CHECK YOUR CALENDAR for the WISCONSIN CHAPTER AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS ANNUAL CONVENTION
February, 23-24 LORaine HOTEL
MADISON, WISCONSIN
Visit Our Booth No. 10

MID-STATES CONCRETE PRODUCTS CO.
P.O. BOX 325 DU. 9-2277
BELOIT, WISCONSIN
A. C. Spark Plug's new manufacturing plant now operating in Oak Creek represents a carefully considered investment in lasting beauty. Never was aluminum more handsome! And because porcelain enamel bonds better to aluminum than any other metal the original finish will be everlasting and maintenance free.
The name Walker signifies confidence in sound construction and advanced engineering in metal building products. Many years of first hand experience are behind every installation of Walcon materials. Walcon products are guaranteed by the manufacturer, your assurance of dependable performance.

You are invited to consult with our engineers and sales personnel. They will be eager to answer your questions and to help you plan your design, so a maintenance free installation is assured. Send for your free copy of the Walcon Standards and General Information booklet. You will find it helpful and informative.
Chapter Notes

- THE NEW INSTITUTE STRUCTURE PROPOSAL will be discussed at the Annual Meeting, February 23, at 9:30 a.m., during the Wisconsin Chapter, AIA, Convention at the Loraine Hotel, Madison. Contributing to the explanation will be the showing of the 15 minute slide show on 16 mm. sound film produced by the Committee on Structure of the Institute. Members are urged to study the recently distributed leaflet explaining the proposal in preparation for discussion at the Annual Meeting.

- ACTIVITIES FOR THE LADIES at the Chapter convention in Madison February 23 and 24 are developing at a staggering rate. The Convention Committee has issued a special invitation for the ladies to accompany their husbands to the Tuesday noon luncheon featuring guest speaker Harry E. Manzer, Madison. A dinner dance at the Nakoma Country Club has been planned for Tuesday evening at 6:30.

Wednesday morning beginning at ten thirty, the ladies will view the art exhibit at the University of Wisconsin Memorial Union consisting of the company collection loaned by Abbott Laboratories. Oils by Utrillo are included in this collection of twenty-seven paintings. Also in the Union Library will be displayed twelve paintings from the Guggenheim Galleries.

Next will be a visit to the University Memorial Library to see a series of twenty-five intaglio prints by H. G. and Jean Kubota Cassill of Cleveland. Luncheon at the Union will be followed by a tour of the Home Economics Department Building, Home Management House and Nursery School.

At three o'clock, the ladies will tour the new Wisconsin Center (pictured in the August, 1959 WISCONSIN ARCHITECT) designed by the Green Bay firm of Foeller, Schober, Berners, Safford and Jahn, AIA. At four o'clock they will visit Chadbourne Hall. This new residence for university women was designed by Stanley Nerdrum of the Division of Architecture, State of Wisconsin.

Busses will be available for the entire safari. The ladies are cordially invited to all other convention activities, including seminars in which they may have a special interest.

- GERHARDT SCHUELER has been appointed legal advisor for the Wisconsin Registration Board of Architects and Engineers.

- THE NORTHEAST DIVISION January meeting included a lecture and demonstration of painting techniques and application with casien paint by Tom Dietrich, artist in residence at Lawrence College. The lecture was arranged by Marie Langenberg, Northeast Division Program Chairman.

- TWO NEW OFFICES opened by Wisconsin Chapter members are: Robert K. Vance, 505 North Main Street, Oshkosh, and Charles H. Harper Associates, 111 East Capitol Drive, Milwaukee. Douglas Drake is a member of the Harper staff.

- FIVE WISCONSIN ARCHITECTURAL FIRMS, all members of the AIA, had school buildings chosen for display by the American Association of School Administrators School Building Architectural Exhibit at their national convention in Atlantic City earlier this month. The firms and their schools are: Ebling, Plunkett and Keymar, Milwaukee; the Madison Elementary School, Wauwatosa; Eschweiler and Eschweiler, Milwaukee, the Whitman Junior High School, Wauwatosa; Lawrence Monberg, Kenosha, the Hazel Dell High School, Cobb, Wisconsin; Mark F. Pfaffer Associates, Wauwatosa, the Lincoln Elementary School, Wauwatosa; and the Office of von Grossmann, Milwaukee, the Greenfield High School, Greenfield, Wisconsin.

- THE ARCHITECTURE: MAN'S SPACE BROCHURE has been chosen Document of the month by the American Institute of Architects. Copies of the brochure will be sent to all AIA chapter officers. (Continued on page 14)
Denver's First National Bank...

precast concrete panels give these curtain walls their clean, modern look

WHEN AMERICA BUILDS FOR BEAUTY...IT BUILDS WITH CONCRETE

With its tower rising 28 stories, the new First National Bank building, Denver, Colorado, is one more example of concrete's importance as a modern curtain wall material.

Large precast concrete panels, both ribbed and flat, are combined to give the tower its strong and dramatically simple vertical lines. White marble aggregate, ground smooth, was used to face the panels.

Panels, most of which are 5'6"x6'x2", were fastened directly to the structural frame with no back-up needed. The walls are weather-tight, noise- and fire-resistant.

Architects everywhere are finding that concrete is the one completely versatile building material for structures of every size and kind.

Architect: Raymond Harry Ervin & Associates, Denver, Colorado
Consulting and Structural Engineers: Phillips-Carter-Osborn, Inc. and Rhuel A. Andersen, Denver, Colorado
Contractor: Mead & Mount Construction Company, Denver, Colorado

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
735 North Water St., Milwaukee 2, Wis.
A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete
Main Speaker . . .

Annual Banquet, 7:00 pm Wednesday, February 24, "Architect — The Man"

JOSEPH HUDNUT, Dean Emeritus, Harvard University Graduate School of Design, was born in Michigan in 1886. He was graduated from the University of Michigan, Department of Engineering and Columbia University School of Architecture.

The greater part of Hudnut's life has been devoted to the teaching of architecture. He has served as professor of architecture at Alabama Polytechnical Institute from 1912 to 1916, the University of Virginia from 1921 to 1923, Columbia University from 1925 to 1935 and at Harvard University from 1935 to 1953.

Since his retirement from Harvard in 1953, Hudnut has been serving as Lecturer on Architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Hudnut was one of the first teachers of architecture to recognize the importance of the modern movement in architecture and to make such changes in teaching methods and personnel as were required by that recognition.

Hudnut as architect has designed many buildings; as a writer has been the author of three books and many magazine articles; and as a public servant has served on a number of professional and political commissions.
Keynote Speaker . . .

Tuesday, February 23, 2:30

"The Architect and His Community"

THOMAS HAWK CREIGHTON, architect and editor, was born in Philadelphia in 1904. He received a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Harvard University in 1926 and attended the Beaux Arts Institute of Design from 1926 to 1929.

Creighton was an architectural designer with the firms of Schultz and Weaver and Charles B. Meyers of New York City, and Freeman, French, Freeman of Burlington, Vermont from 1926 to 1938. For the next two years he was senior architect for the New York City Department of Hospitals, and from 1940 to 1946 he was an associate with the firm of Alfred Hopkins and Associates. He has been editor of Progressive Architecture since 1946.

In 1959 Creighton was made a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects. His other affiliations include: American Hospital Association, American Institute of Decorators, Architectural League of New York, Municipal Art Society of New York, Construction Specifications Institute, and National Institute of Interior Designers, Inc.

Books written by Creighton are: Planning to Build, Homes, Building for Modern Man, The American House Today (in collaboration with Katherine Morrow Ford), Quality Budget Houses, and Designs for Living.

And Panel Moderator . . .

3 pm Seminar

"The Architect and the Contractor"

Panel Members

Joseph Weiler, AIA
Madison

Julius Sandstedt, AIA
Oshkosh

George Harker
Vice President
Mid-States Concrete Products Company

Clark Abbott
Thomsen-Abbott Construction Co.
Marshfield, Wis.

Irving Saltstein
President, General Contractors Assn.
of Greater Milwaukee

Representing the Architects

Representing the Construction Industry
THE REVEREND EDWARD S. FREY, Executive Director, Department of Church Architecture, United Lutheran Church in America, was born in York, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and the Gettysburg Lutheran Theological Seminary.

Pastor Frey was ordained in his home church, St. Paul’s Lutheran Church in York in 1935 and was called the same year to his first parish, Trinity Lutheran Church, Lemoyne, Pennsylvania, where he served until 1951.

The United Lutheran Church in America’s Department of Church Architecture was set up by Pastor Frey in 1952. This department and its executive director have the responsibility of guiding congregations of the United Lutheran Church in America in their church building programs.

MODERATOR: NEVEN JACK RUSSELL, JR was born in Oswego, New York in 1916. He attended Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, High School and holds a degree in Journalism from the University of Wisconsin. While in college he edited a farm newspaper and was a reporter for a Madison, Wisconsin Daily. In World War II Russell was a division commanding officer of a PT boat squadron.

After World War II Russell was elected president of Montross Mills, Inc., Montross, Virginia, a grain products firm, and entered the promotion field in 1948. Since then, with a break for Korean War service, he has been a promotion, public relations and administrative counsel to charitable, cultural and commercial clients.

Russell has published many periodicals and produced several television series. He is Development Counsel for the Milwaukee County War Memorial Center, and was Executive Director for the Wisconsin Chapter, American Institute of Architects. He is active in civic affairs.

GEORGE E. DANFORTH was born at La Harpe, Kansas in 1916. He received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Architecture in 1940 from Armour Institute of Technology. He was a graduate student and instructor at Illinois Institute of Technology from 1940 to 1944, and an Assistant Professor and Administrative Assistant from 1946 to 1953, when he became a Professor in the Architectural Department at Western Reserve University until 1959.

For five years Danforth was a draftsman, detailer, and designer for Mies van der Rohe. He is now Director, Department of Architecture, Illinois Institute of Technology.

C. G. RUSSELL JOHNSON, Vice President and Chief Engineer, Kimberly-Clark Corporation, was born in Evanston, Illinois. He was educated at Northwestern University where he received degrees of Bachelor of Science in 1924 and Chemical Engineering in 1925.

Johnson worked in various engineering and architectural offices in and about the Chicago area until 1929 when he was employed by Kimberly-Clark as a structural engineer in their Engineering Department. He became a process engineer, division engineer, Assistant Chief Engineer in 1947, Chief Engineer in 1953, and Vice President in 1956.

JAMES WATROUS is Chairman, Department of Art History, University of Wisconsin and has been a member of the Campus Planning Commission at the University since 1959.

In 1954 and 1955, Watrous received a Ford Foundation Fellowship for research on mosaic murals in Italy. He executed two murals for the Commerce Building at the University of Wisconsin and one for the New Engineering Building at Washington University in St. Louis.

Watrous is the author of The Craft of Old-Master Drawings published in 1937. He was president of the Midwest College Art Conference in 1959 and 1960.
To solve the problem of economy in both initial cost and future maintenance, Wetherall and Harrison, Architects turned to the exclusive use of structural clay products when designing the twelve room Prairie City Community School.

Every wall shown in the above photograph is a load bearing wall. Thus, the use of structural steel was kept to a minimum. Inside walls are made of two 4" Buff Valour Wirecut face tile by Mason City Brick and Tile Company. The double thick 4" feature gives a finished wall on both sides and the need for painting is eliminated.

Red Wirecut norman face brick by Des Moines Clay Company was used for outside walls and Twilight Blue Glazed Provincals were carefully integrated to give a splash of color and excitement to the front of the building and to the coping completely around the building. A Wainscoat of Structural glazed tile by Metropolitan Brick Company was used in contact areas such as halls, rest rooms and closets in order to provide an extra strong, smooth, easily cleaned surface.

The next time present and future economy is a major design factor, investigate the advantages of structural clay products.
A WORD OF CAUTION
on School Building Costs
and Cost Comparisons
by Allen J. Strong, AIA

Reprinted from the February, 1960 Wisconsin School Board News.

Educators, School Board members and the public in general have been bombarded so repeatedly in the past couple of years on the subject of school building costs that I hesitate to even bring up the subject again. Perhaps a few brief words of caution however directed particularly to new board members who may be faced with building programs will be helpful.

First keep in mind that in any building project three items must be reconciled with each other. These are:
1. The amount of space to be enclosed (i.e., number of rooms, corridors, facilities of all sorts).
2. The materials and equipment used to enclose and service this space.
3. The money to pay for it.

If one of these three items is fixed then the other two may have to give; or if two items are fixed then the third may have to give way even more. In other words, if you tell your Architect that you must have certain space provided in a school building and that you aren't going to pay more than a certain amount for it, the Architect may find that the materials and equipment used for the construction of the building will be hopelessly sub-standard. Without laboring this point further, just keep in mind that while a competent Architect can help you keep a proper balance between these three items and can see that you get good value from your building dollars, that there is no magic in a building operation and that in all likelihood you are not going to get something for nothing.

In reconciling the three items mentioned above it is often felt desirable to look at other school buildings for ideas as to accommodations, materials and costs. This is an excellent idea if good judgment is used in appraising the information gained and if the information is complete and accurate. Here are some items to watch for:
1. **Check the items included in unit costs given to you.** Where an unusually low cost per cubic foot is quoted, check to see if cubic includes space underground floor to bottom of footings (often 5' below floor slabs). This would tend to produce a considerably lower price per cubic foot than would be the case if cubic was figured only to the bottom of the ground floor slab. Also realize that considerable attic space would tend to lower the unit price.

Where cost per square foot quotations are made be sure to realize that large areas such as gymnasiums and shops, and also unfinished areas will produce lower unit costs than smaller, highly-finished areas. Also check to see if fixed equipment in laboratories, music rooms, shops, etc. and site development costs are included in the unit price.

2. **Study the ratio between educational space and gross floor area.** A building with a low square foot cost might still be wasteful of useful floor area. The state department of education feels that for high schools from 30 to 55% and for elementary schools from 55 to 60% of gross area in educational space is proper. Included in educational space in addition to class rooms are libraries, study halls, gymnasiums, shops and other special purpose rooms.

A school having in excess of these percentages could be poorly planned as well as one having lower percentages of educational space. Narrow corridors, minimal storage and office space might look good in the statistics by boosting the percentage of educational space. Narrow corridors, minimal storage and office space might look good in the statistics by boosting the percentage of educational area but might make a very difficult school to administer.

3. **Determine the number of square feet of gross area per pupil.** Here again this statistic should be used with good judgment. For elementary schools 70 to 90 square feet per pupil is considered to be in line. For high schools the area is obviously somewhat greater because of special purpose facilities. Small high schools will require more square feet per pupil than larger schools. For enrollments of 400 and under, 115 to 150 square feet is usual, while this will drop to 110 to 125 square feet for high schools having over 400 students.

A final word about the type of plan that is best for you. In my opinion there is no single "best" plan for all use. Differences in site particularly affect the plan. The size, shape, topography, orientation and outlook of the building site all have a bearing on a choice between square, rectangular, "I", or "H" shape or some other arrangement.

So do the educational requirements and the budget affect plan type to some extent.

Facilities built into a cube may produce a building with the least outside wall and roof and therefore be economical to construct. It may not have the least corridor space however and it could present noise and window problems, not to mention appearance difficulties.

In presenting a number of cautions to you in deciding what kind of school you should have is not to say that, generally speaking, a good job is not being done in school design these days, because it is. More is being obtained for the building dollar in school construction than in most other building types. Also I firmly believe, present day schools are easier to teach in and to maintain and are easier to look at inside and out, a credit to the educators, board members, Architects and builders who produce them.
An ever-increasing number of architects are specifying Spancrete, because it assures greatest load-carrying capacity, while keeping building costs at a minimum. Additional bonus: Spancrete concrete floor and roof systems reduce construction time... save on materials, labor and supervision... rate highest in versatility and flexibility.

For the complete quality-economy story... and before planning your next building project... contact your Spancrete representative.
Accomplishments and Aspirations

by Richard W. E. Perrin, AIA, Chairman,
Preservation of Historic Buildings Committee

Preservation: Culminating the sustained effort of many years it is gratifying to report that the preservation of the Mitchell-Rountree House at Platteville has been assured. Miss Laura Rountree, owner and occupant of the 124 year old “Stone Cottage” has conveyed the house to the Grant County Historical Society in return for a life tenancy and a covenant that the building will be preserved in perpetuity. Happily, the Wisconsin Antiquarian Society has also offered its full support, and will provide authentic furniture and furnishings for the restoration program when the time comes. The writer has served as consultant for the preservation and is to continue in this capacity for the eventual restoration; this being the Chapter’s contribution to the project.

On the debit side, the Milwaukee County Historical Society has indefinitely deferred the restoration of the Jeremiah Curtin House at Greendale. Restoration plans and specifications had been prepared by the writer in 1954 as a contribution and in the name of Wisconsin Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Apparently the raising of about $50,000 in a metropolitan community of over one million people was considered an insurmountable task.

Education and Information: Not less than fifteen illustrated lectures and other appearances were made by the writer in various communities throughout the state. Groups to which the message of historic buildings preservation was brought included local historical societies, the Walrus Club, Wisconsin Antiquarian Society, Green Bay-De Pere Antiquarian Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Rotary Club, Tymo Club and various Women’s organizations. Appropriate press information was developed whenever possible.

In the field of historic research, the writer completed the translation of an old church record from the original German. This was the “Chronica” of Pastor L. F. E. Krause of Freistadt, written during his tenure from 1814 to 1847. In 1845 the Lutheran congregation at Freistadt built Trinity Church which was a half-timber structure. Pastor Krause’s record is so detailed and complete that it was possible to prepare accurate restoration drawings with very little difficulty. An essay by the writer concerning the building of this old half-timber church by the first Lutheran congregation in Wisconsin is to be published by the Wisconsin State Historical Society. Another essay dealing with early half-timber work entitled “Fachwerkbau: Houses in Wisconsin” was published in the March 1959 issue of the Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians.

Because of the urgency attending the desired preservation of the early log and half-timber structures scattered throughout Ozaukee, Washington and Dodge Counties, the Milwaukee Public Museum for purposes of public information and education has agreed to set up a diorama to illustrate this unique form of construction. Following field trips with staff members of the Museum’s Department of History and conferences with the Director, Dr. S. F. Borhegyi, the preservation movement is to be given further impetus by a series of four articles by the writer to be published in Lore on the subject of historic Wisconsin buildings and the need and desirability of attaining their preservation.

If the scattered timber, half-timber and other important specimens are to be saved, it can only be accomplished by collecting them into a central, well-located, park-like environment where they can be restored, cared for and seen and appreciated by the people for all time. This has been done in European countries and in certain states in this country. Lyngby in Denmark and Skansen in Sweden are outstanding in this respect. Having visited both of these museums in 1953, correspondence has been resumed with their curators for suggestions and an exchange of ideas concerning the development of a “Pioneer Village” here in Wisconsin. During the past year, Spring Mill State Park in Indiana and Schoenbrunn in Ohio were also visited and carefully studied for the same purpose. There is no other place in the country in which a group of mediaeval type half-timber structures could be mustered for an outdoor museum such as here contemplated for Wisconsin. Its attainment is the goal of the writer, expressing the hope that the necessary support will be provided.

In furtherance of the idea that an informed public is the best assurance for the success of historic buildings preservation, exploratory work has been carried on in the preparation of a “Guide Book” which is to contain an illustrated list of historic buildings and their location in the state. It is hoped that this booklet will be ready for publication during 1960, and under Chapter auspices.

Voluminous correspondence marked the past year, most of it resulting from inquiries regarding the feasibility of restoring old buildings. Assignments also came from the national committee of the Institute, on which the writer represents the North Central States District. Letters of protest were written to the Saturday Evening (Continued on page 13)
Galaxy series with brushed chrome finish.
Lavatory fitting K-6965.

Constellation series with polished chrome finish.
Lavatory fitting (below) K-7130.

KOHLER

All Brass Fittings

as durable as they are distinctive

When you specify Kohler fittings for Kohler plumbing fixtures, you insure first quality and harmony of design throughout the installation, with undivided manufacturing responsibility.

The only metal beneath the chrome-plating of Kohler fittings is brass, of high copper content. Brass has superior wearing qualities, maximum resistance to corrosion. It takes and holds chrome-plating better than any other metal, requires less maintenance.

Kohler fittings respond easily, reliably, to finger pressure. Interchangeable valve units afford positive action, maintain water-flow at volume set. Their non-rotating action—pressing the seat washer against a stationary seat—eliminates the wearing action of the conventional screw-type valve.

Kohler fixtures deserve Kohler fittings.

Kohler Co. Established 1873 Kohler, Wis.

KOHLER of KOHLER

Enameled Iron and Vitreous China Plumbing Fixtures • Brass Fittings
Electric Plants • Air-cooled Engines • Precision Controls
Post concerning its cover of July 18, and McKendree College of Lebanon, Ill. and the Congregational Church at Peru, Ill. were urgently requested not to permit destruction of their historic buildings.

Active participation may be recorded in connection with proposed federal legislation designed to protect historic sites and structures against encroachments of the federal highway program, urban renewal and other federally aided or sponsored undertakings. Congressmen Reuss of Wisconsin and Thompson of New Jersey introduced Bills H.R. 6194 and H.R. 6680 to accomplish this objective. The last report from Congressman Reuss indicated that the bills were buried in committee and would probably remain there for the rest of the current session.

Such improvement can be reported in the matter of committee meetings, always a problem because of geographical separation of the membership. Nevertheless, an all-day plenary session was held in Milwaukee on May 23, with excellent representation coming from District, Chapter and Division levels. Following the discussions in the morning, a field trip into surrounding counties was taken in the afternoon and thoroughly enjoyed by all who participated. A second meeting had been arranged in connection with the Regional Conference in Milwaukee on September 22, but had to be abandoned because of last minute cancellations. Liaison was nevertheless maintained with many members in the District, Chapter and Division and special appreciation is again expressed to Committeeman Ralph E. Schaefer, A.I.A., for his continuing assistance and to National Chairman Earl H. Reed, F.A.I.A., for his unfailing support, encouragement and thoughtful counsel.

Attending the national convention of the Institute at New Orleans in June of the past year, the writer found the sessions relating to historic buildings preservation in pursuit of the convention theme “Total Design” to be particularly rewarding. A breakfast session of the national committee afforded the opportunity for personal contact between members and led to an exciting exchange of ideas. Historic plantations along both banks of the Mississippi and the bayou country were visited and some research was undertaken on the early French half-timber work of the area. Photographic record was made of all historic buildings visited and studied, including general impressions of the Vieux Carre.

As in previous years, membership was maintained in the Society of Architectural Historians, National Trust for Historic Buildings Preservation, Wisconsin State Historical Society, Milwaukee County Historical Society and Friends of the Museum.

Recording: Several exciting discoveries were made of well preserved half-timber structures near Iron Ridge in Dodge County, which when added to buildings already cataloged, result in a total of 24 half-timber structures thus far located in the State. For every historic building of whatever type that has been found, the

(Continued on page 14)

---

dabrimarble tiles

for floors & walls add a new dimension to building design today—rich colors of natural marble yet economical through the use of scrap marble

MILWAUKEE MARBLE CO.

122 N. 27TH STREET, MILWAUKEE 1, WIS.
writer has an index card on file with at least a photograph, name and location, and information ranging from barest description to complete data on history, construction and other significant aspects. To date there are index cards of 637 buildings embracing agricultural, commercial, religious, institutional, industrial, public, residential and other types.

Historic Buildings Inventory (HABI) forms have been completed for 36 buildings and 4 buildings have been measured and drawn by the writer for the Historical American Buildings Survey (HABS) as a donation to that program. During the past year nine additional buildings were measured, and while some progress was made on the drawing, this phase of the work remains unfinished for the time being. Following a conference with Mr. Charles E. Peterson, A.I.A., National Park Service Supervising Architect for Historic Structures, plans are being laid for the resumption of the HABS in Wisconsin during the summer of 1960. The federal agency has been advised that the Chapter, acting through its Historical Buildings Committee, stands ready to help in the fullest measure.

In retrospect, 1959 was a year of varied and considerable activity. While much more could have been done, the net result was still on the positive side. It is hoped that 1960 and following years of the coming decade will fulfill the hopes and aspirations of the Committee and of the writer, especially in the realization of a "Pioneer Village" for Wisconsin.

---

**Chapter Notes**

- **THE WISCONSIN ASSOCIATIONS OF SCHOOL BOARDS AND SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS ANNUAL CONVENTION** in Milwaukee recently displayed work by the firms of Durrant and Bergquist; Eschweiler and Eschweiler; Donn Hougen; Mark F. Pfaller Associates; Reddemann-Domann, Inc.; John E. Sommerville Associates, Inc.; John W. Steinmann; Edgar A. Stubenrauch and Associates, Inc.; Office of von Grossmann; Weiler and Strang and Associates; and William Wenzler.

- **SPEAKING recently for the architectural profession were:** Jordan Miller, AIA, at the men's night program of the Co-Aces Club of Allis Chalmers composed of the wives of engineers of the company. Miller spoke on the subject of "Planning and Building Your Home"; Harry E. Patterson, to the Alverno College Home Economics Club on "Residential Architecture". Using the film "Designing a Better Tomorrow", John Waferling, AIA, and Wendell H. Isley spoke to the Menomonee Falls High School and Milwaukee Lutheran High School respectively.

- **A NEW NAME, Donald L. Grieb, AIA, and Associates, has been chosen for that firm. Chapter member Erwin P. Dembeck is an Associate with the Grieb firm located at 316 East Silver Spring Drive, Milwaukee.**
How to Build
CONTROL JOINTS
in Concrete Masonry Walls

Control joints are used in masonry walls to control cracking caused by unusual stresses. These joints are placed in such locations and in such a manner that the wall can move slightly without cracking. Control-joint spacing depends on wall length, local conditions and architectural details. Here’s how to build control joints in concrete masonry walls:

1. When using stretcher block place a non-corroding Z-tie bar in every other horizontal joint. Bend the bar slightly so it extends across the vertical joint as shown. The tie bar should be about 2 in. shorter than the block is wide.

2. Apply mortar and strike off joints flush. Use half-length units in alternate courses to maintain a continuous joint and wall pattern.

3. Here’s another way to form control joints when using stretcher block. Cut building paper or roofing felt in strips wide enough to curve into the end core and cover the mortar joint. After the paper and the adjacent block are in place, fill the core with mortar as shown in photo. The paper or felt prevents the mortar from bonding on one side of the joint, thus permitting it to function.

4. You also can use offset jamb block to form control joints. Place a non-corroding Z-tie bar in every other horizontal joint but bend it more than when using stretcher block so that it spans the offset vertical joint.

5. Special control-joint block are available in full- and half-length units in some areas. Tongue-and-groove ends give the wall lateral support. Butter the joint in the normal way.

6. Control joints exposed to view or to the weather should be sealed with calking compound. After the mortar has become quite stiff prepare the joint for the compound by raking it out to a depth of 1/4" with a 0g" calking tool.

7. Using the same calking tool, force knife-grade calking compound into the raked-out joint. The control joint will have longer life if, before inserting the calking compound, you paint it with shellac, varnish or some other primer. The primer prevents the masonry units from absorbing oils in the calking compound.

For more information send today for your free copy of "Concrete Masonry Handbook." It is distributed only in the United States and Canada.
when you specify paint
SPECIFY
ZOLATONE

ZOLATONE'S PERMANENT FINISH is insurance against costly repainting and provides...

- BEAUTY
- DISTINCTIVE APPEARANCE
- DURABILITY
- EASE OF MAINTENANCE YEAR AFTER YEAR

For complete information, samples and demonstration of Zolatone's outstanding advantages

ARMSTRONG BUILDING SUPPLIES
3117 W. Mill Road • Milwaukee 9, Wis. • Flagstone 2-1910
WEST DIVISION HIGH SCHOOL* SELECTS PIPKORN FACE BRICK

*Milwaukee
Architect — Maynard Meyer and Associates
Milwaukee School Architect — Fred Wegner
General Contractor — Kroening Engineering Co.

METROPOLITAN ARIZONA BLEND
Remember W. H. PIPKORN when you are selecting Brick. See our large assortment in our new display room.

Representing America's Leading Face Brick Manufacturers

Phone Mitchell 5-6800

W. H. PIPKORN CO.
1548 West Bruce Street South end of 16th Street Viaduct
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

It's W. H. PIPKORN for the finest in quality face brick

PLUMBING, HEATING and AIR CONDITIONING INSTALLATIONS
by J. F. AHERN CO.
55 North Macy Fond du Lac, Wis.
Recognized for Superior Service Since 1880
Planned Lighting is largely responsible for this remarkable transformation of an old service shop into modern drafting quarters. Planned lighting has provided a minimum of 250 foot candles and improves not only the appearance but also the functional effectiveness of these quarters.

If you are interested in seeing how Planned Lighting can add to the appearance and effectiveness of older buildings, stop in and see these remodeled quarters of our Orton building, 191 West Michigan street.

WISCONSIN ELECTRIC POWER CO.
DoxPlank
FOR SPEED IN CONSTRUCTION AND ECONOMY

Architect: William P. Wenzler, AIA
2924 North Brookfield Road
Brookfield, Wisconsin

Made Under Patent No. 2696729

St. Edmund’s Episcopal Church
Elm Grove, Wisconsin

DoxPlank
FLOOR and ROOF SYSTEMS

The DOX PLANK system was selected for use in this modern church because it combines the high compressive strength of concrete and the high tensile strength of steel. DOX PLANK features make it the favorite of architects, engineers and contractors for use in schools, commercial buildings, factories, apartment houses and private homes. It offers the special advantage listed below.

• Economical
• Is Fire Resistant
• Saves Time and Labor
• Immediate Working Deck
• Speeds Building Occupancy
• Reduces Cold Weather Delays
• Conforms With Standard Building Practices
• Eliminates Hazards of Improper Field Construction

VanderHeyden Inc.
Serving the Building Industry Since 1912
6633 W. National Ave.
Milwaukee, Wis.
You can design better buildings at lower cost...with these LONG-SPAN PRE-STRESSED CONCRETE MEMBERS

channel slabs

mono-wings

beams girders piles columns

You get complete engineering service!
Our staff is fully qualified . . . provides you with all the help you might need for the successful application of pre-stressed concrete to your projects . . . and to follow through with accuracy and responsibility until the material specified is in place.

You get complete production control!
Our plant facilities are the most modern in the state . . . enabling us to maintain exacting quality control even in severe weather conditions. You benefit through the reduced cost of factory-controlled production . . . delivery and erection schedules you can depend on.

See us in Booth 53 at the Wisconsin Chapter, AIA, Convention

CONCRETE RESEARCH, INC.

10833 WEST WATERTOWN PLANK RD., MILWAUKEE 13, TEL. SPRING 1-1510

Plant Location: Hwy. JJ (Bluemound Rd.) One-Quarter Mile East of Hwy. 164