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At a meeting held on August 22, 1956, in Mr. Voss' office in New York City, the solicitation of material from the several constituent organizations in the Metropolitan Area was apportioned among the several members of the Subcommittee. The Subcommittee received 31 submissions as follows:

1. Pomerance & Breines  
2. Office of York & Sawyer  
3. Office of York & Sawyer  
4. Gerson T. Hirsch  
5. Herman J. Jessor  
6. Win. F. Ballant  
7. Skidmore, Owings & Merrill  
9. D. Salvati & Son  
10. Irving P. Marks  
11. John O. Malley  
12. Frederic P. Wiederman  
13. Michael D. Schwartz  
14. Brown & Guenther  
15. Alton L. Crafts  
16. Irving S. Saunders  
17. George G. Miller  
18. D. Salvati & Son  
19. Sylvan & Robert Bien  
20. Sylvan & Robert Bien  
21. Sylvan & Robert Bien  
22. Sylvan & Robert Bien  
23. Sylvan & Robert Bien  
24. H. I. Feldman  
25. H. I. Feldman  
26. Roberts & Schafer  
27. Schoen & Hennessey  
28. William J. Freed  
29. Crozier & Sirene  
30. Crozier & Sirene  
31. Michael Radoslovich  

These were all sent to Mr. Charles F. Ellis commencing October 2, 1956 through October 11, 1956. Additional material received thereafter was sent directly to the Editor, Warren N. Wittek.

The Subcommittee wishes to acknowledge with thanks the assistance of the following in obtaining so large a response in so little time:

Mr. Theodore Koch, President, Staten Island Chapter, A.I.A.
Mr. Gabriel Nathan, President, Queens Chapter, A.I.A.
Mr. Albert J. Heitman, President, Long Island Chapter, A.I.A.
Mr. Max M. Simon, President, Bronx Chapter, A.I.A.
Mr. Richard Roth, President, New York Society of Architects
Mr. Joseph Levy, Jr., President, Brooklyn Chapter, A.I.A.
Mr. Gerson T. Hirsch, President, Westchester Chapter, A.I.A.
Mr. Jacob Sherman, President, Brooklyn Society of Architects.

Respectfully submitted,
Albert Melniker
Herbert Epstein
Frederick H. Voss

Participating: Harry W. McConnell and Samuel M. Kurtz
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In addition to Anchor's FLEXICORE, Anchor AUTOCLAVE high-pressure steam-cured preshrunk Celcrete blocks were used in the giant New York Central job, one of the biggest and most modern in the country.

"Hump" building is shown upper left, featuring FLEXICORE cantilever overhang. Ease of FLEXICORE installation is shown in the crew quarters building (upper right), while lower right shows FLEXICORE installed on Diesel and car repair building. Contractor: H. F. Stimm, Inc., Buffalo. FLEXICORE furnished by Anchor Concrete Products, Inc., Buffalo.

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ANCHOR CONCRETE PRODUCTS, INC.
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Two fourteen story apartment buildings are under construction west of the New York Coliseum from 58th to 60th Streets on Columbus Avenue. They are of reinforced concrete construction and contain a total of 608 apartments. The buildings cover only 28.2% of the plot, which creates a garden between the two buildings, under which there is a 250 car garage. The exterior of the buildings are finished in red brick and of 608 apartments. The buildings cover only 28.2% of the plot, which creates a garden between the two buildings, under which there is a 250 car garage. The exterior of the buildings are finished in red brick and contain a total of 608 apartment units.

With this issue of the EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT, the Publications Committee has inaugurated a new policy. Heretofore, the Publications Committee has devoted individual issues to building classifications. This issue is composed entirely of material submitted by members from the metropolitan New York City area and endeavors to present a selection of buildings of all types representative of the work of the members of the constituent organizations in the New York City area.

The response from the membership for this issue has been unprecedented. Elsewhere in this issue will be found a report by the Subcommittee of the Publications Committee, containing the names of the architectural offices and the building selected from that office, for publication. It is unfortunate that space limitations prohibit the publication of all of the material at this time, however, all buildings listed in the report will be published within the forthcoming year.

The following schedule has been adopted by the Publications Committee for the six issues to be published in 1957. Any member of the New York State Association of Architects wishing to submit an example of his work for publication in one of the forthcoming issues, is urged to write to the Chairman of the Publications Committee as soon as possible.

January - February
Annual Roster Issue. Building types—Hospitals, medical centers, clinics, Doctors' Offices, etc.

March - April
This issue will be devoted to the Eastern-New York area.

May - June
Educational issue featuring Schools, College Buildings, etc.

July - August
Housing Issue featuring Apartment houses, private residences, hotels, motels, etc.

September - October
Annual Convention Issue.

November - December
Religious Buildings Issue featuring ecclesiastical buildings of all types.
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Syracuse, N. Y.  D. J. Salisbury, Inc.
Utica, N. Y.  N. D. Peters & Co.
Watertown, N. Y.  Cushman Builders Supply Co., Inc.
West Hempstead, N. Y.  Lawlor Stone, Inc.
White Plains, N. Y.  Mills Cut Stone Co., Inc.

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NEW CHURCH of
ST. SYLVESTER
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

JOHN O’MALLEY, Architect

The rapid growth of the Roman Catholic parish of St. Sylvester, Brooklyn, has necessitated the demolition of an existing frame church to make way for a new church building.

Designed in a cruciform plan, to provide intimate relationship between the congregation and the sanctuary, the new Church of St. Sylvester will be a commodious, fireproof edifice built on a base of reinforced concrete and structural steel framework.

Within the carved wood reredos over the main altar there will be a life-sized wood carving of St. Sylvester.

The new church will have a well equipped work sacristy and choir balcony to accommodate a full-sized parish choir.

The church will be a current expression of traditional plan, but not a copy of any style. It will be an American conception planned according to canonical requirements, with regard to its functional nature, economical considerations and ecclesiastical tradition.

The church will be situated within the center of the large plot providing ample room for landscaping all around.

The new church, which will be a notable addition to the religious monuments of the borough, was designed by the architect, John O’Malley in close cooperation with Father Skelly and the Diocesan Building Office of which Monsignor Ronald P. MacDonald is director.

The salient exterior feature will be a graceful tower, which will house the large and rubrically situated Cappistry. The tower will be capped by a slender copper spire and ornamental bronze cross.

INTERIOR TOWARDS
SANCTUARY AND WEST TRANSEPT
THE PROBLEM

To design a K-6, 28-classroom elementary school on a 2½ acre, single block site on a Queensboro City block, the short easterly side of which faces a wide avenue and the long northerly side of which faces a future expressway. The site slopes gently from east to west.

THE SOLUTION

An L-shaped structure with the base of the L fronting on the avenue, accommodating the Administration Unit in the juncture between the base and the stem of the L for best control. The base of the L holds the Auditorium and the Gymnasium. The classrooms are placed in the stem of the L in three stories. The stem of the L is removed from the adjacent apartment houses to the south for better daylighting and is set back sufficiently to accommodate protective planting between it and the approaches to the expressway. The expressway traffic itself will be sufficiently far from the north classrooms not to constitute a noise hazard.

The drop in grade from east to west is used so that the Administration Unit occupies a controlling position at the intermediate level of the Classroom Wing, with a story of classrooms above and below.

The avenue side of the building is provided with a spacious plaza, with planting and benches, thus introducing a gracious, park-like effect in front of the school to distinguish it within its City surroundings.

The Auditorium wall is handsomely treated with stripes of white, grey and blue brick. The exterior wall of the Administration Unit and the Classroom...
Wing are treated with a glass and aluminum skin. The Auditorium is windowless to reduce maintenance. The Gymnasium is naturally illuminated by filtration of daylight through a wall of translucent plastic.

CONSTRUCTION

Pile foundations: reinforced concrete frame superstructure, utilizing flat slab design with special steel coffer forms. Cavity masonry exterior panel walls. Window wall mullions anchored to floor slabs at each tier. Assembly Room and Gymnasium: precast plank roof decks supported by steel trusses, exposed in Gymnasium. Composition roofing throughout.

MATERIALS

Exterior cavity walls: brick and block, with glazed brick outer wythe at Assembly Room. Window wall: extruded aluminum mullions, dark anodized sheet aluminum, spandrel panels, intermediate weight projected aluminum sash. Fiberglass reinforced plastic glazing at Gymnasium wall. Concrete and gypsum block interior partitions. Plastic faced block for walls of Locker Rooms, Toilets and Gymnasium, and wain-


MECHANICAL SYSTEMS

Oil fired steam boilers supplying steam to typical finned radiation and to heating and ventilating units in Gymnasium and Assembly Room. Individual room thermostat control, pneumatic type. Classroom ventilation: window intake and mechanical exhaust. Steam generated domestic hot water.

Split electric service. Sound system throughout building with auxiliary program bell. Local sound system in Gymnasium and Cafeteria. Telephone system throughout building. Fluorescent lighting in class-

rooms. Coded fire alarm protection.
SAW MILL
RIVER MOTEL

HENRY H. MOGER, JR., Architect

The Saw Mill River Motel is situated on a 192' x 400' plot along the Saw Mill River Parkway in Elmsford, N. Y., which is 26 miles above New York City. The Motel, due to a budget, was designed to allow the first 40 units to be constructed in 1955 and the second 45 units in 1956. The project consists of 85 units: manager's apartment; office; lounge; laundry; central heating; 4 linen rooms; storage rooms; swimming pool; children's pool; 10 cabanas and showers; air conditioning with individual room control, and ample parking. Each unit consists of a large tastefully decorated room, tile bath, television, private telephone, and wall to wall carpeting.

From the initial planning it was determined that a sufficient amount of the plot should be set aside to insure the project would have proper landscape treatment.

The construction of the buildings consists of concrete footings and foundations, brick vencer with concrete back up block exterior walls, concrete slab first floor, wood construction with special sound proofing second floors, special designed sound proof partitions between rooms, plaster walls and ceilings, and heavy white asphalt shingle roof.

Some of Westchester's finest restaurants are close at hand. Neighboring Bill Reiber's Restaurant offers a special breakfast as well as full course luncheons and dinners. Large and small private dining rooms for business meetings.

Branches of many famous New York City Stores are located nearby to offer good shopping.

The colonial designed buildings with the red brick and white trim, columns, railings, and roofs together with the landscaping present a striking picture while traveling along the parkway. The Motel, due to its good location, design, and management has been doing 100% business since its completion.

SHOPPING CENTER . . . RIVERHEAD, LONG ISLAND

IRVING P. MARKS, Architect

This shopping area consists of a one and two-story building on a site of approximately 52,000 sq. ft. The building at the first floor occupies 26,000 sq. ft., and provides 26,000 sq. ft. of parking area, and at the second floor, occupies 15,000 sq. ft.

The main tenant occupies a major portion of the two-story building, and offices at the second floor front were provided for professional purposes. All loading and parking are accessible to the rear of each store. The building was erected of skeleton steel construction and outer walls of brick and cinder block.

First floor is terrazzo; second floor is cellular steel units with lightweight concrete floor finish in storage areas, and lightweight concrete, terrazzo and tile finish in offices and corridors. The roofs are of cellular steel units, finished with rigid insulation and slag roofing.

The store fronts are finished according to tenants' requirements with stainless steel, aluminum, brick, porcelain and stone, and the portions above the awning box are of marble, with a curtain wall aluminum window unit 75' long.

The building is equipped with a passenger elevator; two conveyors; a circular metal chute; an incinerator; and is air conditioned throughout.
Construction was officially begun on the Alexander Burger Junior High School No. 139 on Monday, January 9, when the first bulldozer moved onto the site. The three million dollar school at 142 Street and Brook Avenue in the Bronx is expected to be completed by spring of 1957. It will contain 169,066 sq. ft. of space and is estimated to cost $1.45 per cu. ft. The firm of Brown and Guenther was selected by the Board of Education to design this building and both final plans and construction bids have been accepted for the project.

This newest public school is pure modern with its heavy emphasis on metal and glass. The classroom wing features a virtual facade of glass broken up by aluminum spandrels and mullions creating a checkerboard effect. The classroom wing is of reinforced concrete construction; the gymnasium, auditorium and administration wings of structural steel with roofs of concrete plank. A brownish-colored brick will also be used on the exterior of the building.

Facilities have been provided to accommodate a coed student body of approximately 1600 pupils in grades 7 to 9. In addition to 30 regular classrooms there are 15 special classrooms, 9 shops, 2 remedial instruction rooms, a gymnasium with adjacent exterior playground, an auditorium seating 500 persons and a cafeteria with a seating capacity of 800. The cafeteria is served by a kitchen equipped for the preparation of complete meals, and the auditorium has a full sized stage complete with wings, dressing rooms and property storage. Folding bleachers and a folding partition permit the gymnasium to be opened up for interscholastic and public functions. There are, in addition to these educational spaces, the necessary administrative, service and custodial areas.

In planning the building special consideration was given to what is considered the dual function of the auditorium and gymnasium wing. It is planned that this area should not only serve the student body in its recreational and athletic functions but serve the community as well, providing a center for adult education and recreation. This section can be easily isolated from the rest of the school and the functions independently during the after-school activities.

The over-all design of the school consists of three basic elements; a four-story classroom wing, a two-story wing housing the auditorium, and gymnasium, and the one-story connecting section containing the music suite, administrative, exhibition and lobby areas. An additional feature is the interior garden adjacent to the main lobby which creates a pleasant background for the main exhibition area and acts as a further tie between the two larger elements.

The articulation in the plan is expressed again in the selection of structural materials. In the classroom wing, where there is a repetition of units, reinforced concrete is used. In the other wing, however, where there is a diversity of units, the structure is of steel with concrete roof planks.

Blending of finish materials is designed to give the school an attractive overall appearance. The classroom wing is distinguished by use of aluminum and glass modular curtain walls while brick is used for contrasting appearance in most of the other exterior areas. As an accent, architectural terra cotta is used under the windows of the music suite with crab orchard stone for the retaining walls of the exterior plant boxes at the entrance—all contributing additional desirable color and variation.

The interiors will be done in plaster and asphalt tile except for the heavily trafficked areas where such materials as ceramic facing tile, brick, terra cotta and terrazzo will be used for ease of maintenance. Fluorescent lighting, a two channel sound system for the reproduction of speech and music, and many other architectural, structural and mechanical features will help to make this a modern effective school plant.

The remainder of the site will consist of a large playground and other open areas which will be well planted with shrubs, trees and hedges to make the new school a welcome addition to the neighborhood.

The low bid figure for the construction of J.H.S. 139 was submitted by the Caristo Construction Company of Brooklyn, N. Y. Sears & Kepl were mechanical engineers; Sirobel and Salzman, structural engineers.
Shortly after the 1929 Presidential Campaign, the National Conference of Christians and Jews was organized to promote justice, amity, understanding and cooperation among Catholics, Protestants and Jews. Headquarters were established in New York City, in rented quarters. Through the generosity of the Ford Motor Company Fund, funds were made available for the purchase and alteration of the building at 43 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, to serve as a headquarters for the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the World Brotherhood Organization, The Manhattan-Westchester Regional Office, and the Religious News Service.

The old facade was typical of the loft building of the early part of this century, and was completely replaced with stone and a simple motif six stories high of aluminum windows with spandrel panels of blue enameled steel with a central sculptural panel of off-white enameled aluminum, using the motifs of the Open Book and the Lamp of Learning — symbolic of the aim of the Conference.

The main entrance lobby on the first story has light toned Venetian terrazzo floor and walls are finished in dark blue tone, with the dominant motif a mural painted by Dean Fausett, depicting the efforts of the Society to promote a belief in Brotherhood among people of varied background under the Fatherhood of God. A luminous glass and aluminum ceiling provides an overall lighting which brings the mural into prominence.

On the main floor, entered from the Lobby, there is a level floor auditorium seating 110 people, used for meetings, lectures and exhibits. Behind the auditorium is a conference and board room seating 35, with walls finished with straight grain oak plank-wall.

Along the street front of the fourth floor is a large room dedicated to World Brotherhood, known as the Thomas E. Braniff Room which serves as a meeting room and an office for visiting Trustees. The remainder of the floor is devoted to The Paula K. Lazrus Library donated by Julian and Jay Lazrus, as a national center for the study of intergroup and human relations. The rest of the building is devoted to offices and working space for the various departments.
The building is an eight story steel structure 33' x 100' and has approximately 23,000 square feet of working space. It has been completely modernized, with air-conditioning and new fluorescent lighting throughout. The interior finishes and furnishings of the various special rooms throughout the building were donated as memorials by the following: The Charles Evans Hughes Auditorium — Members of the United States legal profession; Newton D. Baker Board Room — Roger Williams Straus; Thomas E. Braniff Conference Room — Mrs. Thomas E. Braniff, The Braniff Foundation; President's Office — Mr. and Mrs. John L. Loeb.

The alterations were completed September 1955, and the building dedicated on November 11, 1955 with Rabbi Dr. Israel Goldstein, Rt. Rev. Horace W. B. Donegan, Rt. Rev. Monsignor Cornelius J. Drew, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo, Everett R. Clinchy, William Clay Ford, Roger Williams Straus, and many other educators, religious leaders and social scientists in attendance.

The Office of York & Sawyer, Architects — Kill, Coleen, Voss & Souder, were the Architects. Kuhn, Smith & Harris, Inc., were the general contractors, with Weathertmatic Corporation as heating and air-conditioning subcontractors, Philip Levitt as plumbing subcontractor, Henry Drexler, Inc. as electrical subcontractors, all of New York City. The special ornamental metal facade was constructed by Albio Metal Products Co. The sculptural details were modeled by Rochette & Parzini, Inc.
The Whitehall-South Street Ferry Terminal Buildings were erected a half-century ago. The Whitehall Terminal, the main link between Staten Island (Richmond County) and New York City, provides regular ferry service operations using slips No. 1 and No. 2, with slip No. 3 in the connecting structure operating during peak periods, handles as many as 250 pedestrians per minute during peak periods, and serves more than 1,500,000 vehicles per year. This activity was crowded into 11,400 square feet of area on two levels.

The desired objectives of the Department of Marine and Aviation were to provide an increase in size of waiting room facilities at the second floor level, bridging of terminal passengers over South Street, overhead ramps and moving and fixed stairs to the second floor of Terminal, complete modernizations of exterior and interior of Terminal and utilities, plus new offices at 3rd and 4th floors of the South Street Terminal to house the complete personnel of the Department of Marine and Aviation. Access to offices shall be by new elevators and stairs.

Since it was required to provide complete waiting room facilities at the second floor level, new construction could have been developed either to the East of Whitehall Terminal or to the North across South Street. In either case, an overpass for pedestrians was required over South Street to the safety island North of the Terminal.

After studying many solutions, it was apparent that the Northerly extensions was the most feasible. It avoided duplication of construction by combining pedestrian bridges with the new waiting rooms. Terminal passengers would not only reach shelter faster, but would also have the most direct access to the primary ferry slips.

The new waiting room extension at second floor bridges over South Street providing a total area of approximately 21,800 sq. ft. compared to the old two-level waiting room space of 11,400 sq. ft. Concession space was provided at center and on both sides of the new waiting room extension. New public toilet facilities were also added.

The concourses permits complete segregation of outbound and inbound passengers. Two directional flow only occurs on the ramp and ramp stairs. However, primary flow so exceeds counter flow that no difficulty has arisen. The combinations of non-slip finish and embedded snow melting coils in concrete slab of exposed ramp makes the area safe for all weather walking.

The ramp stairs provides direct access to two subway systems. The lower vestibule used only for incoming passengers, provides to second floor one fixed 16'-0" wide stair and two 4'-0" wide moving stairs. Approximately 85 percent of the total peak load is carried by the moving stairs. For passengers walking from lower Manhattan, buses or BMT subway, the ramp is their first point of contact with the Terminal. These passengers may so enter the Terminal when the moving stairs are handling peak loads.

The exterior of the Terminal which was of ornamental steel, cast iron and sheet metal was refinished with colored porcelain steel panels with Plywood core and zinc coated steel back trims and aluminum; the interior with tile, aluminum and plaster.

Among the major problems confronted were the installation of foundation columns around both the existing structures, new extensions and a twin 23'-0" diameter tube of a subway tunnel at a lower level. Crossing at an intermediate level and at an angle, under the new extension is the 98' foot wide sub grade Battery Park Underpass, also numerous tunnels for subway station facilities and utility piping and conduits.

Construction work was organized as to permit the use of two ferry slips for municipal ferry operations at all times.

When completed the entire work will be executed at a cost in excess of $3,000,000.

This project was designed and supervised by: Robert and Schaefer Company, with N. J. Sapienza, Chief Architect in charge.
The Standard Brands Building at 625 Madison Avenue, 58th to 59th Streets, New York City, is an example of a modernization treatment that created a new building. The building originally contained 225,000 square feet of net rentable area in 10 stories. By the addition of 6 stories and the filling in of an obsolete courtyard, additional space was gained to provide a new total of 395,000 square feet.

The exterior stonework was completely removed and replaced with a new metal wall facing of extruded aluminum mullions and spandrels.

The existing elevators and machinery were replaced and 2 new elevators were added. The building was air-conditioned and refinished throughout.

In order to accomplish this, columns were reinforced and the new 6 story addition was constructed of lightweight materials. No reinforcing of the foundations was necessary as the original design was based on heavier loading than the present use calls for.

The entire job was done while first floor tenants, including a restaurant and many stores, occupied the building. There was no disturbance caused these tenants and, in fact, their premises were enhanced by a decorative and illuminated sidewalk bridge erected by the builders.
This residence is set well back near the high point of a sloping and moderately wooded site of nearly three acres, with the road location to the north.

The basic requirement of the design program was that the main floor should provide a complete housing unit for the family (parents and a teen-age daughter), organizing all the elements required for their normal daily indoor and outdoor living; a plan comparable, perhaps, to a well appointed apartment with terrace and garden. Other elements, infrequently or irregularly used, were to be sternly subordinated, but conveniently available when needed.

This was accomplished through two devices, one ancient and one modern. The ancient one is the familiar rear dormer of the Cape Cod cottage (restricted here to the central area over the living room), which shelters a guest room with bath, and a maid's room with bath and kitchenette, thus providing the servant with something of a private life of her own.

The more modern device makes a virtue of an 8' slope by utilizing the above-grade part of the lower or basement level, where a separate outside door serves a spacious and airy entertainment room, equipped with built-in bar and storage cabinets.

The stairway of this house is treated as a strictly functional means of circulation, rather than as an architectural feature. Fully enclosed, it does not obstruct upon the fundamental one-story quality of the main living area.

The exterior, too, is designed to emphasize this strong main-level feeling, with the long stepped-up roof slopes suggesting subtly that there may be something more behind them.

Frame construction was used, much of it finished with an 8” veneer of local quarry stone. Siding at the gables and dormer is of redwood; roofs of rough black slate and standing seam copper. Windows are architectural aluminum double-hung, with insulating glass. Heating is radiant panel type, forced hot water being circulated in sinuous welded steel tubing embedded in plaster ceilings throughout, with modulating outside inside controls, and with maximum entering water temperature at about 130°F. Interior detailing follows a traditional feeling in the main rooms and a functional contemporary manner in dressing rooms, baths, and service areas.
This proposed recreational building, subject to approval of a local bond issue, is to be built in the City of Rye, on the Recreational Field. The Recreational Field is centrally located between the High School and Midland Avenue Grade School. A city picnic grove is immediately adjacent. This building was designed primarily to provide an after school "home" for the teenagers. A place where they can gather, safely, with a minimum of adult supervision for after game rallies or Saturday dances.

The Rye Recreation Commission also realizes that this building can also be used by the community in general when the teenagers don't have priority. A Nursery School is being considered during school days. The club rooms would be available during the week for the Boy and Girl Scouts, the Golden Age Club or various other civic groups.

The toilet facilities will be available to the picnic area and the recreational field.

**Construction Outline:**

- **Floors** — concrete slab or grade, or concrete planks.
- **Walls** — face brick or concrete block — Silicone paint.
- **Structure**:
  - Laminated arches and wood deck or wood beams with wood deck.
  - **Roof**: Built-up or Asbestos — Asphalt shingles.
  - **Glazing**: Plate glass, or 3/16" d.s. sky domes.
- **Windows**: Wood milled sections with metal inserts for ventilations.
- **Heating**: Zoned 1 pipe hot water, finned radiation, gas fired.
- **Electrical**: 150 amp service, circuit breakers, silent switches.
- **Special equipment**: Snack bar to be equipped by civil contributions.
The new Cerebral Palsy Unit as an addition to Public School 48 Richmond, is to be located on the east side of Target Street, 200 feet south of Maples Street, and will incorporate in its plan the following:

- Cerebral Palsy Classrooms: 2
- Orthopedic Classroom: 1
- Physio-Occupational Therapy: 1
- Medical Office: 1
- Speech Therapy Room: 1
- Conference Room: 1
- General Office: 1
- Lunch Room and Serving Unit: 1

The above facilities will accommodate a normal complement of 50 cerebral palsy pupils.

The gross site area to be developed for the Addition is 15,780 square feet; the school building proper at grade for the Addition only will occupy 10,760 square feet and the remaining area of 5,020 square feet will be developed as planting, landscaping and paved areas. The portion of the site south of the classrooms will remain undeveloped until additional land is acquired to provide adequate play area.

The building is designed as a one story unit with interior height of 10'-0". The cerebral palsy and orthopedic classrooms are 31' x 29' with full wall length fenestration on the south side, intercommunicating doors between rooms and each with a door directly to the future outdoor play area. Boys' and girls' toilets with a large store room are provided for each classroom. The Physio and Occupational Therapy Room is 51' x 25' in size and can be divided into two rooms by a full height folding partition. The Speech Therapy Room will
Typical classroom interior of the Cerebral Palsy Unit of the Richmond Public School No. 48. Classrooms are 34' x 29' with full wall fenestration on the south side. Intercommunicating doors connect classrooms and provide direct access to outdoor play areas.

have an Audiometer Testing Area and other special equipment. The Lunch Room serving Unit will be specially designed by practical and convenient use of supervisors and parents. Corridors are minimum 10 feet in width; a ramp will be provided between the Addition and existing building; one way vision panels will be provided at classroom doors. A seating area for parents on duty and seat alcoves for pupils have been provided in the corridor. The interior throughout will be treated in contemporary design with informality, friendly and pleasant atmosphere. Fluorescent light, asphalt tile floors, plaster walls painted or treated with wall covering, acoustical tile ceilings will be provided in general. Colors of walls and floors will be selected to provide the most beneficial effect for the pupils.

The building will be fireproof, of concrete and steel, with exterior face brick, aluminum windows, concrete canopy overhang at roof. A driveway will be provided to a roofed over main entrance permitting pupils to be discharged and called for without unnecessary stair climbing or exposure to bad weather.

In the design of this school an attempt was made to create a happy atmosphere for the handicapped children who are to use this building, and included in this design are six mosaic panels designed by Max Spivak, artist.

These panels received an award for craftsmanship and design from the Architectural League.

The color scheme of the school is also gay and attractive.
This building has been occupied for the past six months, but has just been accepted as 100% completed as of Sept. 27, 1956.

Built on steel tube piles on a sand soil with a water head four and a half feet below grade, the new Library houses all the requirements of a modern completely air-conditioned building.

The structure is built of steel and masonry, is tee-shaped 90' x 100' and includes separate adult and children’s sections, Auditorium, Staff Lounge, Music and Art Room, Story Hour Room, Check Room, Storage Room, Three additional Stack Rooms, Work Room, Librarian’s Office, Record Playing Booths, and Micro Film Reading.

Developed for efficiency and low cost the building cost $211,000. to erect. Exclusive of foundations the 198,000 cubic feet cost approx. 90¢ per cubic foot, including the new book stacks.

The entire entrance and vestibule are trimmed in stainless steel with the large front windows encased in stainless steel and set into a frame of Swedish rose granite, surrounded by buff Roman brick.

The interiors are simple, the stair enclosure are in marble faced block, most walls are furred and plastered, with flanking exposed face brick walls. All doors except the entrance doors are flush metal baked aluminum finish, all stair rails in a modern aluminum design.

All general lighting is semi-recesses controlled for dim, medium and bright. The ceilings are acoustical plaster throughout. The Utility Room is placed centrally on the 2nd Floor, using the hung ceilings above and below as a return plenum chamber for the heating and air conditioning system.

The capacity of the Library is 67,000 volumes giving them a circulation of 100,000 volumes.
Where banks once sold "security," now they sell "service." Competition for the "little customer's" account has increased over the years to the point where merchandising practices considered inappropriate a generation ago are now basic to survival.

This was part of the thinking behind the bold advance in bank architecture represented by the new office of Manufacturers Trust Company at Fifth Avenue and 43rd Street in New York City.

This five-story office amid skyscrapers is walled, not with the giant marble slabs of yesterday, but with polished aluminum and clear glass — some panes as large as 9 feet by 22 feet. Purpose of this new concept in bank design was to turn the building into a "showcase" to attract attention, talk — and new customers — to the Trust Company's 112th branch. Its bright, wide open look and skillful use of color also create a friendlier, more informal atmosphere for customers and employees alike.

The $8,000,000.00, 73,000 sq. ft., air-conditioned building stands on a plot 100 by 125 feet with the main entrance on 43rd Street, just west of Fifth Avenue. This permits an uninterrupted display window along the entire 100-foot Fifth Avenue frontage.

Its glass walls support no weight. Hanging as they do from the floor above, steel members of the mullions are in tension rather than compression so their widths are minimal and emphasize the "all-glass" facade.

There is a functional difference, too, between this and older banks. Skidmore, Owings & Merrill's Gordon Bunshaft says the bank "is a store type operation — open, departmentalized, efficient."

On the main floor, only ten feet behind the glass wall, the bank's thirty-ton Mosler Vault door — raised from the traditional basement location — stares confidently at Fifth Avenue passersby, secure in the knowledge that working in full view of eight million curious New Yorkers would discourage even the most brazen safecracker.

On the same floor, seventeen positions for paying and receiving tellers assure rapid handling of day-to-day transactions. Tellers do their business over open counters, free of grillwork of any kind.

Commercial accounts are handled at 120 more feet of teller space on the second floor. Here the architec-
PUBLIC SCHOOL 50 . . . RICHMOND

Michael L. Radoslovich
Chief Architect

Milnes & Milnker, Architects

Square Foot Area of Site 227,397 S.F.
Square Foot Area of Building (1st floor) 31,492 S.F.
Total Building Cubage 1,142,714 cu. ft.
Cost of Building Construction $1,725,000
Cost per cubic foot $1.51
Pupil Capacity 991
Cost per pupil $1,927

Includes General Craft Shop, Unassigned Play Area, Kitchen and Lunch Room in Basement, 9 Class Rooms, 2 Kindergartens, Auditorium (422 seat capacity), and Gymnasium on 1st floor.

9 Class Rooms, 1 Art Room, 1 Science Room, 1 Cooking and Sewing Room and 1 Library on 2nd floor.

Landscaping and fencing will be provided around the building, in addition to a school garden, and a kindergarten playground. The remaining portion of site, not occupied by the school building etc., will be developed into a playground area, by the Parks Department of New York City.

RESIDENCE of MR. and MRS. NORMAN E. BLANKMAN

Irving S. Saunders, Architect

The residence was located on the existing clay tennis court overlooking the existing swimming pool, which was the former estate of Percy Uris, Builder.

The big house was destroyed by fire about 3 years ago and the pool and tennis court remained of the former estate. The site is situated quite high and has a panoramic view of the skyline of Manhattan and Long Island Sound.

The floors of the living room, dining room and den are in terrazzo. The master bath is all marble, and the powder room is done in travertine.

Unusual lighting is achieved by low voltage wiring and dimmer controls for the large living areas. By incorporating the existing improvements into the overall design the result is a residence which looks like it was all built and designed at the same time.
The Owners came to the Architect wanting a nationally known contemporary prefabricated home. Local restrictions, however, did not permit the erection of this particular prefabricated home. In its place, the Architect designed this residence about the specific needs of the client and the particular site conditions.

A balcony was projected along the entire length of the house to afford a greater ease of circulation between inside and outside with an upper level living area. The balcony projects over the terrace below and overlooks a nearby brook.

With the use of stock materials and simplicity of construction, costs (including architect’s fee) came in substantially under the cost of erecting the comparable prefab.

Owners: Mr. & Mrs. Eugene Newman
Location: Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Description of Materials:

Floors Upstairs: vinyl and oak
Downstairs: vinyl on concrete slab
Walls: plasterboard throughout
Ceilings Upstairs: ceramic tile in baths.
Downstairs: exposed plank and beam
Fireplaces: plasterboard
Sash: stucco on concrete block
Roofing: aluminum casement
Siding: 210# Asphalt shingles
Fireplace: Random width vertical T & G cypress siding
Balcony: projecting floor beams covered with spaced 2x4. Railing made of 2x2 cypress.
Heating: American-Standard forced warm air, Perimeter loop downstairs, ducted supply and return upstairs.
Plumbing: American-Standard fixtures.
The recently completed two story extension of the Canarsie Office of the Green Point Savings Bank located at 1435 Rockaway Parkway, Brooklyn, provides the latest and most modern banking facilities for both patrons and employees. The project, completed in November 1955, consists of a new extension to an existing building as well as alterations and redecoration to the existing bank building.

The first floor provides all of the accepted banking services and includes the public banking area, safe deposit department and vault. A walk in tellers booth (Early Bird Window) provides a complete banking service to patrons using a nearby bus terminal who are unable to wait until the usual banking hours. The second floor contains a Board Room, several Conference Rooms, Rest Rooms, Lounge and Offices. The basement contains a Lunch Room for the employees, toilet facilities, mechanical equipment, storage space and a new record vault.
Bakers, like architects, can be a rather choosy lot. When it comes to long-run economy, they know what they want. And for long-run floor economy, they want Ironbound Continuous Strip Maple Flooring.

**WHY?** Because Ironbound solves baker's floor problems so much easier than any other type of flooring. It's easy on the feet, easy to clean, doesn't create dust, doesn't splinter or crack. And its smooth natural beauty, tight grain and uniform resiliency last so much longer than ordinary floors. These benefits are achieved by selecting finest strips of Northern Maple, laying them in mastic and interlocking each strip with sawtooth steel splines. Then, too, there's the fact that every Ironbound floor is installed by experienced, competent flooring men.

To give bakers even greater long-run floor economy, Ironbound flooring is now available Dri-Vac treated with Woodlife, the original water repellent preservative containing PENTAchlorophenol. This exclusive Ironbound feature assures protection against termites, vermin and fungi attack and also protects against moisture absorption, shrinking, swelling, grain raising and "cupping".

These are a few of the reasons why Ironbound Continuous Strip Maple Floors are chosen for the nation's finest bakeries, gymnasiums, classrooms, machine shops, ballrooms, laboratories, warehouses and auditoriums. For more information, write to your nearest New York State Ironbound installer.

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

THE FINEST BUILDINGS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD ARE FITTED WITH HOPE'S WINDOWS
Contributing Editor, Arthur Holden has recently completed a book of sonnets depicting an Architect’s impression of that most fabulous of cities, New York. The book, soon to be published, is profusely illustrated by Alfred M. Butts, an associate of Mr. Holden, from the firm of Holden, Egan, and Associates. It is appropriate that the following selection of sonnets be included in this Metropolitan New York Issue of the Empire State Architect.

PROPORTION

Majestic city — city of my birth;
The forms man rears blot out the sense of earth.
My city is the meeting place of lives;
From human love and work, this shell survives.
Majestic city — shadows dark and wide;
Capacity for beauty shadows hide;
Space badly cramped so men must fight their way,
Eyes looking down unnoticing the day.
Majestic city — with its towers lighted
Center of wealth and yet with acres blighted.
These forms within which human life unfolds;
Our turn to build so vital beauty holds.
Emergent harmony from thoughtless strife.
Build with proportion, dignity and life.

FIFTH AVENUE

Fifth Avenue took on its famous name
When spacious mansions told of money made
And rivalries of wealth became
Attractions for the crowds thus bringing trade.
The city's greatest stores began to creep
Along the Avenue and garish great hotels
Drew wealth which made men wonder how to keep
The maddening pace, although they heard the bells
From spired churches call for reverent peace.
Great mansions built in imitation of dead art
In spite of zoning fall, while offices increase.
More jostling people come, each plays his puzzled part.
So beauty fades while progress makes its way.
The best on Fifth lives only a brief day.

THE TRANSPARENT BANK*

See that transparent bank which Bunshaft built
Its clear glass walls will let men see inside,
For open knowledge of his functioning
Has now become the modern banker’s pride.
How different from the temple's mysteries
Which once symbolically our banks concealed!
Now, emphasis on keeping of accounts,
Bank service understandingly revealed.
Machines have made accounting easier,
Recording what men enter or withdraw.
Men's promises become receivables,
Combined accounts have built a banking store.

Turn and return of money, growing, growing —
What does it mean, as man becomes more knowing?

* See Appendix

THIRD AVENUE

The noisy El, that once was pulled by steam,
Has shadowed properties along its route:
Till narrow tenements which flank it seem
Its counterpart in darkness, dust and soot.
Deep shadows crisscross from the ties and track,
The trains make clatter and crowds push and stink,
Oblivious that street noises answer back.
Bellowing what neighbors shout, or feel, or think.
In days to come, will viewless families still
Sit at their supper? then to draw apart,
The women's elbows on the window sill,
The men and children seeking thrills to start?
The El is doomed. What will Third's future be?
Can it be planned so families be near?

UNION SQUARE

Broadway is cut by Fourteenth at the Square.
Here once were centered shops which drew fine trade
And quality and fashion filled the air,
But now the shoppers seek the cheapest grade.
Statues and trees which line the pleasant walks
Have been renewed, though progress here has faltered.
Now Union Square resounds to fiery talks
While silent buildings stand and few are altered.
Still garish signs declare that trade is wanted.
Three subways intersect beneath the grass
Throwing their crowds upstairs to shop undaunted.
Here, human beings seem to be just mass,
And zealot speakers shout of brotherhood.
Where art and harmony aren't understood.

ASYRING TOWERS

The wealth that down the Hudson River rolled
Started the trade that made my city great.
The ships that carriedproduce and brought gold
Lifted a village to majestic state.
Afar, from ocean, meadow or the sky,
Manhattan's towers lift their silhouette.
They are my city's welcome to the eye,
A marvel which the mind can not forget.
When nearer viewed, the towers lose their grace.
Chaotic forms are all too evident.
False ornament seems like a double face
Betraying a confusion of intent.
Yet calm above the city's daily strife,
Tower these symbols, man's aspiring life.
Join THE MARCH OF DIMES

"Remember Me"

THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS • FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, FOUNDER
Among the papers which the Onondaga Historical Association saved from destruction in a Canadian paper mill, originally coming from the New York State Comptroller's office, are a number of items relating to grading, paving, walling, fencing and planting of the grounds around state buildings in Albany. In 1814 a project for improving the site of the first State Offices was carried out; this included planting trees and shrubs, sodding the lawn, laying drains and building a fence. 50 forest trees were brought in, consisting of locusts, chestnuts, elms, birches and beeches. To these were added 100 small pines, spruce, sassafras, sumach and other kinds not specifically mentioned. A number of plants were purchased from E. & E. Janes of Lansingburgh in April: locust, horse chestnut, honeysuckle, roses, acacia, "saringas," hydrangia, mountain ash, spruce, plum and loriestina. A double ballister fence 76 feet long was built across the lot. This was of wood, with eight posts surmounted by turned urns. Drains were constructed of large brick, some of which were paid for by the sale of "the old Necessary." This work, or at least the structural parts of it, was directed by William Colling, who was also in charge of repairs and alterations to the building in 1813 and 1814. He died before completion of the landscaping, and on August 11, 1814 the final payment to his estate was acknowledged by Catherin Colling.

In 1832 it was decided to erect a fence around the Capitol Park and to make other improvements. Following legislative authorization a committee of the Trustees of the Capitol was appointed, consisting of Silas Wright, Jr., Comptroller; Azariah C. Flagg, Secretary of State, and Greene C. Bronson, Attorney General. Herman V. Hart was made Superintendent of the work. On July 9 an advertisement for proposals was inserted in the Albany Daily Advertiser, to run six times at a cost of $3.50. Since this gave quite a full description of the fence I quote substantial portions:—"erecting an iron fence around the Capitol Park, in most respects similar to that now constructing round the City Park, the following variations only being proposed:

1st. A bottom rail to be added, but still the bannisters to be inserted in the coping in the same manner with the other fence.
"2nd. The rails to be each of the same width with the top rail of the City Park fence, but both to be 3-4 of an inch in thickness.

"The proposals to be made by the foot run of the fence, not including the gates.

"Separate propositions for the gates to be made containing an offer in gross for the large gates, and for a single small gate. The large gate and each small gate to be made according to the plan adopted for similar gates for the City Park."

On July 31 an agreement was made between the committee and Bailey G. Hathaway for furnishing and erecting the fence, and on September 4 the same contractor signed an agreement to furnish and install the gates. The fence was to cost $3.53 per running foot; the gates were to be paid for according to weight, ten cents per pound for all wrought and cast iron and lead in the completed work. The job was to be completed by November 15, with an additional penalty-free month if delays were caused by unavoidable misfortune, nor would a penalty be assessed for delays occasioned by action of the committee. The articles of agreement included specifications, all in a single document, which was not an unusual practice at that time. The fence was to have wrought iron bars ornamented by cast iron balls. It was to rest on a stone wall four feet deep, 1'-6" thick at the top and 3'-0" at the bottom, and be set into the stone coping with lead. The principal gateway on State Street was to have stone piers and sills, with cast iron pedestals from which wrought iron gates were to hang. It followed a design by Henry Rector, architect, except for the commission of the two outside stone piers.

The state furnished the stone wall. A contract for excavation was let to Matthew Hallenbeck, stone was brought in, masons and stonecutters were hired, and construction proceeded under the superintendence of Mr. Hart. By the end of 1832 the wall was nearly complete, but not much of the coping was in place and the committee had to admit that the fence contractor could not be held accountable for the delay. Coping stone was procured from Mount Pleasant State Prison, better known today as Sing Sing; larger quantities of it came through by April of 1833 so that the fence could be installed and completed late in July. The illustrations reproduced here show forms used for certifying stone sent from the Prison, and for measuring by the Albany official "Measurer of Stone."

In the meantime grading and moving earth, laying drains, planting and seeding were being done, but not all operations could be performed at the most favorable time. A voucher covering the services of John J. Kennedy in June 1832 indicates that he was to "transplant and retain if possible selected trees in that contrary season of year" and "after finish setting them out attended watering morning and evening 5 days, 4 hours per day." We may wonder if the trees survived. In July 1833 considerable earth moving was done under the direction of James Wilson, of the firm of Buel & Co., seedsmen and florists. A bill from this company shows us a seeding formula of the time: 10 pounds of white clover, 1 pound trefoil, 1 bushel red top, 1 peck rye grass, and 1 bushel oats — the cost of this seed amounted to $7.31¼. Presumably this was a temporary ground cover, to be ploughed under later to make way for a more permanent lawn.

As nearly as can be determined from the accounts, the improvements to Capitol Park cost $5,974.74. The major item was, of course, the 1270-foot fence and its gates. Some stone for the wall was on hand before the work began, but its amount and value were not given in the documents at my disposal.
The current slogan of the American National Red Cross is equally fitting for the windows in their new Brooklyn building. They are Lupton Master Aluminum Windows and will be "on the job" for many years of efficient service. Designed for permanent beauty these modern aluminum windows are backed by a reputation for quality that's fifty years old.

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FRANK C. DELLE CISE, Architect
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TWO NEW PARTNERS

Darrel D. Rippeteau of Water-town and Sarkis M. Arkell of Albany have become partners in the architectural firm of Sargent-Web-ster-Crenshaw & Folley of this city, according to announcement by D. Kenneth Sargent. The two new members of the architectural firm have previously been associated in the architectural practice. Both men are members of the American Institute of Architects and the New York State Association of Architects.

EASTERN NEW YORK CHAPTER

Harold Friedman, consulting engineer of the office of Joseph Oten-heimer, Consulting Engineers, Albany, New York, presented a very interesting paper on the comparative costs of incandescent and fluorescent lighting for school rooms. Mr. Friedman showed that when the total cost picture was taken into account over a period of 10 years, fluorescent lighting was by far the more economical installation. The total cost over a period of 10 years consists of the initial cost and operating cost. Initial cost includes material cost exclusive of fixtures, total cost of fixtures and total cost of labor. The operating cost includes cost of power per year, cost of lamps per year and the cost of owning the fluorescent light fixtures. At the end of 10 years, the comparison definitely is in favor of the fluorescent installation. The net savings are almost equal to the initial cost of installation.

Mr. Friedman also showed a very interesting method of lighting a gymnasium-auditorium, by the use of sky-domes approximately 7 feet by 9 feet, into which four artificial lights, fluorescent fixtures, were mounted. Above the fluorescent fixtures is a motor-operated louver which, when in a closed position at night, acts as a reflector for the incandescent lamps; in a closed position during the day serves to darken the auditorium to one foot candle. Mr. Friedman showed colored moving pictures of the installation which showed the installation to be most effective.

The gymnasium-auditorium is located at Maple Hill High School, Castleton-on-Hudson, designed by W. Parker Dodge Associates, Architects and Engineers of Rensselaer, New York.

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT
After doing many variations of the small building reconstruction and receiving a fair fee on each one, the architect should reflect on the condition of the times, an ever increasing inflationary trend, on his own energy capacity diminishing as the years go by. Every architect must see himself as being in a hazardous professional field where the very nature of the work demands his personal attention. It is almost impossible to run a firm unless all the principals are active, in good health, and able to devote their entire energies to the work. This is even more difficult when only one principal is involved.

What about the Architect's wife and children; what have they left should he either through accident, sickness, or old age lessen his capacity for work? He may have an insurance policy for such mishaps but too often they pay off in inflated dollars leaving the difficulty only somewhat alleviated.

The answer, as I see it, is if he can afford to devote a minor portion of his time to being his own client he can open several excellent paths of security for himself and his family. He will have the advantage of experimenting with some of his pet theories or new ideas and feeling their full effect as to cost savings or construction speed-ups etc. He can actually "feel" the cost of a construction project even more than he does when engaged on a professional architectural supervisory contract. He gains prestige from real estate operators, property owners, and others in the field, that he can do for himself successfully what he is doing for them — a point I found most important to clients who sometimes doubt the need to pay a fair fee for advice. These people do realize that the architect has "know-how" which they respect but lack of capital prevents him from exercising this talent.

Very often an Architect recommends a method or an idea to a client for the economic betterment of a project and the client failing to see the possibilities, rejects it. This is particularly true when it comes to aesthetics. Good looks can pay off in higher income return for practically the same investment.

This particular project was accomplished with the partnership of Mr. Harry K. Weiss of the Helmsley-Spear Company who had the "know-how" in his field. With each contributing his services and money a very successful venture from both the economic and aesthetic standpoint was worked out.

We purchased a broken-down rooming-house with a shabby bar occupying the store on the ground floor. The location was on the fringe of the fine Gramercy Park area close to major arteries of transportation.

Most of the original structure was retained but new plumbing, electrical work, and kitchenettes were added. Particular care was given to the choice of colors used in the painting of apartments and hallways. Gilded mirrors, carpeting, and elegant lighting added a rich quality to the hallways. White, gold and crimson paint as well as brass fixtures and hardware created an effect that appealed to the higher rental levels.

We found that the smaller units (1½-2 rooms) were in great demand in good neighborhoods. When completed, the results showed better than 25% return on the capital investment, as well as a handsome building with an attractive restaurant and cocktail lounge, executive offices of the N. Y. Telephone Company, and 10 good rental units.
CONCRETE MASONRY HOME COMPETITION

Lake Placid, N. Y.—Winners in the Concrete Masonry Home Competition, sponsored by the New York State Association of Architects and the New York State Concrete Masonry Association, were announced here by Henry C. Quaritus, Jr., Brooklyn, president of the Concrete Masonry group.

Winners were announced, and awards offered by the New York State Concrete Masonry Association totaling $3,250 presented, at the Annual Banquet of the Architects' Association, held here in conjunction with their Annual Convention.

The Competition, opened to architects, draftsmen, and students of architecture, registered, employed or studying in New York State, sought to "apply the value of architecturally trained effort to the design of concrete masonry homes within the financial reach of a large segment of the home seeking public and to stimulate in the public mind a further desire for architectural service in concrete masonry home design."

The winners follow:

First prize, $1,000, to John M. Paul and E. H. Paul, 79 Wayne Avenue, White Plains.

Second prize, $750, to Patrick S. Raspante, 551 5th Avenue, New York, and Robert R. Braydon, 361 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn.

Third prize, $500, to Barry Gourlay, 109 E. 94th St., New York City.

Special Honorable Mention, $200, to Melvin H. Smith and Noel Yauch, 133 Henry Street, Brooklyn.

Special Honorable Mention, $200, to Tadeusz J. Kublicki, 19 Park Street, Buffalo.

Honorable Mention, $100:
Frederick R. and Maria R. Bentel, 25-30 30th Road, Astoria, Long Island; Francis Leslie Bennett, 184 Main Street, Whitesboro; Robert Macon, 463 Congress Avenue, Rochester; Richard B. Maides, 361 Overbrook Avenue, Tonawanda; Charles W. Rothery, 149 W. Genesee Street, Chittenango; Howard K. Bonington, 23 Crescent Street, Brooklyn.


More than 4,000 architects throughout New York State were invited to participate.

The Competition, in which the National Concrete Masonry Association and the Portland Cement Association also cooperated, had the approval of the Committee on Architectural Competitions, American Institute of Architects.

While the Competition was limited to New York State residents, inquiries concerning the contest came from many other states and from Honolulu.

Another inquiry was received from an architect living, and practicing, in Czechoslovakia.

(Continued on Page 42.)

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EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT
ROBERT A. JACOBS

Robert A. Jacobs, of Kahn & Jacobs, was renamed chairman of the Architect and Engineers Division drive for the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies. Citing the outstanding leadership given to last year's campaign, Mr. Jacobs was again selected to lead the formulation of the division Federation campaign.

Stressing the high level maintained by the programs of Federation's 116 agencies, Mr. Jacobs called upon all Architect and Engineers group members to exert a maximum effort in behalf of the forthcoming drive. Entire industry support will determine the success of the annual drive, he noted.

"Federation's hospitals and agencies stand ready to help the sick, the aged and the troubled. In addition, the emphasis on communal and cultural activities in YMHA's and recreational centers associated with Federation is one of the best answers we have to the problem of juvenile delinquency," Mr. Jacobs said.

The 1956-57 campaign of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies seeks $18,100,000 to maintain a network of 116 hospitals, child care and family agencies, homes for the aged, community centers and camps that annually serves more than 620,000 New Yorkers of all races and creeds.

- nothing cut but costs

Making the most of modern materials, the architect here combined Davidson Architectural Porcelain with aluminum sash. Result: virtually "custom-made" walls, since Davidson Panels are furnished in exact, required sizes for immediate assembly with any framing system. Gray-colored Type A "Double-Wall" Panels, with fiberglass insulation were used in the sash framing. Type 1 Facing Panels provided facing trim for other areas of the building.

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Consult the Davidson Architectural Porcelain distributor in your area, (listed below). He offers skilled engineering and erection service, plus assistance on any application.
HOME COMPETITION

The contestants were to design a one-story, two or three bedroom home, with basement, for an average American family in the limited income group to be located any place in the state of New York. The lot size is 60 ft. by 125 ft.

Concrete masonry units were to be used and featured throughout the homes.

The living area of the home was restricted to a maximum of 1,100 sq. ft. for the two bedroom home, or 1,200 sq. ft. for the three bedroom home, and was to be designed on one level. A one-car garage, attached or unattached, was to be included.

The price range of the 1,100 sq. ft. home was not to exceed $14,000 with garage, and that of the 1,200 sq. ft. not to exceed $16,000 with garage, both exclusive of land.
"YOUR PUBLIC"
MALCOLM B. MOYER

Architects, like Radio performers, have their "public."
Each well established architectural office seems to have a group of contractors upon whom it depends for the execution of its plans. Upon the skill and competence of this group of Craftsmen will depend the degree of excellence of the Architect's work.
The finest drawings and the tightest specifications cannot breathe skill into a fumbler's hands. In the middle twenties, the writer was a sales engineer, following "the building game" and calling on Architects and Steam Fitters who specialized on School Houses. It was an enlightening experience. In some instances, material salesmen were doing engineering layouts for the Architect with the understanding that the remuneration for this work would come from a profitable sale of their products. To insure this, bid sheets were heavily slanted towards the favored products to make doubly sure the contractors who were in especial favor with the Architect, would receive "preferred prices" from the material salesman which usually were sufficiently low to enable the favored contractor to make the low bid.
The ultimate effect of this sort of thing was to cause material men who were "outside" to make early contacts with prospective school building boards in an effort to divert them from this particular architect.
The contractors, who had been hurt by the preferences, would soon decline to bid.
This narrowed the architect's "Public" and his effectiveness was impaired.
Another Architect made it his practice to insist that his plans and specifications be followed to the letter, even after a gross error had been called to his attention. When the work had been placed, he would issue an order to tear it out and unflinchingly pay the cost out of his own pocket. He hired all his engineering done by legitimate consultants, and gave brief audiences to each sales engineer without favoritism.
Until his death, his office was full of work and he bore a fine reputation. His "Public" was a large one, for any contractor knew that "come what may," he could follow the contract documents with the utmost confidence. Between these extremes stand the majority of offices.
Where the best contractors are loyally bidding on all work which emerges from a certain office, it can be safely stated that the Architects' Practice has been found to be based upon well executed plans, comprehensive and exact specifications, plus a record of square dealing when mistakes crop up (which they always will) and fairness to his contractors. Such an architectural office will enjoy a wide following among contractors and material men and indeed have a "Large Public."

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The New York State Concrete Masonry Association is pleased to announce the winners in the Concrete Masonry Home Competition, which it sponsored in cooperation with the New York State Association of Architects. The National Concrete Masonry Association and the Portland Cement Association also cooperated.

First prize of $1,000.00 went to the father-son team of John M. Paul and E. H. Paul of White Plains, N. Y. Their bar-type plan home, featuring Concrete Masonry Units, is shown here.

The design, highlighting glass gables and open ceiling, has three living zones with circulation and utility core in the central element separating the bedroom wing and the living-dining wing.

It will be built in 1957 by Anchor Concrete Products, Inc. as a model home and opened for public inspection. Proceeds from the admission charge will go to the American Cancer Society.


Honorable mention, $100 each: Frederick R. and Maria R. Bentel, Astoria, L. I.; Francis Leslie Bennetts, Whitesboro; Robert Macon, Rochester; Richard B. Maidies, Tonawanda; Charles W. Rothery, Chittenango; Howard K. Bonsington, Brooklyn.

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No wonder, then, that leading architects specify MATICO for hospital projects all across the country.