The St. Louis Housing Authority chose reinforced concrete frames and floors for its Captain Wendell Oliver Pruitt Homes. On 34½ acres, the project includes 20 eleven-story buildings, two million sq. ft. of floor area.

Critically-needed housing projects like the Pruitt Homes can be built faster and with greater economy when designed for concrete frames and floors. Those are two reasons why more and more modern apartment buildings are being built with this type of framing.

Reinforced concrete frame and floor construction offers architects, engineers, contractors and owners many advantages. For example, frame and floor construction proceed simultaneously. Walls can be finished as the building goes up. Facilities for heating and ventilating, as well as plumbing and wiring can be installed as the structural work progresses. This saves time and money.

Competitive bids and cost analyses show that savings up to 40% on frame and floor costs are possible with concrete. Concrete is sturdy and fire-safe, gives years of service with little upkeep. This low annual cost is a bonus for owners, investors and tenants.

For help in designing reinforced concrete frames and floors for structures of any size or for any purpose—for apartments, schools, hospitals or commercial buildings—write for free illustrated literature. Distribution is limited to the United States and Canada.
When performance is one of the major requirements, you'll find more and more jobs calling for aluminum windows by General Bronze.

It's no surprise to the building industry, therefore, that General Bronze's single-hung aluminum windows were selected for the new general office building of Standard-Vacuum Oil Company at Harrison, N. Y.

The selection of General Bronze windows, after extensive "hurricane tests" conducted by the University of Miami Testing Laboratory for air and water leakage, is another tribute to the design, engineering and fabricating skill of General Bronze.

The General Bronze single-hung window selected by the architects, Eggers and Higgins, and the builder, Starrett Brothers & Eken, Inc., is a new type window developed by General Bronze engineers and is proving extremely popular in many new installations. It is the same type window that has been selected for use in the New York Coliseum.

If you have a fenestration or curtain wall problem, it will pay you to consult with our sales engineers. They are anxious and ready to serve you at all times. Our catalogs are filed in Sweets.
WOOD WINDOWS
WOMEN WANT!

Whichever your point-of-view, WOODCO E-ZEE Loc Wood Awning Windows meet your most exacting standards. WOODCO assures the utmost in beauty, performance and efficiency...and when you measure these advantages in terms of ease-of-installation, fuel savings and homeowner satisfaction, you discover that WOODCO means the finest and most economical awning window ever made!

Nothing to adjust • Nothing to get out of adjustment

CHECK THE WOODCO E-ZEE LOC PATENTED FEATURES:
- EASY TO LOCK
- SEQUENCE AIR CONTROL
- TOXIC-TREATED TO PREVENT DECAY
- EXTRA HEAVY SASH and FRAME
- DOUBLE VINYL WEATHERSTRIPPING (Pat. Pend.)
- WATER-REPELLENT TREATED
- COMPLETELY ASSEMBLED

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Our increased production makes it possible for us to invite new distributors. If you are interested in prestige and profit write to the factory located nearest you.

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YOU can depend on top performance with genuine Dur-O-waL on the job. Electrically welded of high tensile steel, Dur-O-waL works fast, lays flat to combat cracks in brick, block or tile masonry. Dur-O-waL's patented trussed design keeps side rods working together; puts more steel in the wall economically. Increase sales and customer satisfaction the proven Dur-O-waL way. Demand Dur-O-waL... available everywhere.

- Architects everywhere are specifying Dur-O-waL, the customer-designed reinforcing member that gives masonry walls a backbone of steel. Welded in a single plane, Dur-O-waL assu­res a tight, neat mortar joint.

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the Backbone of Steel

for EVERY masonry wall

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BIRMINGHAM, ALA.  Dur-O-wal Products of Ala. Inc., Box 5446
PHOENIX, ARIZ.  Dur-O-wal Div., Frontier Mfg. Co., Box 49
CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.  Dur-O-wal Div., Dept. 650, Cedar Rapids Block Co.
ROW HOUSING with flexicore

HERE'S THE SIMPLIFIED STRUCTURAL SYSTEM

1. Erect end walls and common party interior bearing walls.

2. Erect FLEXICORE floor and roof slabs, clear-spanning from bearing wall to bearing wall.

That's it. Now use the FLEXICORE second floor as a working deck . . . lay the walls to the roof . . . and place the roof slabs. Your structural system is complete.

You can design non-bearing front and rear walls for architectural interest, of almost any material.

In this particular design, the clear span is 19' 6". FLEXICORE slabs, however, can be used for longer spans . . . depending on the FLEXICORE cross-section specified, the partition and load requirements. In the plan shown above, A is 20', B is 27'. This structure simplifies design, allows greater architectural freedom, can be erected with exceptional speed and, of course, is fire-resistant.

OTHER ANCHOR PRODUCTS
- Autoclaved Dentex Celoccrete and Concrete Blocks
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- Anchorseal Colorless Water Repellent (Silicone Base).

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- Dur-o-wall steel reinforcing for masonry walls.
- Medusa Portland Cement Paint, for concrete wall surfaces.
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ANCHOR CONCRETE PRODUCTS INC.

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GEORGE B. CUMMINGS HONORED

George Bain Cummings, F.A.I.A. member of the Central New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, has been elected as President of the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. Cummings has served as both New York Regional Director to the Institute and as National Secretary. As a member of the Binghamton, New York firm of Conrad & Cummings, A.I.A., he is most active in state and national affairs. Mr. Cummings is known for his work in city planning and civic improvement. At present he is vice-chairman of the New York State Building Code Commission.

President Cummings became a member of the American Institute of Architects in 1921 and was elevated to the rank of Fellow in 1948. He held offices in the Central New York Chapter from 1921-25 and served two terms as New York Regional Director of The Institute in the 1910's. In 1950 he was elected 2nd Vice-President of the New York State Association of Architects. In addition to his Architectural work he is a frequent contributor to the JOURNAL OF THE A.I.A. and is an Associate Editor of the EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT.

The following is the new slate of officers, as elected at the recent convention of The Institute:

President George Bain Cummings

Binghamton, New York

1st Vice-President Earl T. Heitschmidt
Los Angeles, California

2nd Vice-President John N. Richards
Toledo, Ohio

Secretary Edward L. Wilson
Fort Worth, Texas

Treasurer Leon Chatelain, Jr.
Washington, D. C.

MATTHEW W. DEL GAUDIO ELECTED

Matthew W. Del Gaudio, F.A.I.A. member of the New York Society of Architects, has been elected to succeed C. Storrs Barrows as New York Regional Director to the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. Del Gaudio has been active for many years in the New York Society of Architects, Architects Council of New York City, New York State Association of Architects and American Institute of Architects. He was instrumental in the founding of the Architects Council and is a past-president of both the Council and State Association.

In 1951 Mr. Del Gaudio became the first recipient of the Sidney L. Strauss Award for his many activities and accomplishments on city, state and national level.
HUDSON RIVER BRICK

for every

"DESIGN DEMAND"

Whether designing in contemporary or conventional architecture, no building product will do more to enhance the beauty of your building than Hudson River Brick.

BRICK MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK, INC.
1949 GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITS

General Information

The New York State Association of Architects will hold its annual Convention at Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany, New York, on October 13, 14, and 15, 1955. The Convention will be attended by many architects, draftsmen, public officials, and an educated general public of the Capitol District area.

The Convention Committee, with the approval of the Board of Directors, wishes to make the architectural exhibit educational, inspirational, and attractive to those who will view it. To this end, the Committee will accept presentation drawings, sketches, blueprints, specifications, models, and any other exhibit a member wishes to send or bring. It is the aim of the Committee to exhibit materials which will be of interest to the profession and the public, with the thought in mind that our professional group can profit through a review of the work of its members and that the public may be better informed if they can know that the work of an architect’s office has to do with many things other than the making of a picture.

In the interest of promoting a better understanding of our allied professions, the Upstate New York Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects plans to exhibit work of the Chapter members.

Eligibility

All entries must be submitted by Registered Architects, having their principal offices in New York State. Eligibility is limited to members of the New York State Association of Architects.

Entries may be on structures contemplated, in process of construction or completed.

No advertising or mentions of awards shall be attached to entries.

Shipping Instructions

Entries may be shipped “Express Prepaid” to: Carl W. Clark, Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany, New York, and should be received by the Committee on or before October 12, 1955.

Exhibits may be mailed to Carl W. Clark, Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany, New York, or may be transported to the hotel by the exhibitor if preferred by him.

Rules for Submission

1. There will be no entry fee.

2. There is no restriction on the size of mounts, nor on the number of mounts or space required or desired by an exhibitor. Wall space, easels, and tables will be available for displays.

3. It is the hope of the Committee that exhibitors will keep in mind the educational nature of the program and submit such materials as will be helpful to practicing architects and draftsmen in producing work of high caliber.

Insurance

Each entrant must take care of his own insurance and liability.

Entry Returns

Entries will be returned at the close of the Convention, Express collect.

The Committee

Daniel Schwartzman  John D. Piedmonte
John C. Wenrich  Trevor W. Rogers
James C. Curtin  J. Murray Hueber
Frank J. Matzke, Co-Chairman
Eli B. Rabineau, Co-Chairman
Carl W. Clark, Chairman

Note:

No entry fee being charged in connection with the architectural exhibit an entry blank is not made a part of the notice. It is necessary that the Committee know the type of exhibit proposed by an entrant and that some idea of space requirement and type of mounting be given so that proper arrangements can be made as to tables, easels, and wall space requirements. To this end, all exhibitors should notify the Exhibit Committee on or before October 1, 1955 regarding the character and extent of their exhibits.
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LENROC STONE, from the Ithaca Quarries from which MANY FAMOUS BUILDINGS AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY HAVE BEEN BUILT

FINGER LAKES STONE Co., Inc.
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REGISTRATION AND ROOM RESERVATION REQUEST

CONVENTION

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS
at SHERATON - TEN EYCK HOTEL
Albany 1, New York

Thursday, October 13th to Saturday, October 15th, 1955

Date ............................................., 1955

Registration Fee: $20.00 per member.
$15.00 per guest.

Registration Fee includes tickets to the President's Reception on Thursday, October 13th, and Annual Banquet on Friday, October 14th.

Your check for this fee MUST BE SENT WITH YOUR ROOM APPLICATION.

Make checks payable to CHARLES R. ELLIS, Treasurer, and mail to SIMEON HELLER, 38-11 Union Street, Flushing, N. Y., with this application form.

Because of expected attendance at our meeting, it is anticipated that most of our members will be accommodated at the Sheraton-Ten Eyck Hotel. However, late reservations may not be honored at the Sheraton-Ten Eyck, so it is advisable to get your reservation in early.

Member's Name ................................
Address ..................................
Chapter or Society .........................

Guests:

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ROOM RESERVATION REQUEST

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Reservations cancelled at 6 P.M. unless a deposit for first night's rental is forwarded in advance.

Name ..........................................
Address ...................................
City ........................................

Date of Arrival ..................... Date of Departure ..............
Time of Arrival ..................... Time of Departure ..............

NOTE: If room at rate desired is not available, nearest available rate will be assigned.

IMPORTANT

Be sure to fill out entire blank and mail, together with your check to:

SIMEON HELLER, Registration Chairman
38-11 Union Street
Flushing 54, N. Y.
30 PARK AVENUE
New York City

By Richard Roth

Emery Roth & Sons, Architects
Samuel Rudin & Sons, Builders
James Ruderman, Structural Engineer
Alfred J. Kleinberger, Electrical Engineer
V. L. Falotico & Associates, Mechanical Engineer

30 Park Avenue is the fourth of the post-war apartment houses designed by our office in the area known as the Murray Hill district of New York City. This is a unique residential neighborhood and is a prime residential location because of its immediate proximity to the business area, and due to the fact that it lies between Grand Central Terminal and Pennsylvania Station. Most of the buildings in the neighborhood cater to executive and professional people, to whom, being business people, family life and children are not considerable factors.

The Flagler residence (Seabord Railway mogul) formerly occupied the plot on which 30 Park Avenue was erected. The building is 20 stories high and contains numerous variations in layouts and types of apartments. The rent per room in this location is moderately high, and for that reason, considering the type of occupancy, the tendency has been to create small efficiency-type apartments—one and a half and two room apartments predominating. The typical floor, except for one line of four room apartments, is developed primarily with these one and two room suites.

(Continued on Page 33)
General Grant Houses will provide 1,913 low-rental apartments out of a total of 34,600 scheduled for construction or under construction by the New York City Public Housing program. The importance of the project to the over-all scheme for redevelopment is that these apartments are being provided in an area of the city which is densely populated and badly deteriorated. This site, with a net area of 15.77 acres, is bounded by Broadway, West 125th St., Morningside Avenue, West 123rd St., Amsterdam Avenue and LaSalle St. Formerly it contained sub-standard tenements, unused lofts and small shops in converted ground floors. Yet within the immediate vicinity are such leading educational, religious and medical institutions as Columbia University, Riverside Church, and St. Lukes Hospital.

The new buildings will comprise the first New York City Housing Authority project designed to be taller than 17 stories. Street widths here permitted 21 stories for 8 of the 9 structures; the 9th was restricted to 13 stories. The great advantage of these higher buildings lies not only in the mechanical and structural economies. The fact that 85% of the ground area has been freed for such amenities as playgrounds, walks and sitting areas, and off-street parking for 200 cars is of prime importance.

Situated diagonally to the streets along a north-south axis, so that maximum sunlight is obtained, the 9 apartment houses will be fireproof reinforced concrete frame construction with brick cavity exterior walls and steel window assemblies of a type designed specifically to prevent children from toppling through. The project, which contains 16,701,596 cubic feet, is being built in two sections. Section 1, for which the Paul Tishman Co. is general contractor, is well underway; contracts were let in July, 1954, in the amount of $10,251,225. Section 2, soon to be started, contains the remaining 5 apartment houses plus a two-story Children's and Community Center where tenants of General Grant Houses may leave their pre-school age children for supervised activity and where neighborhood civic and social groups may meet for lectures, classes, or just relaxation.
The existing project is composed of two and three story buildings with a central boiler plant. The extension of this project, because of site and economic factors, could not continue with the same pattern. A new zoning ordinance requirement for parking precluded a high percentage of land coverage. Cost limitation made necessary the creation of a high rise unit used six times to house the two and three bedroom units. To provide the required four and five bedroom units, the most economical initial cost units had to be devised.

These requirements led to the solution as illustrated. The six eight story buildings were located so that minimum length of heat tunnels from the existing boiler house would be required. There is enough space reserved for an additional three eight story buildings at the corner of Perry and Chicago Streets. These could not be built because of the limited federal quota allowed by Congress. It is hoped that soon these buildings can be included in the project.

The eight story buildings have identical floor plans for all floors except for two wings of the ground floor. Each wing contains two dwelling units but on the ground floor one unit in each of two wings is used for laundry and storage as well as entrance facilities. The number of stories and height of the building was determined by limits established by the zoning ordinance. The construction is reinforced concrete flat plate floor slab with perimeter beam and center flat beam along dividing partition between apartments. Exterior walls are cavity type. Interior partitions are solid and hollow metal lath and plaster.

For the sake of maximum economy and to achieve minimum length building the two story four and five bedroom units were planned for least width. It would have been very difficult to fit buildings into the remaining portion of the site otherwise. The buildings are of wood frame, brick veneered. Standard items such as wood double hung windows were used as well as doors. Floors are plywood covered with asphalt tile.
Partitions are solid plaster with metal bucks for wood doors. Roofs are wood trusses, wood sheathing covered with asphalt shingle strips.

The soil conditions were so poor that concrete grade beams piled to firm soil levels had to be used for the two story buildings. The eight story buildings foundations required pile clusters to rock.

The following is a tabulation of site and building statistics:

**SITE DATA**
- Land Area: 527,355 square feet
- Dwelling Units per Acre: 38.82
- Percent of Land Covered: 29%
- Total Parking: 475 Cars
- Average Number of Rooms Per Unit: 5.35

**BUILDING SCHEDULE**

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**TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN 2ND TO 8TH FLOOR TYPE "A"**

**SCALE:** 0 - 10' 20' 30'

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT
The low bids received are as follows:

John A. Johnson & Sons, Inc. — General Contract — $3,554,000.00; John H. Knox Co., Inc. — Plumbing Contract — $540,831.00; Joseph Davis, Inc. — Heating Contract — 8 Story Buildings — $337,633.00; Engels Haupt & Co. — Heating Contract — 2 Story Buildings — $52,934.00; Ferguson Electric Construction — Electrical Contract — $218,600.00; Chestnut Ridge Nurseries, Inc. — Lawns & Planting — $79,712.00.
THE G-E WONDER HOME
was designed to illustrate the comfort, ease and automatic perfection of living in a progressively planned house that is equipped with the very latest in General Electric modern electrical equipment.

Planned with an open, flexible arrangement of areas, plus large airy window walls, the Wonder Home looks larger than it actually is.

Most heavily travelled passageways are paved with brick for practicality as well as charm. Step-saving convenience is achieved through the compact centralization of kitchen and service areas. And lastly, there is a wealth of cupboard and storage space, an example of which is the room-length divider between living room and bedroom hall.

This theme of convenience, liveability and spaciousness in a small area has been carefully observed in all furnishing and decoration. Sibley's has furnished it for an average, imaginary family with 3 children.

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT
Todt Hill Houses is a non-cash subsidy project built by the New York City Housing Authority in Staten Island and completed in 1950. This type of project received no direct cash subsidy from either the Federal, State or Municipal governments, but does receive the benefit of tax exemptions on improvements and the benefit of lower interest and amortization rates than a private project. Eligibility for occupancy in this type of project is determined by the point system developed by the Housing Authority based upon need, veteran status and amount of family income. The maximum income to be eligible is $5,400.00 per year with slight variations depending upon the size of the family and whether one is a veteran or a non-veteran.

The project is located on a high knoll on a plot of ground which was formerly Schmidt's Farm bounded by four streets and containing 13.3 acres of land. The improvement consists of seven six-story fireproof apartment buildings of reinforced concrete construction. The individual units are distributed over the plot in radiating fashion on extended radii of a large circle. The effect of this arrangement is quite informal with no two buildings parallel to each other, but forming an interesting grouping with a large center area affording maximum sunshine for each individual apartment. About 50,000 square feet of ground has been allocated to a playground. The project consists of 502 apartment units, 1,923 construction rooms, and 2,174 rental rooms. The difference is accounted by the fact that the dining areas are counted as half rooms. In this particular project, all kitchens, dining areas and bathrooms are provided with windows to the outside air.

The estimated population is 1,751. The total building cube is 4½ million. The building coverage is 13.6%, and the density per acre is 132 persons. The total cost of the project is in excess of 6½ million dollars. The consulting structural engineer is Jacob Feld; the consulting mechanical engineer is E. U. Markush. The Landscape Architects are Clarke, Rapuano & Halloran.

The exterior of the buildings is faced with Jumbo Size Selected Common Red Brick set on a white concrete base with a decorative parapet of projecting...
brick and 8” x 8” terra cotta flue pipe creating a balustrade effect. This is the first Housing Authority project to make use of aluminum double hung windows as an experiment from the point of view of cost, installation and cost of maintenance. The entrances are treated with simple architectural terra cotta facing bricks. The interior trim consists of flush wood doors, flush type kitchen cabinets and asphalt tile floors. The flooring system is known as flat plate reinforced concrete with no projecting beams because of economy of installation and economy of labor costs. The public halls are of glazed facing bricks for economy of maintenance. The roofing finish is 20-year bonded slag; flashing is 16-oz. copper.

The site plan was arrived at by considering the shape of the plot, the orientation from the sun and the contour of the ground. The hollow at the northerly end of the plot proved an economical location for the playground. The northwesterly corner of the plot, which fell away sharply to a drop of about 30 or 40 feet, afforded a strategic location for Unit No. 1 at the top of the incline so that the approach to the project gives the impression of a ship’s prow looming up on the high elevation with the ground falling away around it like the waves of the ocean.

Community Facilities: The Housing Authority, in planning a project, does not confine itself to the mere provision of shelter. Among the facilities included in the Todt Hill Houses are the following: a clinic for the convenience of the project tenants as well as the immediate neighborhood; social rooms for discussion groups and group activities; parking facilities for the ubiquitous automobile; a nursery for children of pre-kindergarten age and a playground, not only for the project tenants but for the surrounding community as well. Such facilities are hardly feasible in an individual apartment building as built by a private investor, but the possibility of group planning envisages the community aspect of community living.
This residence is now under construction on a two acre strip of land in South Orange, New Jersey for the president of a structural steel fabricating plant.

The well articulated plan is expressed in the third dimension by a structural steel frame with curtain walls of Tennessee ledgestone and California redwood siding.

Completely air-conditioned, the outstanding features include double insulating glass, aluminum sliding windows and doors, interior floors of flagstone and oak, interior partitions of walnut and mahogany veneers and ledgestone fireplace wall. The roof will be of marble chips on a Per-A-lex poured slab.
The site for Berry Houses was a former fairground situated under the precipitous bank at the top of which the Richmond County Country Club is located. The New York City Housing Authority asked for accommodations for 500 families and requested elevator type buildings, six stories in height.

The architects were particularly anxious to avoid the barracks-like appearance which often, unwittingly, creeps into the design of the large housing project. It was therefore determined at the start to develop a type of building which would permit an over-all site plan that opened up from the street as well as opening up to the street from the interior.

Hence the unit plans were coupled together and the buildings were so placed as to produce great bays opening up from the street. Although all the buildings are similar in type, a very different aspect appears, dependent upon the viewpoint from which they are seen. Therefore, to those who live in the project as well as those who pass by, this project does not have the sameness that is often a detriment to the large scale housing project.

Another innovation was tried in the interior design insofar as the work of the New York City Housing Authority was concerned. Every living room was given a corner location with the possibility of two outlooks and cross ventilation and the approach halls were so designed as to avoid the placing of bedrooms off long narrow halls which is so characteristic of the hotel. The use of interior bathrooms with mechanical ventilation greatly facilitated the task of design and freed the perimeter of the building to take full advantage of outlook.

The frame of the buildings is reinforced concrete and the standards are those of the New York City Housing Authority projects built without cash subsidy and designed for the lower middle income group. The landscape design was done by the Office of Alfred Geiffert, Jr.; structural work by Seelye, Stevenson, Value & Knecht. The mechanical engineers were Syska & Hennessy and the architects were Holden, McLaughlin & Associates, now Holden, Egan & Associates.
It was our endeavor to provide luxury apartment living for discerning people that prompted us to erect this magnificent development bordering on the shore of Long Island Sound in the Beechurst Section of Whitestone, Queens.

Called “Cryder’s Point Apartments,” it comprises a nine acre plot, situated among towering trees and beautiful landscape. The development covers only 20% of the land. No expense was spared to create a development that would be an outstanding improvement to the community.

The newest ideas in design and the finest of materials were used in this structure, as can be seen by its magnificent appearance.

The development consists of 3 huge buildings each 387’ long placed 175’ apart which will be devoted to lawns, gardens and play area.

There are a total of 325 apartments composed of 3½ to 6½ rooms with two elevators in each building and a large garage in the basement. The rooms are the largest size of any 6 story apartment house in New York.

Tenants will have exclusive use of a 700’ beach and a 200’ boat dock on the shore. Commutation to lower New York City by a large cruiser is an innovation for this development — the only one of its kind in New York. It will leave in the morning and return the patrons in the evening.

This building has won first prize for excellence in design given by the Boro of Queens Chamber of Commerce.
Located on a 60 x 100 foot plot in the Auburndale section of Flushing, the Simeon Heller one-family residence is contemporary in design with a thought given to orientation for privacy, ventilation and view.

Situated on a site about 6 feet above the street grade, the structure utilizes the terraces for securing the garage and provides a finished room in the basement just slightly below street level.

High windows in bedrooms insure privacy from the street and living room and porch face toward gardens in the rear. The dwelling employs no special ornamentation since the design conveys a good feeling of proportions and pattern.

KINGSWAY JEWISH CENTER

Martyn N. Weston, Architect

SEE ARTICLE IN MARCH-APRIL ISSUE, 1955
It is interesting to note two isolated yet parallel areas of law relating to construction. One is the licensing or registration laws; the other the various legal codes applicable to building construction. Historically, both of these sets of laws evolve from the general welfare principle; the protection of human life and property from unscrupulous and dishonest building practice.

In the rapid growth of our country under free enterprise, there grew with it the cheap, the sham, and the quick in building construction. Often, these became scenes of large scale disasters, and brought about the great public outcry resulting in the building codes.

Our earlier architects, primarily concerned with the safe planning and designing of buildings, sought to act as agents of owners to insure that the latter received real return for sums paid for their buildings. It is noteworthy that few, if any, buildings of the past were, by contemporary standards, unsafe or unsanitary. But under the same rapid growth, the field was invaded by architectural pretenders, lured by the possibility of turning a fast buck. A similar outcry brought about the registration and licensing laws to establish professional responsibility and protect both the public, and the responsible architect, against the untrained or incompetent imposter. And the purpose of the law is clearly stated to cover all but the most insignificant structures.

Thus we find that the laws for the protection of life and health in building, planning and construction come from two directions. In the one case, the law recognizes that the general welfare is best served by competent and honest practitioners. It sets up bodies within the profession to examine persons for their qualifications to serve the general welfare and it gives to such persons the title and legal authority to practice architecture. In the other case, that of the building code, the State gives a community the power to make laws to regulate its own physical growth; zoning for proper land use, plumbing codes for proper sanitation and building codes for construction. In most cases the building code was written with the advice and cooperation of professional architects and engineers.

Yet many people look on the licensing law as only giving special privilege to the architect while the building code is a necessary nuisance to be gotten around if possible. Some architects seem to feel that the licensing laws are for their personal protection, while the building codes are bureaucratic obstacles to their daring and ingenuity in construction. The law intends that these two areas of control be mutually interdependent and cooperative, and states that building officials shall not approve plans for buildings not prepared by an architect or an engineer.

To gain the most advantage for the public welfare from these two forces will require cooperation rather than antagonism. The architect and the building inspector must develop respect and understanding for each other's position. If the building inspector could feel that when a building project came into his office bearing the name of a licensed architect, it meant that all of the rules which he is required to enforce had been observed, or variances had been discussed, his work would be eased and his respect for the profession...
increased. If he could feel that that same seal insured architectural supervision to see that the plans were followed, knowing how much this would share his responsibility, can you imagine him not leaning over backwards to enforce the law which contemplates this cooperation? Most architects make written progress reports periodically on projects, but how many make an extra copy to send to the building inspector, giving him in effect an assistance he sorely needs?

On the other hand, how many building officials, particularly in small communities, under the pressure of tremendous building activity, make an honest effort to hold to this requirement of preparation of plans by the architect, which is to their own advantage and would promote better community growth? How many make an honest effort to get an architect, trained and experienced in the efficient enclosure of space with good taste in design, on their planning boards against the pressure of political expediency?

The answer is simple. Each is so busy, so behind in his work, that they haven't taken the time to think the matter out. Or if they have had an occasional twinge of conscience, have put off doing something about it. But if the architect can try to understand that the building official is a civic employee, bound to enforce civic ordinances, restrained from accepting every innovation in design and construction until proven free from danger; and the building inspector can become convinced that in spite of the architect's desire to take advantage of progress, his greatest wish is efficiency and safety for his client, maybe radicalism and conservatism can team to steer construction along a proper median of progress.

ON THE COVER:

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT
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FRANK W. BRODERICK, ARCHITECT
The intelligent choice of colors to properly blend together and produce an effect in harmony with the character of the building, its style of architecture and its surroundings, is a matter of vital importance. Brick architecture possesses a charm not surpassed nor inferior to any other building material.
Since last September it has been my privilege to serve as a member of the "State Board of Examiners for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors," - the engineer's license board to you. As the "structural" member of the Board, it fell to me to review the Part I examination papers, — Structural Planning and Design. Believe me, it was a liberal education in a lot of things, and not all of them structural design.

There were, of course, the usual errors, — wrong decimal points, — forgot to multiply by 12 to reduce to inch units, or having found the correct section modulus, select the wrong beam. These are to be expected. But when a man finds the point of zero shear in a beam by differential calculus instead of plain garden variety of arithmetic, — and finds it wrong, — and then proceeds to find the maximum moment by integral calculus, — and again finds it wrong, — one begins to wonder who taught him design, if any.

And one begins to wonder about the practical psychology of the gratuitous comment on some of the papers. For example, in many of the schools you use design, we have to use window Mullions as columns to reduce the depth of second story spandrels. We frequently use a hollow square section made up of two angles welded toe to toe, and in this examination one of the problems was to determine the properties and allowable load for such a section. One applicant made his computations incorrectly and then commented — "Inasmuch as this is a section which would never be used, the problem is very impractical." How would you mark this guy?

But the problem which really showed up how little some people think on their own, was the layout of the ground floor of a four-story reinforced concrete warehouse, 60 foot frontage, 29,000 square feet total area with toilet facilities and exits for ten men and two women. Less than two percent of the candidates showed acceptable exit stairs. About ten percent showed no stairs at all, — not even provision for a fireman's pole. And toilet facilities. — wow! The women's rest room with four toilets for two women, — and another one with the men's room showing ten toilets and ten urinals for ten men. And the spelling, — the "canape" over the loading platform!

And again the gratuitous comment! The problem would require a building about 60 by 122. One man commented, — "Inasmuch as a city lot is only 25 by 100, the problem is impossible." Another, — "Since fire laws require a total clearance for the two sides of the building of at least 15 ft., the building is limited to 45 ft. wide. 29,000 square feet will require a depth of about 700 feet, and city streets are only 200 feet apart." (What about the four stories, mister?)

There were other comments too — much more logical, like, — "Only 4 minutes left — please have mercy!" He passed anyway, even without the mercy. The whole thing was an interesting experience for me, — probably a nicer kind of interesting for me than it was for them.

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WEBSTER C. MOULTON RECEIVES HIGH HONOR

The board of directors of the Central New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects bestowed the highest honor ever given a member at their annual meeting May 28 in Odessa, N. Y. Recipient of the award plaque for outstanding service to the organization and his community was Webster C. Moulton, a prominent Syracuse architect.

The citation stated that Moulton has serviced the chapter since 1921 in all types of committee work for the organization and was instrumental in forming a very active public relations program which has through the years educated and informed the public in matters concerning building and architecture.

Speaking for the chapter, Mr. Cyril Tucker, president, said "Mr. Moulton's unselfish contributions to the high ideals and achievements of this organization have been unsurpassed."

Mr. Moulton is also a member of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce and the Syracuse University Club. He resides with his wife, Hazel, at Cambridge St., Syracuse, N. Y.
AIR COOLED SCHOOL AUDITORIUMS

Malcolm B. Moyer

June is the month for High School commencements. There are other events, such as a recital or two by the school musicians, or the “Class Play.” The Auditorium is sure to be packed to its capacity.

Time was when parents and friends braved the heat and humidity with becoming fortitude. Today, with the theaters and most stores air cooled, there is a growing murmur of discontent, and caustic comments such as “What Architect planned such a lousy air conditioning system?” are heard in various types of English.

One very able superintendent took the view that when an Auditorium was so satisfactory for the large portion of the school year, it was asking too much to install an expensive air conditioning system just to meet the June Crushes. Two days later he was worrying about how the people were going to react at a special meeting called to discuss a proposed bond issue if they were highly disgusted with the “Air Conditioning System.” Well the weather turned cool and the ventilation system kept them comfortable. The bonds were passed.

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In most instances, the fan, duct work, and coils can be used for cooling, with a comparatively small added investment. In one school, where the fresh air intake is mounted on the roof in a pent house, considerable cooling would be obtained from mounting a lawn sprayer on the roof, just to keep the tar and gravel from absorbing so large an amount of the sun's heat rays.

It is possible to send chilled water through the winter heating coils, if the proper connections have been provided for. Where well water is available this is a simple operation. Suitable drainage for the atmospheric moisture which the coils will condense, must be provided for, but this is not too expensive. An undertaker with a large parlor seating better than three hundred has used broken ice as a cooling medium. Trays of ice are placed in the air stream.

Already, the instructions from the State Education Department entitled “Commissioner's Regulations on Heating and Ventilation contain the following paragraph,” b. Thermal environment during the non-heat season. “Where extensive summer use of rooms in a school building is anticipated where outdoor summer temperatures are high, the Department may require the installation of air conditioning systems —”

It is likely that some schools are already equipped with some form of air cooling equipment. A description of such a system might properly find a place in the EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT, as the requirement for such facilities appears to be in the offing.
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However, on the upper floors, where the advantages of terraces are obvious, larger apartments — some with two and three bedrooms — were developed.

Most of the kitchens are of a minimum size, yet are very carefully studied and planned to contain all the necessary equipment required to fit the needs of, and to please, the particular clientele for whom they were designed.

Normally, due to rent controls, there is a considerable delay in obtaining premises for residential construction. The usual procedure is to file for, and obtain, the approval of a new structure, and then, by relocation of tenants, court action, etc., demolition of the existing buildings can proceed. On this particular plot, obtaining possession was not a problem, since the Flagler residence was unoccupied. It was therefore decided by the Architects; by Samuel Rudin, the builder; and by James Ruderman, the structural engineer — in order to expedite construction of the new building — that the framework of the lower twelve stories should be reinforced concrete, and the upper portion of the building (where the plan changes considerably due to offsets and setbacks) should be structural steel with cinder concrete arches.

This procedure allowed for immediate construction of the project, and by the time the twelfth floor was reached, the structural steel had been fabricated and was ready for immediate delivery and erection. Structural steel delivery normally takes three to four

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**EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT**
months, and therefore the two types of structural design coordinated perfectly as to timing, and expedited by several months the final completion of the project.

Another obvious advantage of using the structural steel for the upper portion of the building was that by doing so, we eliminated the difficulties inherent in the carrying of offset columns, plumbing, electric, etc., on, under or through massive reinforced concrete girders.

By the Multiple Dwelling Law, the building was required to have a relatively small garage, but due to its location adjacent not only to the business district of Manhattan, but also to the shopping center (Fifth Avenue), and being on one of the artery streets to the midtown tunnel, it was decided that the maximum car storage facilities would be created. Therefore, a three-story garage, having a capacity for 170 cars, was included in the project. Normally, in residential buildings, garage space is rented by the month and there is very little transient occupancy. However, this garage is capable of handling a considerable number of transient cars for day time storage, as well as permanent night storage for the tenancy of the building. The building, which was completed in May, has already demonstrated that it has aided considerably in alleviating the traffic congestion previously noted in the neighborhood.

The décor of the building is contemporary, in line with the type of occupancy which, as noted above, is primarily made up of business executives working in the immediate neighborhood. The design of the public areas by INTRAMURAL, INC., carried the exterior architectural concept indoors, with most of the materials used on the facade of the building being incorporated into the design of the lobby. A fine piece of non-objective sculpture by Gabriel Kohn, whose work has been exhibited by museums in this country and in Europe, serves as local decoration for the lobby. In line with today's thinking on problems of personnel and maintenance, only essential furniture has been used in this area, and the color scheme employed here has been carried through the upper corridors, so that the entire building has the same feeling and character throughout.

The building, completed two months ago, was 80% rented at that time, and is today almost completely rented and occupied.
This office has been the architect for the Rudins since 1938. In 1946, we designed 300 East 57th Street for them, the first post-war apartment house erected in New York City, which was awarded the Apartment House Medal of the American Institute of Architects. We are now in the process of designing 415 Madison Avenue, the first office building being undertaken by Samuel Rudin & Sons, as builders.

If a personal note may be injected in this article, it is to say that the builders have asked us to state that they consider the combination of this office as Architect and Rudin's office as Builder a particularly successful one, resulting in efficient team work between Builder and Architect.

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