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Architect: Thomas L. Edge, Dayton.
OHIO ARCHITECT magazine has been directly owned and published by the Architects Society of Ohio since June of 1955 when the Society established a full time headquarters and staff in Columbus. For these 101 issues—July, 1955 through December 1963—OHIO ARCHITECT has been a monthly publication.

In this entire span of time advertising rates have never been increased even though printing, production, and circulation costs have steadily mounted.

The Society, for it’s 1964 fiscal year, was faced with a clear-cut problem—it must increase advertising rates or reduce printing, production and circulation costs.

After lengthy study and discussion, the ASO Board of Trustees elected to reduce it’s publication costs rather than increase costs to the advertiser. This will be accomplished by publishing OHIO ARCHITECT on a bi-monthly schedule.

The net result of this action will give the product supplier the opportunity to advertise in the architects own official magazine at the same low economical cost and it will provide the 6,000 plus readers (including 2,200 architects) a better publication by permitting ASO associate editors and staff additional time and funds to publish each issue.

Commencing with this January-February 1964 issue the following publication schedule will be in effect.

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The Society, associate editors, and ASO Staff renew their pledge to continue to publish articles of interest to OHIO ARCHITECT readers on the highest ethical and professional level possible, and to provide product suppliers with a medium of communication to the important architect market unequalled in Ohio.

Clifford E. Sapp
Managing Editor
Mo finishes to start with...

Installation at Pickwick Motor Inn, Plainview, N. Y.
Architects: Samuel Paul, A.I.A. and Seymour Jarmul, A.I.A.

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JANUARY, 1964
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OHIO ARCHITECT is the bi-monthly official magazine of the Architects Society of Ohio, Inc., of the American Institute of Architects. Opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of the Society.

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Dayton and Cleveland, AIA Chapters Elect Officers

Change of officers for the Dayton Chapter took place at a dinner meeting in the new Dayton Motor Inn with the Women's Auxiliary group also present.

Marlin Heist succeeds Robert Makarius as President after serving as Vice President and Program Chairman for the year 1962 and as Chapter Secretary during 1961 and 1962. He has also been a member of the ASO Legislative & Registration Law Committee since 1961.

Mr. Makarius becomes a Board Director and will continue as Chapter Representative on the ASO Publications Committee, having served as its chairman during 1963. He filled the position of Vice President and Program Chairman for eighteen months in the local chapter prior to accepting the Presidency in 1963.

Thomas Parker will serve as Vice President and Program Chairman in his first position as a chapter officer. Joseph Nemeth and Verdin Moll will continue as Secretary and Treasurer, respectively, the positions they have held during 1963. Paul Brown and James Hart will also continue as Directors this year. Roy M. Lively, as Senior Director in 1963, is retiring from the Board. He was elected to the Third Vice Presidency of the Architects Society of Ohio for 1964.

New Partnerships Announced

A new partnership between Hubert M. Garriott, AIA, and William R. Bogart, AIA, has been announced, effective January 1, 1964. The architectural firm is located at 2414 Grandview Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, and will be known as Garriott, Bogart and Associates.

Mr. Bogart is the President of the Cincinnati Chapter, AIA and Mr. Garriott is active on ASO Committees.

Mr. John W. Becker, AIA, former partner, will maintain his office at 2555 Newton Road, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Partnership of Arthur F. Sidells, AIA and Jack E. Phillips, AIA has been announced, effective as of January 2, 1964. The new firm will be Sidells, Phillips & Associates, Architects and will be located at 2660 South Street at Perkinswood Boulevard, Warren, Ohio.

Mr. Sidells is a member of the State Board of Examiners of Architects.
and Feel the Cushioned Flex of KREOLITE Gym Floors

With apologies to Pepsi-Cola, we are saying "KREOLITE, the floor with more bounce to the ounce".

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The purpose of a Catholic Church building is to provide a place for the assembly of people to conduct the liturgical life of the Church. "The Liturgy is the summit toward which the activity of the Church is directed. At the same time, it is the fount from which all her power flows, for the aim and object of apostolic works is that all who are made Sons of God by faith and baptism, should come together to praise God in the midst of His Church, to take part in the Sacrifice, and to eat the Lord’s Supper" (Taken from the Constitution on the Liturgy promulgated by Pope Paul VI at the closing of the Second Session of the Sacred Vatican Council, December 4, 1963).

The prime purpose of the assembly of the congregation is to offer worship to God. In the Catholic Church the supreme act of worship is the Mass. The focal point is the Altar of sacrifice and the Baptistery is the gateway.

The form should emphasize the brotherhood of the congregation gathered around the altar, the unquestioned focal point of the whole Church. The priest, altar and the congregation should be in close communication with one another. The Mass is not a private act of worship. It is a public act of worship, "We seem to have completely forgotten the enormous instructional and missionary significance of the Mass in former times. For many centuries, the Mass was practically the only means of proper Christian instruction" ("The Council in Action" by Rev. Dr. Hans Kung).

The design of a Catholic Church embodies the basic premise that the Mass, Liturgically is of prime importance. Today, there is a revitalization in the understanding of the Liturgy. This revitalization requires that the congregation participate in the Liturgy of the Mass. Participation requires visual communication as well as verbal. Close proximity of the congregation to the altar suggest a form where all who want to worship can equally participate.

Plato said, "The circle is the symbol of perfection". Perfection is the symbol of Christianity. The circle is basic to the idea of the Church. In Christianity, there is the constant striving for perfection. But in human affairs, the reality is that the individual is not perfect. That space which is created for the individual can, therefore, reflect the imperfection of the individual rather than the perfection of the ultimate goal.

The circle is the base upon which we build the Church. It is a podium and immediately identified the area that will define the space of worship. Segments of the circle, disconnected, yet fundamentally related, are symbolic of the imperfections of humanity. The coherent relationship of these segments suggests the organized efforts of religion to fuse diverse elements into a unified whole.

Richard Fleischman, AIA
Conrad and Fleischman, Architects
The Church of the Holy Family, Parma, Ohio, attempts to incorporate this concept of liturgical form and symbolism into its visual, auditory and acoustic space. It is coincidental that the symbol of the family is the circle and the podium, which is a circle, together with the eight walls, which are segments of a circle, perpetuate the symbol of the family.

At the very inception of the design of the Church, curved walls were incorporated as the prevailing architectural idea. As this developed through the various stages, the curve became a circle. Access to the Church will be at all the intersections of the curved walls. Entrance into the Narthex will be through an arch on axis with the half-cylinder which is also the location of the Baptistery.

The above plan shows the entire circle as the base, or podium, for the Church. The half-circle is incorporated in the Sanctuary, the Narthex, transepts and confessionals and the quarter-circle, connects these various segments of the circle into total unity.

All the elements of the liturgy are related to the strong axis of the Church. The Baptistery is the gateway and the Sanctuary the climax. The shrines and confessionals are related to this axis. Each is expressed on the interior as well as by being apparent on the exterior.

Visually, the segments completely define the interior of the space. These segments have different radii, developing an undulating plane both on the exterior and the interior. Four segments are half-circles, four segments are quarter-circles, two large half-circles define the sanctuary and the Narthex and Baptistery, two half-circles define the transepts. The quarter-circles are connecting elements that define the nave of the Church, complementing these quar-
tei-circles are additional half-circles which define the confessional area. Each segment of the circle which is symbolic of an interior function is reflected on the exterior. Never do the segments of the circles connect to one another. There is always a transition which varies in emphasis dictated by the concept of natural illumination for the interior of the Church.

The height of the Nave of the Church is thirty six feet. The height of the Sanctuary is sixty feet and the Narthex fifty-four feet. This further emphasizes the idea of the disconnected circle. The half-circles are half-cylinders and project above the roof of the nave as a clerestory allowing light to stream through the interior of the Church at various intersections. The source of natural light is not apparent from the interior, only the effect will be perceived. Additional natural light filters through the Church at the intersection of the curved walls that define the nave of the Church.

All of the circles in three dimensions have a cylindrical shape. Their height varies as does the radii. This affords the opportunity to use natural light to emphasize the liturgical requirements by illuminating the sanctuary, the baptistery, the shrines and the confessionals. Different intensities of light are permitted to enter the Church at these strategic locations.
The Church seats thirteen hundred fifty in the nave with one hundred twenty seats in the balcony and additional seating for fifty in the two Mothers' Rooms. An interesting comparison is that the total cubic content of the Church is seven hundred thousand cubic feet, which is similar to Severance Hall in Cleveland. The total square footage is twenty-two thousand one hundred square feet.

Curved walls are built of poured-in-place concrete using specifically designed forms and specifying exactly the concrete mix and aggregate to be used. A Wyandotte White Limestone was selected for the aggregate. All of the exposed concrete is to be bush hammered.

The materials used are not revolutionary, nor is the form foreign to the basic traditions of the Church, but the approach and interpretation of today's Church must be of today as stated by Pope John XXIII in his announcement to the Cardinals calling the second Ecumenical Council.

JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1964
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OHIO BUILDING CODE
Board of Building Standards
By John P. Macelwane, FAIA
Former Board Member

(This article is intended to illustrate
to the architect, engineer and general
reader the history and purpose of the
Ohio Building Code. Members of the
Ohio Board of Building Standards and
the Board of Appeals are also featured
in this issue.)

When the Ohio Legislature, in June
of 1955, enacted Amended Substitute
House Bill No. 580, which was signed
by Governor Frank J. Lausche on July
6, 1955, a great forward stride was
taken in the Building Industry in Ohio.

This legislation paved the way for
the formation of a new Ohio Building
Code to replace the obsolete set of
regulations adopted by statute in 1911.

It established a Board of Building
Standards with a mandate to formu-
late and adopt uniform minimum
standards of safety and sanitation for
the construction of buildings through­
out the State of Ohio. Such standards
to be in terms of performance objec­
tives and to be the lawful minimum
requirements for the construction of
all buildings, except one-family, two-
family and three-family dwellings.

The Ohio Building Code, prepared
and adopted by the Board of Building
Standards pursuant to the foregoing
mandate, has been in full force and
operation since 1959.

With the certification of County
and Municipal Building Departments,
a more recent function of the Board
of Building Standards by action of the
Legislature, general procedures for the
adoption and administration of build­
ing regulations throughout the State
are becoming more and more uniform.
The new Ohio Building Code, in addi­
tion to providing minimum legal
standards, has become a common de­
nominator and guide for local build­
ing departments throughout the State.

The advantages of this increasing
uniformity are obvious. Architects and
Engineers, formerly required to observe
totally different regulations in dif­
ferent parts of the State or in different
communities in the same part of the
State, find this uniformity much to
their advantage in executing their designs. Out-of-state industries contemplating plant construction in Ohio can readily learn the requirements, regardless of what part of the State they plan to locate. Equipment manufacturers and material suppliers quickly learn the minimum standards which must be complied with when marketing their products in Ohio.

The performance factors, which are basic in the new Ohio Building Code, are also of tremendous value in permitting the use of new materials and methods of construction. Standards of performance are the criteria for approval rather than the use of specific materials for specific purposes.

The use of air-supported structures, unheard of until recent years, are now permitted and regulated under the Ohio Building Code. Who knows what new innovations the atomic age will bring into being. Regardless of what these innovations may be, the Board of Building Standards is authorized to evaluate their possibilities and limitations and to promulgate regulations to safeguard the public in their use or application.

The authority granted to the Board to modify, amend, or repeal any portion of the existing Ohio Building Code, after due public hearings but without further action of the Legislature, permits the periodic up-dating of approved standards, the promulgation of new regulations to meet hitherto unforeseen conditions, as well as the modification of existing regulations when they are found to be either too strict or too lenient in their application in accordance with minimum standards of public safety and sanitation.

The board standards of qualification established by the Legislature for membership on the Board of Building Standards insures a balanced and effective working unit within which the multitudinous technical and humane problems involved in public safety and sanitation are resolved.
George Marshall Martin, partner in the architectural firm of Potter, Tyler, Martin & Roth of Cincinnati is Chairman of the Board of Building Standards. He has served on this Board since 1954.

Mr. Martin graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He is married and the father of three children. The family resides at 3801 County Club Place, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cecil K. Rose, structural engineer has served on the Board of Building Standards since 1955. He is a graduate of The Ohio State University.

Mr. Rose is a member of the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers, Ohio Builders Association, North Broadway Methodist Church and past chairman of the Urban League New Housing Committee.

John H. Bustamante, a graduate of Harvard University, School of Law, is a new appointee to the Board of Building Standards.

He is a member of the Boards of the John Harlan Law Club, NAACP, Legal Aid Society, Boy Scout Council and the United Negro College Fund. He is also a member of the Cleveland Bar Association and the Harvard Club.

Joseph Gavlak was appointed to the Board on July 18, 1950. He is President of the Cleveland Building and Construction Trades Council and has served in this capacity since 1918.

Louis G. Griebling, mechanical engineer, received his degree from Carnegie Institute of Technology in 1928.

Mr. Griebling is a new appointee of the Board of Building Standards. He is a member of the Ohio Society of Mechanical Engineers.
Professional Engineers and director of The Akron Society of American Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers.

John F. Ridenour received his degree in Civil engineering from the University of Cincinnati in 1931. He is a member of the Standard Engineers Society of America, Cleveland Engineering Society, Franklin County Ohio Society of Professional Engineers.

Mr. Ridenour is presently Chief of Engineering and Hygiene, Division of Safety and Hygiene, The Industrial Commission of Ohio and Chairman of Pressure Piping Systems Board.

Edward E. Rosendahl, reappointed to the Board of Building Standards, received his degree from the University of Cincinnati. He is a registered architect and professional engineer and practiced in Cincinnati before joining the Ohio Dept. of Health in 1961.

T. V. Utterback, reappointed to the Board, received his degree in Education from Kent State University. He has been a member of the Board for five years.

Mr. Utterback, taught and acted as Executive Head in Public Schools and Chief of the Building Section, State Department of Education for five years.

Gareth R. Williams, newly appointed to the Board, is a partner in the architectural firm of Lorenz and Williams, Dayton, Ohio. He received his degree in architecture from Miami University.

Mr. Williams is a member of the Architects Society of Ohio, Dayton Art Institute and Dayton Council on World Affairs.

JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1964
1964 Board of Building Appeals

Carl R. Engel received his degree in 1941 from Western Reserve University. He has had ten years experience in personnel and industrial relations work.

Mr. Engel is a member of Ohio State Bar Association, American Society of Safety Engineers and from 1954 to 1961 has served as Industrial Commission member on the Ohio Board of Building Standards.

Robert H. Scott, a practicing architect for twenty years, received his degree from The Ohio State University in 1938. He is also a registered engineer.

Mr. Scott is a member of the Scioto Consistory Scottish Rite, Aladdin Temple of Shrine and Marietta, F.E.A.M., 390.

Marion H. Walters received his degree at the University of Iowa. He is currently serving his third 4-year term on the Board of Building Appeals.

Mr. Walters is past president of the Engineer’s Club of Columbus, member of the American Concrete Institute, American Water Works Association, Ohio Sewage and National Societies of Professional Engineers.

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"Lectromag" Door Holder No. 2614 has been designed for use in public buildings, hospitals, schools, etc. For further information contact your Russwin Distributor in Ohio or write to Russell & Erwin Division: The American Hardware Corporation, New Britain, Conn.

George F. Evans, Principal of Evans and Associates, Consulting Engineers, Cleveland, has been elected President of the Ohio Society of Professional Engineers for 1964-65. He will take office at the Society's annual convention in Toledo on March 21.

Mr. Evans, a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh with a degree in mechanical engineering, is a member of Pi Tau Sigma, Sigma Tau and Tau Omega, national engineering honoraries.

Evans and Associates was founded in 1947. Prior to that time, Evans was a professor of mechanical engineering at Fenn College, Cleveland. He is registered to practice engineering in Ohio and seven other states.

Mr. Evans is a past Director of the Cleveland Society of Professional Engineers, Past Chairman of the Ohio Joint Architects-Engineers Committee and has served as Vice-President of the Ohio Society for the past two years. He is vice-chairman of the City of Independence, Ohio Charter Commission, a member of Kiwanis Club and the Presbyterian Church.

Married to the former Doris Stickle of Erie, Pa., Mr. and Mrs. Evans and their two children, Markie and Rick, reside in Independence.
Curves from straight lines. The hyperbolic paraboloid shell roof is, in effect, a three-dimensional "sheet" of concrete in which strength and rigidity are accomplished not by increasing the thickness of the sheet, but by curving it in space. Despite its double curvature, this shape can be formed entirely of straight pieces — as can be seen in the side elevation at left.

The concrete roof shown will be the largest single hyperbolic paraboloid of its type in the United States. The building it will cover is being constructed to house the 1,350-seat Edens Theatre in Northbrook, Illinois.

This saddle shell roof will measure 159 ft. between working points at the abutments and 221 ft. from tip to tip. The shell will be only four inches thick.

H/P's, as they are called for short, are exceptionally adaptable to churches, auditoriums and, as shown here, for theatres.

Get complete technical literature on hyperbolic paraboloids. (Free in U.S. and Canada only,) Send a request on your letterhead.

Architect: Perkins and Will, AIA, Chicago, Illinois
Engineer: The Engineers Collaborative, Chicago
General Contractor: Chell & Anderson, Inc., Chicago

**HYPERBOLIC PARABOLOID SPAN DATA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPAN</th>
<th>PROJECTION</th>
<th>x(U)</th>
<th>a(2)</th>
<th>t(3)</th>
<th>REINFORCING (4)</th>
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<tr>
<td>50'</td>
<td>60 - 70'</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1/2&quot;</td>
<td>2 1/4&quot;</td>
<td>2 - 3 lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60'</td>
<td>65 - 85'</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1&quot;</td>
<td>2 1/2&quot;</td>
<td>2 - 3 lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75'</td>
<td>70 - 100'</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3/4&quot;</td>
<td>3&quot;</td>
<td>3 - 4 lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100'</td>
<td>100 - 140'</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2&quot;</td>
<td>3 1/2&quot;</td>
<td>3 - 4 lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125'</td>
<td>125 - 175'</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2 1/2&quot;</td>
<td>3 1/2&quot;</td>
<td>4 - 5 lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150'</td>
<td>150 - 210'</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4&quot;</td>
<td>5 - 7 lb.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Figures given are recommended lower limits; maximum feasible limit = 5/3.
(2) Average depth of edge beams. (3) Average shell thickness in inches. (4) Average reinforcing steel of hyperbolic paraboloids in pounds per square foot of surface.
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