
Chapter 1

A Long, Strong Pull Together

“I now charge you, as you love the cause in which you have so recently launched your bark, to look well to your applications for membership, as the growth and perpetuity of this society rests upon this fully as much as on any other proposition.”

Edward P. Bates
1894

In the late nineteenth century, the science of heating and ventilation was not well understood. When installing heating and ventilating systems, most contractors based their calculations solely and unquestionably on data in fan manufacturers’ catalogues. Only a few contractors were educated and had formal training in engineering.

Perhaps the best summary of the late 1890s was written by Stewart A. Jellett, a charter member and the second president of The American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. He explains:

“Until about 1890 the business of heating and ventilating had been largely based on the most ancient rule known to engineers, the rule of thumb...I believe it was the stress of competition, the commercial side of the business, that finally forced the recognition of the necessity for more scientific consideration, both in regard to the manufacture of the apparatus and in its application for regular work.

“Between the so-called ‘Heating and Ventilating Engineer,’ who did not understand his business, and the heating and ventilating engineer who was 75 per cent. fakir [sic], the public was getting but a poor return for its money. There was general ignorance on the subject of heating and ventilation, and there were any number of contractors who had patented schemes, designed to give all the heat desired at practically no

expense for fuel; in fact, after reading some of the descriptive matter, one felt that a coal bin had ceased to be a necessary adjunct to any building.

“The results of the efforts of contractors and engineers of this class was that the installation of steam and hot water heating apparatus was so generally unsatisfactory that the outlook for business was not favorable.”

Matters of Business vs. Engineering

In 1889 the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters Association was formed to protect the interests of the contractors. Also at this time, more sophisticated scientific approaches to heating and ventilation were being imported from Europe and, in particular, England.

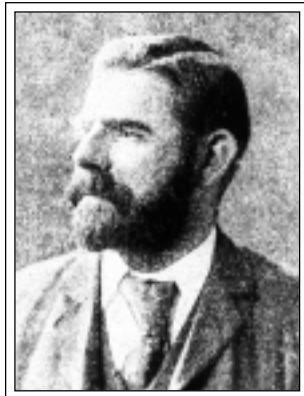
In response to the wishes of members who were interested in learning more about these scientific approaches, a few technical papers were presented at the Association’s meetings. But the majority of members were business and sales men, and they were not particularly interested in the arts and sciences of heating and ventilation. In fact, according to Mr. Jellett, they felt that “the conventions were principally for the discussion of business matters, and but scant courtesy was given to the reading of these papers, and practically no discussion followed.” This conflict led to

the organization of The American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.



During the Association's 1894 National Convention, three technical papers were scheduled to be presented by David M. Nesbit, of London, England; Edward P. Bates, of Syracuse, New York; and Arthur Walworth, of Boston, Massachusetts. The reception of these papers "very much disgusted" the members who were at the Convention to hear and discuss them, and inspired one member, Hugh J. Barron, to write a critical article, which appeared in the July 15, 1894 issue of *Heating and Ventilation*:

"There was one thing conclusively shown by this Convention, and that was that engineers are in a decided minority; the majority are more anxious about getting work and money than about the mere art of heating. Imagine any other society in the world inviting men to give them the results of their thoughts, and one gentleman actually coming three thousand miles to do so, and having a resolution passed that, in the future, papers must only take ten minutes to read.



David Nesbit
The tepid response of the Master Fitters convention in 1894 to a paper delivered by English heating engineer David Nesbit was one of the factors that led to the formation of an engineering society in the field.

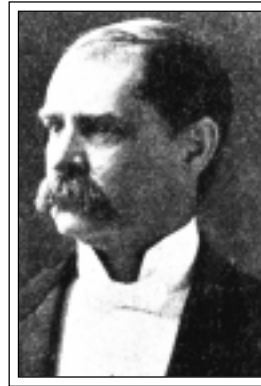
"The facts are that the majority of American heating and ventilating engineers are not members of the Master Steam and Hot Water Fitters' Association, and that a majority of the Association are really business men only...It is a pity that there were not at least a thousand present to hear Mr. Nesbit's paper, and to intelligently discuss it, as English societies of engineers would discuss a paper presented to them by an American engineer of equal eminence."

Mr. Barron's article was submitted to Louis H. Hart, business manager of *Heating and Ventilation*. During a meeting with Mr. Barron to discuss its publication, Mr.

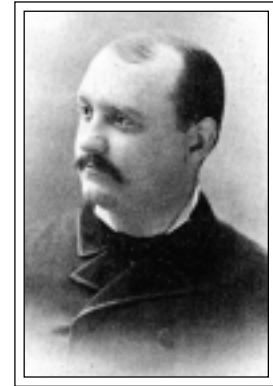


Hugh J. Barron

Hart talked with him about forming a society to give consideration to engineering matters connected with heating and ventilation only. Following this meeting, Mr. Hart spoke with and inspired William M. Mackay. Mr. Hart then took it upon himself to ask the opinions of fifty to seventy-five engineers known to be much interested in their chosen line of work, as to the advisability of forming such an organization. He received many favorable replies.



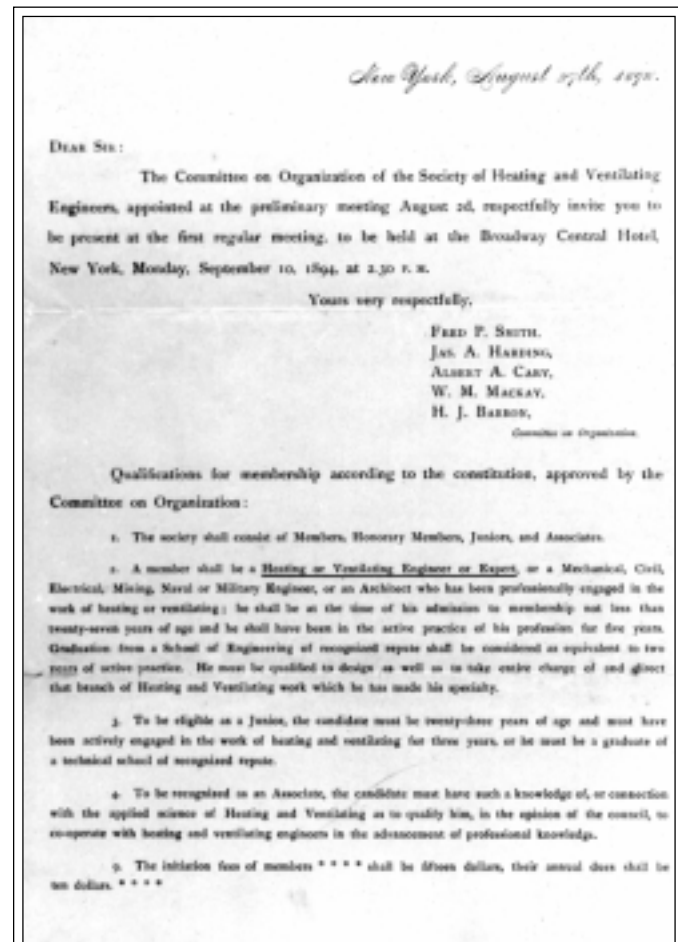
William Mackay



Louis Hart

Organizational Meetings

As a result, about 25 invitations were sent to engineers in New York City to attend a meeting at the



Invitation sent to prospective charter members of the new society. The first regular meeting was held on September 10, 1894 in New York City.

offices of *Heating and Ventilation* on Thursday, August 2, 1894. Sixteen attended: A. A. Cary, James A. Harding, George B. Cobb, Hugh J. Barron, H. M. Swetland, William M. Mackay, W. A. Russell, W. B. Wilkinson, Thomas Barwick, F. P. Smith, Albert A. Cryer, Edward A. Munro, Percival H. Seward, O. C. Breckenridge, Morris S. King, and Louis H. Hart. They became known as the Committee of Sixteen.

Fred P. Smith was elected temporary chairman to run the meeting, and Mr. Hart was elected temporary secretary. After discussing the best way to form the society, Mr. Barron moved that a Committee on Organization be selected. Appointed to serve on the Committee on Organization were Messrs. Smith, Barron, Harding, Mackay and Cary. All those present, by motion of Mr. Cary, were made charter members. The meeting was then adjourned to September 10, 1894.

During the next six weeks, the Committee on Organization met five times. Invitations to become a charter member were sent to 157 engineers, and circulars explaining the necessary qualifications were sent out with the invitations. The Committee also worked on drafting a constitution and by-laws.

The first regular meeting, which was purely a business meeting, was called to order at 3:00 p.m. on September 10, 1894 at the Broadway Central Hotel, New York, New York; seventy-five persons accepted the invitation and became charter members. Mr. Smith chaired the meeting, and Mr. Hart was secretary.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Smith defined the objects, advantages and policy of this proposed society. He spoke at length about the importance of good fellowship to the society's success, especially with respect to discontinuing the practice of discrediting another engineer's work when presenting a competitive bid.

"It is only through the united efforts of the members of the society that we may expect to attain that improvement for which we are looking," said Mr. Smith. "There is no reason in the world why the society cannot, if properly managed, aid us in raising a high standard of work, and regulate the price we ought to get for our work. What we want is a long, strong pull together, and that is exactly what I meant when I spoke of good fellowship."

The first order of business was to choose a name for this new society. Mr. Jellett recalls the debate:

"The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws suggested 'The Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers' as a title for the new society. The debate that followed this suggestion was a spirited one. One member objected to the proposed name and wanted a more definite title, while another thought the name was all

right; that other societies might be founded, but they would not count for much, and that the word 'THE' in large letters expressed his ideas of what the society was bound to become. Still another member, our Secretary, Mr. Mackay, suggested that the society be called 'The International Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers,' inasmuch as foreign engineers had been invited to become members. Mr. Mackay's idea seemed to be to take in the entire world and prevent infringements, on the general idea expressed by the first members, that we were 'The' society with a capital T.

"After a long discussion...the members reached the conclusion that the heating and ventilating engineering required in America would be a sufficient tax on the society for some years to come, and when Mr. Harding, and Mr. Barron seconded, the motion that the society be called 'The American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers,' the motion prevailed."



They next read and discussed the proposed Constitution and By-Laws section by section. This discussion was also spirited, and after a number of revisions, it was adopted. Section 4 in Article 1 of the Constitution clearly stated eight objects of the Society that would guide its work in years to come:

- The promotion of the arts and sciences connected with heating and ventilation, and to encourage good fellowship among its members.
- Improvement in the mechanical construction of the various apparatus used for heating and ventilation.
- The maintenance of a high professional standard among heating and ventilating engineers.
- To establish a clearly defined minimum standard of heating and ventilation for all classes of buildings.
- To favor legislation compelling the ventilation of all public buildings in accordance with the standard of this society.
- To encourage legislation favorable to improvement in the arts of heating and ventilation, and to oppose legislation inimical to the business of the engineer.
- The reading, discussion, and publication of professional papers, and the interchange of knowledge and experience among its members.
- To establish a uniform scale of prices for all professional services.

EDWARD P. BATES.
1894-1895.

STEWART A. JELLET.
1895-1896.

ROLLA C. CARPENTER.
1896-1897.

WILTSIE F. WOLFE.
1898-1899.

WILLIAM M. MACKAY.
1897-1898.

HENRY ADAMS.
1899-1900.

JOHN H. KINEALY.
1901-1902.

DAVID M. QUAY.
1900-1901.

ALFRED E. KENRICK.
1902-1903.

HARRY D. CRANE.
1903-1904.

PRESIDENTS
of the
AMERICAN
SOCIETY

of **HEATING**
and
VENTILATING
ENGINEERS.

The final order of business was to elect officers to serve until the annual meeting. The Constitution and By-Laws stated that the affairs of the Society would be managed by a Board of Managers and a Council that would review membership applications. Those elected were:

- President* E. P. Bates
- First Vice President* W. M. Mackay
- Second Vice President* W. F. Wolfe
- Third Vice President* C. S. Onderdonk
- Secretary* L. H. Hart
- Board of Managers* F. P. Smith, H. J. Barron, A. A. Cary, J. A. Harding and Henry Adams
- Council* Charles W. Newton; R. C. Carpenter; A. A. Cryer; F. W. Foster; V. G. Halley; E. P. Bates, president; and L. H. Hart, secretary.

CHARTER MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY		
Henry Adams Washington, D. C.	C. F. Gossett New York, N. Y.	Charles W. Houston Salisbury, Md.
Homer Addams Washington, D. C.	Judson A. Goodrich New York, N. Y.	Theodore C. Northcott Salem, N. Y.
Nesbit F. Andrus Brooklyn, N. Y.	John Gorman Philadelphia, Pa.	Charles S. Onderdonk Philadelphia, Pa.
High J. Barron New York, N. Y.	James A. Hartley New York, N. Y.	John A. Parro Trenton, N. J.
Thomas Barwick New York, N. Y.	L. H. Hart New York, N. Y.	John H. Peberich Chattanooga, Tenn.
Edward F. Bates Syracuse, N. Y.	Charles F. Hayes New York, N. Y.	Geo. W. Plonow New York, N. Y.
Geo. C. Blackmore Pittsburgh, Pa.	Joe. D. Hibbard Chicago, Ill.	Henry R. Postler Buffalo, N. Y.
J. J. Blackmore New York, N. Y.	William H. Hill New York, N. Y.	Leas R. Prudden Chicago, Ill.
L. S. Blackmore New York, N. Y.	Geo. D. Hoffman Chicago, Ill.	D. M. Quay Chicago, Ill.
Samuel Burns New York, N. Y.	Charles S. Hopkins Rochester, N. Y.	Wm. A. Russell New York, N. Y.
B. Harold Carpenter Wilkes Barre, Pa.	Alfred A. Hastings Boston, Mass.	U. G. Soolter Brooklyn, N. Y.
B. C. Carpenter Huron, N. Y.	Stewart A. Jellett Philadelphia, Pa.	Perceval H. Sweeney New York, N. Y.
Albert A. Cary New York, N. Y.	J. H. Kinsey St. Louis, Mo.	Le Roy S. Sherman New York, N. Y.
Robert C. Clarkson Philadelphia, Pa.	Joe. A. Langdon Pittsburgh, Pa.	Fred F. Smith New York, N. Y.
Geo. B. Cobb New York, N. Y.	Chas. W. Light Saginaw, Mich.	R. F. Stansfield New York, N. Y.
H. D. Crane Cincinnati, Ohio	H. E. Light Saginaw, Mich.	Geo. F. Steel Philadelphia, Pa.
Albert A. Cryer New York, N. Y.	Chas. C. Lincoln New York, N. Y.	Joseph M. Strongman Yonkers, N. Y.
T. B. Cryer Newark, N. J.	C. E. Longmeyer New York, N. Y.	H. M. Swarth New York, N. Y.
Mark Dean Boston, Mass.	James Mackay Chicago, Ill.	Geo. H. Underhill Boston, Mass.
John Demayot Boston, Mass.	Wm. M. Mackay New York, N. Y.	T. J. Waters Chicago, Ill.
Thos. J. Douglas Norwich, Conn.	A. S. Mappett New York, N. Y.	J. E. Woodson New York, N. Y.
A. C. Edgar Philadelphia, Pa.	Wm. McManis New York, N. Y.	W. B. Wilkinson New York, N. Y.
Herman Elmer Baltimore, Md.	George L. Moberg Chicago, Ill.	James R. Willet Chicago, Ill.
John A. Fish Boston, Mass.	Edward A. Mingo Brooklyn, N. Y.	E. J. Wilson Troy, N. Y.
Frank W. Foster Boston, Mass.	Robert Munro Pittsburgh, Pa.	White F. Wolfe Boston, Mass.

The roll call of the first Society meeting showed that seventy-five persons had become charter members.

First Annual Meeting

The Society was incorporated in the state of New York on January 24, 1895. To comply with the laws of this state, the date of the annual meeting was specified in the Constitution as the last week in January. Accordingly, the charter members agreed to have their first annual meeting in January 1895, at which time papers on heating and ventilation topics would be read and discussed. The Constitution also specified that the Society would have a Semi-Annual meeting as

well, though the first one would not occur until 1897.

The dates of January 22-24, 1895 were confirmed for the first Annual Meeting, and President Bates called the meeting to order at 10:50 a.m. on January 22, 1895 in the hall of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), 12 West 31st Street, New York.

In his opening address, President Bates commented on the potential and the importance of the Society's work, "The purposes for which this society was formed are commendable in every respect. If we carry out the wise provisions named in the preamble to our Constitution and By-laws, we shall be public benefactors...Our work, however, will not stop with any class; it will benefit all classes, and the amount of benefit received will be commensurate with the labor expended."

He also spoke about maintaining a high standard of members, "We need to gather about us men devoted to the work; men of character and reasonably ambitious of success; men who will think, study, and work until they see the fruition of their hopes. We need also, in this infantile state, to avoid adding to our number any who are not really engineers in our acceptance of the word."

In conclusion, President Bates said, "In order to carry out the objects of the Society, we shall need, first, the hearty cooperation of all its members; we shall need, further, a practical, intelligent devotion to the purpose for which we are organized. With these points carefully covered by each member, there is a work before us, which never has been thoroughly done, but will be accomplished by the members of this Society, to the credit and the good of the race."

Eight papers were presented during the three-day meeting, along with a series of topical discussions. Among them was a learned exchange about the future of electric heat, about which those attending concluded was too expensive even for trolley cars. The members also talked about wooden air conduits, but the discussion was cut short when they learned that galvanized iron had generally replaced wood. As a result of comments made by Mr. Jellett, a lengthy debate ensued over whether steam heating contractors and engineers should get paid for preparing plans and specifications for architects. This debate was the start of an argument about conflict of interest that would rage on for many years.

Secretary Hart reported that the Society had seventy-five members, and in the absence of Treasurer J. A. Goodrich, he reported that since its founding, the Society had received \$750.00 and had expended \$256.82 for a total of \$493.18 cash on hand. President Bates then reported that after December 1, 1894, the Society's business offices would be located at

Year	Receipts	Expenses	Number of Members	Income per Member	Expenses per Member
1894	\$ 795.00	\$ 266.88	75		
1895	1,112.50	392.86	109	\$12.64	\$11.26
1896	845.85	1,042.85	109	7.76	9.57
1897	1,209.35	898.18	129	9.40	6.93
1898	1,079.78	1,500.77	153	12.28	12.42
1899	1,408.00	1,689.38	121	11.64	15.99
1900	1,207.07	1,874.18	126	10.35	10.15
1901	1,619.84	1,685.84	137	11.82	11.66
1902	2,460.34	2,066.88	158	15.57	15.30
1903	3,420.80	3,324.15	198	18.24	11.70
1904	2,434.99	2,274.20	211	11.45	10.78
1905	2,842.75	2,893.00	231	13.61	11.35
1906	3,710.88	2,549.86	251	14.82	9.76
1907	3,818.41	3,862.45	321	15.99	12.05
1908	3,820.83	4,522.84	339	11.73	19.30
1909	3,985.14	4,887.41	367	11.07	15.13
1910	4,384.10	4,559.83	377	11.47	11.36
1911	4,953.54	4,625.08	405	12.25	11.43
1912	4,717.40	5,073.19	437	10.79	11.67
1913	5,072.02	4,532.06	455	11.59	10.31
1914	6,262.48	4,487.88	488	15.12	11.52
1915	9,286.96	9,071.83	571	16.21	10.99
1916	9,512.79	8,138.97	655	15.05	12.31
1917	11,828.47	11,028.28	784	18.08	14.01
1918	11,823.78	11,981.01	859	15.39	14.16
1919	10,127.40	11,047.42	935	16.28	15.97
1920	26,234.02	20,738.68	1,190	22.01	18.11
1921	24,833.68	20,994.97	1,360	24.90	22.28

This chart summarizes the growth of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers from financial and membership perspectives for the years 1894 to 1921.

ASME headquarters, 12 West 31st Street, New York City.

The members then elected officers, Board of Managers and Council for 1895-96:

- President* Stewart A. Jellett
- First Vice President* William M. Mackay
- Second Vice President* C. S. Onderdonk
- Secretary* Louis H. Hart
- Treasurer* Judson A. Goodrich
- Board of Managers* James A. Harding, chairman; B. F., Stangland, Geoffrey B. Cobb, U. G. Scollay, William McMannis, Stewart A. Jellett, president; and Louis H. Hart, secretary.

Membership

The Constitution and By-Laws established four levels of membership: Members, Honorary Members, Associates and Junior. Members and Associates were required to pay an initiation fee of \$15.00 and annual dues of \$10.00. The initiation fee of Junior members was \$10.00 and their dues were \$10.00. A Junior member, being promoted to full membership, paid a further initiation fee of \$5.00. Honorary Members were defined as “distinguished persons elected by the society.” Within two years, membership rose from 75 to 109 members.

In his short history of the Society, published in 1904, Mr. Jellett pointed out that the membership roles listed quite a few more names than those counted as active members. This is in part due to deaths and in part due to some joining for commercial reasons.

As Mr. Jellett said, “It did not take a very great length of time to disabuse their minds of this idea and to clearly impress upon them the fact that the com-

mercial side of the business of heating and ventilation was to be left to the Master Steam Fitters’ Association. This fact accounts for the disappearance during the first three or four years of a large number of names from the list of members.”



Charter Member John Kinealy, professor, Washington University, St. Louis Missouri

“I will say that...it is especially important, therefore, that each member should be encouraged to put his knowledge where it may be used by all the others and the most important work of the society in my opinion is this collecting of individual knowledge and putting it on record for use of all.” (From *Heating and Ventilation*, October 15 and November 15, 1894.)

“Another point of advantage to our society would be to have a neat card, with the name and address of our society and each member’s name and address, sent to the offices of the architects of the United States, and sent yearly as their membership changes by death, withdrawn or election. For our own office, we should have a neat certificate of membership, framed and hung conspicuously, to let the work know ‘we are it’ for business and pleasure and proud of it.” (From *Heating and Ventilation*, October 15 and November 15, 1894.)



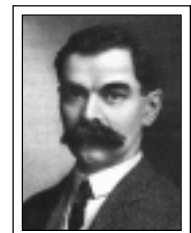
Charter Member John Gormly of Philadelphia



Charter Member Harrie Crane of Cincinnati, Ohio

“...members will have the opportunity of forming acquaintances, exchanging theories and experiences, and through these associations promulgate a feeling of perfect freedom in consulting one another when in doubt on a subject...” (From *Heating and Ventilation*, October 15 and November 15, 1894.)

“I would suggest that the object of such a society should be as far as possible, to embrace all sections of this continent, and it should not be in any sense what might be termed a local organization.” (From *Heating and Ventilation*, October 15 and November 15, 1894.)



Charter Member James Mackay, American Boiler Co., Chicago, Illinois

Issues of the Day

The work of the Society began during the First Annual Meeting. President Bates called the members to action in his address by clearly defining the Society’s priorities:

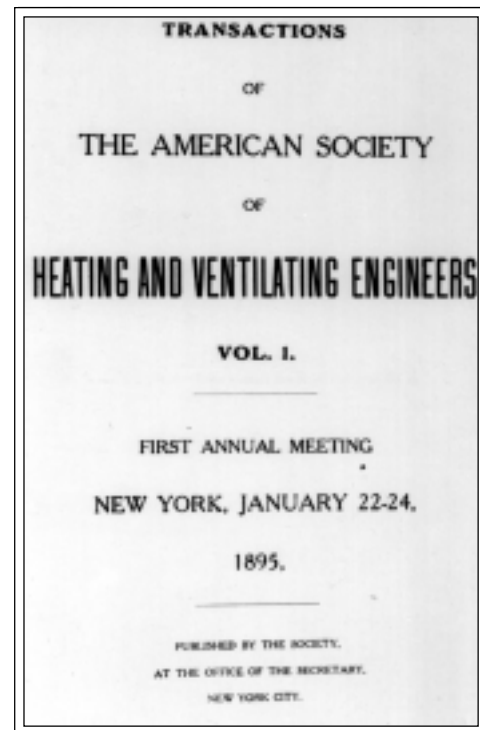
“I believe we should not cease our labors when public buildings are thoroughly warmed and ventilated, but our zeal for a good cause should eventually take us into every building which shall be constructed

for any purpose...There are cases where factories and work shops are fairly well ventilated, but in comparison they are rare...Every family has the right to have an abundance of good fresh air, even if it is not aware of its rights.”

The members responded to his inspiring words and to the lively discussions during the meeting by appointing various committees:

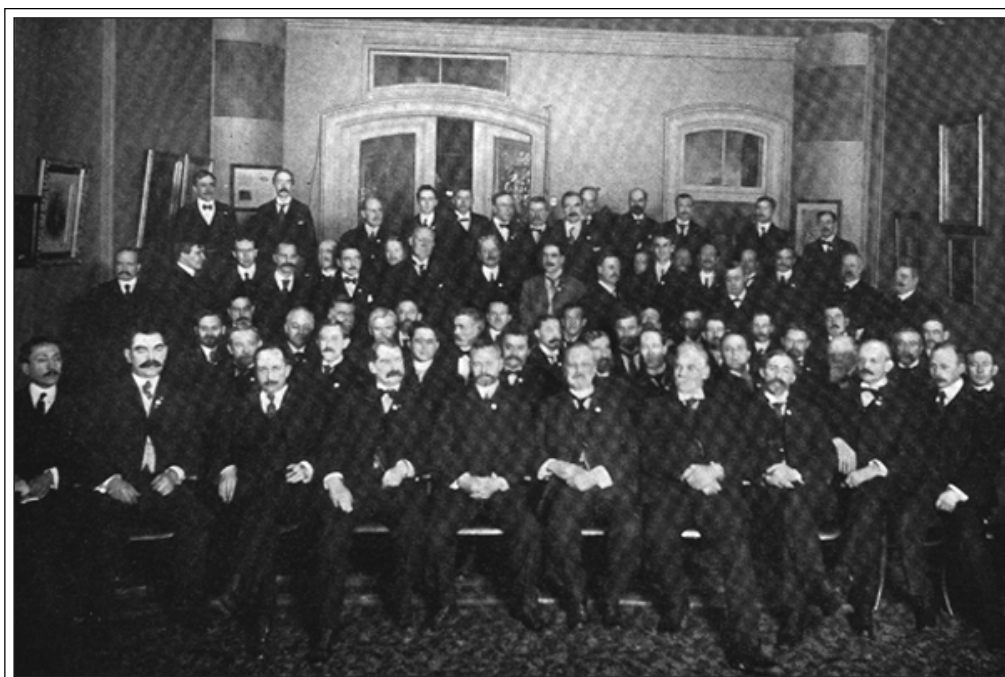
- The Committee on Tests “for the purpose of making such tests as may be for the interest of the society”
- Committee on Standards “to establish a clearly defined minimum standard of heating and ventilation for all classes of buildings”
- Committee on Compulsory Legislation “to favor legislation compelling ventilation of all public buildings in accordance with the standards of this society”
- Committee on Uniform Contract and General Conditions of Governing Specifications “to establish a uniform scale of prices for all professional services”
- Nominating Committee for the purpose of identifying and nominating candidates for officers, Board of Managers and Council

Each year, beginning in 1895, the Society documented its work by publishing the proceedings, papers and discussions from the annual and semi-annual meetings in *Transactions of The American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers*.



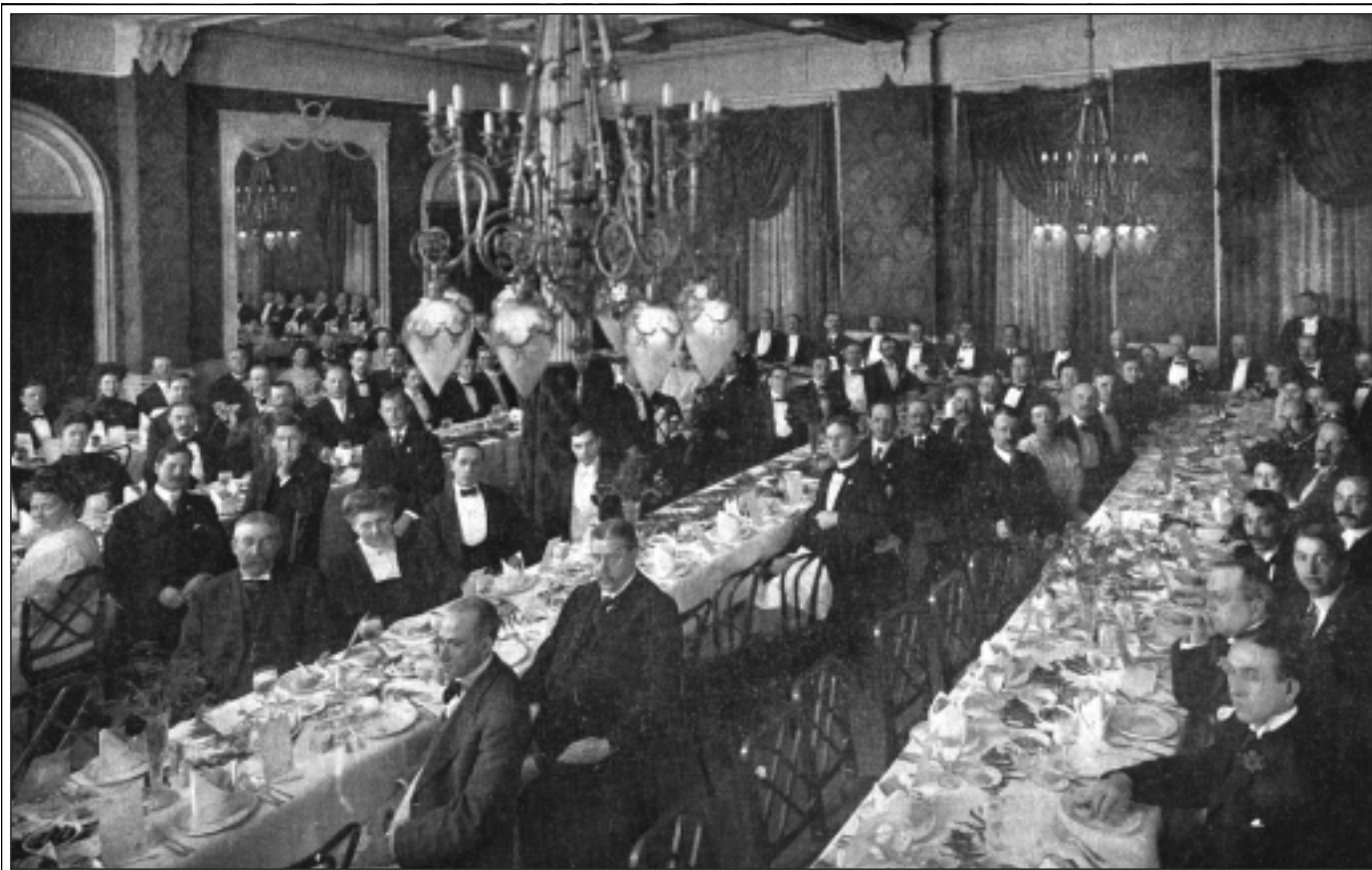
Transactions of the first Annual Meeting

President Bates said of this new society and the work to be done, “We need to look backward but a very few years to find that our profession was unknown. The rapid strides of modern civilization have created many new professions, and ours among them. There is a wide field open before us, and it yet remains to be seen how well we shall occupy it. The child is born, and it gives great promise of a grand future.”



Annual Meeting, 1906

The Twelfth Annual Meeting took place in New York at the rooms of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.



Annual Meeting, 1908

The Annual Dinner at the 1908 meeting was held at the New Grand Hotel, New York. After the cigars were lighted, the retiring president, C.B.J. Snyder, acting as toastmaster, introduced Professor William Kent as the first speaker of the evening, who responded to the toast "Training the Engineer." Other speakers and the toasts included: Gilbert Evans, managing editor of the *Brooklyn Eagle* who responded to "The Problems of Life That Are Unsolved;" C.V. Kellogg to "Our Associates, the Manufacturers;" Andrew Harvey to "The Ladies;" James Mackay to "Summer Meetings;" and John F. Hale to "The Chapter."



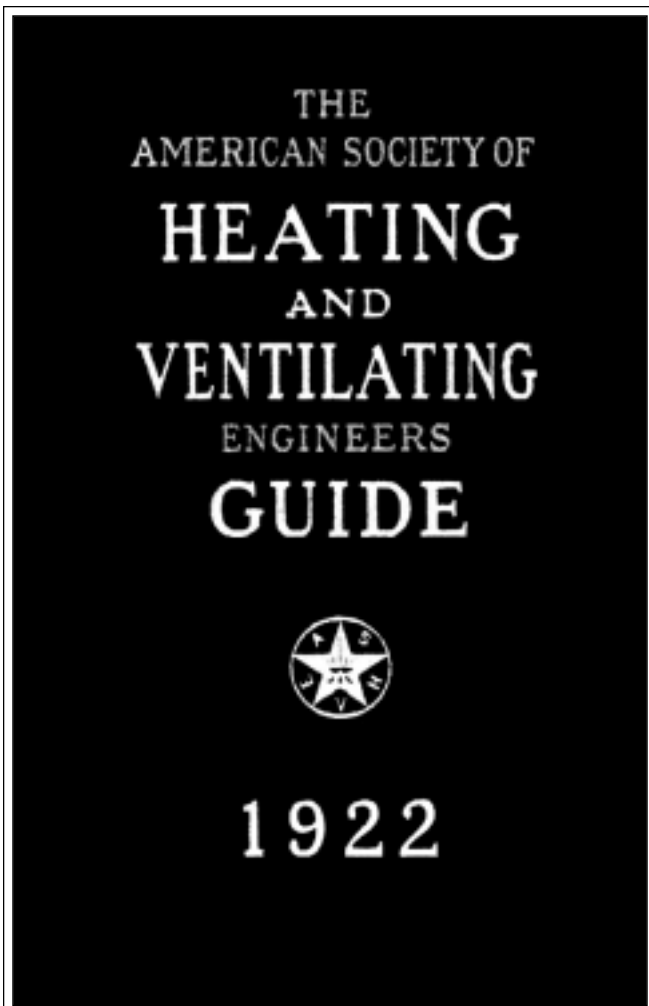
Semi-Annual Meeting, 1917

The convening of semi-annual meetings was a provision of the Society's Bylaws when they were written in 1894, but the first summer meeting was not held until 1897, when the Society met in New York. Cities such as Chicago, Detroit and Buffalo soon became favored summer meeting sites in that they afforded members from the west greater opportunity for attendance. The Semi-Annual Meeting of 1917 was held in Chicago, where the Chicago Yacht Club was the scene of the meeting dinner. The Semi-Annual Meeting of 1906 also in Chicago was the first semi-annual meeting to which ladies were invited to meeting functions.

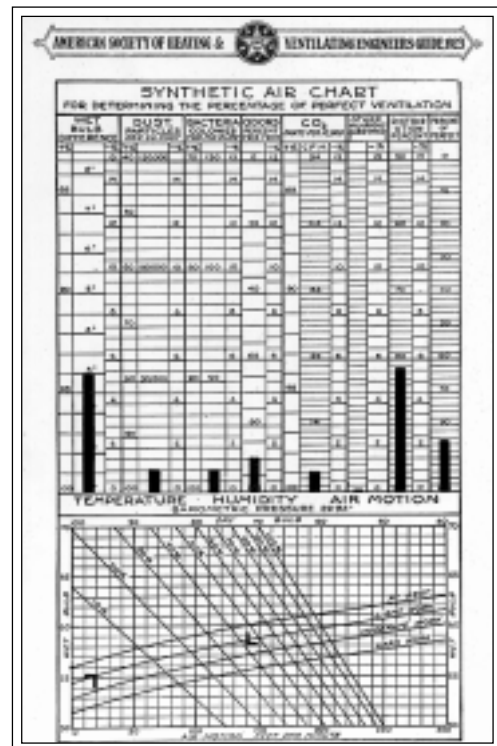


Annual Meeting, 1919

The 25th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers was held in New York, New York in the United Engineering Societies Building on January 22-24, 1919. The annual banquet was held at the Hotel McAlpin. It was perhaps the most notable meeting in the history of the Society, as it was not only the Society's Silver Anniversary, but it also marked two epochs of great importance, namely the passing of the 1,000 mark in membership and the announcement of the establishment of the proposed Research Bureau.



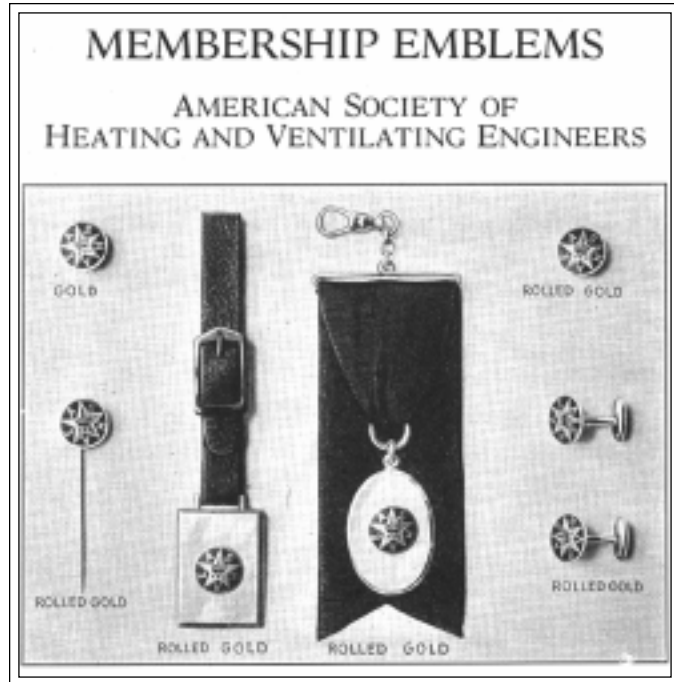
The American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers Guide was introduced in 1922.



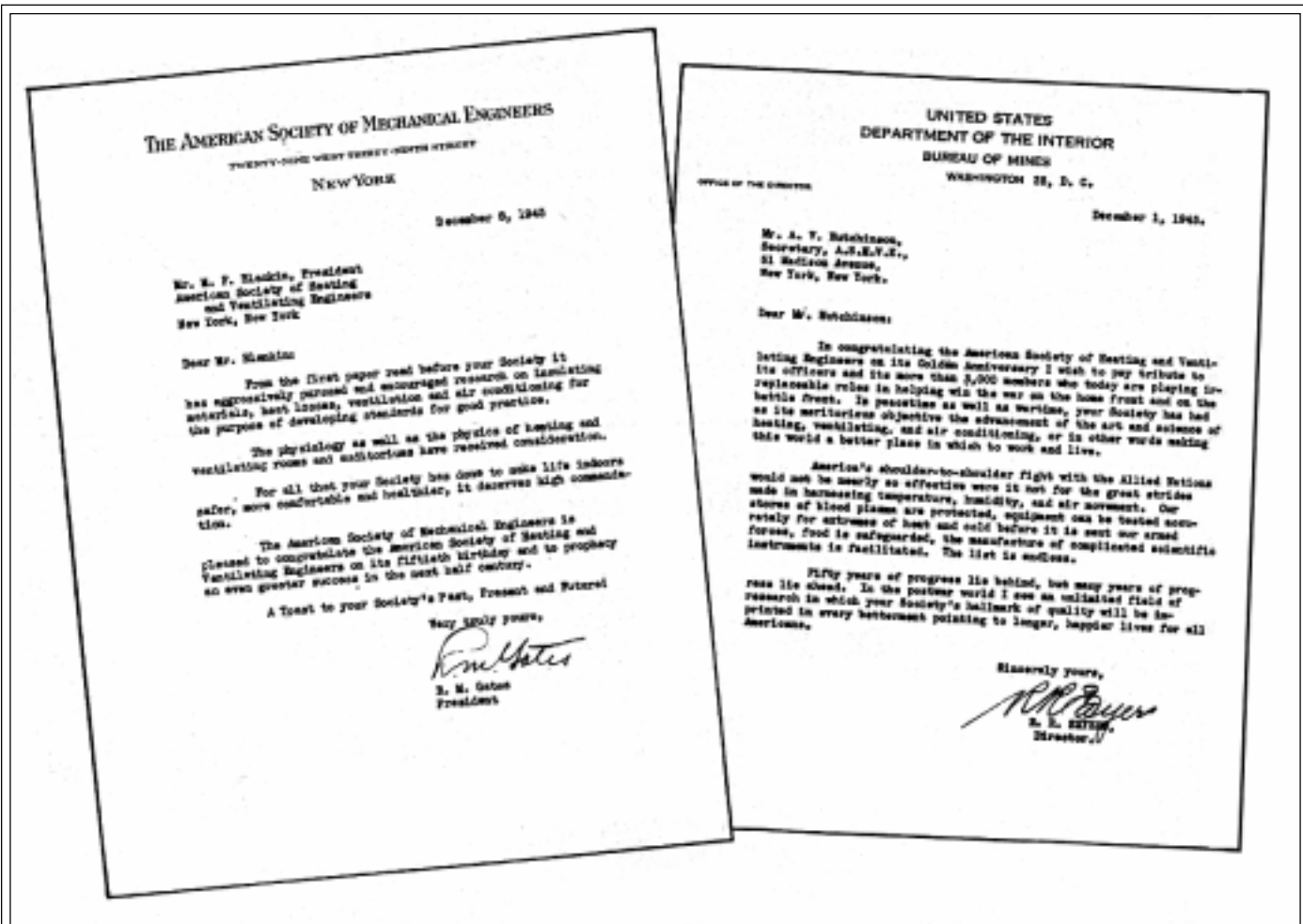
The Synthetic Air Chart was developed by Dr. E. Vernon Hill and adopted by The American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers for the purpose of comparing the air conditions in any room with the ideal or standard conditions. The 1922 issue of *The Guide* presented the chart along with a description of its method of application, which was worked out by the Society's Research Bureau. The Bureau stated that the Synthetic Air Chart offers a means of determining the percentage of perfect ventilation by considering all the known factors that make up the air conditions in a room.



ASHVE's **F. Paul Anderson Award** was first presented in 1932 to Dr. Willis H. Carrier. The award was named for F. Paul Anderson, ASHVE president in 1927 and an ASHVE laboratory director from 1921 to 1925. As stated in an article documenting the presentation, the award "was given by the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers in recognition of work done and meritorious services performed in the field of heating, ventilation or air conditioning."



"Attention is called to your privilege as a member of wearing the Society's emblem." (1925)



"Greetings for Our Golden Anniversary" were published in the January 1944 ASHVE Journal. The Society received greetings from, among others, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Kiwanis International, and the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines.



1894



Alfred J. Offner
General Chairman

1944



Alfred Engle
Chairman
Banquet

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS

Alfred J. Offner, *General Chairman*

Honorary Chairmen—Homer Addams, W. H. Carrier, W. H. Driscoll, W. L. Fleisher, D. D. Kimball.

Vice-Chairmen—R. H. Carpenter, J. C. Pitts, W. E. Heibel, C. S. Koehler, A. E. Stacey, Jr., R. A. Wasson.

Banquet—Alfred Engle, *Chairman*; Russell Donnelly, *Vice-Chairman*; E. E. Ashicy, R. W. Cumming, M. C. Giannini, Joseph Wheeler, Jr.

Finance—W. M. Heebner, *Chairman*; H. W. Fiedler, *Vice-Chairman*; R. R. Ferguson, G. E. Olsen.

Hospitality—H. S. Wheller, *Chairman*; W. J. Olvany, *Vice-Chairman*; T. N. Adlam, F. E. W. Beebe, H. H. Bond, Ernst Graber, E. B. Johnson, C. A. Miller, L. L. Munier, J. R. Murphy.

Inspection—C. S. Pabst, *Chairman*; P. B. Gordon, *Vice-Chairman*; H. L. Alt, J. A. Heller, M. H. Hirsch, F. D. Lawrence, Rudolph Pollak.

Ladies—Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Ryan, *Co-Chairmen*; H. S. Johnson, Mrs. R. H. Carpenter, Mrs. H. W. Fiedler, Mrs. W. L. Fleisher, Mrs. O. E. Frank, Mrs. A. V. Hutchinson, Mrs. C. S. Koehler, Mrs. G. E. Olsen, Mrs. R. A. Wasson.

N. Y. Chapter Special Committee—C. F. Roth, *Chairman*; J. G. Eadie, J. C. Pitts, C. S. Hoffman, H. C. Meyer, Jr., G. M. Scott.

Publicity—R. V. Sawhill, *Chairman*; Clifford Stroek, *Vice-Chairman*; A. A. Bearman, C. H. B. Hotchkiss, O. O. Oaks, W. J. Osborn.

Sessions—E. J. Ritchie, *Chairman*; C. H. Flink, *Vice-Chairman*; E. E. Adams, S. R. Apt, Thomas Baker, P. G. Griess, G. D. Guler, C. R. Hiers, H. P. Waechter.

Special Events—A. C. Buensod, *Chairman*; A. F. Hinrichsen, *Vice-Chairman*; V. J. Cuoci, C. A. Fuller, F. D. McCann, M. F. Rather, H. J. Rose, W. A. Sherbrooke.



A. C. Buensod
Chairman
Special Events



W. M. Heebner
Chairman
Finance



C. F. Roth
Chairman
N. Y. Chapter Special
Committee



H. S. Wheller
Chairman
Hospitality

A GREAT PAST



A GREATER FUTURE



R. V. Sawhill
Chairman
Publicity



C. S. Pabst
Chairman
Inspection



Mrs. H. J. Ryan



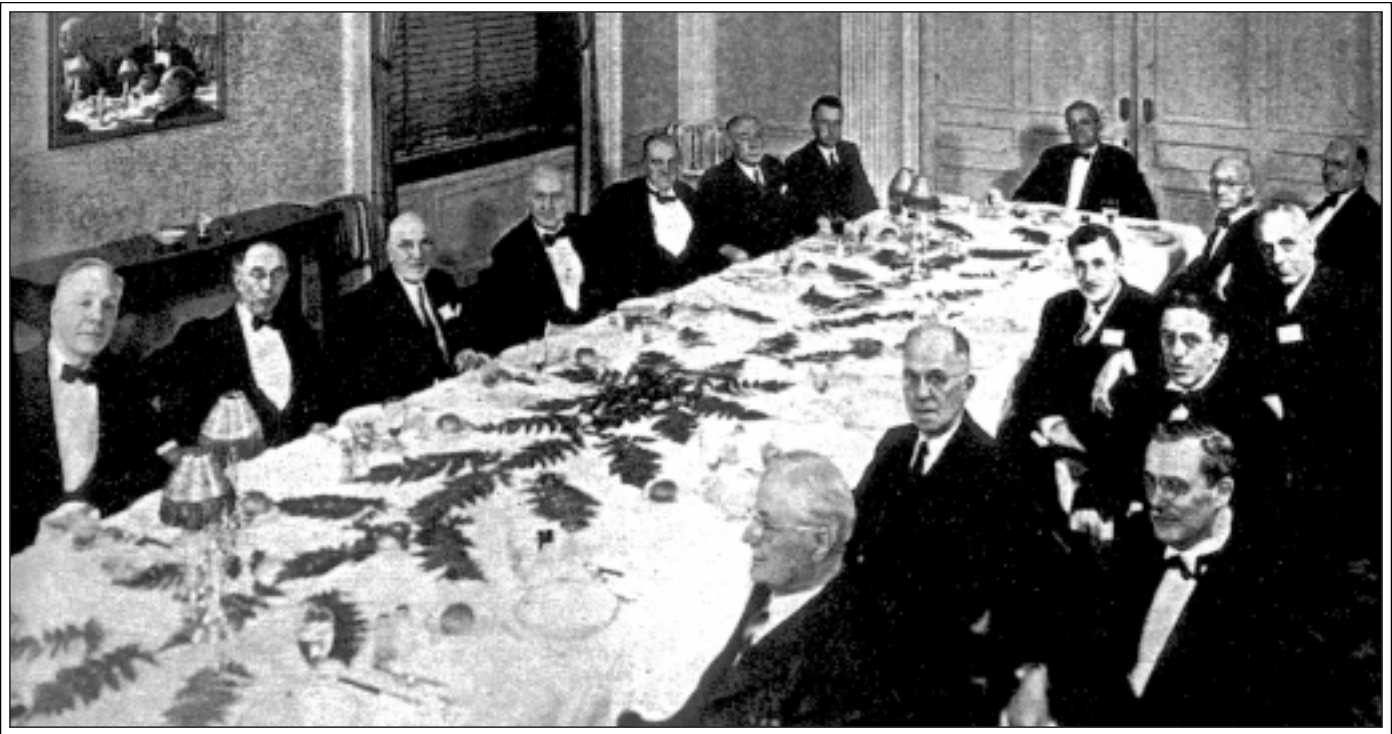
H. J. Ryan

Co-Chairmen
Ladies' Committee



E. J. Ritchie
Chairman
Sessions

Program and Committee on Arrangements for the fiftieth Annual Meeting of The American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers was held at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York, New York on January 30 - February 2, 1944. This meeting established a registration record, with a total registration of 920, of which 540 were Society members, 258 guests, and 122 ladies. Of the Society's twenty-three living past presidents, nineteen attended.



Past Presidents Dinner, 1944

From left to right around table: John Howatt, F.B. Rowley, H.M. Hart, G.L. Larson, W.T. Jones, Thornton Lewis, H.P. Gant, W.H. Carrier, W.H. Driscoll, C.V. Haynes, E. Holt Gurney, J.F. McIntire, W.L. Fleisher, E.O. Eastwood, S.E. Dibble, F.E. Giesecke.



"It is my pleasure through the courtesy of the Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., to be permitted to briefly speak for a great industry, which contributed so much to our comfort, health and happiness," began ASHVE President L.A. Harding in a 1930 radio broadcast to 31 cities.

BATTLE CRY OF THE A.S.H.V.E.

"We're here to sing the glory
Of the A-S-H-V-E.
How from hot and humid weather
It hath made all mankind free.
Thanks to air conditioning
Can everyone in comfort be.
Its joys are everywhere.

Chorus:
Hail our heating engineers,
Ventilating engineers,
Hail to A.S.H.V.E.
Our works are everywhere."

To the music of the Battle Hymn of the Republic (words by Washington Chapter, performed at 1940 Annual Meeting in the District of Columbia).

**ROUND TRIP
IDENTIFICATION CERTIFICATE**

— OF —
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEATING AND VENTILATION ENGINEERS
BUFFALO, N. Y.,
JANUARY 27 to 29, 1933.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The use of Identification Certificate is a privilege of an active, full-paying member of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, Inc. This certificate is not valid unless presented to an authorized ticket agent at the time of buying round-trip ticket to Buffalo, N. Y., for the purpose of securing reduced rates on the Erie Railroad, the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is not valid unless presented to the ticket agent at the time of buying round-trip ticket to Buffalo, N. Y., for the purpose of securing reduced rates on the Erie Railroad, the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is not valid unless presented to the ticket agent at the time of buying round-trip ticket to Buffalo, N. Y., for the purpose of securing reduced rates on the Erie Railroad, the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad.

I, C. L. Haynes
Member, American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers,
do hereby certify that I am entitled to the
benefit of the reduced rates on the Erie Railroad, the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad, for the purpose of securing reduced rates on the Erie Railroad, the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad, for the purpose of securing reduced rates on the Erie Railroad, the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Witness my hand and seal this 27th day of January, 1933.

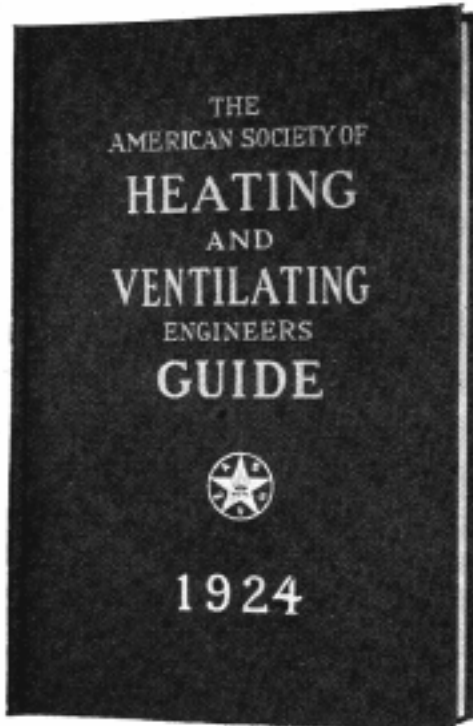
A. V. Hutchinson,
Secretary

Reduced Rail Fares for Annual Meeting

- (1) The rate of one and one-third fares for the round trip is guaranteed to all Society members under the Identification Certificate Plan.
- (2) On January 2nd certificates will be mailed to all members in the United States and Canada.
- (3) The identification certificate must be presented to the local ticket agent at the time of buying round-trip ticket to Buffalo.
- (4) One identification certificate may be used by a Society member and his family.

Be a GUIDE Booster

Work on THE GUIDE, 1924, has progressed to such an extent that some important announcements of interest to the members can be made. The Guide Publication Committee has mapped out a strenuous program and



HELP MAKE IT A SUCCESS

is aggressively enlisting the cooperation of the heating and ventilating industry so that this third edition of THE GUIDE will be the best yet.

It is the Committee's desire that every member use and recommend THE GUIDE on every possible occasion for only in that way can it be most effective in spreading the idea of more and better heating and ventilating. So that the membership will be thoroughly familiar with the progress of THE GUIDE work an outline of what has already been accomplished and what is in store will be given briefly. It is believed that these facts will assist them in recommending the use of THE GUIDE to their own firms or to those who supply them with apparatus.

Some additional chapters will be

added to the text section and a complete list of the contents which the Committee desires to publish is as follows:

HEATING

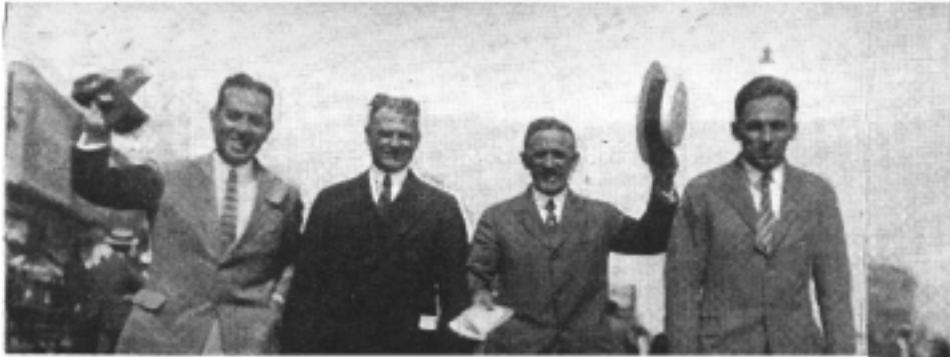
Steam and Hot Water Systems
Indirect and Warm Air
Gas and Oil
Heat Losses
Infiltration
Pipe Sizes
Insulation
Automatic Heat Control
Pumps for Heating Service

VENTILATION

Synthetic Air Chart
Comfort Zone
Ventilation Requirements of Buildings
Air Duct Sizes
Drying
Air Conditioning and Cooling
Humidifying and Dehumidifying
Exhaust and Collecting Systems
Mechanical Draft
Ventilators

For the catalog data section space reservations have been rapidly coming in and at this writing 60 firms have sent in their contracts. It is the Committee's desire to have 150 or more firms represented in order to make THE GUIDE most complete and useful to the architects, engineers, contractors, and their draughtsmen and estimators who use it in designing and buying. This year our plan is to print 7500 copies, an increase of 1000 over 1923, for the Committee confidently believes that THE GUIDE has established itself so firmly that their faith in getting this additional distribution is thoroughly justified. The large sale of copies this year indicates that a greater demand for this official and authoritative reference data book will logically result.

Every member should be proud of the Society's effort to advance the science of heating and ventilating by placing the best available design data in the hands of over 7000 men who are responsible for a large amount of the heating and ventilating work done in this country. It should be a privilege to lend your assistance in making THE GUIDE, 1924 a success.



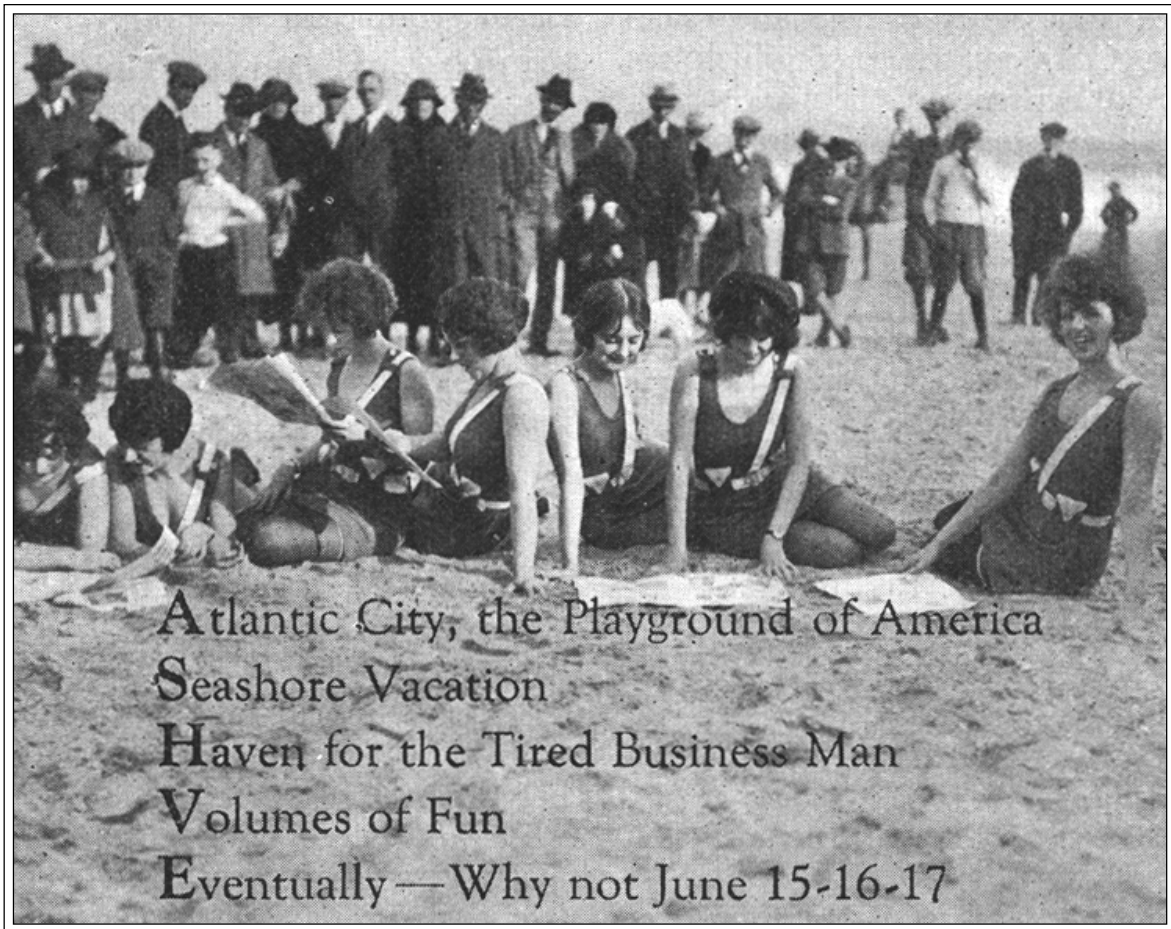
Center — The Boardwalk Interpreted by R. C. Bolsinger

Upper — J. M. Frank and R. L. Gifford, Chicago — J. A. Donnelly and W. C. Donnelly

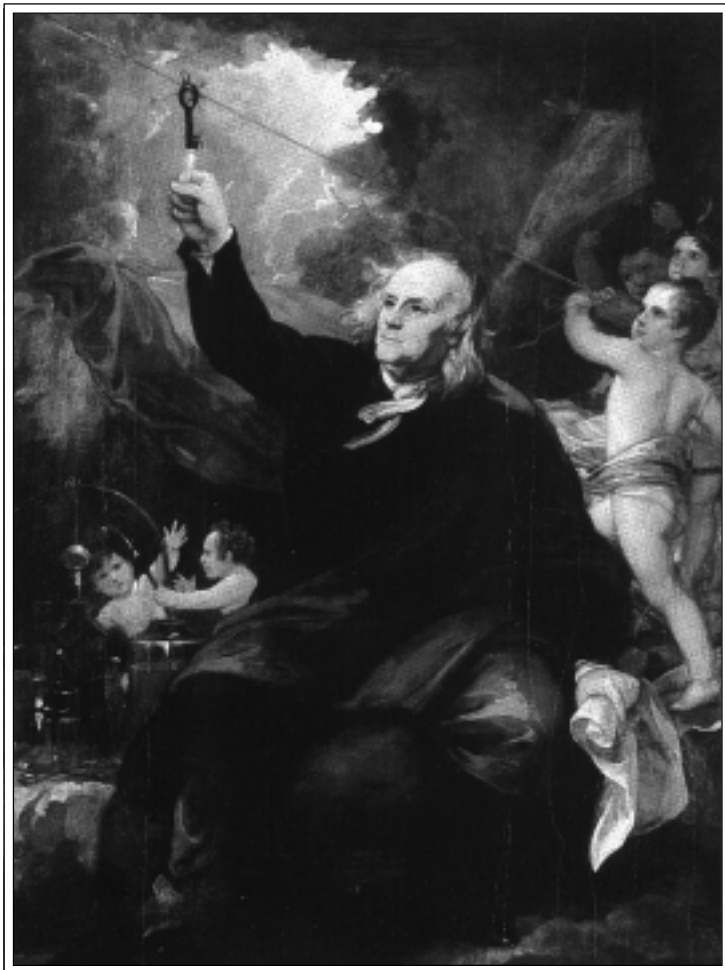
Lower — E. J. Ritchie and Miss Pauline Kurland, New York; A. J. Nesbit, Atlantic City; W.J. Olvany, New York

Upper — D. H. Faulkner, A. Engle, G. A. Dornheim and R. Donnelly, all of New York

Lower — W. H. Riblet, New York; John D. Cassell, Mrs. Hackett and Charlie Hackett, Philadelphia



Semi-Annual Meeting, 1925



At the 1927 Semi-Annual Meeting, Thornton Lewis cited the 150th anniversary of “an act which made possible the foundation of our great Republic.” Mr. Lewis referred to the signing of the treaty between the American Colonies and France, by in Mr. Thornton’s words, “one of the greatest men the world has ever known, and strange to say the same gentleman, Benjamin Franklin was also a heating and ventilating engineer.” Franklin, Thornton said, invented a device that would consume and take care of smoke, and while all the world slept at night with their windows closed, he was the first to advocate opening them. By resolution of the Council, Franklin was designated the patron saint of A.S.H.V.E. and all assembled pledged themselves to honor his memory on all suitable occasions.

