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Robert Glenn, Inc., General Contractor
Wolff & Munier, Inc., Mechanical Contractors

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**Are school boards ready?** While many schools have not yet installed an adequate system of heating and cooling by controlled ventilation, many others find such protection indispensable—and even think of adding mechanical refrigeration for cooling at certain times of year. Needs vary in different parts of the country; but wherever school buildings are to be used all year round—and in areas where outside temperatures are often above 60° during the normal school term—a complete system of heating, ventilating, natural cooling, and air conditioning is the only assurance of a comfortable learning environment at all times. Therefore many school executives and board members are giving serious thought to air conditioning in tomorrow's schools.

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Address all communications regarding the State Association to the Executive Director, Joseph F. Addonizio, 411 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, New York; all editorial comments to Charles Rockwell Ellis, 433 South Salina Street, Syracuse 2, New York; all editorial material to Warren Neal Wittek, 819 Forest Ave., Buffalo 9, New York; and inquiries regarding advertising to the Publisher.

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ROBBINS METALTONE VINYL TILE, in bronze, was used in this section of Standard-Vacuum's executive dining room to achieve contrast in the overall decor.

DESIGNER ACHIEVES VARIETY AND UNITY IN SPITE OF VAST FLOOR SPACE

Achieving both variety and unity in a floor area covering 250,000 square feet is not an easy job for even the most versatile designer. Yet this was the problem Mrs. Helen O'Connell, interior designer for Eggers and Higgins, Architects, faced and solved in decorating Standard-Vacuum Oil Company's new international head-quarters at White Plains, New York.

Mrs. O'Connell utilized celadon green and terra cotta as key colors on the corridor walls to achieve color harmony throughout the building. This decor was enhanced by a special beige tone vinyl floor tile specified by Mrs. O'Connell and made to her directions by Robbins Floor Products.

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ARCHITECTS: Like to know more about Robbins fabulous tiles? See Sweet's or write us for complete details.
No cold floors in below-grade rooms of these split-levels

Builder Fleming says new radiant panel-base-board dual system passes test of winter

"I am convinced that a floor radiant-heating system is the only way to properly heat the below-grade rooms of split-level homes," says Joseph J. Fleming, a leading builder in the Wilmington, Del., area. "My buyers report complete satisfaction after a winter's occupancy and, of course, this means a lot to me and my reputation as a builder of quality homes."

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Below: Connecting Anaconda Panel Grids. Plumbing contractor Joseph Forrest, who helped design this dual system, says, "I knew we could save money with PG's for I had used them in my home."

Top right: Typical homes in Joseph J. Fleming's "Shipley Heights" development, Wilmington, Del. Above: Schematic diagram of PG radiant floor panel layout, showing how dual system operates with one circulator.

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Anaconda Panel Grids furnished by the Bell Supply Company, Wilmington, Delaware.
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Would you like more information? Just write to the Herman Nelson representative nearest you. New York State representatives are listed at the bottom of this page.
AMONG THE CONSTITUENTS

BY WARREN L. HENDERSON
327 Englewood Ave.,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

(Correspondents, please note the change of address)

A WESTCHESTER VIEW OF THE NATIONAL

Five members of the Westchester Chapter, with their wives, arrived at the annual convention of the American Institute of Architects in Washington, D. C.

These delegates were: Bob Chisholm of Scarsdale, Russell Kilburn of Chappaqua, Kenneth Stowell of Bronxville, Gerson Hirsch of Pleasantville, Fred Sutton of Yonkers, and Laurence M. Loeb, editor of the "Blueprint."

There were many speeches, as per the program mailed to all members. Generally those by non-architects, deplored the lack of space and luxury in housing for the multitude for which they held all architects responsible. The big architects making speeches deplored the lack of this accomplishment by house and project architects. No house or project architect made a public speech but in private they deplored the speculative home builder who would not or could not pay any architect what it takes to do a decent job, and the home builder, also in private, deplored the high cost of labor and material and the small amount the occupants could pay for the space produced.

A bright and shining exception to these deplores was one by Bennett Cerf. He thought all architects and architecture were just wonderful and their buildings were getting better and better every day. Although he spoke at an early hour of the morning, he pulled the biggest crowd into the great building. He made it a public speech but in private they deplored the speculative home builder who would not or could not pay any architect what it takes to do a decent job, and the home builder, also in private, deplored the high cost of labor and material and the small amount the occupants could pay for the space produced.

A detailed account of the convention is included in the mailings of the Chapter. However, the program was among the high lights of the convention.

A discussion entitled "The New World of Economics," which developed into a debate between Walter Reuther and "Economist" Dr. E. P. Schmidt of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, was illuminating. If a character speaking like Dr. Schmidt was in a Broadway play, everyone would say that his lines were greatly exaggerated and quite impossible to be spoken today by an educated person. Believe it or not, he advocated the ownership of all main roads by "private industry." He said that if this were accomplished "private industry" would have long ago eliminated bumper to bumper driving.

Walter Reuther was by no manner of means a wild-eyed radical some would have us believe. What he advocated seemed desirable, even to Republican voters from Republican Westchester. He described some new equipment in the Ford Plant which in eight minutes performed an operation which took 14 hours years ago when he worked there. When one of the officials asked him what he thought of it, he said it was wonderful. The official then reminded him that the machine would not pay many dues into his union. Reuther's answer was that that wasn't the real problem. The real problem was how many Fords the machine bought.

The business of the convention was railroaded through during two short meetings for this purpose. Mr. Lescaze objected to the lack of opportunity for more discussion on the questions and was much applauded for his stand by the younger members present, but it went through nowhere.

The entertainment arranged by the host chapter was greatly enjoyed. The ladies reported having had a very good time. An important event for the ladies was a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Nixon and cabinet wives at which was featured a fashion show of native costumes of foreign countries and dresses worn by wives of the Presidents of the United States. The Potomac Valley Architects' comments on the preparation for this event is interesting:

"REDDUCING HINT—BE THE WIFE OF A PRESIDENT"

Our wives, at a Convention fashion show, will model some of the dresses worn by the wives of Presidents of the United States of long ago are finding they are slightly more plump in the right places than were these ladies of history. At the time of this writing, none of our brides on the committee has comfortably made it into the gowns of Martha Washington, Martha Jefferson and Dolly Madison. It is believed lighter girdles and shoe horns will do the trick. The show must go on!"

There were, besides the programmed events, organization parties such as the Architectural Forum Supper, "Scapple Society" breakfast, and Cocktail Party as guests of National Home Builder's Association at their beautiful new headquarters building.

NEW YORK CHAPTER

CHAPTER ACTIVITIES 1956-57

This year's activities were highlighted by the Chapter's active support of and participation in the Centennial celebration. A special Committee was formed for the Centennial Observation representing all five New York City Chapters and chair­ manned by Daniel Schwartzman.

Initiating the program was a luncheon, held on February 25th at the Sub-Treasury Building for the purpose of dedicating a bronze plaque designed by McKim, Mead White marking the site, at 111 Broadway, of the founding of the American Institute of Architects. The luncheon included the first day of issue of the 100th Anniversary Commemorative postage stamp.

On April 25th a dinner was held at Delmonico's Restaurant, where the 13 original members celebrated the founding of the Institute. The dinner was over-subscribed by New York Chapter members who heard speeches and introduced addresses by August Herkscher, President of the 20th Century Fund Inc. Mr. Herkscher challenged the contemporary architect to "capture a quality of space in which
modern man instinctively feels at home." He urged that "we gain touch anew with the people whose interpreter and servant (we) are—with the American land, with the forces of change that run across the continent and are making us over in ways we only dimly comprehend."

Additional centennial year activities are scheduled for the fall by the local chapters of Columbia, Cooper Union and Pratt, to include student exhibits, a buffet supper and symposium on aspects of our architectural heritage.

Perhaps inspired by the Centennial Observances, the Committee on Historic Buildings has this year neared completion of the recording of all historical buildings in Manhattan including those counties under the jurisdiction of the New York Chapter. The Committee reports that the preservation of historic buildings is a continuing problem as a result of not only complete demolition but also the inconsidered and disfiguring alterations that are often the harbingers of "progress."

Apart from the centennial and historical activities, the New York Chapter celebrated a number of special honors and awards highlighted by the presentation on March 8th of the Medal of Honor to Arthur C. Holden. The citation read in part: "You have devoted your talents to the advancement of your profession, to the betterment of our cities and to achievement through architecture of a high aesthetic purpose." Honorary Associate Membership in the Chapter was conferred upon Charles McKim Norton, Executive Vice President of the Regional Plan Association, in recognition of the widening architectural opportunities stimulated by his activities in regional planning. The Chapter's honor roll was further added to by the advancement to Fellowship of Barnett Sumner Gruzen and Benjamin Lane Smith.

A "surprise" testimonial dinner sponsored by the New York Chapter, A.I.A., the Architectural League and the National Institute for Architectural Education, attended by 118 members and guests, was held on May 3 in honor of Julian Clarence Levi. The New York Chapter's citation recorded "its respect, its gratitude and its affection" for Mr. Levi "whose sincerity and integrity... and whose extraordinary services to his profession exemplify his underlying love for his fellowmen."

The 1957 Brunner Scholarship of $2,400 (plus an additional grant of $2,400) was awarded to Messrs. Samuel Ratensky and Richard W. Sibbe for their project, "A Critical Analysis of Large-Scale Urban Housing in Relation to the Urban Pattern." This subject consisting of a study and report that will be carried out both in this country and in Europe, was considered the one most valuable to the profession at large of the twelve new submissions. The proponents' ability to grapple with this subject was well demonstrated in their application. A grant of $2,400 from the Brunner Capital Bequest Fund was given to Caleb Hornbostel, the 1956 Brunner Scholar, who reapplied this year, in recognition of his progress during the past year on his work, "A Materials Handbook for the Architect."

The public relations benefit in the bestowing of such honors and awards is only in direct proportion to their general circulation among the public. In this regard the Public Relations Committee has been actively exploring whether the New York Chapters should employ a public relations counsel. It was agreed that such a move

(Continued on Page 28.)
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Niagara Falls
THOMAS MCKAIG, Architect and Engineer, Buffalo

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More than 1,000 area Navy and Marine "Weekend Warrior" members will benefit from the up-to-date training facilities offered by the new hangar. The structure is practically a complete Naval Air Station under one roof and is classified as the largest military hangar in the Western New York area.

Occupying half-an-acre, the all-concrete hangar houses 15 spacious, well lighted classrooms with adjoining shops, office spaces and storage areas. The building measures 240 feet in length with a 150-foot arch span roof.

Outstanding features include radiant heating throughout the hangar structure. Office spaces will be heated by a combination of radiation, steam and forced air. Electrically-operated steel doors will insure quick passage of aircraft whether for maintenance checks or answering an alert call.

Office and classroom spaces are located in the hangar's adjoining brick lean-to. Projection rooms and conference rooms large enough to seat entire squadrons will also aid in training Naval Air Reservists.

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would be recommended to the Executive Committee together with two choices of
firm and also a method for collecting the first year's costs without the necessity of
raising the dues. Cheers!

This year's Committee on Visitors was actively engaged in welcoming a number of
distinguished architects from abroad including 50 French architects touring the
U.S. as delegates of L'Aluminium Francais. Other individuals receiving the New York
Chapter welcome included Professor Werner Heberger, Architect of the city of
Hamburg, Germany; Monsieur Jean Ma
noury, architect in charge of Chartres
Cathedral; Sir Maxwell Fry, F.R.I.B.A.,
and Messrs. Kenneth Cross and C. D.
Spagge, President and Secretary, respect­
ively, of R.I.B.A.

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THE CHAPTER'S INFLUENCE

In addition to running its own affairs
the Chapter has participated in many ex­
ternal activities, so that its influence ex­
tends well beyond Manhattan Island. The
Institute, for example, is making use of
Chapter members' capabilities to an ex­
tent which may now be realized. Edgar
Williams, FAIA, was Chairman of the
College of Fellows. In accordance with
custom, the New York Regional Director
is this term a "downstater," our own Matt
Del Gaudio has been a member of
the recent Washington Convention (Gru­
zen, Lopez, Kiff). Although he is not a
member of the Committee on School
Buildings, the editor, Frank G. Lope­
co, meets with this dedicated group regularly.
Matt Del Gaudio has been a member of
no less than five committees: Nate Kiff
served on three; John C. B. Moore, Les­
ing Williams and Harold Sleeper each
served on two (Williams is co-chairman.
Committee on the Institute and the Pro­
ducer's Council); Leo Arnaud, Elizabeth
Cott, Dan Schwartzman, Francis Keally,
Edgar Williams, Jeffrey Ellis Atomin and
James Newman served on other Institute
committees. In all, 25 Chapter members
worked on 19 different Institute commit­
tees this year.

Your officers and elected committee
chairman, who together with the ap­
nointed committee, submit this report,
are gratified that the Nominating
Committee has seen fit to renovate
them unanimously for another year's ser­
vice. At the Annual Meeting, June 5th
they were elected to the following offices:

Officers:

(Continued on Page 73)
M-DECKS Expand Structural Roof's Function to Include Finished Ceiling Material, Acoustical Treatment, and Recessed Lighting!

In auditoriums, armories, sports arenas, field houses, churches, or any other type of building where exposed truss or rigid frame construction is employed, Mahon Cellular Steel M-Decks provide the structural roof and ceiling combined ... the structural M-Deck Sections span from wall-to-wall or from truss-to-truss. This eliminates the cluttered effect of roof purlines and produces a neat, continuous, flat metal ceiling surface— all of which can be acoustically treated. If recessed lighting is desired, Mahon Troffer Sections can be included in this type of roof-ceiling construction in any ratio to meet specific lighting requirements. Mahon Long Span M-Deck Sections and Mahon Troffer Sections are roll-formed from galvanized, structural quality steel . . . they are permanent, cellular structural units which also provide an indestructible ceiling. Exposed metal surfaces which form the ceiling can be readily painted to match or harmonize with any interior decor. All Mahon Cellular Long Span M-Deck Sections can be furnished with bottom metal perforated and sound absorbing material inserted to provide a highly effective acoustical ceiling . . . Noise Reduction Coefficients range up to .85 in Sections recommended for this use. Some of the newer Mahon Sections do not appear in the current Sweet's File. Why not have a Mahon sales engineer call and bring you up to date on new Mahon Sections now available for Floor, Roof, and Combined Roof-Ceiling Construction.

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Efficiency is the keynote of this new office building at 1945 Sheridan Drive and it is evident at first glance. The functional design is carried out in reinforced concrete with exterior masonry of stone, terra cotta, and brick.

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Each floor provides an area of 8,000 square feet with the first floor presently occupied by the Cowper Company offices. Upstairs, with 7,000 square feet of usable space, there is a private lobby with access from the main entrance. A full basement provides ample storage space for all occupants.
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These enlarged new laboratory facilities re-emphasize the primary purpose of the Portland Cement Association—which is to improve and extend the uses of portland cement and concrete through scientific research and engineering field work, and to make freely available to the public the most up-to-date knowledge regarding cement and concrete and their engineering applications.

These new laboratories are a symbol of the faith which the 67 member companies of the Association have in the future of our country. They are dedicated to helping build a better America and thus are indeed an investment in your future.

A list of Association members—cement manufacturers whose financial support makes these laboratories and broad Association engineering service program possible—will be supplied on request.
THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

This is my last message to you as President of our Association. I hope that the work undertaken by our Association during the past two years has been fruitful and beneficial to every practicing Architect in the State of New York.

At this time, I wish to thank the Officers, Board of Directors and Past Presidents who have served so faithfully in giving wise counsel and guidance to our Organization. My particular thanks also goes to the Committee Members and their Chairmen who have diligently investigated their work and kept our membership well-informed.

As we were founded primarily to investigate adverse legislation concerning the Architect, we still feel that this is one of the most important duties which we can perform. The past two years have been no exception. We have successfully spurred our membership to action when necessary, regarding certain legislative activities. This was especially true with the Engineers' Corporation Bill. With the assistance of our Organization, this Bill, which would have eventually effected the practice of Architecture, was twice defeated.

Perhaps the greatest single action taken by our membership during the past two years was the establishment of a "home" for our N. Y. S. A. A., and the employment of an Executive Director. We now have a permanent address at 441 Lexington Avenue, New York City, and our Executive Director is Mr. Joseph F. Addonizio. Please feel free to visit our office on any occasion, as our Director is most anxious to be of extreme service to our members.

It has been a wonderful experience to me to be associated with such a fine group of Architects. The gains received from this position as President have more than offset any small contribution which I may have been able to give.

TREVOR WARREN ROGERS, President
New York State Association of Architects
PROGRAM
1957 Convention, N.Y.S.A.A.
Hotel Statler   Buffalo, New York
September 19th, 20th, 21st

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th

10:00 A.M.  New York State Region, A.I.A., Pre-Convention Meeting
            Matthew W. Del Gaudio, Regional Director, presiding
            Boston Room
2:30 P.M.   Registration
            Mezzanine
2:30 P.M.   Continuation of Regional meeting
            New York Room
6:30 P.M.   Dutch Treat Dinner, Buffet Style
            Albright Art Museum
8:30 P.M.   Reception and Opening of Historic Architectural Photographic
            Exhibit, Informal dress, Taxicab transportation

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th

9:00 A.M.   Registration
            Mezzanine
9:30 A.M.   Opening Session, Report of Committees
            New York Room
12:00 Noon Opening of Commercial Exhibits, Exhibit Area
            Mezzanine
12:15 P.M.  Opening of Architectural Exhibits
            Georgian Room
1:00 P.M.   "New York State" Luncheon, Members and Guests
            Empire State Room
            Toastmaster: Roswell E. Pfohl, Convention Chairman
            Invocation: Rev. Edward H. Kryder
            Greetings: Robert J. Stoll, President, Buffalo-W. N. Y. Chapter, A.I.A.
            Welcome: Mayor Steven Pankow
            Response: Trevor W. Rogers, President, N.Y.S.A.A.
            Speakers:
            Hon. Justin C. Morgan, U. S. District Judge
            Dr. Marvin A. Rapp, Associate Dean for Community Colleges and
            Industrial Institutes in New York State
3:00 P.M.   Seminar
            "Acoustics"
            Robert B. Newman
            Bolt, Beranek and Newman, Inc.
            Acoustics Consultants
            Paul Hyde Harbach, AIA, Moderator
            New York Room
6:30 P.M.   President's Reception
            Veranda of the Terrace Room
7:30 P.M.   Dinner and Dance, Informal dress
            Terrace Room

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th

9:30 A.M.   Second Session
            New York Room
            Reports, New Business, Election of Officers
1:00 P.M.   "International" Luncheon
            Empire State Room
            Members and Guests and their Ladies
            Toastmaster: Matthew W. DelGaudio, Regional Director, AIA
            Invocation: Rev. William J. Grant
            Presentation of the new, and first, Executive Director of the
            N.Y.S.A.A., Joseph F. Addonizio
            Greetings: Douglas E. Kertland, President
            Royal Architectural Institute of Canada
            Speaker: Roger Allen, F.A.I.A.
3:00 P.M.   Tour of Bethlehem Steel Company, Lackawanna Plant
            Mezzanine
            Buses leave Delaware Avenue entrance of Hotel Statler at 2:30 P.M.
            The Bethlehem Steel Company requests that this trip include men only;
            boys under 16 years of age and ladies are not included. No cameras, please.
6:30 P.M.   Reception, Cocktails, Exhibit Area
            Ballroom
7:30 P.M.   Annual Banquet, Black Tie Optional
            Toastmaster: Trevor W. Rogers, President, N.Y.S.A.A.
            Invocation: Rabbi Martin L. Goldberg
            Introduction: Trevor W. Rogers
            Speaker: C. George Dandrow, Vice President for Customer Relations,
            Johns-Manville Corporation
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st

9:30 A.M.  Final Session, Reports and Resolutions  New York Room
           Ballroom
1:00 P.M.  Luncheon, Members and Guests and their Ladies
           Toastmaster: G. Morton Wolfe
           Invocation: Rev. Victor L. Brant
           Awards: Frank S. Mazurkowski
           Installation of Officers: Matthew W. Del Gaudio

Following the Saturday Luncheon, members and guests and their ladies have a choice of interesting entertainment before leaving Buffalo and the Niagara Frontier.

1.  5:00 P.M.  Niagara Falls Trip (Bus leaves Delaware Avenue entrance of Hotel Statler at 5:00 P.M.)
            If you were not born in the United States, bring your papers for crossing the Canadian Border.

2.  7:00 P.M.  Dinner—Refectory, Queen Victoria Park, Niagara Falls, Ontario

3.  9:30 P.M.  Illumination of Niagara Cataract

4.  11:00 P.M. Start of return trip to Hotel Statler, Buffalo, New York

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22nd

1.  3:00 P.M.  Finals, Ryder Cup Golf Challenge, Wanakah Country Club. Bus service from Hotel Statler and return.

LADIES PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th (Pre-Convention Day)

6:30 P.M.  Dutch Treat Dinner, Buffet Style  New York Room
           Albright Art Museum

8:30 P.M.  Reception and Opening of Historic Architectural Photographic Exhibit, Informal dress

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th

1:00 P.M.  Luncheon  Transit Valley Country Club
           Miss Anna Mandel
           "The Umbrella Lady"
           Cars will leave Delaware Avenue entrance of Hotel Statler at noon

6:30 P.M.  President's Reception  Veranda of the Terrace Room

7:30 P.M.  Dinner and Dance, Informal dress  Terrace Room

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th

1:00 P.M.  "International" Luncheon  Empire State Room
           Roger Allen, F.A.I.A.

3:00 P.M.  Illustrated Talk  New York Room
           Mrs. Mary T. Scott
           "Wildflowers of New York State"

7:30 P.M.  Annual Banquet, Formal  Ballroom

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st

1:00 P.M.  Closing Luncheon  Ballroom

5:00 P.M.  Niagara Falls Trip

7:30 P.M.  Dinner—Refectory, Queen Victoria Park, Niagara Falls, Ontario

9:30 P.M.  Illumination of Niagara Cataract

11:00 P.M. Start of return trip to Hotel Statler, Buffalo, New York

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22nd

10:00 A.M.  Finals, Ryder Cup Challenge, Wanakah Country Club

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT 37
CONVENTION SPEAKERS – 1957

CHARLES GEORGE DANDROW
Vice President for Customer Relations
Johns-Manville Sales Corporation

Mr. Dandrow joined the Boston sales office of Johns-Manville in 1921. For five years later he was transferred to the general engineering staff at the company’s headquarters in New York. In 1930 he was named sales manager handling the company’s products for the paper, lumber and textile industries and in 1941 he became Sales Manager, New York District, for J-M power products. Mr. Dandrow was later made New York District Manager for the power products and industrial products and was named Vice President and General Sales Manager for Industrial Products in 1946. He was appointed to his present post in 1956.

Active in industry affairs, Mr. Dandrow is a Director and Past President of the New York Building Congress. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, a trustee of the Engineers Club and the Moles of New York. He is also a member of the Advisory Committee of the Manufacturers Trust Company and of the Board of Directors of ACTION, both of New York. He is also a member of the American Arbitration Association.

Judge Morgan is a member of the New York State and Federal Bar Association, of the American Bar Association, and is a former president of the AIA and a former president of the Detroit, Western Michigan and Saginaw Valley Chapters of the American Institute of Architects.

In March, 1954, Mr. Allen received the Gold Medal of the Michigan Society of Architects and also in March of 1954, he was advanced to Fellowship in the American Institute of Architects. In 1955 he was given an honorary Doctor of Laws degree by Central Michigan College. In June of 1957, Ferris Institute bestowed upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

DR. MARVIN A. RAPP

Hons and extra-curricular activities: Scholarship winner; President’s Scholarship, 4 years (John B. Colgate); four years debating captain; elected member Delta Sigma Rho, national honorary forensic society; Chairman of Y work two years; elected to National Educational Honor Society; elected to National Honorary Scholaristic Society; Phi Beta Kappa; member of National Social Fraternity, Phi Kappa Tau; Senior Class Orator.

Graduate Work: Duke University, 1929-1932; Winner Anger B. Duke Fellowship for 3 years; Master’s Thesis: Port of Buffalo, 1860-1822; Doctorate; Port of Buffalo, 1825-1890; Master’s granted in 1940—Doctorate in 1948.

Served in the U.S. Army Air Force 1943-1946—Army Air Corps Intelligence, Historical Division—Helped to write the China-Burma-India Air Operations—Professor of Social Studies, State Teachers College, 1946 to the present.

1953—selected by the Buffalo Evening News as one of the outstanding citizens of Buffalo.

ROBERT B. NEWMAN

Robert B. Newman is Associate Professor of Architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Vice President of Bolt Beranek and Newman Inc., consultants in acoustics. He is a Fellow of the Acoustical Society of America, and has served as chairman of its Committee on Architectural Acoustics.

Bolt Beranek and Newman Inc. has been acoustic consultants on a number of important building projects in this country and abroad, including the Permanent Headquarters for the United Nations in New York, the General Motors Technical Center in Detroit, the Hall Memorial Auditorium at Oberlin, the Aula Magna in Caracas, the Teatro Nacional in Havana, the Kresge Auditorium at M.I.T., the new Concert Hall in Tel-Aviv, the Alcoa Building in Pittsburgh, and a great variety of church, school and college buildings.
THE 1957 CONVENTION COMMITTEE


Convention Chairman
ROSWELL E. PFOHL
185 Niagara Street
Buffalo 1, N. Y.

Convention Treasurer
ELON B. CLARK, JR.
220 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo 2, N. Y.

Convention Secretary
MISS EUGENIA J. PLEWINISKI
185 Niagara Street
Buffalo 1, N. Y.

Architectural Exhibit
JAMES S. WHITMAN
110 Pearl Street
Buffalo 2, N. Y.

Reservations and Registrations
W. NEWELL REYNOLDS
2000 Sheridan Drive
Buffalo 23, N. Y.

Commercial Exhibit
DONALD W. LOVE
232 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo 2, N. Y.

Transportation
PAUL H. HARBACH
220 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo 2, N. Y.

FRANK S. MAZUROWSKI
953 Walden Avenue
Buffalo 11, N. Y.

Publicity
MILTON MILSTEIN
Jackson Building
Buffalo 2, N. Y.

Women's Committee
MRS. ROBERT J. STOLL
Chair Factory Road
Elma, New York

Program and Seminars
FREDERICK C. BACKUS
232 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo 2, N. Y.

RECEPTION AND HOSPITALITY
FRANKLIN F. FOIT
250 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo 2, N. Y.

RICHARD T. CRANDALL
250 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo 2, N. Y.

COOPERATING COMMITTEES

Eastern New York Chapter
James E. Mero
Fay A. Evans
Bailey M. Cadman
Long Island Society Chapter
Daniel D. Perry
Walter J. Brach
John T. Nelson

New York Chapter
J. Stanley Sharp
Roger G. Spross
Robert L. Bien
New York Society
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N. J. Sapienza
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Queens Chapter
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Joshua Brown

Syracuse Society
Anthony J. Cappuccilli
S. Elmer Chambers
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EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT 39
# COMMERCIAL EXHIBITORS

## Annual Convention — September 19, 20, 21, 1957

New York State Association of Architects

Buffalo, New York

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1880 Elmwood Avenue  
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Warner, New York |
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Empire State Division  
923 West Genesee Street  
Syracuse 4, New York |
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| 8 & 9  | COLLUM ACOUSTICAL CORPORATION  
51 Wilkeson Street  
Buffalo, New York |
| 10     | 20     |
| 10     | PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION  
250 Park Avenue  
New York 17, New York |
| 11     | 21 & 23|
| 11     | OSMOSE WOOD PRESERVING COMPANY, INC.  
980 Elliott Street  
Buffalo, New York |
| 12     | 22 & 24|
| 12     | THE MOSAIC TILE COMPANY  
Zanesville, Ohio |
|        |        |
|        | PRATT & LAMBERT, INC.  
75 Tonawanda Street  
Buffalo 7, New York |
|        | JOHN J. NESBITT, INC.  
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East Orange, New Jersey |
|        | UNITED STATES PLYWOOD CORP.  
55 West 44th Street  
New York 36, New York |
|        | BUFFALO BRICK CORPORATION  
West Falls, New York |
|        | DAWSON METAL COMPANY, INC.  
335 Harrison Street  
Jamestown, New York |
|        | YAEGGER FLOOR COMPANY, INC.  
Box 71—Brighton Station  
Rochester, New York |
|        | ARMENTO METAL ARTS COMPANY  
401 Delaware Avenue  
Buffalo, New York |
|        | UVALDE ROCK ASPHALT COMPANY  
Box 531  
San Antonio, Texas |
|        | THE ANDERSEN CORP.  
The Whitmer-Jackson Co., Inc.  
Iroquois Door Company  
Buffalo, New York |
|        | BRONSTEEL PRODUCTS CORP.  
1965 Sheridan Drive  
Buffalo, New York |
Booths

25 FOSTER REFRIGERATOR CORP.
Hudson, New York

26 AMERICAN OLEAN TILE COMPANY
1000 Cannon Avenue
Lansdale, Pennsylvania

27 ZONOLITE COMPANY
160 North Main Street
Oneida, New York

28 INDEPENDENT NAIL & PACKING CO.
Bridgewater, Massachusetts

29 AMERICAN MAT CORPORATION
Toledo 2, Ohio

30 GEORGE W. BURNETT INC.
59 Lakeshore Road
Hamburg, New York

31 NATIONAL GYPSUM COMPANY
325 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo 2, New York

32 PRODUCERS COUNCIL
Buffalo, New York

33 GEORGE W. LOGAN COMPANY
P. O. Box 37
Hamburg, New York

34 WM. SUMMERHAYS SONS CORP.
620 Clinton Avenue, South
Rochester 20, New York

35 NICK BALL LIGHTING FIXTURES
2992 Delaware Avenue
Kenmore, New York

36 & 37 MR. A. D. DUGAN, JR.
96 Brookwood Road
Rochester 10, New York

38 HANLEY COMPANY, INC.
625 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo, New York

39 NATIONAL CHEMICAL & MANUFACTURING CO.
3617 South May Street
Chicago 9, Illinois

40 WESTNY BUILDING PRODUCTS CORP.
1000 East Ferry Street
Buffalo, New York

41 DUSING & HUNT, INC.
1927 Elmwood Avenue
Buffalo, New York

42 DUR-O-WAL PRODUCTS, INC.
P. O. Box 628
Syracuse, New York

43 KESKO PRODUCTS, INC.
Bristol, Indiana

44 MODERNFOLD DOOR SALES CORP.
2267 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo, New York

45, 46 & 47 A. O. STILWELL CO., INC.
991 Main Street
Buffalo, New York

50 TREMAN STRUCTURAL PLASTICS
703 Temple Building
Rochester 4, New York

51 MINWAX COMPANY, INC.
11 West 42nd Street
New York 36, New York

52 NEW YORK STATE CONCRETE MASONRY ASSOCIATION
1 Niagara Street
Buffalo 2, New York

53 & 54 FRONTIER DOLOMITE CONCRETE PRODUCTS CORP.
P. O. Box 430
Lockport, New York

55, 56 & 57 ANCHOR CONCRETE PRODUCTS, INC.
2450 William Street
Buffalo, New York

58 McDougall-Butler Co., Inc.
2929 Main Street
Buffalo 14, New York
The purpose of this structure was to provide greatly needed office space for various Onondaga County Departments which were housed in either rented spaces in widely separated areas of Syracuse or in an old obsolete building adjacent to the County Court House.

The site chosen was in a block located between the Court House and the Onondaga County War Memorial Building. The County owned, or acquired prior to construction, all of the property in the entire block with the exception of one relatively small parcel. Steps are currently being taken to acquire this one property so that in the near future the entire block will be County owned.

After many meetings with the architects and an analysis of department needs, the Committee of the Board of Supervisors in charge of the project, determined that eleven County Departments would be housed in the new structure.

Located in this same block are the County Morgue and Jail buildings. However, both of these structures are relatively old and in the long range studies for the entire block, it was determined that these old structures would eventually be razed and the entire area would become a part of a County Center.

The new building is the first unit of the eventual development and, as indicated on the Plot Plan, additional wings will be constructed as the need for office space occurs.

The building is eight stories high and of a simple design with a first story base of polished dark green granite, with upper stories of white marble with light green veining. The east and west walls above the first floor are light weight curtain wall construction with aluminum windows and blue-green "spandrelite" glass spandrels. All windows are washable from the interior.

The frame of the building is of structural steel with high tensile bolted connections. Test borings showed that pile foundations were required and poured-in-place steel shell concrete piles were used to support the structure, including the basement floor.

The floor and roof system is of cellular steel panels welded to beams and girders. This cellular floor system was chosen so as to provide flexibility for electric outlets and the telephone system.

A 4-hour fire rating was required by the Syracuse Building Code and this requirement was met by the use of a "blown-on" vermiculite fire proofing on all exposed beams, girders and the bottom of the steel floor panels. All columns were fire proofed with masonry except those in the curtain walls which were fire proofed with metal furring and vermiculite plaster.

All ceilings in all areas are suspended and acoustically treated with mineral, fissured tile, except in toilet rooms where plaster finish was used.

Lobby, stairhall and vestibule floors are of terrazzo; all other floors are finished with vinyl-asbestos tile.

Main entrance lobby and elevator lobby walls are finished in marble from floor to ceiling. Interior of exterior walls and exposed columns are of painted plaster.
TYPICAL UPPER FLOOR PLAN

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

PLOT PLAN

(Continued on Page 85.)
Ground-breaking ceremonies were held recently for the new Nassau-Suffolk depot of The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co. to be located on New York State route 110, in Huntington, L. I.

The new 240 foot long distribution depot will receive trailer trucks bringing canned, bottled and keg beer from the company's Brooklyn brewery at 430 Kent Avenue. From the depot, Schaefer will distribute directly to beer retailers throughout Nassau and Suffolk counties.

The depot, designed by Eggers and Higgins, architects, will be built on a four and two-thirds acre plot having a 500 ft. frontage and 400 ft. depth. It will incorporate the very latest design and construction concepts in beer warehousing. Provisions have been made for loading trucks within the building. All products, to be transported and stored on pallets, will be loaded and stacked by fork-lift trucks. Refrigerated storage space for kegs is also included in the blueprints of the new ultra-modern warehouse facility.

Fully air-conditioned office space will be located in a wing of the building which will house administrative and sales personnel. The clean, low lines of the new building will be complemented by extensive landscaping. An off-the-road parking area will accommodate 50 trucks and 106 passenger cars.

Contemporary in design, the new depot will be constructed of red and glazed white brick—the colors identified with Schaefer. Contractor for the new steel frame structure is W. L. Oestreicher Co., Inc. of Great Neck, L. I. Completion is scheduled for early next spring.
Bethlehem Steel Company has expanded production facilities to a point at its Lackawanna Plant where the present plant office building has become inadequate for administrative needs.

A new office building is now being erected on a site at the southern boundary of the plant area, between Hamburg Turnpike and Lake Erie. As a New York State Highway Department project, the turnpike is being widened at this point and an interchange connection to the New York State Thruway is being built adjacent to the office site, which will serve not only the Bethlehem offices but also the Ford Motor Company to the east and the Penn Dixie Cement Plant to the south, and will provide an important improvement to all traffic along the industrial area of the Hamburg Turnpike.

The architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White has designed a building which consists basically of a seven-story and basement tower oriented east and west to reduce the air conditioning load and to provide a partial view of the lake from the majority of the offices.

At right angles to the tower and to the east is a two-story and basement wing 82 feet wide and 280 feet long, housing the two largest departments: Accounting will be on the first floor and Engineering on the second. Also on the second floor of this wing will be the employees' cafeteria, the kitchen, and the staff dining rooms. In the basement will be a garage housing 33 cars; in addition the outside parking lots will take care of 500 cars.

At the southeast will be a one-story wing containing a 260-seat auditorium. The newest type equipment for the projection of 16-mm. motion pictures and slides will be installed in the auditorium projection room. A record player will be available to carry recorded lectures or music into the public address system of the auditorium.

The exterior treatment consists of large panels of blue glazed face brick relieved at the corners and at the ends of the wings with gray glazed brick. Blue porcelain-enamelled steel mullion covers are provided where horizontal band treatment of windows occurs. Stainless steel will be used extensively at the main entrance in the lobby, the exhibit area and for the facade on the canopy connecting the two low wings of the building.

Marble facing in the lobby will be relieved by stainless steel trim, stainless steel elevator doors and stainless steel air conditioning units along the window wall looking out on a landscaped court.

The floor finish material in the lobby will be terrazzo. In the offices and corridors the floor covering will be vinyl-asbestos tile.

The building structure, designed by Eipel Engineering, is a steel skeleton frame with hollow steel electric floor panel decks except for the first floor, the seventh floor fan room, the kitchen and central core areas, where it is concrete arch.

(Continued on Page 83.)
Rapid development of suburban areas, particularly in the townships immediately surrounding the city of Buffalo, has created new problems and made a more complex operation out of the existing town government.

The Town of Hamburg was particularly involved in this new growth with the added disadvantage of having its various departments functioning in widely separated buildings.

The program, therefore, was to house these various town services in one building, allow space for agencies such as civil defense, meeting rooms for planning, building, and zoning boards, and also provide for future growth. Parking facilities and circulation was a prime consideration.

The site, a five acre plot north of the Village of Hamburg, with frontage of 570 feet will be landscaped during the coming fall.

The plan is an inverted T with the front facing toward the west. The south wing contains administrative offices of the Supervisor, Comptroller and a Council Meeting Room. The north wing contains the Town Clerk and Tax Collectors offices opening off the Center Lobby and separated by a corridor leading to the Engineering Offices and Assessors.

To the rear of the Lobby is located the General Meeting Room and Court Room, which is L shaped and fitted with a folding door and folding partition arranged to provide overflow space into the seating end of the Court Room for an occasional extra large Town Meeting.

The rear wing contains offices for the Judges, a Jury Room, Police rooms, Jail cells for 5 men and a single cell room for women. The police have garage space for four cars and in the basement have a locker room, toilet facilities and a report room.

In the basement under the front north wing are offices (5), under the south wing a space for pistol range, under the meeting room a youth recreational program area is located. Toilet and general storage rooms fill out the remainder of the basement.

Off street parking along the street front is provided for 18 cars, while the main parking area for the public is northeast of the building with direct access to the Lobby and the Police wing.

**General Construction Information:**

Concrete foundations, concrete joist (tin pan) first floor construction, poured gypsum roof over insulation board on bar joist. The roof over the rear wing is of concrete on bar joist, designed for future floor load. Exterior wall, brick facing, tile backup. Interior partitions of tile plastered. Oak wainscoting in Court and Meeting Room; Council Room and Supervisor’s Office. Vinyl asbestos for first floor covering, asphalt tile in basement. Acoustic ceilings throughout.

Heating units provide for future use of chilled water for air conditioning of offices.

General (including parking areas and sidewalks) $317,000.00
Plumbing 24,500.00
Heat. and Vent. 31,600.00
Electric 34,500.00
Cubic foot price 1.18
Square foot price 14.13
Plans for the proposed Residence Hall No. 5 indicate a building whose basement and first floor dimensions are approximately 216 feet by 145 feet. Superimposed upon this mass on the southwest side is a ten-story tower approximately 216 feet wide by 38 feet deep. Two elevators and two stairways service this tower from the basement to the roof.

The first floor, with main entrances at each end of the 216 foot front, is devoted to the main lobby and lounge areas, meeting rooms, office for the Residence Bureau, apartment for the Head Resident, two dormitory suites for four students each; and the main dining facilities including two dining halls, the kitchen with double cafeteria service lines, two coat check rooms, and a general meeting room. The total normal seating capacity of the two dining halls is approximately 448 students. The end wall of the center dining hall is all glass and is so designed as to readily permit expansion as future needs develop.

The basement is devoted to the general receiving and storage areas, toilet rooms, kitchen storage and dishwashing rooms with access to the kitchen above by means of two dish elevators, one freight elevator and stair. The basement also contains a post office, branch book store, snack bar, washeteria, incinerator, and general recreational and student activity areas.

Each of the upper ten tower floors contains 22 double rooms for a total capacity of 440 students. On each floor there is a lounge, bath and toilet facilities, and two storage rooms for trunks, suitcases and linen.

The total capacity of the building, including the eight students on the first floor, is 448.

In each of the bedrooms each student will be comfortably provided with a single bed, wardrobe and chair. Dressers, desks, and book shelves are designed for double use.

Structurally, the building is designed as a reinforced concrete frame with inclosing curtain walls of two shades of terra cotta and brick matching the brick of the existing residence halls. The structural concrete columns of the tower project outside the face of the building wall and will be hand rubbed.

Windows will have sash and frames of aluminum, and will be double glazed.

Exhaust air from the kitchen, dining areas, dishwashing room and lavatory areas will be discharged at the tower roof to prevent cooking odors from infiltrating other parts of the building and the adjacent residence halls.

Floors of the main lobby and circulating areas of the first floor will be of terrazzo. Floors of the principal meeting rooms, corridors and bedrooms will be surfaced with asphalt tile. Dining halls will be surfaced with acid resisting vinyl plastic.

With the exception of the basement, in all areas where large crowds may congregate, the ceilings will be acoustically treated. Partitions between bedrooms will be plastered on gypsum block; while the corridor partitions will be of Celocrete or Dolomite block, painted.
A new concept in municipal construction—combining a school building with another but separate public facility—is announced by the Board of Education. Two such projects in the Board's building program, both in heavily-congested sections of Manhattan, will incorporate new junior high school with a community recreation center and a branch library.

The schools are JHS 45 in East Harlem, which has the center, and JHS 22 on the East Side, which will include the library. The latter project has been cited for excellence in design in the Fourth Annual Design Awards Program sponsored by Progressive Architecture, national architectural magazine.

Charles H. Silver, president of the Board of Education, and Charles J. Bensley, chairman of the Board's Committee on Buildings and Sites, described the two combined units as a "fresh approach to the problem of providing needed public facilities in crowded areas." By erecting two buildings on a single site, and employing a single plan which embodies both projects, the City saves "considerable" money in construction and site costs and reduces tenant dislocation to an "absolute minimum," the two officials said.

William J. O'Shea, who with President Silver represents Manhattan on the Board of Education, saluted the new buildings as a "milestone in scientific planning for educational and leisure time activities."

The first of the "combination" buildings is JHS 45 at First Avenue and 120 Street, now in construction, which will incorporate a two-story recreation unit on the westerly end of the plot. Situated adjacent to the new Senator Robert F. Wagner Houses and representing an outlay of $4.3 million for construction, the dual structure is being erected by the Caristo Construction Corp. from plans prepared by Ferrenz & Taylor, private architects assisting the Board of Education's Bureau of Construction in completing the design phase of the current building program.

The other project combines JHS 22 with the Hamilton Fish Park Branch Library on the block bounded by Stanton, Columbia, East Houston and Sheriff Streets. Estimated to cost $5.5 million, with contracts expected to be awarded by the Board of Education about mid-February, the building has been designed by the architectural firm of Kelly & Gruzen. The Progressive Architectural citation for this project hails the "fresh approach to a plan solution of the urban school."

The Kelly & Gruzen design locates the major educational areas on two floors which are raised on columns one story above street level. The cafeteria and gymnasium are at street level on the Columbia Street side of the site. The library, planned to house 40,000 vol-
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 22, MANHATTAN

KELLY & GRUZEN, Architects — School 22, Manhattan

JHS 45, named for the late John S. Roberts, also a former Associate Superintendent of Schools, will have an organization similar to JHS 22. However, a highlight of the building’s features is a swimming pool, the first to be provided in a public school in many years. The school also will contain an auditorium and gymnasium, 34 regular classrooms, 17 special classrooms and six shops.

The recreation building is to be used by the community after regular school hours, and will provide junior and senior game rooms, meeting facilities, craft rooms, shops and other activities “in an atmosphere designed to promote a high level of community spirit,” according to the architects’ description of the project.

The school will be four stories in height and employ steel frame construction, as will the recreation building. The exterior walls are of face brick chosen to harmonize with the housing project. In addition to the Caristo Construction Corp., main contractors for the work are A. Rosen & Son, plumbing and drainage; Daniel J. Rice, heating and ventilation; and John G. Hellman, Inc., electric work. The target date for completion is the fall of 1958.

The programs of educational requirements for the two new schools were developed in the Board of Education’s Division of Housing under the supervision of David H. Moskowitz, Associate Superintendent of Schools, in charge.
From the temples of ancient Egypt, through the classical era of Greece and Rome, as well as through the Renaissance, the entrance or portal was the center of interest. This building tradition continued throughout the Colonial, Post-Colonial and Greek Revival periods.

Entrances and doorways have individuality and character and one usually associates a house with its front entrance. It is generally the dominating feature of the design upon which was lavished the best workmanship.

One of the most interesting studies of early American architecture is the development of the entrance from a simple cased opening to the elaborate columnar projecting porches. Faced with the problem of relieving the monotony of a rectangular, box-like mass, the builders developed the entrance and made it a feature that individualized the home.

After the Revolutionary War, with the advent of the merchant prince, when whaling and sailing ships were beginning to make men's fortunes, entrances and porches became more elaborate and dignified. The builders introduced paired columns, circular pediments, broken pediments, and the various combinations of door, sidelights, and transom. Many were embellished with wood carvings and gouge cuts.

The porch is distinctly an American development. A few projecting porches were built previous to 1775, but we can safely say the porch as it is known to us, was developed between 1785 and 1850. During most of this time the Post-Colonial and the Greek Revival styles were developing simultaneously. The Greek Revival builders and architects, no doubt, contributed their share in developing this feature of the American architecture.

The Classic Greek monuments provided only two entrance motifs to serve as models, one from the Tower of the Winds and the other from the Erechtheum. Both are very simple motifs compared to the elaborate entrances developed by the Greek Revival builders.

The various entrance compositions from the simple doorway with a moulded casing to the elaborate entrance with sidelights and transom, had already been developed by the Post-Colonial builders. The Greek Revival craftsmen adapted these motifs but substituted the proportions and moldings of the Classic Greek architecture as derived from the builders' handbooks.

During the early years of the Greek Revival the columns, pilasters and entablatures were often rather heavy, closely approaching the Classic Greek proportions, but as the style developed, the builders followed the advice of Asher Benjamin and other writers of the builders' handbooks. They attenuated or made the columns and pilasters of greater height in proportion to the diameter. Slenderizing the columns and pilasters
in this manner is more expressive of the character of wood. They also changed the proportions and parts of the entablature, often omitting some of the mouldings, triglyphs, dentil course or mutules. Frequently, the architrave, one of the three members of the entablature was omitted entirely.

Somehow the American craftsmen grasped the feeling of the material, wood. The various parts of the entrances and cornices could be made up of much smaller members in wood and they did not lose their sense of wood scale.

They developed many new profiles not based on Greek precedent. These various deviations from the classic Greek models considerably lightened and simplified the design.

In order to express the character of the material, wood, the pilasters were often paneled. In some pilasters a strip of wood, one-half to three quarters inches wide, was nailed near the edge of the panel and finished with rectangular loops at the top and bottom of the panel.

Even when stone was used to build the entrance, these innovations were more harmonious and in better scale, with the houses, small public buildings and churches of that era.

Although lacking in some of the grace and refinement characteristic of the Post-Colonial, the Greek Revival entrance is nevertheless dignified, harmonious and in good taste.

The simplest type of entrance consisted of a door with an architrave moulding framing the opening. Often crossettes commonly called "ears" were formed at the top of the door frames. The crossettes are lateral projections of the architrave mouldings of doors, as well as windows, and originated in Asia Minor, as

[Image of a stone pilaster on the Campbell-Whittlesey House, nine diameters high, and support a two-member entablature. Note that the pilasters on the mullions on each side of the door extend upward to the soffit of the frieze and the transom bar sets back and in between the mullions.]

reminiscences of the projection of the ends of the lintel beyond the door posts. The moulding or band on the outside edge of the architrave is returned around the slight projections or ears. This type of door was often made into a more elaborate entrance by slightly battering or sloping the moulding on the outside edge so that the enclosed flat surface of the moulding is wider at the bottom than at the top. The wide enclosed surface is sometimes decorated with a series of applied carved rosettes. Of course, in the "wood architecture" of the Greek Revival the crossettes completely lose their original meaning. They were made any desired width. In many of the very simple cottages and farmhouse the band framing the entrance and forming the crossettes was merely a strip of wood about one-half inch thick and one and one-half to two inches wide.

This simple entrance is further elaborated by adding a cornice across the top and by extending the cornice and applying corbels or brackets at the ends of the crossettes.

The Post-Colonial entrance with pilasters or engaged columns flanking the door on either side, with a plain horizontal entablature or with the cornice member forming a gable, was easily transformed by changing the proportions and mouldings to correspond to the classic Greek details as illustrated in the builders handbooks.

The favorite motif of the Post-Colonial, the entrance door flanked by sidelights and a transom sash across the top, was very successfully adapted by the builders. The mullions between the door and sidelight

(Continued on Page 79.)
A Century of Progress with Steel

This country has grown with steel, the basic material of our national progress.

Steel crisscrosses the nation as rails, climbs the horizon as skyscrapers, glides along the highways and through the air. It takes us where we want to go, discourages would-be aggressors, saves lives in the skilled hands of a surgeon. Every product we use is either made of steel or processed by steel machines. It is the cheapest and most versatile metal used by man.

A world without steel? Unthinkable.

Yet the modern age of steel began only 100 years ago. Between April of 1856 and the end of 1857 something happened that was to change the face of the globe. Patent papers were issued to two men—Henry Bessemer in England and William Kelly in America. Working independently thousands of miles apart, these two men reported the discovery, almost simultaneously, of a pneumatic process which could make steel in large quantities, quickly and cheaply.

Although Kelly was declared the winner of American patent rights by virtue of “priority of invention,” the rival patents were ultimately merged. The revolutionary process continued to bear the name Bessemer because he and his associates had the better facilities to advance it in the business world.

In a suitably dramatic fashion occurred the technological breakthrough which was to spur the greatest century of progress in the history of man.

Up to that time, politically free Americans lived in almost the same kind of iron age that had existed in Egypt as early as 800 B. C. In 1857 most Americans lived on farms. Mining and ironmaking were laborious; small quantities of steel could be made with great difficulty at high cost. Coal was a new fangled luxury. Factories were crude, largely powered with water. Heat in winter was scarce, lighting was dim and bathing was rare. Railroads were primitive and communications moved slowly. Yet, compared with other peoples, Americans were growing prosperous and income taxes were unknown.

Abundant, cheap steel quickly increased the tempo of America and American life. Steel rails fanned out, spinning a web across the nation, providing vital man-made links for commerce. Youthful, burgeoning American industry literally cut its teeth on Bessemer steel.

Many basic discoveries and inventions were awaiting only the wide availability of American made steel for their practical development and application:

Steel rails, first rolled at the North Chicago rolling mill in 1865, would long outwear those of iron. These steel rails were the forerunners of the structural steel shapes which would furnish economy and strength for modern factories, schools, skyscrapers and bridges.

The continuous rod mill, developed in 1869, made possible the long strands of wire for telegraph and telephone lines, fences for farms and grazing lands, and the great suspension bridges that were to span once unbridgeable American rivers. Stylish hooped skirts for the ladies comprised a lively market for wire produced in early mills.

Seamless steel tubing, first introduced in 1895 at Elwood City, Pa., satisfied the pent-up demand of the
bicycle industry, channeled the rise of the new oil and gas industries, and found numerous applications in manufacturing.

The first continuous rolling mill for producing steel sheets began operating in Ashland, Ky., in 1921. Few then anticipated its ultimate contributions in the form of streamlined, modern automobiles and work-saving household appliances.

Steel turbines paced the drive of the great power industries. And myriad steel machines in factory and on farm continued to spark rising productivity and living standards.

In 1870 American steel production was less than a third of England’s and about half of Germany’s. By 1890 America had become the world’s greatest steel producer, a position she still holds by a wide margin.

In the 1870’s the open-hearth steelmaking furnace brought greater flexibility to the industry. By 1908 its output had exceeded the production of Bessemer steel.

The electric furnace, introduced in 1906, became the source of special quality steels required for the precision machines and tools of modern industry.

Eighty-nine percent of today’s steel is made in open-hearth furnaces, eight percent is produced in electric furnaces, and three percent is produced in Bessemer converters.

Today 85 companies are producing ingot steel in plants located in 119 communities in 28 states. Some 255 companies are finishing steel for the nation’s markets.

Coils of steel rolling out of a two-stand tin plate mill at a modern steel plant.

Since World War II these companies have increased their capacity by 45 percent to 133.5 million net tons of ingots a year, and they are currently engaged in the largest peacetime expansion in the industry’s 100-year history.

In terms of human effort, it requires the cooperation of more than 650,000 people working together in all types of jobs to operate this vast industry. The annual payroll is nearly $1 billion, steelworkers being among the top 10 percent of manufacturing employees. And steel jobs are twice as safe as the average in all industry.

The steel industry is owned by 886,00 stockholders representing an investment of over $10 billion.

With 100 years of accomplishment behind it America’s steel industry stands at the threshold of its second century. With our rapidly expanding population calling for more and more goods made of steel or built with machines constructed of steel, the prospects for the future loom bright.

Across our nation a broad new highway program is just getting under way. The need for new schools, colleges, hospitals and churches is growing daily. Slums must be razed, skyscrapers built, warehouses, shopping centers and factories constructed to meet an ever growing demand. Special new steels are required for atomic research, guided missiles and in other phases of industry’s fast changing technology.

The American steel industry is well prepared for an ever greater century ahead.
Chrysler Corporation has gained fire and moisture protection for their new 34-acre Stamping Plant in Twinsburg, Ohio, with a Lexsuco Fire-Retardant Roof Construction.

Lexsuco provides flame-resistant Koroseal Vapor Barrier, Non-flammable Lexsuco Adhesive R 907 T, and the Lexsuco Insulation Clip. The application of these products comprise the four Lexsuco Roof Constructions.

Fire and moisture are two major construction problems today. Factory Mutual tests prove that flammable asphaltic materials used between the roof deck and insulation will greatly contribute to the spread of fire within a building. Lexsuco Roof Constructions eliminate asphaltic materials and the resulting threat of fire. Moisture, unguarded, will permeate the roof deck and adversely affect the insulated built-up roof. This damaging condition is often hidden until beyond repair. Koroseal Vapor Barrier is assured protection from this hazard.

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When Eidlitz, Richardson and Olmsted succeeded Fuller as Architects of the Capitol, they introduced a number of changes in the design, the greater number of them at the third and fourth stories. Construction of the legislative chambers, which form an important part of the functional core, was pushed forward. They were in use in 1881, and rooms for the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Insurance Department, Public Instruction, Adjutant-General, Inspector-General and Secretary of State were nearing completion by the end of the same year.

Whether it was appropriate or not—and there is much to be said on both sides—it was clear by this time that the people of the State of New York were buying a building which was primarily a monument. This fact can be demonstrated by the proposal to erect masonry vaults over the legislative chambers, as illustrated by the drawings reproduced from the March 11, 1876, "American Architect and Building News." Both rooms were to be similar in general design, although differing in size and detail. In actual development, Richardson devoted himself to the Senate Chamber and Eidlitz to the Assembly Chamber. Since Richardson's part of the work is the better known, the story of the Assembly Chamber will be told here.

The foundations and walls of the Capitol had been constructed to carry a wooden or iron ceiling over the Assembly Chamber. To place a vault at the upper part of the building, with a central bay about 35' by 45' in plan, rising about 60' above the floor of the chamber, was a daring and imaginative accomplishment. The design of the building did not permit the addition of exterior buttresses, and Eidlitz scorned the use of tie rods in such a room. Columns, ribs and panels were constructed, but some stones cracked and had to be replaced even before the Assembly moved in. The architect considered such minor cracks a normal result of adjustment; some other people were more concerned. In the latter part of 1881 the "American Architect and Building News" carried an interesting interchange of letters between Eidlitz and H. W. Fabian relative to the vault. Fabian published a detailed an-

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Construction scene as 38’ span double-tee roof section is being placed on 3rd floor addition to the Whitworth Telephone Building, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Architect: Cannon, Thieie, Betz, & Cannon

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—when we designed 1:2:4 concrete, at a fiber stress of 650 psi in bending,
—when you first heard about soil mechanics or rigid frames, or thin shell construction,
—when the fiber stress for steel was raised from 16,000 psi and what a squawk there was about the safety of buildings—much more of a squawk than when it went to 20,000 psi later on,
—when we had to detail a cast iron brace for every steel column,
—when we substituted the first steel H section column for the old built-up plate and angle sections,
—when the largest rolled section you could get was the 24”, standard I beam at 115 pounds per foot,
—when we used to use the “whiskered I bar,” for reinforcing steel in concrete beams, (this really is an old one),
—when it was the thing to do to put plenty of water in your concrete mix so that it would flow in around the bars without danger of honeycomb,
—when the contractor protected his concrete walls, against damage by frost by using a manure backfill above ground,
—the period when portland cement mortar came to the front, to such an extent that it was considered a mortal sin to use as much as ten percent lime?
If you remember any of the above, I've got you dated. The fact that I know enough about it to ask you the questions, definitely dates me. You don't have to be quite as old to remember the guy who put off building, "until prices come back to normal.” He is still waiting.

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A NEW FRONT IN ARCHITECTURE

BY CARL M. MANN
Managing Editor—"The Specifier"

History has a way of spinning its web at a fast clip in the Nation's Capital. Excitement is never completely lacking. New organizations blossom in Washington overnight. A few of them erupt into the headlines with a brassy blare of trumpets, then fizzle like the proverbial Fourth of July skyrocket. Other less glamorous organizations like the CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS INSTITUTE, sparked by a worthy mission, armed with ideals shaped to bring real benefits to the building industry, cornerstone of our nation's business, are launched quietly by dedicated men. They take firm root and live to light the way for noteworthy professional achievement.

CSI is a Capital-born organization. In the space of nine years, it has grown into a national organization without fanfare and has never been very close to what might be called a blaze of glory. Its coffers, supplied by dues-paying members, have never bulged with surplus cash. Actually, its beginning, in 1948, was about as noisy as a neighborhood soap box derby, and with about the same impact on the Washington scene.

Now, after nine years of toil, which followed its awkward, unassuming bow into the world, CSI represents a dynamic "new" power in the construction field. CSI now labels itself "one of the youngest, fastest growing, most essential professional groups in the building industry". The organization, and its national headquarters in Washington, serves as the rostrum and open forum for a swiftly rising, highly skilled group of men who are busy raising a long-deserved canvas to shelter its own profession, known as "specification writing".

While the work of specification writing itself has long been a vital, special kind of job within the sphere of architecture and engineering, the men who actually write specifications along have been deliberately slow in planting the seeds that bloom into professional stature with solid tradition. However, these men are now beginning to know their own strength, and specification writing bids fair to emerge before too long as a virile, fully mature off-shoot of both architecture and engineering.

While CSI is reaching for maturity, a fascinating list of potential names for the budding new profession of specification writing is being bandied about within limits of its membership circle. The two that perhaps come closest to hitting the nail squarely on the head are "Specifier" and "Specifier." In print, beside the titles of Engineer and Architect, neither looks bad. Time will tell, however. There is bound to be some red-hot wrangles, log-rolling and rugged set-

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Plast. Contr.: Tobin & Rooney

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The Construction Specifications Institute, incorporated in the Free State of Maryland, is aptly described as one of the slow starters. It got away from the barrier in 1918 with next to no momentum, stoking its fire with patience and fortitude. Today, however, the rock-ridden building business, and its architects, engineers and big wheels from Coast-to-Coast, are finally lending it an attentive ear. Betting that CSI will be entrenched in Washington for the long haul are some of the town's slickest opportunists. Among these are not a few who have made fancy careers out of latching onto promising "causes" while they were still in swaddling clothes. Shysters, however, have steered clear of CSI's coat-tails. Quick dealers have never been known to get churny with any new outfit that holds little promise of becoming a springboard for soft touches and picking up easy money.

Out to accomplish a tough, oftentimes thankless task, CSI is a non-profit organization, brain-child of the little band of architects, engineers and specification writers who set up shop in 1918. When the hardy pioneer crew pledged itself to improve its lot, christened its ship "C.S.I.," initials of the fledgling Institute, and sailed into the future, its mission quite simply was to bring greater unity to the specifications field which had for so long been a trouble-spot in this one facet of construction, in Government as well as in industry.

It probably is just as well that the original group, numbering no more than thirty men, had no power-hungry champion with a pocketful of banknotes to launch its enterprise. Funds came from what each member could spare from a modest paycheck. Chances are CSI would have failed had it pitched its tent in plush quarters, put up fresh new signs and uncorked a round of free-flowing cocktail parties as a curtain-raiser. So many embryo groups follow this pattern to oblivion. It's just as well, too, that CSI didn't come to town, as do numerous down-at-the-heels, in tatters and rags, palms up raised, and with zeal as hot as molten metal.

CSI's original organizers were steady men with workaday jobs in architecture, engineering and construction, mostly veteran Government employees. Their gospel was a singular one—but to each man it had a priority and a purpose, come hell or high water. From its first infant wail, the Institute was not inclined to be the type of new outfit that slowly cracks the surface, then promptly dies on the vine. And neither was it in the cards for CSI to withdraw from the shock waves emanating from political explosions or jolts from the bouncing ball of world events.

Its founders were men who had either watched closely or participated in the crazy rhythm of construction through the dizzy World War II and post-war eras. They knew what was needed and what they wanted. And they were wise to the perils of political turbulence where it affected the building business. They were armed with the courage of conviction, with ears as sharp as sonar gear at picking sub-face
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**DRIVES LIKE A NAIL...**

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signals of legitimate hope and bright promise from
the raucous din and hubbub of Washington.
They, like all professional groups linked with
architecture, engineering and contracting, had long
felt the crying need for greater uniformity, higher
standards, and a more refined ethical approach in the
writing of construction specifications. And as a little
footnote to this history, until CSI began feeling its
way into the field, specification writers as a group
were unorganized, generally shunted into the back­
ground, leaving the "glory" and the richest rewards to
others closer to the feed bag. It was the time­
honored custom to give little thought to specification
writers, while the engineer, architect, and occasion­
ally a handful of lawyers, proceeded to "package a
building deal" with a set of plans, specifications and
an airtight contract. Meanwhile, it fell to the lot of
the anonymous specification writer to make certain
he had plugged up the technical leaks, provided the
missing links and had shored up any weak decisions
wrapped up in the project contract.
It is not difficult to detect the logic in working for
better specifications. For example, glancing at his
favorite trade or professional journal, the architect
or engineer cannot help but be amazed at the fan­
tastic sums involved in the building boom that
stagger his own imagination. Yet to themselves, the
architect, engineer and contractor wince at the fig­
ures. They know that king-sized slices of these total
money outlays will represent hard cash to pay for
untangling legal snarls in court-litigation that stems
with monotonous regularity from poorly written,
faulty specifications. And they wonder: "What is the
answer to this costly riddle?"
It is gradually dawning on larger and larger incre­
ments of hard-bitten construction leaders, that
millions are lost which otherwise could be profit, if
more attention were accorded specifications and the
little-publicized men who write them. Thus, with the
dollar sign hanging high, the bandwagon for improved
 specifications, is, indeed, beginning to recruit en­
thusiastic followers.
The Goal of CSI is to...
EFFECT closest association and cooperation
with the best architectural and engineering talent in
the construction industry in the major effort to im­
prove construction specifications.
COOPERATE with architects, engineers, re­
search organizations, government authorities, con­
tractors, equipment and material manufacturers, and
professional specification writers, all of whom realize
the vital necessity for developing concise, clear-cut,
down-to-earth specifications as a protection for the
interests of all parties concerned.
WORK toward reduction of the multitude of
specification formats and the adoption of more uni­
form and consistent methods of specifying, saving
time and money thereby.
DISSEMINATE information concerning speci­
fications, developments, and improvements in con­
struction practices.
PROVIDE a pool of the best specification data
available in the construction field for the mutual
benefit of all.
ENABLE each member of CSI to contribute his
personal knowledge and experience toward im­
proving the welfare of the construction industry.
CONSIDER specification problems in their
proper perspective, with relation to the project as a
whole.
SEWAGE DISPOSAL

By Malcolm B. Moyer

One of the most essential elements of any structure is in its plumbing system and with schools and other institutions being located away from community sewer systems the problem of providing a proper method of disposal of the sewage effluent becomes a vital one.

Recently a number of the tile fields used in connection with sewage disposal have been giving trouble.

Investigation of one such case revealed a flagrant deviation from the specified gravel surrounding the distribution pipes.

This installation is located in a remote part of the Adirondacks and the selected Contractor was a plumbing firm in one of the small cities near by where they normally are operating without Architectural supervision.

The complaint on this tile field was that during the peak load a stream of sewage effluent would break out from the end of the distribution field.

Several sections of the distributor pipe were uncovered and it was found that the so called gravel was nothing more than a coarse concrete type sand. The pipe was "Orangeburg" with 3/4" perforations at 4" intervals. The sand had packed so tightly into the holes that the area around it was dry.

Instead of using tile fields or Orangeburg distributors, where possible, we have been using cess pools formed with concrete blocks laid on their sides and surrounded with a twelve inch layer of stone of four to six inches in diameter. The advantage of this type of disposal is in its capacity to receive and store the surges from the septic tank. Leaching from this cess pool is faster than from a field of pipes.

A good solution to the leaky tile field would be to attach an appropriate leaching cess pool to the end of the distributor pipe. It was so recommended.

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had to be tastefully modern, in the Hengerer's tradition. It had to be
tastefully built to serve the large Amherst and North Buffalo public. But
had to be built to a tight 7-month schedule for the Easter opening!
complicated by a shortage of structural steel . . .

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problem was solved by the use of heavily reinforced concrete walls. Each
ase of the job was timed smoothly, and the 99,922 sq. ft. structure was
completed on schedule . . . with another highly pleased client to add to
those Siegfried has served these 23 years.

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and you'll find the Siegfried organization easy to work with. The phone
umber is ELmwood 4124.

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of PHOTOGRAPHY

The Second Exhibition of Architectural Photography will go on view at the Statler Hotel, Georgian Room in connection with the New York State Association of Architects Convention on September 19th. It will continue through September 21st.

Sponsored by the American Institute of Architects in cooperation with the Architectural Photographers Association, the exhibition was first shown at the AIA in Washington and is now touring the country under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service.

The 32 prints included were selected from photographs submitted from all over the country. Six prizes were awarded. The jury consisted of one professional photographer, Volkmar Wentzel, of the National Geographic Society; one architect, Leon Brown, Head of the Department of Architecture, Howard University; and one editor, William A. Reedy of Applied Photography, Commercial Camera and Bulletin for the Graphic Arts of Eastman Kodak.

The prizewinners selected by the jury were: First Prize to S. C. Valastro for his photograph of Lever House, New York City, by Skidmore, Owings and Merrill; Second Prize to Joseph W. Molitor for Salisbury Bath House, Salisbury Beach, Massachusetts, by Coletti Brothers; Third Prize was tied between Gabriel Benzur's photograph of Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia, by Eck Associates, and Joseph W. Molitor's photograph of the MIT Auditorium in Cambridge, Massachusetts, by Eero Saarinen and Associates. Honorable Mentions were awarded to: S. C. Valastro for Mile High Geiger, Denver, Colorado, by I. M. Pei, and to Mason Pawlak for MRA Racetrack, Livonia, Michigan by Giffels and Vallet, Inc., & L. Rossetti.

The purpose of the exhibition is to recognize and encourage outstanding work in the field of architectural photography and to demonstrate the value of this specialized branch of photography to the architectural profession. In 1957, which marks the Centennial of the AIA, more people than ever will be looking at architecture. This exhibition offers an opportunity to take stock of the field of architectural photography—especially important at a time when buildings and other architectural projects scattered all over the world must often be evaluated solely through the medium of photography.

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The 1957 salutatorian of Utica Catholic Academy is the first winner of an essay contest sponsored by the Central New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Miss Marlene A. Sobieraj, 16-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chester S. Sobieraj of Frankfort R. D. No. 2 has won $100 as author of the best composition on architecture, according to an announcement by J. Murray Hueber of Syracuse, president of the chapter. She took top honors in competition with juniors and seniors in 375 public, parochial and private schools within the 26 northern, southern and central counties of New York State that make up the chapter area.

"Architecture—A Creative Force in America’s Future" was the theme of all essays.

Frank C. Delle Cese, a Utica architect, will present the prize to Miss Sobieraj at Utica Catholic Academy Commencement Exercises later this month in Stanley Theater, Utica.

Three other entries received “honorable mention,” Marie A. Kent of Pulaski, R.D. No. 3, a senior in Sandy Creek Central School; Robert O. McCarthy of Syracuse, a senior in St. John the Baptist Academy; and Eleanor Smith of Dalton, a senior in Nunda Central School.

They will receive their citations and gifts during commencement exercises in their respective high schools this month.

The essays were judged by G. Richard Gottschalk, a Commissioner of Education in Syracuse; E. R. Vadeboncoeur, president of WSyr Radio and TV in Syracuse; the Right Reverend Monsignor James E. Callaghan, Superintendent of Schools for the Diocese of Syracuse; Chester S. Driver, Supervising Principal of Marcellus Central School; L. C. Dillenback, Dean of the College of Fine Arts and Director of the School of Architecture at Syracuse University; and J. Murray Hueber, president of the Central New York Chapter, American Institute of Architects.

Head of the committee that conducted the contest and supervised the judging was Robert T. Clark, a member of the chapter and vice president of the Syracuse Society of Architects.

Presentation of a gift and certificate to each “honorable mention” winner was made at June high school commencement exercises as follows:

Donald Q. Faragher of Rochester to Eleanor Smith; Darrel D. Rippeteau of Watertown to Marie A. Kent;

J. Murray Hueber of Syracuse to Robert O. McCarthy.

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ARNOld W. BRUNNER SCHOLARSHIP

The New York Chapter, The American Institute of Architects, is accepting applications for the 1958 Arnold W. Brunner Scholarship. The grant for an amount of up to $2,400 for advance study in a specialized field of architectural investigation is awarded annually by the Chapter. Candidates, who are required to be American citizens with advanced professional backgrounds and currently active in architecture or related fields, should file applications now. Closing date for all applications is November 15th, 1957. Full information may be procured from the Chapter Office at 115 East 49th Street, New York 16, New York (Murray Hill 9-7969). Elisabeth Coil is chairman of the Arnold W. Brunner Scholarship Committee.

SUMMER PROGRAMS

A distinctive series of radio programs entitled "Architecture for the Good Life in New York" had been arranged by Jeffrey Ellis Aronin early in July to be presented over station WNYC and WNYC-FM on Thursday evenings from 8:30 to 8:55 p.m. during the summer months. Each program featured Mr. Aronin interviewing prominent architects and others related to the building industry. Those programs already recorded and scheduled included:

July 11—Frank Lloyd Wright, Part I. July 18—Frank Lloyd Wright, Part II and Lillian Gish.
August 1—Sir Hugh Maxwell Casson, FRIBA, Architect of the Festival of Britain, 1951 and of the Coronation Decorations, 1953.
August 8—Robert Carson, A.I.A.; Ray Daly, President of the George A. Fuller Co.; and Host Ammidon, Chairman of the Board, Astor Plaza Inc., in a discussion on office buildings.

Other programs followed on succeeding Thursday evenings.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Eleven graduating students from Columbia's School of Architecture have been awarded the William Kinne Fellows Memorial Traveling Fellowship for the year 1957-58. These Fellowships are awarded each year to members of the graduating class for travel and study abroad for a period varying from six months to one year.

Aniko Borondy, a 24-year-old Hungarian refugee student has been granted a scholarship at Pratt Institute in Architecture. Before fleeing Hungary with her mechanical engineering husband, Aniko had spent 4½ years of study at Budapest Technical University. Mrs. Borondy finds the Pratt Architectural courses quite relaxing. In Hungary she had 48 hours of study a week, from 6 in the morning to 8 in the evening. The homework was extra. She wishes the American student were more earnest.

The Architectural Firm of Voorhees, Walker, Smith & Smith is holding its third Student Training program this summer, from June 17th to August 23rd. Attended by 21 students from fifteen architectural and engineering schools in the United States and the Philippines, the training program will provide a preview of the professions for which they are preparing themselves and supplement their academic studies with practical experience in architecture and engineering.

An architectural exhibit prepared by Pratt Institute in cooperation with the Department of Correction is on view at 100 Centre Street. The students of the Pratt School of Architecture had been asked to develop a thesis designed project on "Prison Analysis & Design." This study represents the first attempt to explore the design possibilities of new institutions in cooperation with a recognized school of Architecture.

(Continued on Page 73.)
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Timely, Accurate, Comprehensive Construction News
BRICK SCHOOL CLASSROOM
WITHSTANDS ATOMIC BLAST

A full-size reinforced brick school structure successfully withstood the effect of an atomic blast during the recent 1957 "Plumbbob" nuclear test series, the Federal Civil Defense Administration announced at a July 10 news conference in Las Vegas, Nevada. The structure, which was designed by the Structural Clay Products Research Foundation in Geneva, Illinois, research arm of the nation's brick and structural tile industry, was one of five structures under test to evaluate new reinforced brick and tile wall designs.

In the same test, two roof structures of reinforced clay tile beams also were not visibly damaged. In addition, six walls of brick and tile in two other structures were successful in developing wall arching-resistance to blast pressure, the FCDA announced.

Following is the full text of the Federal Civil Defense Administration news release of July 10 announcing the test results:

"The Structural Clay Products Research Foundation had five structures under test to evaluate new reinforced brick and tile wall designs and to study wall arching-resistance to atomic blast pressures.

"A full-size brick structure, 32 feet by 28 feet, which could serve as a school classroom survived atomic blast sources with no apparent damage inside or out. No cracks were noted in the walls, roof, or at any joints. Large enough for a typical class of 30 pupils, the building could have provided a high degree of blast protection.

"The structure had 10 inch thick reinforced brick walls, a reinforced concrete flat roof and was windowless. The lack of windows is an important part of protecting building occupants from missiles flying through or from the window openings.

"There were no cross walls within the structure. The 32 foot wall length was oriented toward ground zero and was designed and located for a predicted load of about 1500 pounds per square foot. The other three walls and roof were designed for testing at pressures of about 750 pounds per square foot. Deflection gages revealed that the front wall deflected inward about one quarter inch and the center of the roof one half inch. However, all deflections were elastic and there appeared to be no permanent deflections.

"Of interest also is the fact that this type of reinforced brick structure is designed to resist the destructive forces of powerful tornadoes or earthquakes.

"Two roof structures of reinforced clay beam walls were not visibly damaged.

"Two wall test structures for three brick and tile walls each were successful in developing wall arching-resistance to blast pressure. In each structure the two highest strength walls successfully withstood the blast. The lowest strength wall in each structure, designed to just fail at the design over-pressure, cracked as predicted and as desired to aid in the establishment of economical and sound safety factors for future engineering design purposes.

"These building designs were developed and the tests were sponsored by the Structural Clay Products Research Foundation in cooperation with the Federal Civil Defense Administration."
What may well turn out to be one of the most progressive construction steps yet made concerning the interior layouts of large office buildings is currently taking place at 666 Fifth Avenue, between 52nd and 53rd Streets, in New York City.

There, in a new 38-story structure known as The Tishman Building, workmen are installing prefabricated steel walls instead of the customary wall partitions of sand, tile, plaster, water and mortar.

Several important "firsts" are tied in with the installation of these walls. It is the first time prospective tenants of a rented office building have been given a choice between the steel wall partition or the customary wet wall construction. The wall marks the first time steel partitions have been specifically designed to replace the plaster and mortar wall. It is believed to be the first time in the history of office building construction that interior walls have been installed before the ceilings have been hung.

It is also the first time that the wall panel has gone through, rather than to, the ceiling.

Manufacturers of the wall point out that in a new office building the initial cost of the steel partitions is higher than for wet wall construction, but cite numerous reasons why the long term costs are actually cheaper. Where an office building is being remodeled, costs are claimed to be competitive with wet wall construction.

The two-inch difference in the width between the two walls will provide an additional 16,000 square feet of usable floor space in the 1,050,000 square foot building.

Space between the steel panels is packed with batts of rock wool providing excellent insulation against sound and fire. Concerning sound, the decibel rating for five-inch gyp-block and plaster walls is 38.1, while for the three-inch steel wall it is 43.5.

Among the obvious advantages of the steel wall is the ease with which it is both installed and removed. At the Tishman building it is anticipated individual members of work crews will be able to install as many as 40 linear feet of wall panel per day. Completely salvageable, the wall can be removed in up to a tenth the installation time for immediate relocation elsewhere.

Another important advantage of this new wall, which also contributes to the speed of installation, is that it can be erected under all weather conditions—rain or shine, hot or cold—and can be put up even before the building is enclosed. Adverse weather conditions have been known to delay completion of wet wall construction for many days. Further, only one union craft instead of several need be involved in the erection.

Once the prefabricated steel wall panel leaves the factory, it is ready for installation in final form except for painting, papering, or alterations for electrical outlets or air conditioning and heating pipes. Openings in the wall are easily made by a workman with a pair of electric hand-snippers.

If at some future date remodeling of the building is indicated, the wisdom of starting out with steel walls in a new building becomes apparent. Since the steel partitions are completely salvageable, they can be readily moved and relocated according to the needs of a new interior layout.

In addition, rubble normally created when wet wall construction is torn down is eliminated. In a metropolitan area such as New York City, rubble must be hauled considerable distance before eventual disposal in a dump.

Because the design of this particular wall was worked out between Aetna, the manufacturer, and Tishman, the client, it has been given the trade name Aetna-wall-T, the "T" for Tishman.

A view of the panel struts attached to the continuous floor channel are shown here. The struts serve as both a centering and keying device for the steel wall panel which slips over them upon installation. The worker in the foreground places a one-piece prefabricated steel doorframe in position.

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were made from six to ten inches wide and faced with small pilasters supporting a wide transom bar. The transom bar was usually from six to twelve inches wide, sometimes faced with a series of moldings and designed similar to the architrave member of the entablature. The door, transom and sidelights were then framed with pilasters or antae on the sides and a two-or-three-member entablature across the top. The builders continued to adjust and develop the various parts until the Greek Revival entrance became a distinctly different type to be associated only with that style.

The same is true of the porch entrances. The Post-Colonial amateur architects and builders had developed some beautiful entrances of this type and all that was necessary for the Greek Revival builder was to change the details and proportions to conform to the modified classic Greek.

Although the Greek Revival builders adapted some of the Post-Colonial motifs, they developed many new and interesting compositions of their own. One of these is a deeply recessed entrance consisting of door, sidelights and transom. Directly in front of the mullions, between the door and flanking sidelights, are free standing fluted Doric columns extending to the soffit of the recess. The recess was without architrave moulding or entablature.

Another type has the usual door, sidelights and transom, set in a deep recess, and on the face of the building an entablature of flanking pilasters and a two-member entablature, consisting of a simple cornice moulding and a frieze. But the pilasters on the face of the mullions, flanking the door, extend upward through the wide transom bar to the soffit of the recessed opening.

Some builders also used carved or plain corbels above the transom directly over the mullions and at the ends.

During the Post-Colonial era the two-story portico was occasionally used, and was completely developed by Thomas Jefferson, at the University of Virginia, as an end to the two-story buildings. At the University of Virginia the details and proportions followed the classic Roman pattern as interpreted by Palladio. The idea of a portico, porch or piazza had been established before the Greek Revival but during this period it became a popular feature on many of the houses. They are distinctly an American development.

We have previously mentioned the farmhouse type of plan with the projecting wings and the space between the wings used as a one story porch. Two or more square posts with caps and bases supported a two-or-three-member entablature.

Often the wing on one side of a two-story house was faced with a one-story porch across its front. It is on Greek Revival houses that we also find one-story porches across the narrow end as well as across the long side of a house.

In the north, due to climatic conditions, porches could be used only a few months of the year. But in the south, porches became an important feature on many of the houses. In Charleston, two and three story porches facing the garden and ocean breezes reached their highest development. Mobile, New Orleans and Past Christian had their own peculiar development.

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rant apprehension in regard to its safety” or to prevent the occupation of the chamber. Early in 1884 Fabian again published a structural analysis of the vault and repeated his warning that its failure was only a matter of time. In four more years events proved him correct. By the spring of 1888 the condition of the vault was such as to alarm the legislators themselves, and they called upon the State Engineer for advice. In a series of reports signed by John Bogart, Thomas C. Clarke and Richard M. Upjohn, it was recommended that the chamber be evacuated immediately, that strong centerings be erected before the vault could collapse, that the vault then be taken down and replaced by a lighter ceiling of wood or iron. In their opinion the “lamentable condition of parts of this great building” was not due to poor workmanship—which was really very good—but to faulty design of arches and vaults. This time action was taken. In the Fall the vault was removed, the piers of the north staircase strengthened with iron beams, and the installation of a new beamed and coffered ceiling begun; out of the latter grew a major scandal.

By February 1889 some newspaper correspondents were saying that the “$270,000 ceiling” had in reality cost a great deal less. The manufacturer of the ceiling assembly made a public statement that it had cost him “less than $30,000”; some reporters said that the exact cost had been $11,500. The Assembly decided to appoint a committee of three competent experts to investigate. Not one would accept, so the Assembly had to rely upon a group of its own members to look into the matter. In this case even a layman could see what was wrong, as it turned out when the report was made. Specifications had given the impression that the whole ceiling was to be “covered with first quality kiln-dried quartered white oak, wrought out and finished in accordance with the several designs, in first-rate cabinet fashion.” All carved work was to be done “in an artistic and spirited manner by first-rate carvers, who understand the motive and intent of the design.” However, an obscure clause in the specifications noted that the panels were “to be of quartered oak, as shown, properly glued up and finished, or, if papier-maché is used instead of oak, the panels are to be formed high toward the centre.” A close examination of the ceiling showed iron and wooden beams cased with oak, but the “carved work” and panels consisted of plaster-Paris on a backing of jute canvas, painted to imitate oak. (The contractors attempted to justify the substitution by saying that curvature of the panels was aesthetically preferable, and that such an effect was feasible only by a casting process.) When counted, there were only 396 panels instead of the 764 shown on the drawings. It was further revealed that bidders had been invited by the superintendent—not by advertising—and that they had been shown only 6 vague drawings instead of the 51 drawings upon which the contract was supposed to be based.

For a time this scandal attracted the newspapers, and politicians argued over it, but apparently the blame was never accurately fixed. Certainly the editor of the “American Architect and Building News” must have had such incidents in mind in 1889 when he referred to the Capitol as the “most costly building of modern times,” to which the ornate Palais de Justice in Brussels and the new Opera in Paris were not even close runners-up.
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The air conditioning system will be the high-velocity induction perimeter window-unit type, with individual control, augmented in the interior areas with a dual-duct, high velocity system and ceiling outlets. The air conditioning machine will be of the steam-absorption type, the steam being provided by two gas-fired boilers which will also provide heat during the winter months.

A novel feature of the air conditioning system, worked out by Krey and Hunt, consulting engineers, is the utilization of lake water in lieu of a cooling tower. A settling basin and pump house is being constructed on the beach with three screened twelve-inch diameter suction lines being run 200 feet out into Lake Erie. The lake water will be pumped to the building and discharged into Rush Creek which has been relocated to run down the northerly property line of the site.

Landscaping of the site, roadways and parking areas will be by Clarke and Rapuano, landscape architects.

The gross area of the building will be 180,000 square feet and cubic content 2,450,000. The anticipated number of people using the building is 700. Provision has been made to increase the tower by three floors and for the addition of a two-story wing running west at the north end of the present two-story wing, if the space is required in the future.

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The basement floor in addition to providing a general lounge and lunch room for all employees, contains storage areas for each department together with space for maintenance shop, and janitor’s space.

The building is lighted in all areas, except stairs and toilet rooms, with recessed, flush, fluorescent fixtures. Stair halls, toilets and basement store rooms are lighted with incandescent fixtures.

The entire building is completely air conditioned by the use of a conduit “weathermaster” system with external and internal zones to provide cooling in summer and heating in winter.

The air conditioning units at exterior walls are completely recessed below window sills and enclosed in continuous pre-fabricated, factory finished metal enclosures, the tops of which are of stainless steel and form the interior window sills. The grille locations in tops of sills and in enclosure fronts are located so as to give flexibility in moving of the metal office partitions when necessary.

All air conditioning equipment is located in a mechanical equipment room in the penthouse on the roof. The cooling tower on the roof is enclosed by glazed brick exterior walls with solid common brick backing which in turn is waterproofed.

Steam for operations of the cooling and heating system is obtained from the County Power Plant located about a block from the building and run underground to a steam service room in the basement.

An existing “walk-thru” tunnel between the Court House and County Jail was extended to the basement elevator lobby of the new building to provide pedestrian traffic between all three buildings.

Gross Area = 91,872 Sq. Ft.
Cubage = 1,110,150 Cu. Ft.

Total Cost
- General Construction: $1,458,900.60
- Heating & Air Conditioning: $306,075.00
- Plumbing: $93,725.89
- Electrical: $185,879.65
- Elevators & Dumbwaiter: $162,612.00

Cost per Sq. Ft. = $24.02
Cost per Cu. Ft. = $1.96

Above costs include all sub-dividing partitions.

King and King were the architects; Robson & Woese, Inc., were consulting mechanical engineers and Eckerlin & Klepper were consulting structural engineers, all from Syracuse, N. Y.

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BOOK REVIEW

"It is reasonable to expect that in the coming 10 years some 70,000 churches and synagogues will be constructed," predicts George Cline Smith, noted construction economist, in RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS FOR TODAY, by the editors of Architectural Record, just published by F. W. Dodge Corporation, New York. The important question for those who will share in this construction is: Will our building be successful?

In this new book are surveys of 35 outstanding churches and synagogues with covering commentary and photographs, plus additional longer text selections by notable contributors. All this material gives a solid indication of what needs forthcoming buildings must fulfill, in addition to showing inspiring examples of successful religious architecture for today.

These new buildings will "only flower in the moment, if they are rooted in eternity," according to Otto Spaeth, one of 12 contributors to the book and a noted collector and authority in the field of liturgical arts. Our buildings, Spaeth continues, must not be copies from a European past, and they must be for eternity as we apprehend it "through a glass darkly." Spaeth's point is that the "glass" through which each age glimpses its eternity may clear or darken but its change is inevitable, and the vision of one age, no matter how fruitful, can never flower eternally.

In RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS FOR TODAY, Spaeth writes with wit and insight of the architectural blunders we have committed in our religious buildings because we have neglected to plan them in the context of our daily lives. He cites two very famous churches, St. John the Divine, in New York, and the National Catholic Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, in Washington, as extravagant, anachronistic follies.

Spaeth goes on to say, "It seems to me that the first requirement of a church or temple today is that it be of today, contemporary, a structure embracing the total life of the parishioner. That parishioner drives a streamlined car to work in an office or factory where everything has been designed for maximum efficiency and comfort. He travels in streamlined trains and jet-propelled planes. Yet every Sunday he is asked to hurl himself back centuries to say his prayers in the pious gloom of a Gothic or Romanesque past." The clear implication is that God does not exist today; He is made out to be a senile old gentleman dwelling among the antiquities of his residence, one whom we visit each week out of sentiment and then forget since he obviously has no relation to the normal part of our lives.

Spaeth calls attention to the fact that the churches and synagogues shown in RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS FOR TODAY are not typical of most building attempts. However, if equipped with three essentials—an "open-minded and modest clergy," architects with the courage to say "no" to building committee Ba-bits, and, lastly, competent art advisors and critics to "protect the church from the generosity of donors,"—Spaeth sees as possible churches and synagogues which will "echo once more the plain statement of God that His Church is for all men, of all times, in all places."

The religious buildings included in this book know no restrictions of geographical location, religious faith, nationality, nor architectural style. The only point of similarity between these buildings is that they are all of today and were planned to fit into the active, everyday lives of their communicants.

In over 500 excellent photographs and drawings, the exteriors, interiors, and many special features, such as lighting, works of art, and furnishings, are readily accessible as a source of creative ideas and aesthetic enjoyment.

In addition to the photographic and textual coverage of these 35 religious projects, RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS FOR TODAY contains special sections dealing with getting good church architecture, planning church schools, worship and the arts, and other important topics written by leading secular authorities, clergy, men, and architects.

RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS FOR TODAY $7.50
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