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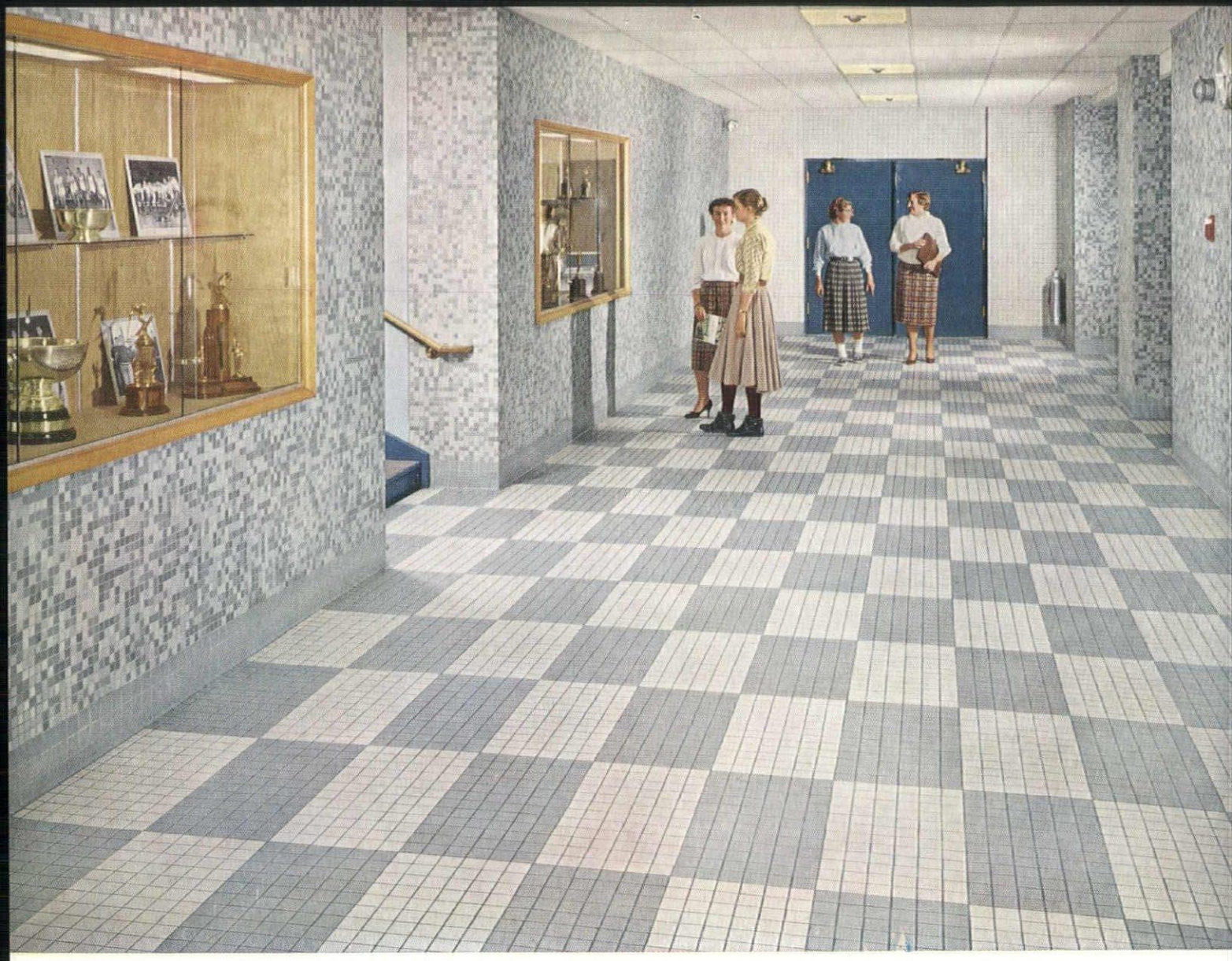
1961
VOLUME XXII — NUMBER 3



Color Plate 411

Ceramic tile brings new interest to a school corridor—This Boston University gymnasium corridor by Architect Edwin T. Steffian, illustrates a particularly effective use of ceramic tile—combining a random pattern on the walls with a boldly-blocked floor in a handsome monochromatic effect. American Olean's new Perma-Bak® mesh-mounted tile provides lower cost installations in corridors and other areas. Write for booklet 620 and catalog 211, showing other school applications.

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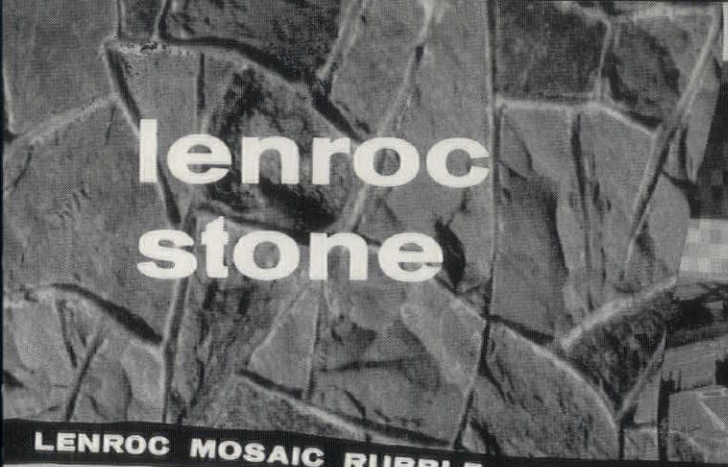
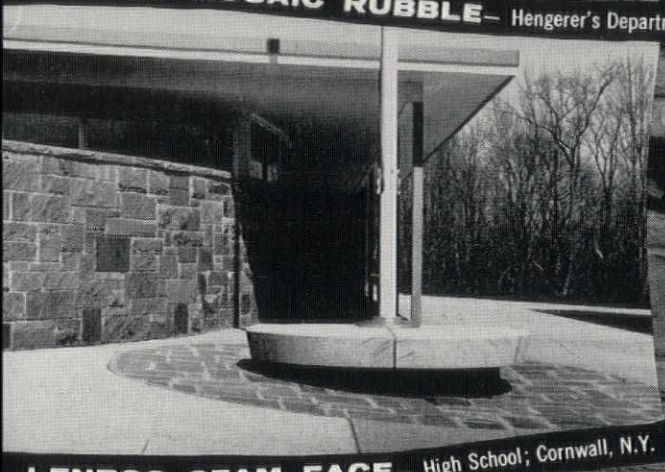
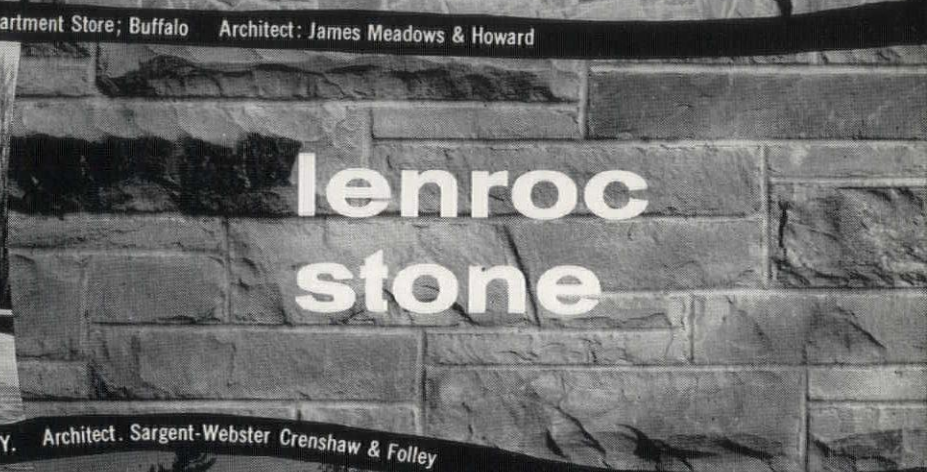
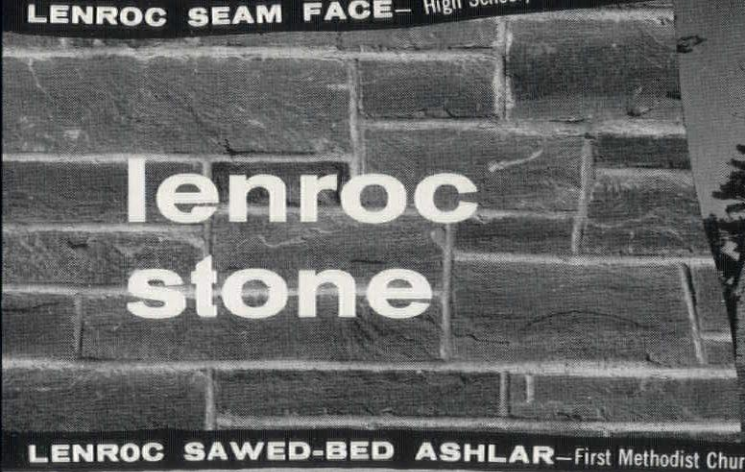


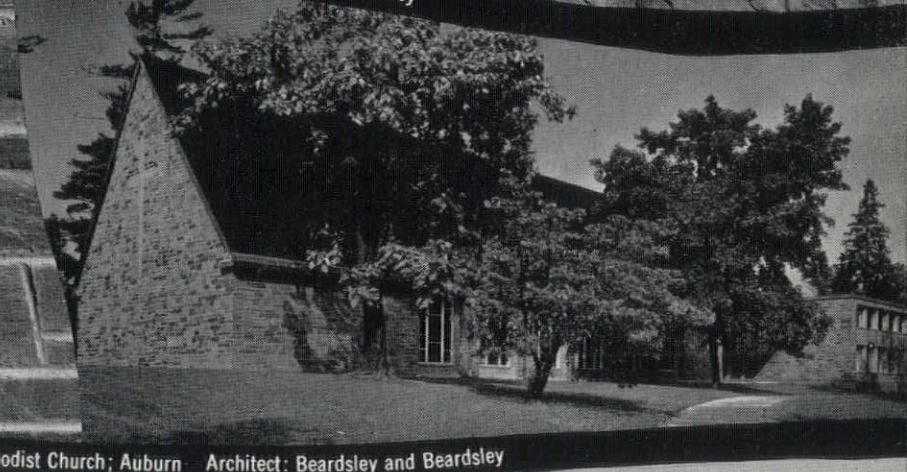
LENROC MOSAIC RUBBLE— Hengerer's Department Store; Buffalo Architect: James Meadows & Howard





LENROC SEAM FACE— High School; Cornwall, N.Y. Architect. Sargent-Webster Crenshaw & Folley





LENROC SAWED-BED ASHLAR—First Methodist Church; Auburn Architect: Beardsley and Beardsley

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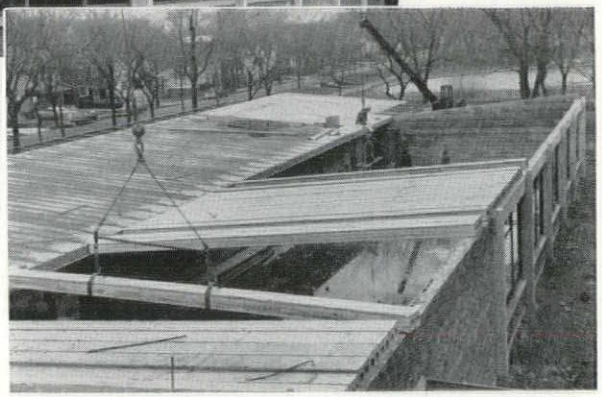

Exterior views show ease and speed of construction, with precast beams and columns, and Flexicore precast slabs, manufactured at plant of Anchor Concrete Products, Inc., Buffalo, in place.

Fire-rating, economy, and aesthetics were the principal factors in the selection of precast columns and beams, and Flexicore precast roof slabs for the Hennepin Park Community House in Buffalo.

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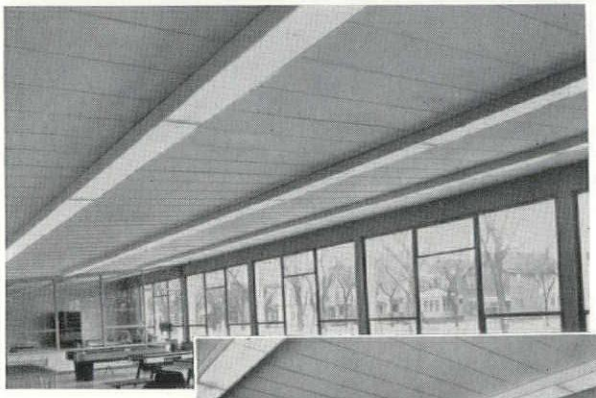

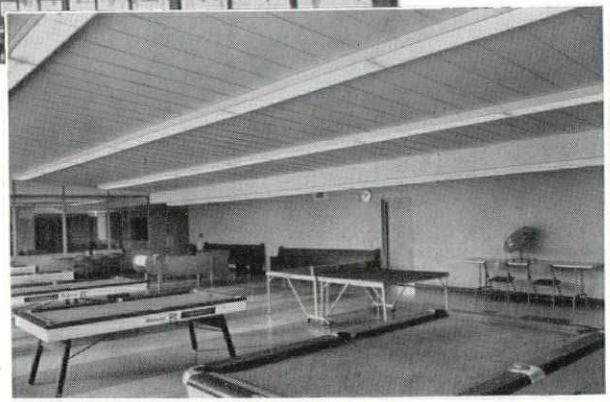

Interior views of Hennepin Park Community House, Buffalo, show exposed, painted Flexicore precast slabs, and features beauty of

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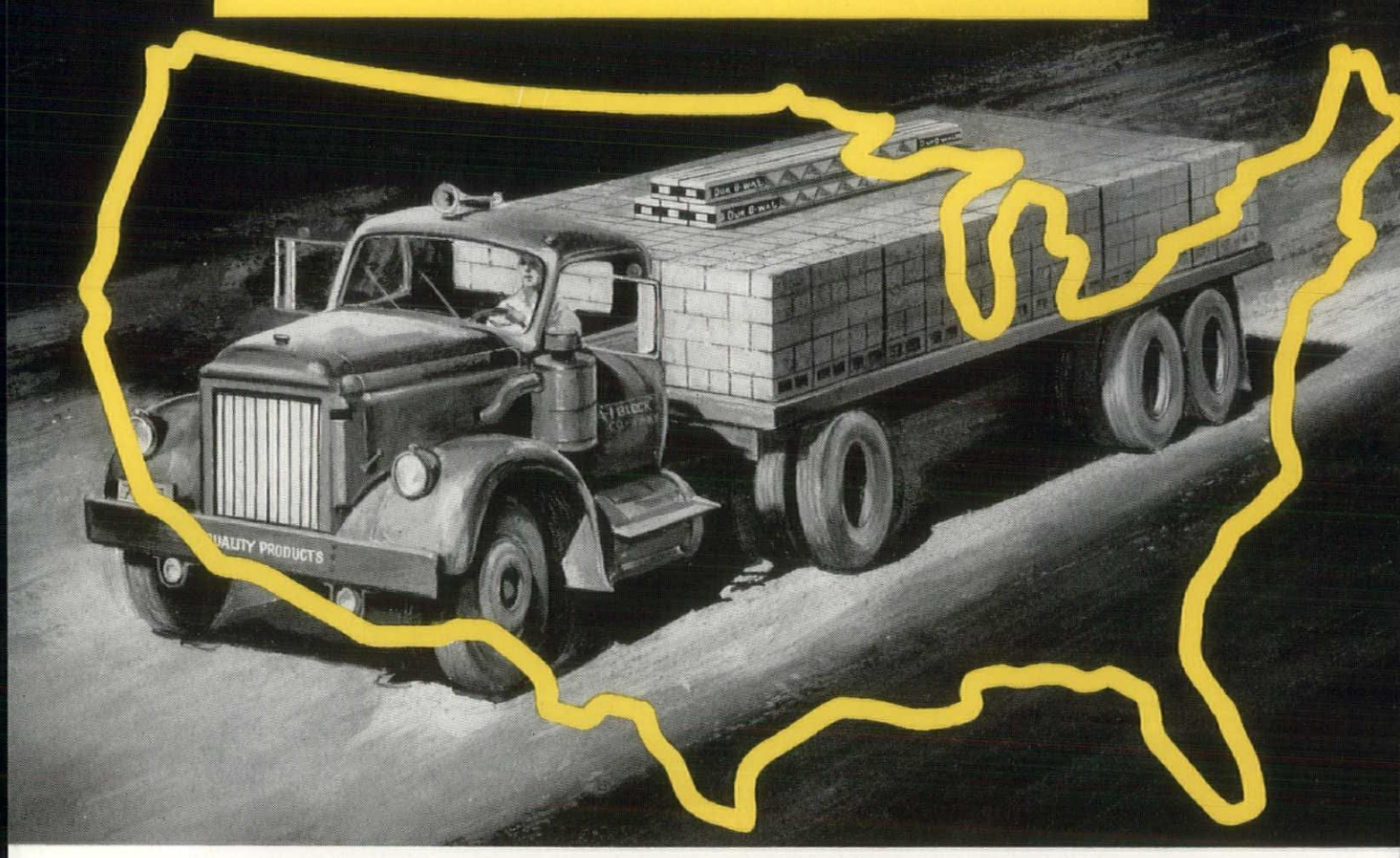

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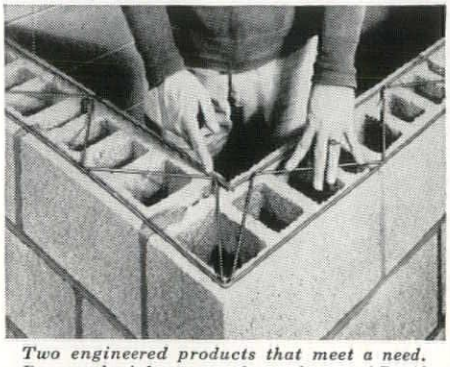

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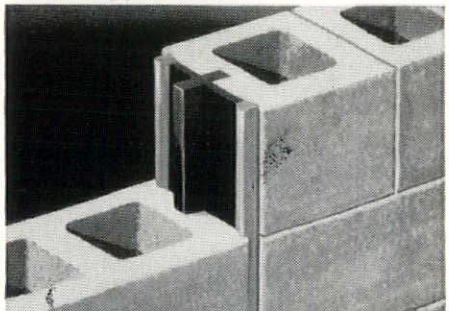

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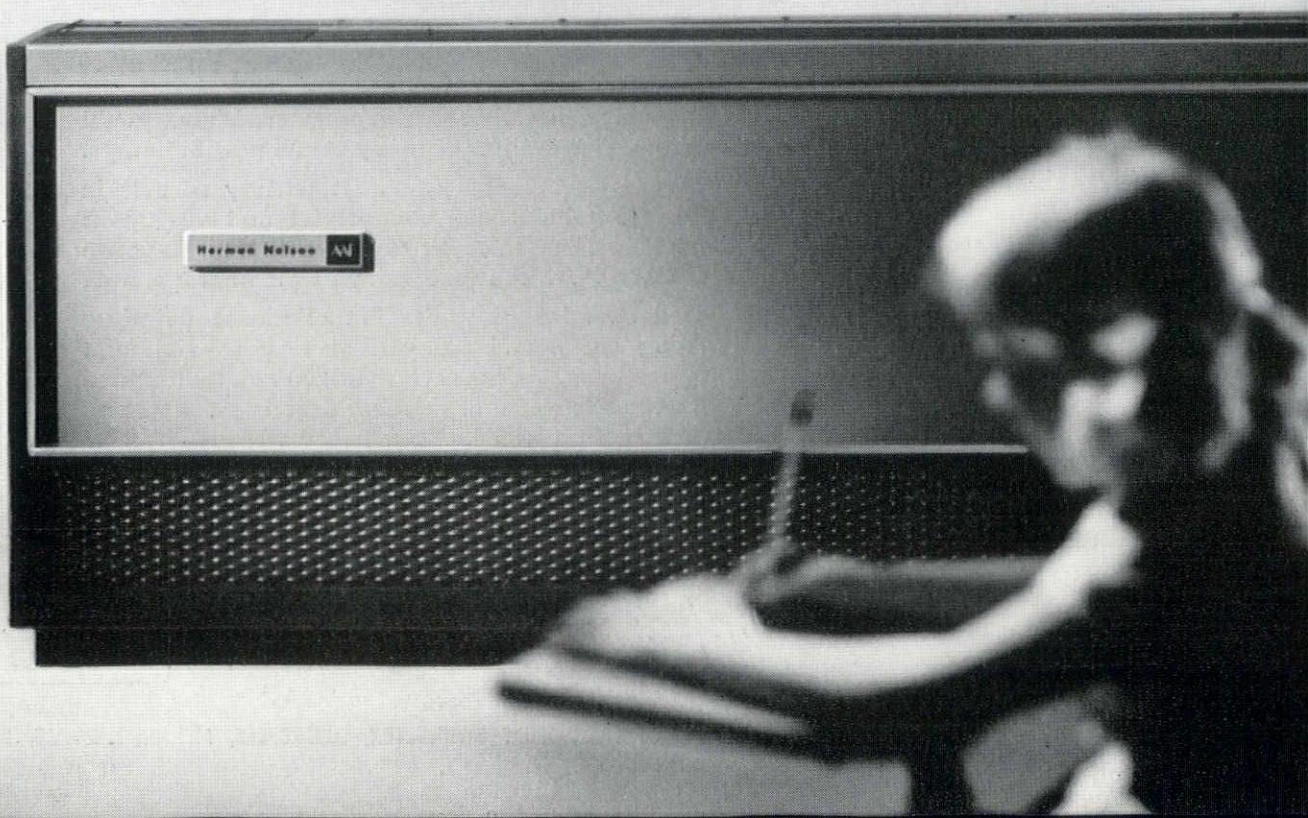

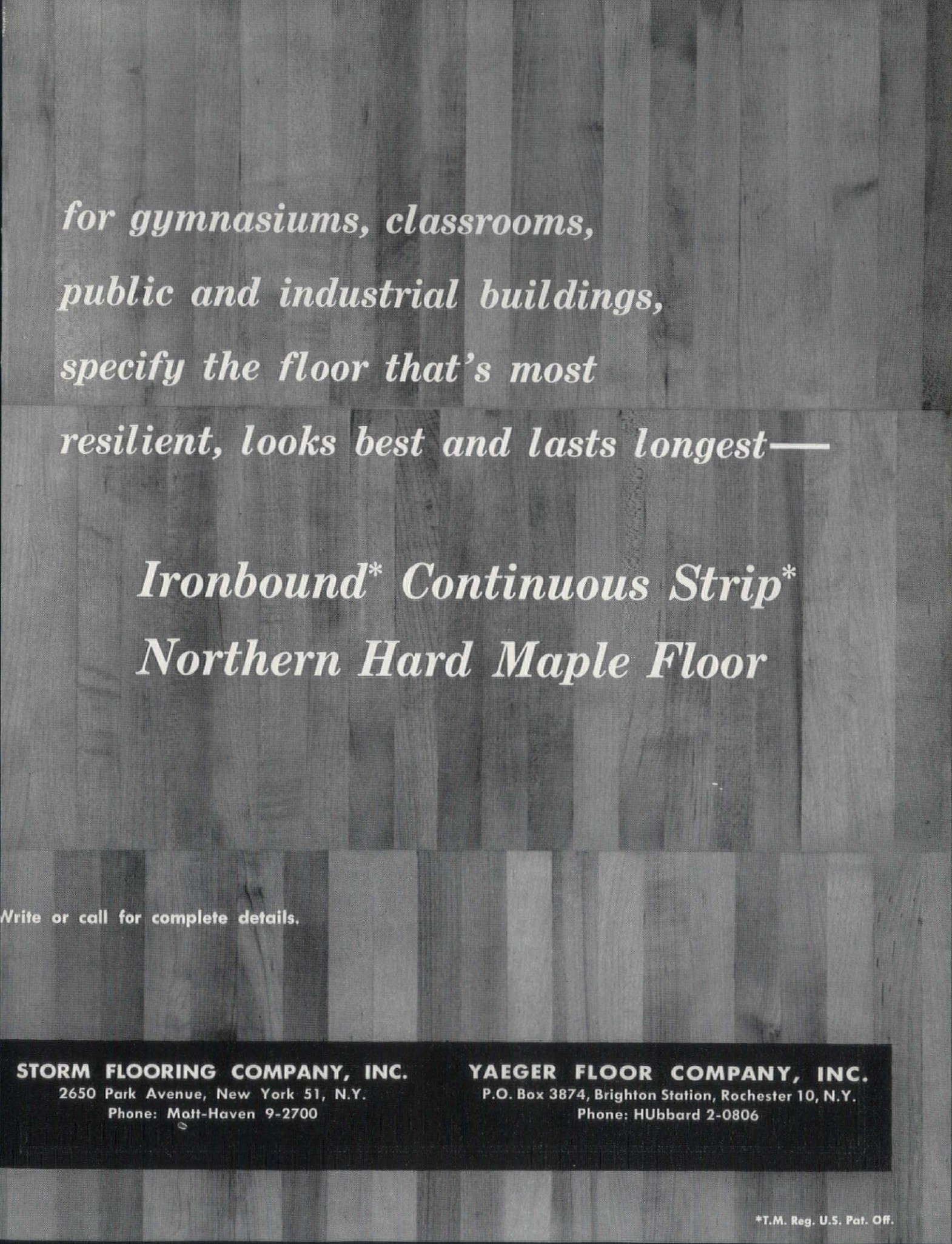
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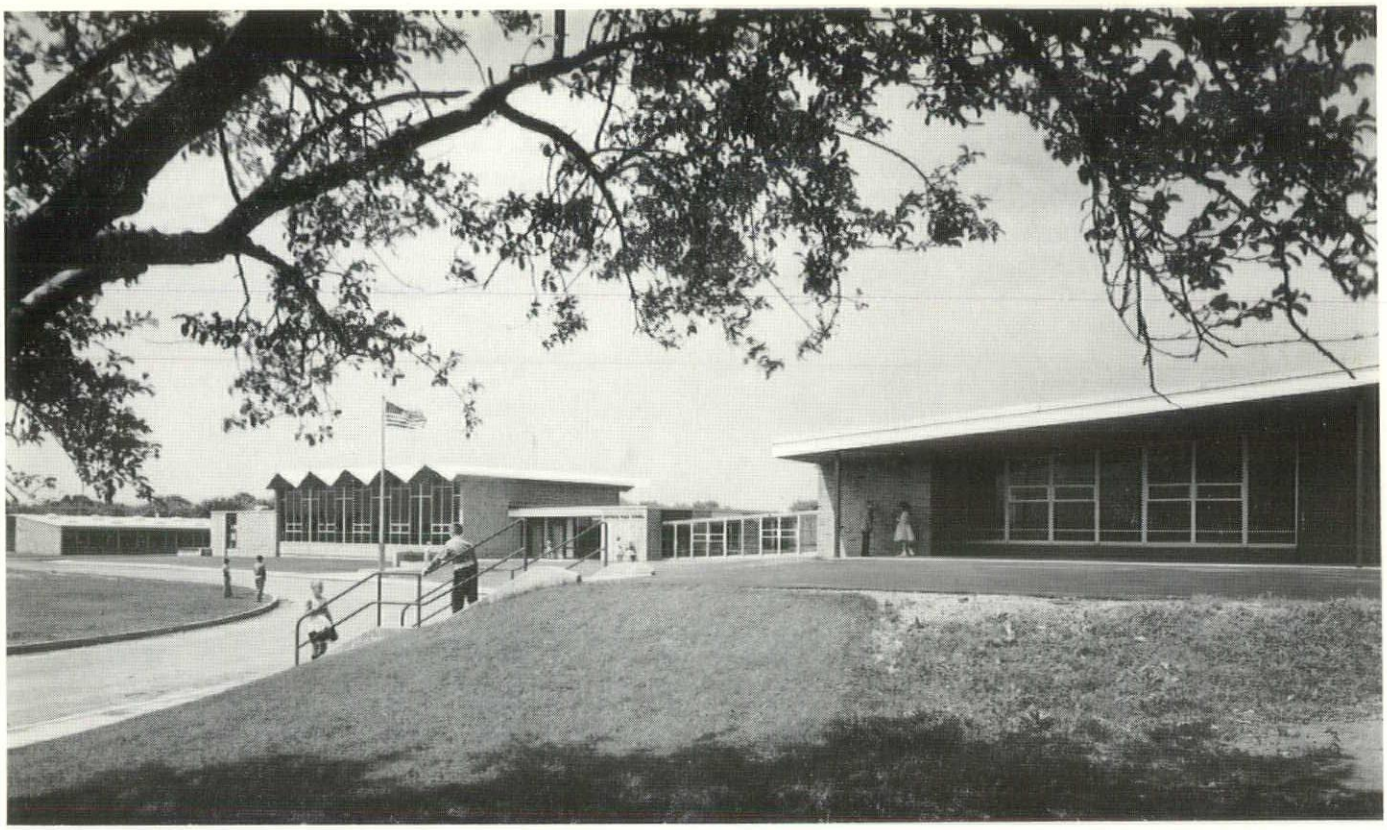

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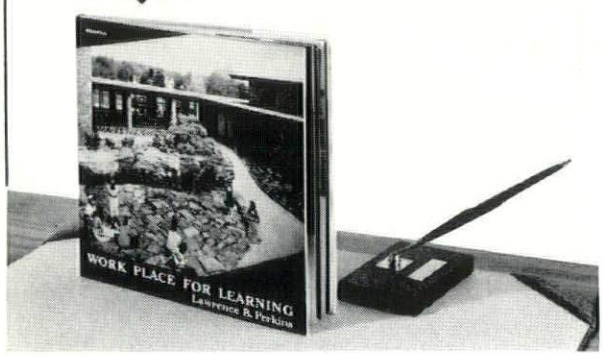

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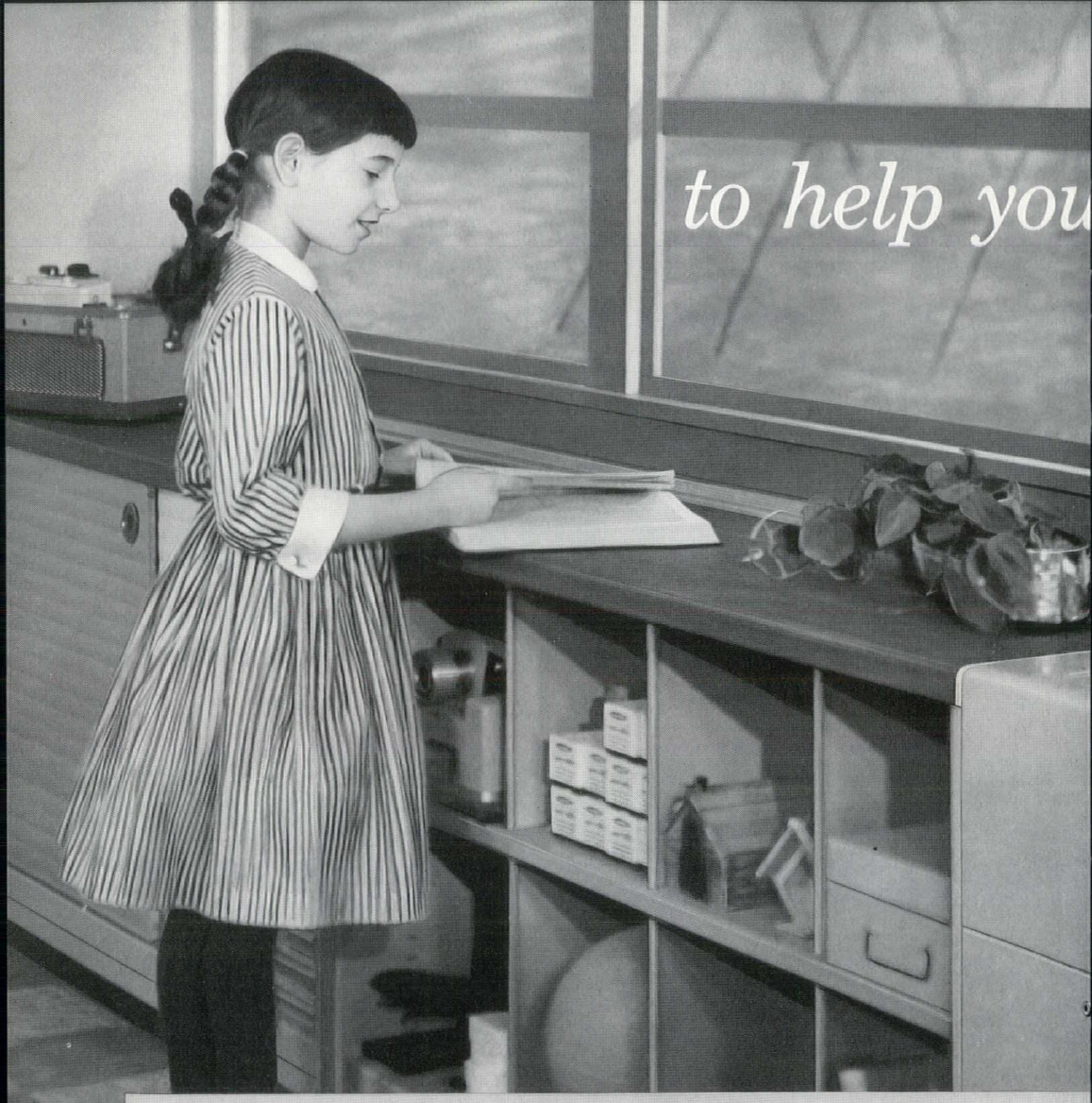

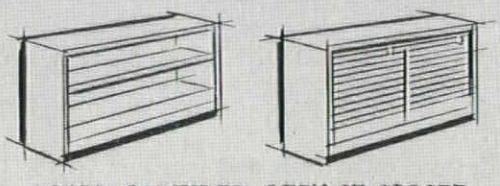

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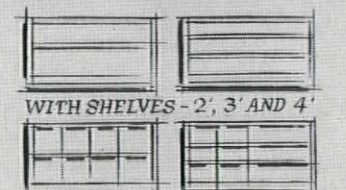

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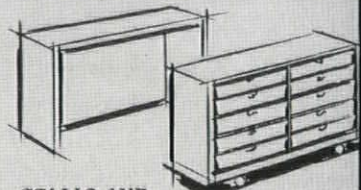

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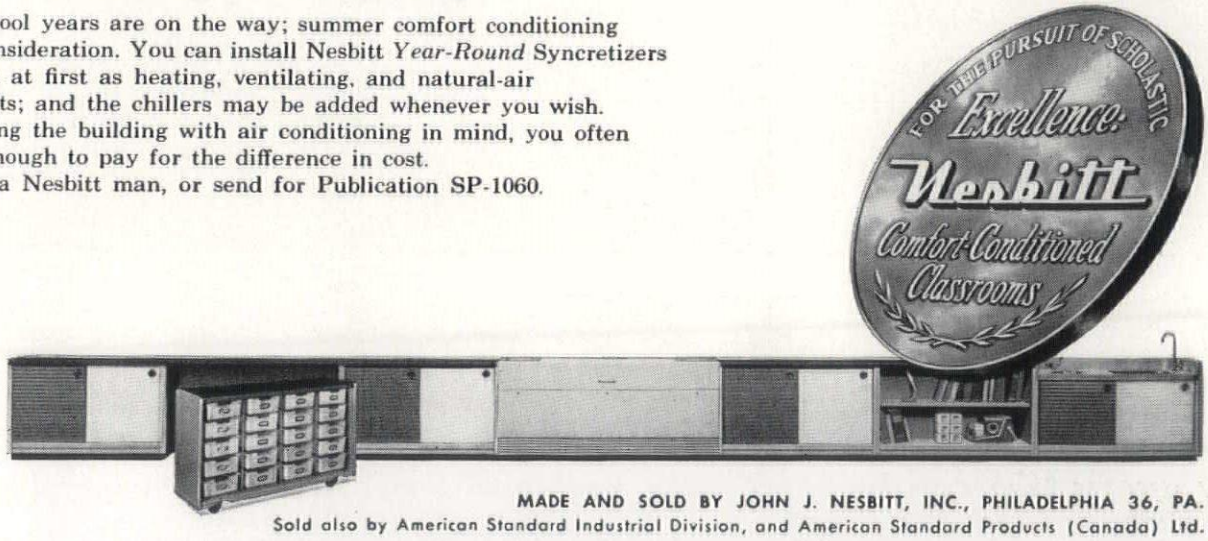

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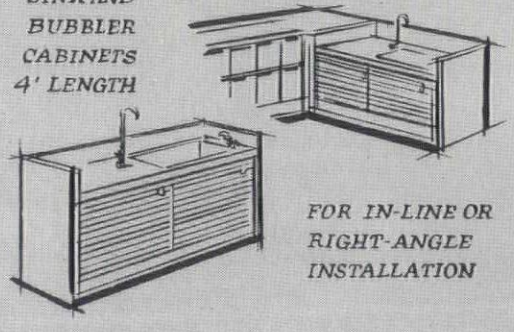

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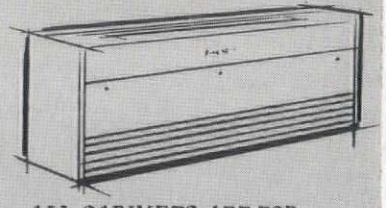

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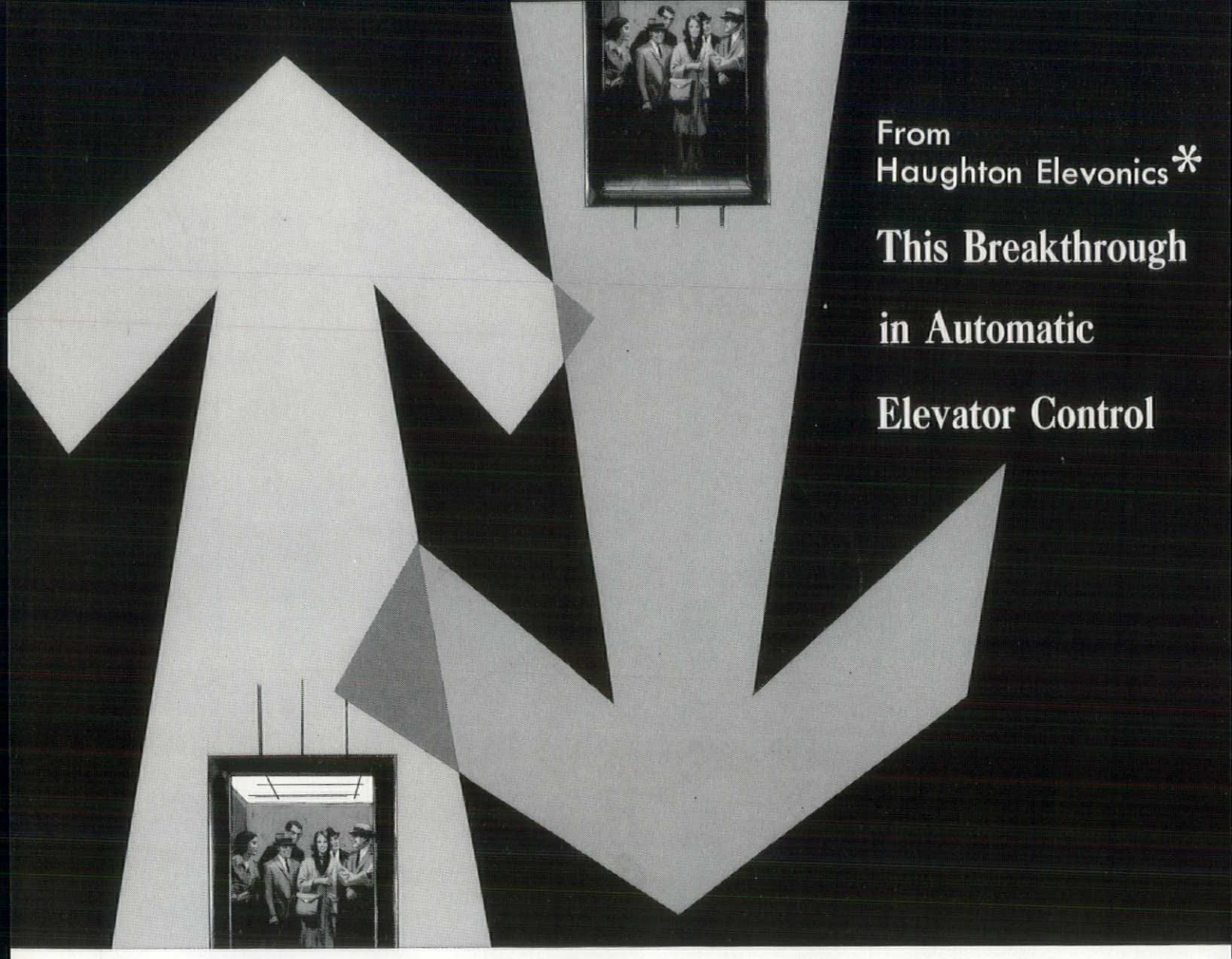

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Imagine floor-to-floor travel so smooth you can barely sense acceleration and deceleration . . . and faster than engineers thought possible a few years ago. It's a practical reality today, with Haughton Dynaflite . . . bold new concept of operatorless elevator control for new buildings and old.

The Dynaflite System is fully automatic . . . thoroughly reliable. Every run is as precisely controlled as those that preceded it, and those that will follow.

Dynaflite is but one result of the magic of Elevonics* . . . which, today, is shaping the new technology in vertical transportation. Get all the facts on Dynaflite, as well as Haughton's complete design, modernization and maintenance capabilities. The Haughton representative in your area will gladly consult with you—no obligation, of course. Or, write today.

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81%
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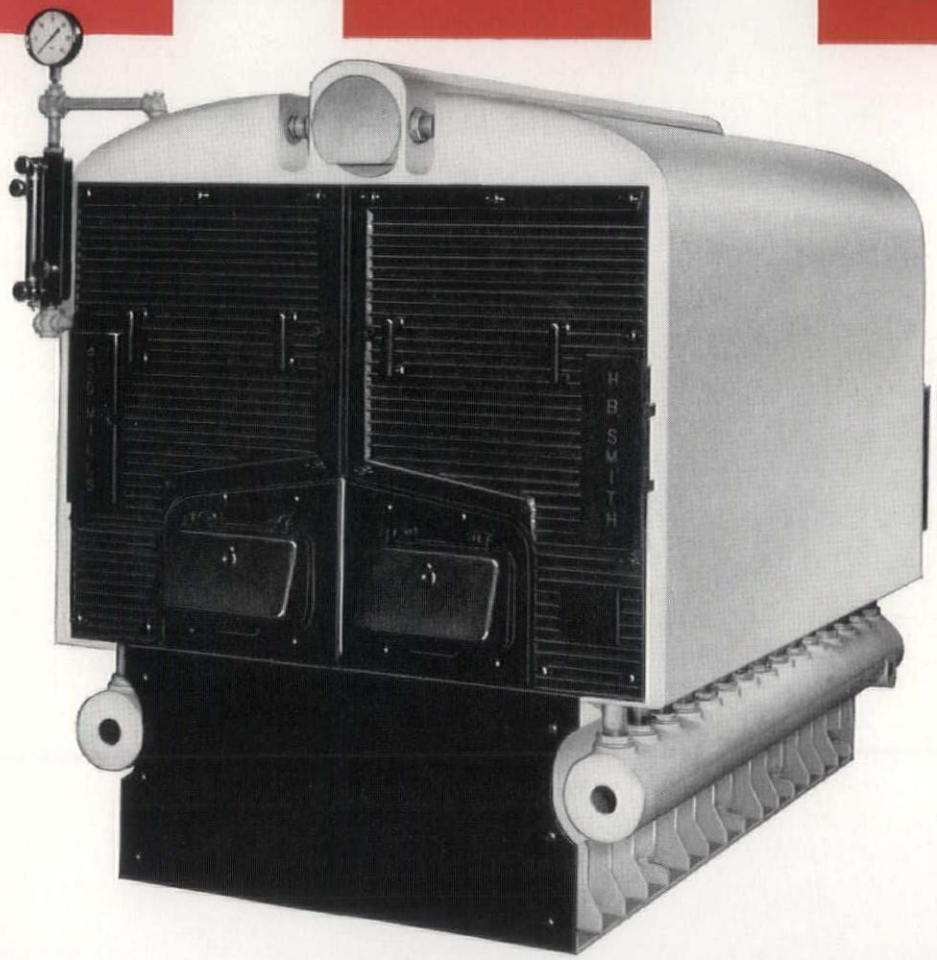

Mills '450'

Yes, that's what a 13-section '450' Mills boiler will do. Compare the necessary chimney height with *any other* boiler of its size—cast iron or steel—and see what savings can be achieved by specifying a *LOW DRAFT LOSS* H. B. Smith '450'.

Other sizes of this remarkable new boiler range from 1584 MBH to 4120 MBH output with chimney heights from 25 to 37 feet.

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H. B. SMITH CO., INC., WESTFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS • Established 1853

Why the CURTIS New Londoner Door Guarantee has no time limit!

The New Londoner hollow-core flush door by Curtis combines the finest materials and construction found in any door of its type on the market.

In thousands of installations, as well as in grueling laboratory and field tests, New Londoner doors have proved their exceptional performance against the effects of temperature, humidity and hard use.

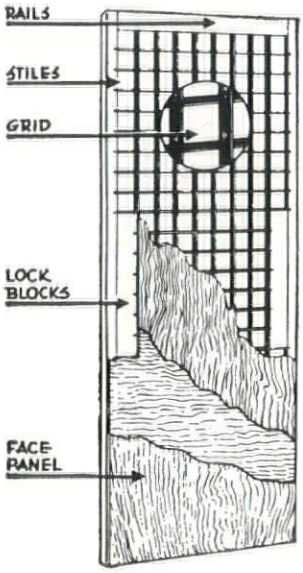
We are so sure of New Londoner door quality that we sell these doors with a no-time-limit guarantee. *Should any New Londoner door show a manufacturing defect in its original installation,* Curtis will rehang, refinish or replace it at no cost to the owner.*

This comprehensive guarantee is the reason why you can specify New Londoner doors by Curtis with confidence. In beauty and performance, they will fulfill every claim made for them.

**Within the limits set by the N.W.M.A. door guarantee*

Secret of beauty—carefully matched veneers in selected maple, oak, birch and other woods.

Secret of performance—the all-wood, securely interlocked grid core of the New Londoner door.



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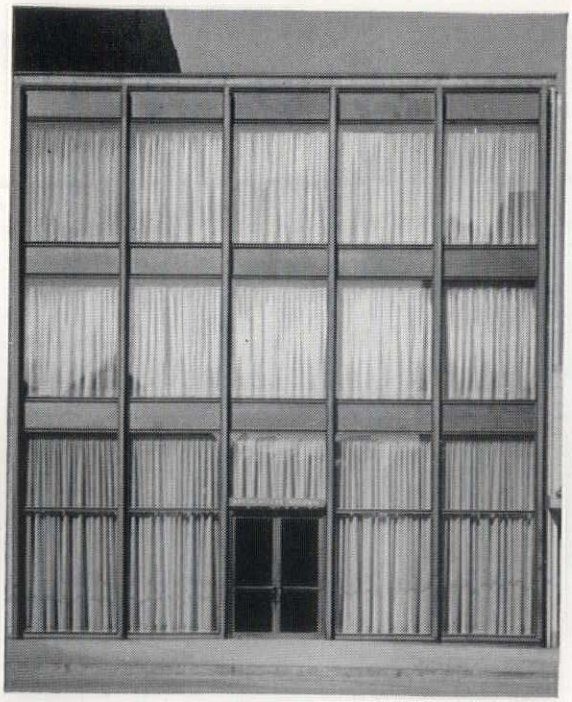
U. S. Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Houston, Texas. This building has window heads, spandrels and aprons of finely corrugated 24-ounce copper, and copings of plain copper. The copper will be naturally weathered to its pastel blue-green patina. *Architect:* Wilson, Morris, Crain & Anderson, Houston. *General Contractor:* Baxter Construction Company, Inc., Houston. *Sheet Metal Contractor:* A. M. Bowles Company, Houston.

ANACONDA METALS FOR CURTAIN-WALL CONSTRUCTION



Northeastern Pennsylvania National Bank and Trust Co., Scranton, Pennsylvania. The bronze front of this building characterizes modern design employing extruded shapes of Architectural Bronze and sheets of heavy-gage Muntz Metal. The two materials are combined with glass to provide the enduring beauty and feeling of stability so important in banking institutions. All of the bronze was treated to produce a statuary bronze finish. *Architect:* George M. D. Lewis, Scranton. *Fabricator:* Standard Iron Works, Scranton.

No other architectural metals possess the versatility and enduring beauty of copper and its alloys—or lend themselves so readily to forming, fabricating and variable finishing to portray concepts of architectural design. Metals readily adaptable to curtain-wall construction include Copper, Red Brass, Architectural Bronze, Muntz Metal, Nickel Silver and Everdur® (copper-silicon alloy).

One of the great virtues of copper and its family of alloys is that they will weather naturally to a beautiful patina. Or chemical treatment will produce a color effect which rivals the beauty of weathered copper or bronze.

Illustrated here are two examples of curtain-wall design employing different materials and forms. Details of these and other curtain-wall designs are given in our new publication, "Architectural Metals by Anaconda." Its 64 pages also give practical and detailed information on the metals, their compositions, colors, forms, physical properties, architectural applications, instructions for obtaining various finishes, detailed specifications and many pages of fabricators' shop drawings. For *your* copy, address: Anaconda American Brass Co., Waterbury 20, Conn. In Canada: Anaconda American Brass Ltd., New Toronto, Ont.

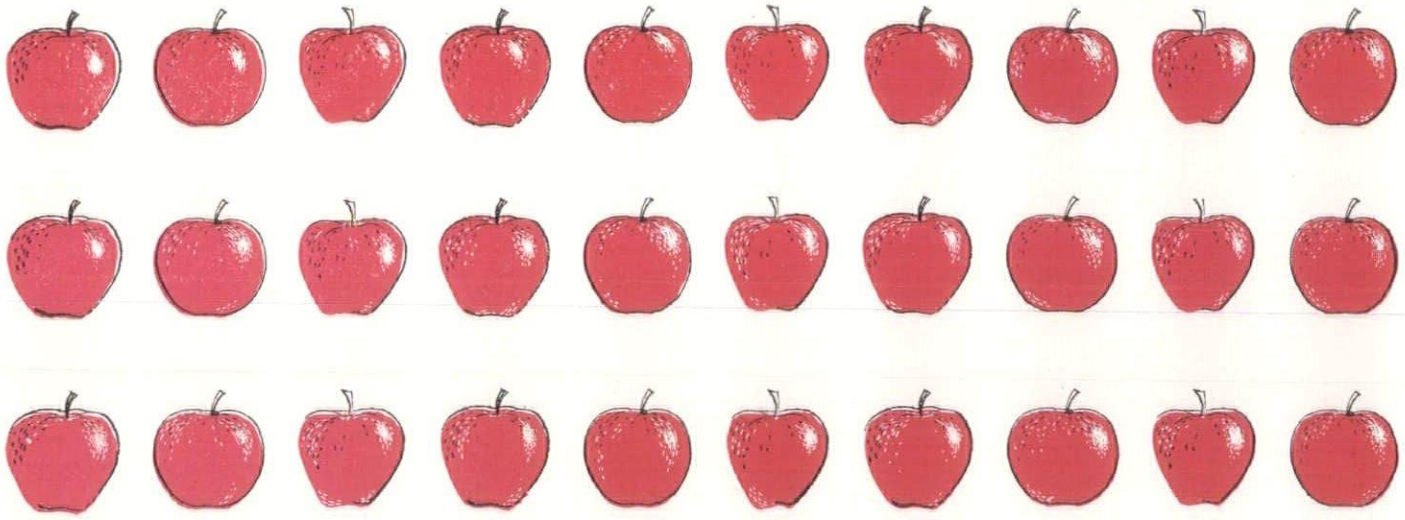
5924 L

BRONZE—the architectural metal of distinction

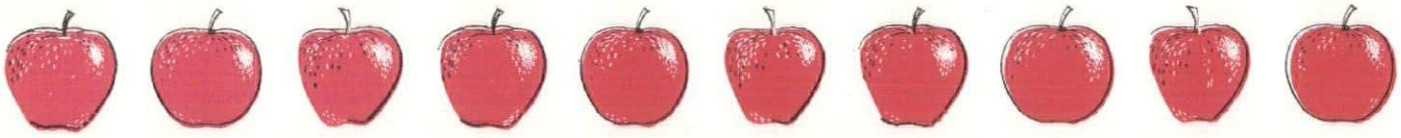
ANACONDA®

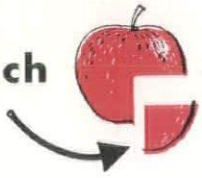
ARCHITECTURAL METALS

Anaconda American Brass Company



The American Seating Study-Center®
makes room for this many more students



...because it takes this much  **less space for each**

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It's the best kind of school furniture to plan a classroom around — a compact unit so efficiently designed that it takes 25% less floor space than separate tables and chairs, yet gives students far greater freedom and comfort to perform all learning tasks. The seat swivels left and right, moves fore and aft. Both seat and back are of supple plastic, formed to support posture correctly. The top adjusts to best slopes for reading, writing, drawing. The entire unit adjusts to fit students exactly . . . and it gives more of them room to work better.

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CHURCH WINDOWS

STEEL WINDOWS HAVE THE STRENGTH AND RIGIDITY THAT NO OTHER WINDOW CAN MATCH

ST. PETER'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, EDINA, MINNESOTA

Ralph Rapson, A. I. A., Architect

J. L. Crouse, Contractor

In this church the auditorium is octagonal, the congregation seated on all sides of the altar. Above, the eight large gable windows give the feeling of space within and a gem-like quality to the exterior.

The engineering of the gable windows was complicated by the decision to have them incline inward from the vertical to obtain exactly the effect desired. The windows are custom built to most carefully prepared plans and specifications. Engineers at Hope's worked closely with the architect in the structural design.

The building also has large wall areas using Hope's custom rolled-steel sub-frames with Hope's Heavy Intermediate Projected Windows, glass and insulated panels. In still other locations Hope's pressed-steel sub-frames hold glass and doors.

Such a building benefits especially from the availability, in Hope's Engineering Department, of a large, trained staff, thoroughly experienced because it is a permanent organization, continuously occupied with the problems of fenestration of important buildings in all architectural styles, traditional and modern. The lasting quality and the satisfaction given by Hope's Windows come also from the skill of experienced craftsmen working with the best materials.

Write for Bulletin No. 152

HOPE'S WINDOWS, INC., *Jamestown, N. Y.*

HOPE'S WINDOWS ARE MADE IN AMERICA BY AMERICAN WORKMEN

SHAKER HIGH SCHOOL

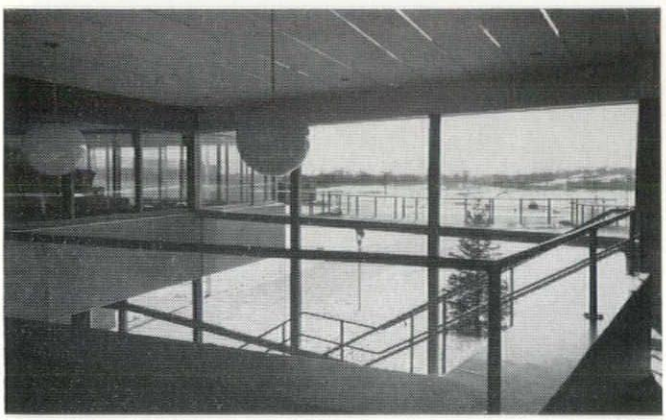
TOWN OF COLONIE, LATHAM, NEW YORK

HENRY BLATNER, ARCHITECT

Albany, New York

This unusual building for secondary education was constructed on a sloping site in 1957-58 in the Town of Colonie, Latham, New York, and opened its doors for education in September, 1958. It was planned to provide a general education program for an initial enrollment of 1,200 pupils and an anticipated capacity of 1,400 students.

The design concept is based on a four-little-schools-within-a-school theory. Provisions were made for two junior high units with separate facilities for homemaking, shop and art. Also planned were two senior high units with their own facilities for homemaking, shop, commercial education and art classes.

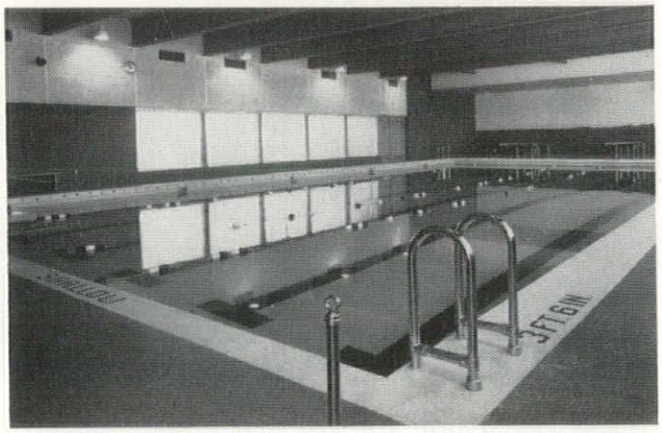


In the central part of the H plan are housed the common facilities to all the schools, such as the library, cafeteria, kitchen, auditorium, gym, pool, physical education facilities, music and administration.

The solution of the program is based on a split two level scheme easily afforded by the site.

The little school units were placed on the upper level and are connected by the link of common facilities.

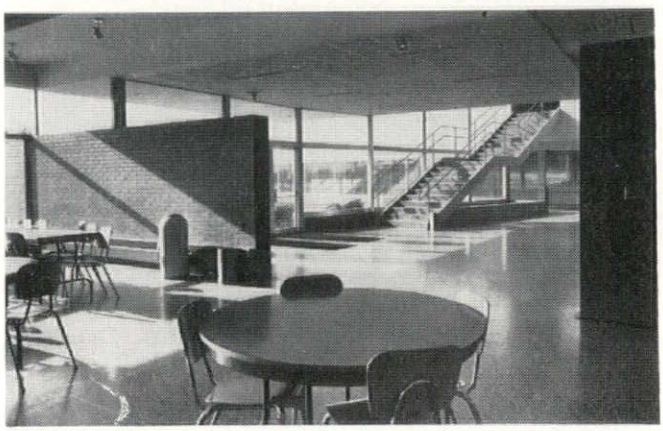
The center of activity in each little school is the general education laboratory located essentially as a part of the corridor. This flexible area is available for projects, art, assembly or special study.

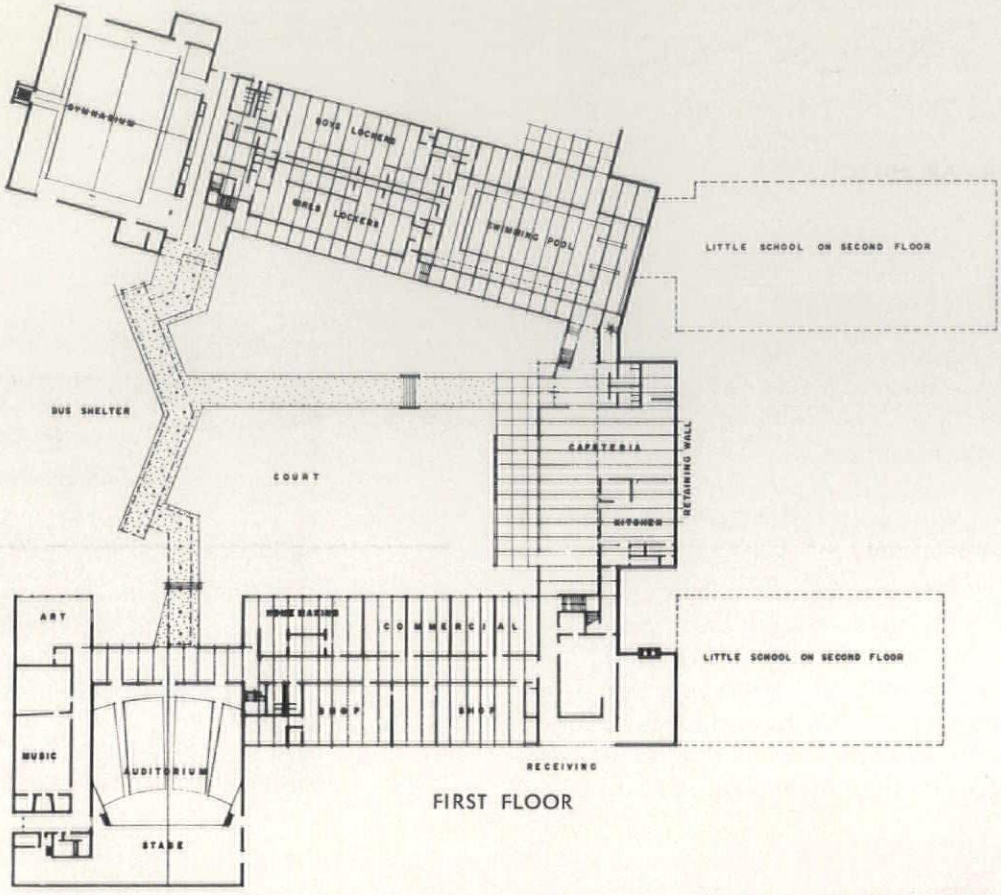


The American Carpet Institute has carpeted two little schools and the administrative wing throughout as an experiment.

Construction details include exposed steel structure wherever possible, slab on grade, lightweight roof deck, metal stud and plaster partitions, curtain walls, sliding aluminum windows and terrazzo floors.

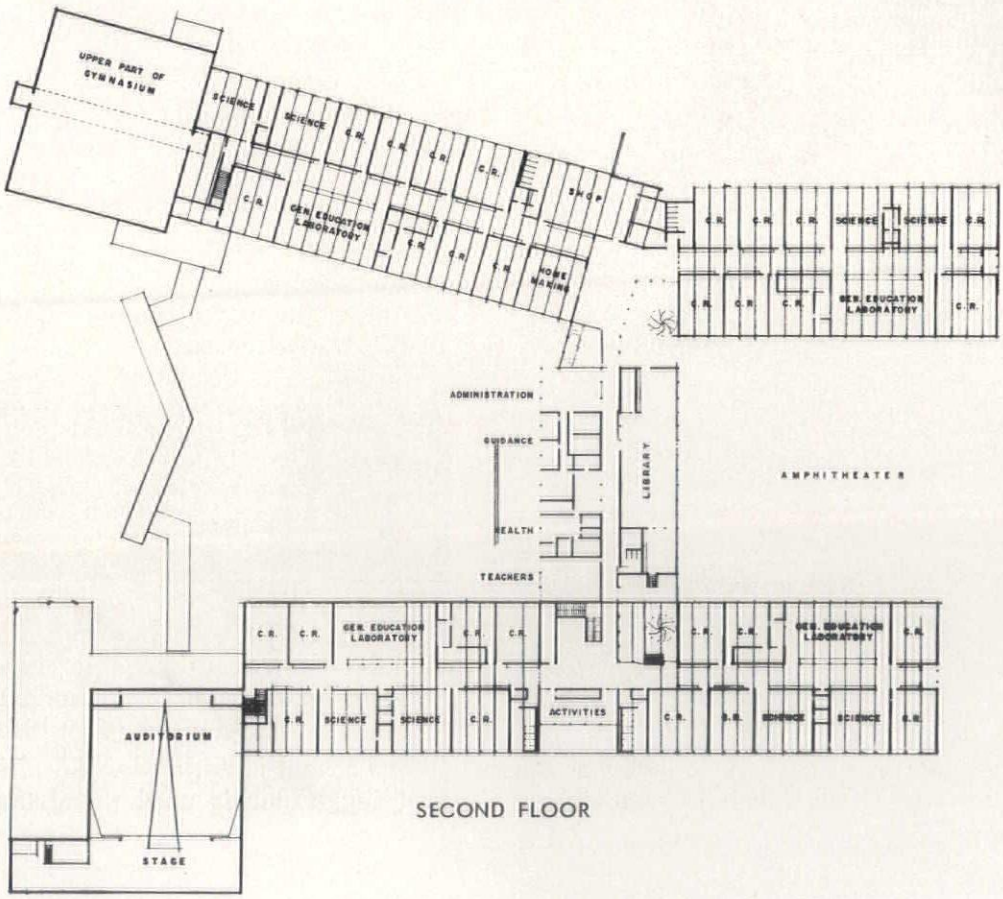
There are 147,000 square feet in the building and the total cost was $2,412,000 including prime contracts, site development, equipment, fees and administrative costs.



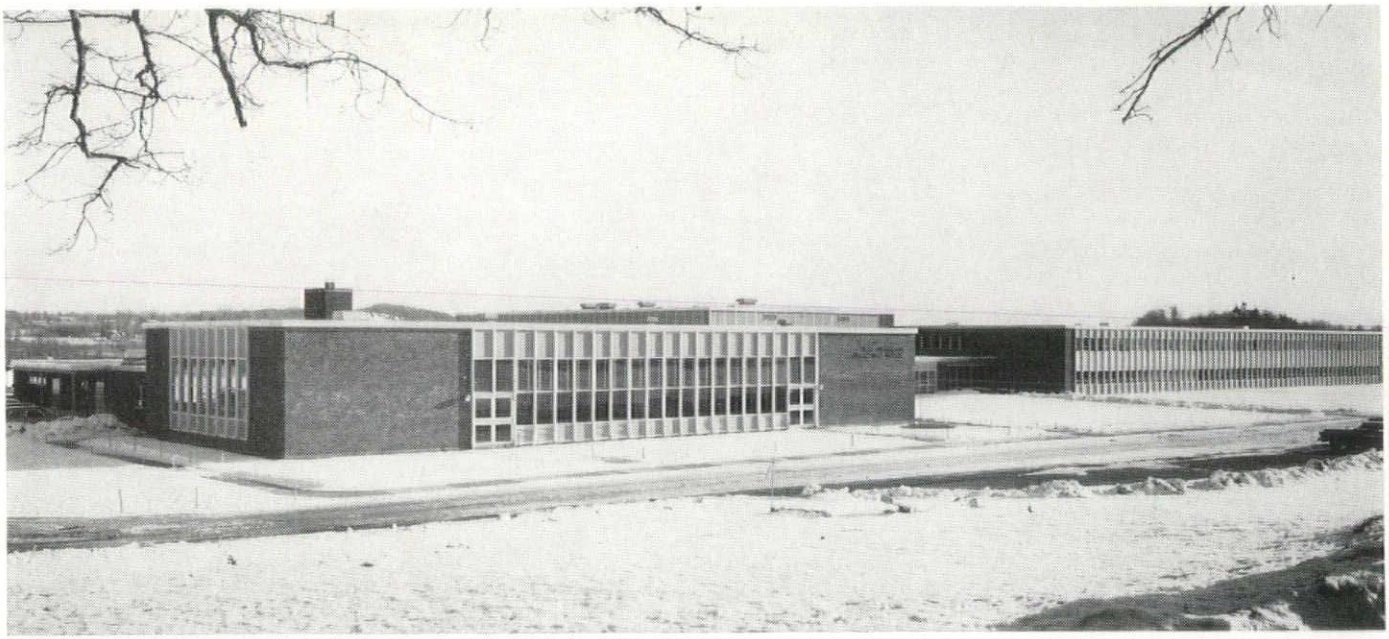


FIRST FLOOR

SHAKER HIGH SCHOOL



SECOND FLOOR



EAST GREENBUSH JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

EAST GREENBUSH, NEW YORK

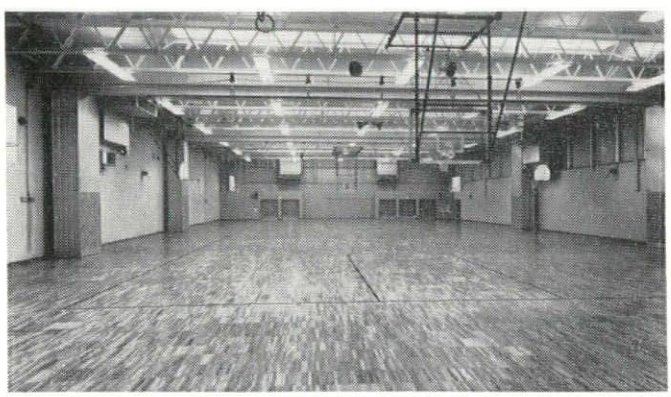
W. PARKER DODGE AND ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS

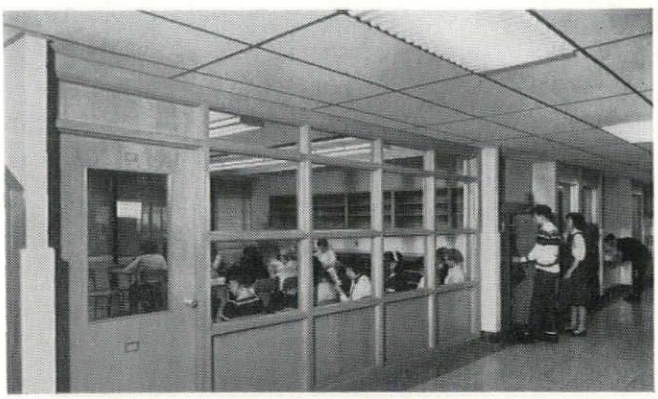
Rensselaer, New York

The citizens up East Greenbush way are justifiably proud of their new Junior High which held open house in January of this year.

Designed by W. Parker Dodge and Associates, the final cost of the structure was $410,000 less than the authorized bond expenditure.

Construction is the "bare" type—bare brick and block walls, exposed beams, columns and pipes.





A high temperature hot water heating system and modular classroom door units with identical clocks and telephone also helped contribute to the slightly less than $13.00 a square foot bid.

The school is not a plain, drab and monotonous building. Color is used to advtange and changes from room to room. To ease maintenance, in certain areas blocks have been sprayed with a colored glaze.

THE STOCKBRIDGE SCHOOL

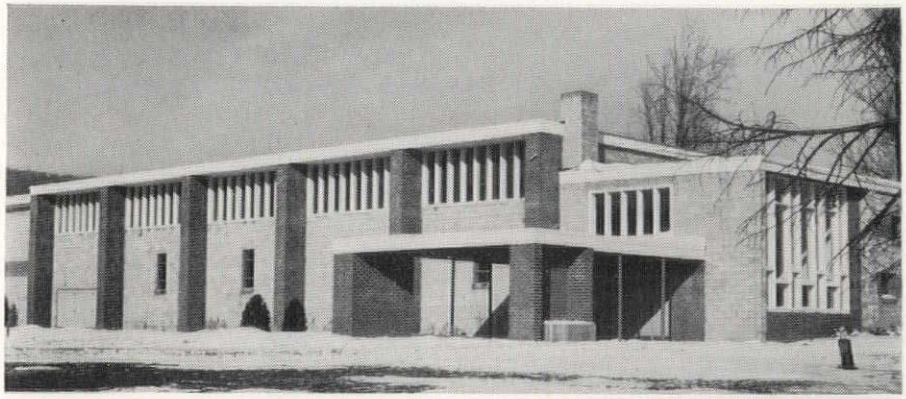
INTERLAKEN, MASSACHUSETTS

MARTIN LOWENFISH, ARCHITECT

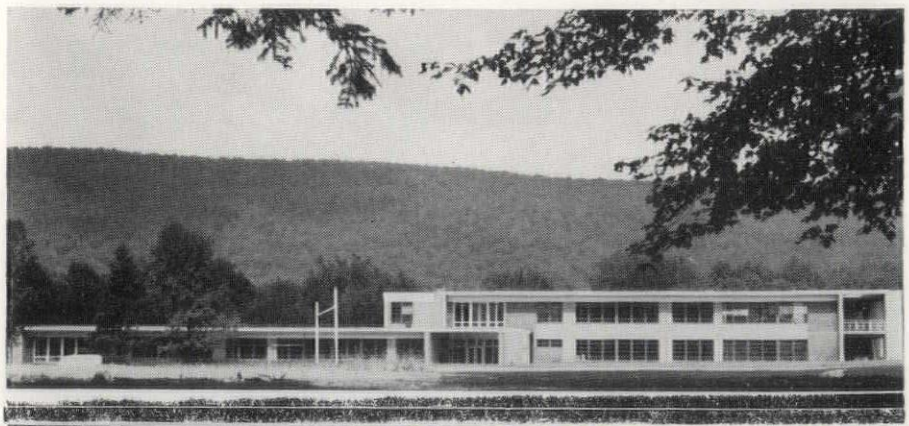
Dobbs Ferry, New York

The recently completed buildings at the Stockbridge School consist of Dormitory for boys, Class Room Building, and Gymnasium.

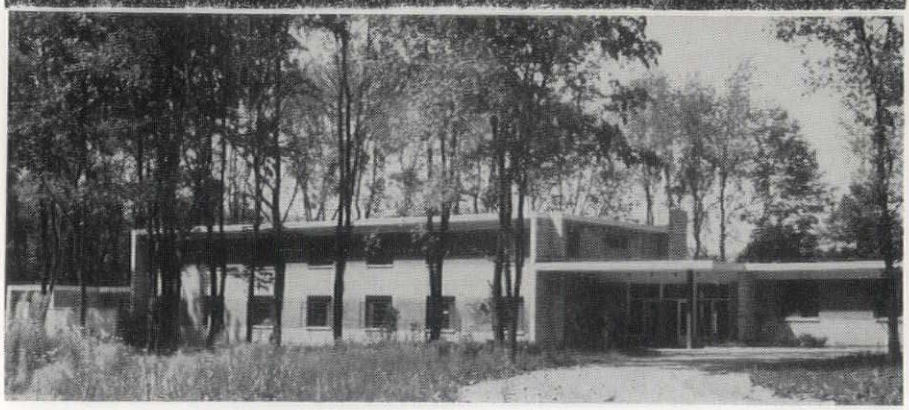
All buildings are constructed almost entirely of concrete block masonry which was left exposed. Brick was used occasionally and primarily for structural reasons. Floor and roof construction is of wood.



The Gymnasium Building contains a professional size basket ball court which is also used as an auditorium. A large stage and dressing rooms are a part of the structure.



The Class Room Building houses, in addition to study rooms and class rooms, a library, science laboratory and a carpentry shop.



The Dormitory consists of 25 rooms for boys and one room supervisor's apartment. Boys' lounge room is located on the ground floor. Two five room teachers' apartments are placed at each end of the main building and are connected with it.

AVON JUNIOR-SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

AVON, NEW YORK

DUANE LYMAN AND ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS

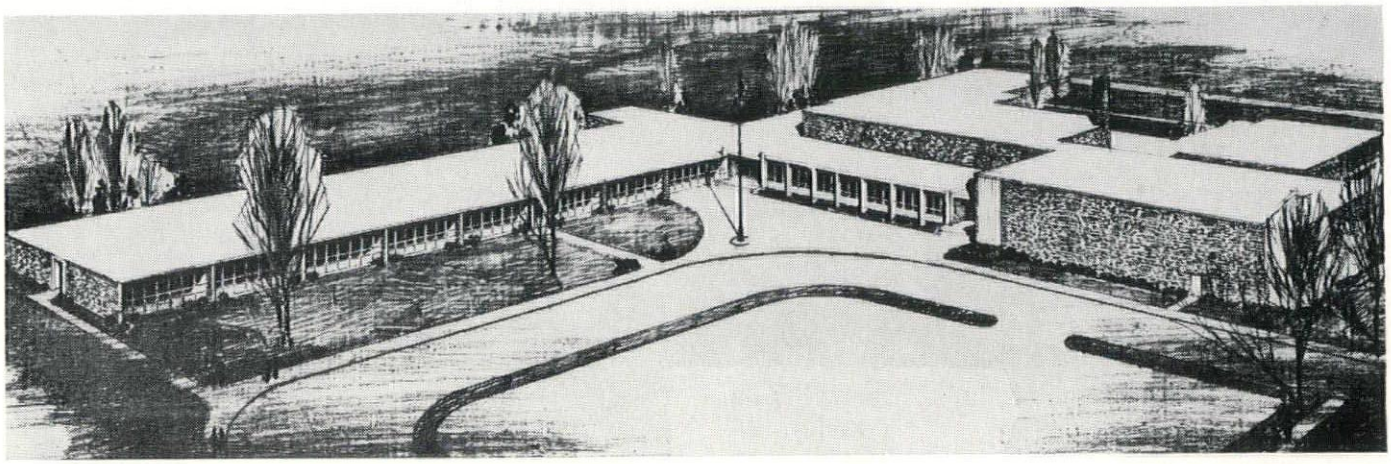
Buffalo, New York

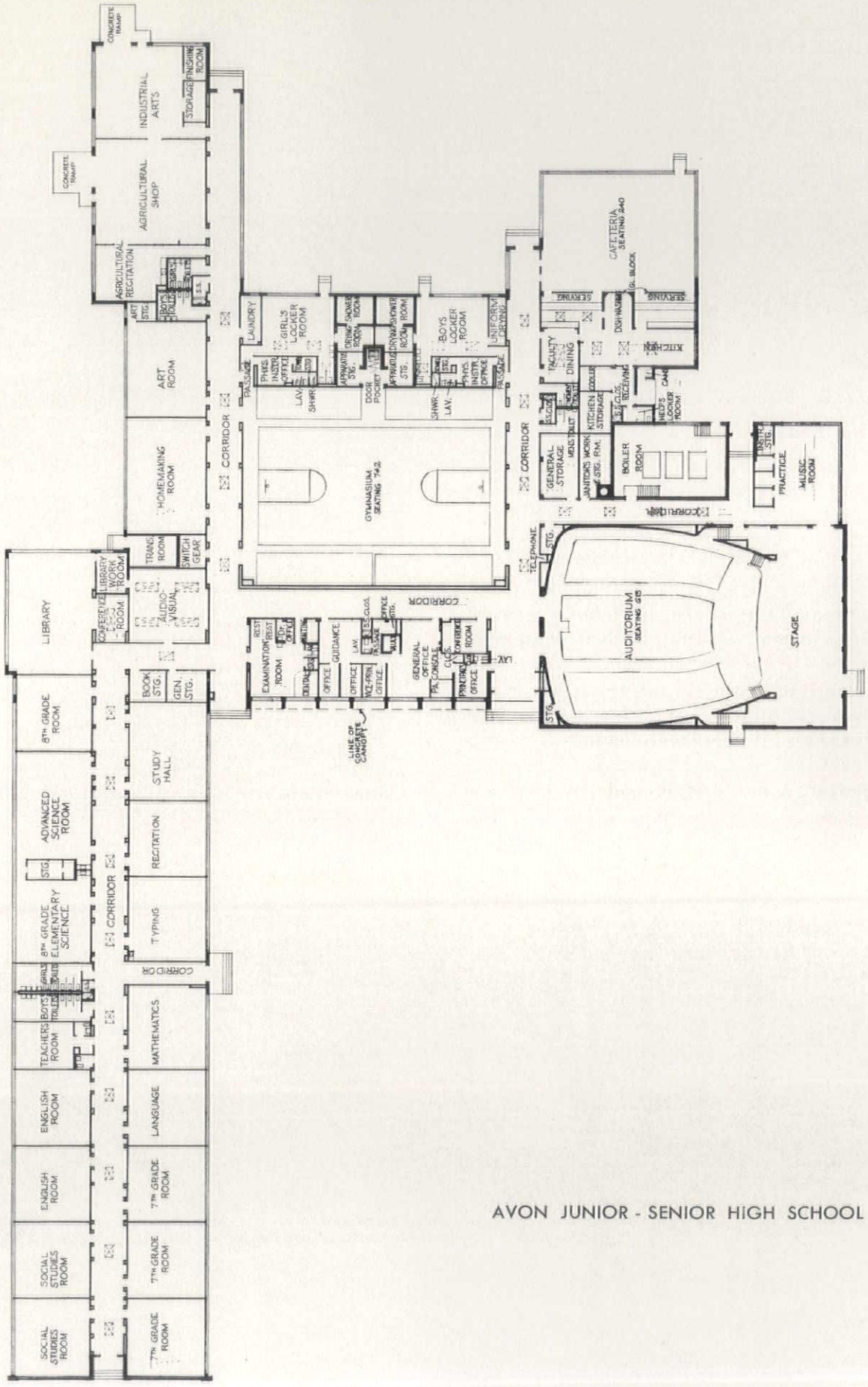
The two Avon school buildings flank the athletic field on a rising site southeast of the Village.

The older building to the west of the athletic field is on a limited site and is a series of additions. It is used as the elementary school. The new Junior-Senior High School occupies an ample site to the east of the athletic field. It is here that any future expansion of the school system will take place.

Avon Junior-Senior High School is a somewhat unusual commission in that it is a part of a central school system, is devoted exclusively to secondary education, and has a capacity of only 425 pupils. It was originally part of a campus plan which included a new elementary school and which failed a bond issue vote. The separate auditorium, gymnasium, and cafeteria are large enough to accommodate future classroom additions. The cafeteria also serves as a study hall.

The exterior of the building is brick with Indiana limestone. Corridors have terrazzo floors, Classrooms have suspended acoustic ceilings, painted block walls and asphalt tile floors.





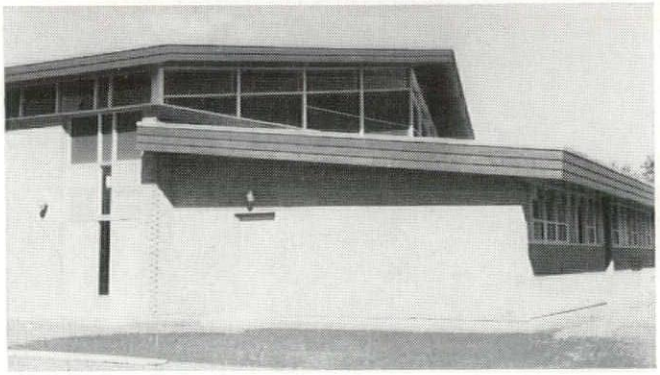
AVON JUNIOR - SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL

SCOTIA, NEW YORK

CATALDO AND VIKRE, ARCHITECTS

Schenectady, New York



This is a one-story parochial school with a Chapel, intended for grades K-8.

Included in this school are 8 classrooms, 1 Kindergarten, a Cafeteria, a Kitchen, administrative offices, Sacristies, and a Chapel to seat 500 persons. The Chapel is designed for future conversion to a gymnasium. Total area is 22,150 square feet.

The project was completed in 1956 for a total cost of $351,663.00, which includes site work, septic system, sound system, kitchen equipment, and draperies.

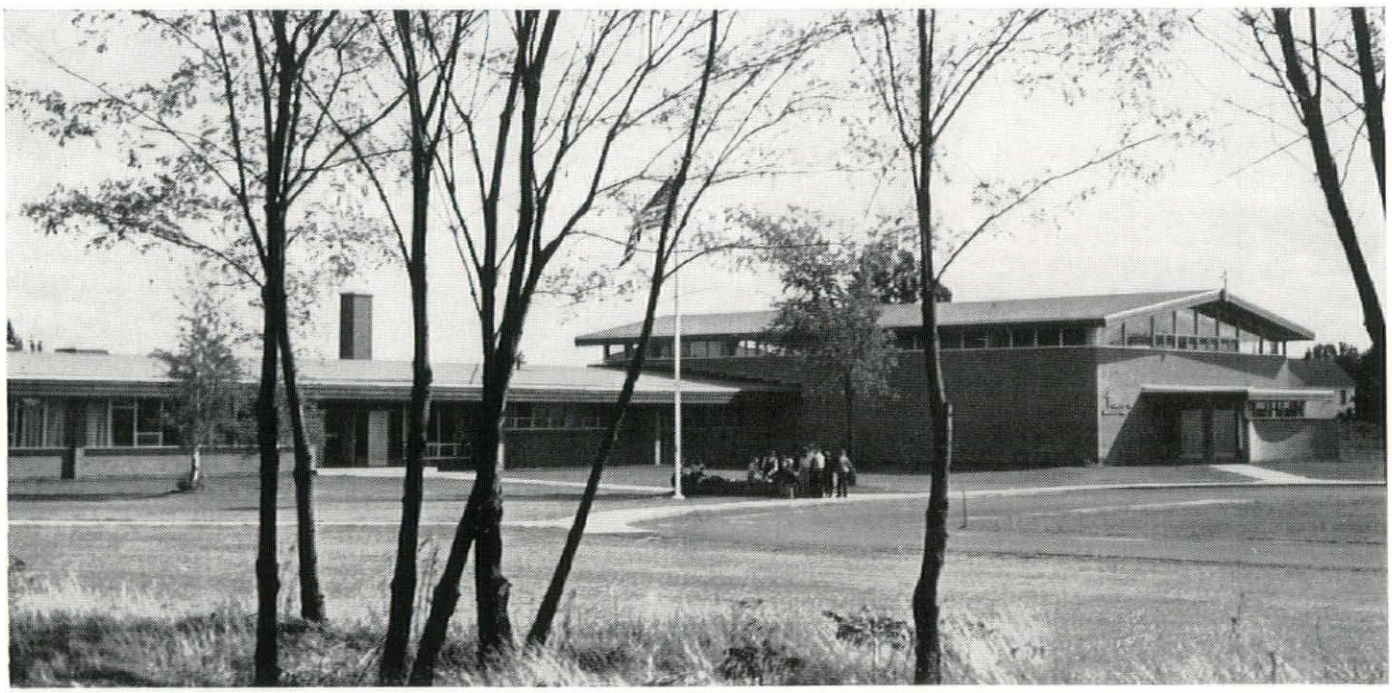
Its construction is brick facing with concrete block backup, slab on grade with a partial basement, bar joists on bearing walls, and poured gypsum roof deck. Rigid steel frames were used in the Chapel. Heating is gas-fired hot water with sill line radiation and unit ventilators.

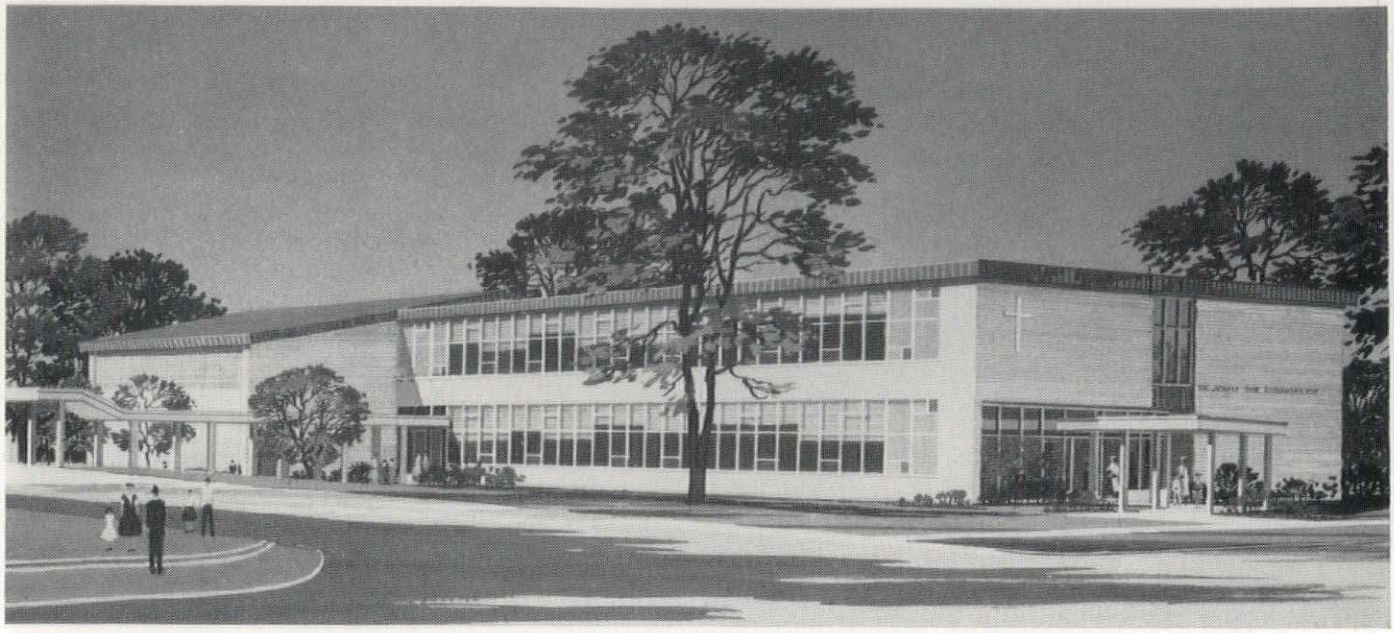
Finish materials include:

Corridors: Terrazzo floors, ceramic tile walls to 6′ - 8″ plate glass above, acoustic tile ceilings.

Classrooms: Painted block walls, asphalt tile floors, slate blackboards, acoustic tile ceilings, concentric ring incandescent lighting, wood wardrobes, built-in work counters.

Toilet Rooms: Ceramic tile floors and wainscot, Keene cement plaster above.





ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST SCHOOL

SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK

CATALDO AND VIKRE, ARCHITECTS

Schenectady, New York

This is a two-story parochial school with a combined gymnasium-auditorium, designed for grades K-8.

There are 8 Classrooms, 1 Kindergarten, a Multi-Purpose Room, Kitchen, administrative areas, Library, and combined Gym-Auditorium with a separate Stage. Total area is 21,351 sq. ft.

This project was completed in 1958 for a total cost of $359,751.00, which includes site work, well points for installation of foundations, sound system, kitchen equipment, classroom drapes and stage curtains.

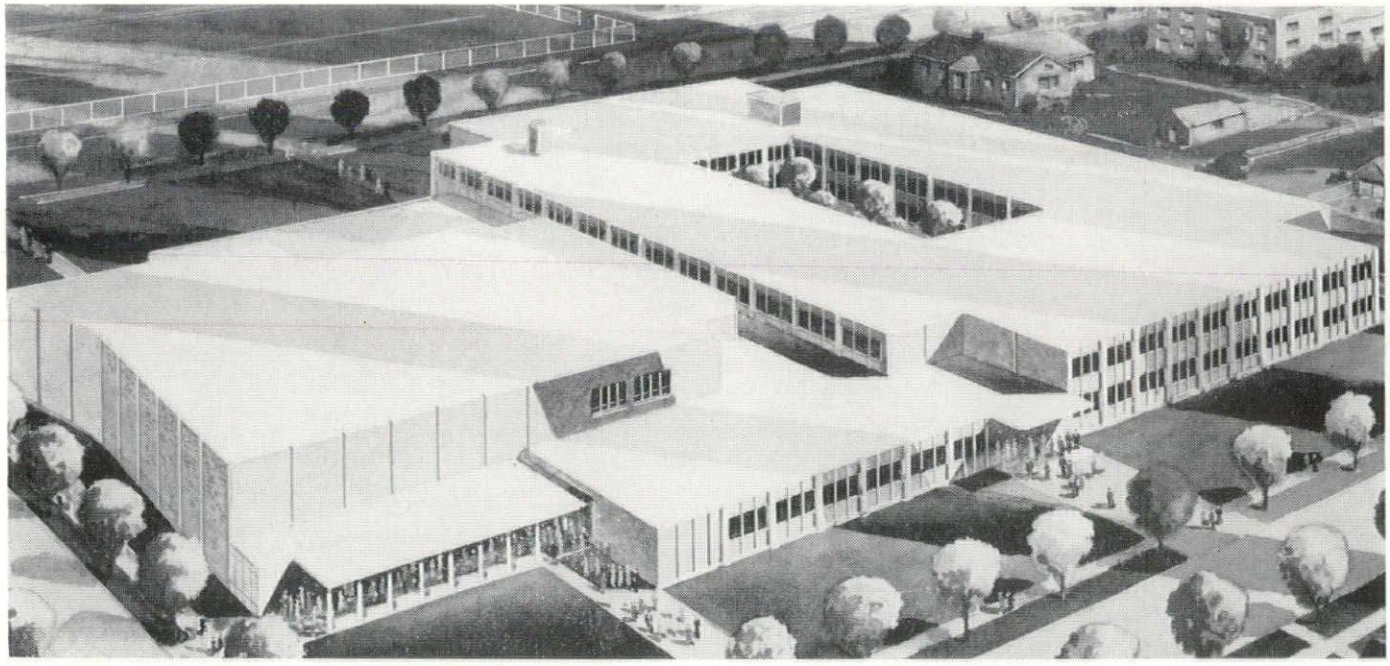
Construction type is brick and concrete block, steel frame and bar joists. Foundations are spread concrete footings on quick-sand. First floor is slab on grade with central pipe trench. Roof is poured gypsum. Hot water heat for classrooms, etc.; warm air and hot water for auditorium-gym.

Finish materials include:

Corridors: Terrazzo floors, ceramic tile wainscot to 6′ - 8″, plate glass above, acoustic tile ceiling.

Classrooms: Painted block walls, asphalt tile floors, slate blackboards, acoustic tile ceilings, concentric ring incandescent lighting, wood wardrobes, built-in work counters.

Toilet Rooms: Ceramic tile floor and wainscot, Keene cement plaster above.



GENESEE-HUMBOLDT JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

JAMES, MEADOWS AND HOWARD, ARCHITECTS
Buffalo, New York

This building is the first Junior High School erected by the Board of Education of the City of Buffalo, and reflects many cost saving ideas which resulted in an economical building without sacrificing quality.

The School is to house pupils and educational program in the seventh, eighth and ninth years of school. The building will accommodate 1,000 pupils, and is designed so that all or several combinations of parts may be opened for night or off-hour use. Areas which will most likely be used by the public are located on the Ground Floor. The Auditorium, Music Rooms, Gymnasium and Pool all may be used independently without opening the rest of the building. Home Economics, Art, Industrial Arts, Library, Cafeteria and two Class Rooms comprise the rest of the Ground Floor.

The Second Floor contains 33 science and academic Class Rooms located around an open court.

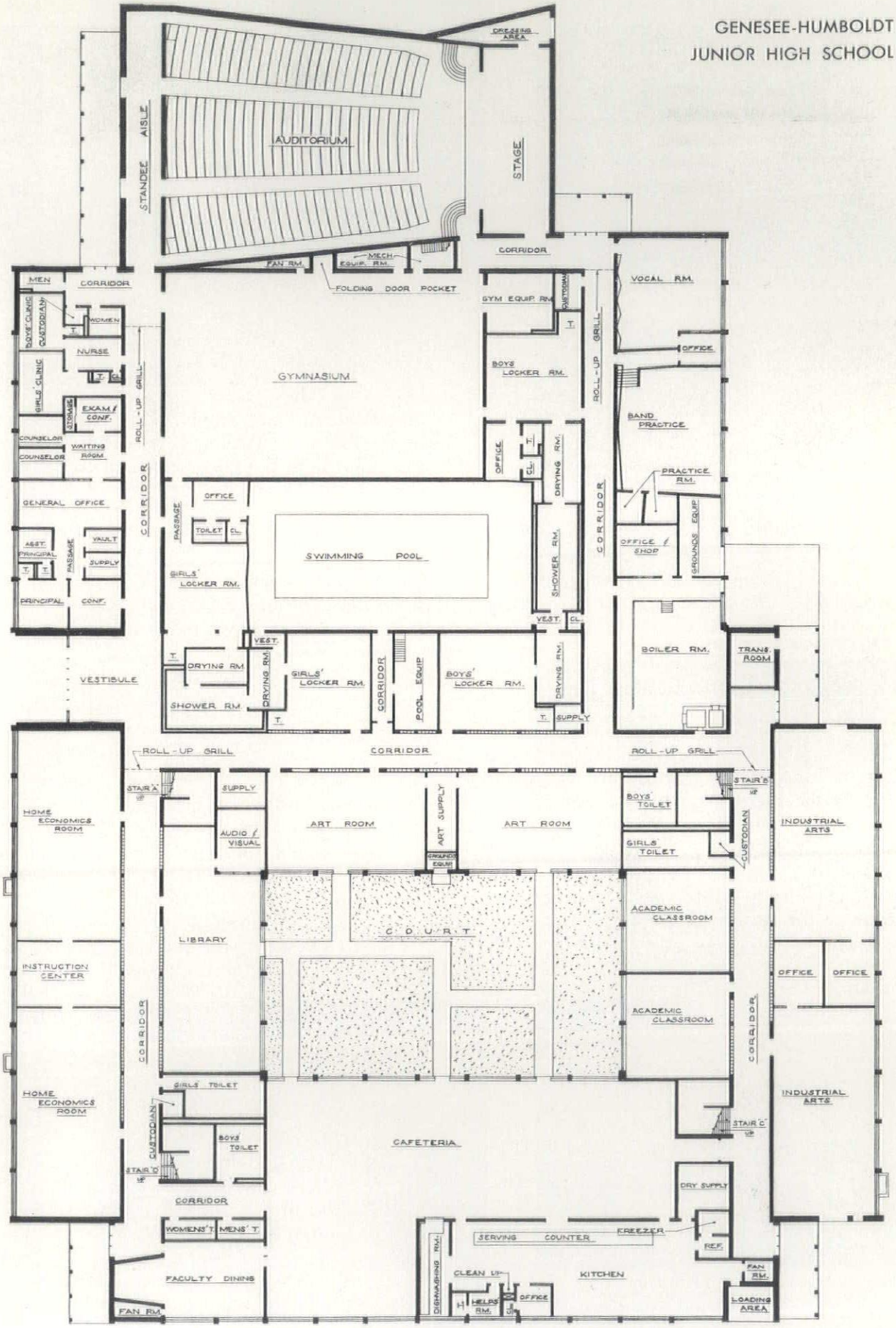
Considerable economy was realized by multiple use of locker rooms for pool and gymnasium, and by the reduction of locker room sizes by using hall lockers for storage of all clothing, including athletic suits. The corridor lockers are ventilated by returning corridor air through the lockers to a plenum above the corridors.

The Auditorium will seat 800 pupils, and not the entire student body. The cafeteria is designed for two lunch periods of 500 students each. Thus in every way, economy in space is realized and made possible by multiple use and careful scheduling of the program.

The finish of the building is simple with materials selected for minimum of maintenance. In general, all walls are painted masonry blocks with glazed tile wainscots in corridors.

Heating is by means of fin tube wall radiators with a central fan system of ventilation.

The cost of the building was $14.10 per square foot as bid in 1959.


AUDITORIUM
STANDEE AISLE
STAGE
DRESSING AREA
FAN RM.
MECH. EQUIP. RM.
FOLDING DOOR POCKET
CORRIDOR
MEN
WOMEN
BOYS' CLINIC
CUSTODIAN
NURSE
GIRLS' CLINIC
STORAGE
EXAM. / CONF.
COUNSELOR
COUNSELOR
WAITING ROOM
GENERAL OFFICE
ASST. PRINCIPAL
VAULT
SUPPLY
PRINCIPAL
CONF.
ROLL-UP GRILL
GYMNASIUM
GYM EQUIP. RM.
CUSTODIAN
BOYS' LOCKER RM.
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OFFICE
BAND PRACTICE
PRACTICE RM.
GROUNDS EQUIP.
OFFICE / SHOP
OFFICE
DRYING RM.
SHOWER RM.
VEST.
CL.
PASSAGE
TOILET
SWIMMING POOL
GIRLS' LOCKER RM.
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TRANS. ROOM
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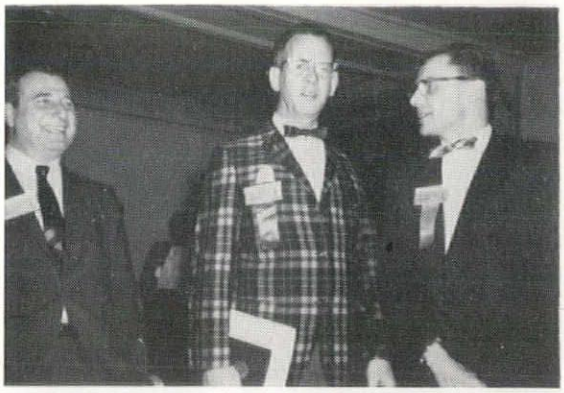
DRYING RM.
GIRLS' LOCKER RM.
POOL EQUIP.
BOYS' LOCKER RM.
SUPPLY
HOME ECONOMICS ROOM
STAIR 'A'
AUDIO / VISUAL
ART ROOM
ART SUPPLY
ART ROOM
BOYS' TOILET
GIRLS' TOILET
STAIR 'B'
INDUSTRIAL ARTS
INSTRUCTION CENTER
LIBRARY
COURT
ACADEMIC CLASSROOM
ACADEMIC CLASSROOM
OFFICE
OFFICE
HOME ECONOMICS ROOM
GIRLS' TOILET
BOYS' TOILET
STAIR 'D'
CAFETERIA
STAIR 'C'
INDUSTRIAL ARTS
DRY SUPPLY
WOMENS' T.
MENS' T.
SERVING COUNTER
FREEZER
REF.
FACULTY DINING
DISHWASHING RM.
CLEAN UP
KITCHEN
HELPS RM.
OFFICE
FAN RM.
LOADING AREA
FAN RM.

Beryl Price, F.A.I.A., Convention Chairman, Mrs. Rado, Ladislav L. Rado, F.A.I.A.



Beryl Price, F.A.I.A., Convention Chairman, Philip Will, Jr., F.A.I.A., Peter S. Van Bloem.

George Edward Beatty, Mrs. Rogers, Trevor W.

Charles E. Peterson, F.A.I.A., Convention Committee, Edward Bateman Morris, Sr., F.A.I.A., Originator and Host, Scrapple Breakfast, Mrs. Morris, Hostess.

Earl H. Reed, F.A.I.A., 1961 Recipient Edward Kemper Award A.I.A., Joseph Watterson, F.A.I.A., Mrs. Watterson, Mrs. E. James Gambaro.

John Noble Richards, F.A.I.A., Past President, A.I.A., Mrs. Richards.

Philadelphia

In reflection, the recent A.I.A. conclave reached a new peak of organization success and professional interest under the able generalship of its chairman, Beryl Price. Our host, a new fellow incidentally, and the convention city turned every effort to accept hospitably the many nomads, tourists and guests who call themselves A.I.A.

On Sunday, preceeding the convention, we worshipped in beautiful old St. Peter's Church with the original box pews. The sanctuary and the pulpit are at opposite ends of the nave.

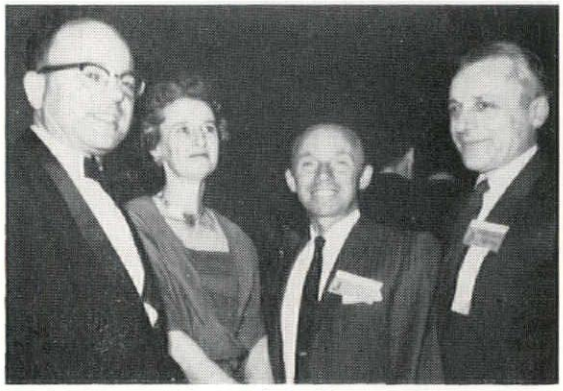
Other highlights to be long remembered:

— the session at the Franklin Institute convened so chapter officers and delegates may share problems and solutions in chapter affairs.

— the alumni luncheon of the school of architecture where you are abruptly caught up in the fact that that it's almost twenty years since you graduated.

— the free and easy style with which Phil Will conducts the sessions and the affairs of the Institute. This is no stuff shirt "prez."

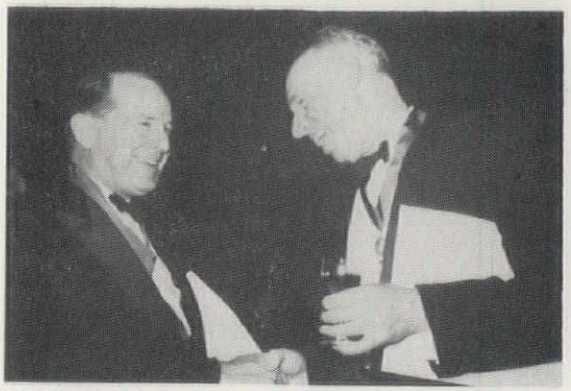
— the session with Zevi and Mumford and the students, of which over 400 attended the convention.



Frank Montana, Dept. of Architecture, Notre Dame, Mrs. Montana, Morris Rothenberg, Guerino Salerni.

Philip D. Creer, F.A.I.A Stein, F.A.I.A.

.A.I.A., Irving P. Marks, gers.



Charles E. Peterson, F.A.I.A., Convention Committee, Olindo Grossi, F.A.I.A.

Lathrop Douglass, F.A.I.A., Frederick J. Woodbridge, F.A.I.A., Mrs. Margot A. Henkel, Peter S. Van Bloem.

Convention

— the walk through Rittenhouse Square and the parking ticket on the car.

— the Corvette whining its way through traffic, re-using the ticket to park illegally again and getting caught.

— walking through Kahn's U.E.W. and U. of P. Medical Research Lab.

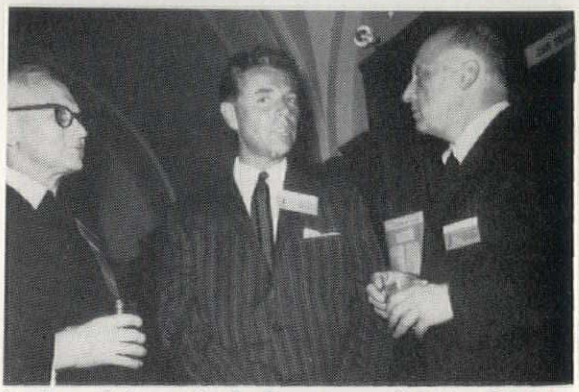
— the morning session when Messrs. Bacon, Larson, Kling presented Redesigning Downtown Philadelphia.

— the floor fight over increased dues.

— the steak at Helen Siegels, the sukiyaki at Jesse's and seafood at both Bookbinders.

— and lastly the only sour note, the excruciatingly painful, ultra embarrassing, grossly mishandled, spur-of-the-moment presentation of his honorary fellowship to our distinguished guest and speaker, Sir William Holford, FRIBA.

To Jimmie Gambro, as every year, a toast for all your trouble to obtain these pictures so we can see and remember. It was a good go—though we missed Harold Sleeper, Matt DelGaudio and others.



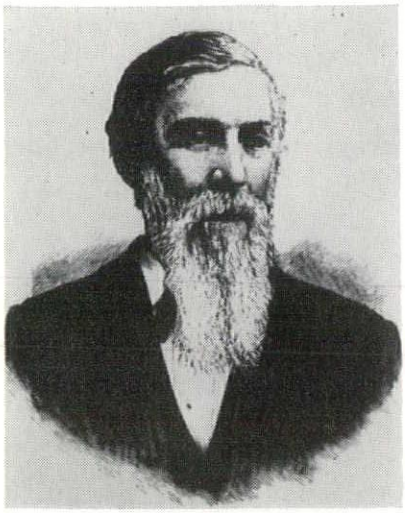
Brother Cajetan J. B. Baumann, O.F.M., F.A.I.A., Vincent G. Kling, F.A.I.A., Convention Committee, Oskar Stonorov, F.A.I.A.

10th Convocation of The College of Fellows. Standing: Morris Ketchum, Jr., Chancellor, The College of Fellows, Jacques Greber, Hon. F.A.I.A., Paris, France.

Irs. Creer, Clarence S.

Mrs. Robinson, Alexander C. Robinson III, F.A.I.A., C. Storrs Barrows, F.A.I.A., Mrs. Barrows.

Sidney L. Katz, F.A.I.A., Mrs. Katz (Taina Waisman). A.I.A.



HORATIO NELSON WHITE

1814 - 1892

BY HARLEY J. McKEE

PART III

The years immediately following the end of the Civil War were busy ones for architects and builders of Syracuse. H. N. White's practice at that time included a number of large commissions, of varied types; this fact is reflected in his income, which was $3546 in 1867 and $4010 in 1868. He paid a Federal income tax of $15.50 for 1869. Since the rate then was 5%, his income must have been $3510 after deducting appropriate allowances.

Among White's commissions were several schools, both public and institutional. Most of them have disappeared without a trace; growing school population and educational progress have accounted for their demolition years ago. The Syracuse High School building, the first new one of its kind in the city, was the largest and most complex of his public schools. Plans were prepared early in 1867, and in July advertisements for proposals were placed in the newspapers. At first it was proposed to make the building ready for occupancy by September, 1868; later the completion date was set back to November 1. In reality the job was done by the beginning of April, 1869, when classes moved from makeshift quarters into the new building. J. Grodevant was the principal contractor; his part of the work cost $51,950, but other parts appear to have made the total for the building itself about $80,000.

The High School stood on the northwest corner of West Genesee and Wallace Streets until the early 1920s, when it was demolished to make way for Fire Engine House No. 12. It was a three story brick building, with stone trim, 96 feet by 123 feet. The plan layout can be understood quite well from contemporary descriptions in the Syracuse Daily Journal. On the first floor were offices across the south front, two on each side of a central entrance hall; across the rear were a circulating library room and two reference library rooms. The Public Library of some 10,000 volumes was in charge of the Board of Education, and this building made a good location for it. At the center of each end facade was an entrance for students, the east one "exclusively for young ladies" and the west one for young men; a stairway near each entrance led to the upper floors. On the second story was the Central Senior School; the third story was occupied by the High School proper. On each of these floors were two school rooms, 37 feet by 61 feet, each seating 150 students, and each supplemented by four recitation rooms, 13 feet by 24 feet. In the basement was a chemical laboratory, a room for teaching drawing, a geological room, unfinished space for a gymnasium, heating equipment and fuel storage. Heating was by means of "Gold's patent" steam system, with four boilers, two at each end of the building. Water closets were provided on each story, along with coat rooms; lighting was by gas. Floors were covered with Georgia pine, wainscoating was of oak and the furniture was of black walnut. The exterior must have been admired, for pictures of the Franklin School, designed by White in 1871, show it to be very similar to the High Schol, but somewhat smaller.

H. N. White designed quite a number of churches during the late '60s and early '70s. Among the largest were two Roman Catholic structures on the north side of Syracuse: the Church of the Assumption of the Most Blessed Virgin Mary, on North Salina Street, and the Church of St. John the Baptist, at the corner of Park and Court Streets. Both are still in use, although the former was greatly damaged by fire in 1934 and its interior was entirely rebuilt. The Church of St. John appears to retain most of its original design and for that reason it is the one I shall describe here. It was begun in 1867 to replace a frame church building on Salina Street, which had been erected in 1830 and enlarged at various times. A site was purchased in April of 1867 and on August 26 the cornerstone was laid. Construction was carried on by separate contracts—a system often followed in

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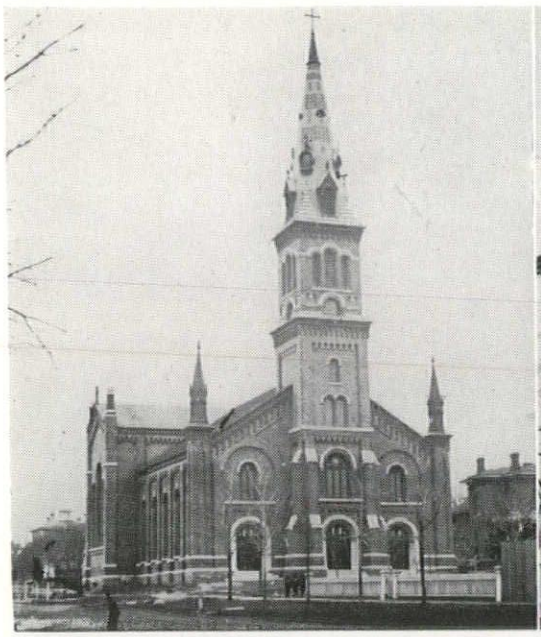
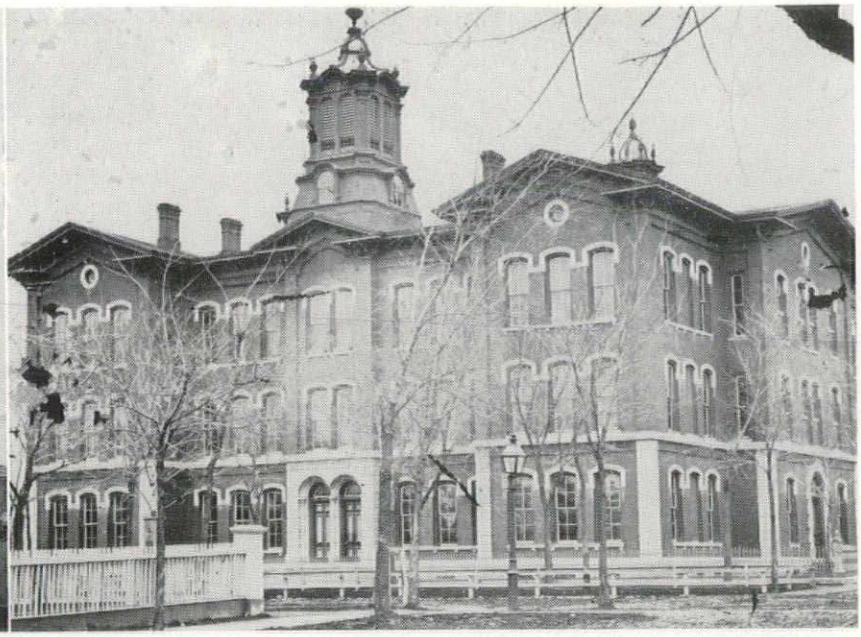


Church of St. John the Baptist, Syracuse
Photograph—J. L. and H. A. Jordan



Syracuse High School
Photograph—Mercer

those days. Amos Mason was the masonry contractor (master builder); "frescoing" was done by A. Ertle of New York and the stained glass windows were produced by Morgan Bros., also of New York City. Mr. White supervised the construction; such a service would be taken for granted today, but it was not always done in the nineteenth century. The church was dedicated on June 4, 1871.

The Church of St. John follows a traditional plan, comprising a semicircular apse, transept, and nave with side aisles. There is an open gallery at the west end, over the entrance. The nave and transept are covered with plaster barrel vaults and there are plaster groined vaults over the side aisles. The interior is quite open in character, due partly to the wide span of the nave—about 40 feet—and partly to the slenderness of the piers, which appear to be of cast iron cased in wood. At the west front is a central tower, with doorway and narthex. I think that the two side entrance must have opened directly to the side aisles, originally; at present the narthex extends across the whole front. The building is about 80 feet wide, in addition to which the transept projects somewhat; the length is about 150 feet. The foundations are of stone and the walls are of brick with stone trim. As to style, this church could be called Romanesque Revival; to me it appears quite representative of Roman Catholic churches of the mid-nineteenth century in Europe and America. Its character is that of the type, not of the individual architect, even though several of White's favorite details were used.

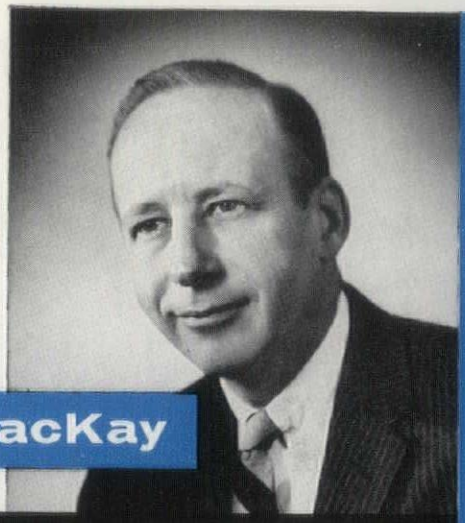
The photographs deserve some mention here. They were evidently taken when the buildings were quite new, and thus show their original appearance. Each picture is half of a stereoscopic pair, and the prints were made by the Onondaga Historical Association from the original wet plates in their collection.

Works of H. N. White, continued

1866: W. C. Rogers Block, Jordan; Bronner Block of Dwellings, Syracuse; new building of Orphan Asylum and School of St. Vincent de Paul, Syracuse; John A. Green Mausoleum, Oakwood Cemetery; Burr Burton Mausoleum, Oakwood Cemetery; new wing of Onondaga County Penitentiary, Syracuse; additions to St. James Church, Syracuse.

1867: Church of St. John the Baptist, Syracuse; Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, Syracuse; Fire Engine House for Co. 3, Syracuse; High School, Syracuse; Onondaga Savings Bank Building, Syracuse.

1868: Central Baptist Church, Syracuse; alterations to Christian Brothers' Old City Poor and Work House, Syracuse; Seymour Public School, Syracuse; Division Street Fire Engine House, Syracuse; rebuilding old part of the Onondaga County Poor House, Onondaga Hill; Vanderbilt House Hotel, Syracuse.



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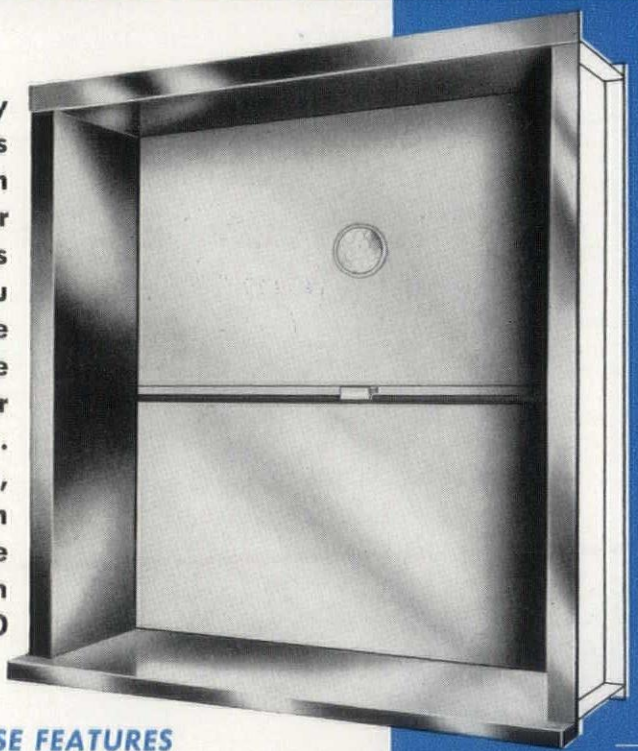

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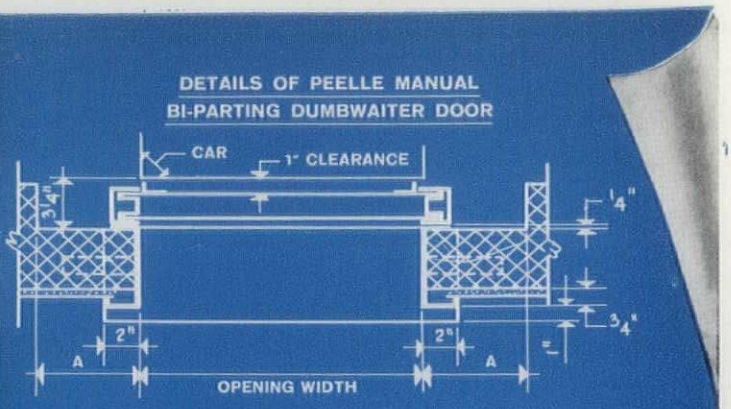

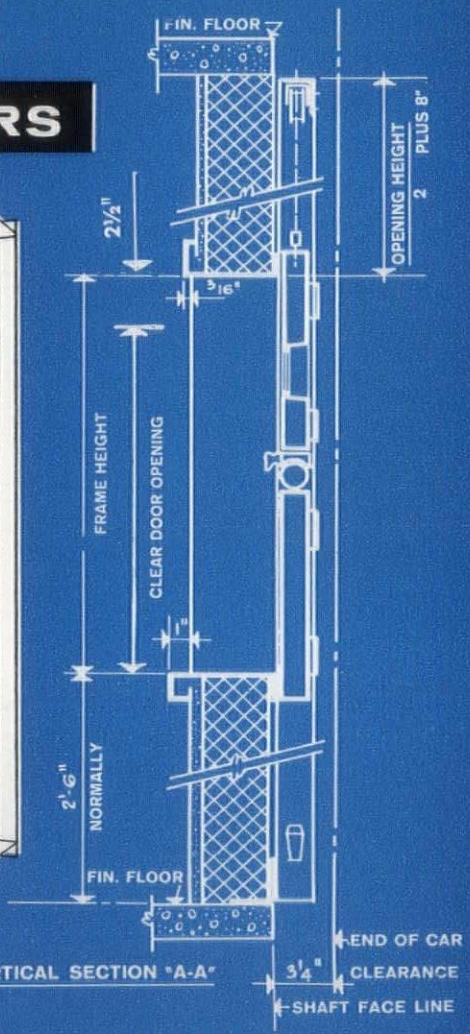

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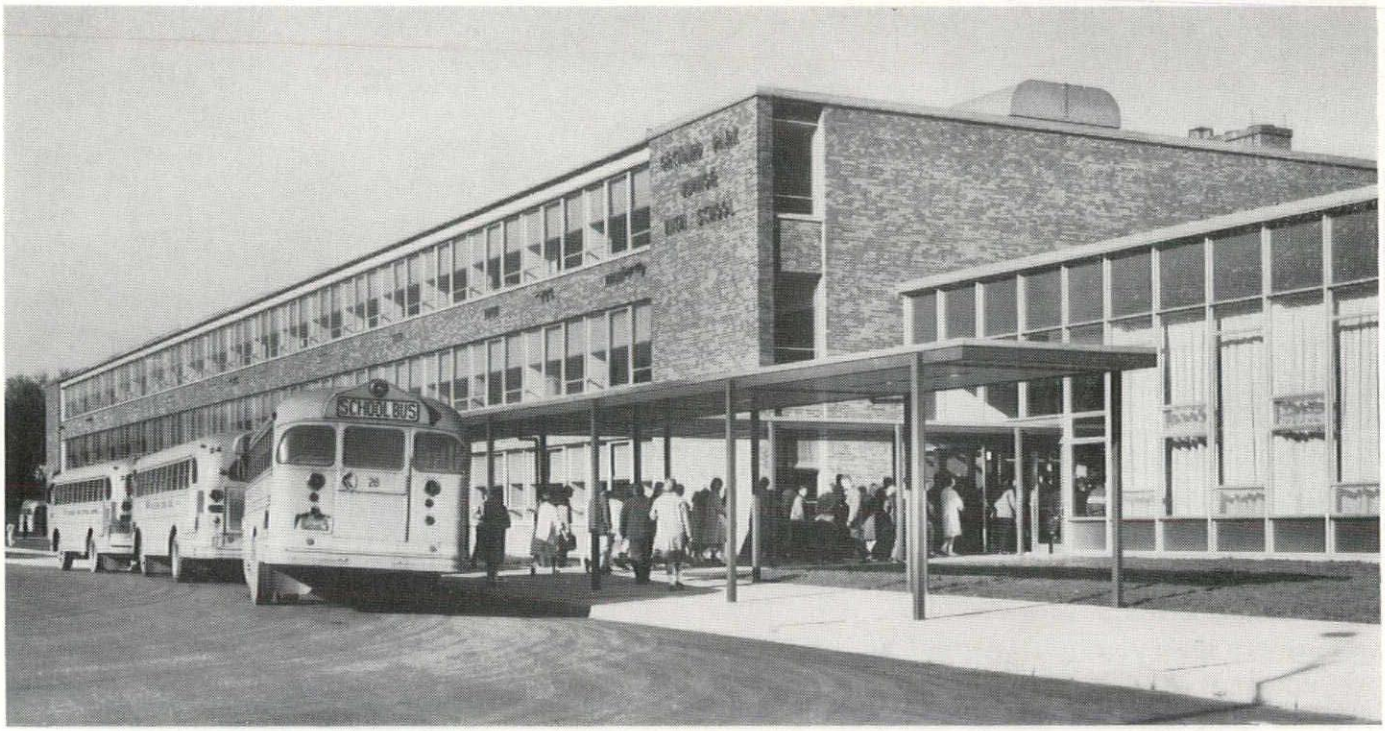
ORCHARD PARK JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

ORCHARD PARK, NEW YORK

KIDENEY, SMITH AND FITZGERALD, ARCHITECTS

Buffalo, New York



While there are some who would label the Orchard Park Junior High School a conventional building, and while you would look in vain for "clusters," "fingers," and cut-up pies, we submit that this is a building built for and dedicated to an educational program for Orchard Park. Before getting down to the job of specific planning we examined buildings of varying forms. We saw these buildings in operation and we studied plans. Decisions were arrived at only after careful study and deliberation.

We decided on a 3 floor building! A school for 1200 pupils must be built with ease of communication in mind. We had viewed buildings for 800 - 1000 pupils spread out, campus style, and had seen the problems of communication. We also had a site of only 27 acres and we wanted complete outdoor facilities. The best utilization of land was of importance. A multi-story building answered both of these points.

We wanted a flexible building! Having been in the school business quite a few years, flexibility had taken on a different meaning. We wanted rooms to be designed for specific purposes and it seemed to us that this would become increasingly important as more and more of the Senior High School work became part of the Junior High School program. We did not know what size the rooms for tomorrow should be so we built square units with knock-out walls between them. No utilities are carried in these walls, so the classroom units can be varied in size quite easily. Arrangement of rooms was a matter of considerable study.

How should the building be organized? We found that many junior high schools were organized in 3 distinct divisions by grade level. However, this compartmentalization did not seem to be consistent with current educational programming. For example, foreign language can now be started at any grade level, algebra in the 8th or 9th grade and other electives are placed according to the achievement and ability level of the pupil rather

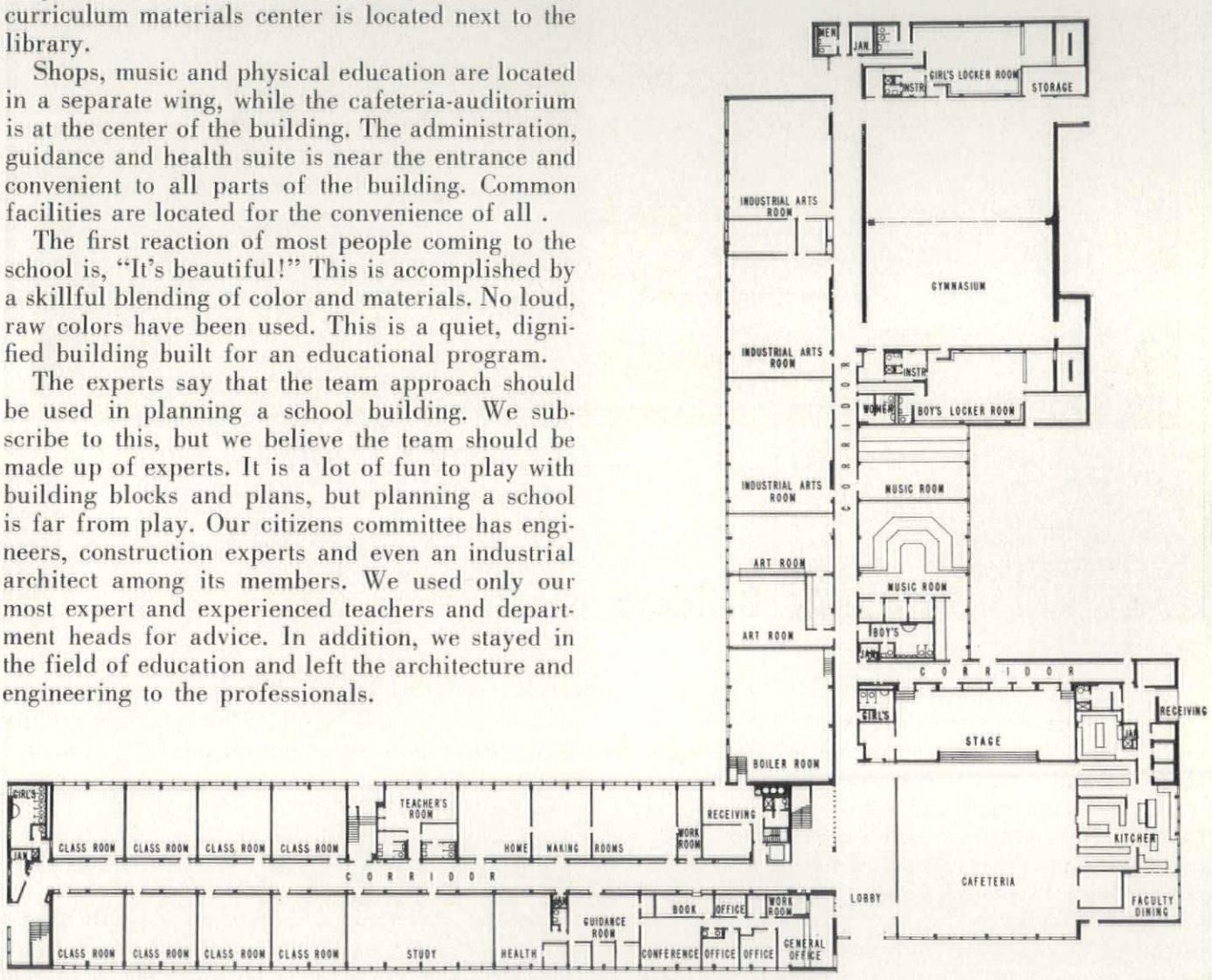
than by grade. The advanced placement program cuts across grade lines. We wanted a departmental organization with all teachers of the same subject working closely together, regardless of the grade level. Mathematics and science are all on the 3rd floor, English and social studies on the 2nd floor with the library, and foreign language, business and miscellaneous elective subjects on the first floor. Teacher planning and work rooms for each subject are located in the center of each area. A curriculum materials center is located next to the library.

Shops, music and physical education are located in a separate wing, while the cafeteria-auditorium is at the center of the building. The administration, guidance and health suite is near the entrance and convenient to all parts of the building. Common facilities are located for the convenience of all .

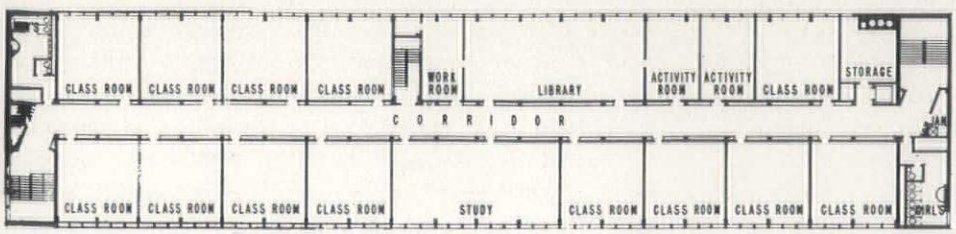
The first reaction of most people coming to the school is, "It's beautiful!" This is accomplished by a skillful blending of color and materials. No loud, raw colors have been used. This is a quiet, dignified building built for an educational program.

The experts say that the team approach should be used in planning a school building. We subscribe to this, but we believe the team should be made up of experts. It is a lot of fun to play with building blocks and plans, but planning a school is far from play. Our citizens committee has engineers, construction experts and even an industrial architect among its members. We used only our most expert and experienced teachers and department heads for advice. In addition, we stayed in the field of education and left the architecture and engineering to the professionals.

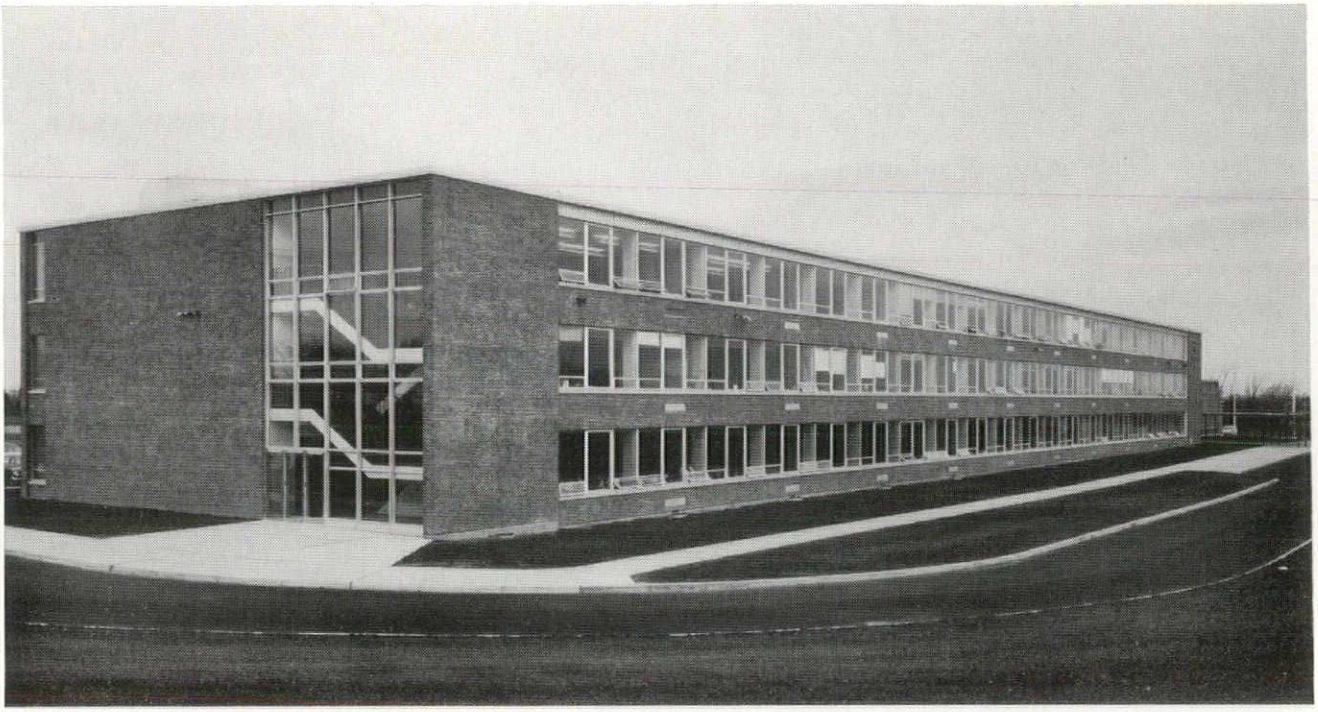
Planning did not stop with the final plans. Because our own superintendent of buildings and grounds served as clerk, liaison between construction, architect and school was easily accomplished. Refinement of details were made as the job progressed and even with two major strikes to handicap construction the building was occupied nearly on schedule.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
THIRD FLOOR PLAN SIMILAR



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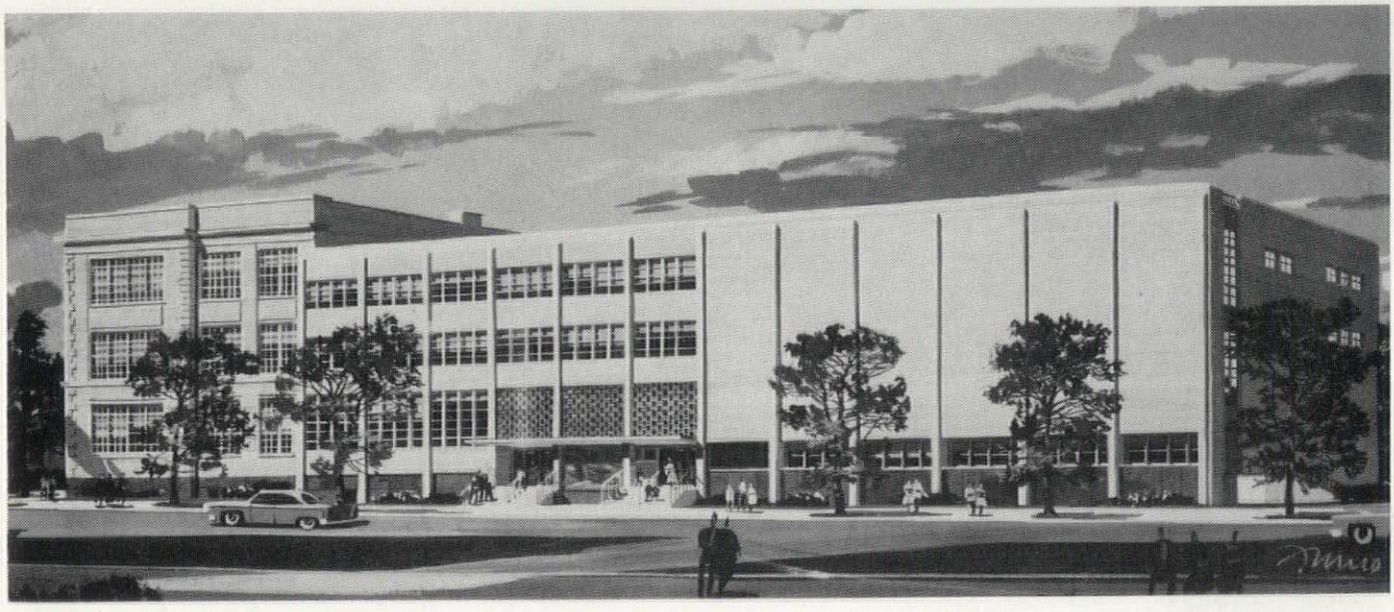


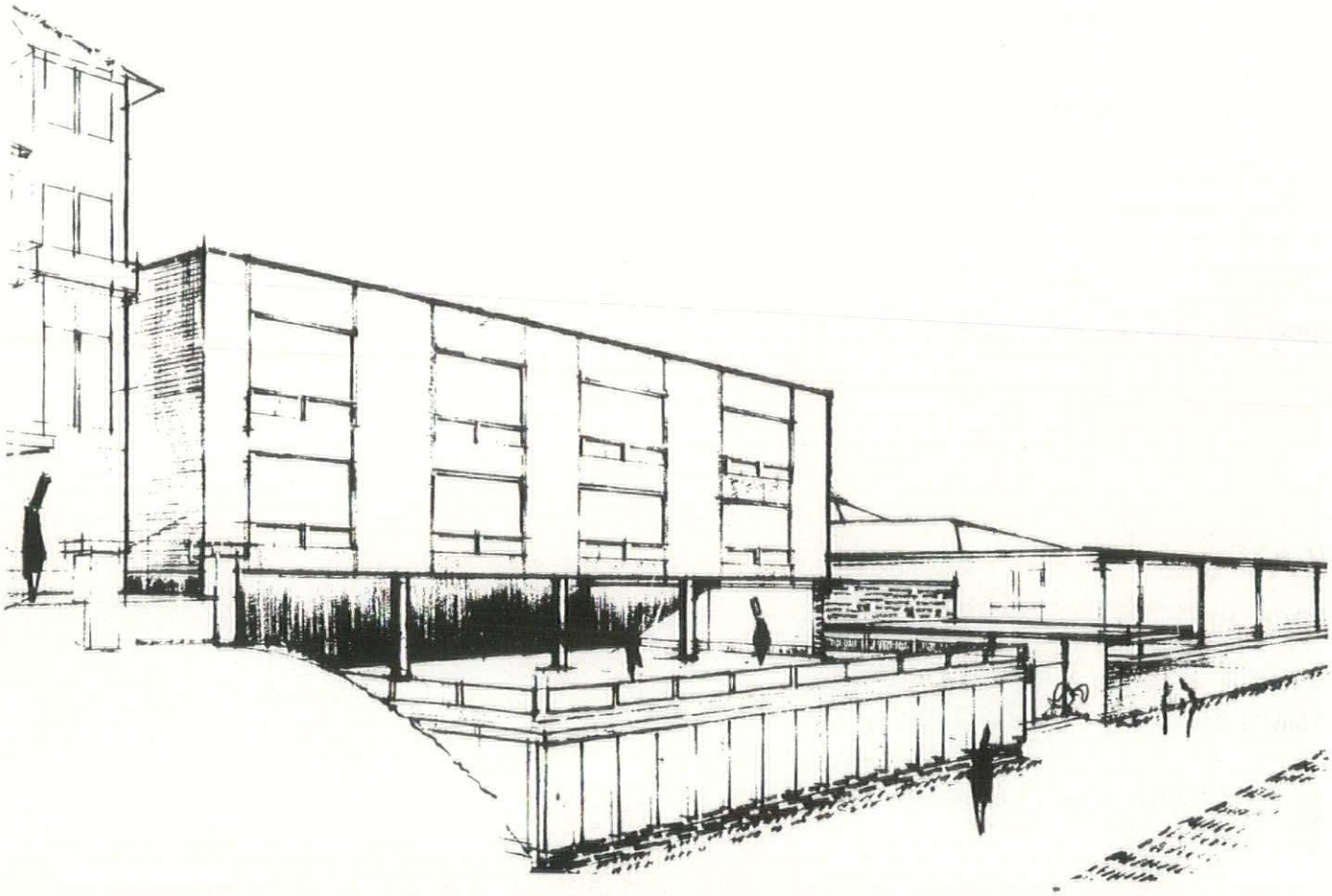
1961 ANNUAL CONVENTION

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS, INC.

September 28th—30th

Saranac Inn, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

HOST CHAPTER — NEW YORK CHAPTER, A. I. A.



THE MAYFAIR HOTEL ADDITION

KIAMESHA, NEW YORK

SEYMOUR A. GOLDSTONE, ARCHITECT
Franklin Square, New York

The Mayfair Hotel, a hodge-podge of "owner-builder designed" resort hotel buildings, by virtue of the State Highway program, suddenly made its appearance on a main highway within a half mile of the exit from a super highway. A prime location when one considers the fact that the hotel property fronts on quite a large lake.

The sudden increased accessability fostered a complete change in the number and type of guests using the hotel. In addition, competition demanded that an indoor swimming pool be added to the existing facilities.

As a result, the program which developed called for the design of a four story structure, prepared to receive two additional floors, each of the upper four floors to house eight rooms with private baths. The ground floor, in addition to serving as the new Main Entrance to the hotel, houses the indoor swimming pool and a complete health club. The first floor provides space for a new lobby, offices and terraces. The new structure serves as the connecting link between the main house and the dining room - night club building. The new lobby is directly connected to all of the surrounding units.

Each of the rooms in the new addition is provided with individually controlled air conditioning and heating. A limited amount of built-in room furniture tends to simplify housekeeping, as well as create a more luxurious atmosphere.

In developing the program for this construction, a cost analysis was prepared comparing the cost of typical frame construction, which was the

owner's selection, with a simplified pattern of fireproof construction which was developed for this project. The similarity of costs convinced the owner that his original selection of frame construction was in error, even though all of the existing buildings had been so constructed.

Basic economies in construction were achieved through the use of lightweight steel framing, reinforced concrete plank floors, (covered directly with padding and carpeting), and acoustical ceilings, sprayed directly on wire lath wrapped steel beams and concrete plank floor construction. Lightweight concrete block walls, exposed and painted in most areas, helped in the reduction of finishing costs. Hung ceilings in the corridors and bathrooms plus the use of furred spaces in closets provided the opportunity to conceal all piping and wiring.

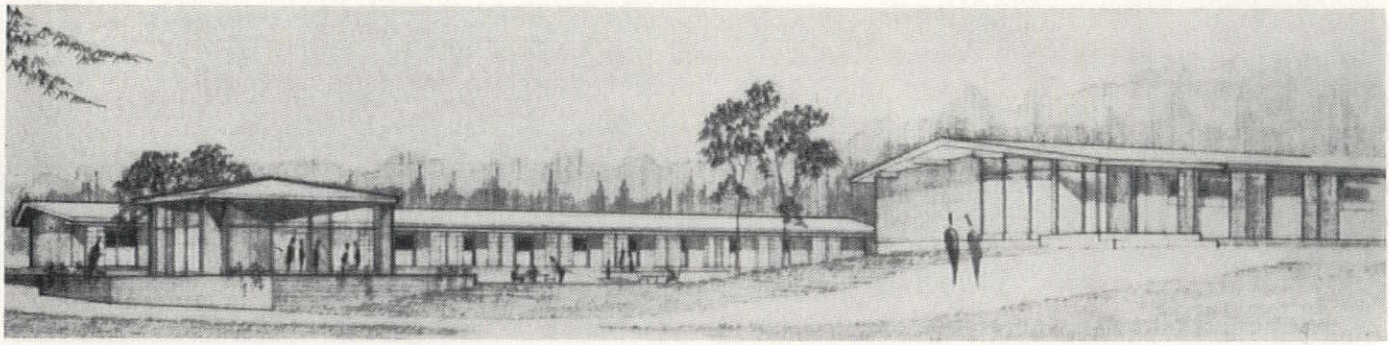
The final step in the project is the redesign of the two buildings adjoining the new structure, so that the architectural treatment will be similar for the total length of the two hundred and fifty feet of the facade.

KAY'S MOTEL EXPANSION

ROCK HILL, NEW YORK

SEYMOUR A. GOLDSTONE, ARCHITECT

Franklin Square, New York



As with most projects of this type, investment capital is a major consideration. Competition forces the owners to constantly improve and increase their facilities—or stagnate. As a result, the plans for this expansion were designed to permit the execution of the program in four stages. The final determination of sequence of construction will be controlled by operational needs and available financing. The various phases of the work include a new outdoor swimming pool and lounging terraces, a new guest building, a combination coffee shop, office and manager's apartment. In addition, the required site improvements consist of considerable grading, outside lighting, paving and landscaping of the entire five acre site. As part of the program, the existing building will be altered to conform architecturally with the design of the new structures.

The entire development is planned around informal gardens, the swimming pool and lounging and dining terraces. The coffee shop unit will be located to permit outdoor terrace dining overlooking the swimming pool. The swimming pool water supply will be cascaded into the pool from a circular, attached wading pool.

The focal point of the coffee shop-lounge-office building will be a central, free standing fireplace with a raised hearth. Space dividers, rather than partitions, will separate the functional areas of the building.

The guest rooms will be finished in an informal mood, with open beamed ceilings and built-in case furniture. Each of the guest units will open to the informal gardens through sliding glass walls.

The heating and air conditioning will be provided with automatic individual controls, fed from a central air-cooled, air-conditioning unit provided with an internal duct heater.

To Comply With the Complexities of Modern Living

THE ARCHITECT NEEDS MANY TALENTS

The cloak of simplicity that enshrouds so many of the complexities of modern living has long been drawn over the apartment in which you might live. To the sophisticated urban dweller who watches apartment after apartment rise about him, the sheer intricasies of the structure often lie buried in the mass of steel and concrete that towers forcefully above the ground.

The apartment house, according to Samuel Paul, partner in the prominent Manhattan-Jamaica architectural firm of Samuel Paul & Seymour Jarmul, is one of the most difficult structures to design; difficult not necessarily because of its scope, but because of the literally thousands of restrictions surrounding it.

Since World War II, Samuel Paul & Seymour Jarmul have finished more than $300,000,000 worth of construction including schools, shopping centers, industrial buildings, hospitals and better than 100 multi-million dollar apartment developments.

The architectural result in the design of an apartment house, is not only an expression of layout, aesthetics and construction, but also embodies many factors most people are unaware of. These include the requirements of the prospective tenant, cost factors, Building Department Codes, zoning restrictions, multiple dwelling laws, agency requirements from F.H.A., Mitchell-Lama, etc., lending institutions' requirements and ultimately, the limitations imposed by the sponsor.

"The interior of any apartment house should never be made to cater to an exterior facade. Human comforts must be taken into account above all else and the elements of light, sound, ventilation, etc. must be considered in the basic apartment layout, thereby making the exterior of the building a *result* of the interior," says Mr. Paul.

Some practical illustrations of the restrictions placed on the apartment house may be drawn from new project designed by Samuel Paul & Seymour Jarmul. The attractive new apartment known as 333 East 79th Street in New York City, was planned for Webb & Knapp, Inc. The job is now under construction and will contain 450 apartments. Herbert Charles is the renting agent.

The apartments in this new building point out the need for individual treatment of the living spaces, ranging in size from two and one half to six and one half room apartments. Considering location, set back floors and penthouse, there are a total of 65 different layouts in this project.

This varying composition of rooms plus different layouts within each classification, makes it extremely difficult to develop a modular rhythm.

In other instances, the multpile dwelling law plays an important role in determining the nature of the apartment layout. One illustration of this law is that any kitchen over fifty-nine square feet, must have a window to provide adequate ventilation.

Under these conditions, an "inside" kitchen, although properly ventilated artificially and fully equipped, must be held to the fifty-nine square foot designation since it could not possibly have a window as such. In many cases, these kitchens could be generously expanded because of the additional room readily available, but the code restricts it.

Zoning is a restriction that has a strong influence in the architectural result. Along with the multiple dwelling laws it determines the allowable bulk and size of the building. When an apartment is built by a private individual or firm, there is, naturally, the basic premise of a resonable profit motive. The high cost of land in urban centers makes it therefore mandatory to utilize the property to its best advantages in accordance with zoning.

This requires the architect's talent to achieve a design which has a pleasant exterior appearance and sufficient number of apartments to render the project financially feasible. This number of apartments factor will have a direct bearing on the ultimate cost per apartment. If the project is not held within specific cost limitations, rentals will be thrown out of focus.

With the above limitations, requirements and restrictions, the architect must project himself beyond the role of designer and layout man. He must use his ingenuity, imagination and talents to achieve a result that embodies all the limitations and yet does not lose the aesthetic quality. He must also meet rigid production schedules since time is always of the essence in apartment house construction.

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Buffalo Brick is proud to have had a part in the creation of these two schools, which are featured in this edition.

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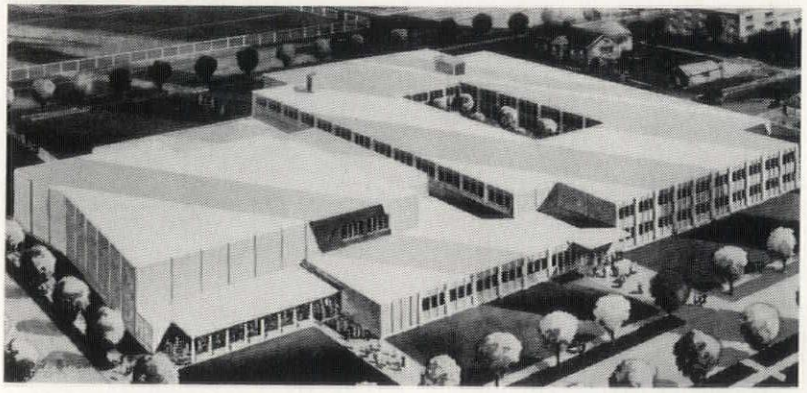
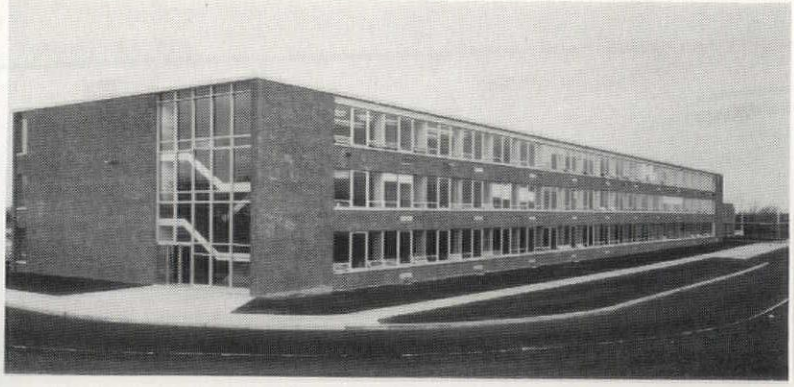


Genesee-Humboldt Junior High School, James, Meadows & Howard, Architects
Face Brick—shade #91 by Buffalo Brick



Orchard Park Junior High School, Kideney & Associates, Architects
Face Brick—Holland Blend by Buffalo Brick

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TO THE CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS OF NYSAA:

The By-Laws Committee submits the enclosed proposed revisions, which will be considered at the annual meeting and convention of the New York State Association of Architects, Inc. to be held at Saranac Inn, New York, September 28 to 30, 1961.

The Committee recommends that members of your organizations be notified of the proposed changes well in advance of the annual meeting and convention.

Except for a change in annual dues, which will require the approval by a majority vote of accredited delegates present, the proposed revisions can be passed by a tw-thirds vote of the delegates at the annual meeting and convention.

Respectfully submitted,

BY-LAWS COMMITTEE:

Frederick H. Voss, *Chairman*
Nathan R. Ginsburg
Samuel M. Kurtz
L. Bancel LaFarge
Harry Silverman
Leo Stillman
Joseph F. Addonizio, *Executive Director*

In compliance with Article VIII, Section 3 of the By-Laws of the New York State Association of Architects, Inc., notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors has proposed an increase of $3.00 in the annual dues of constituent members, from $6.00 presently paid to $9.00, which will be submitted to the delegate body at the annual convention to be held at Saranac Inn, New York, September 28 to 30, 1961.

Article VIII, Section 3 of the By-Laws reads as follows: "In the event of a change in the annual dues proposed by the Board of Directors, the constituent organizations shall be notified in writing at least 150 days before the annual convention. Such change in dues shall require the approval of a majority vote of the accredited delegates present at the annual convention."

Enclosed also are a number of proposed revisions and amendments to the By-Laws, which will be considered at the annual convention.

Respectfully submitted,

ALLEN MACOMBER
Secretary

NYSAA BY-LAW AMENDMENTS

Following are the By-Law amendments which have been recommended for submission to the annual Convention:

Note: Matter to be deleted appears in (parenthesis)

New matter is in *Italics*

1) Article III, Section 5—Meetings—Voting Delegates

Section 5. The secretary shall determine the number of delegates as follows:

Note—(All of following table is being deleted)

If the number of constituent members in constituent organization who are not under suspension nor default to the Association is		Then the number of member delegates entitled to be accredited to represent them shall be
More than	and not more than	
1	20	2
20	30	3
30	40	4
40	50	5
50	70	6
70	90	7
90	110	8
110	135	9
135	160	10
160	185	11
185	210	12
210	235	13
235	260	14
260	285	15
285	310	16
310	335	17
335	360	18
360	385	19
385	410	20
410	435	21
435	460	22
460	485	23
485	510	24

(For each increase of membership of one to 25 there shall be one additional delegate.)

Note—The foregoing table is being replaced by following:

Number of constituent members	Number of delegates
1 to 20	2
21 to 30	3
31 to 40	4
41 to 50	5
51 to 60	6
61 to 70	7
71 to 80	8
81 to 90	9
91 - 100	10

Beyond 100, for each additional 15 constituent members, one additional delegate.

NOTE: This method of determining number of delegates provides for equitable representation by constituent organizations.

2) Article V, Section 2 — Elections and Nominations

Section 2. At the first regular session of the Board after the annual Convention, the members present shall elect a nominating committee of five constituent members. No more than two members of this committee shall be past presidents, nor shall any member, including a past president, succeed himself until at least one term has elapsed. This committee shall prepare a list of nominees and shall designate only one nominee for each of the elective offices. The Committee shall also recognize and place in nomination any candidate who is an active member, for any office, upon petition signed by five constituent members in good standing *from each of three constituent organizations*, provided that such petition is delivered to the chairman of the committee at

least sixty days prior to the date of the annual Convention. This committee shall report to the Secretary at least forty days prior to the annual Convention.
Nothwithstanding the provisions of the prior paragraph, nominations may also be made from the floor of the annual Convention *by a duly accredited delegate.*

NOTE: Since NYSAA is an organization of affiliate groups, petition should follow the pattern of having such petition represent more than one constituent organization, instead of a single organization as presently possible in By-Laws, and signatures therefore should be increased from 5 to 15. Only an accredited delegate may make nominations from the floor since he has right to vote.

3) Article VIII, Section 5 — Multiple Memberships — Representation

Section 5. Each constituent organization shall submit its roster for membership, indicating those in good standing for its previous fiscal year, and shall make payment to the Association for each such paid up member. Such roster shall be received by the Association not later than December 31st.
Whenever any member who is in default to his constituent organization becomes reinstated as a member in good standing, the constituent organization shall notify the Association of this fact and shall pay to the Association the amount of his arrears due to the Association.
In the event of multiple membership in constitutent organizations by any one member, the dues to the Association for such member shall be paid only once by that member. *Full payment of dues for each member shall be paid by only one constituent organization.* Such a member shall designate (to) *in* which constituent organization he (will pay his Association dues.) *wishes to be counted, for determination of number of delegates.* (Such a member shall be considered to be a fully paid up member of each constituent organization of which he is a member if he has complied with the above requirements and is not in default to any of them; but his membership in the State Association shall be counted only in the constituent organization from which the State Association receives full dues.) *If a member does not select an organization, he will be assigned to a constitutent organization chosen by lot for him by a committee of the Board of Directors.*

NOTE: The above changes follow the recommendations submitted by a special committee on Dues' Structure, and approved by the Board of Directors, as to multiple memberships, non-splitting of dues, selection of an organization by a constituent member whose dues shall be paid only once by a constituent organization, and in the event of his failure to designate an organization, of which he is a member, he will be assigned by a committee of the Board of Directors.

4) Article IX, Add Section 4—Affiliation with AIA

Section 4: The chapters of the AIA affiliated with the Association shall constitute the Regional Council of the AIA for the Regional District of the State of New York.

NOTE: This provision was tabled at the 1960 Convention, and since no other suitable arrangement for a Regional Council has been presented, this section is being re-introduced as essential to establish an orderly process of a Regional Council.

5) Article X, Section 1—Amendments

Section 1. Proposed amendments to these By-Laws, approved by the Board, or signed by at least fifteen constituent members if presented in writing to the Board of Directors ninety days before the annual Convention, shall be mailed to the secretary of each constituent organization at least forty-five days prior to the annual Convention, and printed in the official publication of the Associaton (not later than 30 days) before the annual Convention. Such publication shall constitute official notification to the membership. Secretaries of constituent organizations shall submit the proposed amendments to the membership of their organization.

NOTE: Difficulty of meeting 30-day requirement in official publication may invalidate proposed by-law amendments.

Respectfully submitted,

BY-LAWS COMMITTEE:

Frederick H. Voss, *Chairman*
Nathan R. Ginsburg
Samuel M. Kurtz
L. Bancel LaFarge
Harry Silverman
Leo Stillman
Joseph F. Addonizio, *Executive Director*

STATE BOARD OF STANDARDS AND APPEALS

Pursuant to the provisions of the Labor Law, the State Board of Standards and Appeals held public hearings in May on proposed general amendment of Industrial Code Rule No. 2 relating to Exits and Exit Enclosures in Factory Buildings Erected before October 1, 1913, and Vertical Openings and Floors in all Factory Buildings; and proposed amendment of certain provisions of Industrial Code Rule No. 20, relating to Automatic Fire Extinguishing Systems; and upon the adoption of a proposed new Industrial Code Rule No. 44 relating to Fire Hazard Classifications of Occupancies.

The hearings were held in the following cities:
New York City, May 12, 1961
Albany, May 15, 1961
Binghamton, May 16, 1961
Syracuse, May 17, 1961
Rochester, May 18, 1961
Buffalo, May 19, 1961

Copies of the proposed changes may be obtained by writing to the State Board of Standards and Appeals, 11 North Street, Albany, New York.

LEGISLATIVE BULLETIN
1961 Session—Final Report

We are pleased to submit the final report of the 1961 legislative session and the disposition of bills which reached the Governor's desk, after passage by the Legislature, as noted in our bulletin of April 10th.

HIGHLIGHTS

Among the highlights of the 1961 session were: the placing of the State Building Code under the permanent jurisdiction of the State Housing Division and providing for a council to be appointed by the Governor; renaming the State Housing Division to be known as the Division of Housing and Community Renewal; amending the Town Law so that architectural services could be compensated for (previously excluded); enactment of a number of Multiple Dwelling Law changes pertaining to height, bulk, variances from zoning requirements, kitchens and cooking spaces, water closet and ventilation arrangement, and cellar occupancy; regretfully, however, the bill to permit construction of carports and all of the Multiple Residence Law measures were vetoed by the Governor. Approved by the Governor was a bill creating a state capital commission, which we had advocated, and veto of a bill that would have postponed installation of sprinklers in factories to April 1, 1962; in places of public assembly provision was made for exemption from enforcement of safety provisions by Labor Department provided local legislative body certifies on or before October 1, 1961 that local building department will assume responsibility.

Of the 1,293 measures that reached the Governor's desk during the session, 970 were enacted into law and 323 vetoed. A record total of 8,837 bills were introduced, exceeding any previous output. A box score of the 19 bills herein described indicates that of the 15 bills endorsed by the Legislative Committee, the Governor signed 12 and vetoed 3, he vetoed 3 other bills to which we had given conditional approval. The Committee considered, however, in all about 500 or more bills during the session, most of which never came to a vote before the Legislature.

The bills herein described are identified by number, subject matter, Governor's action and position taken by the Legislative Committee. No attempt has been made to report the many measures we were able to defeat, such as the corporate practice bills, a host of other measures that would have weakened the Education Law and many similar bills of no benefit to the architectural profession.

EXECUTIVE LAW

1) S.I.1069,Pr.4516 — *Chapter 197* — State Building Code placed under permanent jurisdiction of State Housing Division. Action: Endorsed.

2) A.I.1152,Pr.2295 — *Chapter 398* — Title of Housing Commissioner changed to Commissioner of Housing and Community Renewal, and State Housing Division hereafter to be known as Division of Housing and Community Renewal. Action: Endorsed.

TOWN LAW

3) S.I.3407,Pr.3737 — *Chapter 533* — Amends Town Law to include architectural services for preparation of maps, surveys, etc. Action: Endorsed.

EDUCATION LAW

4) A.I.2411,Pr.2442 — *Chapter 525* — Requires signature and seal for plans prepared by licensed professional engineer under his supervision. Action: Endorsed.

5) S.I.1823,Pr.1900 — *Chapter 276* — Combines two sections of the Education Law relating to signature and seal of registered architects. Action: Endorsed.

MULTIPLE DWELLING LAW

6) A.I.2842,Pr.5628 — *Chapter 748* — Amends sections 4, 26, relating to height, bulk and open spaces and applications filed prior to effective date of new zoning resolution in New York City. Action: Endorsed.

7) A.I.2738,Pr.5627 — *Vetoed* — Amends section 60 to permit open type unenclosed parking structure or carport. Action: Endorsed.

8) A.I.4532,Pr.5530 — *Chapter 666* — Amends section 33, relating to kitchens, fire protection. Action: Endorsed.

9) A.I.4931,Pr.5653 — *Chapter 896* — Amends section 310, framedwellings, variances, Buffalo. Action: Endorsed.

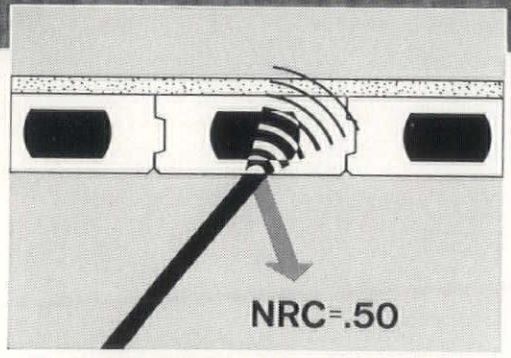
10) A.I.4292,Pr.5630 — *Chapter 759* — Amends section 310, height, bulk variances. Action: Endorsed.

11) S.I.2106,Pr.4349 — *Chapter 743* — Amends sections 76, 170, changing provisions relating to bathrooms, water closets. Action: Endorsed.

12) S.I.3110,Pr.4360 — *Vetoed* — Amends section 34, 177, 216, basement, cellar apartment occupancy, reducing adjacent space from 30 to 10 feet. Action: Endorsed.

over

Balanced Sound Control



Illustrated above are the effects of sound on Doxplank with concrete topping. The porous surface of the exposed Doxplank absorbs 50% of the sound, reflects the other half back in an even pattern. A sound transmission loss of approximately 50 decibels through the Doxplank eliminates noise transmission problems.

Acoustics within a room can be effectively 'balanced' using new Finished-Ceiling Doxplank. The natural, porous surface gives even sound distribution yet dampens reverberation. It provides the highest built-in coefficient of sound absorption available in long-span precast concrete floor and roof construction and is an excellent sound barrier.

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13) S.I.3111,Pr.4361 — *Chapter 578* — Amends sections 34, 177, 216, basement, cellar occupancy continued to July 1, 1962, and in some cases to April 1, 1963. Action: Endorsed.

MULTIPLE RESIDENCE LAW

14) S.I.2276,Pr.3451 — *Vetoed* — Amends sections 4, 260, defining non-fireproof dwelling. Action: Tentative approval given.

15) A.I.4171,Pr.5206 — *Vetoed* — Amends sections 202, 254, exits one-story buildings, nursing, convalescent homes. Actions: Tentatively approved.

16) S.I.3163,Pr.4083 — *Vetoed* — Amends sections 202, 204, exits two-story buildings, with bulkhead or scuttle. Action: Endorsed.

STATE CAPITAL COMMISSION

17) A.I.4859,Pr.5437 — *Chapter 319* — Creates state capital commission and urban renewal studies for capital district. Action: Endorsed.

LABOR LAW

18) S.I.3169,Pr.3431 — *Vetoed* — Would have postponed to April 1, 1962, effective date of installing sprinklers and other safety requirements in factory buildings. Law was originally passed in 1959. Action: Endorsed with some reservation.

19) S.I.976,Pr.976 — *Chapter 234* — Amends sections 472, 474, which will permit exemption from enforcement of safety provisions in places of public assembly by industrial commissioner if local legislative body will adopt resolution assuming full responsibility for enforcement and certificate is filed on or before October 1, 1961. Action: None, left to individual constituent organizations for recommendation.

Again, we wish to thank all who gave generously of their support and cooperation, which made possible the splendid results achieved. The assistance of members of the Legislative Committee is particularly appreciated.

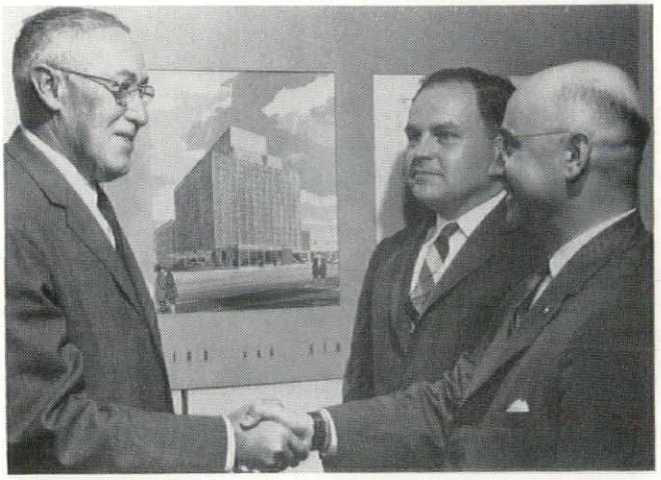
LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE:

Richard Roth, Chairman

Donald Q. Faragher, Co-chairman

Joseph F. Addonizio, Executive Director

Central New York Chapter



CONGRATULATIONS TO NEW PRESIDENT OF ARCHITECTS —Harry A. King of Syracuse, left, was unanimously elected president of the 26 county Central New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects May 13 in Utica. Extending congratulations are two Utica architects, Egbert Bagg IV, center, new treasurer of the Chapter, and Frank C. Delle Cese, retiring president. The chapter re-elected Thomas O. Morin of Rochester as vice president, and re-elected Darrell D. Rippeteau of Watertown as secretary. Myron A. Jordon of Richfield Springs was named as a director. In background above is sketch of Syracuse's Municipal Parking Garage, which is part of an architectural exhibition that was shown in Utica's Munson-Williams-Proctor Museum of Art.

Syracuse Society

GRAND MARCH—Amidst a black and white color scheme, expressed in clothes and ballroom decorations, members of the Syracuse Society of Architects held their annual dinner-dance May 11 at Hotel Syracuse Country House. Leading the grand march, above, is General Chairman J. Anthony Cappuccilli, followed by Mrs. Theodore R. Kirmmse, James E. A. McNabb, Mrs. Jack W. Cole, Jack W. Cole, Cal Bowne, and Mrs. Paul Hueber, Paul Hueber, Mrs. John D. Quinlivan, and John D. Quinlivan.

ARCHITECTS COUNCIL HONORS SPINDLER, BECKER AT DINNER

On May 1, 1961, the Architects Council of the City of New York honored Charles M. Spindler, its immediate Past President, at the Tavern on the Green in Central Park at West 67 Street, New York City. Charles M. Spindler, a practicing Architect for 40 years, is Vice President of the Brooklyn Society of Architects and Vice President of the Brooklyn Chapter, A.I.A. He is a member of the New York Society of Architects, the Brooklyn Society of Architects, the Brooklyn Chapter A.I.A. and American Institute of Architects and the New York State Association of Architects. He is prominently active in all legislation matters pertaining to his profession and the interests of the public welfare. His active participation in the new Zoning Law produced many desirable and stimulating effects. He is, at present, Chairman of an Architects Committee conducting seminars on the new Zoning Resolution.

Samuel L. Becker, Commissioner of the Board of Standards and Appeals was also honored on this occasion. He is now going into his 40th year of City service. He was Chief Engineer in the Brooklyn Building Department, Superintendent in the Bronx Building Department, Director of the Brooklyn Society of Architects and now Commissioner in the Board of Standards and Appeals. He has rendered excellent service in various capacities.

Max H. Foley, Chairman of the Board of Standards and Appeals, is the Honorary Chairman and Sean Keating, Assistant to the Mayor of the City of New York, was the Toastmaster of the evening.

"TOUR OF CONTEMPORARY EUROPEAN ARCHITECTURE"

A unique European Tour has been arranged for those associated with the architectural field.

August 5th has been chosen for jet departure from New York on the "Tour of Contemporary European Architecture." During the 29 day trip, participants will visit major contemporary and traditional architectural sights throughout the Continent, from Paris to Rome, viewing works from Le Corbusier to Nervi.

Meetings and discussions with European architects have been arranged as well as a complete program of evening entertainment.

James A. Morgan, Director of the Pittsburgh Architectural Club, will lead the tour. For further information contact Mr. Morgan at Morgan & Ignelzi, 503 Benedum Trees Building, Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania.

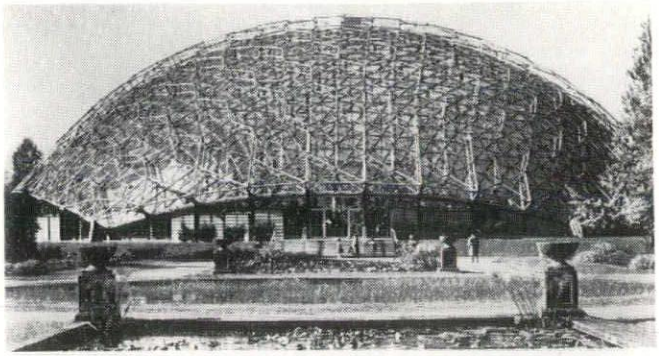
R. S. REYNOLDS MEMORIAL AWARD WON BY AMERICAN ARCHITECTS

The St. Louis firm of Murphy and Mackey has been selected to receive the 1961 R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award, the largest annual international award for architectural excellence.

In the five years of the R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award, this is the first conferred on an American team of architects. Previous awards have gone to architects in Spain, Belgium, Australia and Switzerland for buildings in those countries.

The two architectural firm partners, Joseph D. Murphy and Eugene J. Mackey, were honored for their design of the Climatron, a display greenhouse in the Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis.

The $25,000 R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award is conferred annually by the AIA on the architect who has designed "a significant work of architecture, in the creation of which aluminum has been an important contributing factor." The award was presented formally on April 26 during the AIA convention in Philadelphia. The award jury report termed the 175-foot-diameter Climatron, an aluminum and plexiglass structure built on the geodesic dome principle, "sensitively executed and strikingly appropriate to its purpose."



The Climatron, a display greenhouse in the Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis.

"The tropical lyricism of the botanical displays seems so successfully carried out by the architects of this structure, that it must be a marvelous experience for the visitor to enter this great space," the jury members added.

Jury chairman was renowned architect Minoru Yamasaki, FAIA, of Birmingham, Mich. Other members were Paul Thiry, FAIA, of Seattle, Wash.; Hugh A. Stubbins, Jr., FAIA, of Cambridge, Mass.; Henrique R. Mindlin, honorary AIA, of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; and Samuel T. Hurst, AIA, dean of Alabama Polytechnic Institute's School of Architecture and the Arts, Auburn, Ala.

SEVERAL ARCHITECTS WIN ARNOLD W. BRUNNER AWARDS

The annual Arnold W. Brunner Scholarship of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, has been presented to architects Richard A. Miller and Arnall T. Connell for their study of visual perception as it is related to design, it was announced today by Frederick J. Woodbridge, Chapter president.

Messrs. Miller and Connell, visiting lecturer and assistant professor respectively at Ohio State University, will receive $3,000 to complete their study of relating the psychological and physiological concepts and principles of visual perception to environmental design. The materials which evolve from their research will be useful in the practice, teaching, and learning of designing buildings and cities.

In addition to the Scholarship award, two grant-in-aids of $2,000 each were made by the committee. One went to Harold Edelman and Stanley Salzman, associate professors of architecture at Pratt Institute, for completion of their book on principles of architectural composition. Messrs. Edelman and Salzman were given a Brunner grant of $1,000 in 1960 to start their project.

The other $2,000 grant-in-aid went to G. E. Kidder Smith to finish his work "A Guide to Contemporary Architecture in Europe." Mr. Smith was the 1959 recipient of the Brunner Scholarship award which he used to launch his work.

Democrat & Chronicle, Rochester, N.Y.

Watching Hans Christenson (left) fashion a silver candelabra at a recent Central New York Chapter meeting held in Rochester. Included left to right Christenson; Harold Brennan, Director, School of American Craftsmen at Rochester Institute of Technology; Roger O. Austin, A.I.A., host for the affair; and Frank C. Delle Cese, A.I.A., President of the Chapter.

ARCHITECTS HEAR PACKAGE BUILDER

Joseph L. Muscarelle

The operations of certain types of package builders benefit rather than hinder the independent architect, and prospective owners go to these package builders for services going far beyond design and construction considerations.

These statements were made at the March 16th meeting of the Architects League of Northern New Jersey by Jos. L. Muscarelle, president of the Maywood, N. J. construction company bearing his name—a company reputed for the wide scope and completeness of its package building services.

He pointed out that the package builder saves the architect time and effort by sending to him only those with serious intent to build. He also noted that in its package building program his company always insists on working with independent architects whose responsibility is to the owner or client.

He went on to explain that package building companies of his type serve a need that goes beyond the design and construction considerations. Many of these considerations have nothing to do with the building itself, but nevertheless have a strong influence on the location, size and final cost of the building.

"A client who comes to a package builder like us is looking for the complete answer to his entire building problem, and he wants the answer in a hurry," Mr. Muscarelle explained. "He wants answers to problems in connection with financing, with site selection, with labor availability, transportation, utility costs and so on," he said. "And our company can come up with the answers in a minimum of time, often with only meager information to go on.

"We are in constant contact with various banks, lending institutions and other sources of building money; we know the current interest rates; we maintain up-to-date lists of available land in the area; we are in a position to offer counsel on various forms of financing and on various tax prob-

lems the prospective owner is likely to face. We can translate in a minimum time all aspects of a contemplated building program into rental or lease terms. It is mostly because of these services and not because of an expected 'guaranteed-price' package that a prospective owner seeks out a package builder," Mr. Muscarelle stated.

In describing his own package operation he emphasized the fact that his company has no practicing architects in its employ, nor does it maintain a standing association with any one firm of architects. On each project, he said, the independent architect is selected to the satisfaction of the client. He also cited a number of case histories which illustrated the many services a package builder offers a prospective client.

He concluded by stating that there is no real reason for the mistrust or misunderstanding that now exists between the two groups, and that "both the independent architect and the builder perform functions that cannot be usurped."

SHELGREN, WHITMAN AND ASSOCIATES announce that architect ROGER L. PATTERSON, AIA has been made a partner. The new firm name is SHELGREN, WHITMAN AND PATTERSON—ARCHITECTS, 110 Pearl Street, Buffalo 2, New York.

PHILLIPS, SYRACUSE STUDENT WINS $1000 FOR LIBRARY PLAN

Robert J. Brocker, at right, Pittsburgh AIA chapter president, explains fine points of award-winning Syracuse University entry in Koppers fourth annual Architectural Student Design Competition to R. R. Holmes, Koppers executive vice president.

NEW... PRODUCTS and SERVICES

HILLS AND MEDCALFE FORM PARTNERSHIP

Edward J. Hills and Maurice Medcalfe of New York City, members of A. I. A., announce the formation of the firm of Hills & Medcalfe, Architects, for the general practice of architecture, at 36 East 57 Street, New York 22, New York.

Both architects bring to the new firm a wide diversity of experience, ranging from interiors and design of residences through industrial facilities, retail stores and civic projects.

TILE PRODUCTS CATALOG YOURS FOR THE ASKING

A new tile catalog covering the many types and uses of ceramic tile has been prepared to show interesting applications of ceramic tile for both functional and decorative purposes.

Featured are numerous color "idea" photos of homes, schools, stores, swimming pools and manufacturing installations using ceramic tile. Also included is a section of photographs of exterior uses of ceramic mosaics, which are becoming increasingly popular in many types of buildings.

The book contains a section on Murray Quarry Tile including technical specifications of sizes and colors available.

Copies are available from the American Olean Tile Company, 1000 Cannon Avenue, Lansdale, Pa. Ask for Booklet 211, "Catalog of Tile Products."

BROCHURE ON SPOTLIGHTS WILL BE SENT FREE

A new brochure which describes the application of follow spotlights in schools, theatres, auditoriums, hotels, arenas, amphitheatres, stadiums, rinks, night clubs, fairgrounds, circuses, race tracks and traveling shows, and shows typical installations of this equipment, will be sent free to any reader addressing a request to The Strong Electric Corporation, 26 City Park Avenue, Toledo 1, Ohio.

ANEMOSTAT AIR DIFFUSER INFORMATION AVAILABLE

The new Anemostat ASL Architectural Straight Line Air Diffuser combines superior air diffusion characteristics with the esthetic appearance of a slender unit with symmetrical vanes.

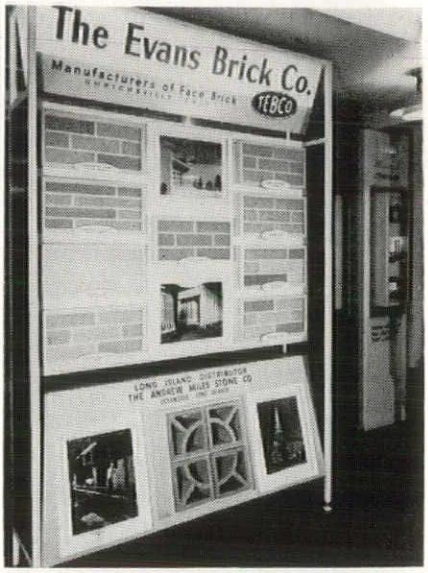
The trend to highlight densities and large outside glass areas in modern building design has raised the cooling load in both interior and exterior zones. The new Anemostat ASL line of diffusers has been designed to solve this problem economically by permitting the use of high cooling temperature differentials.

ASL diffusers are excellent for continuous wall-to-wall application, or they can be used as individual diffusers.

Complete information is available from Anemostat Corporation of America, 10 East 39th Street, New York 16, New York.

TEBCO FACE BRICK IN PERMANENT DISPLAY

The beauty of face brick is highlighted in this attractive, permanent display of the Evans Brick Co., Uhrichsville, Ohio, in the Architectural Building, New York City. The display features panels of Tebco Face Brick, available in four textures—



smooth, vertical scored, mat and velour; and in three sizes—standard, Roman and Norman; and full color photographs of Tebco Face Brick installations. Evans offers 37 different color combinations in its versatile line of Tebco Face Brick. Tebco meets all standards of the American Society of Testing Materials and Federal Specifications issued by the General Services Administration.

NYSAA CONVENTION
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SEPTEMBER 28 - 30

NEW BULLETIN RELEASED BY THE COOKSON COMPANY

Clean-lined, modern design Cookson steel and aluminum rolling grilles are fully described and illustrated in a new bulletin just released by The Cookson Company, 1525 Cortland Ave., San Francisco 10, Calif. Free copies may be had by writing the manufacturer at this address.

Principle applications of grilles are for banks, schools, churches, garages, industrial plants, etc., where a practical rolling closure is required that combines the qualities of easy installation, strength, security against entry, full visibility and free ventilation. Designs include standard overhead rolling types, also a unique side-coiling type particularly adaptable to wider openings. The latter, a new development by Cookson, has found ready acceptance for its desirable and attractive effect.

Complete specifications are included, with detail drawings covering all types of standard and special situations.

FIRE PREVENTION BULLETIN ON REQUEST

A building code that is out-dated and fails to regulate building construction that will assure reasonable safety to life and property is almost as bad as no code at all.

Today, fire loss — estimated at $1.5 billion in 1960, plus a death toll that reached 11,350 — is of prime concern to public officials. And much of this fire loss is traced directly to defective flues and chimneys, with emphasis on the absence of an adequate building code to regulate proper chimney construction.

An improvement in the construction of the standard masonry chimney is the use of clay flue lining. Clay flue lining is the only flue lining material that offers a permanent sealed passage for flame, sparks, and flue gases . . . the only lining that qualifies for use with all types of fuels. It has a smooth inner surface that minimizes soot and ash accumulations, assures better drafts, and improves heating plant efficiency. Clay flue lining is chemically inert, unaffected by corrosion, weathering, and high temperature.

Flue gases also are vented to the outside by means of a flue known as the Type B Gas Vent. This is a non-masonry structure, either wholly or partially prefabricated.

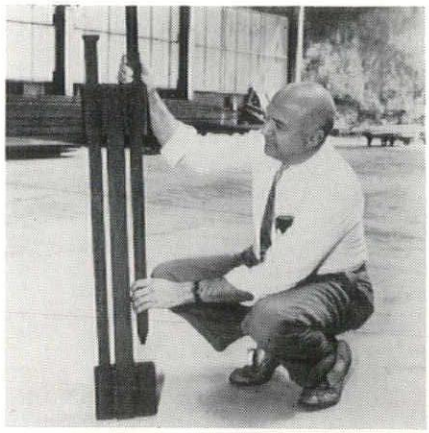
Since Type B Gas Vents are of a construction which would break down under excessive temperatures, they may only be used with low-heat appliances whose rated flue gas temperatures do not exceed 550 degrees Fahrenheit. This limits their use to gas furnaces and other low-heat gas appliances.

The danger of using a Type B Gas Vent for anything other than for what it is allowed can be averted through the passage of a safe chimney bill which would simply state that all chimneys for use with residential heating plants be constructed and approved for safe use with all types of fuel.

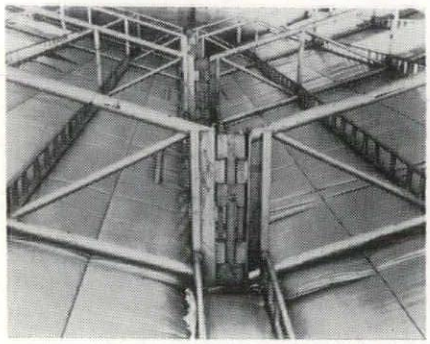
Copies of bulletins devoted to fire prevention and good chimney construction practices are available on request from the Clay Flue Lining Institute, 161 Ash Street, Akron 8, Ohio.

"KEYSTONE" USED TO LOCK TUBULAR FRAMING MEMBERS

Robert W. Lienhard, president of Swiss Fabricating Inc., of Emsworth, Pa., shows the keystone used to join trusses in the Swiss-Lok Tubular Building Frames developed by his company. Erection of the tubular frame buildings is accomplished without costly tools or heavy equipment. All cutting, welding, bolting and riveting at the construction site are eliminated to provide as much as a 35 per cent saving in construction costs through rapid erection.



This close-up view shows how the keystone locks the truss members together. When the trusses are joined to the keystone, ridge-end boxes welded to the trusses are positioned to line up between matching boxes on the keystone so a square pin can be driven through them to lock the connection.



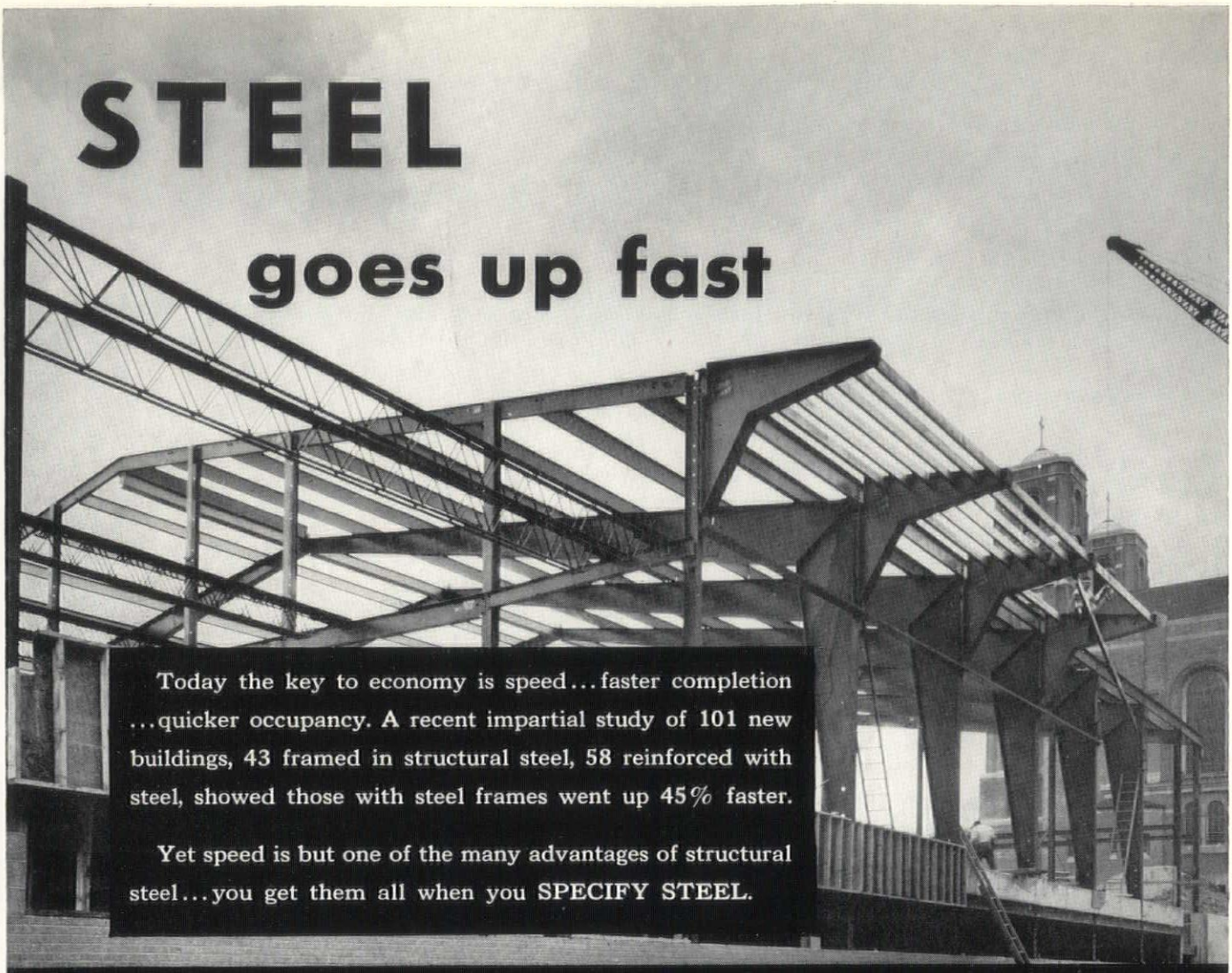
PLASTIC PIPE AND FITTINGS GUARANTEED FIFTY YEARS

A 50-year guarantee now protects plastic sewer pipe and fittings made by the Evanite Plastic Co., Carrollton, Ohio, a division of the Evans Pipe Co.

Evanite plastic pipe and fittings are guaranteed "against failure, decomposition or disintegration which may be caused by transmission of, or attack by, sewage, drainage, or ground waters. Evanite pipe and fittings are specifically guaranteed against attack by such acids, alkalis, salts and organic matters normally encountered in sanitary wastes."

STEEL

goes up fast



Today the key to economy is speed... faster completion ...quicker occupancy. A recent impartial study of 101 new buildings, 43 framed in structural steel, 58 reinforced with steel, showed those with steel frames went up 45% faster.

Yet speed is but one of the many advantages of structural steel... you get them all when you SPECIFY STEEL.

NEW YORK STATE STEEL FABRICATORS ASSN. INC.

ALBANY, N. Y.
James McKinney & Son, Inc.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
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R. S. McManus Steel Construction Co., Inc.

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Rogers Structural Steel Co., Inc.

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F. L. Heughes & Co., Inc.
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ROME, N. Y.
Rome Iron Mills, Inc.

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Schenectady Steel Co., Inc.

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Empire Structural Steel Fabricators, Inc.
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TROY, N. Y.
West Side Structural Co., Inc.

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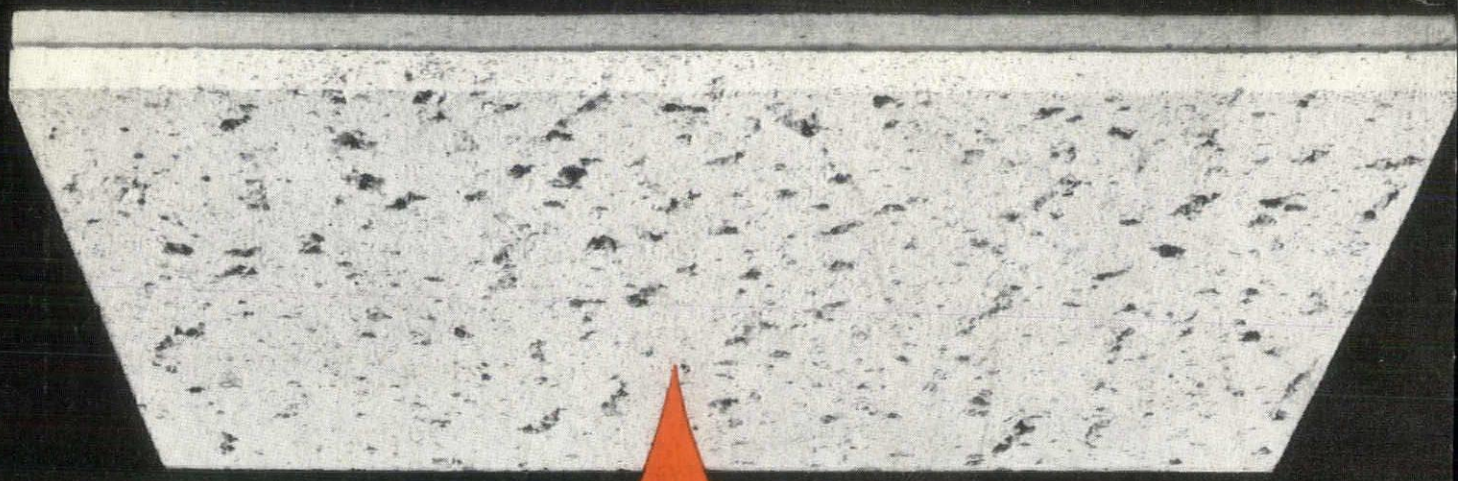

NEW FIRE-SHIELD® ACOUSTIROC

Now Two-Hour Fire-Rated

This U/L approved 12" x 12" acoustical tile was developed from Gold Bond's felted mineral wool Acoustiroc, and retains the same features: high sound ratings, good attenuation, stability, strength, sag resistance and workability. Surface designs are the same: fissured  textured  and striated.  Even edge detail is identical: beveled, kerfed and rabbeted for fast installation with less waste in the standard "J" suspension system. In short, there probably won't be another 2-hour rated product with as many features for a long time to come. Ask your Gold Bond® Representative for samples and specifications, or write National Gypsum Company, Buffalo 13, New York.

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