



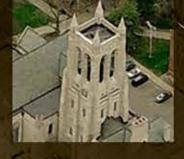
This Presbyterian cathedral, a fine example of English Gothic Revival architecture, was designed by renown church architect Ralph Adams Cram and dedicated in 1911.

In addition to cathedrals, Cram is undiputed as the father of Collegiate
Gothic architecture, with buildings on the campuses of Princeton University,
Williams College, Phillips Exeter Academy, The University of Notre Dame,
and Rice University, among others.

The limestone entry terrace at the McGaffin Tower, depicted above, was designed as part of a programme of accessibility renovations. The design includes custom hand-wrought work by local artisans: decorative iron railings and ceramic tile inserts.

Other renovations included a new elevator, a lift, and unisex restrooms, all making the major areas of the church accessible to those with mobility problems.





Gothic Revival Cathedral Renovations

The Church of The Covenant Cleveland, Ohio





This main bank branch was originally entirely housed in a three-story Classical Revival structure. Prominent features include elegant ionic pilasters, a carved stone frieze, a cornice with dentils, and a highly decorated parapet. The bank occupied the main two floors of the building, approximately 4,000 square feet each, and a local lodge utilized the uppermost floor. Realizing his bank had outgrown its natural boundaries, the bank president opted to expand into the adjacent structure, a brick brownstone with 2,250 square feet, then used as a dress shop.

The expansion presented a design challenge of aesthetically unifying the structures with a subtle yet direct approach, both at the front façade and within. At the façade, the buildings were interwoven with an undulating glass curtain wall. The interior needed to address a further challenge: an eighteen-inch vertical differential between the main floor levels of the previously independent structures. A curving accessible ramp bridges the two levels; the ramp itself wraps around a round reception desk. Directly above the desk and ramp, a curved soffit spirals upward.

The center of the reception desk is also utilized as the progenitor for the arc of the adjacent teller desks. Curving geometry meshes the two structures together within and without, and joins exterior and interior into a coherent design.

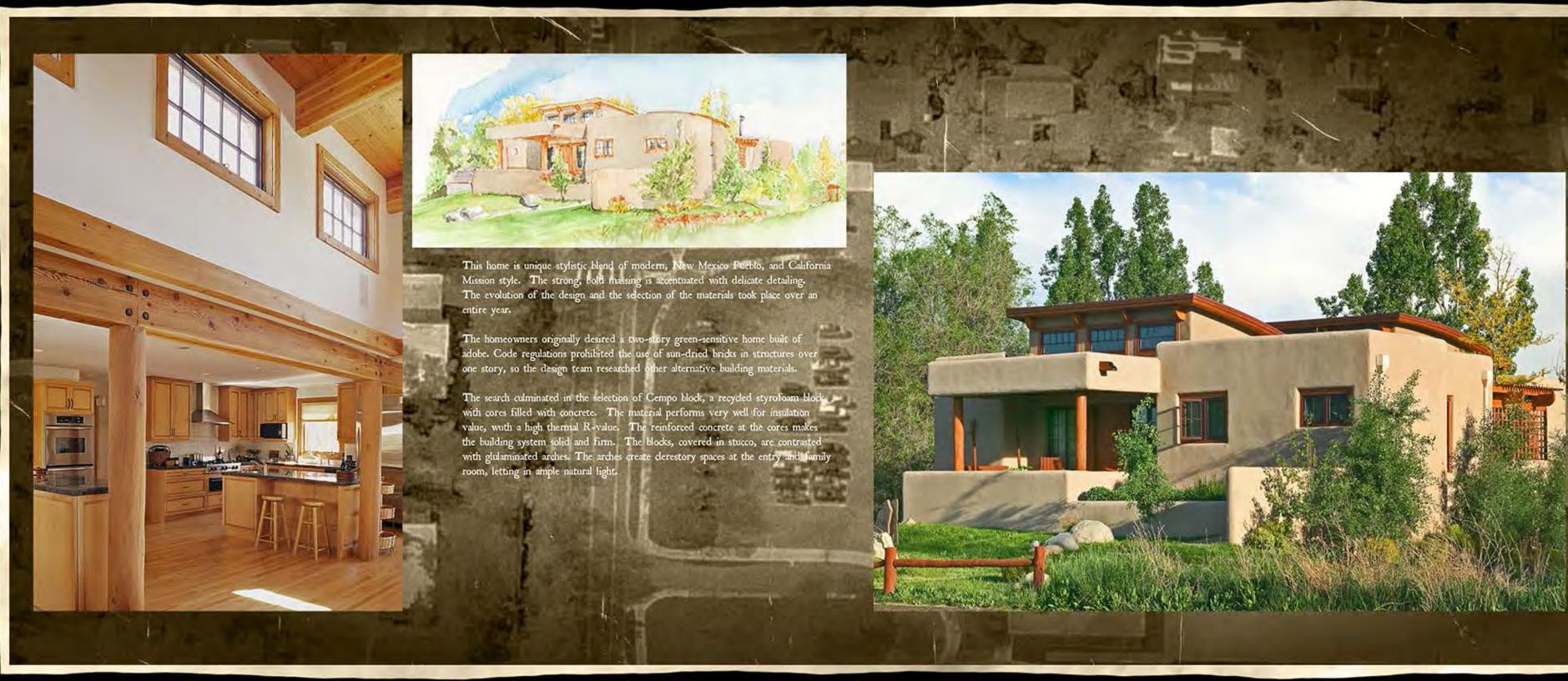






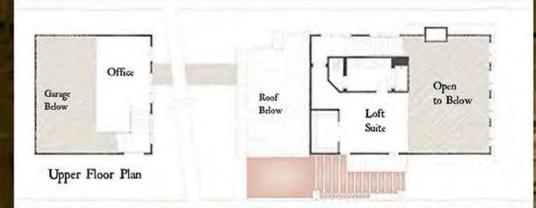


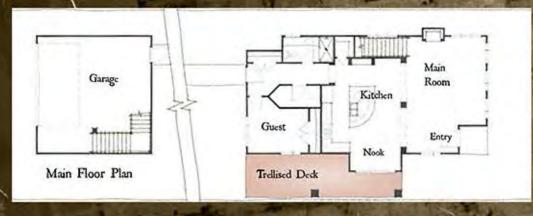
Beaux-Arts
Bank Remodel
People's Bank of
Caldwell, Ohio





Pueblo Modern Style Home Boulder, Colorado







A young Midwestern developer dient with edectic tastes requested a high-tech, modern expression for a corner lot. Although the building he requested was contemporary, he wanted the scale and form to be compatible with the traditional homes in the neighborhood. The form was broken up and stepped back, and articulated towards both the streets it faced. The glulaminated timbers curve the roof from the front street to the back of the lot. The scale of the building is brought down toward the side street with a wooden trellis bearing upon the side wall. The 1500 square foot interior is modest but gracious, and much of the front living area is two stories tall. A loft with operable walls allows the master bedroom to overlook the living area.

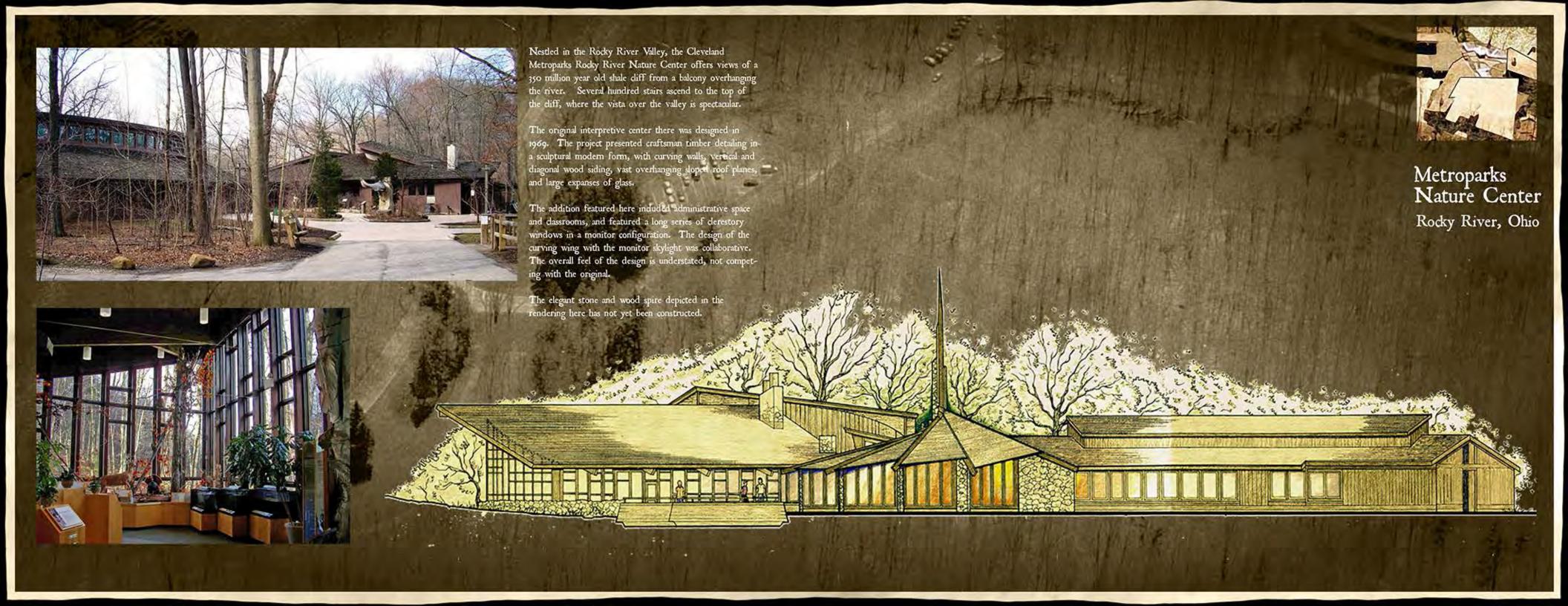




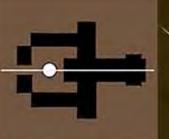


Vaulted Home Indianapolis, Indiana

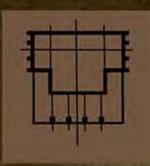








Craftsman Style Sports Club Design Proposal



Craftsman Style Teahouse

Design Proposal







Andalusian Style Residence Denver, Colorado







This luxury golf clubhouse follows in the rich tradition of Palm Beach architecture made famous by Addison Mizner. The style draws from a wide array of sources: Italian Renaissance, Spanish, Venetian, Morroccan and other distinct stylistic traditions of the Mediterranean.

The floor plan is quite rectangular and regular, but has relief from numerous arcades and courts. Lush gardens and fountains are found in the courtyards. Also, numerous balconies and bays create rhythm and texture on the building surface.

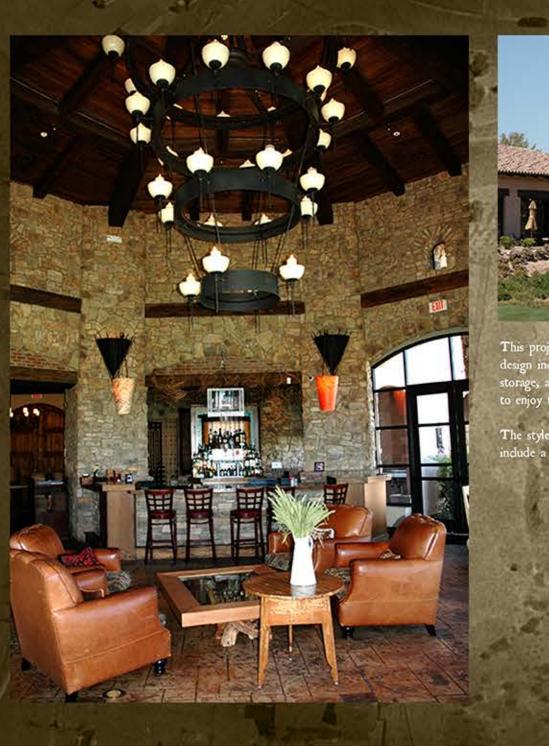
Natural finish stucco and cast stone are the primary materials; Spanish day tile is utilized for the roofing constructed. Detailing includes cast stone decorative arch moldings and cornices, iron railings, and wooden grilles.





Mediterranean Revival Golf Clubhouse West Palm Beach,

West Palm Beach, Florida

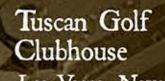




This project is a 30,000 square foot luxury golf dubhouse in the Nevada desret. The design includes locker rooms, a pro shop, a theme restaurant with 19th Hole bar, golf cart storage, and back-of-house facilities. Shaded outdoor living and dining areas allow patrons to enjoy the local arid dimate.

The style is Tuscan, and the theme is meant to emulate a Tuscan Winery. Material include a blend of natural sandstones, stucco, wood timbers, and Italian day tile.

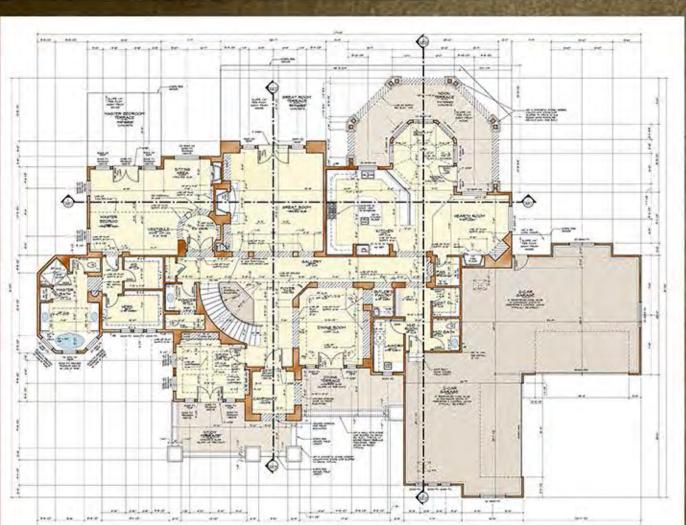




Las Vegas, Nevada







The client, a Colorado custom homebuilder, desired a speculative 4500 squre foot home with distinct Tuscan styling and authentic materials. The entry feature, a carrillon (belltower) makes a bold statement. Inside is a curving stair and a Great Room with a grand stone fireplace.

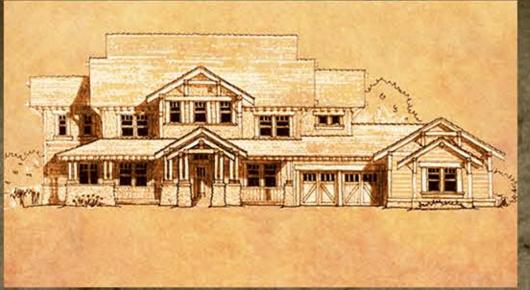
Materials include rugged rusticated stone, natural stucco, day tile roofing, and decorative heavy timber corbels at the eaves. Additional fine woodwork and hand plaster detailing is found within. The house recently sold to a proud homeowner.



Tuscan Villa Littleton, Colorado

William Co.

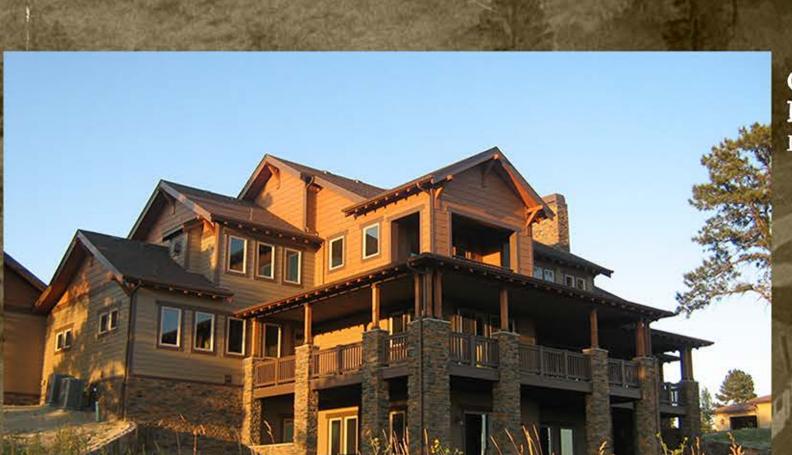




This nearly 5,000 square foot home is a modern interpretation of the Craftsman style, perfected by architects Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene in Pasadena, California.

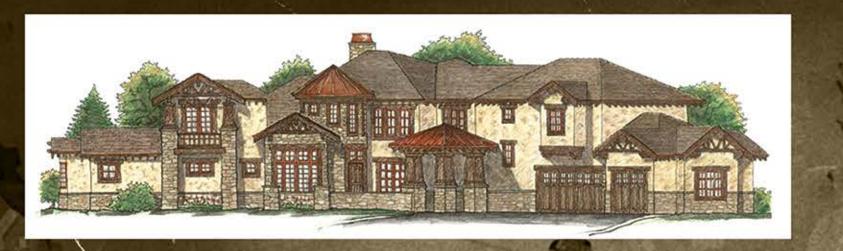
Characteristic stylistic features include a strong stone base; wood trim, brackets, and rafter tails; and lap wood siding and wood shingles as exterior finish materials.

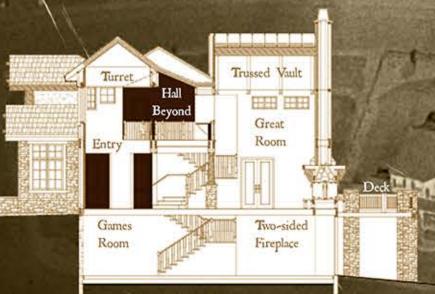
The home is two stories at the entry, with a walk-out lower level at the back. Timber trusses are carried through to the interior of the home, where they are a feature in the luxurious Great Room.





Craftsman
Bungalow
Parker, Colorado





Building Section

This 4,000 square foot home opens to a Colorado mountain vista. The home's features include a main floor Master Bedroom with adjoining Sitting Room and a comfortable Hearth Room and Nook. Large covered and uncovered decks are situated at the back of the house, oriented west to the view.

Materials include natural stone and stucco, and heavy timber for columns, trellis, and trusses. The roof for the turret and the entry canopy were to be made of copper. Construction of the project is still pending, but the design has been smulated elsewhere.



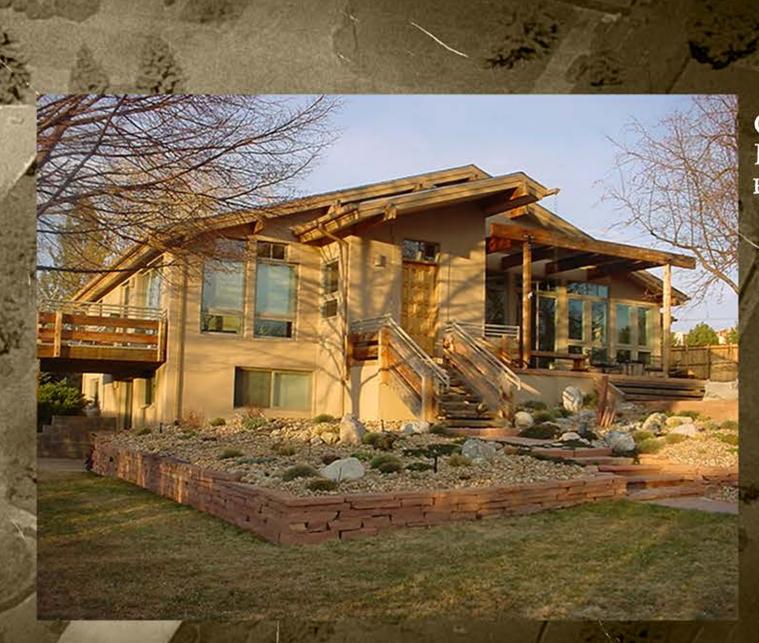


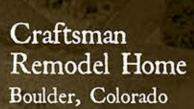


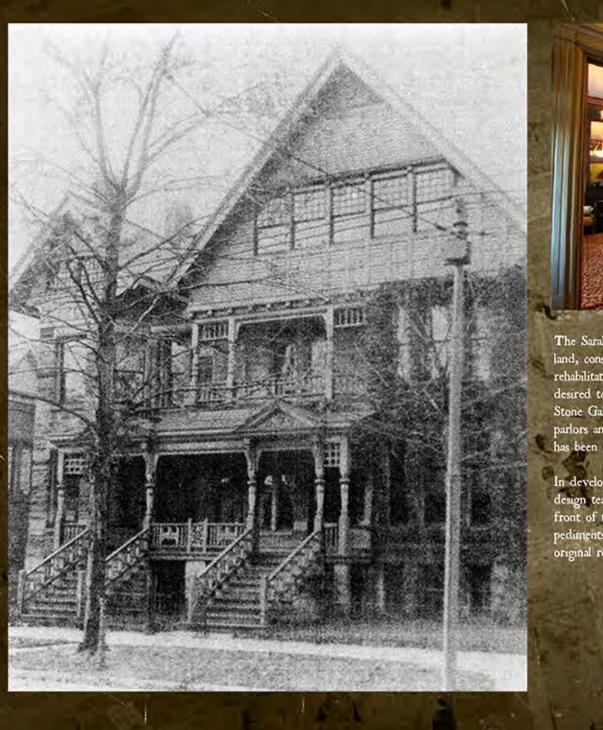


This north Boulder home was an existing 2400 square foot bungalow, suffering from brick spalling and a poor garage foundation. The home required a complete renovation. The owner enjoyed the fine styling of California Craftsman homes and requested a similar transformation.

The addition consisted of an expanded kitchen nook with exposed timber beams, with outriggers at the exterior. A handsome trellis balances the new asymmetrical foyer and heavy timber entrance stair. New interior spaces total 220 square feet, and new deck outdoor living areas total 450 square feet.





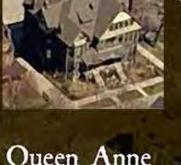




The Sarah Bousefield House is a stately manor on the near west side of Cleveland, constructed in 1883. It was originally built as a side by side double. The rehabilitation of the home took place at the bequest of private owners who desired to see it transformed into a bed and breakfast, now in operation as Stone Gables. Most ceilings are 12 feet tall, and numerous fireplaces are in parlors and guest rooms. Most of the original wood work and decorative plaster has been restored.

In developing design and construction drawings for the exterior of the house, the design team had minimal documentation. A modern day fire had gutted the front of the home and destroyed the front porch and its roof structure and pediments. The early photo (the image to the left) was the sole authentic original reference.





Queen Anne Style Manor Stone Gables B & B Cleveland, Ohio







The Peralta House, an 1870 Italianate Victorian house, sits on the original hacienda site of the 1820 Peralta land grant. The building, which has been described as the "heart and soul of Oakland," is a city and state landmark and is on the National Register of Historic Places.

The research and design team undertook a dramatic restoration of the historic house. The original interiors were replicated based on historical sources. Missing exterior features, such as corbels and spindles, were fabricated. Paint, wallpapers and finishes were selected based on fragments of original historic fabric. To prepare for its use as a museum and allural center, the house was upgraded to meet California building codes and to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act. The structure was also stiffened and reinforced to better untistume. seismic activity.

Images depicted above:

- Original Peralta home, built of adobe
   First map of the Peralta family territories



Italianate Home Peralta Hacienda Oakland, California







The church is in similar character to the Victorian homes nearby, all built from redwood harvested in the nearby Oakland Hills. The proportions and some detailing are carpenter gothic, including the lancet arch windows, arch brackets, and trim. Some craftsman style influence is present, including the wood carved corbels and some interior handi-

The colorful renditions depicted here were the culmination of a process to measure, evaluate, and recommend potential creative solutions for the edifice. These drawings, with a narrative of the church history, were presented in a grant proposal to several prominent cultural organizations.



Carpenter Gothic Church

St. James Episcopal Oakland, California







This church complex replaced the very first Episcopal church in the San Luis Valley, built on the same site in 1882. The current complex is designed in tan stucco, in the Spanish Mission Revival style, and was completed in phases by 1930. The building complex consists of the 1925 Parish Hall, designed by brothers William Ellsworth and Arthur Addison Fisher, a stucco-walled courtyard, and a 1930 Sanctuary addition.

The large masses of the church buildings, the soft, curving corners, and the buttresses are more appropriate for the New Mexico Pueblo style of architecture. However, the workmanship, design elements, and materials are more appropriate for Mission style.

Distinctive features include curved parapets of terra cotta (at the Parish Hall) and stucco (at the Sanctuary). Clay roof tiles were original issue materials on both structures, but were replaced with asphalt shingles in the late 1950s. The latest round of presrvation work, conducted with a grant from the Colorado State Historical Fund, included repair of stucco, replacement of structural trusses, new clay tile, and complete interior restoration.



Pueblo-Mission Church

St. Thomas Church Alamosa, Colorado







Charles J. Anderson built this church edifice in 1922 as the First Methodist
Episcopal Church of Monte Vista. The design draws from various sources: the
stepped buttress pilasters and crennelation are distinctly Medieval Gothic, whereas
the pronounced horizontal base, banding, and comices are more prevalent in the
then-emerging Prairie Style. The interior layout is based on the common Akron
plan, developed to allow Sunday school rooms to be opened to the auditorium so
that church members and others could listen to a speaker and could receive
religious instruction concurrently.

The base is of locally quarried tan rusticated sandstone, and the wall dadding is of purple tapestry brick with a salt glaze. Salt glazing is a firing and glazing method not used since the 1940s.

No other building constructed of this unusual material has been found in the entire San Luis Valley of Colorado.



Prairie Modern Style Church Monte Vista Methodist Church M.V., Colorado







This unique and edectic church was constructed as the First Baptist Church in 1911.

The vernacular is rural, but the spire appears to be a Scandinavian form. Materials include a concrete foundation, concrete block walls, tin gable ends, and decorative tin roofing panels. The blocks were created in standard wood molds by the builders directly in the field.

This is one of several older structures in this tiny Colorado ranching town named after the famous President of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, David H. Moffat. At its peak, Moffat was "the queen city" of the San Luis Valley, a shipping point and loading center for livestock, boasting 2,500 residents. When the railroad ended service to the town in 1954, the population evaporated.





Eclectic Church Moffat, Colorado







The Strand is a one-story brick theater, with the attached former Hillcrest Hotel (originally a mercantile shop) to the west. It is located in the frontier coal town of Helper, Utah, named because two steam engines (a standard and a "helper" engine) were needed to get the train up the rugged terrain. The theater was initially called the Paramount, and changed to the Strand in 1929. The basement has housed a pool hall, a variety store, a gambling hall, and a venue for Kabuki theater. The businesses on the left hand of the front facade varied, including gift and jewelry stores. The right hand side of the front facade was at one time a confectionery and later was a fashion shop. The theater itself has a claim to fame as the setting for a legendary performance by Marilyn Monroe. Except for the right hand portion, the building is presently unoccupied and, except a more recent theater sign, is essentially unaltered. The hotel is occupied by the current owner.

During initial investigations for a Historic Structure Assessment report, the building was found to have a mostly intact structure, excepting the portion directly above the stage. The roof there is shored by the present owner with temporary bracing from within. The inside of both theater and hotel require a full rehabilitation, to correct decades of neglect prior to the current ownership. The theater is slated to house local theater and arts events to serve this thriving artist community.





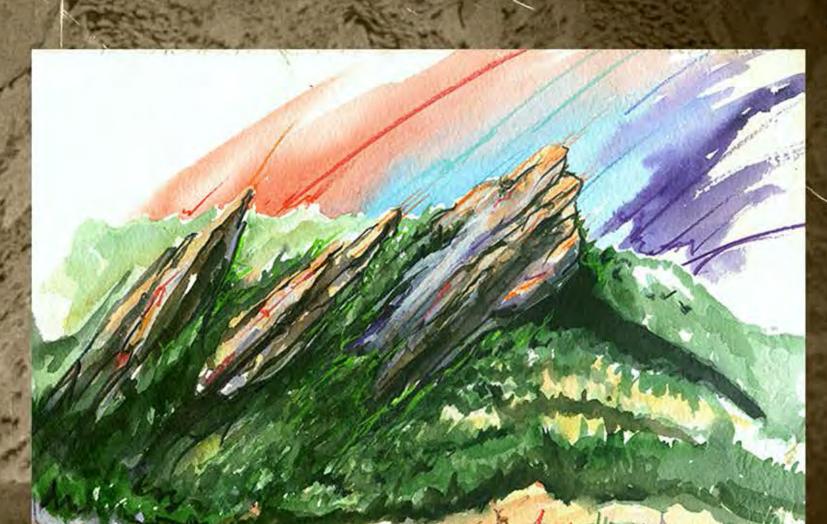






The Boulder Flatirons are part of the Fountain Formation, created by a geological event during the Pennsylvanian age nearly 300 million years ago. The Fountain Formation also includes Red Rocks near Morrison (site of the famous amphitheatre) and the Goden of the Gods near Colorado Springs. The Fountain Formation is primarily composed of arkose, a coarse pink sandstone, rich in feldspar. The uplift of the Ancestral Rockies pushed the formation into its tilted position.

The Flatirons are accessible to the public for hiking, bouldering, and technical rock climbing. Boulder Chautauqua Park is sited at the base of the Flatirons.



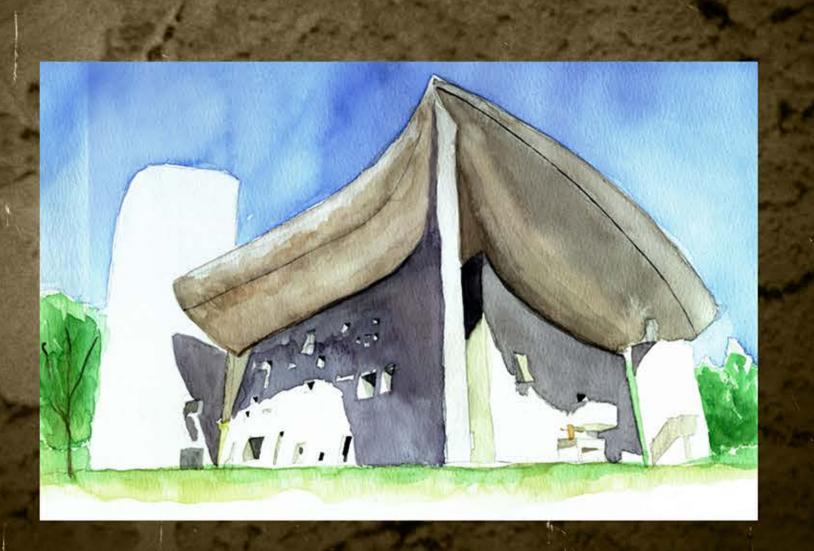


Flatirons Rock Formation Boulder, Colorado



Chapel of Notre Dame du Haut

Ronchamp, France

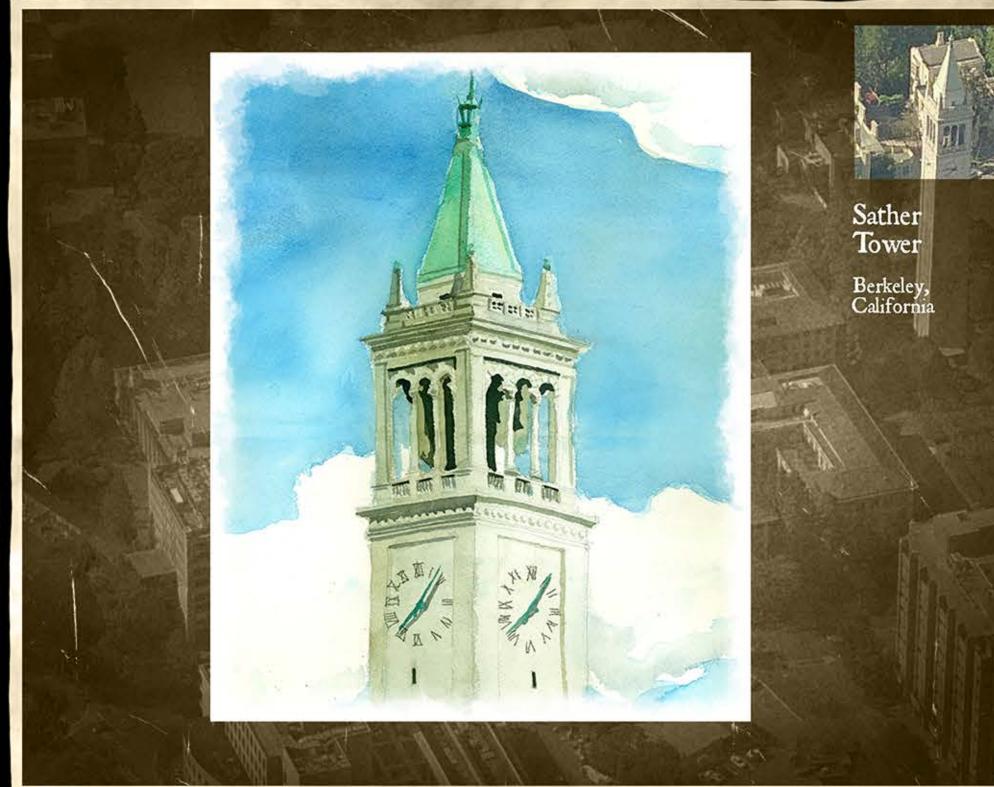




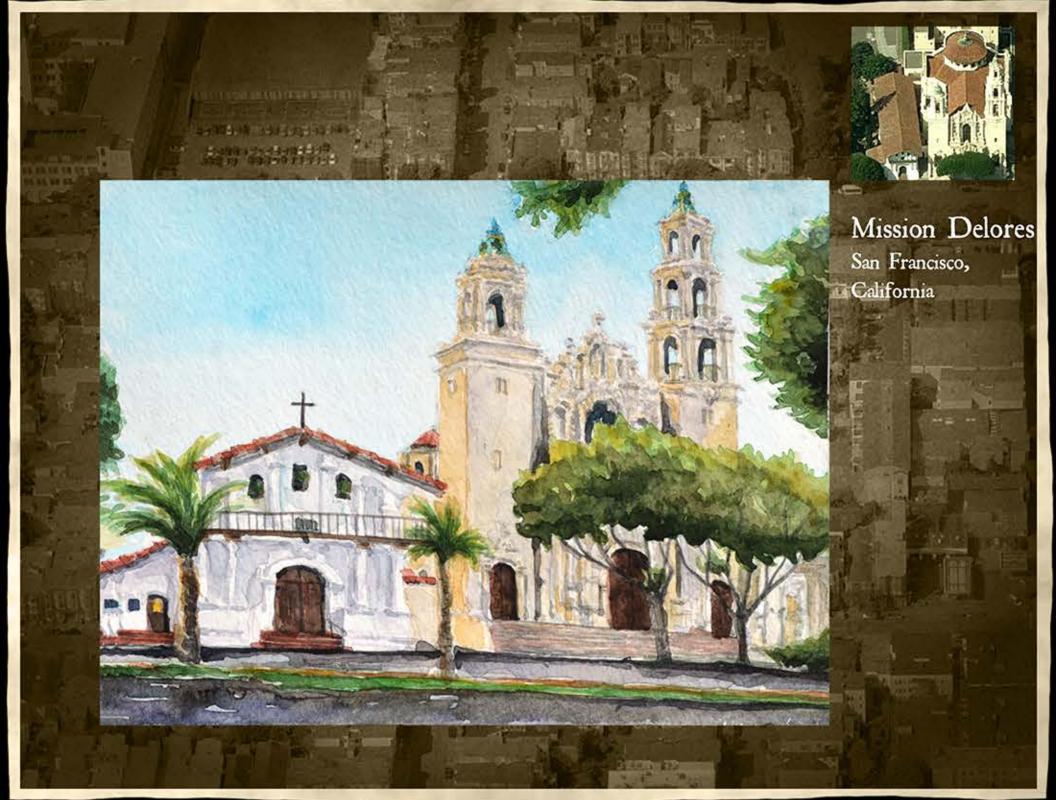


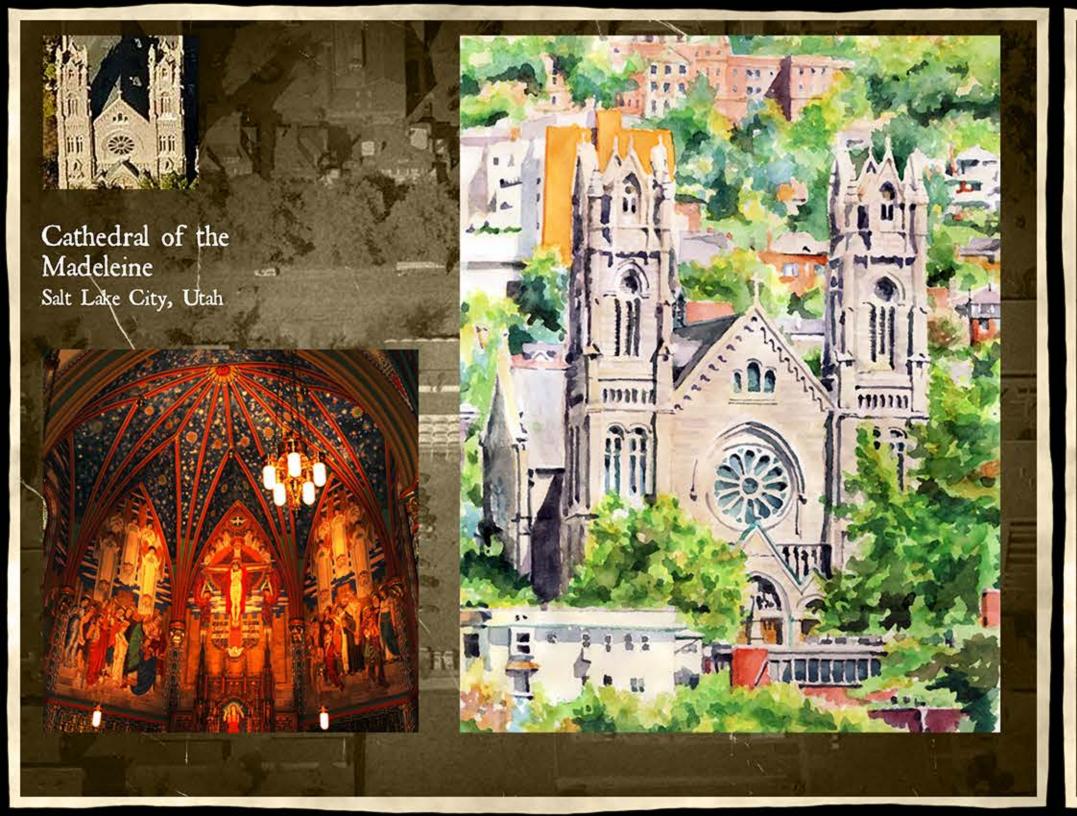
Goetheanum Dornach, Switzerland













Terpischore, Muse of Choral Song and Dance
Antonio Canova 1816



Apollo Sauroktonos (Apollo the Lizard-Slayer)
Praxiteles circa 350 - 275 B.C.



Cleveland Museum of Art Selected Sketches Cleveland, Ohio



Clevelard Art Museum Atrium Rafael Viñoly 2012





In this Baroque piece, Bernini strove to depict in sculptural form the ecstatic pain Saint Therese experienced when, during a trance vision, an angel pierced her heart with a fiery golden spear. She believed that this spear represented God's divine love.

Therese's explanation: "The pain was so great that I screamed aloud but at the same time I felt such infinite sweetness that I wished the pain to last forever. It was not physical but psychic pain, although it affected the body as well to some degree. It was the sweetest caressing of the soul by God." (from her Spiritual Autobiography)

The sculpture depicts the dimax of the event, when the angel removes his spear, and Therese confronts her divine pain and pleasure. Bernini composed the piece in white marble, accented with polished bronze. His craftsmanship is unparalleled: doth, hair, wings, and especially pure smooth skin all appear lifelike.

The statue is 350 cm high, and was sculpted between the years of 1647 and 1652.





Ecstacy of
Saint Therese
sculpted by
Gian Lorenzo
Bernini
Santa Maria della
Vittoria, Rome





## Italian Cultural Garden

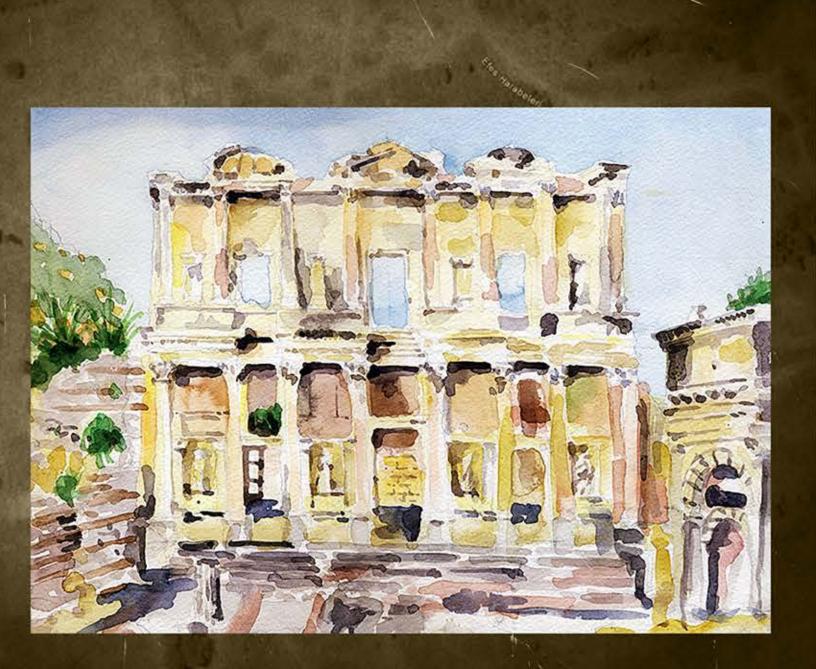
Cleveland, Ohio

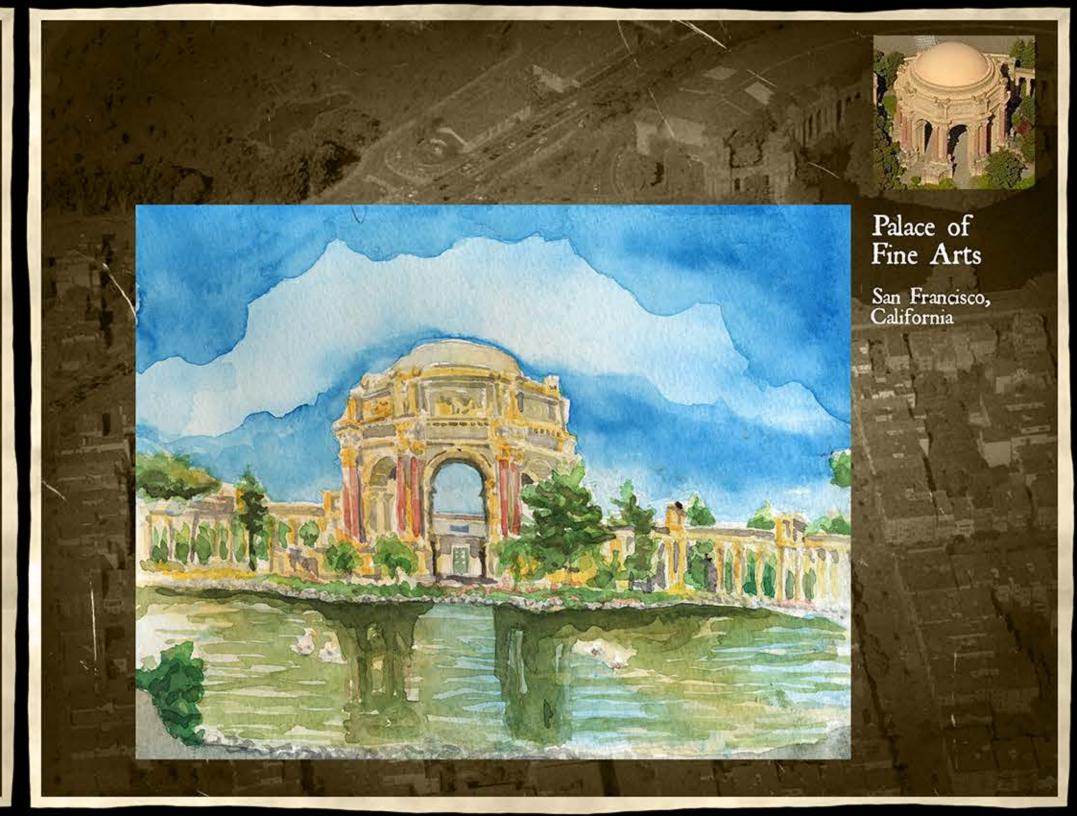
First in a series of illustrations for a book about the cultural gardens.

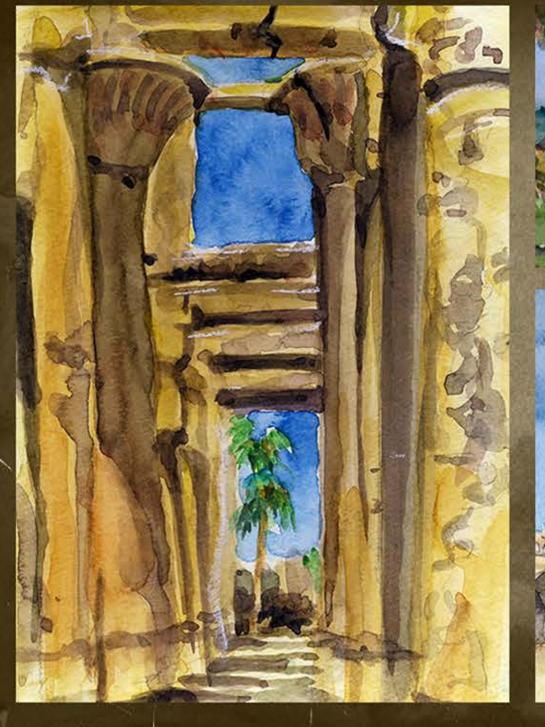


Library of Celsus

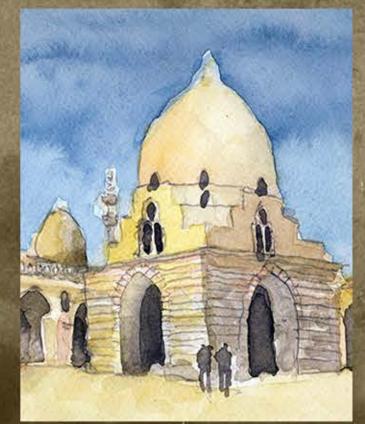
Ephesis, Turkey







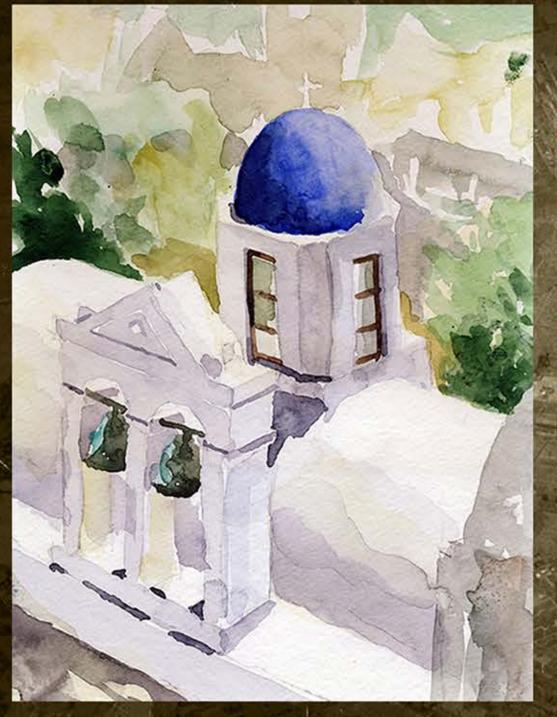




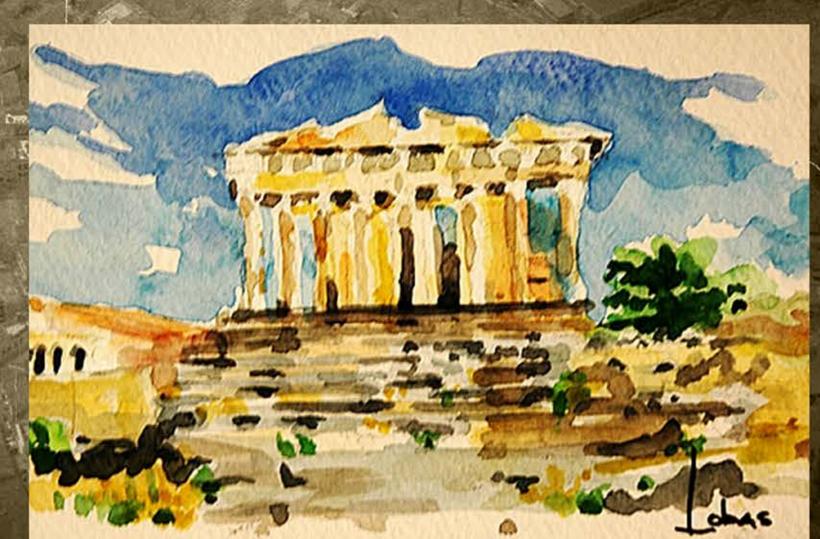




Egypt Travels
from left:
Ibn Tulun Mosque,
Pyramids at Giza,
Hypostyle Hall in
Temple of Karnak,
Temple of Queen
Hatshepsut









Greece Travels
from left:
Chapel in Thira,
Isle of Santorini;

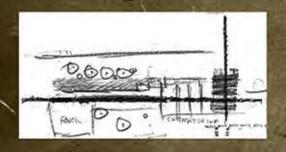
Temple of Apollo at Delphi;

The Parthenon, The Acropolis



## Funerary Chapel & Columbarium Project

University of Utah Capstone (4th Year & Graduate) Spring 2007













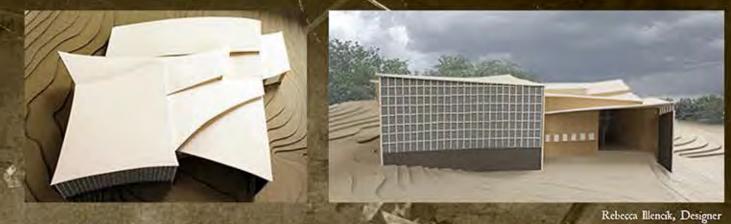


Stan Hywet Hall & Gardens Biophyllic Greenhouse

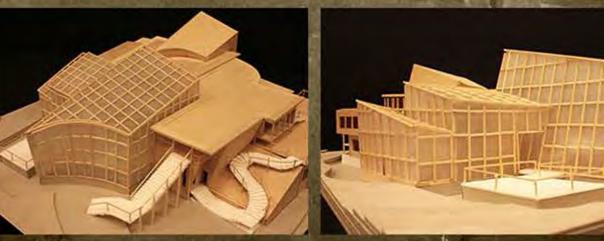
Kent State University 2nd Year Students

Fall 2009

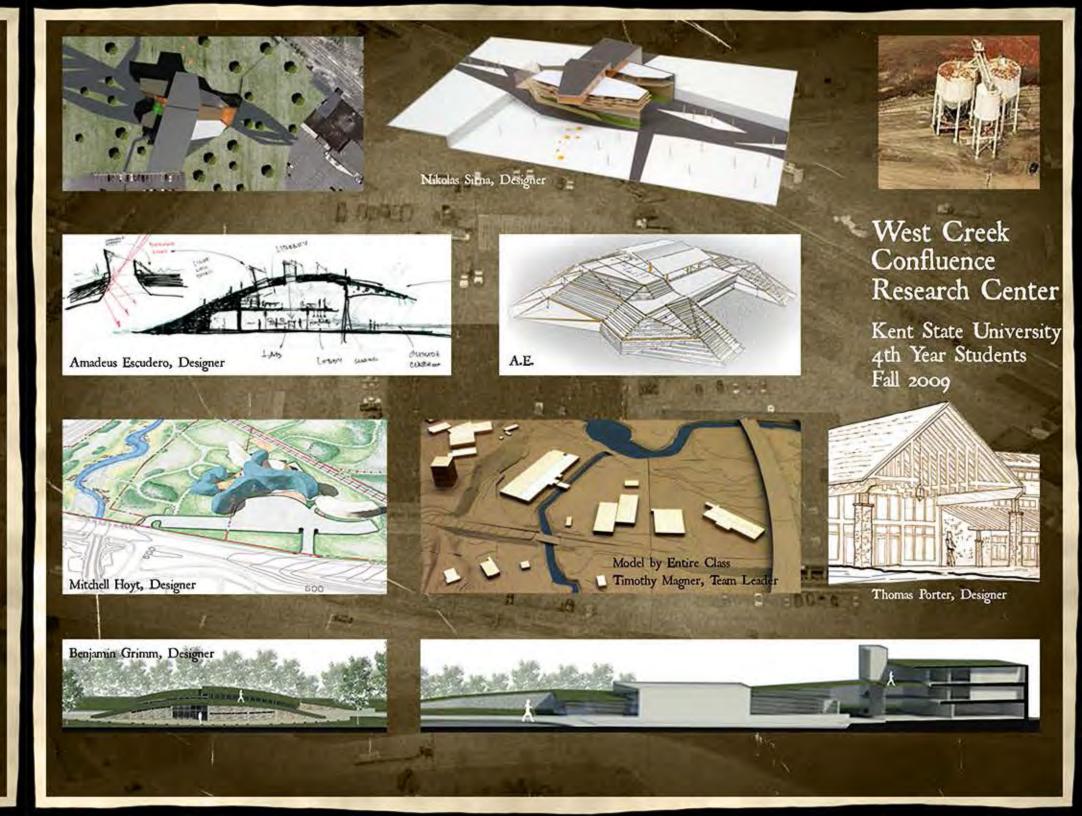














Digital and Physical Modelbuilding

The College of The Bahamas 2010 - 2012



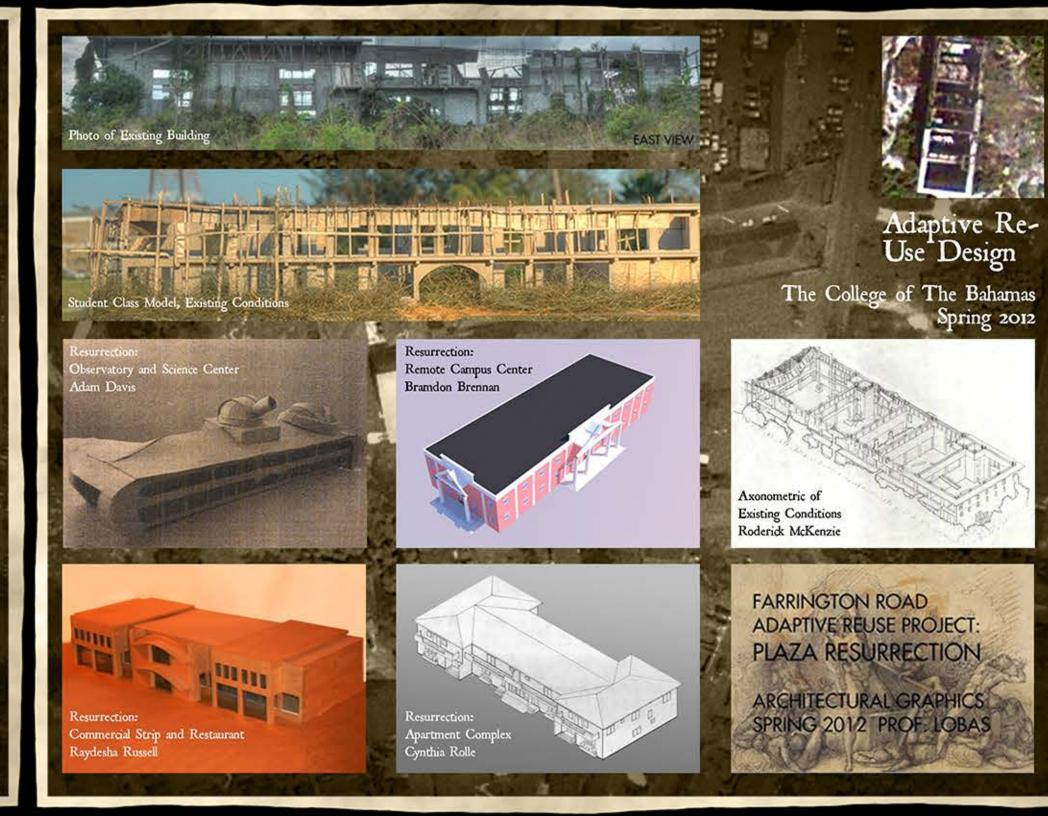










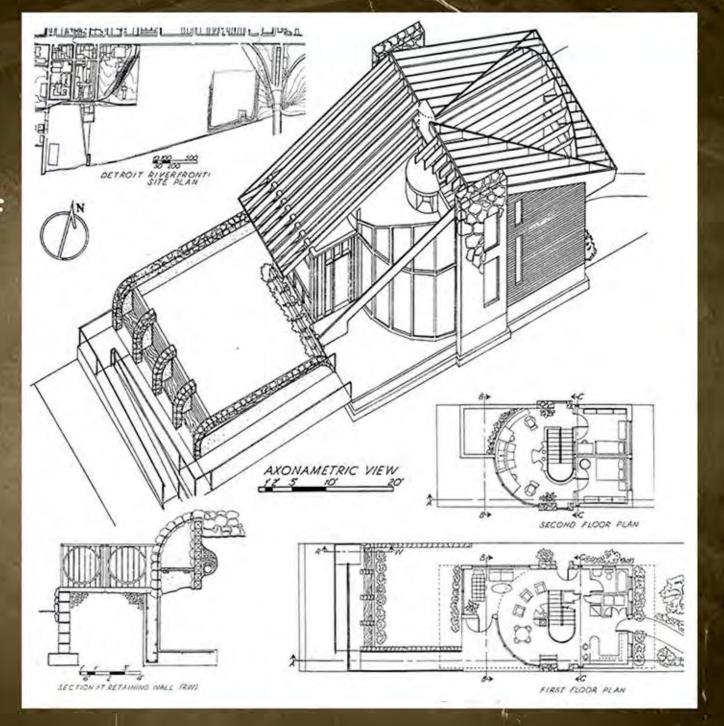


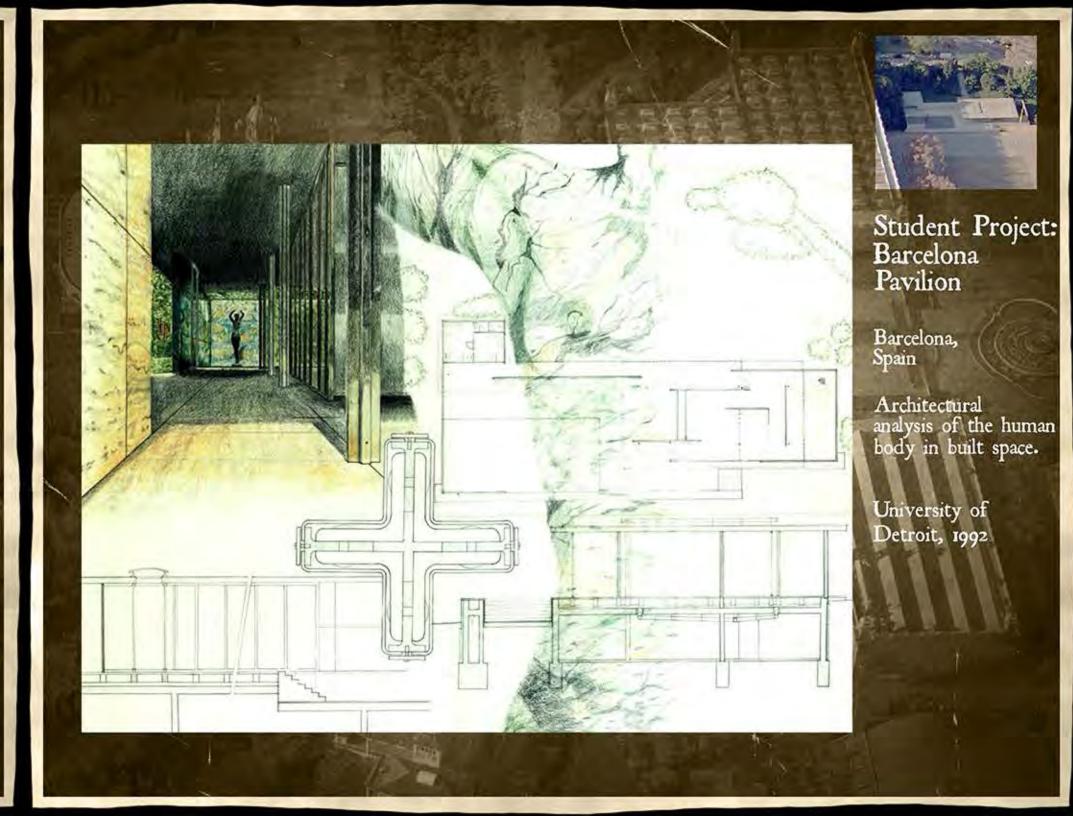


Student Project: Detroit River Residence

Detroit, Michigan

University of Detroit, 1990





## PORTFOLIO CREDITS

Images represent a personal portfolio of independent and collaborative work, undertaken both alone and while under the auspices of architectural firms. Collaborative projects and historic preservation projects are duly mentioned.

Background aerials from Microsoft "Bing" site. Stan Matz, Microsoft, Consultant.

Gothic Revival Cathedral Addition Church of the Covenant, Cleveland, OH 1911 Ralph Adams Cram, Architect I designed the terrace addition Nave photo 1974, Herrick Clay

Beaux-Arts Bank Remodel, 1996
First National Bank of Caldwell, Ohio
I designed the entire renovation.

Prairie / Modern Hotte 2000-01 Johnston Residence I collaborated on the design with Ross Cooney.

Modern Vaulted Home 2005

This project was the first commission of my firm,
Christohper Lobas Architects, P.C.

Modern Expressionist Craftsman Building, 1998 Rocky River Nature Center I assisted Robert Gaede with the adddition. Photography by Andrew Lobas, 2008

Craftsman Style Sports Club Proposal, 2003 I designed this project in its entirety. Unbailt.

Craftsman Style Tea House, 2003 This teahouse was to serve as a restaurant on the golf course for the previous project. Andalusian Home, 2005 I worked on character studies for the exterior design and painted the watercolor rendering for this project.

Mediterranean Style Golf Clubhouse, 2002 Design team with Michael Olsen and B. Yongprakit Design drawings, renderings, and working drawings.

Tuscan Style Golf Clubhouse 2001
Design team with M. Olsen and B. Yongpraket
I contributed design drawings and renderings.
Project meant to emulate a Tuscan winery.

Tuscan Villa 2005 I designed this project in its entirety Photograph by Nicole Filosa.

Craftsman Bungalow 2005 I designed this project in its entirety

Arts and Crafts Style Home 2005

I designed this project in its entirety

Craftsman Remodel 2000-01 Sweeney Residence I collaborated on the project with Ross Cooney.

Queen Anne Style Manor House Stone Gables (Sarah Bousefiled House) Cleveland, OH 1883 I assisted John Rakauskas with the historic rehabilitation. Early photo 1900, anonymous Italianate Victorian Home Peralta Hacienda, Oakland, CA 1870 I assisted Kirk Peterson with the historic rehabilitation.

Carpenter Gothic Church Saint James Episcopal Church, Oddand, C.A. 1900 Feasability and color study, 1999

Mission / Pueblo Revival Church Saint Thomas Episcopal Church, Alamosa, CO 1925 Fisher Brothers, Architects Historic preservation, HSA in 2004 Early photo, anon. Construction photos, T. Becker

Prairie / Modern Church
Monte Vista Methodist Church, Monte Vista, CO 1922
Charles I. Anderson, Architect and Builder
Historic preservation, HSA in 2004
Bottom left photos, Rio Grande County Assessor's Office

Edectic Church, unknown architect
Moffat Church, Moffat, CO 1911
Historic preservation, HSA in 2004
Watercolor, David N. Burlink
Photograph, annonymous, town archives

Eartly Twentieth Century Historic Theater Strand Theater (and Hillcrest Hotel), Helper, Utah This is a current historic preservation project. Town with mountains, Derrin Teply, 2003 Hatiron Rock Formation, Boulder, Colorado Watercolor and Colored Pencil, 2000

Notre Dame du Haut, Ronchamp, France 1954 Le Corbusier, Architect Watercolor, 2003

Goetheanum, Dornach, Switzerland 1928 Rudolph Steiner, Architect Watercolor, 2003

Frauenkirche, Munich, Germany Watercolor, 2003

Sather Tower, Berkeley, California Watercolor, 2004

St. Mary's Cathedral, San Francisco, California Ink and Watercolois, torus

Mission Delores, San Francisco, California Watercolor, 2012

Cathedral of the Madeleine, Salt Lake City, Utah Watercolor, 2008

Cleveland Art Museum Cleveland, Ohio Sketches and Photographs, 2012 Eestacy of Saint Therese, Rome, Italy 1652 Gian Lorenzo Bernini, Sculptor Freehand drawn

Rentassance Clubhouse
Chalk and Colored Pencil Rendering, 2001-2
Proper not realized.

Man Gurden, Cleveland Cultural Gardens
Watercolor, 2000

ample page for book project.

Library of Celsus, Ephiesus, Turkey Watercolor sketch from travels, summer 2009

Palace of Fine Arts, San Francisco, Californi Watercolor and Colored Penal, 200

Egypt and Greece Watercolor sketches from travels, Summer 2009

Work completed by my, outstanding students:
University of Utili, 2007-8
State University of New York, 2008-9
Kent State University, 2009-10
The College of The Bahamas, 2010-12

Detroit River House
Design Project
Completed as a Third-Year student
University of Detroit-Mercy

Barcelona Pavilion, Barcelona, Spain Architectural Analysis Completed as a Third-Year student University of Detroit-Mercy

Originally prepared as credits for my first Rome Prize Submission to the American Academy in Rome.



Christopher a. Lobas