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Architecture

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Oct/Nov/Dec 1979

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SOLAR COLLECTOR

We're Moving!
As of February 1, the N.J. Society of Architects will be located at One Thousand Route Nine, Woodbridge, N.J. 07095.

Cover: Howard Savings Bank
Operations Center
Livingston, N.J.
The Grad Partnership, Architect
outlook
by Alan Spector, AIA

Third Quarter '79
While the national economic slowdown continues, the effects in New Jersey have been moderate to date. Healthy construction activity, 30 percent ahead of last year's rate, represents a positive force in New Jersey's short-term economic outlook.

During the third quarter, nonresidential construction contracts were 27 percent above 1978 figures, which is well in excess of the inflation rate. Leading this surge were new contracts for manufacturing plants, medical buildings and offices. Only construction of stores and shopping centers fell behind last year's pace.

In the residential sector, construction activity was a healthy 32 percent ahead of 1978, indicating that tight monetary policies have not yet affected homebuilding in New Jersey. However, residential construction is particularly vulnerable to decline in the coming months, since mortgage money is becoming scarce due to New Jersey's 10 percent usury ceiling affecting most home mortgages.

As usual, construction activity was strongest in Atlantic County. Passaic County also showed increases over last year's rate, while construction in other metropolitan areas did not fare as well.

Forecast
There is near consensus among economists that the economic slowdown which began in the second quarter will continue into 1980, and will ultimately be officially classified as a recession. Persistent inflation has caused the Federal Reserve Board to progressively raise discount rates to record levels, and fears of credit shortages affecting homebuilding consumer spending, and business borrowing have intensified.

If homebuilding is significantly impacted by lack of mortgage money, it is possible that the recession could be deeper than earlier expected. This in turn could adversely affect nonresidential construction activity. Recent data for new plans now on the drawing boards in New Jersey does indeed indicate a potential downturn in the coming months. Development of new construction plans are significantly below last year's rate in nearly all the major nonresidential sectors. According to the data, increases are expected only in educational and office building. One encouraging area of nonresidential construction is rehabilitation of existing structures. Federal incentives combined with soaring costs for new development are now creating a very positive environment for rehabilitation efforts.

While the economic outlook is not encouraging, the current strength of construction activity, and special factors like the boom in Atlantic City argue against the kind of economic collapse that occurred in 1974-75.

Statewide Construction Activity

Statewide Nonresidential Construction
Jan. — Sept. 1979

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bidding Volume (6)</th>
<th>% Change 1978-79</th>
<th>New Plans (7)</th>
<th>% Change 1978-79</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stores &amp; Shopping Centers</td>
<td>$30,396,000 Minus 29%</td>
<td>$109,132,000 Minus 51%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Buildings</td>
<td>145,996,000 Plus 157%</td>
<td>369,121,000 Plus 6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Buildings</td>
<td>76,278,000 Over 100%</td>
<td>144,661,000 Minus 30%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational Buildings</td>
<td>64,997,000 Plus 73%</td>
<td>218,405,000 Plus 46%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Buildings</td>
<td>48,978,000 Plus 50%</td>
<td>84,550,000 Minus 24%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing Plants</td>
<td>$134,566,000 Over 100%</td>
<td>111,120,000 Minus 25%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Construction Activity by Counties (3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Nonresidential</th>
<th>Residential</th>
<th>TOTAL BUILDING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATLANTIC COUNTY</td>
<td>$32,856,000</td>
<td>2,752,000</td>
<td>35,608,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUMBERLAND COUNTY</td>
<td>1,067,000 Minus 46%</td>
<td>12,007,000 Minus 6%</td>
<td>24,866,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUDDSON COUNTY</td>
<td>6,625,000 Plus 52%</td>
<td>17,891,000 Minus 29%</td>
<td>35,326,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MERCER COUNTY</td>
<td>1,359,000 Minus 64%</td>
<td>46,793,000 Plus 28%</td>
<td>50,082,000</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.
(6) Based on figures for projects actually bid and under construction in 1979, as compiled by Engineering News Record.
(7) Based on figures for projects on the drawing board in 1979 but not yet out to bid, as compiled by Engineering News Record.
Leo Mahony, AIA

Leo Mahony looks like the sort of convivial personality that enjoys his profession and people. He is. The sort of fellow who doesn’t take anything very seriously. He is not. The sort whom one might cast in a role other than president of the New Jersey Society of Architects. Think again!

Leo M. Mahony, AIA, a partner with John M. Zvosec, AIA-AIP, in their own Princeton atelier, is the membership’s choice for the coming year. His program, outlined publicly several weeks ago, will stress publicity and promotion, placing them squarely in state society affairs to let the public know what has gone before, what is being planned and the many ways in which architecture serves John Q. Public.

“My goals are in the area of increased communication among members of the profession, and particularly between the profession and the public in fostering a positive approach to our thinking.”

That, in fact, covers everything, when you think about it.

“You see,” Mahony says, “although architecture is one of the highest-rated professions in public esteem, who and what we are — and do — hasn’t really reached the average person.

“I intend to challenge our public relations committee to zero-in on both the human and professional accomplishments of our members. By way of explanation, let me say that our design awards, for instance, while important in terms of internal prestige and external notice, are really directed toward ourselves and to past and future clients, and I believe they have rather little impact on the average public.

“I want to see increased press coverage on the social, community and other non-professional accomplishments of our members. Architects are people, after all.”

With that quizzical smile that seems it could go either way, Mahony ticks off the areas of positive accomplishment that he feels is worth the Big Broadcast:

1. “We have made inroads with our youth through the Environmental Education Committee’s programs, and these will continue and expand.

2. “Committee’s dealing with external relations and liaison will be even more active in communicating and joining with state government groups, professional societies and trade associations in a leadership capacity.

3. “Membership has grown more than 12 per cent in the 1970’s and will continue to grow. Our current membership of nearly 1,000 contains a majority of all architects in New Jersey, so we must be doing things right.

4. “We have an annual budget of more than $250,000 — up 60 per cent over 1970 — clearly indicating increased program and committee activities for the benefit of the membership and the public.

5. “Our annual convention, handbook, programs, publications, etc., when compared with all other state architectural societies, are outstanding — and we shall continue to keep them so.”

These, and other achievements, Mahony feels, should be brought to public attention “along with increased attention to broadcasting the human side of architects, such as their community activities, accomplishments, awards and the like, that should be searched out and recognized by the public relations and awards committees.”

Mahony opened his office in Princeton in 1963, after graduation from the Pratt Institute School of Architecture and four years as an Air Force drill instructor. He joined with Zvosec in 1967, and they have a 13-member staff in their own building, a recycled former elementary school that is airy and functional.

In 1964, Mahony was the South Brunswick Jaycees Man of The Year. Two years ago he was the N.J. Sub-contractors Assn. Architect of The Year. The many facets of Leo Mahony include presidency of a Jaycee chapter and a local Chamber of Commerce, vice president of a Little League and Babe Ruth Baseball League, and he is a Cubmaster of long standing. He also is a charter member and financial secretary of a Knights of Columbus Council and a lay reader of St. Alphonsus Parish Council in Hopewell where he and his wife, Marion, make their home.

Mahony personally, and Mahony & Zvosec collectively, have been recipients of seven major awards and citations. Their completed projects have been published in several architectural and construction trade periodicals.

The Mahonys were high-school sweethearts. Mrs. Mahony’s father, as it happened, was an architect. She is an award-winning painter. The couple have four daughters and three sons, all motivated and talented — “but none have so far expressed an interest in architecture!”
A Celebration of Architecture

The New Jersey Society of Architects returned to the Boardwalk Regency Hotel in Atlantic City on November 1 through the 3rd for its 1979 Convention. As with all national architect's activities this year, the convention's theme was that of the Celebration of Architecture, making Atlantic City, with its surging architectural renaissance, a particularly appropriate selection. The following are brief summaries of some of the convention's many functions.

Educational Exhibits

Sixty-one exhibitors manned sixty-seven booths displaying an interesting and wide variety of construction, office practice, interior design, utility and presentation services and products. A luncheon was sponsored by one exhibitor and numerous prizes were donated by others. Those displays receiving awards for Informational Content were Window Systems, Inc., Johns Manville Corp., and Lightolier,Inc., while Louver Drapes, Inc., Natural Building Stone, Inc., and Max Blau & Sons received awards for Excellence of Design.

Architectural Exhibits

While the quantity of work exhibited this year by New Jersey architects was less than in the past, its design quality was unusually outstanding. The jury comprised of Henry Cobb, FAIA, of I.M. Pei & Partners, M. Paul Friedberg, FASLA, of M. Paul Friedberg & Partners and Hugh Hardy, FAIA, of Hardy, Holzman, Pfeiffer Associates, selected three completed projects for an "Award for Excellence in Architecture" letter. Additionally, twelve projects were selected for exhibit at the Newark Museum. All of these projects are shown in some detail elsewhere in this issue.

Workshops/Seminars

The focus of the convention's workshop sessions was primarily upon energy determinants. Donald E. Ross of Jaros, Baum & Bolles spoke on "Innovative Designs of Mechanical Systems in Recognition of Energy Concerns"; Harry T. Roman and Alan K. Maltz of Public Services Electric & Gas Company dealt with "New Research of Alternate Energy Sources"; Giorgio Cavaglieri, FAIA, discussed "Recycling of Buildings in an Energy Aware Society";
Herbert Epstein, FAIA, spoke on "Energy Conservation Methods" and M. Paul Friedberg reviewed his work in a session entitled "New Concepts of Open Space Design."

**Annual Meeting**

The following architects were elected to office at the annual meeting: Leo Mahony, AIA as President; Paul DeMassi, AIA as President-Elect; Herman H. Bouman, AIA and Edmund H. Gaunt, AIA as Vice Presidents; Tylman R. Moon, AIA as Secretary; Eleanore Petterson, AIA as Treasurer and Romeo Aybar, AIA becomes Past President.

NJSA presented a Certificate of Appreciation to Harlyn E. Thompson, AIA, in recognition of his dedication and untiring efforts in the establishment of the N.J. School of Architecture at NJIT, for his exemplary services as first Dean of the School, for his dedication and expert guidance during its formative years and for his diligence and perspicuity in obtaining full accreditation for the school. Dean Thompson will be leaving the school for a similar post with the University of Manitoba.

NJSA proposed Resolutions on the following subjects, all of which were unanimously passed:

To commend the Central Chapter membership, the Architect's Housing Co. and all involved in the successful completion of that project.

To congratulate and commend the N.J. School of Architecture, N.J. Institute of Technology and Rutgers University for their exemplary participation, leadership and dedication to the Year of the Child.

To endorse and recommend passage of the bond issue for construction, reconstruction, renovation and repair of educational facilities at the higher education level.

To endorse and recommend passage of the bond issue for improvement of the transportation system of the State.

To oppose the new procedures on "competitive cost proposals" proposed by the Department of Building and Construction for the selection of architectural and engineering services for state projects, and strongly recommend that additional consideration be given to procedures that would better serve the public interest, that have a proven history of success and have widespread professional endorsement.

**President's Banquet**

Master of Ceremonies Ken Wheeler, FAIA, conducted the President's Banquet activities honoring the retiring President, Romeo Aybar, AIA. Additionally, David R. Dibner, FAIA, spoke of his recent experiences as Assistant Commissioner, General Services Administration, in a speech entitled "A View from the Potomac."
On the premise that the ability to design well is the essential architectural qualification, the importance of the annual New Jersey Society of Architects Architectural Exhibit and Awards Program takes on a special significance to participating architects.

But the benefits to the architect and the profession that comes from an Awards Program are more far reaching than the desirable, and immediately evident, publicity that the winning projects receive.

The Awards Program promotes a public awareness of fine design. It educates the public about the value of good design by seeking out, acknowledging, and keeping in the public eye, examples of outstanding projects.

This year 30 architectural offices participated in the exhibit, submitting panels illustrating either completed or proposed projects. The highlights of the exhibit is the selection by jury of those projects which are judged to be exemplary and deserving of special recognition.

The awards jury was composed of three distinguished out-of-state architects and design professionals: Henry Cobb, FAIA, Partner in the office of I.M. Pei and Partners; M. Paul Friedberg, FASLA, Landscape Architect and Urban Planner; and Hugh Hardy, FAIA, Partner in the firm of Hardy, Holzman, Pfeiffer.

The jury selected three completed projects for awards, three proposed projects for commendation, and twelve additional projects, both completed and proposed, were selected for exhibit at the New Jersey State Museum. Those eighteen projects, selected by jury, are presented on the following pages.

Recognition

In addition to those projects honored by the NJSA Architectural Awards Program, many other projects designed by member firms received honors and awards during the past year. We are pleased to include in this issue ten such projects.
The requisite thank you seems to be in order. Certainly, in my case because I have learned a great deal from this experience. I find that you are exposed to extraordinary and difficult questions in this process of being a juror, especially when you are confronted with such a range of projects which were built for such extremely different motivations. I think Harry Cobb had more internal conflicts struggling as part of the 20 hours with projects that were not in consideration at all. On my part, since we sat clearly on opposite sides of the fence, or on the same, but we had between us an extraordinary opportunity to see someone’s mind truly at work and we used to kid Harry that he saw things he never would have seen sitting in his office. So I think it is fair to say we collectively thank you for this opportunity. I think it is also fair to say we did not feel superior to architects who had submitted, we joined you in agony and understanding of what it takes to produce a building. Architecture is lots of things, it is not just architects interests, it has to do with larger issues as well, and the opportunity you gave us to struggle with these issues, we were privileged to consider what they might be, we had no knowledge of what the client was like, or what the resources were, although you have some hint, and suspect you know. We don’t know the time frame, but you gave us the opportunity to think about what architecture could be. It also made us aware that it rarely happens in architecture.

It is not that often that it really comes off. The distinction between built projects and the things that one is trying to do is so important. I want to talk first about the things that were actually achieved. It is also important to reinforce how valuable it was to see the buildings, and we all went to see the final selections and they were in my opinion radically different from the photographs. Now that architects have learned to take colored photographs, they think they are offering more realistic images of their projects. But the tyranny of the camera is even greater when you get to color photos and there is a certain fashion magazine frozen quality in color. It has been in some cases very detrimental to the real life and wonder of the projects. The only other thing I can say in general, is what is an awards program? I do not feel that we represent some academic certification. We struggle with the same things you struggle with.

We are not your teachers. What we are doing in this case is to express professional and personal opinion that these projects are worthy of recognition because they seem to have resolved more successfully than others the conflicting demands of what architecture is. They seem to have solved them in a way that makes them understandable. When you experience these buildings, you seem to appreciate the resolution among a tremendous number of opposing forces. That is good. It is also troublesome. We put them all up for you to look at. We would like to have been represented in our judgement by a different variety of kinds of things. We were troubled with large scale projects of great importance to the community in NJ; school projects, city projects. We would like to have given recognition, but we couldn’t under the structure of architecture, award a built projects. We would like to have given recognition to, we felt, acknowledge things that had been successful. We were asked should we include the also ran, but it seemed that would be punitive. It is worth stating that what you see with this chapter is expiration of architecture in extraordinary range and dimension that these three particular projects do not represent. I think we are troubled with that. We would like to talk with you about all sorts of architectural problems which are not represented here. Another thing to say in general, is that we are in a sense, all ill at ease because the profession is changing in its perception of what the images and theories of what we are trying to do. We both know that these projects are all very energy conscious. We also know that some of the very images that are making projects now appealing to us are very wasteful of very important resources. That will take a great amount of time for our profession to change. It is silly to see a sloped roof with solar collector on it, announcing solar conscious design. The roof sloped in the 60’s and the fact that you could now put something on it to collect energy is convenient, but you couldn’t say that it was new. There are many issues at work, very troublesome ones about the architecture in the community. We used to believe that we were free of the past, because the future was inherently better, and because you knew that what was behind you was done with. We are troubled now by concerns of the past for which we are really ill trained. We are not knowledgable about what to do about it.
Pegasus Restaurant

The Meadowlands
East Rutherford, N.J.

Architect:
The Grad Partnership
Newark, N.J.

Interior Design Consultant:
Walker Group

Owner:
New Jersey
Sports and
Exposition Authority

Jury Comment:
"...everything about this environment is new...organization of the room is extraordinarily skillful...new dimension in a collective experience. They did it with a very strong hand and very successfully."

When Meadowlands Racetrack opened in 1976, the area which now is Pegasus formerly housed the press box and several official booths. The main Pegasus areas were open shell spaces enclosed but used only for emergency storage. The original space of 27,000 square feet has been increased to an area of 100,000 square feet.

The restaurant facility can accommodate approximately 1,500 patrons with an actual seating of 1,150. The addition of Pegasus doubles the dining capacity of the racetrack to approximately 2,300 patrons.

The program was to design an elegant restaurant with a seating capacity in excess of 1,000 people at the top level of the Meadowlands Grandstand Building — this restaurant to function as an area for dining, socializing and wagering.

Pegasus consists of three major dining areas surrounding a central cocktail lounge and two intimate saloons. Each of these areas is adjoined by parimutual windows, literally only a few feet from any table.

In order to reach the strategically placed viewing areas overlooking the finish line, diners face a walk of only a few steps. In addition, 184 elevated color television sets allow each diner to see every inch of racing, plus pre- and -post race activity as well as pickups from the tote and matrix boards.

The Pegasus areas are known simply as Pegasus East, Pegasus West, Pegasus South, and the Oyster Bar and Saloons, in the heart of Pegasus.

The Concept was to provide an entry experience that would begin to set the mood for the ambience of the restaurant yet to be encountered. The exterior generally within the vocabulary established by the existing building, uses metal and glass as the basic materials. The design approach was to have the form of the sky-lighted porte cochere and the lower lobby direct you to the glass enclosed elevators with direct, non-stop service to Pegasus.

In addition to being a transition space, the outer area is used as a holding area for guests as they leave Pegasus and await the arrival of their car by the valet service.

The concept for the glass enclosed elevators was an extension of the concept of elegance and to make a strong visual statement. Riders will have a view of the New York City skyline at night while they are rising 75 feet to the Pegasus.
Operations Center
The Howard Savings Bank
Livingston, N.J.

Architect:
The Grad Partnership
Newark, N.J.

Owner:
The Howard Savings Bank

Jury Comment:
"What is perhaps the nicest part about it is that the building has taken those premises and has put them into a whole which is very pleasant ... a good recognition of what the client was attempting to do.

The site is a semi-triangular 24 acre site located in a suburban residential community. Site has a 5 to 10 percent slope, 24 percent of land within flood plain, numerous easements and inordinate zoning requirements for amount of parking, parking and building setbacks, and building height.

The building is designed visually and functionally into three architectural elements: Operations Office; Common Facilities; and Circulation Galleria — The major galleria connecting the office area with the Common Facilities, bringing the public and the employees into the building from the front and rear respectively and roofed with a clear continuous skylight to bring the natural light.

The use of the exposed beams and columns throughout the exterior perimeter softens the mass of the building and ties in the different building forms into one architectural element. The building terraces in sympathy with the site.

The building preserves the integrity and is sympathetic to the land; it solves in a highly sophisticated approach, the functional and aesthetic requirements of the building, and lastly handles the multi-phase requirement in a simple and subtle solution.
For the Sunar fabric showroom, we attempted to describe a place where one could be thoroughly engaged in the surface quality of the fabric itself. We thought that the quality of the material, the woven goods, would best be shown in a rather generous display of its own characteristics. In determining a thematic base for the showroom, we have attempted to enhance the natural origins of fiber, which is in turn made visible by abundant light. In thinking about the draped quality of any given material when looked at in the abstract, we thought that it would be appropriate to present the material within the light of a metaphorical garden. The allusion to a garden turns one's thoughts to the natural quality of the material being displayed and engenders aspects of pleasure and delight.
commendation

Camden Plaza
Camden, N.J.

Architect:
Rudolph Gutwein-Guenther
Collingswood, N.J.
Owner:
Philip Cohen

Fifty Thousand (50,000) square feet of office space. Fifteen Thousand (15,000) square feet of commercial space.
A flat irregularly shaped parcel of .8 acres in a downtown renewal section of Camden.

The design of Camden Plaza suggests a new approach to speculative commercial development. As the first major development along the new Pedestrian Way linking City Hall and the County Court House, it respects an appropriate hierarchy of form for building types within its immediate urban context; it successfully establishes a sense of place without competing with the focal elements of local government.

At the building scale, the regular mass on the upper floors contrasts sharply with the ground floor which is eroded to better suit pedestrian use in integrating indoor and outdoor space.

Jury Comment:
"...it suggests a private development which exhibits a genuine concern above its environment. The project seems to be very responsive to the total design of the community."
commendation

New Jersey Highway Authority Administration Building
Woodbridge, N.J.

Architect:
The Hillier Group
Princeton, N.J.
Owner:
New Jersey Highway Authority

The program required the Architect to add 35,000 square feet to, and upgrade, an existing 35,000 square foot governmental administration building on a restricted site. In addition, the existing energy-consuming windowwall was to be replaced. One problem was that the building occupancy and use would continue throughout the construction period.

The solution incorporated the following:
1. On south-facing exterior walls, erect new windowwall beyond the line of existing footings; close at top to form continuous passive solar "greenhouse".
2. On north-facing exterior walls, close off existing garden with new diagonal addition, minimizing contact with existing construction.
3. Create dining atrium by adding skylight over the resulting courtyard.
4. Use open plan furnishings (to degree permitted the program) to minimize light and view from atrium.
5. Stage construction to allow occupancy of new wing prior to retrofit of existing construction and the dismantling of the existing north-facing windowwall.

Energy construction was the main theme, evidenced by the following: Energy conserving low U-valve thermal envelope, including triple glazing; Energy conserving VAV (variable-air-volume mechanical system) with economizer cycle; Energy conserving direct task with indirect ambient lighting system; Energy conserving passive solar "greenhouse" which neutralizes skin loss for south-facing exterior HVAC zones.

This project is an innovative attempt to utilize passive solar design on a large scale to resolve a difficult set of existing conditions with real paybacks over reasonable lengths of time.

Jury Comment:
..."the existing building was totally digested by the new structure and turns out to be a very interesting form."
commendation

Restaurant
The River's Edge
Lambertville, N.J.

Architect:
Short and Ford
Princeton, N.J.

Owner:
River's Edge, Inc.

Jury Comment:
"...overlooks the river or waterfront. It would be, when completed...a delightful place."

The restaurant planned for the Lambertville riverside will be the third transformation the site has seen. Originally built as a grist mill in 1842, the building was altered 100 years later to house a restaurant which operated successfully until it burned a few years ago. The legacy of those two earlier buildings is a rectangle of stone walls by the river's edge. The powerful geometry suggested a simple geometric volume through the building is from the entry to the tecture could be made. Within this new frame is housed dining space for 260, located mostly within the existing stone walls, plus banquet facilities, a private dining room, bar and service wing, covering approximately twice the square footage of the original stone shell. Essentially, movement through the building is from the entry to the river terminating at the boat which will serve as both a mobile cocktail lounge and as a "Billboard" as seen from the nearby Lambertville-New Hope bridge. The main dining area has been terraced to allow views of the river from all tables and turned at an angle to the stone enclosure to define the entrance sequence and to reinforce the presence and pre-existence of the stone pier. The center of the new complex is a large hearth and fireplace adjacent to the bar opening to a panorama of the river. The banquet room occupies the river frontage at the South side of the building. The private dining room occupies an inner sanctum at the center of the building on the second floor. From it terraces and stairs spill down toward the river, eroding the severity of the exterior geometry, becoming a part of the river's edge.
museum exhibit

Pinelands Regional School/Community Facility
Tuckerton, N.J.

Educational specifications required facilities for a six-grade high school organized into three mini-schools of two grades each. Common use specialized facilities were to be conveniently located to the houses. Home Economics, Art, Music, Drama, Graphics and Shop were to be organized physically in a Unified Arts Concept. The Board expressed a desire to create a learning environment as unstitutional as their budget permitted.

The plan organization features the mini-schools organized vertically in a three-story block. Across an interior courtyard are the science and business rooms, as well as health and computer science. Both wings relate at their Eastern ends to a large interior Mall — the hub of all facilities. On one side is the gymnasium and the locker room. Across the mall is the library which is accessible to two levels of the Science-Business wing. Administration, Unified Arts and Cafeteria abut the mall on the Eastern end.

museum exhibit

Old Bridge Township Municipal Center
Old Bridge, N.J.

At the core of the design are 3 buildings around an eight sided courtyard, which serves as a unifying focal element for the Center. The main building contains municipal offices, police facilities and an octagonal council chamber/courtroom. Across the courtyard are the octagonal civic center and the library. Physically and visually separated from this complex are the public works building and the kennel, with their own entrance and parking.

The design for Phase II development provides for linear expansion at both ends of the main building, at the outside edges of the library and at both ends of the public works building. Expansion for the civic center is provided in space adjacent to the existing building.

At principal buildings are of steel frame construction with walls of bronze-toned brick and bronze-tinted glass.
Owner requested maximum density on site directly fronting Atlantic Ocean. Site required new bulkheading and considerable land fill to comply with local ordinances. Because of the high costs involved in acquisition and improvements the design solution demanded unit plans that provided architectural drama as well as all of the proven market amenities. All dwellings contain 3 bedrooms and 2-1/2 baths with 12' high living rooms and wood burning fireplaces. Off street parking requirements were met by providing 2-car garages with each unit.

The complex is constructed of wood frame and 1 x 6 rough sawn cedar siding. Each unit is heated and cooled by an individual heat pump with the air handling located in the crawl space. Energy efficiency is accomplished by the use of 1” styrofoam sheathing and 3/4” insulated windows and doors. The landscaping is designed to withstand the ocean front environment while still providing privacy, texture and color.

SITE DESCRIPTION
A densely wooded, steeply sloping, 1/4 acre two blocks from the Atlantic Ocean with an average elevation of 70 feet above sea level.

DESIGN SOLUTION
A vertical house with minimum land coverage was selected to preserve the trees for privacy, provide sufficient elevation for an ocean view, and accommodate a full size house of 2,000 square feet on a small lot. A bridge provides access from the street to the middle level and stair shaft. The house is divided into six levels which follow the natural topography and provide distinct areas of various heights for the different functions. All levels radiate from the stair shaft. Living areas were placed on the upper levels for maximum sunlight, air and views. Bedrooms on the middle levels for quiet. Family room and sleeping loft on the lower levels for access to grade level activities. Landscaping will consist of cultivating the natural vegetation back into areas destroyed by construction.

museum exhibit
Brighton Place
Ocean City, N.J.

Architect:
Robert A. Johnson, AIA, P.A.
Margate, N.J.

museum exhibit
McCormack Residence
Montauk, N.Y.

Architect:
James McCormack, AIA
museum exhibit

Borough of Roselle
Municipal Building
Roselle, N.J.

Architect:
Musial/Guerra
Elizabeth, N.J.

The Roselle Municipal Complex replaces a 100 year old municipal building and police station. It is conveniently located in the downtown business district and consolidates all the borough's municipal functions.

museum exhibit

Oticon Corporation
Somerset, N.J.

Architect:
Rothe-Johnson
Iselin, N.J.

In the design of their new United States facility, Oticon Corporation, a Danish company and the world's leading manufacturer of hearing aids, asked the architects to create a building which would reflect the highly technical nature of their business and also enhance the beauty of a rural, heavily wooded site.

The facility program called for a 25,000 square foot building which would house two distinct company operations — executive, administrative, and sales offices; and service, repair and research facilities.

A highly technical building exterior is achieved through the use of modular, factory painted, steel insulated "sandwich" panels and insulated glass units set in rubber gaskets. Interior finishes, including metal ceilings, quarry tile floors and sophisticated, open-landscape interior systems, carry through with the project's clean, engineered aesthetics.

The new building enables the new trend of open-government to become a reality in the Borough of Roselle. The plan, massing, finish materials, and foreground park are all inviting the public to come in and participate.
museum exhibit

J.H. Collectibles
New York, N.Y.

Architect:
Martin Santini, AIA
Ecoplan
Englewood Cliffs, N.J.

The program for improvements to this 3,000 S.F. top-of-the-line women's clothing manufacturer's showroom grew from their existing uncoordinated and disfunctional spaces and to separate the various task areas such as, showroom, salesman's work area and executive offices. Major elements of the interior design include a neutral grey color scheme for fabric and chamois wall coverings, including textures display monoliths, matching grey carpeting and ceramic tile in reception and corridor areas, all which contribute toward focusing attention on the clothing samples on display. Executive offices include grey smoked glass partitions and grasstex wall coverings.

museum exhibit

Long Term Care Unit
New Jersey
Neuro-Psychiatric Institute

Architect:
Armstrong, Jordon, Pease, AIA

The program for this project stipulated the following requirements:
A. Provide "long term care facility" for 60 profoundly retarded and physically handicapped residents, utilizing totally barrier free design.
B. Provide facilities to be shared with adjacent Gerry Hospital including, speech, audio testing, physical therapy, occupational therapy and recreation programs.
C. Provide flexible multiuse spaces, and an environment conducive to the privacy and dignity of the resident, that enhances his ability to fulfill his maximum potential through interesting and colorful spaces and homelike atmosphere.

SOLUTION
A. The solution is a 27,000 S.F. totally sprinklered construction with steel frame and wood trussed roof construction utilizing maintenance free exterior. Seamless vinyl floors throughout with epoxy washable paint, ceiling tile and low maintenance interior finishes. Mechanical systems; ducted warm air and air conditioning throughout. Units to be located in above-corridor sound proof spaces.
B. The design approach is to totally negate the dormitory approach to the housing of mentally retarded residents; through short corridors, smaller residential wings emphasizing residential characteristics, the rights of the residents to privacy, choice, dignity, ownership of shared spaces and views. The provision of color, graphics, interest and spatial variety to enhance the residents ability to find his way, to recognize his surroundings and to develop a sense of security.
museum exhibit

Atlantic Community College
Phase II Campus Development
Mays Landing, N.J.

Architect: CUH2A

The project consists of two major additions and a series of alterations in existing space. Site One provides a campus reception area and an interior street of student services on the first level; administrative and conference space is on the second level.

The Site Two addition houses classrooms and faculty offices. Its plan and circulation pattern result from its linkage to three existing instructional buildings. Through the linkage, the efficiency of space utilization in the existing buildings has been increased appreciably.

The design solution saves energy in several innovative ways. The Site One building uses daylighting in public circulation areas. These vertical South facing skylights are protected by overhangs from summer heat gain. The Site Two building uses the sun for both heat and light. Clarestories above concrete mass walls passively heat the faculty offices. These sun scoops have insulated shutters to reduce heat loss on winter nights and operating sash to provide natural ventilation. The circulation areas of the Site Two building provide the greatest energy savings by relying totally on passive solar heating and natural ventilation for temperature control. The circulation areas are passive solar collectors with dark massive floor slabs and large areas of south-facing glazing shielded by overhangs. In the summer the protection of the overhang is enhanced by movable drop fins, and much of the glass area is opened to provide ventilation.

museum exhibit

Meadowlands Arena
East Rutherford, N.J.

Architect: The Grad Partnership/ DiLullo, Clauss, Ostroski and Partners

On a 67 acre site, owned by the New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority, directly to the east of the existing Stadium and Race Track Complex, all in the Borough of East Rutherford, County of Bergen. Of the 67 acres, 19 are Tidal Wetlands which will be left untouched. The remaining 48 acres will be occupied by the Arena, attendant access roads and parking for 4,000 cars.

Overall dimensions are 475 feet in length, 408 feet in width and 110 feet in height, of which 30 feet will be below entry level. The visible building will be approximately 80 feet high.

The arena approaches and circulation areas are designed barrier-free with special attention to the needs of the handicapped with respect to amenities such as seating, toilets, etc.

The building, walks and entries are completely supported on piles and concrete foundations. The superstructure is of steel beams and trusses with precast concrete seating platforms and an exterior wall of preformed factory finished metal panels. The roof trusses span 428 feet to produce a column-free Arena and spectator space.

The Arena floor and seating tiers are so arranged as to provide optimum viewing from all seats for a wide variety of anticipated events. Specially designed banks of retractable and platform seating provide complete flexibility for all events.

In addition to normal technical features, such as complete facilities for all media coverage, Meadowlands Arena has unique mechanical capabilities. Among these are the capacity to make ice in eight hours, one third the normal time required, a heating and cooling system that can be adjusted to match the loading so as to conserve energy, and an Arena lighting system that is centrally controlled and capable of providing optimum coverage for the most demanding requirements of television cameras.
museum exhibit

Railroad Cafe
Englewood, N.J.

SITE AND BUILDING CONCEPT

The Northern Railroad Station situated in the heart of Depot Square Park in the City of Englewood, and built in the late 1920's as its main commuter station, has not been in active service for many years. More recently, this station has been used as a temporary facility for use as a Parks and Recreation Department center after the railroad's passenger service was discontinued. Although most of the building's exterior is as built, much of the interior detail was destroyed or hidden when the main waiting room area and ticket offices were turned into City-owned multi-purpose recreation space. The City of Englewood, and in particular, the Englewood Economic Development Corporation has offered the building, grounds and some of the adjacent municipal parking area via competitive bids to those interested developers who submit the most complete and desirable proposal for the building's adaptive reuse as a first class restaurant facility.

A residential compound is projected here for a heavily wooded but distinctly divided site in central New Jersey. The front half contains remnants of a precisely gridded pine forest planted fifty years ago. There is a clear break where this now fragmentary Cortesian field encounters a naturally more figurative hardwood forest. A lack of a sense of place other than this natural division suggested that the primodial act of making a clearing in the woods was a fundamental pre-requisite for dwelling. The architectural issues addressed herein are of the most elemental nature: the notion of the primitive hut, a fascination with the monor as a building type, and the unavoidable responsibility of projecting a "paradise" in both urban and sub-urban terms.

museum exhibit

Mayer Residence
Rocky Hill, N.J.

A proposal would produce a 5,300 S.F. restaurant with 2,600 S.F. of dining space yielding 229 seats. The existing Northern wing of the building would be redesigned to become the new lobby, including an entrance to the raised bar area, coatroom and restrooms. The South wing and the basement area below it would be used as delivery area, storage and kitchen area, while the station waiting room would be transformed into the main dining room.

The strongest design feature of the proposed restaurant would be the long glass enclosure of the existing exterior covered platform to function as an enclosing dining cafe, situated adjacent to the railroad tracks (which are still used for the two slow moving trains daily).

The proposed interior decor of the restaurant would include some railroad artifacts and selected murals, as well as new wood and tile floors, brass rails, brass trimmed lighting fixtures and other decorative elements in theme, contrasting the old with the new.
**recognition**

**AASA Award**

Bergen County Regional Day School for the Multiply Handicapped
Paramus, N.J.

Architect:
Rothe-Johnson Iselin, N.J.

**Recognition**

Rothe-Johnson, Architects-Planners of Iselin, New Jersey were awarded a Special Citation by the American Association of School Administrators (AASA) for their design of the Bergen County Regional Day School for the Multiply Handicapped in Paramus, New Jersey. The project is the first in a series of State of New Jersey funded school projects designed to provide specialized educational services for multiply handicapped students.

Selected by a jury of AASA and AIA members, the project was cited as being "best representative of a nationwide cross section of new school buildings, of special interest to those attending the AASA Exhibit of School Architecture."

**recognition**

**Second Annual Energy Management Award — ASHRAE**

Office Building
Hanover N.J.

Architect:
Rothe-Johnson Iselin, N.J.

Iselin Architects Rothe-Johnson have received the Second Annual Energy Management Award for New Buildings, presented by Region One of the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) at the recent Regional Conference held in Springfield, Mass. The award was given for their design of a 65,000 square foot office building in Hanover, New Jersey. Its heat, ventilating and air-conditioning system utilizes a water-to-air heat pump system that transfers heat generated by lights and people in the interior zone of the building to the perimeter, providing heating when required. The award was devised by ASHRAE to recognize and encourage professional excellence in energy-saving building design. The building is owned and was built by Sutton Construction Company.
Progressive Architecture Design Award
Fargo-Moorhead Cultural Center Bridge
Fargo, N.D.
Moorhead, Minn.

Architect:
Michael Graves, FAIA
Princeton, N.J.

Princeton architect Michael Graves has received PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE'S Design Award for his Fargo-Moorhead Cultural Center Bridge, spanning the Red River and linking North Dakota and Minnesota. In conjunction with the replacement of a vehicular bridge, a cultural center is planned which would physically and symbolically link the two communities. An art museum and television station on one side with a history museum on the other. The concert hall and radio and television station complex incorporates the Case Building, an existing three-story structure, and uses its key position on the site as a significant element in the composition. This building, which is to be remodelled, will accommodate radio and television and provide support spaces for the concert hall. The double entry to this complex was required because of local traffic conditions and the location of public parking facilities. The concert hall is located between these two portals and a common lobby, also to be used for exhibitions, gives access to the art museum on the bridge.

First Passive Solar Home Award
Payne Residence
Hopewell, N.J.

Architect:
Harrison Fraker, AIA
Princeton, N.J.

Architect Harrison Fraker of Princeton has received the U.S. Department of Energy and the Solar Energy Research Institute's First Passive Solar Home Award for his Payne Residence, located in Hopewell, New Jersey. A notable feature in its design is the greenhouse, containing a deep planting bed which acts both as thermal storage and as a raised interior leaching bed which purifies the greywater from the waste treatment system. The design of the house integrates a Clivus Multrum composting toilet system and greywater greenhouse with the passive solar aspects and principles. The back-up heat for the house is provided by a single, high-efficiency airtight woodstove.
Princeton Architects GBQC have received a Prestressed Concrete Institute Award for their Radnor Corporate Center, located in Radnor, Pennsylvania. The Radnor Corporation, a subsidiary of Sun Oil Company, selected GBQC and Turner Construction Company to design and construct Buildings Two and Three in their Radnor office complex. The buildings represent the first two installments in a plan for the speculative development of an eighty acre site. A concept was developed providing Radnor with a facility which responded to the fine character of the adjacent Sun Oil Company corporate headquarters and, at the same time, met the economic and performance objectives established by Radnor's development team. The design was based upon the use of building systems technology to meet the rigid construction and tenant occupancy schedules established.

Architecture New Jersey 27
Homes for Better Living
First Honor Award

Urban Townhouses
Princeton, N.J.

Architect:
The Hillier Group
Princeton, N.J.

The Hillier Group, located in Princeton, has received a First Honor Award in the Homes for Better Living composition (sponsored by HOUSING and AIA) for its Urban Townhouses in Princeton. Acting as architect and developer, The Hillier Group responded to their community's need for luxury housing in an urban environment by offering eleven low maintenance townhouses one block off the main street. The design features dark brick, three-story multilevel dwellings with paved forecourts, European-style entries, open spacious interiors and individualized patios. Utilizing the topography that slopes to the rear of the property, the first bi-level contains a foyer, garage and adjacent game room which opens onto the patio. The second bi-level features a living room, dining room, family room and kitchen. Sleeping quarters are on the third floor.

Sixteenth Annual
Concrete Award
Honorable Mention

Parking Garage
Princeton, N.J.

Architect:
The Hillier Group
Princeton, N.J.

Princeton architects The Hillier Group has received an Honorable Mention in the Sixteenth Annual Concrete Award competition (sponsored by the New Jersey Ready-Mixed Concrete Association and the New Jersey Chapter of the American Concrete Institute.) The parking garage at Princeton's Medical Center exemplifies a maximized capacity/minimized bulk structure on a severely limited site. The 395-car capacity, tri-level structure not only had to assume a low-profile on its lot adjacent to the hospital, but it had to satisfy two sets of building codes. The resulting design combines ribbed split-faced brick with precast concrete which matches the color of the precast panels of the existing hospital. The subterranean first level helps to minimize the building's mass while precast concrete spandrel beams and panels placed along the perimeter maximize available space.
1979 First Award: 
Red Cedar Shingle and Handsplit Shake Bureau/ 
AIA Architectural Awards Program 

1978 First Honor Award: 
AIA/Housing, Homes for Better Living Awards Program 

Sandanwede 
Massachusetts Coast 
Architect: 
Short and Ford, AIA 
Princeton, N.J.

Princeton architects Short and Ford have received the above two awards for their restoration and modernization of Sandanwede, located in the Coastal Massachusetts area. Sandanwede, a vacation house on the Massachusetts coast line was built in 1881 with later additions. It was purchased by the present owners for its waterfront land. Demolition was considered but because it is a fine example of the American Shingle style the architect urged working within the existing shell. The house was moved closer to the water to improve the view and make room on the site for a pool, tennis court, lawn and an entrance court. A new main floor platform of concrete and steel was built to support the wood frame shell. The wide span platform provided space for recreation and service rooms at the ground level. Entirely new interiors adapted the house to contemporary summer living, while the late 19th century exterior was carefully restored. The Jurors cited the project for “the respect for the existing fabric of the old house and the thoughtful restoration of the exterior. New additions relate to old forms in a sensitive manner.”

National AIA Honor Award 
Gunwyn Ventures 
Office Renovation 
Princeton, N.J.

Architect: 
Michael Graves, FAIA 
Princeton, N.J.

Architect Michael Graves of Princeton has received a National AIA Honor Award for his renovation of the offices of Gunwyn Ventures, Princeton. The existing building is located on the town’s main street. Its primary street facade faces south while the other exposed facade exists on a minor street to the west. The existing four-story building was built in 1896 and incorporates a neo-Dutch Renaissance facade. The interiors of the upper two floors and attic selected for renovation were architecturally undistinguished and had undergone previous minor alterations. Access to the renovated portion of the building was available through an existing single straight run stair opening onto the street. It was necessary to provide an office for a venture capital investment firm composed of three partners with provisions for two junior partners. All partners were to have separate offices and share centralized secretarial services. A conference room was required for general meetings of the principals and business associates and was intended to be the most private space. The scheme was to give appropriate privacy where necessary while maintaining an open arrangement allowing the principals easy access to each other.
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