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Vol. 11 No. 4

Oct./Nov./Dec. 1977

4 President's Profile

5 New Horizons at NJSA Convention

8 Brookwood Corporate Center

10 Eden Institute

12 Trenton State College Community Center

14 Tower Hill Village

16 The Jersey City Health Center

18 Warehouse Conversion To Private Residence

20 Checklist

21 Outlook

22 Recognition

26 Office Profile

COVER: The Jersey City Health Center
The Hillier Group, Architects
If architecture had not laid its claim upon John Robert Thomas Gilchrist first, he might well have achieved a successful career as a humanist.

Bob Gilchrist speaks often, and publicly, about his concern for the dignity of man — and he means it. In a recent interview, for instance, he observed that money alone would never save inner cities without equal consideration "for the human dignity of the residents."

"To successfully erase the rotted core of the cities, they must be rehumanized," he told a reporter. "The basic unit in the redevelopment process is not the brick, the inch or the stone; it is the human being."

It is this empathy for his fellows, and deeper than surface reaction to the stimulus of common good, that Gilchrist avows he will bring to his administration as president of the New Jersey Society of Architects in 1978.

Although in many ways a reflective person, Gilchrist is not one to dwell on the past — even his own, as one of the most successful architects in the state, with more than 700 buildings to his credit. Among them is Continental Plaza in Hackensack, with which he is perhaps most closely identified and where The Gilchrist Partnership has its atelier.

The incoming president, who had to ride out the recent economic slump as did his colleagues, has his eye not on what might have been, but on what is and shall be for sometime to come — "The Emerging Practice."

"I'm going to concentrate all my efforts on this theme, " he said. "We've been through a terrible business depression for architects and the construction industry — and I use the word 'depression' advisedly. Architectural practice is no longer the same as it was, due to the scouring effect on the past couple of years and to the general change in attitude on the part of younger people entering the profession. A new practice is emerging, and many traditional ways of doing business are no longer valid, such as the time-honored, insular or isolated position of the architect doing just his own little thing."

"Architecture is expanding into other allied fields, such as development, construction management and new techniques of producing documents for construction. It is also interfacing in a different way with the rest of the construction industry."

"Present and future graduates of architectural schools should recognize," he said, "that fewer positions will be available for traditionally educated people. The architects' changing practices will demand a different spectrum of knowledge and skills from the new graduates."

"In every possible way I will bring to the attention of the membership such techniques as new methods of acquiring commissions, and what type of work other than conventional design is being done. I want architects to become more aware, concerned and involved in other aspects and opportunities such as environmental protection, land and municipal planning, and project development. And we need to be aware how the once conventional practice is being influenced and eroded by new legislation requiring lawyers to represent clients at various hearings where architects historically have been the representatives."

Gilchrist believes that changes in the Code of Ethics enacted at the recent convention of the American Institute of Architects will help ease the transition from the old to the new, but that architects need to help themselves. "If architects don't wake up to the fact, for example, that design/build is here to stay they're in danger of withering on the vine."

"I'll be doing a lot of talking and persuading, and will follow through on everything that requires implementation — at the spring conference, in workshops, board meetings, using whatever means I have at my disposal. I look at the whole picture very enthusiastically and optimistically, I know what I'm going to do!"

Gilchrist pointed out that his three sons are all in architecture. John, 24, the oldest, a graduate of the University of Virginia School of Architecture, works in his office. Robert, 20, a student at Pratt Institute of Architecture, and Thomas, 18, a freshman at the University of Colorado School of Architecture, work in their father's office during summers.

"I want them to see the profession as I see it," he said, "in a very positive manner, with the architect as the keystone in the entirety of the design and construction process."

Gilchrist received a bachelor's degree in architectural engineering from Catholic University of America and his master's degree in architecture from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Since 1955 he has been in independent practice, chiefly in church, school, industrial and commercial work. He is licensed in several states, in addition to New Jersey, and is a registered professional planner. He has won awards for Continental Plaza, the Rottini Townhouses in Wood-Ridge, the headquarters building of AFIH Finance Corp., Wayne, and Ivers-Lee, Inc., West Caldwell. Other citations were for Horizon Homes competitions in New Jersey and the northeastern region, Architectural Record magazine, Arts Council of Bergen County and the New Jersey chapter, American Concrete Institute.

In addition to the American Institute of Architects and the NJSA, Gilchrist is a member of the Architects League of Northern New Jersey and the Guild for Religious Architecture. He is a past president of the Bergenfield Rotary Club and a former member of the Upper Saddle River planning board. He and his wife, the former Margaret Ann Julien, reside in Upper Saddle River and in Loveladies on Long Beach Island.
What is on the horizon for architecture in New Jersey? More than 1200 New Jersey architects, students and guests gathered together to find out at the Annual Convention of the New Jersey Society of Architects (NJSA). Meeting at the Playboy Resort and Country Club in October, this most successful convention gave New Jersey architects an excellent opportunity to assess the progress of architecture in New Jersey during the past year, and trade views about what lies ahead on the horizon.

Visitors to the convention halls were surrounded by an outstanding architectural exhibit of seventy-five projects representing the best efforts of New Jersey architects. Six of these projects were selected for awards by an eminent awards jury, and are displayed in this issue. The crowded exhibit halls also contained sixty educational displays demonstrating new building materials and methods. Workshop programs concerning environmental psychology, urban design, marketing, and financial planning were conducted by authorities in these fields.

At the annual meeting, officers of NJSA reported on numerous activities of the past year and outlined new projects planned for the year to come. New officers were elected for 1978, including President J. Robert Gilchrist, President-Elect Romeo Aybar, Vice Presidents Leo Mahoney and Paul J. Demassi, Secretary Herman H. Bouman, and Treasurer Peter Pizzi. To cap the convention, architectural awards were presented at the President's Reception, and a special non-architectural award was bestowed on the Newark Star Ledger.

In a questionnaire circulated among convention-goers, architects responded to what they foresee by the year 2000 in such matters as architectural design, energy concerns, construction costs, and urban development. Environmental limitations will have the most noticeable impact on architectural design according to over one-third of the respondents. Other factors causing major changes in design will be energy concerns and new technology.

An overwhelming two-thirds of the architects surveyed stated that due to energy considerations, the most notable physical change in buildings by the year 2000 will be the appearance of numerous solar designed structures. In a similar response sixty percent of the architects noted that depletion of existing energy sources will be the major factor affecting new construction.

Appraising construction costs, respondents anticipate that general inflation trends and increased labor costs will inevitably cause higher construction costs by the year 2000. By that time, architects foresee the cost of the average home in New Jersey to be between $100,000 — $125,000; and the construction cost for a typical 1-2 story nonresidential building will probably average between $80-$100 per square foot. Two-thirds of the architects stated that the average home will be no larger than 1500 square feet due to costs, energy and environmental considerations.

In response to a question about the future of urban development in New Jersey by the year 2000, the architects noted that the major factors influencing a resurgence of the cities will be new mass transportation and the rehabilitation of older residential neighborhoods.
Workshops

Environmental psychology was the topic of an interesting educational workshop at the convention. Paul Gallis, assistant dean of the New Jersey School of Architecture at NJIT was moderator for the program, which investigated the interactions between people and their environments. Illustrated by numerous slides, the workshop depicted how people's activities affect their environment and, conversely, how the environment affects people. Dr. John Maddocks emphasized the need for architects to integrate both of these views and design a more responsive and humane environment. Research into children's perceptions of the environment was presented by Dr. Donald Wall. Through a series of intriguing experiments which Dr. Wall has conducted at the New Jersey School of Architecture, new insights have been achieved into how children arrive at a concept of space and architecture.

A special urban design workshop focused on a recent study of Liberty State Park by the AIA-sponsored Regional/Urban Design Assistance Team (R/UDAT). Jules Gregory, FAIA, Chair of the R/UDAT program emphasized the importance of community input in the design process. Background information was described by Jim Sinclair, and the planning process employed by the R/UDAT team was depicted by Fred Travisano, AIA. Recommendations of the study, presented by Allan Mallach, planning consultant, included developing links to the park from surrounding Jersey City communities, providing vehicular access and circulation within the park, and creating new housing to aid redevelopment of the existing community.

Identifying new markets for architectural services was the theme of a lively workshop presented by J. Robert Hillier, AIA. Among the expanding markets discussed were conference centers, corporate training centers, senior citizen housing, entertainment centers, service industries, and consolidation planning projects. Discussion also centered around the many non-design services which architects can perform for their clients, including building appraisal, life cycle cost analysis, contract management, and programming.
Awards Jury Critique

Following selection of the six architectural award winners, the jury commented on design submissions at a lively awards critique workshop. Two categories of awards were presented; the first for completed buildings, and the second for proposed projects.

Discussion centered around what criteria should be used for selecting design winners. While all seventy-five submissions represented high standards, design quality, and fulfillment of clients' needs, William Breger noted that something more should be required of award winners. "Should competent projects receive awards or should exploratory designs get awards," Mr. Breger asked. According to the jury those projects demonstrating new design approaches qualify for special recognition. Mr. Breger emphasized that award-winning buildings must stimulate the jury in a special way. "If the project heightens my consciousness, and if I have grown by looking at the building," Mr. Breger stated, then it qualifies for an award.

Questions raised by the public concerned why so few completed buildings were selected. Several participants asked why a wider range of project types are not considered for awards. In response, the jury indicated that fourteen additional buildings were chosen for a special exhibition at the State Museum in Trenton. These projects are all representative of the best architectural work in New Jersey, Mr. Breger stated, but the six projects chosen for awards were selected for their special design excitement.

Special Award to Newark Star Ledger

At the President's reception, Richard Bottelli presented a special award to the Newark Star Ledger, "for their continuing efforts in keeping the public informed of significant developments in the field of architecture, for their timely, interesting and thoroughly researched feature articles relating to the built environment, and for their accurate professional reporting, all of which has resulted in an increasingly enlightened awareness of the contributions to the safety, health and welfare of the people of New Jersey made by the architectural profession."
Brookwood Corporate Center
Piscataway, N.J.

Architects: ROTHE/JOHNSON
Edison, N.J.

General Contractor: FRANK BRISCOE CO.
East Orange, N.J.

Engineers: (structural) WIENER & THALER
Newark, N.J.
(mechanical/electrical) LESLIE S. STERLING
Closter, N.J.

Photography: GUY SUSSMAN,
New York, N.Y.

Jury Comments:
"...simplicity, careful detailing, dramatic dark and light exterior expression...the building is a striking element in the landscape...."

The project is a two-story, 65,000 square foot speculative office building located atop a gently sloping, five-acre site. The site was moderately visible from Interstate 287, a major vehicular artery, which services the area.

Design objectives called for a building design that appealed to major corporate "users". No more than two tenants per floor were planned. The design solution called for a long, sleek building, the exterior of which is constructed of high-gloss, gleaming white insulated aluminum "sandwich" panels and dark black insulated glass windows. The result is a strikingly dramatic building highly visible in the landscape and easily seen from Interstate 287.

Separate entrances have been designed for executives and visitors and for building employees.

Upon entering the building, one is greeted by an impressive and spacious two-story-high lobby. From the lobby access to the building's upper level is by elevator or by the use of a visually exciting, free-standing stair which leads to a bridge that overlooks to the lobby floor below. Balconies link the bridge to the upper level office areas. From the bridge access is also gained to a special use, brick-paved outdoor deck area.
A “building within a building” was created to provide “school” and “house” programs to meet the autistic child’s need for a secure and protected environment. Actually, two buildings were constructed inside the sanctuary to form prototypical school and house. The facades are on a diagonal and raised on an 18-inch plinth to articulate and heighten the identity of each. This also marks the difference between the two buildings and results in a street. House and school contain traditional elements and dividers with rooted and unrooted spaces for environmental enclosure or open space as need may require. The effect provides for an intensive one-to-one relationship with the teacher on one hand, and house-like activities and other group situations on the other.
Trenton State College Community Center
Trenton, N.J.

Architects: CUH2A
Princeton, N.J.
in association with CAUDILL ROWLETT SCOTT

General Contractor: MAX DRILL, INC.
West Orange, N.J.

Engineer: CUH2A
Princeton, N.J.

Photography: OTTO BAITZ
Cliffwood, N.J.

Jury Comments:
"...exciting array of interior open spaces...mall runs diagonally thru the building...concept was clear and exciting...a person would enjoy walking thru these spaces..."

The Center is located at the crossroads of the campus. Through the center of the buildings passes a wide interior "street" which lies along the main circulation route between parking areas and public transportation on one side and the academic and administrative core on the other. Air doors are provided at either end to encourage passage of students and visitors.

Two-story triangular elements containing Student Union activities are on either side of the street. The larger element includes lounges, snack bar, game rooms and kitchen on the first floor and multi-purpose activity and meeting rooms on the second. The smaller element houses the college store and administrative space. Both elements are penetrated by large, central, two-story spaces with skylights for natural illumination.

Areas for students activities, publications and clubs are in the basement with a separate exterior entrance to facilitate night use when the main portion of the Center is closed.

Exterior materials represent the design vocabulary established for continuing development of the campus. Inside, cast-in-place concrete columns, beams and cruciform beam supports are exposed. Patterned brick and tile floors, and textured wood ceilings are used in public areas. The remaining floors are carpeted, except for utility areas. Wherever possible, the brick walls and anodized aluminum door and window frames of the exterior are repeated in the interior.
Tower Hill Village
Red Bank, N.J.

Architects: KHACHADOURIAN AND CAHILL, AIA
Bloomfield, N.J.

Owner/Developer: LANID CORP.
Clinton, N.J.

Landscape Architect: KHACHADOURIAN AND CAHILL, AIA

Engineers: KELLER AND KIRKPATRICK
Florham Park, N.J.

Renderer: ARNOLD PRATO
Ossining, N.Y.

Jury Comments:
"...this project reflects a healthy eclecticism... people living in this complex would be exposed to an interesting experience...."

The site consists of nearly 14 acres with slopes of from 10 per cent to 20 per cent, with a low elevation of 70 feet at the treed perimeter and a height of 120 feet in the center. The surrounding neighborhood has apartments at the northwest and single-family homes at the southeast. The property was zoned for 10 multi-family units to an acre, with a maximum of 20 per cent of three bedrooms and 80 per cent of two bedrooms, and with space for two cars per unit.

The solution to the problems presented resulted in a neighborhood with a balanced housing mixture of townhouses integrated between existing single-family homes and apartments. There is a major loop road at the northwest perimeter base of the knoll which connects a public street to the site interior and the adjacent apartment project. This provides vehicular access to the auto "courts," separating people spaces from vehicle spaces, leaving the center portion of the site free for recreation accessible by pedestrian "streets" to all the townhouses.
The Jersey City Health Center
Jersey City, N.J.

Owner: CITY OF JERSEY CITY
Architect: THE HILLIER GROUP — GEORGE L. CEDENO, AIA, Project Architect
Contractor: CIRILLO & SONS, INC., Jersey City

Jury Comments:
Within the limits of the existing space and program a very imaginative and exciting interpretation. It was a vision of what clinic spaces should be, achieved through form and graphics. It would help the children, the real clients in this project, by providing desirable visual surprises. It would allow for better control and efficient operation for both staff and user.

Antiquated space in the basement of Margaret Hague Hospital was recycled to create a free-flowing, non-institutional diagnostic center designed to reduce anxieties about testing and to reinforce a positive and enjoyable “health experience.” Traditional halls, rooms and furnishings have been replaced by curved halls, colorful graphics, changing lights, multi-level carpeted spaces and casual furnishings. Jury comments noted that the Center was “exciting and fun for the kids,” showed “extremely imaginative use of space” and was “a well-done project related to child use.”
The building is a two-story warehouse constructed in 1926 by Italian masons in a Tuscan vernacular of hollow clay-tile surfaced with brick and stucco. The renovation provides living quarters for a family of two adults and four children.

The design, in commenting on the ambiance of the existing structure, provided that existing openings, which had been used as truck platforms, become primary entrances so as to preserve the surface value of the original facade. In order to identify these entries and gain the benefit of light in the depth of the building without greatly altering exterior walls, a courtyard excision was made in the structure, thus establishing elements of new construction inside the body of the building.

The general simplicity throughout was left intact. The abstract quality of interior and exterior surfaces was elaborated with figural elements in order to allow closer identification with classical and anthropomorphic analogies.
**OTHER AWARDS**

Leo Mahony, AIA, of Princeton has been chosen Architect of the Year for 1977 by the New Jersey Subcontractors Assn. Mahony, a Vice President of the New Jersey Society of Architects, is a partner of the architectural firm of Mahony/Zvosec in Princeton.

Bernard J. Grad, FAIA, of the Grad Partnership in Newark, received the annual Americanism Award of the New Jersey B'nai Brith Anti-Defamation League on December 8th. Grad, the author of "Adventures into Architecture", young people's guide to the profession, also serves on the Newark Landmarks Commission of the Newark Chamber of Commerce.

Blauhut-Miller, AIA, of Lambertville won an award in the American Institute of Architects/Philadelphia's Regional Design Competition of the San Diego chapter, AIA. A dismantable model of the winning design will be included in an exhibition to be seen throughout this country, Europe and Asia.

Albert D. Halse, AIA, of Hackensack received the Directors Award of the Architects League of Northern New Jersey for outstanding service as long-time chairman of the League's scholarship committee. He has also been made a life member of the New Jersey chapter. American Society of Interior Designers.

Peter H. Holley, AIA, of Wyckoff received the Architects League Directors Award in recognition of service to the League and work on behalf of the profession.

Sidney Schoenber, AIA, of Paterson was elected a life member of the honorary board of Jewish Family Service of North Jersey for devoted and dedicated service since 1956.

Short and Ford, AIA, of Princeton recently received the Sensible Growth Award of the National Assn. of Home Builders and Better Homes and Gardens, and an Award of Merit from the AIA in association with House and Home and Homes for Better Living.

Kenneth A. Licht, architectural renderer of Ridgewood, was selected in a competition to show his work in the West Gallery at Ringwood Manor in 1978.

Ronald P. Bertone, AIA, of Atlantic Highlands won a certificate of excellence for his business stationery presented by the Art Directors Club of New Jersey.

Arthur L. Davis, AIA, of Englewood was honored as Kiwanian of the Year by the Jersey City Kiwanis Club, of which he is a past president.

John S. Rhoads, AIA, of Trenton is the new chairman of the Trenton area chapter, Red Cross, and vice president of the Trenton Kiwanis Club, both for 1978-79, which means that he will become club president in 1980.

Michael P. Consenccati, AIA, is Vice President in charge of New Jersey operations of The Eggers Group, New York architectural office which just recently opened a Trenton office, Michael Greenberg, AIA, another Vice President of TEJ, was Project coordinator for the Rutgers Athletic Center, the new home of the Nets Basketball team.

**HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS**

More than 1,000 architectural drawings rendered between 1896 and 1934 by the William E. Lehman design firm of Newark have been made available for researchers by the New Jersey Historical Society.

Dr. Robert Morris, the society's librarian, said the drawings have been repaired, processed and indexed and are now ready for use at 230 Broadway in Newark.

The collection, which includes renderings of some of Essex County's best known buildings, was presented to the society by William E. Lehman Jr., retired chief of the Lehman Architectural Partnership, now in Livingston and Newark.

Most of the renderings are drawn in pen and ink on linen. Morris said. The Newark Post Office and old Federal Courthouse. the West Orange Town Hall and Library and the Roosevelt Homes in Newark are among the well-known buildings illustrated.

The new offices of Short and Ford, AIA. of Princeton are located on property with mid-19th century buildings, one of which, a country store, was moved alongside an 1860 house to provide space for Short & Ford; Middlesex-Somerset-Mercer Regional Study Council, and Heritage Studies, consultants in historic preservation.

The new classroom-office building of Rutgers University at Cook College and Douglass College is the work of Holt-Morgan-Schwartz of Princeton. The building, an addition to the Loece gymnasium, displays a design feature which allows through traffic along a mini cross-campus pedestrian route and which makes the building fully accessible to the handicapped.

The Shore Chapter, NJSA, cited the Red Bank Bicentennial Commission for sponsoring a restoration of the Red Bank railroad station as an historical building.

Jerome Lutin, instructor in architecture and urban planning at Princeton University, mapped the restoration. Exterior work (the interior was not permitted) was accomplished by borough employees, volunteers and shop classes from Red Bank Regional High School under a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts. The restoration involved painting and repairs to the two-story, Victorian-style depot with its gingerbread trim and clapboard siding.
Statewide Construction Activity

Construction Activity by Counties

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<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>July '77</th>
<th>Aug. '77</th>
<th>Sept. '77</th>
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<tr>
<td>MONMOUTH COUNTY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nonresidential</td>
<td>1,467,000</td>
<td>2,862,000</td>
<td>6,015,000</td>
<td>56,534,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>10,847,000</td>
<td>25,262,000</td>
<td>8,799,000</td>
<td>88,512,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL BUILDING</td>
<td>12,314,000</td>
<td>28,124,000</td>
<td>14,814,000</td>
<td>145,046,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>PASSAIC COUNTY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonresidential</td>
<td>2,940,000</td>
<td>2,554,000</td>
<td>2,400,000</td>
<td>30,224,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>2,933,000</td>
<td>1,864,000</td>
<td>2,374,000</td>
<td>16,256,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL BUILDING</td>
<td>5,933,000</td>
<td>4,418,000</td>
<td>4,774,000</td>
<td>46,480,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOOTNOTES:
(1) Nonresidential buildings include commercial, manufacturing, educational, religious, administrative, recreational, and other buildings not designed for shelter.
(2) Residential buildings include houses, apartments, motels, dormitories, and other buildings designed for shelter.
(3) Statistics for selected counties shown are based on figures derived from standard metropolitan areas within the counties.
(4) All statistics are based on monthly reports of contracts for future construction, prepared by F. W. Dodge Division of McGraw-Hill Information Systems Co.
(5) Cumulative figures for "Year-to-Date Totals" reflect adjustments not distributed to the individual months.

In the third quarter of this year, nonresidential construction activity finally overtook the 1976 pace. After lagging behind last year's sluggish rate, nonresidential construction contracts in September (the last reporting period) showed an 8 percent increase over last year.

Residential construction activity has continued its increase over last year's rate, marking a 45 percent gain at the end of the third quarter. A noticeable increase has been recorded in multi-family housing projects.

Bear in mind that these increases are based on current dollar values, not adjusted by the cost effects of inflation. Therefore, real construction volume is not as high as indicated compared to 1976 rates.

According to the New Jersey Department of Labor & Industry, the recovery of building activity has been mainly the result of rising housing starts and a pickup of public works, thanks in part to the federal Public Work Employment Act, and other building projects that have been coming off the drawing boards over the past few months. Homebuilding, however, has been by far the strongest segment of the construction industry.

Forecast

Most economists foresee moderate growth in the fourth quarter of this year, and a continuing period of slow, steady growth through the beginning of 1978 in the construction industry.

As reported in "New Jersey Economic Indicators," the national economic situation over the next few months will depend on the strength of business confidence and the success of federal monetary and fiscal policies. While the total volume of building activity is not nearly enough to support pre-recession levels of activity, continued growth should be expected due to additional public works projects and improvement in nonresidential building.

A recent survey of the economic scene by "Engineering News-Record" points to a reserved optimism for the coming year. Moderate gains in nonresidential construction activity are predicted due to an influx of federal funds, growing concern over energy and the environment, the booming housing market, and steady gains in consumer spending. Design firms should expect a growing number of projects involving renovation, remodeling and retrofit work. The most promising nonresidential construction areas are expected to be in the commercial market, including offices and stores, and a stronger apartment market is forecast.
Award: Good Neighbor Award, sponsored by New Jersey Business and Industry Assn.
Project: Property and Casualty Insurance Co., Holmdel
Owner: Prudential Insurance Co. of America
Architect: The Grad Partnership
Contractor: Torcon, Inc., Westfield

The design provides a two-story building composed of four quadrants located relative to each other in a pinwheel configuration around a very large interior courtyard. Plantings were chosen to screen the 1,600-car parking areas from the building and existing streets. Islands within the parking areas were designed to provide adequate area for proper root development of large shade trees. Additional planting consists of specimen planting, ground covers and evergreen screening which accentuate and highlight the entrance courtyard to provide an aesthetically pleasing environment.

Award: Homes for Better Living, 1975, sponsored by American Institute of Architects and House and Home Magazine
PROJECT: Guernsey Hall Condominium, Princeton
OWNER: Guernsey Hall Condominium
ARCHITECT: William H. Short, AIA
CONTRACTOR: S.B.H. Builders, Inc., Hopewell

In 1850 when it was built, the mansion that is now the three-story condominium was considered an excellent example of Italian Villa style. In 1971, when demolition was threatened, the surrounding community felt that such an architectural landmark should be preserved. One of the leaders in the successful preservation fight was the architect, who later turned the mansion into six condominium apartments. One published comment said that the conversion was carried out “with great concern for the original architect’s detail and decorations. Wherever possible the original material was preserved intact. New materials were introduced sensitively.”
Recognition

AWARD: American Institute of Steel Construction Award of Excellence. 1977
PROJECT: Ramapo College Physical Education Building, Mahwah
OWNER: State of New Jersey
ARCHITECT: Mahony & Zvosec/Kenneth DeMay, Princeton
CONTRACTOR: B.D. Malcolm Co., Inc., Lincoln Park

The building was designed as barrier-free to the point of having lifts transfer students to and from wheel chairs into the swimming pool. There are 35,000 square feet of floor area, as well as a gymnasium with seating capacity for 2,000 spectators that can be divided with high folding partitions into two or four smaller gymnasium areas. The 25-yard, six-lane swimming pool accommodates bleachers for 120 spectators. Included are classrooms suitable for dance, wrestling and gymnastics, as well as such supporting spaces as locker and training rooms.

AWARD: Citation for excellence of architectural design presented by Mahwah Police Department on behalf of the township, 1975
PROJECT: Mahwah Police Department headquarters
OWNER: Township of Mahwah
ARCHITECT: Romeo Aybar, AIA
CONTRACTOR: Barnes Construction Co., Ramsey

The two-story concrete structure with a concrete roof, faced with brick and stone, is explosion protected and designed to withstand attack. Included are four detention cells and a five-lane, soundproof pistol range in the basement, with electronically-controlled, movable targets. Among other features is total audio-visual surveillance from within and outside the building. Police dispatchers, shielded by bulletproof glass, have monitor control over all means of ingress and egress.
Good Neighbor Award, sponsored by New Jersey Business and Industry Assn.

PROJECT: New York Life Insurance Co. Clinton Data Processing Center, Lebanon
OWNER: N.Y. Life Insurance Co.
ARCHITECT: The Grad Partnership
CONTRACTOR: William Blanchard Co., Springfield

Organization of the complex is based on the development of an integrated design responsive to the rural quality of the environment. Natural features have been preserved to the greatest extent possible. Parking areas are separated by radiating landscaped buffers accommodating pedestrian movement toward the building. Views toward the south are enhanced by landscaped terraces and a reflecting pond. The buildings are grouped to optimize internal communication, as well as to develop a lively, articulated building form related to the meadows of the site. Office and common areas are oriented toward the expanding valley view to the south.

Sussex County Award for Outstanding Nonresidential Building of the Year, 1977, in Sussex County

PROJECT: Variety Fabrics Design and Decorating Building, Hamburg
OWNER: Louise O'Biso and Richard O'Biso
ARCHITECT: Alan Spector, AIA
CONTRACTOR: Earl Construction Co., Stillwater

This is an interior-decorating department store with sections for fabrics, notions, needlecraft, draperies and other appurtenances, and ancillary spaces for a workroom, storage, classes and offices. The design solution created multi-level shopping departments surrounding a central atrium which rises to a large skylight and clerestory windows that permit natural daylighting of the entire interior in a park-like setting. Seating spaces and play areas for children of shoppers are provided.
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Left to Right: Neville Epstein, Hamilton Ross, AIA, James Dill, Robert Geddes, FAIA.

The GBQC Princeton office was established in 1965 when Robert Geddes came to Princeton University. The office quickly became an active participant in the New Jersey architectural community, and in educational and public affairs. During its 13 years, GBQC Princeton has been responsible for the planning and design of several major projects in New Jersey, including Stockton State College, the Institute for Advanced Study, the Architects Housing Company project in Trenton, and Liberty State Park. In this period GBQC has received many design awards from the New Jersey Society of Architects, and a 1977 National AIA Honor Award.

GBQC has developed a general practice without an explicit specialization. Most of the work has involved the programming and planning of groups of buildings and landscapes. As a result of the involvement in public affairs, both civic and institutional, GBQC has designed educational and health institutions, public works, housing, and community facilities.

Group practice is the mode of work. GBQC works together in small groups which are responsible for the planning and design, building technology, and project management. The goal is to provide responsible, responsive services that properly take into account the needs of the user, client, and the community.

The GBQC Princeton group numbers up to 15 people, headed by Robert Geddes, Hamilton Ross, Neville Epstein, and James Dill.

Robert L. Geddes, FAIA
Robert Geddes, one of the founding partners of the firm, received the Master of Architecture degree from the Harvard University Graduate School of Design. Since 1965 he has been Dean of the School of Architecture and Urban Planning at Princeton University.

Mr. Geddes directs GBQC's design and planning work in Princeton. He has worked as architect and planner for education institutions, public agencies, and corporate institutions. In addition to receiving national recognition for his excellence in design, he has been actively engaged in behavioral research on the users' satisfactions in buildings.

Hamilton Ross, AIA
Hamilton Ross received the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1961 and the Master of Fine Arts degree in 1965 from Princeton University. He has been heavily involved in the firm's project management and the use of fast-tracking and systems building techniques. Mr. Ross is currently project manager for the Liberty State Park development, a planning effort headed by GBQC and involving the direct participation of 10 consulting firms.

Associates
M. Neville Epstein received the Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1960 from the University of Cape Town, South Africa and the Master of Fine Arts in Architecture degree in 1964 from Princeton University. He has been for many years a faculty member of the Princeton University School of Architecture and Urban Planning.

Mr. Epstein has been a senior designer for a number of GBQC's major institutional projects including Stockton State College, the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, the Humanities and Social Sciences Building at Southern Illinois University, and the Beaver College Science/Academic Building.

James Dill Jr. received the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1961 and the Master of Fine Arts degree in 1965 from Princeton University.

He is in charge of the renovations, restorations, and additions to Trinity Church in Princeton. Mr. Dill has been involved with building projects for Rutgers, The State University, and the Architects Housing Company, and with building systems research for Johns Manville Corp. and Butler Mfg. Co.
1. Stockton State College Pomona, New Jersey
2. Institute for Advanced Study Princeton, New Jersey
3. Model - Central New Jersey Terminal Building, Liberty State Park, Jersey City, N.J.
4. Robert Raker Hall, the Humanities and Social Sciences Center, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois.
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