea, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Lutz, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tuchman, Mr. and Mrs. H. James Holroyd, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph A. Goodenberger, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Marr, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Coddington, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Spahn, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon W. Canute, Mr. and Mrs. G. Robert Powers, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Macelwane, Mr. and Mrs. Harold M. Goetz, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gene Zaugg, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Myers, Dr. and Mrs. Donald J. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Poseler, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Burris, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Lyle, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Yoder, Mr. George B. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Dombar, Mr. and Mrs. James Crawfis, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Britsch, Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Eiselt.

Denny Supply Company, American Olean Tile Company, The Williams Pivot Sash Company, Nobis Decorating Company, Inc., Overly Manufacturing Company, Martin-Marietta Company, Dawson Metal Company, The Miller Company.

NEW BUILDERS PROGRAM ANNOUNCED BY A-M PAINTS

A-M's new program, a unique approach to exterior and interior color styling, is designed to help architects and builders provide homes of wider appeal. This Color Styling Service is based on A-M's manual, "Attitudes



on Color and Light."

AM also pre-plans exterior colors to harmonize with specific architectural designs, street layouts and landscaping — thus providing the necessary "Curb Appeal" to attract prospective home buyers. A-M Color Experts consider all local factors before recommending color combinations that provide harmony in individual units as well as the entire community.

The choice of interior color combinations is simplified by using new Ceiling-to-Floor Swatches of A-M Reference Colors, permitting a more precise judging of their contrast with furnishings. By using these 8-foot swatches it is possible to view A-M's Reference Colors under different levels of illumination, shadows and highlights, and achieve a more precise overall impression of the desired result.

For complete information about A-M's new Color Styling Service, write A-M Paints, Martin Marietta Corporation, Chicago 11, Ill.

TWIN-GROUND PLATE GLASS AVAILABLE IN NEW THICKNESS

To help architects and building planners meet the growing desire for larger glass areas in modern buildings, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company has announced the introduction of 5/16-inch twin-ground plate glass to its line of flat glass products.

The new glass broadens the company's line of heavy polished plate glasses which includes $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ and 1-inch thicknesses.

Roy W. Anderson, manager of plate glass sales, points out that the new thickness provides greater strength and wind resistance, a decided advantage in glass of larger dimensions where the visual benefits of a twin-ground plate glass are desired.

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CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS UP NINE PERCENT

F. W. Dodge Corporation reported earlier this month that January contracts for future construction were 9 per cent above the January 1961 figure in Ohio.

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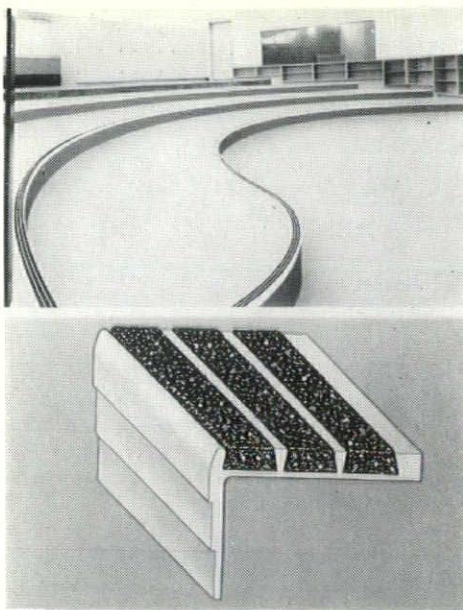
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c/o Ohio Architect

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Columbus 15, O.



ABRASIVE SAFETY NOSINGS FOR CONTOURED STEPS AND PLATFORMS

A special safety nosing for use on curved steps and platforms has been introduced by Wooster Products Inc., Wooster, Ohio.

Constructed of heat-treated extruded aluminum and filled with aluminum oxide abrasive, the nosings may be built into the steps on a flush level to present wear and chipping.

This particular nosing in the Wooster line is designed for economical curving to fit the exact radius of curved steps and is popular for use in school band and choral rooms where platform design requires a safety nosing that can be curved to fit a long radius.

The Super-Grit Type 122 nosings are fabricated and curved to order in length to 12'0" in one section and longer lengths in multiple, evenly matching sections. Installation can be made in fresh concrete or superimposed and backed with floor covering material.

Architectural Bulletin No. 102-S with additional information on the curved nosings, and catalog illustrating the complete line of safety treads, nosings, abrasive thresholds and other related products are available free from the manufacturer, Wooster Products Inc., Spruce Street, Wooster, Ohio.

MACO CORP. ANNOUNCES NEW CHIEF ENGINEER

Clyde Stout, Vice President in charge of engineering at the Maco Corp., Huntington, Indiana, has announced the appointment of Arvill Brown, P.E., to the position of chief engineer of the Maco Building Products Division. Brown is the designer of the Maco "Facia-Wal" decorative aluminum grid system for exterior remodeling of commercial, industrial and institutional buildings that has been just recently introduced by Maco.

HOLL NAMED "CITIZEN OF YEAR"



Barton A. Holl (right), president and general manager of the Logan Clay Products Co., Logan, Ohio, is that city's 1961 "Citizen of the Year". Holl received Logan's 1961 Good Citizenship Award from William Bowles of Toledo, Ohio, Department Commander, Veterans of Foreign Wars at a special award dinner. A native of Logan, Holl became associated with Logan Clay in 1939 as sales manager, and was elected president and general manager in 1950. Under his leadership Logan Clay has experienced steady growth and expansion, recently completing a new million-dollar plant addition. He has played an important role in the clay pipe industry, and currently is a director of the Clay Sewer Pipe Association and the National Clay Pipe Institute. Holl has been as active in civic and business activities as he has been in the industrial world. He is chairman of the board, Farmers and Merchants Bank, Logan; vice president, Ohio Chamber of Commerce; president, Logan Development Co.; vice president, Logan Foundry and Machine Co.; and a member of the Ohio Water Pollution Control Board, representing Ohio industry, and of the

Ohio River Valley Sanitation Commission. He saw overseas duty in World War I. The Logan Clay Products Co. also operates Graff-Kittanning Clay Products and Worthington Ceramics, Worthington, Pa.

JOSAM INTRODUCES NEW WATER LEVEL DECK POOL GRATING

By working with DuPont engineers, Josam Manufacturing Co. of Michigan City, Indiana, have developed an entirely new type of water level deck pool grating. Made of DuPont Delrin, it is light, extremely durable and comes in a choice of many colors to harmonize with any interior.

In design it is similar to Josam's previous grating made of metal, providing proper drainage, yet with slots too small to be hazardous to small toes or women's spike heels. All edges and corners are smooth and round — the problem of metallic sharp projections has been entirely eliminated. Sears P-0290 Grates fit directly into frame easily and quickly, with each piece interlocking. A locking device every five feet prevents grating from coming loose or being removed.

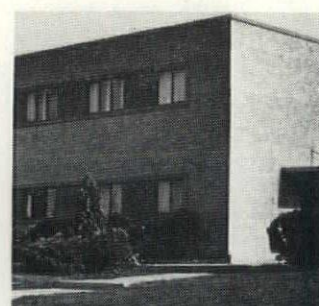
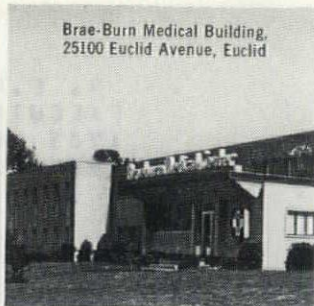
Dupont Delrin acetyl Resin was selected for the new Josam P-0290 grating because of its unique combination of qualities for the purpose. It has outstanding tensile strength, rigidity, fatigue life and resistance to corrosion and to solvents of all types. Thus, it produces grating of exceptional durability with a savings of over 80% in weight over metal.

This reduction, according to the manufacturer, not only cuts the cost of manufacturing, but shipping and handling also. Since the circumference grating is a substantial part of water level pool construction, new Josam Series P-0290 grating, it is further stated, brings the cost of the pool in line with other types of pools for the first time. Moreover, its wide color selection gives architects and pool designers another means through which to add beauty to pool design.

Literature and other information are available by writing to Josam Manufacturing Co., Michigan City, Indiana.

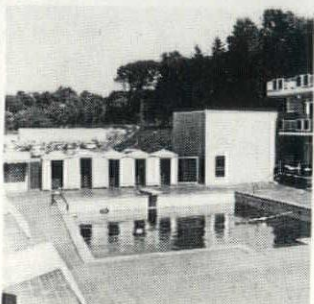
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Brae-Burn Medical Building,
25100 Euclid Avenue, Euclid

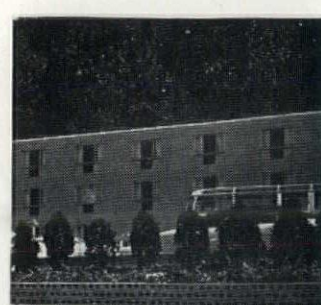
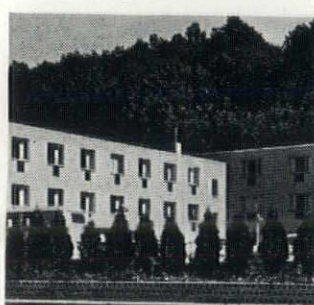
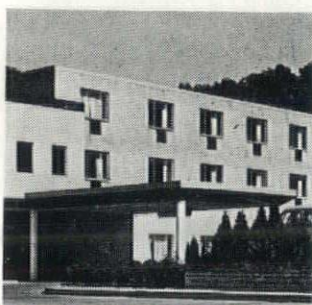


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Property Management**

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Realtors; Raymond A. Davies, Architect



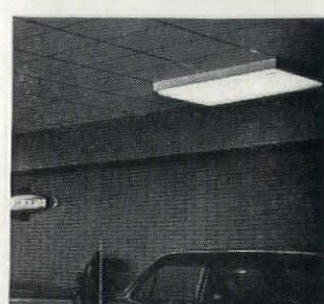
New addition to Charterhouse
Motor Hotel, 24800 Euclid Avenue, Euclid



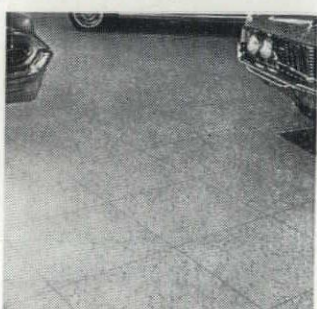
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