Where there is Johnson Comfort Control... with a thermostat in every room... real comfort prevails!

Turn the adjusting dial on the thermostat in any particular room to the temperature desired and that temperature will be maintained in that room despite wind, direct sunshine and other weather conditions which often upset the "averaging" effect of a centrally located thermostat.

When comfortable conditions prevail in every room, fuel is conserved, too, for there is no overheating in some rooms and therefore no tendency to open windows to "cool off."

Comfort Control for individual rooms is conducive to good health and well being. Pioneered by Johnson nearly 60 years ago... and with the numerous refinements made by Johnson engineers through the years since then... it meets many of today's modern comfort requirements more effectively than any other type of temperature regulation.

Johnson Comfort Control is adaptable to all types of buildings. If you would like to know more about its specific application to a particular modernization or new construction project, get in touch with the Johnson office nearest you. Direct branches are in all principal cities.
RUN ALONG, MR. ASTROLOGER

...we're telling them about postwar bathrooms

You see, these men are interested in the practical aspects of bathrooms—the beauty, comfort and convenience that not only help to safeguard the health and serve the comfort of home-buyers, but actually help to make home-buyers!

The Wilmington we show here, with its larger-than-average basin area, concealed front overflow, recessed fittings and optional towel bars, met their desires exactly in 1940. Then the war called us to more urgent tasks. A high point of development then, it is also a clear promise of finer developments to come in Case twice-fired vitreous china fixtures.

This is not the time to reveal the details of those coming developments. We're working on them earnestly. The important fact is that they'll be ready when they're needed.

For the present, nearly all Case plumbing fixtures are available for Government-approved new building or remodeling, and for essential maintenance and replacements.

W. A. Case & Son Mfg. Co.
Buffalo 3, N. Y. Founded 1853.

Empire State Branches

Binghamton Niagara Falls
Buffalo Patchogue, L. I.
Jamestown Rochester
Newburgh Syracuse

New York City
Telephone ENterprise 6191

Case

LIFETIME PLUMBING FIXTURES

IT'S NOT OVER YET—BUY MORE WAR BONDS!

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT
Vermont Marble Veneer for Modern Design

So fittingly does marble express the spirit of today's architecture that it might well have been the inspiration for modern design. But in every age, marble has been in harmony with the period. Its beauty is timeless.

And, to the rich beauty, dignity and distinction of marble, Vermont Marble Veneer adds another advantage... versatility. For new buildings, or old... whether simple or imposing... Vermont Marble Veneer affords a most practical means of adding the natural beauty of marble to the beauty of modern design.

The Vermont Marble Company maintains branch offices in principal cities to serve you—subject, of course, to wartime restrictions.
SCHOOLS IN POST-WAR

NEW RULING

HOLDEN A. EVANS, JR., Executive Secretary
New York State Postwar Public Works Planning Commission

NO ACTION will be taken by the Postwar Public Works Planning Commission on an application filed by a school district unless such application is accompanied by satisfactory proof that the expenditure of an amount sufficient to pay such school district's share of both preliminary and final plans has been approved by a majority of the qualified voters of such district at either an annual or special school district meeting.

The resolution or proposition submitted at such meeting shall be in substantially the form obtainable from the Commission.

In the event that the outstanding bonded indebtedness of such district at the time of filing the application with the Commission, together with the estimated cost of the proposed improvement, exceeds ten per cent of the assessed valuation of such district, the proposition must receive at least a two-thirds affirmative vote.

PROCEDURE

DON L. ESSEX, Director
Division of School Buildings and Grounds
State Education Department

To conform to the policy set forth under "New Ruling" by Mr. Evans, boards of education that expect to file applications with the Postwar Commission should follow the following steps:

1. Study needs in cooperation with the Division of School Buildings and Grounds.

2. Prepare preliminary plans acceptable to the Division of School Buildings and Grounds which will be used as a basis for estimating the cost of the project. A board can employ an architect for this work without a vote of the people.

3. For central districts—in cooperation with our Bureau of Field Services, prepare a long term budget to include the debt service stemming from the cost of constructing the new building. Other districts are encouraged to secure similar help from our Bureau of Field Services.

4. Vote appropriation for plans and specifications—2 per cent of the estimated cost of the project. Use suggested resolution.

5. File application with the Postwar Commission. Attach to resolution two copies of the resolution adopted under (4). Indicate number of Yes and No votes.

ACCOMPLISHED

"Under the operation of the New York State Postwar Public Works Planning Commission, 97 school districts have taken steps to initiate 152 school building projects. The total estimated cost is about $25,000,000 with an average cost of about $165,000 per project. Of the 152 projects, applications for which have been filed with the Commission, 24 have been approved by the Commission."
OUR ASSOCIATION . . . A HISTORY

A VIEW OF THE PAST

SOME time after the Boston Tea Party, and to be sure many years after, there came into being in New York state an organization of practicing architects known as the New York State Association of Architects. The records of the founding and early meetings of this organization are not available, however, later records and the memory of some now practicing architects associate the names of Harry W. Green of Watertown, Leon Stern of Rochester, Edward W. Loth of Troy, Alexander Selkirk of Albany; J. Riley Gordon, Charles Butler, Robert D. Kohn, Maxwell A. Cantor of New York, Arthur N. Gibb of Ithaca, and A. L. Brockway of Syracuse, with this early banding together of the profession within the state as a state association. Gouge of Utica, Walz of Ithaca, Whitlock of Binghamton, and Pierce of Elmira were also active.

Maxwell A. Cantor, now honorary President of the Brooklyn Society, is of record as secretary in 1933, and "Bill" Kaelber of Rochester Society and Central New York Chapter admits that he was a one time secretary.

It is understood that through the efforts of this association the registration of architects within the state became a statutory law in much the same form as it exists today.

In addition to this organization there were within the state several chapters of the American Institute of Architects and several societies each acting more or less independently in its own community as its charter or constitution dictated. Need for an all inclusive state wide organization became so apparent that in 1930 due to the efforts of James T. Bly, Robert D. Kohn, A. L. Brockway, Charles Butler, E. B. Green, Frederick Mathesius and other practicing architects vitally concerned with the future of the profession, The Council of Registered Architects—State of New York was organized and incorporated, and included eventually all of the architectural societies and chapters of the A.I.A. within the state.

The object of this Council as stated by the original Constitution was: "To unite the Registered Architects and Architectural Associations in the State of New York, for the purpose of maintaining a compact, representative and centralised agency to consider, agree and act, in unison, upon all matters affecting the practice of the profession of architecture."

In 1935 the old New York State Association of Architects had voted to go out of business for good and make the Council of Registered Architects its residuary legatee. The Council of Registered Architects adopted the name "New York State Association of Architects" as a sub-title for the time being.

In 1939, during the first presidency of James Wm. Kidoney, on advice of legal counsel and by action of the Board of Directors the name of the organization was changed from "The Council of Registered Architects—State of New York, Inc." to "The New York State Association of Architects."

From 1939 through 1942 the membership of the Association was increased through the untiring efforts of President Kidoney so that in 1943 seventeen constituent organizations and a substantial list of independent dues-paying members made up the roster of the Association.

For further information regarding the founding of the first State Society, see the History of the Buffalo Chapter, A. I. A.

CHARLES ROCKWELL ELLIS

METAMORPHOSIS

In December, 1938 I made my acquaintance with the Board of Directors of the Council of Registered Architects, which was in a few short months to become the New York State Association of Architects. By noontime that day our group had slowly assembled until there were seven or eight of us who had lunch together. Karl Schmill had represented the Buffalo Chapter for many years, and, as he accompanied me to Albany, I was well introduced to all of the stalwarts who had been carrying on the work of the Council.

Robert D. Kohn opened the meeting about two o'clock in the Hotel DeWitt Clinton, with Maxwell A. Cantor as secretary. Mr. Kohn spoke of the faithful assistance he had received from the directors, and announced that it was impossible for him to continue in office.

James Riley Gordon, well known and remembered New Yorker, was elected president. Then four vice-presidents were chosen. For reasons never clear to me, unless someone had a mathematical mind and decided to proceed in a clockwise direction, precedent was followed, and the directors from Buffalo, Rochester, Albany and one from New York were chosen in that order.

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT
Thus, I, a new comer, found myself one of the vice-presidents, but soon to be in hotter water. Max Cantor and Matthew W. Del Gaudio were elected secretary and treasurer respectively. My recollections of that first meeting are that most of the afternoon was spent discussing proposed changes in the Constitution, ably presented by Matt Del Gaudio. After several rounds of argument the subject was referred to a special committee of whom Mr. Del Gaudio was chairman.

Unfortunately we were soon to lose James Riley Gordon. As the vice-president first chosen, the responsibility for calling the next meeting fell upon me. Not being sure that the authors of the Council’s Constitution intended that the vice-president first elected should assume the presidency, the chair declared the office vacant, but I was elected anyway.

At that meeting, the committee on the Constitution reported through Matt Del Gaudio. The various Articles, Sections and paragraphs were taken up one by one, discussed, amended, and adopted. The very first, the name and objectives, changed the Council of Registered Architects to the New York State Association of Architects. Thus, you see, the present Association came into being by metamorphosis.

Of the early years of the Association, others with a better perspective than mine can write. Some day, in a remisscent mood, I hope to express my thanks to all of those who made my incumbency a pleasure. It is surprising how many fine friends helped out and assisted in keeping the organization going.

Nor should we forget that the New York State Association of Architects built upon the foundations of the Council of Registered Architects, that the way it paved, made our tasks much easier. For two years, the stationery carried both names, as a reminder that the new Association was carrying on where the old Council left off.

JAMES WILLIAM KINZIE

THE LAST SIX YEARS

Always with eyes toward the future possible for Architects to create for themselves, the task of looking backward to assay the past is difficult for this writer. It means digging into the musty records, holding post mortems, and sighing what might have been if, only.

My colleagues whose articles precede this have given you enough of facts and figures. I will present a renaissance view of rosy and inspiring deeds, now history so that those who take over from us will be encouraged in some cloudy hour, when they too will experience apathy from the many, and will be apt to overlook the solid achievements of those too few fine Architects working too long, in behalf of all Architects.

When the Association started we had no machinery for operations. We are scattered throughout the great distances of New York State, so a machine had to be set up. We had no precedent to guide us so we had to learn from trial and error. We did. Now we have a machine which works, but like the early automobile engine, it is far from perfect. It can resemble the superbomber engine when all Architects contribute their quota. But our creaking machine has gradually brought scattered thoughts into a central spot where they are distributed, and by the democratic process acted upon; thus shaping a policy for the profession of this state. If any of you have a policy which you think should be followed, your officers will like to hear it; and better would like to have you work to put your policy into operation.

Let’s be realistic. The age of isolated individual practice has passed. It is history. We survive by cooperation. We prosper by wholehearted cooperation of all for one and one for all. The work of your Legislative Committee in keeping Architects free from the shackles which would have bound us as adjuncts to other groups, is a pointed case. Less but still vitally important work has been done by our Public Relations, our Public Works, our School and our Factory Law Committees. Important investigations have been made by our Fees and Contracts Committee too. Other committees have done their share. A detailed list I am afraid would not be read, and as I said at the beginning, it is the future for which we should toil.

To make use of the value inherent today in our Association, we need a smooth running machinery. This is possible only with a technically staffed office capable of handling as their sole duty the vast correspondence, appearances, and interviews which are necessary for the proper functioning of our Association’s business. This office should be directed by an executive of wide public relations promotion experience. The entire personnel of this office should be on the job eight hours of every day of every year, in our interests. Then our Officers and Committee Chairmen could devote themselves to policy forming, and the evaluation of the results. The base of our membership should be enlarged. We need more Directors, and more frequent meetings of the Board, some of these could be by mail. So much for our interior machine. Our exterior machine has work to do also. Its most important work is making the public architect-minded. This is not difficult for the public is interested in how the other half lives and works. Their fascination of tools being handled by experts is attested by each crowd that gathers whenever men are working in the open. We go off and hide. Let’s give the public a real view of what we are and how we work, so they may know where to go for the skilled service they continually require. They are willing to pay when they feel that they get their money’s worth. This Association can show them how to get their money’s worth.

We are proud of our Association for what it has done the last six years. Now we are at the spot where we should use this achievement as a spring to go forward. The ground work has been thoroughly done. We have found our stride. The next six years can be brilliant, if you WILL it that way. It is up to each of you. It is your Association, a tool as keen in your interests or as dull, as you shape it.

And in closing, may I add for those who are concerned about finances, the following from a letter from Searle H. von Stroch, President of the Pennsylvania Association of Architects:

“We have never had a paid Executive Secretary but our program includes one. There has been considerable discussion as to dues at the state level as it will be necessary for us to acquire a budget of fifteen to twenty thousand dollars per year, which of course, cannot be raised on the $7.50 dues we now have in the State Association. Two programs have been submitted. One, that the dues at the state level be 1/4 of 1% of the gross professional income of the individual member, with a minimum of $10. The

Continued on Page 46
THE DESIGN and MANUFACTURE of WALLPAPER

by WARREN B. NELSON

IMPERIAL PAPER and COLOR CORPORATION

This article takes the architect behind the scenes of wallpaper design and manufacture. It explains the basic types and grades of papers known to the trade as skins, pulps, chokes, pads and grounded papers.

CREATIVE design, naturally, is the genesis of wallpaper and it is the talent of the artist who conceives the pattern and coloring that determines, in the last analysis, whether or not the architect and interior designer finds a wallpaper suited to his purpose.

Here at Imperial, artists and skilled studio technicians are constantly alert to style trends in allied home furnishings and they keep the line styled to the times yet firmly based on sound and accepted design principles.

Today, the line is frozen because of the war but in normal times, a complete new offering of patterns, numbering well over a thousand different designs and colorings, is produced each year.

As you can readily see, this job of designing a new line of patterns is quite a task.

Wallpaper designs come from three major sources—independent artists, commercial studios and the design studios maintained by the manufacturers themselves. Some designs are of documentary origin, that is, they are reproductions of very old wallpapers or decorative fabrics which usually have an historic background, but the greater number are original creations by artists who specialize in wallpaper and textile designs.

After an artist's work has been accepted, the next step is to make sure that it is adapted to the limitations of wallpaper printing equipment. It may have to be altered one way or the other or in some other manner revised without essentially changing its character. It is then transferred to a set of rollers or printing blocks from which the pattern will be printed. This is accomplished by tracing the design with an etching tool on heavy oiled paper which is laid over the artist's work.

This overlay is then inked and rubbed onto the rollers, one roller for each color in the design, thus transferring the outline of the design to each of them. Most wallpaper printing rollers are turned out of solid blocks of seasoned rock maple; however, for certain types of patterns, such as small background figures, cast solid metal rollers, on which the pattern has been routed out of the surface, are used.

The circumference of the rollers may vary from 15" to 26" depending on the vertical repeat in the design. Three standard length of rollers are used for printing the 20", 22" and 30" papers. After the outline of the design has been transferred to the roller, the portion of the design which each roller is to carry to the paper is painted out in red for the guidance of the block cutter. These painted out portions are then built up, using brass strips and heavy, close-grained felt, to form a raised area which will carry the color to the paper.

Now let's assume that a design has been selected, the rollers cut and we are ready to put them into the printing machine to sample the pattern. Let's say that the stylists have decided that four colorings of the design can be made and the color combinations for each of them have been determined.

The ground color is applied first in a special coating machine. This ground color is thoroughly dried while the continuous web of paper is travelling through a heated area prior to being fed through the printing machine for the pattern colors. The weight of ground coat for washable and fast-to-light papers must be of sufficient thickness to be fully opaque. This is necessary to prevent light from penetrating the ground color and affecting the raw stock underneath.

Ordinary raw stock or the paper on which wallpaper is printed, contains a high percentage of ground wood which...
darkens when exposed to light. This is the principal cause for change of color in wallpaper unless it is fully covered with an opaque ground.

The raw stock is very similar to newsprint. To be satisfactory for wallpaper use it must be uniform in shade; it must absorb paste without undue curling and it must have sufficient strength to provide for handling after paste is applied.

After the ground color is approved, the paper is run through the printing machine in the first group of "top" colors. A "strike-off" (or two yard piece of the printed paper) is pulled off the rack, dried and submitted to the stylists who direct the color mixer, and the process is repeated until the exact coloring desired is secured. Then the next coloring is sampled. Before a pattern definitely is placed in the line, it is hung on a large area to make sure that it does not create some objectionable optical illusion, such as a tendency to lean or show an undesirable spotty effect. Minor changes in the design and rollers may have to be made to correct such a condition if present.

After each coloring of the pattern is approved, a blow-out sheet is made by the color mixer as a permanent record of the tints used to produce that coloring or style. Books are made up of samples of each "style" to be used as the standard against which all subsequent production orders, which are known as "runs," are checked.

In a regular production run, the printer sets the printing rollers in the machine in the proper sequence as is indicated on the blow-out sheet. He adjusts the rollers so they are in register, working from the color spots in the small rings in the selvage of the paper. The series of rings is printed on the paper by one of the rollers while each of the others carries a small spot of color to the center of one of the rings. When all the color spots are centered in these rings the rollers are in perfect register. It is essential that the rollers be in register, not only for appearance sake, but because otherwise most patterns could not be matched at the seam when hung.

When everything is ready for a "go-ahead" and a "strike-off" of the paper has been approved by the inspector, which is started for the run. Further "strike-offs" are taken at frequent intervals and checked by the inspector for accuracy of color matching and register, by comparison with the original standard, and strips are hung against each other for accuracy of match at the seams.

Each printing roller carries its portion of the design to the paper from the color deposited on it by a felt web running between it and the feed roller which turns in a pan of color. An exact amount of color is deposited on the printing roller by controlling the position of a "doctor" blade which scrapes off the excess color from the felt web. As the continuous web of paper leaves the printing machine it is caught up in festoons by sticks travelling on endless chains. The festoons move slowly along the drying rack through circulated hot air which evaporates the moisture by the time the paper reaches the end of the rack, where it is reeled into large reels containing about 5000 linear feet. These reels are then delivered to a rolling out machine where they are cut into commercial rolls. The rolling machine operator carefully inspects the paper as it is rolled and cut off at the proper intervals.

Commercial rolls according to government standard are as follows:

- 20" papers, actually 19 3/4" wide, trim to 18" are rolled into commercial rolls 8 yards long, 2 rolls to a bolt.
- 22" papers, actually 22" wide, trim to 20 1/2" are rolled into 7 yard rolls, 2 rolls to the bolt.
- 30" papers, actually 29 3/4" wide, trim to 28" are rolled 5 yards to the roll, 3 rolls to the bolt.

These variations in roll length, as the width varies, pro-

 vide for measuring rooms in a uniform manner, regardless of the width of the paper which is eventually hung. The area in square feet covered by a single roll of each of these widths is roughly the same; thus when a room is measured, the width of the paper does not have to be considered.

Most wallpapers are printed with water colors. The vehicle for carrying the pigments is a water solution of sizing material into which is mixed a refined white clay. This vehicle is stained to the proper shade for the ground and pattern colors by mixing it with permanent chemical pigments in large agitator vats. This mixture is then drawn and delivered to the grounding and printing machines where it is applied to the paper. It is the color mixer's responsibility to prepare the colors in the right quantities and shades for the production order.

There are several basic types or grades of paper and these are known as skins, pulps, chokes, pads and grounded papers. The various types may be described briefly as follows:

SKINS—patterns printed directly on the raw stock with no attempt made to fully cover the sheet. Colors are fugitive and non-washable. That portion of the raw stock which is not covered darkens when exposed to light.

PULPS—same as skins but tinted raw stock is used.

CHOKES—Same as skins but an extra roller is provided to fill in as fully as possible the space left uncovered by the printing roller. The choke roller usually carries enough printing surface to make the paper appear to be completely coated, although there is a narrow line of exposed raw stock around the edge of the choke, as well as between the other top colors. This exposed raw stock will darken and cause fading in the same manner in which a skin fades, although usually not to the same degree because there is a smaller proportion of the entire area exposed.

Skins, pulps and chokes are all ungrounded.

PADS—Papers which are coated before the print rollers come in contact with the sheet, by the application of a wet ground color across the full width of the sheet using a plain pad roller as the first roller in the printing machine. All the pattern colors fall wet on the wet pad ground. The quality of a pad ground is inferior to that of a fully grounded paper because it must be applied without much body; hence, it is not sufficiently opaque to prevent some fading of the raw stock un-
“PERSONALIZED AIR CONDITIONS”
for POST-WAR MULTI-ROOM BUILDINGS

by NORMAN E. BUETER, Carrier Corporation

The Conduit Weathermaster System is an Already-Tested Improvement on Conventional Air Conditioning Systems.

Ever since air conditioning became a practical fact of everyday life, alert architects have watched with interest the industry's efforts to develop air-conditioning of multi-room buildings. In 1927—silver anniversary of Dr. Willis H. Carrier's first success in controlling the humidity, temperature, cleanliness and distribution of air—he and his associates equipped the entire Milam Building in San Antonio, Texas, for air conditioning. It then became the first office building of rental occupancy to offer such complete comfort service.

The following year, 1928, Dr. Carrier advanced the art of air conditioning structures with many rooms when he designed the Weathermaster room unit for use with conventional ductwork. Thousands of duct-type Weathermasters have since been installed with satisfactory results.

Dr. Carrier saw the Weathermaster as a mighty step toward the goal of a more compact, improved system which would provide more flexible service with conditioned air than had ever been known. That goal has been reached with his development of a system which can be economically installed within minimum space, and which meets all the exacting conditions required by individual occupants of a building with many levels and rooms. So great a step forward in air conditioning and distribution that it has been termed "revolutionary," the new system is called the "Conduit Weathermaster System." The distinguishing name comes from the key component: small steel conduits through which air, conditioned at a central station, is driven at high velocities.

Construction-wise, the conduit feature carries great significance for architects because conduits require 75 to 80 per cent less space than do the ducts of conventional air conditioning systems. This one advantage alone—and there are many, particularly in the service given—advances the design trend toward uncluttered interiors, makes it simpler to plan air conditioning systems as an integral part of the structure. The newest installation of the Conduit Weathermaster System, in the recently-completed Hotel Statler in Washington, D. C., epitomizes the architectural advantages of the system's space economy and its by-product of improved decorative design. The space saved by the new system is the equivalent of two floors! The Washington Statler thus has substantially more income-producing space than would otherwise be possible within the city's limitation of building height. The planning of the system as part of the building shell helpfully freed Holabird and Root of common structural handicaps to good interior design in the modern spirit. The finished hotel, with 900 rooms individually air conditioned the year around, has been acclaimed as the most modern in the world and will undoubtedly set the pace for postwar hotel planning.

The Statler Company now is the only hotel representative among Conduit Weathermaster System installations, a company so far extremely select because of wartime restrictions on comfort installations. Others in the group are the St. Francis Hospital, Peoria, Illinois; Bankers Life Building, Macon, Georgia; The United Carbon Building, Charleston, West Virginia; The Durham Life Building, Raleigh, North Carolina; and the Mercantile Trust Building, Dallas, Texas.

In each building, winter, summer, and intermediate season requirements are met by the Conduit Weathermaster System, which can cool some rooms while heating others at the same time. Other important benefits include quiet operation and more than adequate ventilating air—clean, odorless, warmed or cooled, humidified or dehumidified, according to the wishes of individual occupants.
Noteworthy is the fact that all recirculated air used by this system is confined to the individual space served—mixing of air from several areas is eliminated. This unusual advantage removes any possibility of air-borne contamination in hospitals, hotels, or apartments.

The efficient provision of these services is impressive to clients in itself, but the Conduit System’s special appeal to an architect’s non-technical customers lies in its offer of “personalized air conditions.” By means of knobs set in the top of the room unit, the occupant can switch on air that is conditioned to the degree of warmth or coolness he personally prefers. He thus does not have to conform to arbitrarily-established temperature levels.

Such flexibility of service is appreciated by landlords, seeking to satisfy the vagaries of tenants and to maintain the high occupancy established in wartime. “Individual room control of air conditions” has obvious-promotion value for hotel, apartment house, and office building executives who realize that quality tenancy is now more critical of air conditioning service than they were when average comfort levels were introduced.

Hospital and school building committees, for another example, also appreciate the advantages which this new type of system can render. Eliminating the mixing of air between the rooms protects health. Schools and hospitals also benefit from the availability of simultaneous heating and cooling. Sections of such buildings vary in their temperature requirements at the same time of day or year, and often according to the age, activity, and physical condition of occupants in rooms that may be adjacent. When either warmth or coolness may be switched on, a room’s occupants need not compromise with the air conditioning demands of a neighbor.

In numerous ways, then, the Conduit system is an existing, tested improvement in the air conditioning art which fulfills the headiest hopes of postwar planners of multi-room buildings.

DESIGN OF THE CONDUIT SYSTEM

The Conduit Weathermaster System consists of two sets of equipment—one handling air, the other handling water. They are separate but act together.

The air-handling set has three parts: (1) a central station air conditioning system supplying the “primary” air (all outside air); (2) conduit supply system distributing dehumidified air from the central station equipment to each room; and (3) the room unit or Weathermaster, through which air from conduits enters at high velocity, inducing— and tempering to the occupant’s desire—a “secondary” air flow from the room. The unit mixes the “primary” and “secondary” air and discharges the mixture upward into the room, noiselessly and without drafts. There are no return ducts.

The water-handling system consists of a refrigerating plant, pumps, heaters, piping to room units and coils in the units.

The Conduit System is designed on the basis of high air pressures and of handling only air actually required for ventilation, there being no recirculation to the central apparatus. This approach has resulted in a system that is hard to throw out of balance, that is easy to control, and that has air-distributing conduits occupying only 20 to 25 per cent of the space required by conventional systems.

AIR SUPPLY SYSTEM

The “primary” air is delivered from air conditioning equipment of a size to condition only outside air. The equipment—located in basement, penthouse, or space midway up the building—consists of outside air intake, rain louver, screen and automatic dampers, preheaters, filters, spray chamber, cooling coils, reheat, and centrifugal fans. Fan noise is eliminated by acoustic insulation.

Cylindrical, in order to simplify construction and assembly the conduits are sized on the static regain method. This allows maximum use of energy for air flow, and eliminates the need for dampers or splitters, frequent sources of trouble and noise. The conduits are of all-welded construction and range in size from 3” connections to the room unit, to 6½” or 8” risers, up to 16” to 20” dia. for trunk ducts.

CONDUIT SYSTEM ROOM UNIT

Air is distributed in each room by a unit built in under the window. “Primary” air from the central system passes through this Weathermaster unit at high velocity, setting up a “secondary” air flow from the room. The “secondary” air is drawn into the unit and over a coil which cools or heats it.

It should be emphasized that all recirculated air used by the Conduit System is confined to the individual space served, and mixing of air from several areas is prevented.

Of the plate fin type, the room unit’s coil is supplied with either chilled or heated water, the temperature of which is controlled at a remote source, in accordance with zone requirements. The amount of water supplied to the individual unit is controlled by a manual or automatic by-pass valve under control of the room occupant.

Basic element of the unit is the air outlet, composed of a set of copper ejector nozzles so designed as to cause an air flow induction ratio of four to one. To illustrate: if 40 cubic feet per minute of “primary” air are supplied, an induction of 160 Cfm. will be produced, and the unit’s total air delivery from its outlet will be 200 Cfm.

Since no fans, motors, or other moving equipment is required, there is no noise from the unit and maintenance

Continued on Page 45
DESIGN POSSIBILITIES in ARCHITECTURAL CONCRETE

by RICHARD T. CARPENTER*

UP TO the beginning of the present war, architects in New York State had made comparatively little use of the design possibilities inherent in architectural concrete. However, there are now indications that many architects of this state are becoming increasingly aware that this type of construction is splendidly adapted to the building needs of the postwar period. Therefore it is timely to examine the characteristics of architectural concrete which are likely to make it as popular a design medium in New York State as it is in many other parts of the country, once its potentialities are more fully recognized.

We hear much talk these days about passing from the “Steel Age” into the “Age of Plastics.” Whether such prediction is overstatement is of small moment so far as this discussion is concerned. The fact remains that plastics are being accepted with considerable enthusiasm because they remove the shackles of tradition and give unlimited play to the imagination of the designer of furniture, household equipment and a thousand and one gadgets which are a part of modern living.

For example, the radio cabinet need no longer be rectangular or square because of the limitations imposed by the use of pieces of straight wood. Use of plastics has freed the cabinet designers from any limitations of shape. Radio cabinets are molded to any shape with free-flowing curves and elaborate or simple ornamentation an integral part of the whole cabinet.

It is a natural step forward from making household and building equipment of plastics to molding the building itself, of architectural concrete.

The fact that concrete is one of our oldest plastics may in itself have delayed its acceptance as a design medium for the creation of charm and beauty. Concrete became available at a time when people were not thinking in terms of plastics—molded products and molded buildings. For many years it was considered strictly a utilitarian building material applied chiefly to lowly uses such as sidewalks and foundations—uses in which pleasing appearance was not a consideration.

Another reason for the failure of many to recognize the decorative and texture possibilities in concrete is the fact that in many of its uses, such as foundations, it didn’t matter what the form face looked like as long as it was passably straight and true and held the fresh mix without too much mortar leakage. Boards of different width butted end to end are often used in concrete foundation forms, the main consideration being that the form finishes off at the same elevation. Wires lopped around the interior and exterior form studs and twisted to hold the forms tight against wooden spreaders are frequently accepted as “good enough” form ties for a foundation.

Failure to give attention to the details which constitute best practice in concrete construction, such as designing a mixture with a predetermined water-cement ratio to suit required conditions of strength, watertightness and durability, naturally results in concrete of unimpressive appearance if not actually poor quality. Such concrete, cast in rough forms and crudely handled, is what many people conceive all concrete to be.

Yet modern concrete technology has advanced so far in recent years that the appearance and durability of skillfully designed concrete used as a structural plastic will compare favorably with the modern plastics used for any purpose.

Freshly mixed concrete is plastic, capable of being molded into any form or shape. Then it hardens and retains its molded form, faithfully reproducing every line, curve, contour and texture of the original mold. As a structural plastic concrete is unique. It is at one and the same time structural, enclosing and decorative. It requires no separate facing. It is its own facing material, cast integrally with and forming part of the supporting structure. There is no other structural material which, with economy, combines all of these functions.

But architectural concrete, the structural plastic, cannot be used in a haphazard manner any more than other plastics can be carelessly handled to produce satisfactory products. This may lead the reader to the conclusion that architectural concrete is difficult to execute. In reality the only thing difficult is becoming accustomed to the idea of architectural concrete—a new and modern way of building. If the architect desires to achieve a special texture, it is no more difficult for the contractor to order material which will give that texture than it is to order a load of 1-in. form sheathing. If the architect knows the various types of form ties which do not allow leakage around the tie and which leave only a small round hole to patch after the tie is removed, the contractor will find such ties no harder and probably easier to use than twisted wire. If the architect writes a concrete specification according to best modern practice, in order to obtain maximum workability and durability, either the contractor or ready-mix concrete company will be just as able to follow it as they have been the old-style specifications indicating proportions of cement, sand and gravel as a 1:2:4 or 1:3:5 mix. Today we know how to make construction joints so they do not show any

more than the joint between two pieces of plywood. But contractors are not apt to change their methods of building construction joints unless specifications call for such changes.

The fact that architectural concrete buildings have been built by the thousands in this country, as well as in other countries, north, east, south and west, is its own proof that such buildings are practical and economical. Let us then explore some of the design possibilities which this plastic building medium offers to the architect.

*Structural Field Engineer, Portland Cement Association.
TEXTURES

If an architect were commissioned to design all the buildings in an entire city and told that he could have his choice of variable textures or variable color, but not both, many architects would choose variable texture. Although both are important, probably greater variation and less monotony can be achieved through texture than through color. In architectural concrete, texture can be anything the architect wants, subject only to the limits of his imagination, the availability of a material to use either as form sheathing or as form lining, which will produce the desired effect.

Figures 1 through 5 show the effects achieved by some of the more frequently used textures. For the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center (Fig. 1) wide formboards were used so that the joints between boards would give a faint hint of horizontal lines all around the building.

On the Sears, Roebuck & Company Store at Highland Park, Michigan (Fig. 2) plywood panels produced the smooth monolithic appearance so popular in architectural concrete. The lettering and simple coping ornament stand out in sharp contrast to this smooth surface.

The exterior of the Woodbury & Company warehouse (Fig. 3) is a conventional board-marked finish to which a light dash coat of stucco was applied. It can be seen that board marks are still plainly visible but the texture has been changed by the dash coat.

Although fluting is not ordinarily considered texture, it has the effect of texture as used on the National Broadcasting company’s building in San Francisco (Fig. 4). This small-dimension horizontal fluting was used so that the all-over shadow cast by the closely spaced flutes gave a darker gray background for the painted mural. This in contrast with the smooth, light-reflecting surfaces of the rest of the building centers the attention on this 80-ft. pylon.

The interesting appearance of the Washington, D.C. store of Sears, Roebuck & Company (Fig. 5) was achieved by making up board forms in panels, with alternate panels running in horizontal and vertical directions. Rustication strips were used to hide all joints between form panels. The ramp in the foreground provides ingress and egress to a roof parking area which has capacity of 250 cars.

FLUTINGS

Here again “the lid is off” so far as the building material imposes any limitations on what may be done. From the wide, deep straight-sided fluting of the tower or central motif of the Rhodes Theatre (Fig. 6) to the small dimension horizontal fluting of the National Broadcasting Building (Fig. 4) is but a matter of changing formwork.

The vertical fluting of the Edmond Meany Hotel (Fig. 11) was cast against corrugated metal. The simplicity of casting this fluting certainly does not detract from the striking effect achieved.

CURVED SURFACES

The sweeping and eye-pleasing effects of large curved surfaces and rounded corners have made them popular features of design in present-day buildings. Such buildings as the Union High School Auditorium (Fig. 8) and the Thomas Jefferson High School (Fig. 12) show the ease
and simplicity which a plastic material offers for a design feature which is relatively difficult and expensive to achieve otherwise.

The New York City Asphalt Plant (Fig. 10) is an interesting study in curved surfaces. The elliptical arch design which was dictated by the equipment layout, eliminates considerable waste space that would have been enclosed by a rectangular building. This functional design produced an interesting architectural effect, particularly pleasing in contrast to the adjacent cube-shaped storage building.

ORNAMENTATION

Although present-day architecture is rapidly leaving behind the era of profuse ornamentation and fancy grilles, simplified and more practical versions of these features will probably always be used. The simplicity of design and symphony of masses of such buildings as the Tupelo School (Fig. 7), the Hollywood High School (Fig. 13) and the Union High School Auditorium (Fig. 8) are enhanced by the use of a small amount of ornamentation. All of this was cast in place, using plaster waste molds for the plaques, and boxes and inserts to form the open sections of the grilles.

Coping ornamentation of simple details is also used to a considerable extent. The Sears, Roebuck & Co. Store (Fig. 2) and the Rhodes Theatre (Fig. 6) show interesting copings in architectural concrete.

COLOR

Although the question does not rise too often with architectural concrete, there are a number of ways of achieving color. Frequently, the only color wanted is the natural light grey of the concrete because the architect, through freedom of designing in a plastic material, achieves the effect wanted by use of masses and various flutings and rustications. In such instances, the requirement is merely that the concrete be of a uniform color throughout. This is obtained first by selection of materials to give the desired color and by control of the concrete so that each batch has within reasonable tolerance the same ratio of water to cement as other batches. Then after the job is completed it is cleaned down to bring out the uniform color by what is known as a "grout clean down" or acid wash, or sometimes for reasons of texture as well as uniform color, a light sandblasting.

Precast panels of colored concrete have been used in many instances. These panels are made by using specially selected colored aggregates, often ceramic or vitreous. All manner of colored designs have been achieved in this way by such men as John Earley of Washington, D.C.

An interesting development in the field of color which
undoubtedly will be used to quite an extent after the war, is what is known as the "bond transfer method." Essentially, this consists of applying a special glue to the form before it is nailed into place. While this glue is fresh, colored aggregates are sprinkled over the surface to form desired design. After the glue has hardened, the form is fastened in place and concrete deposited. As the concrete hardens a stronger bond is formed between the concrete and the colored aggregate than that between the aggregate and the glue. So when the form is finally stripped, the colored aggregate remains bonded to and embedded in the concrete and the colored pattern or mural has become a part of the concrete.

Then there are mineral colors available for coloring concrete but they have had rather limited use in the field of architectural concrete. Although the effect of all-over color is rarely desired, these colors can be used for that purpose.

In certain Western states a colored dash coat of stucco is often used with very pleasing effect. This is applied by dipping a special brush in fresh stucco and with a flick of the brush, throwing the stucco at the surface. This can be applied very lightly so as not to completely cover the surface, as on the Woodbury & Co. building (Fig. 3), or a heavier coat can be applied which completely covers and colors the surface. Stucco can be applied even to smooth surfaces in this manner and will adhere indefinitely.

Also, in some instances, color is achieved through the use of portland cement paint or special stains.

In concluding this discussion of the architectural design possibilities of concrete, it does not seem amiss to point out briefly the structural design possibilities of this material. In this regard the one thing that stands out is the continuity of action between adjoining members. This is recognized in modern building codes and makes possible greater economy in reinforced concrete design. Without this continuity or union of action of the various members, it would not have been possible to design and build for war purposes the many one-story long-span reinforced concrete industrial and hangar buildings which have sprung up all over the country during the past few years. Just as this continuous action between structural members helps to produce economy in reinforced concrete design, the relief of stress in one member by the other adjoining members also makes a continuous or monolithic type of structure better able to withstand overload, than non-continuous structures. It also provides greater resistance to the unusual stresses produced by such disasters as earthquakes, explosions, tornadoes and floods.

Offering these possibilities in architectural design and inherent structural superiority, this structural plastic stands ready to provide post-war buildings of great beauty and economy in the Empire State.
POST-WAR FLOORING
by CLYDE O. HESS
ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY

One of the biggest booms in new construction and remodeling in years, both in business and the home, will undoubtedly get underway in the near future. The end of the war in Europe with the resulting release of materials and manpower, plus tremendous buying power, will have a great effect on new building and remodeling.

In addition to all the other materials that will be needed and made available to meet the demands of what may be termed a boom in the building industry, floors will come in for a great share in the new era. Floors used to be considered pretty much as "just something to walk on" but today homemakers, business men and public builders have come to realize that floors are of fundamental importance.

As in other materials, floorings are going to be selected mostly from the standpoint of meeting the requirements of various uses. A flooring that has durability, pleasing appearance, comfort, ease of maintenance and reasonable first cost plus a wide range of color and pattern and lends itself to variations of color and design so as to meet almost any decorative scheme, will, as always, be in wide demand.

Linoleum is such a floor. Linoleum presents a great opportunity to "do things" with color and design, since it is available even today in a relatively wide range of colors and patterns. It will be available in even more colors and patterns after the war. In addition, linoleum lends itself particularly well to custom design, its possibilities in this regard being practically unlimited.

For example, in the field of retail merchandising, floors can be of fundamental importance, not only in helping to create the desired effect in an establishment, setting the decorative tone and atmosphere of a store, but it can also attract customers and increase sales.

Regardless of new trends in building, design, et cetera, several different characteristics in a floor are desired by the majority of business establishments as shown by research by the Armstrong Cork Company among the various trade associations. Noise abatement, attractiveness, durability, light reflection, ease and economy of maintenance, versatility of decorative scheme and individuality are some of these. Linoleum meets all of these requirements.

Whether the store or office is a parallelogram, or whether it is oddly shaped and badly cut up, an attractive floor design can be created for it by the use of different colors and types of linoleum and by means of borders, feature strips and insets which are available in linoleum. The name of the store, a trademark, a picture of a product, or other individual insignia can be inset right into the floor—an unusually effective, lasting advertising medium.

An adroitly designed linoleum floor can "change the shape of a room." For example, a long, narrow floor can be made to seem much wider. By the proper use of feature strips and inset designs, store or other traffic can be "directed" along a particular path; or the floor layout can be departmentalized or divided into several sections, or a special display can be segregated and emphasized.

Linoleum is used in the home today from the main floor to the attic. Although there may be a great many startling developments for the postwar home, one thing, however, seems to be established. Homemakers, either building or remodeling, want a utility home, and a utility floor is going to be in demand. Linoleum is such a floor. In addition to the floors, it is an extremely versatile material and can be used effectively in many other places besides the floor. It is an attractive and serviceable material for stairways, both risers and treads, and in stores and public buildings for counter tops, shelves, display windows, etc.

Linoleum in the home has all the advantages that it has in the store or public building. Color schemes, decorative themes and individualistic insets can be employed by using linoleum. Insets, feature strips, borders and a wide range of patterns furnish homemakers a wide choice of design, color, and pattern for almost every floor in the home.

The qualities of durability, pleasing appearance, comfort, ease of maintenance and reasonable first cost are characteristics of linoleum that have been ever popular with homemakers.

The services of the Bureau of Interior Decoration of the Armstrong Cork Company are available to help architects, store and public building owners, and homemakers with individual problems in design and to help solve other flooring problems. The Bureau's trained decorators are prepared to design monograms or other insignia or to create a special floor layout for the home, or business.

Floor: Marbelle Linoleum with die-cut rosettes of plain white linoleum.
Border and cove base: Cadet blue.
Walls: Moonstone Blue Linowall.
Linoleum for the home or business has dignity, beauty and quiet comfort. It has an easy-on-the-feet resiliency and is easily cleaned and maintained. Routine dry-dusting and sweeping, with waxing at intervals and occasional washing, will keep it bright and new looking for years. The colors of linoleum go all the way through the material so that the pattern remains sharp and the color clear as long as the floor lasts.

Linoleum is well adapted to remodeling or new construction. It may be laid over sub-floors of practically every type—wood, concrete, (if the concrete is suspended and thoroughly dry), metal or terrazzo. Unless the linoleum is the type made with "safety-back," it should be installed over a layer of lining felt—the method which has been recommended by Armstrong for more than thirty years.

Under this method, the linoleum is cemented over a sound-absorbing cushion of lining felt. The lining felt takes up the seasonal expansion and contraction of floor boards and prevents their movement from splitting the finished floor. Used with concrete, metal or stone underfloors, the lining felt helps to provide additional warmth, quiet and comfort. Armstrong makes several types of linoleum with "safety-back," patented feature, which may be installed directly to the sub-floor without the use of lining felt.

Linoleum may be coved up the side of the wall a few inches for smart appearance and to eliminate dirt-catching, right-angle joints where floor and wall meet. Cove base provides a convenient means of producing a joining that is virtually an extension of the floor. It can also be used at corners to provide an attractive and durable trim. Cove base form a sturdy corner construction which will not admit moisture, dust and dirt and will withstand all ordinary scuffing. Corners of sink tops, counter tops, et cetera, should be coved to make them clean and sanitary.

A new development in the resilient flooring field is conductive asphalt tile, developed and manufactured by the Armstrong Cork Company since the beginning of the war, to safeguard arsenals, shell and bomb loading plants, powder plants and other operations where static electricity might accumulate or sparks might present a serious safety hazard. Besides finding widespread use in war industries, conductive asphalt tile will undoubtedly find popular use after the war in hospital operating rooms and in many places in industry where fumes, dust or chemicals combine with static electricity to produce an explosion hazard. Made of noncritical materials, this tile has many advantages over former conductive floors which included critical and more expensive materials such as copper, copper wire and rubber.

Conductive asphalt tile is available in black 18 by 24 inch tile, in 3/16, 3/16, 3/8 and 5/8 inch gauges and can be placed in service as soon as installed.

Regular asphalt tile is an attractive, durable, low-cost flooring which was developed primarily for use in basement or on-grade areas where linoleum or other floorings are not recommended. Available in various patterns and types, asphalt tile is entirely satisfactory for below-grade or on-grade areas because it is highly resistant to moisture and alkali, and can be installed on concrete or in direct contact with the ground. The wide range of harmonious colors of regular asphalt tile available today make it popular for stores, offices, and commercial establishments of all kinds. Trademarks and other insignia can be designed and inserted into the floor as in the case of linoleum.

Industrial asphalt tile is a flooring made especially for industrial or heavy use. Typical uses are for freight platforms, laboratories, laundries, locker rooms, military guard rooms, mill offices, printing plants, receiving and shipping rooms, semi-exposed platforms, stair treads and landings, super-markets, vaults and warehouses. It is offered in plain black, red and brown or in four marble patterns, in gauges of 3/8, 3/16, 3/4 and 5/8 inch and in tile blocks 9 by 9 inch, 12 by 12 inch, 12 by 24 inch, and 18 by 24 inch.

Greaseproof regular and conductive asphalt tile is available. Greaseproof regular tile should be used in areas such as machine shops, back of restaurant counters and in kitchens, where spillage of fats, oils or greases may be a problem. Greaseproof conductive tile is available where these substances are problems and static electricity also constitutes a hazard.

Asphalt tile is easily cleaned; even marks left by burning cigarettes or matches can be removed easily. Since asbestos is one of the ingredients of Armstrong's Asphalt Tile, it is fire-resistant. These floors are installed by individually cementing each tile to the sub-floor. Should one tile be accidentally damaged, it may be replaced without disturbing the rest of the floor. Ordinary sweeping and damp-mopping, with occasional waxing, keeps tile bright and new looking.

Linotile (Oil-Bonded), an exclusive Armstrong product, is a luxury flooring that is the densest and most resistant to wear of any resilient type of flooring on the market. It has all the beauty and other advantages of regular tile. It is not cold, hard or noisy. Linotile will not splinter, crumble or dust; it is easy to clean and maintain and simple to repair if it should be damaged by some unusual accident. Linotile is a linoleum cut into blocks, but is a special floor made of a linoleum-type mix without backing. This floor also lends itself well to custom design.

Cork tile is an exceedingly resilient flooring that is especially quiet and easy on the feet and for this reason can be used back of counters and showcases in stores and in other places where these features are desirable.

Rubber tile, a high-class quiet and restful flooring that found widespread use before the war in hospitals, offices, churches, stores and homes, will again be available after the war. It is highly resistant to deterioration and abrasive effects of traffic. Rubber tile is a practical flooring because ink and other common liquids wipeup without stain, and burns from cigarettes and matches can be removed with exceptional ease.

Like linoleum, the asphalt tiles, linotile, cork tile and rubber tile may be used with cove base at the floor-wall joint.

Although a substantial portion of Armstrong's output of floorings are going to the use of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and other government agencies, these products are available generally for civilian use and with the end of the war, will be available in greater qualities and variety of patterns and types.
WHERE DO PEOPLE BUY?

All other things being equal, they patronize the attractive store in a good location. But there's more to good store arrangement and decoration than meets the eye. To give a sales-compelling impression, there has to be quality, too. And that's where Gold Bond walls and ceilings enter the picture.

For attractive walls and ceilings, you can't do better than Gold Bond Plaster Walls, made from Gold Bond Plaster and Finish Lime. There's a wall that will keep its smooth attractive surface indefinitely and under repeated decorations.

Or if you want a paneled effect, Gold Bond Insulation Tile or Plank's the thing. It comes in a wide variety of finishes, pre-decorated at the factory. Then there's Gold Bond Gypsum Grain Board that produces rich-looking effects at a fraction of the cost of wood panelings. They go up in a jiffy, reducing unprofitable shut-downs for alterations.

You can get money out of a ceiling—at least you'd think so when you watch sales climb after a noise-controlling ceiling's put in a noisy store or restaurant. And there's a Gold Bond acoustical product for every job and every pocketbook.

For complete information on all Gold Bond products, see Sweet's Catalog, or write us direct. National Gypsum Company, Buffalo 2, New York.
MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS
1944

ALBANY CHAPTER

President: Ralph E. Winslow
Vice-President: J. Russell White
Secretary-Treasurer: Giles Y. van der Bogert
Director to N.Y.S.A.A.: Ralph E. Winslow

During the fall of 1929 a call came from Charles Butler of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, who was the Regional Director for the Institute in this region and a member of the Examining Board of Architects of the State of New York, to several members of the Institute residing in the Albany territory (i.e. Norman R. Sturgis and Thomas L. Gleason of the New York Chapter; Frank A. Ward, A. A. Wrigley of the Cleveland Chapter and Harvey W. Jackson of the Central New York Chapter) to meet with him and A. L. Brockway of the Central New York Chapter at the DeWitt Clinton Hotel in Albany for the purpose of discussing the possibility of organizing a group of Architects of Institute calibre at Albany and petitioning the Institute for a Charter. A meeting was held with Mr. Butler and Mr. Brockway, as requested, and a temporary organization was formed, with Norman R. Sturgis as Temporary Chairman.

Under date of January 11, 1930 the following applications were forwarded to Charles Butler in New York by Mr. Sturgis:

Messrs. Delehanty, Selkirk, Longleway, Collier, Rhodes and Kelly. Marcus T. Reynolds' application had already been forwarded to Mr. Butler and had been studied by Mr. Sturgis to be held until action had been completed. As a matter of form the applications of these seven men were received by the New York Chapter and favorably acted upon. The seven new members together with the existing four members formed the petition to the Institute, which was favorably acted up prior to the 1930 convention at Washington. Frank A. Ward attended the convention and received the charter at the convention banquet. It read as follows:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY


They are hereby declared to constitute

THE ALBANY CHAPTER
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

G. H. E. hammmond, President
FRANK C. BALDWIN, Secretary

Washington, D. C.
May 17, 1930.

Thus the Albany Chapter was founded to prosper to the present date. Some old members have passed on. New members have joined. We have affiliated with the New York State Association and most outstanding in the recent past we have created a student membership for boys studying in the Architectural Department of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. This is particularly significant in the life of the Chapter and to the profession since it has given the student the opportunity of associating with practicing architects, of discussing the problems of the profession as a whole.

During the war years, the Chapter has been more or less inactive as a group due to pressures beyond our control. However, the group has held together by an annual meeting each year but we hope for marked activity in the post war period.

BUFFALO-WESTERN NEW YORK CHAPTER

President: James S. Whitman
Vice-President: Karl G. Schmoll
Secretary-Treasurer: Earl Martin
Director to N.Y.S.A.A.: James Wm. Kidney

Back in 1886, perhaps earlier, there seemed to have been felt on the part of practicing architects an urge to get together and organize some kind of an Architects' Society that would be of mutual benefit to its members and eventually become part of a state-wide society or a Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Of course architects of that met with the various builders and craftsmen's groups to exchange ideas and practice fellowship, and even had a sketch club or two, but they must have felt that this was insufficient to increase their knowledge of the Arts and broaden and better their gifts to their fellowmen. All around them in other parts of the country new chapters or societies had organized or were in the process of being formed, so they considered that Buffalo was about ready for just such organization.

At that time, the relatively new adage “in union there is strength” must have been clearly before them. So, in the early months of 1886, the first “call for organization” was sent forth, subscribed to by the following: George J. Metzger, C. R. Porter, M. E. Beebe, R. A. Wallin, W. W. Cattlin, H. L. Campbell, Edward A. Kent, J. R. Porter, H. P. Beebe, R. A. Bethune, S. Bethune, E. B. Green and Wm. S. Wicks.

From this first group, a committee was selected to draft by-laws, and the first meeting of the newly organized Society was called on March 10, 1886—the first order of business being the election of a temporary Chairman, M. E. Beebe, with E. A. Kent as temporary Secretary. Two additional members were present at this meeting, J. H. Marling and F. H. Caulkins. The principal order of business was the drafting of the by-laws.

The next or second meeting was held on March 16, 1886 at which time eleven members assembled and elected the following first group of officers:

President: C. K. Porter
First Vice-President: M. E. Beebe
Second Vice-President: Geo. J. Metzger
Secretary: E. A. Kent
Treasurer: R. A. Bethune
TO THE ARCHITECTS who are now planning 930° HOSPITALS

HOSPITAL FOR CHRONIC DISEASES, WELFARE ISLAND, N.Y., YORK & SAWYER, BUTLER & KOHN, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

Let the Leaders help you with your Post-War Plans!

Whether you are planning hospitals, schools, court houses, or any other type of building for post-war construction, let General Bronze help make the job easier for you.

For more than 25 years we have worked closely with hundreds of leading architectural firms on both large and small building projects. From this extensive experience we have learned what features architects want in windows, doors and architectural metalwork—what kind of help architects appreciate most—what makes their job run easier and smoother.

Today we are producing for Victory. Tomorrow, however, with enlarged facilities and newly acquired techniques in mass production we will produce in standard sizes new and finer windows at greatly reduced costs.

In the meantime, if you are working on post-war building plans, we suggest that you let us help you with your detailing. There's no obligation. For complete information on General Bronze products consult Sweet's or write for the name of our nearest representative.

GENERAL BRONZE CORPORATION

FIVE CONSECUTIVE ARMY-NAVY "E" AWARDS

34-19 TENTH STREET
LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.
In 1888 the minutes recorded the usual and established routine through the year; nothing eventful occurred until the election of officers. The election of December 4, 1888 put into office the following:

**President**
- E. B. Green

**First Vice-President**
- Geo. J. Metzger

**Second Vice-President**
- R. A. Waite

**Secretary**
- H. L. Campbell

**Treasurer**
- R. A. Bethune

The new president appointed a committee to draw up a code to govern competitions. It was also decided to hold two meetings each month and the meeting place was moved to the offices of Green & Wicks.

The following year, 1889, the Society received a letter from the Massachusetts State Association urging the local Society to protest to, and disapprove the action of, the Commissioners of the wealth of Massachusetts for inviting competitive plans from architects for the Boston State House. Evidently this competition did not comply with the Institute Rules governing competitions, therefore the nationwide protest.

In March, 1889, the Sketch Club of Buffalo was invited to join the Society in its new quarters. On June 11, 1889, George Cary was elected to membership. In October, A. Kent invited the members to his office in the White Building to view his sketches for the proposed inviting also an early advertisement reported that A. D. F. Hamlin of New York would lecture to the Society. Mr. Hamlin was Dean of Architecture at Columbia. At a later meeting Mr. Burdette gave a lecture before the Society illustrated with several fine photographs, the subject being: "The Mosque of St. Sophia."

At the March 4, 1890, meeting a very important discussion took place on the proposed bill before the Legislature in Albany on Examination and Licensing of Architects. A committee of three was appointed for purpose of going to Albany in the interests of the new organization, and desired to unite with all other Architects of the State of New York in such purpose. At the November 9th meeting President Porter delivered a paper on "The Origin of the Society," published in one of the Sunday newspapers at no expense to the Society.

In 1888 the minutes recorded the usual and established routine through the year; nothing eventful occurred until the election of officers. The election of December 4, 1888 put into office the following:

**President**
- E. B. Green

**First Vice-President**
- Geo. J. Metzger

**Second Vice-President**
- R. A. Waite

**Secretary**
- H. L. Campbell

**Treasurer**
- R. A. Bethune

At the close of the year 1887 the Society had a total membership of 14 members; the finances of the Society were in good shape and the membership dues were increased to $10.00 per year. Wm. Weimer was elected to membership at this meeting.

In 1888 the minutes recorded the usual and established routine through the year; nothing eventful occurred until the election of officers. The election of December 4, 1888 put into office the following:

**President**
- E. B. Green

**First Vice-President**
- Geo. J. Metzger

**Second Vice-President**
- R. A. Waite

**Secretary**
- H. L. Campbell

**Treasurer**
- R. A. Bethune

At the close of the year 1887, the local Society had a total membership of 14 members; 5 new members having been elected during the year. A total of nine meetings were held with an average attendance of 7.22 (from the minutes).
FACE BRICK

The small inexpensive home of tomorrow will be built of Face Brick, at an original cost comparable to frame or other materials.

The beauty and attractiveness of a brick house cannot be excelled by any other material.

The saving in costs of heating, painting and insurance, plus the comfort of living in a brick home, are facts worthy of Architects', Builders', and Owners' careful consideration.

AMERICAN HARD WALL PLASTER CO., Utica, N. Y.

THE BELDEN-STARK BRICK CORPN., New York City

BINGHAMTON BRICK CO., INC., Binghamton, N. Y.

JOHN H. BLACK CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

WECKESSER BRICK CO., Rochester, N. Y.
Your Post-War Planning

Should Include

Firesafe-Permanent
Sound and Insulative
Concrete Masonry Materials

CELOCRETE PRODUCTS—

Have All These Advantages

FLEXICORE FLOOR AND ROOF SLABS

insure you against Fire Hazards
ELIMINATES THE ANNOYANCE OF
SAGGING AND CREAKING FLOORS

THE ONLY SYSTEM INCORPORATING FINISHED CEILING,
JOISTS AND SUB-FLOOR IN ONE PRECAST UNIT
adaptable to all floor finishes

ANCHOR CONCRETE PRODUCTS, Inc.

1375 WILLIAM ST.  BUFFALO 6, N. Y.
Phone MADISON 1375

Light Weight Cellular Construction

Viking Automatic Sprinklers, Inc.
317 Sidway Building
Tel., Lafayette 8450
Buffalo, New York

Consulting us when you are designing
a building, will bring dividends through
reduced insurance costs to your client.

M. B. SPOLL  HERMAN ULMER
President  Vice-President

Empire State Architect
This new Postal Concentration Center in New York City is described as "A Miracle of Construction" by Col. Edgar W. Garbisch, N.Y. District Engineer of N.Y. District Office, U.S. Army Engineers.

SIZE OF STRUCTURE

The building is 1,020 feet in length by a width of 700 feet and contains 635,000 square feet of floor space. The actual structure is six city blocks long and covers 14½ acres. Four sections of railroad track, totaling 2,700 lineal ft., have been laid within the building.

SPEED OF CONSTRUCTION

Major General Thomas S. Robins, in a letter addressed to us stated "Your record, in speed of construction, high quality of workmanship, efficiency of management, safety, avoidance of work stoppages and mastery of difficulties, despite all handicaps induced by an almost impossible construction schedule, by stringent limitations in operating space and by scarcity of materials, is indeed impressive."
CONSTRUCTION

Designed and Constructed under the Supervision of the N. Y. District Engineer, U. S. A.

RECONVERSION ON A GRAND SCALE
Our organizations have constructed since Pearl Harbor projects totalling over $200,000,000, including individual projects exceeding $50,000,000.

The reversion period finds us prepared to build—or now building—Industrial Plants, Hospitals, Schools, Commercial Structures and Housing Developments as well as continuing our war efforts.

NOW BUILDING
We have under construction over twenty projects located as far West as Topeka, Kansas, as far north as upper New York and as far south as Maryland and Tennessee.

PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE
The highly trained executive construction and engineering personnel of our organizations is already planning its program beyond the reversion into the post-war period.

OUR FIELD ORGANIZATIONS
The Johnson Organizations include departments covering the principal building trades, site improvement and heavy equipment, a prefabrication mill and lumber and material yards.

We are prepared to submit proposals on projects costing $100,000 to $50,000,000.

CONTRACTING CORP.
"A FIRM FOUNDATION SINCE 1896"
Headquarters: 270 Forty-first St., Brooklyn 32, N. Y.

John A. Johnson Contracting Corp. 5001 Second Avenue Corporation (Heavy Equipment Organization)
The Bronx Society of Architects was organized in the spring of the year 1933 by assembling together fourteen architects practising in the County of Bronx, after several meetings a constitution and by-laws were drawn up and signed by seventeen charter members. Officers and directors were elected and work started.

The Society has secured as members about every architect living in or practising in this County and at present has a membership of fifty-two. Five of our members have passed away during the first ten years of existence.

This Society has been represented in every activity interesting to the profession in the metropolitan area and at all functions of the New York State Association. The members of this Society know each other and are as well acquainted a body as could be found in any Society or Chapter in this State.

This Society having been born in the depths of a depression has accomplished the purpose for which it was intended and is satisfied with a hard job well done.

WILLIAM FARRELL

Adamec, John B - 1548 Theriot Ave., Bronx
Alfano, Michael - 2930 E. 194th St., Bronx
Bleich, Julius - 565 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx
Burkhard, Frank - 640 Rosedale Ave., Bronx
Cain, William - 2694 Briggs Ave., Bronx
Cardo, Michael A - 2401 Yates Ave., Bronx
Cavalieri, George J - c/o Federal Housing Administration
Crausman, Israel L - 332 E. 149th St., Bronx
De Rose, Anthony - 762 Vicent Ave., Bronx
Doehler, Edward J - 370 E. 149th St., Bronx
Djurup, Erhard - 1345 Chisholm St., Bronx
Dusenbury, Joseph F - 10 East 40th St., New York City
Eckerson, Walfred - 601 Pelham Pkwy., N. Bronx
Euell, George R - 3320 Campbell Dr., Bronx
Farrell, William - 82 E. 236th St., Bronx
Ginsbern, Horace - 205 E. 42nd St., New York City
Haufe, Max - 2223 Powell Ave., Bronx
Hertz, Samuel A - 103 Park Ave., New York City
Kbate, George - 1910 Webster Ave., Bronx
Kane, Edward R - 1044 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx
Kessler, M. E - 118 E. 28th St., New York City
Kessler, Samuel J - 118 E. 28th St., New York City
Klein, Joseph B - 2970 Marion Ave., Bronx
Koch, William Tilden - 3151 Hull Ave., Bronx
Kudroff, Irving - 103 Park Ave., New York City
Lombardi, Anthony - 1507 Popham Ave., Bronx
Mahoney, Jeremiah F - 60 W. 190th St., Bronx
Marx, Ralph J - 3323 Eastchester Rd., Bronx
McQuillan, Matthew - 1937 Hering Ave., Bronx
Northern, Henry - 365 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx
Pirner, Anton - 2742 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx
Pisciotta, Lucian - 1912 Arthur Ave., Bronx
Ross, Frank J - 4281 Katonah Ave., New York City
Russo, Enrico A - 709 E. 212th St., New York City
Rutkins, Harry - 40 W. 77th St., New York City
Seifert, Karl J. F - 359 Fort Washington Ave., New York City
Semel, Irving - 22 E. 17th St., New York City
Shary, William - 1507 Popham Ave., Bronx
Sherwood, Edward C - 3143 Decatur Ave., Bronx
Spin, Otto H - 1233 Theriot Ave., Bronx
Stillman, Leo - 765 Gerard Ave., Bronx
Trapani, Paul - 640 Burke Ave., Bronx
Wechsler, Max - 1459 University Ave., Bronx
Wilson, Byron P - 1772 Popham Ave., Bronx
Whinston, Benj. H - 465 Lexington Ave., New York City

Phone Madison 1424
64 Delaware Ave.
BUFFALO 2, N. Y.

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT
The temporary organization of the Brooklyn Chapter, Mr. Louis De Coppet Bergh, President pro tem, and Mr. A. G. Thomson, Secretary pro tem, made application in 1894 to the American Institute of Architects for a charter, which was granted August 10, 1894. On August 17, 1894, a call was issued to effect a permanent organization.

A majority of the charter members had been members of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and some were members of the American Institute of Architects. They all felt the needs of a strictly professional body in the City of Brooklyn.

The first regular meeting was held September 13, 1894, at the residence of Mr. A. G. Thomson.

The Chapter was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and the Certificate of Incorporation was recorded with the Secretary of State May 19, 1899.

This year marks the 50th Anniversary. The Chapter has had a steady growth since its foundation. Our present membership is 73.

Adolph Goldberg, President
the Empire State architect must be out in front.
Many of his specifications for Post-War (and present) jobs include

**CELOCRETE**

**CONCRETE PRODUCTS**

When masonry must be:
both lightweight and light-colored
high in thermal insulation
sound absorbing
"toolable" and "nailable." ... .

**CELOCRETE aggregate** is used by
most of the leading concrete products manufacturers in New York.
Processing plants at Troy and Buffalo make CELocrete easily and economically available to all parts of New York.

**THE CELOTEX CORPORATION**

Chicago 3, Illinois

New York Sales Offices: 101 Park Avenue

---

**Veezie, George S.**
General Delivery, Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Wallich, J. B. ........................................... 5000 Broadway, New York
Walsh, H. V. ............................................. 46 Pilot St., City Island
Werther, J. E ............................................. 318 S. Clinton St., East Orange, N. J.
Welch, W. H ............................................. 145 Decatur St., Corning, N. Y.
Williamson, J. C ......................................... 14 Judson St., Larchmont, N. Y.
Winter, C. H ............................................. 59 Taft Ave., Lynbrook
Wirsching, L. Jr ......................................... 449 West 14th St., New York
Zimmerman, A. G ........................................ 35 Fifth Ave., New York

**BROOKLYN SOCIETY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>First Vice-President</th>
<th>Second Vice-President</th>
<th>Recording Secretary</th>
<th>Financial Secretary</th>
<th>Treasurer</th>
<th>Director to N.Y.S.A.A.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>Leo V. Berger</td>
<td>Samuel L. Malkind</td>
<td>Alfred A. Lama</td>
<td>Harvey Finkelstein</td>
<td>Harold G. Dangler</td>
<td>Maxwell A. Cantor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>James F. Bly</td>
<td>Samuel L. Malkind</td>
<td>Alfred A. Lama</td>
<td>Harvey Finkelstein</td>
<td>Harold G. Dangler</td>
<td>Maxwell A. Cantor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1937-38</td>
<td>Martin N. Weinstein</td>
<td>Samuel L. Malkind</td>
<td>Alfred A. Lama</td>
<td>Harvey Finkelstein</td>
<td>Harold G. Dangler</td>
<td>Maxwell A. Cantor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1939-40</td>
<td>Samuel L. Malkind</td>
<td>Alfred A. Lama</td>
<td>Harvey Finkelstein</td>
<td>Harold G. Dangler</td>
<td>Maxwell A. Cantor</td>
<td>Leo V. Berger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941-43</td>
<td>Alfred A. Lama</td>
<td>Leo V. Berger</td>
<td>Harvey Finkelstein</td>
<td>Harold G. Dangler</td>
<td>Maxwell A. Cantor</td>
<td>Leo V. Berger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>Leo V. Berger</td>
<td>Harvey Finkelstein</td>
<td>Harold G. Dangler</td>
<td>Maxwell A. Cantor</td>
<td>Leo V. Berger</td>
<td>Leo V. Berger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the present time, the Society is giving serious study to the Unification program of the American Institute of Architects, Post War Planning, the proposed revision of the Multiple Dwelling Law, and all the other problems of the day that face the architect.

Adelson, Irving ........................................ 881 Washington Ave., Brooklyn
Adler, Morris ........................................... 16 Court St., Brooklyn
Amendola, Anthony J .................................... 35 Suydam St., Brooklyn
Atkinson, Fred H ........................................ 200 East 8th St., Brooklyn

---

**EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT**
The Central New York Chapter has become a healthy organization. I know that there are many others who have served the Chapter well: Robert B. Ford, of Elmira; N. Y.; Paul Huber, James Randall, Melvin King, Albert L. Brockway and Prof. Frederick Revels of Syracuse, N. Y.; Egbert Bagg and Clement R. Newkirk of Utica, N. Y.; George B. Albert L. Brockway and Prof. Frederick Revels of Syracuse, N. Y.; Messrs. Ague, Gouge and Makepeace of Syracuse, N. Y.; Messrs. Burn, Walker and Crandall of Rochester, N. Y.; Mr. Pierce of Elmira; Messrs. Atkinson, Miller and Prof. Martin of Ithaca; Messrs. Wilkinson, Brockway, Dockstader and Makepeace of Syracuse, N. Y.; Messrs. Ague, Gouge and Cooper of Utica, N. Y., and Messrs. Blaby, Brown and Morris from Ithaca, N. Y., are among the old copy book, and at a time when the Central New York Chapter was conducting a momentous membership campaign with little success, as Mr. Ford might be able to testify, each applicant was required to sign the code of ethics.

The old copy book further reveals the names of many of the Chapter's early members who are gone, but not entirely forgotten among whom are: Mr. Edward B. Green, of Buffalo, N. Y., appears among the letters of the old copy book, and at a time when the Central New York Chapter was conducting a momentous membership campaign with little success, as Mr. Green might be able to testify, each applicant was required to sign the code of ethics.

The Central New York Chapter has become a healthy organization, waxing strong, with a membership at the present time of an even one hundred, with a few waiting on the threshold for the welcoming hand. Thanks to our energetic President, Leonard A. Waasdorp, who has been a real yeoman's service, our membership has shown an increase of about 38 percent since the new membership drive of the Institute started. At that time he was the guiding mentor of the Membership Committee.
Building for America

Lakeview Housing Project, Buffalo, N. Y.
Green and James, Architects

Calvert Street Bridge, Washington, D. C.
Modjeski, Masters and Case and Paul Cret, Architects and Engineers

THE JOHN W. COWPER COMPANY
INCORPORATED
ENGINEERS-CONTRACTORS
SIDWAY BUILDING 775 MAIN STREET
BUFFALO, NEW YORK
High School at Frostburg, Md., designed in Architectural Concrete by Robert Holt Hitchins, architect, Cumberland, Md.

Tilton, John N., Jr., Prof., Cornell University, Ithaca
Tod, Conway L., 640 Culver Rd., Rochester (9)
Tod, John Taylor
Vedder, James R.
Wassendt, Leonard A.
White, Thomas Lyon
Ward, Walter Vars.
Wright, Gordon A. (Associate)
Yates, Howard T.
Yeager, Roland Arnet.
Young, George Jr., F.A.I.A.
Young, Gustavus A.

Sweeney, Paul Brockway
Taylor, Walter A., Prof., Syracuse University, Syracuse
Taylor, Walter A., 131 Garfield Ave., Syracuse
Taylor, John Taylor
Tilton, John N., Jr., Prof., Cornell University, Ithaca
Tod, Conway L., 640 Culver Rd., Rochester (9)
Tod, John Taylor
Vedder, James R.
Wassendt, Leonard A.
White, Thomas Lyon
Ward, Walter Vars.
Wright, Gordon A. (Associate)
Yates, Howard T.
Yeager, Roland Arnet.
Young, George Jr., F.A.I.A.
Young, Gustavus A.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Dept. K-72, 347 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete ... through scientific research and engineering field work

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

LONG ISLAND SOCIETY

President: Paul F. Jagow
First Vice-President: Walter D. Speilman
Second Vice-President: Otto A. Staudt
Third Vice-President: Wellington H. Spaulding
Treasurer: Stanley F. Smith
Secretary: Richard J. Heidelberger

Prior to the inception of the Long Island Society of Architects, only a small percentage of practicing architects in Nassau and Suffolk counties was affiliated with an architectural society. Whatever representation the architects of Long Island may have had was through organizations located in Brooklyn or New York City, the building regulations of which were foreign to those of the many municipalities on Long Island.

Many architects located in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, where they were establishing practices, were ready to affiliate with an organization which would be aware of their particular problems. With the prospect of a substantial membership, the Long Island Society of Architects was organized in the year 1928, with 12 members. The membership grew rapidly, to its present enrollment of about 50 members, and the Society is recognized as the chief organization representing the architectural profession in Nassau and Suffolk Counties. The Society is often called upon for consultation and advice by the various Town and Village Boards in framing their building codes and zoning laws.

Probably one of the main assets of the Society is its Year Book publication, first compiled in 1938. This publication furnishes information relative to building departments, water, sewage, lighting, school and fire districts and public offices of every city, village and township in Nassau and Suffolk Counties. While this publication has publicized the Society throughout Long Island, the financial returns have permitted the Society to advance the interests of the architect in a manner which receipts from membership dues would not permit.

The untiring efforts of the President, Mr. Paul F. Jagow, on behalf of the Society, have placed him in high esteem among the members. Paul is now serving his seventh successive term as President.

OTTO A. STAUDT, Director

Bark, Victor, Jr. 546 West 147th St., New York
Barnes, George O. 76 Maple Drive, Great Neck, L. I.
Bierschenk, Carl E. 110-25 87th Ave., Jamaica
Bly, James F. 98-06 Sutphin Blvd., Jamaica
Braun, Frank 28-13 Ditmars Blvd., Long Island City
Bungart, Paul J. 66 Silver Lane, Oceanside, N. Y.
Cahill, John E. 89-64 163rd St., Jamaica
Crowley, Arthur F. 47-17 Fifth St., Long Island City
Day, Louis J. 248 Floral Blvd., Floral Park
Eidt, Henry C. 89-64 163rd St., Jamaica
Foster, George G. 47-17 Fifth St., Long Island City
Goldberg, Adolph. 164 Montague St., Brooklyn
Groesser, Albert 91 Green St., Huntington
Hamann, John H. (Capt.) 71-04 69th PI., Glendale, L. I.
Heidelberger, Richard J. Cor. Washington and Brooklyn Aves., Seaford Manor
Helbig, Eugene S. 6 East Perkal St., Bay Shore

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT

Paul F. Jagow
The members of the Publicity Committee in each city are carrying on as conditions permit.

We have a committee to discover and report on any illegal practices in our territory. We maintain the standard charges for our services and have stopped several instances of price cutting by non-members.

In 1941 we made an educational exhibit showing sketches, plans, specifications and details of one building, also photographs of the finished work. This exhibit was made to explain the services rendered by architects. This together with photographs and drawings by the members formed an exhibit which was shown in Poughkeepsie, Newburgh and Kingston. We had Society members at the exhibit at all times to answer any questions. The attendance was good in all three places. We intend making this an annual affair as soon as conditions permit.

CHARLES S. KEEFE

FARRAR & TREFTS, Inc.
20 Milburn Street
Buffalo, 12, New York

BISON BOILERS

For Heat and Power

Designed to produce maximum steam output in shortest time at minimum operating costs.

X-RAY • CLASS I WELDING TANKS
PRESSURE VESSELS • API-ASME • ASME CODE
QUALITY BOILERS TO GIVE QUALITY SERVICE
The New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects was established in 1867 and two years later, in 1869, it was incorporated as a "body politic and corporate" by the New York State Act for the "Incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies".

The Chapter's territory covers the seven counties in the southern part of the State, plus the southern half of Dutchess and Ulster Counties, the northern half of those being assigned to the Albany Chapter. Attempts to define the line of demarcation in these two counties have so far been unsuccessful, one reason being that since Hyde Park is in the direct center of one of these counties, each Chapter is politely deferring to the other.

Also included in our territory are Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone and the Virgin Islands. The boundary of a few years ago, attempting to clarify the boundaries between the Brooklyn and the New York Chapters, in which it developed that certain islands in the East River in exchange for the Virgin Islands. The Brooklyn Chapter, however, treated this whimsey with proper disdain.

In years past, this Chapter covered a far wider portion of New York State. The formation of the Westchester Chapter in 1936 removed that county from our jurisdiction, and the formation of the Albany Chapter in 1930 removed fourteen counties from our jurisdiction, as well as the upper halves of the two counties aforementioned. Notwithstanding this territorial shrinkage, we have in our seventy-five years of existence grown in strength and numbers and have now a total membership of 520.

Our Chapter, in addition to the usual standing committees on Legislation, Membership, Public Relations, etc., has set up a number of special committees to discuss such pertinent and timely subjects as Building Code Revision, Housing, Building Practices, Fees and Costs, Urban Planning, Critical Architecture and Aesthetics, Extension of Fields of Practice and Technical Research. Last year marked the beginning of a series of forums on techniques and new materials, at which experts in each field were invited to discuss their particular subjects informally with our members. The first of these was devoted to Panel Heating, the second to Paints and Coatings. The next forum scheduled for the early fall will be on Plastics, with another on Air Conditioning soon to follow.

Postwar plans have not been overlooked. Our Committee on Postwar Planning has formed a working agreement with the Committee on Economic Development of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. The C.E.D.'s prime objective is postwar rehabilitation and its plan of procedure is to survey the potentialities of postwar employment, establish with a shell of private work and stimulate community activity and planning along these lines. This Committee has the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee for the Construction Industry in this area, and as such is the recognized organ of the C.E.D. in New York's postwar program.

Studies have already been started for practical aid to those returning from the Armed Forces in the form of refresher courses, re-education and the development of employment possibilities.

Arthur C. Holden

President
Arthur C. Holden
Vice-President
Robert S. Hutchins
Secretary
Otto F. Langemeyer
Treasurer
Frederick F. Frost, Jr.
Recorder
Walter H. Kilham, Jr.
Director to N.T.S.A.A.
Dorotha Waters

NEW YORK CHAPTER

34 EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Del Gaudio, Matthew</td>
<td>545 Fifth Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delano, William Adams</td>
<td>126 East 38th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delcavage, J.</td>
<td>111 West 45th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denby, Edwin H.</td>
<td>333 Fourth Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dixon, Lyman H.</td>
<td>34-47 90th St., Jackson Heights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dobbin, Clarence E.</td>
<td>16 Irving Pl., New Rochelle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominick, W. F.</td>
<td>125 East 49th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dowsew, Harry Royden</td>
<td>11 East 44th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Du Bose, Charles</td>
<td>39 East 38th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duell, Prentice</td>
<td>Harvard Club, 27 West 44th St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eberhorn, John</td>
<td>2 West 76th St., New York (19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edelbaum, Saul</td>
<td>101 Park Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edson, Stuart F.</td>
<td>Round Hill Rd., Greenwich, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggers, Otto R.</td>
<td>542 Fifth Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eisenman, Ferdinand</td>
<td>314 Franklin St., Alexandria, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elder, Livingston H.</td>
<td>156 E. 46 St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ellott, Thomas Harlan</td>
<td>Garrison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English, T. H.</td>
<td>101 West 31st St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erdman, Addison</td>
<td>56 East 47th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans, Randolph</td>
<td>220 Nassau St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ewing, Charles</td>
<td>392 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farley, Frank C.</td>
<td>238 East 49th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farrar, Victor C.</td>
<td>222 Broadway, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feldmann, Louis William</td>
<td>147 Lincoln Pl., Brooklyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fellheimer, Alfred</td>
<td>115 East 42nd St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fenton, Warden H.</td>
<td>101 Park Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferrara, Benedetto</td>
<td>18 West Homestead Ave., Palisades Park, N.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferris, Hugh</td>
<td>101 Park Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field, Hermann H.</td>
<td>586 Second Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flagg, Ernest</td>
<td>111 East 40th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foley, Max Henry</td>
<td>101 Park Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forbes, Edwin</td>
<td>22 Berthune St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forster, Frank J.</td>
<td>Deep River, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foulhoux, J. Andre</td>
<td>45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank, John Alexander</td>
<td>55 East 66th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin, Lindsay Murray</td>
<td>101 Park Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French, Charles Bertram</td>
<td>515 Madison Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frost, Frederick G.</td>
<td>144 East 30th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frost, Frederick G., Jr.</td>
<td>143 East 30th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gall, Harry L. C.</td>
<td>135-03 78th Rd., Flushing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gates, John Monteth (Lt.)</td>
<td>101 Park Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gebron, William</td>
<td>Glen Head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George, Thomas J.</td>
<td>101 Park Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gideon, Elia</td>
<td>113 East 39th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilbert, Charles P. H.</td>
<td>300 Park Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gillette, Leon N.</td>
<td>19 East 53rd St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gina, Francis X.</td>
<td>630 Fifth Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gisnber, Horace</td>
<td>201 East 42nd St., New York (17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Githens, Alfred M.</td>
<td>101 Park Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass, M. Madison Ave.</td>
<td>299 Madison Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godley, Frederick A.</td>
<td>247 Park Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godwin, Herbert</td>
<td>126 East 38th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldstone, Lafayette A.</td>
<td>420 Madison Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gompert, Wm. H.</td>
<td>330 East 43rd St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodman, Percival</td>
<td>18 E. 48 St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodwin, Philip L.</td>
<td>32 East 57th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graceen, Thomas Edmund (Maj.)</td>
<td>Leesburg Turnpike, Falls Church, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graf, Donald Thornton</td>
<td>330 West 42nd St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grantham, Aubrey B.</td>
<td>29 Orient Ave., Douglaston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenley, Howard</td>
<td>121 Madison Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gregory, Julius</td>
<td>2 Park Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gregory, William S.</td>
<td>427 New England Terrace, Orange, N.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gugler, Eric</td>
<td>101 Park Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurney, G. Harmon</td>
<td>420 Madison Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hagupian, Valdo</td>
<td>40 East 49th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hahn, Henry A.</td>
<td>101 Park Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haines, Charles S. II</td>
<td>150 Riverview Ave., Tarrytown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halasz, Andre</td>
<td>280 Milton Rd., Rye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamby, William</td>
<td>Fairchild Aircraft, Hagerstown, Md.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamlin, Talbot F.</td>
<td>Avery Library, Columbia University, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handren, Robert T.</td>
<td>488 Fifth Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haneman, John Theodore</td>
<td>144 East 30th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardee, Arlingon T.</td>
<td>968 Virginia Ave., Atlanta Ga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harding, Carroll W. (Lt.)</td>
<td>33 Manchester Rd., Tuckahoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hare, Michael Meredith</td>
<td>212 East 49th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmon, Arthur Loomis</td>
<td>11 East 44th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrell, George Foster (Lt.)</td>
<td>39 East 39th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harris, Irving D.</td>
<td>599 Fifth Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatch, Don E. (Capt.)</td>
<td>U.S.M.C.R. Hq., Squad M.A.G. 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hathaway, Herbert M.</td>
<td>149 North Mountain Ave., Morristown, N.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haugard, William E.</td>
<td>Empire State Bldg., 350 Fifth Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heath, William W.</td>
<td>330 East 54th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hesse, Walter</td>
<td>18 East 41st St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hewitt, Edward S.</td>
<td>32 East 57th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higgins, Charles H.</td>
<td>101 Park Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higgins, Daniel P.</td>
<td>42 Fifth Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higginson, Clarence H.</td>
<td>101 Park Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hofmeister, Henry</td>
<td>Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hohe, H.</td>
<td>14 East 47th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holdeman, Arthur C.</td>
<td>370 Lexington Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holderness, George S.</td>
<td>42 Fifth Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollefield, Thomas F.</td>
<td>412 Ridge Circle, Albuquerque, New Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland, Julian</td>
<td>14 East 47th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holmes, Gerald</td>
<td>140 East 39th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hornbostel, Caleb</td>
<td>80 West 40th St., New York (18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston, C. Frederick</td>
<td>94 New England Ave., Summit, N.J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard, Edwin L.</td>
<td>805 Main St., Hartford, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howells, John Mead</td>
<td>Kittery Point, Maine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoyt, Robert Ingle</td>
<td>65 Weed Ave., Stamford, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huntington, William Reed</td>
<td>Westy Building, County Rd., Palm Beach, Fla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husted, Ellery (Lt.)</td>
<td>South Salem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hutchins, Robert S.</td>
<td>11 East 44th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyde, A. Musgrave (Maj.)</td>
<td>381 Fourth Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inserro, Anthony F.</td>
<td>104-39 42nd Ave., Corona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ives, Philip</td>
<td>89 North St., Greenwich, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacobs, Robert Allan</td>
<td>2 Park Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson, William Royster</td>
<td>Wyeth Building, County Rd., Palm Beach, Fla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph, Seymour R.</td>
<td>c/o Wm. I. Hohauiser, 1841 Broadway, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joannes, Francis Y.</td>
<td>52 West 53rd St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kahn, Ely J.</td>
<td>121 Park Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamenka, Hipolyte</td>
<td>65 East 96th St., New York (28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karger, Ralph Moreland</td>
<td>193 Puritan Ave., Forest Hills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katt, Sidney Leon</td>
<td>43-12 Eighth Ave., Brooklyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaufman, Gerald L.</td>
<td>51 East 41st St., Smithtown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keally, Francis</td>
<td>363 Lexington Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kebbon, Eric S.</td>
<td>161 East 82nd St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keeffe, Charles S.</td>
<td>258 Lucas Tpke., Kingston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent, William Winthrop</td>
<td>Hotel Fourteen, 14 East 60th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ketchum, Morris, Jr.</td>
<td>45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiff, Aaron N.</td>
<td>101 Park Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fedders wartime record for sound engineering, prompt deliveries and dependable performance are reasons why heating men enjoy doing business with Fedders.

Manufacturers of Unit Heaters, Blast Heating Coils, Unit Coolers, Electric Refrigeration Equipment, Automotive and Aircraft Radiators, Electric Water Coolers.

57 Tonawanda St.
BUFFALO 7, N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL HEATING DIVISION
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kilham, Walter H., Jr.</td>
<td>101 Park Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kimball, Richard A.</td>
<td>103 East 86th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King, Frederic R.</td>
<td>32 East 7th Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King, Lester Hazen</td>
<td>Beach Drive, Noroton, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klaber, John J.</td>
<td>105 West 57th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kleepepeleberg, Adolph E.</td>
<td>14 East 46th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kohn, Robert D.</td>
<td>36 West 49th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Konrady, Walter G.</td>
<td>150 Marblehead Rd., Tuckahoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koenig, George, Jr.</td>
<td>228 East 61st St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knappe, Adolph</td>
<td>192 Lexington Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knox, Alexander D.</td>
<td>11 East 44th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kraus, Othmar</td>
<td>109-20 71st Rd., Forest Hills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacy, Philip Sawyer</td>
<td>601 West 115th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LaFarge, L. Bancel (Capt.)</td>
<td>11 East 44th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamb, William F.</td>
<td>11 East 44th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lang, Eugene</td>
<td>39 West 55th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Langmann, Otto F.</td>
<td>129 East 82nd St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lapidus, Morris</td>
<td>1841 Broadway, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LaPierre, Lester S.</td>
<td>415 Lexington Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lay, Charles Downing</td>
<td>101 Park Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lengel, Stephen</td>
<td>1776 Broadway, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lenski, O. L.</td>
<td>115-25 Metropolitan Ave., New Gardens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesczec, William</td>
<td>211 East 86th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levi, Julian Clarence</td>
<td>105 West 40th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levy, Leon Ralph (Capt.)</td>
<td>527 Fifth Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis, Ernest F.</td>
<td>Box 34, Harmony, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis, Luther Hammond</td>
<td>200 Fifth Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis, Wilfred S.</td>
<td>c/o Sargent P. Co., New Haven, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licht, George A.</td>
<td>126 East 38th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liebmann, Ferdinand L.</td>
<td>222 East 35th St., New York (16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lind, Knut W.</td>
<td>3023 S. Buchanan St., Arlington, Va.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindberg, Harrie T.</td>
<td>7 East 77th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lipps, Alfred Herbert</td>
<td>67 West 44th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liptak, John M.</td>
<td>c/o National Housing Co., P.O. Box 1526,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dallas, Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litchfield, Clarence B.</td>
<td>415 Lexington Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litchfield, Augustus D.</td>
<td>133 E. 62nd St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livingston, Goodhue</td>
<td>101 Park Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorimer, Allan G.</td>
<td>314 Hillside Ave., Douglaston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luckhurst, Charles A. (Lt. Col.)</td>
<td>Ponus St., New Canaan, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ludlow, William O.</td>
<td>Midwood Terrace, Madison, N. J.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leyh, William M.</td>
<td>7853 85th Road, Brooklyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McDonnell, Hunter</td>
<td>265 Paine Ave., New Rochelle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGill, Henry J.</td>
<td>415 Lexington Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McGuire, Joseph H.</td>
<td>124 Pelhamdale Ave., Pelham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKeown, Francis A.</td>
<td>101 Park Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McLaughlin, Robert W.</td>
<td>570 Lexington Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macchi, Charles L.</td>
<td>459 Washington Ave., Brooklyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mackenzi, James C.</td>
<td>5 East 77th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magoon, Herbert Arthur</td>
<td>366 Madison Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major, Howard</td>
<td>The Irving, Southampton, L. I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marllo, Michael</td>
<td>200 Beverly Road, Brooklyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsh, Reginald E.</td>
<td>101 Park Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marvel, Gordon S. (Capt.)</td>
<td>111 Broadway, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason, Eugene W.</td>
<td>111 East 69th St., New York (21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathiesus, Frederick</td>
<td>103 Park Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathews, Edward James (Lt.)</td>
<td>2500 Q St., Washington, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matsui, Yasuo</td>
<td>111 Broadway, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattiesen, Erard A.</td>
<td>Riverbank Rd., Stamford, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayer, Albert (Capt.)</td>
<td>31 Union Square, West, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meyers, Francis L. S.</td>
<td>2 West 47th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mead, Mrs. Marcy</td>
<td>677 Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mendelsohn, Eric</td>
<td>2 Park Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merrill, Daniel D.</td>
<td>39 Fifth Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meyers, Charles B.</td>
<td>31 Union Square, West, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milliken, Henry O.</td>
<td>R.F.D. No. 1, Old Lyme, Conn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mills, Willil Nathaniel (1st Lt.)</td>
<td>31 Union Square, West, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morris, Benjamin Wistar</td>
<td>101 Park Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morse, George F.</td>
<td>776 Sixth Ave., N.Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscowsitz, John</td>
<td>205 East 42nd St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscowsitz, Jacob</td>
<td>205 East 42nd St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muddell, John Edward</td>
<td>535 E. California St., Pasedena, Calif.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muller, Bernhardt E.</td>
<td>1 Manhattan Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murdock, Harris H.</td>
<td>147 Broadway, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan, John C. B.</td>
<td>11 East 44th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan, Alexander P. (Lt. Comdr.)</td>
<td>16 East 74th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan, Lloyd</td>
<td>18 East 48th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morse, George F.</td>
<td>205 East 42nd St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscowsitz, Jacob</td>
<td>205 East 42nd St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muddell, John Edward</td>
<td>535 E. California St., Pasedena, Calif.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muller, Bernhardt E.</td>
<td>1 Manhattan Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murdock, Harris H.</td>
<td>147 Broadway, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan, Lloyd</td>
<td>18 East 48th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan, Alexander P. (Lt. Comdr.)</td>
<td>16 East 74th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan, John C. B.</td>
<td>11 East 44th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan, Lloyd</td>
<td>18 East 48th St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscowsitz, John</td>
<td>205 East 42nd St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscowsitz, Jacob</td>
<td>205 East 42nd St., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muddell, John Edward</td>
<td>535 E. California St., Pasedena, Calif.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muller, Bernhardt E.</td>
<td>1 Manhattan Ave., New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murdock, Harris H.</td>
<td>147 Broadway, New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murray, Oscar H.</td>
<td>31 Montgomery St., Rhinebeck</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hillyard Chemists and Maintenance Engineers look to the future with improved Floor Treatments, Maintenance Materials, Sanitation Supplies and more efficient methods.**
TIMELY SERVICES

* Blue print and photo copy service
* Prints enlarged and reduced
* Drawing Materials
* Reproductions of blue prints and tracings

BUFFALO

BUFFALO BLUE PRINT CO.
L. J. Marquis, Jr., Owner-Manager
Phone CL. 0370 35 Court Street

COMMERCIAL BLUE PRINT CO.
Geo. G. Merry
Phone CL. 0815 White Building

SULLIVAN-McKEEGAN CO., INC.
R. K. McKeegan
Phone CL. 4400 739 Main Street

WILDER PHOTO COPY CO.
George Burns
Phone WA. 5611 23 E. Huron Street

ROCHESTER

CITY BLUE PRINT CO.
W. F. Schock
Phone Stone 6480 Six Atlas Street

H. H. SULLIVAN, INC.
William W. Schwab, Mgr.
Phone Stone 550 67 South Avenue

SYRACUSE

H. H. SULLIVAN, INC.
R. C. Howard
Phone 3-8159 213 E. Gansevoort Street

SYRACUSE BLUE PRINT COMPANY
A. B. Nye, Prop.
Phone 2-4714 427 E. Jefferson Street
The New York Society of Architects was organized in 1906 for the purpose of bringing together the architects of the City of New York, to promote good fellowship, mutual acquaintance, to protect the business interests of its members, and to secure legislation to provide for the registration of architects and the establishment of an educational standard for admission into the profession, in order that the interests of the public would be properly and competently safeguarded.

The efforts of the Society since its beginning, especially with respect to registration laws and legislation, are well known to the profession, and the Society has grown from an original membership of fourteen (14) to four hundred (400).

The Year Book of the Society has been published year after year, with a slight interruption during World War I, and is a volume cherished by the profession.

The membership of the New York Society of Architects is, and always has been, more actively engaged in the welfare of the profession than any other group in the State.

The New York Society of Architects is located at 3823 Fordham Rd., N.W., Washington, D. C. It is a volume cherished by the profession.

Robert Teichman

Sidney L. Strauss

Sidney L. Strauss
VANNIER INDUSTRIAL FLOORS

ARE

Designed and Built FOR

Your Requirements

The wider knowledge of materials, development of design methods and specialized equipment, make it possible . . . and practicable . . . to design and build floors and pavements to suit anticipated service requirements.

The Vannier physical method of concrete design produces maximum strength concrete of high fineness modulus, without loss of density or workability.

This method makes possible a design requiring a minimum of finer aggregates, which produces concrete with high wearing and low shrinkage factors, the two qualities essential in concrete floor and pavement construction.

Surveys — Specifications and Estimates Furnished Without Obligation

THE VANNIER CO.

CONTRACTORS

4100 Main St. AM. 0828 Buffalo 2, N. Y.
In 1939 some of the architects of Queens County saw the necessity of banding together in an organization for the purpose of creating good fellowship and cooperation amongst the architects and also to enhance and improve the standards of the profession and to be of a genuine ethical service to the community and public, thus forming the Queens Society of Architects.

At about this time the enforcement of the New York City Building Code was gaining sway and created an incentive to further band together for the purpose of obtaining practical clarification and interpretation of the various changes from the old Code.

The Society started at that time with 15 members and today has in its membership the majority of all of the practicing architects in the County with its roster consisting of 42 members.

The effects of this society has resulted in a closer relationship and cooperation between the architect and the administration, and also has enhanced the professional standards of our members.

During the years 1939 and 1940 the society was headed by Simon Heller, who is now a Warrant Officer in the United States Navy. Raymond Irrera, who succeeded Mr. Heller, has been president for the past four years. In addition to Mr. Irrera, the following are the officers of the society: Andrew F. Weber, Vice-President; Martin M. Elkind, Recording Secretary; Carl Wuest, Treasurer; Oswald Fischer, Financial and Corresponding Secretary, and a Board of Directors consisting of: Simon Cohen, John T. Kelleher, Guerino Salerni, Abraham H. Salkowitz, William O. Staber and Sidney L. Strauss.

The society meets in the Community House of the Free Synagogue of Flushing at 136-23 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, on the first Thursday of each month.

Raymond Irrera

Allen, Arthur E. 89-31 161st St., Jamaica
Altoonian, Mihran M. 74-05 45th Ave., Elmhurst
Bauman, Sylvester J. 204-02 104th Ave., Hollis
Braunstein, Benjamin 163-18 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica
Boquet, George L. 38-24 218th St., Bayside
Cohen, Simon 254 Beach 140th St., Belle Harbor
Crowley, Arthur F. 47-17 9th St., Long Island City
Davis, John E. 139-16 Laurelton Pkwy., Laurelton
Eckes, Alfred H. 39-77 41st Ave., Long Island City
Elkind, Martin M. 40-09 82nd St., Jackson Heights
Fischer, Oswald 31-12 Broadway, Long Island City
Goddard, Arthur 218-22 36th Ave., Bayside
Heller, Simon 39-22 Main St., Flushing
Inserro, Anthony 104-39 42nd Ave., Corona
Irrera, Raymond 32-06 Steinway St., Long Island City
Kelleher, John T. 79-03 146th St., Jamaica
Klein, Stanley N. 84-02 159th St., Jamaica
Koester, Charles L 111-15 196th St., Hollis
Levinson, David 163-18 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica
Lederer, Norman 1117 Bay Park Pk., Far Rockaway
Lukowsky, Richard L 29-03 Newtown Ave., Long Island City (2)
Marsac, Charles 31-06 30th Ave., Long Island City
Mertin, Adolph 35-63 83rd St., Jackson Heights
Palm, Sterling M. 35-74 159th St., Flushing
Salerni, Guerino 25-62 14th St., Long Island City
Salkowitz, Abraham H. 37-60 82nd St., Jackson Heights
Salminen, Carl H. 10-53 Burton St., Beechhurst
Sambur, William 160-16 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica
Schirmer, Robert P. 146-21 Bayside Ave., Flushing
Schiller, Arthur A 30-66 41st St., Long Island City
Schiller, Valentine 30-64 41st St., Long Island City
Shirkey, Clayton G 239 Beach 128th St., Rockaway Beach

If It's a LIBRARY YOU PLAN . . .

With so many library projects in the making, for construction and modernizing after the war, it seems a good time to remind you that Gaylords' specialized knowledge in the planning and equipping of libraries is at your disposal.

Illustrated here is an example of what can be achieved when cooperation by the librarian, architect and the Gaylord staff begins at the blueprint stage. The Delaware Academy Library at Delhi, N. Y.—Archibald F. Gilbert, New York City, architect—is an outstanding example of a modern, efficient and inviting library, housed in a building that combines grace, character and beauty. Gaylords' furnished the shelving, tables, chairs, charging desk, dictionary stands, card catalogs. The book storage cupboards underneath the windows are unique.

You are cordially invited to make use of our experience in the development of your plans. No obligation whatsoever is involved.
The Rochester Society of Architects was formally organized at a dinner meeting at the Powers Hotel, October 16, 1919. There were forty-one charter members, of which eleven are members of the Society at the present time.


"To unite in fellowship the architects of Rochester in order to foster an interest in the common problems and to make itself felt as a civic force." This purpose has been maintained as follows:

1. Evening dinner meetings with speakers and discussions and informal weekly luncheon meetings have been held.
2. Joint meetings have been held with the Rochester Engineering Society.
3. Joint meetings and committee conferences with the Rochester Builders Exchange have been held.
4. The work of the New York State Association of Architects has been actively supported, including sponsorship of its convention held in Rochester in 1940.
5. The New York State Registration Law has been studied for improvement and means of enforcement.
6. The small house problem has been studied carefully.
7. Local design competitions have been held.
8. Durable civic improvements have been recommended.
9. An annual Certificate of Merit for excellence in design of local buildings has been awarded.
10. Upon the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Society, a chronicle of local architecture and architects in Rochester was published.

Plans are now under way for a silver anniversary of the founding of the Society to be held this autumn.

**Rochester Society**

President: Irving E. Horsey  
First Vice-President: Keith A. Marvin  
Second Vice-President: Donald K. Smith  
Secretary: Cyril T. Tucker  
Treasurer: Clifford S. Fairbanks  
Director to N.Y.S.A.A.: William G. Kaelber

The purpose of the Society has been "to maintain a united local body of architects to foster an interest in the common problems and to make itself felt as a civic force." This purpose has been maintained as follows:

1. Evening dinner meetings with speakers and discussions and informal weekly luncheon meetings have been held.
2. Joint meetings have been held with the Rochester Engineering Society.
3. Joint meetings and committee conferences with the Rochester Builders Exchange have been held.
4. The work of the New York State Association of Architects has been actively supported, including sponsorship of its convention held in Rochester in 1940.
5. The New York State Registration Law has been studied for improvement and means of enforcement.
6. The small house problem has been studied carefully.
7. Local design competitions have been held.
8. Durable civic improvements have been recommended.
9. An annual Certificate of Merit for excellence in design of local buildings has been awarded.
10. Upon the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Society, a chronicle of local architecture and architects in Rochester was published.

Plans are now under way for a silver anniversary of the founding of the Society to be held this autumn.

**STATEN ISLAND SOCIETY**

President: Chester A. Cole  
First Vice-President: Olaf A. Madsen  
Second Vice-President: Kenneth W. Milnes  
Financial Secretary: James Whitford, Jr.  
Treasurer: James F. Connell  
Secretary: Maurice G. Uslan  
Director to N.Y.S.A.A.: Maurice G. Uslan

The Staten Island Society of Architects was formally organized by a group of five practicing architects on November 21, 1924. With this group as a nucleus the organization grew to include up to 30 members in 1929.

The founders were Jas. Whitford, Sr., Carl Grisshaber, Henry G. Otto, Michael S. Diamond and Henry Jefferson. The founders felt the need for a common meeting ground of all the local practitioners. The ideals and purposes of the Staten Island Society of Architects can best be summarized by quoting the preamble to its constitution:

"To unite in fellowship the architects of Staten Island, to promote the aesthetic scientific and practical efficiency of the profession and to make it of ever increasing service to society."

The society has taken an active part in encouraging students at the Curtis High School architectural drafting classes thru competitions and prizes. In the annual exhibitions of current work held at the Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences the students' work was incorporated as part of the general display.

Since its inception the members of this group have gone thru vicissitudes of heavy building activity of the late 20's and the lean years of the early thirties. Many members have gone into other fields of endeavor in the latter period and the present of building inactivity.

The Staten Island Society of Architects has co-operated with other civic bodies on various occasions such as instituting a Renovising campaign with the Chamber of Commerce to create work for the building trade artisans in 1931; raising funds for the Gibson Committee, War Chest, Red Cross and formulating projects to alleviate the depression period.

The society has been active in all branches of city, state and national legislation affecting the profession of architecture.
The memory of Revels — Brockway — Randall — Hollenbeck — Hueber — all active in our Society, while here, has been our inspiration to maintain this organization in the forefront.

In former years the New York Association of Architects had very little support from the Upstate Architects as a whole until a State Convention was held at Rochester. The Rochester men took a vacation from business and made this convention a great success. That another was planned for the next year in Syracuse. We thought it would be impossible to match the success of Rochester, but went to work and even Rochester said that we had bettered their efforts. Let that be as it may, these two blowouts opened the eyes of the fellows down state and the Association is on the move.

The banks consult us regarding loans and mortgages on real estate and the prospective purchasers of property ask our opinion. All of this keeps us on our toes to give sound advice; it further enlarges our scope of work and brings us in contact with many interests. We exchanged ideas with one another and all in all we are a happy harmonious group.

Such is the history of the Syracuse Society of Architects.

Not because of a greater ability, but rather because I have lived through it all, I have been asked to tell this story.

MELVIN L. KING

Bennett, Willard H. 344 Bruce St., Syracuse
Burden, Rollin H. Lafayette Bldg., Syracuse
Crande, Prof. William P. 664 W. Onondaga St., Syracuse
Croom, Charles E. Broad Rd., Onondaga Hill, R.F.D., Syracuse
Dillenback, Prof. L. C. Syracuse University, Syracuse
Ellis, Charles Rockwell 606 City Bank Bldg., Syracuse
Gill, Prof. Albert H. 305 Scott Ave, Syracuse
Granger, Mereton E. 316 S. Warren St., Syracuse
King, Curtis 300 Denison Bldg., Syracuse
King, Harry A. 300 Denison Bldg., Syracuse
King, Harry M. 300 Denison Bldg., Syracuse
Markam, Wolfe 705 S. A. K. Bldg., Syracuse
Moulton, Webster C. Hills Bldg., Syracuse
O'Connor, Fred B. 305 Scott Ave, Syracuse
Pederson, Thovald 224 Harrison St., Syracuse
Phoenix, Harry D. 360 Midland Ave., Syracuse
Sargent, Prof. D. Kenneth 224 Harrison St., Syracuse
Seaman, George W, c/o Army Engineers, Syracuse
Swaney, Lafayette A. Syracuse University, Syracuse
Taylor, Prof. Walter A. Syracuse University, Syracuse
Vedder, James R. 705 S. A. K. Bldg., Syracuse
Webster, Frederick Seth 1412 Madison St., Syracuse
Whitney, Thomas 445 S. Salina St., Syracuse
Wright, Gordon A. (Associate) 315 E. Genesee St., Fayetteville
Wright, Miss Marjorie 315 Genesee St., Fayetteville
Yates, Howard T. 306 S. Salina St., Wilson Bldg., Syracuse
Young, Gustave A. 307 Davis St., Syracuse

WESTCHESTER CHAPTER

President — Kenneth K. Stowell
Vice-President — Charles A. Dewey
Secretary — J. Bart
Treasurer — Russell S. Johnston
Director to N.Y.S.A.A. — William C. Stohlidier

The Westchester Chapter received its Charter October 22, 1936, having at that time seventeen Charter members. The largest membership list numbered twenty-eight, but due to war conditions the present membership is now twenty. There is every indication that the pending merger of the Westchester County Society of Architects and the chapter will more than double the present membership. The return of men from active service and from war work of many kinds, which we hope will be in the near future, will greatly increase the activity of the chapter and its effectiveness. Men are now widely scattered and transportation, even within the county, is difficult.

The activities of the chapter have been much the same as of other AIA chapters, raising the standards of practice in the region, urging the cooperation of our members in other chapters in New York, urging the cooperation of our members in the State Convention at Rochester, and making the chapter a more efficient unit. The chapter lists two former national presidents of the AIA, Messrs. Kohn and Shreve.

KENNETH K. STOWELL
WESTCHESTER COUNTY SOCIETY

The Westchester County Society of Architects was formed in New Rochelle on January 16, 1929, with eleven charter members.

The objects and purposes in organizing were as follows:

To promote fellowship and encourage in every manner professional advancement among its members.

To protect the interests of its members and others of the profession.

To safeguard the public interests in matters of design and construction.

To help all public officials in the administration of the laws relating to buildings and their environment.

To interest itself in the welfare of all matters pertaining to, or associated with the practice of Architecture and the Allied Arts.

In the ensuing year, through the work of an energetic membership committee, the membership rose to forty-four active members.

At the present time we have a membership list of ninety active members. A number of these members are now serving with the armed forces.

At the monthly meetings held on the second Tuesday evening of each month and most of the members meet for dinner preceding the meeting. At times we have prominent speakers address us at our meetings on subjects pertaining to our profession.

Our different committees have been alert and active in their different responsibilities.

Every month our publication committee issues a small printed paper "The Blue Print" with current articles of architectural interest, news items showing activities of the different members and notes of meetings.

This summer a mail vote was taken of the membership on the question of unification with the American Institute of Architects and the result was ninety-five percent of the membership declared for unification.

At the meeting following this result it was decided to proceed with the unification. Application blanks were sent to all members and when all requirements are met, it is proposed to consummate the unification.

Otto J. Gette

Send changes, additions or corrections to Empire State Architect, 21 Clarendon Place, Buffalo 9, N.Y.
PERSONALIZED AIR CONDITIONS (continued)

is reduced to a minimum. Units can be furnished as freestanding cabinets, or can be entirely recessed. In any case, windows are sealed—a fact which further contributes to room quiet.

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

Water is in most cases supplied through a closed system of reverse return type. Chilled water passes through the central station apparatus, thence through the room unit coils, which temper the room air as desired by the occupant. Copper tubing is used for the piping circuits, on the arguments that it is longer lived, easier to install, and causes less construction dirt such as may be responsible for initial starting troubles.

In designing the water circuits, a great deal of study is given to proper zoning, air elimination, and provisions for filtering and drainage.

In hotels and other installations where conditions warrant, a condensation pan is an integral part of each room unit. This pan has an outlet and pipe connection to drain away any condensation on the "secondary" coil.

THE REFRIGERATION CYCLE

Air handled by the Conduit System is cooled by passing over coils of water chilled by one or more refrigerating units. The refrigerating cycle is highly efficient—the task of providing the desired cooling is shared by the central apparatus and the room unit. Since the recirculated air does not have to be cooled as much as the "primary" air, the unit coil is not sufficiently cold to cause condensation. This arrangement is advantageous as condensation may cause room odors to accumulate.

INSULATION AND CONTROLS

The only insulation, other than on the water piping, is that given the air supply apparatus and conduits outside the conditioned areas. The vertical conduits, usually furred in on the outside walls, do not need covering because their surface temperature is above the dewpoint of the surrounding air.

Controls are extremely simple: manual control of water temperature at the central source; winter dewpoint control of "primary" apparatus; water-heater control (obtained by regulating steam flow, at the central heater); and individual room unit control of water volume through the "secondary" coil.

CONCLUSION

The accepted definition of air conditioning is the simultaneous control of temperatures, humidities, ventilation, cleanliness, and air motion in an enclosure. The Conduit Weathermaster System performs all those functions, and others unique to itself. Its "plus qualities" are its ability to make heating and cooling available simultaneously, and its ability to maintain each space temperature independently of other spaces served by the same system.
THE DESIGN OF WALLPAPER  (continued)

derneath. Pad grounds can be distinguished by their lack of body and by the fuzziness of the top colors as a result of having fallen on the wet ground coat.

GROUNDED PAPERS—have a ground coat fully dried as a separate operation before the top printing is applied. The ground coating is all important in the control of lightfastness. It is the weight of ground or degree of opacity which prevents any discoloration of the raw stock from showing on the face of the finished wallpaper.

Embossed papers are distinguished from blanks by the added operation of embossing which tends to give the paper a softer appearance in addition to the change in surface texture. There are many types of embossing rollers but probably the most common are those which impart a simulation of cloth and those which simulate plaster effects. Embossing is accomplished by passing the paper between a steel roller on the surface of which the texture has been cut and a hard paper roller with surface depressions which fit the texture of the steel roller. The paper roller takes on the impression of the steel roller by being run together with it under pressure for a period of two or three weeks continuously.

Plaster effects are produced by running the steel embossing roller against ink feed rollers so that the pattern of the steel roller is carried to the paper with ink as well as with the depressions and highlights.

Prior to 1928 there were no fast-to-light wallpapers. Fugitive colors were used and no particular care was exercised in adequately coating the raw stock to prevent fading. About that time, after a considerable amount of research to find permanent colors, fast-to-light papers were made available by Imperial and other leading manufacturers. Still further research developed colors and binders which made possible the practical production of washable wallpapers.

The principal difference between washable papers and non-washable is the difference in the type of size or binder used. Non-washable papers are printed with starch binders which are soluble in water before and after printing. Washable papers are made with protein binders which are soluble in water before printing but are insolubilized after printing. This is done by giving them a chemical treatment immediately following the printing operation.

The chief problem encountered in the development of washable papers was that of finding the binders just mentioned and a means of insolubilizing them to produce washability immediately after they were dry. They also had to be non-bleeding in all types of commercial cleaning fluids. These qualities, of course, had to be obtained without sacrificing lightfastness.

The chief problem in the manufacture of washable paper is that of control. The careful chemical testing of raw materials is not enough. Reliable tests for lightfastness and washability during the process of manufacture are used.

For control of lightfastness, standard weights of ground coating are followed for each ground color. The weights vary for the different colors as might be expected. Although the thickness and weight of ground coat are carefully controlled during the grounding operation, samples from every run of lightfast paper are exposed in fadeometer machines for twenty-four hours as a final test. For washability, special tests are made during the process of manufacture, then as a final test the paper is washed in a specially designed washing machine.

The foregoing paragraphs highlighting the manufacture of wallpaper indicate the advances made by this industry. As the result of these definite strides the architect can now utilize wallpaper with complete certainty of aesthetic and practical appropriateness. He can select patterns and colorings conforming to the design and period of the structure he has created, and now that wallpapers are authentically styled, light resistant, washable and of high quality generally, he can be sure that this most amenable type of interior wall decoration will provide lasting satisfaction for his client.

OUR ASSOCIATION  (continued)

second scheme is to have dues bracketed at the $10 level, $25, $50, and at $25 intervals to and including $200. Either of these programs would be entirely voluntary on the part of the members; and, therefore, we recognize a weakness. It is obvious that it will probably take a year or two to sell either of the dues programs to the profession, during which time those of us who are active will have to prove that the new organization will function to the best interests of the most men. During this time, we propose to raise the necessary money through voluntary subscription and have to date, obtained pledges for each of the next two years amounting to $13,500.00 over and above our regular price of dues.

John T. Briggs

ANNOUNCEMENT

Announcement has been made by Joseph T. Bellow, of Albany, New York, whom it will be recalled was being considered during the year just past as a possible Executive Secretary of the NYSAA, of the establishment by him of a Customer Relations Analyst Consultant Service at 90 State Street, that city.

A resident of Albany since 1922, Mr. Bellow was for approximately eight and a half years associated with Montgomery Ward in their local territory of New York and New England in various executive capacities connected with promotional activities and customer contacts, also for a brief period with the Ross Federal Research Corporation in Albany and New York City. More recently, during the war years, he has been located in the Office of Marcus T. Reynolds, Albany Architects.

Speaking from the standpoint of customer relations and the profession, Mr. Bellow states, that in his opinion, the successful Architect in the Post-War world of tomorrow must build to ever widening horizons with a surer appreciation of client psychology tempered none the less by the stern logic of utilitarian demand.

BUY WAR BONDS

6th WAR LOAN

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT
Design 'em now and when building begins
See to it homes have weather built-in!

PEOPLE in all income groups want home air-conditioning after the war. The Gas industry plans to meet this demand with units that (1) Heat more efficiently in winter. (2) Cool the entire house in summer. (3) Provide ventilation all year round.

ACP Gas range in a kitchen new
Will make your house a dream come true!

WOMEN KNOW you've given them the most modern kitchen when they see ... a Certified Performance Gas range that's famous for precision cooking ... a silent Gas refrigerator ... in a streamlined kitchen, scientifically planned for greatest convenience.

And just as important as all the rest
Gas for hot water... folks know it's best!

FOR YEARS, nothing has even come close to equalling the modern automatic Gas hot water system. People know that, upstairs and downstairs, it means "all the hot water they want, whenever they want it."

This is the house that Gas runs!

TODAY, in the great laboratories of the Gas industry, technicians are working to make it possible for architects and builders to offer houses of greater comfort, convenience and economy after the war. People are now being told about these new developments, as well as about the established advantages of Gas, in wide national advertising. In designing the post-war homes you plan to offer, we suggest that you consult your local Gas company for complete information on Gas equipment and Gas service.

The Brooklyn Union Gas Co.  Iroquois Gas Corporation
Central New York Power Corp.  Long Island Lighting Co.
Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corp.  Rochester Gas & Electric Corp.
Republic Light, Heat & Power Co., Inc.

THE MAGIC FLAME
THAT WILL BRIGHTEN YOUR FUTURE
Call on Siegfried "Know How" ... for Your Present and Post War Plans

This year marks the 10th Anniversary of Siegfried construction and engineering service to the building industry.

During this busy decade the Siegfried organization has kept pace with the sound, steady expansion of industrial and residential facilities, contributing scores of structures large and small. Residences, apartment houses, store and office buildings, army camps, war production plants—all are included in the Siegfried record of accomplishments.

Today—Siegfried service is at your command—a service which brings to architects intelligent coordination of engineers and sub-contractors. In laying out future projects, consultation with Siegfried engineers may save you time, worry, expense. No obligation, of course.

SIEGFRIED
CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
ENGINEERS • CONTRACTORS
6 North Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y. Phone LI-