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ARCHITECT
ANNUAL MEETING and CONVENTION
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OCTOBER 10-13, 1962
Large size tiles brighten interior design

This modern school corridor suggests how American Olean's larger size ceramic tiles can bring design interest to building interiors. These larger $8\frac{1}{2}\times4\frac{1}{4}$ and $6\times4\frac{1}{4}$ wall tiles are ideal for adding bold touches of color and pattern. Set vertically or horizontally, they create a pleasing sense of scale in long corridors and other large areas. They are especially practical from a cost standpoint, too. When used with American Olean's Master-Set® sheet mounting, they can reduce initial installation costs by as much as 25%. Write for Booklet 911, "Design Ideas with Large Size Tile."
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CONTENTS

Aluminum Rolling Mill ........................................ 10
Architects in News .......................................... 23
Bayside Bank & Professional Bldg. .......................... 3
Constituent Editor News .................................... 24
Dallas Convention ........................................... 20
Galaxie Catering Building .................................. 15
Greenhaven Library ......................................... 18
Horatio Nelson White ........................................ 22
Long Island Delivery Co. ..................................... 12
Midtown Plaza, Rochester, N.Y. ............................ 6
New Products .................................................. 28
Puregas Equipment Corporation ............................. 4
Sorg Printing Co. ............................................. 29

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- INSURES EXTREME RIGIDITY
- REDUCES COSTLY FIELD LABOR
- ELIMINATES BREAKAGE IN MASONRY
- ADJUSTABLE FOR POST ALIGNMENT
Slated for construction in the summer of 1962 this Office Building, Bank and Professional Center will be located adjacent to the heart of the commercial and shopping district of Bayside, L. I. It was designed to meet the requirements of the new zoning regulations of the City of New York which allow bonuses for entrance plazas, thus creating an atmosphere of "openness" relatively new in this area.

The facade of the three-story building will be primarily pre-cast, exposed aggregate concrete, aluminum and glass. A large panel of blazing red, vermilion and orange glass mosaic tiles will define the main entrance.

A suburban branch bank will occupy the ground floor area of the west wing (lower right hand portion of sketch) the upper two floors will be leased as general office space, and the three floors of the east wing will be leased as professional office space. The building contains 23,000 square feet, and will probably cost $360,000.00.
This new assembly plant and offices for the Puregas Equipment Corporation will be constructed of steel frame and concrete block, brick and glazed brick curtain walls. Products that will be handled include air dryer units, meter panels, dual pressure kits, conversion kits, and air storage tanks and Puregas purification equipment involving job shop welding procedures. The plant will consist of three distinct components: 16,000 square feet of plant with provision for future expansion; 6,150 square feet of office wing with future second floor; and a 3,000 square foot dividing neck providing employee facilities, plant entrance, boiler-room etc.
TAKE A NEW LOOK AT STAINLESS

BELL OF PHILADELPHIA—The new economies of stainless steel are demonstrated by the new Bell Telephone Building in Philadelphia—the city's first metal skyscraper. Architect Maurice Fletcher, AIA, wanted to play dark mullions against a facade of controlled reflectivity. Working through a Steel Service Center, he found that plain and Rigidized® panels of J&L's 18-gauge Type 302 stainless steel with a #4 polished finish were his best answer—for appearance, erection cost and maintenance over the years.

Stainless now does many jobs better and more economically than its traditionally competitive materials. Improvements of the skills in working with this metal are part of the success. Architects now create with the properties of stainless specifically in mind. Fabricators have developed more efficient manufacturing techniques. Owners recognize positive values in final cost and maintenance. And cooperating with them all, J&L produces the grades suited to their particular applications, with consistent quality that cuts scrap losses.

It's time for a new look at stainless. More information about J&L stainless is available at your local Steel Service Center. Why not call for the facts?
Emerging as the winner of a nation-wide urban renewal race against the creeping deterioration of America’s cities, Midtown Plaza opened in April as the country’s first completed major downtown renewal project. Completion of this multi-million dollar project testifies that downtown areas can be brought back to life.

Two of the City’s leading stores — McCurdy’s and Forman’s — initiated and financed the project which is composed of some existing buildings and a majority of new buildings. The project comprises approximately 1,600,000 square feet of office, hotel and retail space. In this endeavor, they enjoyed the fullest cooperation of the City government which undertook the development of the 2,000-car underground garage, the construction of a new street (Broad Street Extension), and courageously gave approval to close another and convert it into a pedestrian area.

Midtown Plaza constitutes a significant element of Rochester’s downtown core, reaching from Main Street on one side to Broad Street Extension on the other. It integrates into one cluster a number of existing buildings, like Rochester’s largest hotel, the Manger Hotel, McCurdy’s Department Store, enlarged by about one-third of its original size, B. Forman Company, women’s specialty store, also considerably enlarged, with a number of new structures, namely, an 18-story office and hotel tower, a 4-story office building for the headquarters of the Rochester Telephone Company, and approximately 300,000 square feet of new, 2-story high retail and business space. It groups all these buildings around a 2½-story high, covered, air conditioned pedestrian court which, through a number of covered arcades, is connected with the surrounding streets. All the structures of the Midtown Plaza complex are accessible from this pedestrian area.

This over-all design for Midtown Plaza and the City Garage, as well as most of the architectural-engineering services, and some of the interior design services were provided by Victor Gruen Associates, architects and city planners, New York, Los Angeles, Chicago.

The Midtown Plaza complex is made accessible to public transportation by bus stops on Main Street, a new bus station for local buses, and a new bus terminal for long distance buses along Broad Street Extension. Midtown

(Continued on Page 7)
Plaza is further made accessible in the most convenient manner for private automobiles by the City-owned, 2,000 car, three-level garage constructed under the greater portion of the Midtown Plaza complex. It is accessible for trucks and all other service vehicles through the construction of an underground service and delivery area.

Users of the garage are guided by a unique electronic system directly to open parking spaces, and can then ascend to the pedestrian court areas by escalators.

In the spacious pedestrian plaza, shoppers find a climate of eternal Spring and a bustling urban area enlivened by groups of trees, planting beds, fountains, ponds, sculptures, rest benches, a sidewalk cafe, and as a unique landmark, “The Clock of Nations”. Stores surrounding the pedestrian plaza have, to a large degree, open storefronts producing an intimate contact between shoppers and merchandising.

The largest single building of Midtown Plaza is an 18-story high tower, the first skyscraper to be built in Rochester in the last 30 years. Its first 13 floors house offices; a restaurant with a view over Rochester through large windows occupies the 14th floor, and the three top floors are devoted to a hotel.

Constructed over a period of a little more than two years, Midtown Plaza is expected to become a model and inspiration for urban renewal efforts across the country, according to Mr. Gilbert J. C. McCurdy, President of McCurdy’s Department Store, who with Mr. Maurice R.

Forman, President of B. Forman Company, was the initiator of the project. Throughout the complex construction stage of the project, the developers, architects, and builders succeeded in keeping all existing buildings in full operation.

In 1956, McCurdy’s and Forman’s, already convinced of the necessity of rejuvenating the downtown core, called on the architectural firm of Victor Gruen Associates and asked them to develop an effective solution. They were armed with economic studies prepared by Larry Smith & Company, and they were encouraged by the City’s own vigorous efforts as exemplified by the planning and construction of a loop road highway around the downtown area and the building of municipal parking garages.

Victor Gruen Associates approached the problem by studying the needs and requirements of the entire business core and proposing an over-all plan of which Midtown Plaza would become the first element. This plan provided for improving accessibility of the business core for private and public transportation, the separation of surface traffic and truck traffic from pedestrian movements within the business core, and for the creation of an attractive and convenient environment. On the basis of this plan, the developers and architects convinced the City Council that the Midtown Plaza project would indeed make a significant contribution to the revitalization of the entire downtown core and thus contribute markedly to the health of the City as a whole. It was upon this conviction that the City agreed to construct the underground garage and Broad Street Extension, and to agree to the closing of Cortland Street.

In designing Midtown Plaza, Victor Gruen Associates have drawn on their vast experience in planning regional shopping centers, but because Midtown Plaza is an urban center located in the midst of the Rochester city core, marked differences are apparent. Instead of the sprawling parking lots, there is the city-built $9,000,000 garage which occupies only underground rights, providing space for tax-producing buildings above. Reliance on public transportation is much greater than in any suburban center, and it is expected that more than half of the shoppers will arrive by bus and on foot from other downtown areas. Instead of serving retail business nearly exclusively as in suburban shopping centers, Midtown Plaza combines retail facilities with hotels, office buildings, banks, a post office, a children’s play area, an auditorium and further, establishes in its huge pedestrian court, a Twentieth Century town square which will be utilized for concerts, exhibitions and other public events, and which will serve as a social meeting place for the City.

Even before its opening, the beneficial influence of Midtown Plaza on the downtown core of Rochester had become evident. The underground garage, which has been completed for a number of months, has brought new shoppers to downtown, has handled 12,000 cars a day, and at a peak rate, 1,200 cars in thirty minutes. New projects around Midtown Plaza are in the planning stage. Some new buildings are in construction, and many merchants have felt encouraged to modernize and enlarge their existing facilities.

As Midtown Plaza opened on April 9, the majority of the retail space and office space are completed and occupied. The remainder should be completed and occupied by the Fall of this year. As the full impact of the new life blood pumping into the downtown area is felt, a renaissance of Rochester’s business and retail core can be expected.

(Continued on Next Page)
This 18-story Midtown Tower is at the south end of the tremendous Midtown Plaza complex which combines more than 7 1/2 acres of shopping and business areas under one roof. It reaches a height of 251 feet above street level, is Rochester's highest building, and is the first skyscraper built in Rochester in 30 years. The top four stories house a modern hotel—the Midtown Tower Hotel, restaurant and bar. Each office floor of the Tower building has approximately 18,500 square feet of working space, out of the total of about 260,000 square feet of working space in Midtown Tower. The lobby area opens into Midtown Plaza Mall, from which shoppers can browse through more than 1,000,000 square feet of air conditioned and heated retail space. Also accessible from the lobby is the new Empire State Trailways bus terminal and the new Midtown branch of the Lincoln Rochester Trust Company.
STRUCTURE
Garage: Reinforced concrete. Retail Center: Structural steel frame, concrete slab floors and roof. Tower: Structural steel frame, lightweight fill on corrugated metal at all floor levels.

MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT
Total cooling capacity of system: 2,100 tons. Total heating capacity: 27,000,000 B.T.U. Heating achieved by direct steam heaters and steam-to-hot water heat exchangers located in tenant spaces.
Garage exhaust system forces 732,000 cubic feet of air per minute through 4 exhaust ports to minimize effects of automobile exhaust gas.

LANDSCAPING
Large plant selection, with wide variety of tropicaIs and native plants, specially selected specimens of driftwood flown from California.

ART PROGRAM
Sculpture work for project executed by Mrs. Dorothy Riester, Syracuse, and Miss Julia Browne, Urbana, Illinois. Murals by Mr. Kurt Feuerherm, Rochester, and James and Philip Secrest of Canandaigua, New York.

VERTICAL TRANSPORTATION
Escalators between mall level and third sub-level in garage to transport passengers directly from auto to shopping mall. Escalator between mall level and second floor at bridge in center of mall. Escalator between mall and second floor in Midtown Bank tenant space. Service elevators at various locations throughout building complex to accommodate moving of merchandise from service areas to tenant spaces on upper floors. Future elevator to be installed at Euclid Street arcade when East Main Street merchants make planned improvements, allowing these stores more convenient access to the garage facility.

ENTRANCES
Clinton Street service entrance large enough to admit automobiles into mall. Euclid Street entrance doors fitted within hinged metal frame of sufficient width and height to admit trucks, trailers, boats on trailers, and various oversized items for use in promotional events.

MALL
Size: 107'-2" wide, 295'-0" long; 56'-0" from mall level to bottom of ceiling. Projecting balcony at terrace level approximately 13' wide along sides of mall, wider at ends. Mall extends at lower level into side plaza (74'x83' area) where sidewalk cafe is located. Bridge, almost 30 feet wide, connects balconies at center of mall, and serves as receiving platform for pedestrians using moving stair attached to sides of bridge. Balconies are ramped to meet existing second floor levels of the two department stores. Open stairway connects mall level with balcony of terrace level.

MALL FEATURES
"Clock of All Nations" located in center of mall, serves as focal point; stands 28' high, 15' diameter, has 12 revolving arms, each supporting drum-like stage containing dancing figurines. Individual dolls perform to music at each hour while entire assembly revolves about central axis.
Mall contains various planters, pools, fountains, specially designed telephone booths, drinking fountains, rest benches, lockers, "streetlight" lighting standards in addition to various lighting effects, speaker system with music, directories, mall box receptacles, and variety of paving patterns. Mall shops and sidewalk cafe serve shoppers.

SHOPPING ARCADE
50 stores on two levels, all orientated toward mall, with accesses to service areas by means of direct corridors or elevators.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT
26 rooms on each of three levels, (15th, 16th and 17th) totalling 78, with lobby at fourteenth floor adjacent to restaurant. "Shuttle" elevator serves hotel floors, supplementing regular elevator service from lower levels.
This aluminum rolling mill being constructed at Oswego, in upstate New York, will be one of the most advanced and fully automated of its type. Composed of a hot line building fourteen hundred feet in length and related process buildings, such as soaking pit, scalping, and motor-room buildings, the plant will require no more than 35 highly skilled machinists for each shift. The plant buildings, virtually windowless, are entirely clad in aluminum corrugated-insulated siding, except for a poured concrete base wall of “man door” height. Ventilation of the plant is handled through mechanical roof exhausts and ventilating wall intake louveres. The location and number of ventilating units is dictated wholly by process requirements. The lozenge-shaped wall louver units are composed of outer fixed louveres, and inner operable dampers. These louveres are flanked by triangular panels of gray flat acrylic Fiberglas sheet to provide supplementary natural light to interior color corrected mercury vapor lighting. The louver units are designed to work in harmony with the irregular spacing called for by the ventilation requirements.

The office amenities building, which is connected by tunnel to the plant, houses administration personnel, engineers, four product control laboratories, a cafeteria, and employee washrooms and lockers.
Employees pass through a side entrance down to the locker rooms and then through the tunnel to enter the plant. Administration personnel are on the second floor in offices centered about an interior open court. Laboratories are on the entrance level and are linked to the plant by pneumatic tube which conveys samples of aluminum for testing.

Construction of the amenities building will be of concrete grid slab which is expressed on the exterior supported by concrete columns. The first floor is almost wholly of concrete supporting the upper cantilever offices which will have an aluminum and glare-reducing glass curtain wall.
The building is located about two miles from the Long Island Expressway, situated on approximately five acres of land. It will receive and berth thirty-eight semi-trailers and trucks simultaneously.

The first floor area consists of 25,000 sq. ft. of loading dock and loading well. These are serviced by a controlled pressure live roller conveyor to facilitate handling and shipments from incoming and outgoing vehicles. There is also a service garage, complete with truck lift and monorail to pick up truck engines. Two gasoline pumps on the outside of building service the trucks. The office area consists of general and private offices, reception room, dispatcher's office and locker and toilet facilities. Provisions have been made in locating the building on the plot to permit a future addition of 10,000 sq. ft. to the loading dock.

Construction is steel skeleton with steel longspan roof joists and steel roof decking. The front facade and the side returns are of buff color brick. The pylon was built of blue glazed brick with cast stone trim. The aluminum curtain wall, at the entry, consists of plate glass and brightly colored aluminum sandwich panels. The office area is air-conditioned and the balance of building is heated by gas-fired unit heaters. The 34 doors at the loading dock are a full vertical lift type to permit easier access by fork lift trucks in serving the trucks. (This also permitted a more satisfactory lighting of the area at the doors.) There are acoustical tile ceilings and asphalt tile floor coverings. (The floors of the loading dock were treated with a floor hardener to permit heavy fork lift truck traffic.)
RESOLUTIONS ANYONE?
While our Convention and Annual Meeting is still a number of months away—October 10 to 13, 1962, Whiteface Inn, Lake Placid, N. Y.—the time has arrived for our constituent organizations and Committee chairmen to give careful consideration to proposed resolutions to be submitted to the Committee.

We hope this communication will reach everyone before your Chapter or Society holds its last meeting before fall and that your resolutions will be prepared and submitted to our Committee by not later than September 1, 1962. The Committee would like to carefully analyze and evaluate each resolution submitted well in advance of the Convention.

Each resolution submitted should of course represent the official expression of your organization, or NYSSA committees involved, and should be accompanied by a supporting explanatory statement.

We would appreciate at this time some notice of intent to submit one or more resolutions. We are counting on your complete cooperation.

Sincerely yours, ALBERT MELNIKER, Chairman
Committee on Resolutions

SAVE THESE DATES!
Your Officers are pleased to announce that the 1962 Annual Meeting and Convention will take place at Whiteface Inn, Lake Placid, New York, October 10 to 13. The Host Chapter is the Eastern New York Chapter, AIA, Fay A. Evans, Convention Chairman. Advance Registration and Reservation forms will be mailed to the entire membership shortly. We hope you are planning to attend.

Frederick H. Voss,
President, NYSAA

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THE SIDNEY L. STRAUSS
MEMORIAL AWARD — 1962

In memory of the late Sidney L. Strauss, President of the New York Society of Architects, 1911-1915, who during a short but active career gave himself unstintingly for the benefit of the Society and architectural profession in the State of New York.

The Award consists of an appropriate medal and certificate, conferred annually upon an Architect or any other person, who in the judgment of the Committee has rendered outstanding service in behalf of the Architectural profession, with the previous five (5) years.

Nominations may only be submitted by constituent organizations of the New York State Association of Architects. The name, address and qualifications of a nominee must be received by the Committee not later than October 22, 1962, in a sealed envelope addressed as follows:

Sidney L. Strauss Memorial Award Committee
New York Society of Architects
101 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

and in the lower left-hand corner of envelope add "Nomination for Award".

Any request in the interim for further information concerning the Award, should be directed to the Committee’s Chairman, address 334 East 149th Street, New York 55, N. Y. Telephone—CYpress 2-6080.

THE COMMITTEE
H. I. Feldman Harry M. Prince, F.A.I.A.
Simeon Heller Richard Roth
Fred L. Liebmann George J. Cavalieri, Chairman

LETTERS TO EDITOR

Dear Editor E.S.A.:

I had the pleasure of looking over your magazine recently, and noticed the absence of Portrait Sketches of VIP PERSONALITIES in your NEWS ABOUT . . . ARCHITECTS COLUMN; especially those who receive special articles.

I would like to volunteer my services to your magazine as a PORTRAIT SKETCH ARTIST, if you will send me an 8x10 photo of one of your ARCHITECTS you wish to receive a PORTRAIT SKETCH and special article. Please, make sure, that the PORTRAIT HEAD ON THE PHOTO is about 4 or 5 inches large for me to work from. Otherwise, I cannot get accurate proportions.

(Continued on Page 27)

Screen wall masonry units are utilized for both functional and decorative considerations in this bank building. The elliptical side walls have been completely enclosed by a 4 in. sheath of grill block. Inverting alternate courses in vertical stacking produced a striking over-all pattern.
As we become more and more a "nation of joiners" the catering hall, once the backroom of a local pub, is appearing as a new building type. Each year, thousands of new civic and social groups are started or expanded. Garden clubs, Parent-Teachers Associations, hobby groups, business and professional organizations and a host of other vested interests are all faced with the problems of finding a meeting place.

Fifty years ago the major social and religious affairs of the average family such as a wedding, christening or bar mitzvah, were held at home. As transportation, communications and suburbia flourished, the family's circle of friends also expanded until holding such functions at home became nearly impossible because of space limitations.

The catering hall then had as its origins the grandiose salon of the local saloon. If one did not appreciate the atmosphere of this establishment, the local church or V.F.W. hall was always available. In most cases, the food preparation was handled by an outside caterer.

After World War II television's competition with many small, independent theatres forced them to close. These abandoned buildings with their high ceilings were perfect for conversion to catering halls and the movement towards the new building type was underway. It was not long after that owners began realizing that although the interiors of these old theatres were good, their exteriors lacked the proper atmospheres; and being generally located in the heart of a business district, automobile parking was a serious problem.

By the mid 1950's the catering hall emerged as an independent building type, designed to meet its specific requirements.

The Galaxie Catering Hall is an example of this new building type. Being built by the Pickwick Organization, Inc., in Plainview, Long Island, it will be operated by Bell Caterers, also of Plainview, Long Island. Situated on Round Swamp Road and Old Country Road just off the Long Island Expressway, the location of the catering hall overcomes the major problem of parking, by providing space for 450 cars.

The All-Faiths Chapel, located on the second floor, is another innovation. The flexibility of the chapel with its raised platform at one end and its capacity for 210 people enables it to be used by all denominations. It allows the catering hall to provide not only banquet facilities, but meet religious needs as well, all in one building.

For banquets, weddings and other large gatherings, the building has five banquet rooms linked by a series of movable partitions. These rooms may be individually divided to create formal reception rooms.

Two of these several areas may be combined to accommodate 600 people at one time. This flexibility of space is a significant difference over the fixed area of one large room used as a catering hall in the past.

The first floor of the Galaxie houses additional income producing areas in terms of meeting rooms and a restaurant. These are also suitable for private gatherings, birthday parties, etc. Full kitchens, once unnecessary because of outside caterers, have become an important part of such buildings. The Galaxie has two kitchens, one on each floor, and they are centrally located to give them direct access to all dining areas.

The exterior materials are colorful and gay, reflecting the pleasant social nature of the building. The upper portion is a smooth, almost stucco-like material highlighted by vertical gold fins connected top and bottom with porcelain enamel finished bands running horizontally around this level.

The ground floor facade is of dark, shadow block accented by vertical windows and landscaping in natural stone planters.

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That's the job of Armstrong Ventilating Fire Guard Ceilings in this new bank and 7-story office building. A simple combination of the Ventilating Ceiling concept (in which thousands of perforations diffuse conditioned air down into the room below) with a Fire Guard Ceiling (which can resist attack by fire for up to four hours) has added greatly to the comfort and safety of this building. It cut costs, too. Armstrong Ventilating Ceilings need little ductwork and no diffusers; the architect reduced plenum height to a minimum; and the use of Ventilating Fire Guard, instead of sprayed-on fire protection, saved the owner about $25,000.

Armstrong ACoustical Ceilings
First in fire-retardant acoustical ceilings

DATA: Armstrong Ventilating Ceilings have been thoroughly lab- and job-tested to assure proper performance; are available in five materials (both tile and lay-in units), including Fire Guard, with three different patterns; are compatible with all conventional supply-air systems; offer considerable savings by cutting supply ductwork, eliminating conventional diffusers; often operate at much lower pressure than duct and diffuser systems. Ventilating Fire Guard offers one- to four-hour rated fire protection for structural members; saves up to 30¢ per sq. ft. by eliminating intermediate fire protection, up to two months' construction time through dry installation; often earns lower insurance rates. For special plenum-engineering data, giving all factors and formulae for the correct design and engineering of this ventilating system, contact your Armstrong Acoustical Contractor or Armstrong District Office. For general information about these Ventilating Ceilings, write Armstrong, 4207 Page St., Lancaster, Pa.

Renderings by Ara Derderian
GREENHAVEN LIBRARY
TOWN OF TONAWANDA
ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK
FENNO-REYNOLDS-McNEIL
ARCHITECTS
The Greenhaven Library located in the extreme northeast corner of the Town of Tonawanda, Erie County, in a residential area adjoining the City of Buffalo, is now almost completely developed. It will also serve a residential area in the adjacent Town of Amherst when it is developed. It serves a present population of approximately 10,000 people and will ultimately serve a population of approximately 25,000.

This library is another link in a chain of libraries built by the Town of Tonawanda and is the newest unit in the Buffalo and Erie County Library System. It is designed to house 20,000 to 25,000 volumes. The building has an area of 7190 square feet, was built at a cost of $21.37 per square foot, and $1.42 per cubic foot.

The building is “H” shaped in plan and of uniform height. The principal facade faces south with the main entrance centrally located. The exterior of the building is composed of copper toned brick areas devoid of any decoration with deep recesses to frame the windows.

The south facade is composed of masses of masonry at each end flanking an entrance porch which is divided into three bays; the central bay is the main entrance, the two flanking bays contain windows in the adult browsing room on the left and in the children’s reading room on the right. These windows are shielded from the direct rays of the sun by white terra cotta solar screens that contrast effectively with the brick piers at each end. The brick is carried into the interior to form one wall of the browsing room and to form the interior jambs of the deep window recesses.

The main entrance vestibule leads directly to the circulation desk. To the right as one approaches the desk, is the spacious main reading room separated into areas for children and adults by an arrangement of bookcases of varying heights. To the left is the browsing room for adults and a passage that separates the work area from the browsing room and in turn leads to the west vestibule with direct access to the parking area. On the left of this vestibule is the lecture-room which is a feature in most of the Town of Tonawanda Libraries. On the right of the west vestibule are the several utility areas and a cheerful staffroom equipped with a kitchenette unit for the convenience of the staff who will eat in because of the relative inaccessibility of good eating places and for the use in conjunction with lecture-room.

The floors of the circulation area, reading room and browsing room are vinyl tile. The lecture-room, staff room, workroom and office have rubber floors. The ceilings are fissured mineral acoustic tile. The walls are painted plaster of harmoniously blended tints and shades to help create an atmosphere in harmony with a residential area.

Illumination is a combination of large square and circular plastic incandescent units; fluorescent fixtures and concealed lights which contribute much to creating the feeling of spaciousness and restfulness.

The grounds are attractively landscaped to set off the building to best advantage and the parking area to the west is designed to accommodate 24 cars.
DALLAS CONVENTION SNAPSHOTS 1962

As in previous years, Empire State Architect is again indebted to our colleague, E. James Gambaro, FAIA, of the Brooklyn Chapter, AIA, for these photographs taken at the 94th Annual Convention of the AIA in Dallas, Texas, in May, 1962. Unfortunately the material reached us too late for insertion in our last issue. "Jimmy" reports that seven of our 10 AIA chapters in the NYSSA were represented at the Convention, including our State President, Fred Voss; Executive Director, Joe Addonizio; and Regional Director, Morris Ketchum, Jr.

Frederick J. Woodbridge, FAIA, President, New York Chapter; Henry Lyman Wright, FAIA, So. Calif. Chapter, President Elect, The American Institute of Architects.


Leo Stillman, Bronx Chapter; Mrs. Stillman, Mrs. Linn, John Nelson Linn, New York Chapter.

Leo Stillman, Bronx Chapter; Guy H. Baldwin, President, Buffalo-Western Chapter; George Bain Cummings, FAIA, Central-New York Chapter; Past President, The American Institute of Architects.

Mrs. Mackey and Howard Hamilton Mackey, FAIA, Wash.-Metro. Chapter, Head, School of Architecture, Howard University.

Mrs. Schwartzman, I. Lloyd Roark, Jr., Kansas City Chapter; Daniel Schwartzman, FAIA, New York Chapter; Mrs. E. James Gambaro, New York City.

Mrs. Haskell, Douglas Haskell, FAIA, New York Chapter.

P. Compton Miller, Jr., President, Westchester Chapter; Frederic P. Sutton, Westchester Chapter; Joseph F. Addonizio, Executive Director, The New York State Association of Architects.
In the 1830's as White was nearing the age of seventy, his practice diminished. Syracuse was growing rapidly but most of the architectural work was being done by other men; twelve of them were listed in Boyd's city directory in 1834. In the following spring when the newspapers were reviewing plans on the drafting boards, White called his business "light", but other firms appeared to be quite busy. In 1856 he was laid up for a time, following an injury he received by being thrown from a carriage when his horse shied. White maintained a good reputation, however, and in 1859 he served on a commission of experts set up to investigate the State Capitol in Albany; this was during the scandals arising from the reconstruction of the Assembly chamber ceiling. During the 1880's his commissions were few but several of them involved major buildings. The two I shall describe here were, significantly, related to buildings designed in the early days of his architectural practice.

Early in the morning of July 19, 1881, the second Wieting Building, which had been designed by White in 1856, caught fire and was destroyed. Although the owner carried only limited insurance, he soon decided to rebuild, for the site was a valuable one. Dr. Wieting and the architect made visits to Boston and several other cities to inspect model office buildings before settling on the scheme of the new building. While White was preparing plans, a contract for the foundations was already being followed; work on the walls was begun as soon as possible and their full height was completed by the end of December. Early in the summer of 1882 some tenants moved in, although the passenger elevator was not in operating order until August. The new building measured 100 ft. along Salina Street by 215 ft. on Water Street. It was six stories high of brick wall bearing construction, with—presumably—wrought iron or steel floor framing. An electric wiring system was installed; this was something of a novelty since electric lighting was just then coming into use.

On the top floors of the old Wieting Building there had been an Opera House, which for years was a famous landmark in Syracuse. In planning the new building it was decided to utilize all of its floor area for offices, and to build a new Opera House on the adjoining lot from plans by Oscar Cobb of Chicago. A brick wall three feet thick separated the two, serving as a fire stop. Not only had Dr. Wieting lost heavily in the fire, but H. N. White, whose office had been in the building for twenty-six years, had lost all of his records, plans and books. The fire wall was a good investment, for in 1896 the Opera House burned but minor damage to the office building, but neither White nor Wieting lived to witness the event. In the photograph reproduced here the office building stands at the left and the opera house at the right, with the Erie Canal in front of them. The office building has been renovated in more recent times by its present owner, the Lincoln Bank, but the opera house was taken down in the 1930's.

The Church of the Messiah, as described in Part I of this series, was occupied by the Unitarian Congregational Society of Syracuse; when a railway was built close to it in 1833 the congregation decided to move, and called on White for the second time to design their church. In May, 1834, a site was purchased on James Street, plans were approved and excavation was begun. In June a contract for $229,000 was signed with E. M. Allen, but by the time the new church was dedicated, on October 20, 1835, the cost had nearly reached $50,000. It was named the May Memorial Church in honor of Samuel J. May, a remarkable man and a noted abolitionist, who had become pastor of the church in 1845. The building was of stone—rough-faced ashlar—with a tall tower at the front, in a style commonly called “Richardsonian Romanesque.” At the rear of the church proper were Sunday School rooms, library, parlor and kitchen. With periodic redecorating and minor modernization of the interior, this church remains in use by the same congregation.

On Friday, July 29, 1892, Horatio N. White died at his home in Syracuse. He was survived by Mrs. White, a daughter, Mabel, and two sons, Horatio Stevens and William Flint. He was buried in Oakwood Cemetery, where several imposing monuments designed by him are still to be seen.

Works of H. N. White, concluded:
1879: Hotel Wagner, Canajoharie; Milton S. Price department store, Syracuse.
1881: Enlargement of Globe Hotel, Syracuse; Walcott Memorial Presbyterian Church, New York Mills; Opera House, Fulton (remodeling).
1882: Store building for John Greenway, Syracuse; Third Wieting Building, Syracuse; alterations to University Block, Syracuse.
1883: First Presbyterian Church, Oneida.
1884: Hotel at Glen Haven; May Memorial Church, Syracuse.
ARCHITECTS IN THE NEWS

ARCHITECTS CHOSEN TO DESIGN ALBANY CENTER

On May 24 Governor Rockefeller named Wallace Harrison of New York City, director of planning of the United Nations Headquarters, to a three-man team of architects who will develop the general plan for the proposed state building in downtown Albany.

Mr. Harrison also was chief architect for the Lincoln Center for Performing Arts in New York.

George R. Dudley, director of the State Office for Regional Development, and Harry Blattner, an Albany architect, were the others appointed to the team. Mr. Harrison is a member of the New York Chapter, AIA, and Mr. Blattner is a member of the Eastern New York Chapter, AIA.

JOHN E. KEEGAN NAMED

John E. Keegan has been named an associate of Perkins & Will, architects of White Plains, N. Y., Chicago and Washington, D.C. Keegan is a member of the New York Society of Architects and Architectural League of New Jersey, and has been with Perkins & Will for almost three years. He was the job captain on the American Airlines Sabre Data Processing Center in Briarcliff Manor, and project architect for the American Telephone & Telegraph terminal building in Rumford, Maine, and the AT&T Radio Relay Station in Wolf Summit, West Virginia. Registered to practice architecture in New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts, Keegan also is a member of the National Council of Architectural Registration boards.

Bronx Chapter, AIA, has elected the following officers for 1962-63:

President, George Rusciano; Vice President, Anthony T. Nappi; Re-elected Treasurer, Seymour Herbst; Secretary, Simon Zelnick.

N. Y. CHAPTER A.I.A. AWARD

The $3,000 LeBrun Traveling Scholarship, granted biennially by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, was awarded this year to James S. Daley of Stillwater, Oklahoma.

Mr. Daley, a student at Oklahoma University's school of architecture, was selected to receive the grant on the basis of a nationwide competition conducted by the Chapter. The 1962 competition called for the design of an architect's headquarters building. The traveling scholarship grant is to be used for the study of architecture outside the United States. Runners-up in the competition were Dale R. Johnson, Newton, Mass., who received First Mention and Bruno Ast, Champaign, Ill., with Honorable Mention. To be eligible entrants had to be between the ages of 23 and 30 and have not been the recipients of other traveling scholarship grants. The LeBrun Traveling Scholarship was established by the will of Napoleon Eugene LeBrun, best known as the architect of the Metropolitan Life Building. It has been awarded biennially since 1912.

THE HAWS' HI-LO, with convenient bubblers at both child and adult levels, combines an off-the-floor cooler with low level fountain attachment, serving all ages. Stainless steel tops on Cool Mist Gray baked enamel steel cabinets. Various capacities available.

Write for detailed specifications and copy of Haws Catalog.
AWARDS AND SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE REPORT

Following recommendations of the Awards and Scholarship Committee, the Board of Directors of the Central New York Chapter has approved the presentation of a citation to Charles Henry Conrad, A.I.A., Binghamton, New York, for Community Improvement through Purposeful Architecture, and to Egbert Bagg III, A.I.A., Utica, New York, for Distinguished Achievement in Professional Practice in Architecture. These citations were presented at the Chapter’s Annual Meeting in Utica, May 19, 1962.

The Committee was requested to present to the Chapter an architectural scholarship program. Cornell University and Syracuse University were contacted to determine how the Chapter could give aid. Each school states there is great need and would welcome a gift annually or for a single year in the name of the Central New York Chapter of The American Institute of Architects. This could be used for award to one or more students of architecture, in good standing, with the amount of each award determined by the student’s need. The College Scholarship Service subscribed to by some 492 colleges and universities has developed this system.

Our Committee recommends a Chapter scholarship gift to each of the two architectural schools in the chapter area, the amount to be determined by its Board and presented to the Chapter for approval.

Due to the nature of our chapter, with five cities in its territory, it is difficult to pinpoint awards for outstanding craftsmanship or for the work in the Arts. We believe this should have chapter consideration and recognition. There are bronze plaques available from The American Institute of Architects for such awards.

C. Storrs Barrows, F.A.I.A., Chairman
Roger O. Austin
Robert T. Clark
Charles Rockwell Ellis
Frederick D. Petrie
George B. Cummings, F.A.I.A.
Paul F. Fox

EDUCATION LAW

Architect Gardstein recently reported to the State Legislative Committee, a violation of the Education law, wherein plans prepared by his firm had been filed in Huntington by a non-registered person without their knowledge or approval. Appeals to the Education Department and the District Attorney of Nassau County produced no results. Mr. Gardstein suggested possible legislation to prevent repetition of such situations. It was agreed that the matter should be referred to the Professional Practice Committee for a study and report.

Editor’s Note: We hope it will not die in committee. There have been too many such instances. Do these violations occur because of lack of teeth in the law or lack of will to enforce the present law by the officials? We say both—The BULLETIN has tried to get something done about it but it does seem futile at times to try and try again, which leads us to a new brain storm (if that is the terminology you wish to give to a progressive idea): have it as you wish, but what we propose is a method for the

ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW

perhaps a method similar to that now being used in New Jersey, as we understand it.

The State would employ a technical roving inspector, or call him what you wish, to check on and run down all complaints, make all necessary investigations, inspect the various building departments, particularly in the small towns, villages or other places where the Education Law is only on the Statute books and not enforced by the unsympathetic Building Officials, obtain the necessary evidence and present the same to the prosecuting officers for action.

Financing this project would be simple enough if each Architect would contribute his equal share. Heretofore any benefits derived from either Legislation or other authorities, due to our efforts, was for the benefit of ALL Architects whether paying members of our professional organizations or not. Hence, we not only are giving our time to the profession, but our money as well. Therefore we suggest that the expenses for this new project be borne by all ARCHITECTS, and the best way we can think of to make it equitable, is that this could best
be accomplished by increasing the present normal Registration Fee to a more practical and realistic figure—say any amount from a minimum of $25 to $50 or so, and lay aside a sufficiently large portion of the yearly fee for investigation and prosecution of the guilty persons. Is it too radical a proposition? What do you think?

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**THE BULLETIN**

**BUFFALO WESTERN NEW YORK CHAPTER OF AIA**

**PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND SITES**

At this writing the most important item of preservation is that of the Ansley Wilcox House on Delaware Avenue, where Theodore Roosevelt received his presidential oath following the assassination of President McKinley.

Congressman Dulski has introduced a bill in the present Congress, requesting funds for the acquisition of the Wilcox House and site for preservation as a National Shrine and Landmark.

This followed many meetings of the Preservation Committee of the Historical Society, attended by your chairman, also by Mr. Chesboro of the Benderson Company who have a long term lease on the property and have plans for its development, involving demolition of the house and construction of an office building.

In view of widespread agitation to preserve the Wilcox House the Benderson Co. has gladly agreed to defer their plans pending the outcome of a campaign to save this historic building.

The architectural importance of the Wilcox House is well known, being one of the few post-Colonial or Federal period left in the Buffalo Area; this alone merits its preservation. Chapter members are asked to write their representatives in Washington regarding this.

The problem of preservation is general is assuming increasing importance, as readers of the Architectural press and daily newspapers will observe. Many cities are clamoring for a lessening of the wholesale wrecking of buildings with little thought given to saving such structures that represent a significant period of architecture.

Buffalo’s architectural heritage has been almost completely obliterated, by demolition or defacement. Having seen the photographs, on file at the local Historical Society, of the no longer existing structures, it is amazing the number of fine buildings that have been demolished. Of course much of this has been an economic necessity.

It is hoped that the Buffalo-Western New York Chapter of the A.I.A. will give deserved attention to this matter at the Chapter meeting which will be devoted especially to the Preservation Program. Present plans are for the meeting to be held in the auditorium of the Buffalo-Erie County Historical Society Building. The Society’s director, Dr. Glover—and other members of its Preservation Committee will be present to discuss ways and means of activating the program, of which the main stimulant should come from the architects.

To create some interest in Old Buffalo, your committee has, for the past eighteen months, been working on a project—the re-creation of an 1870 row of Buffalo shops, now nearing completion in the ground floor of the Historical Society building. Chapter members had a view of it at the April meeting, and this bit of an earlier Buffalo promises to be an interesting exhibit.

Olaf William Shelgren
Chairman of the Buffalo-Western New York Chapter A.I.A.
Committee on Preservation

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**BULLETIN**

**BROOKLYN CHAPTER AIA**

Morris Feinstein, Editor

**BROOKLYN CHAPTER MEETING**

A meeting of the Brooklyn Architects Scholarship Foundation comprising the membership of the Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the Brooklyn Society of Architects, organized in 1951, was held on Tuesday, April 17, 1962, at 5 P.M. in the office of Herbert Epstein.

After a lengthy discussion, it was decided to continue its activities. A motion was passed to contribute the sum of $500 to Pratt Institute of Brooklyn for the purpose of giving financial assistance to student or students of scholarly competence, who in the opinion of the Dean is deserving of it. This award is for year 1962-63.

The following officers were elected to serve for 1962-63:

President — Joseph Levy, Jr.
Vice President — David N. Cybul
Secretary — Karl R. Greenfield
Treasurer — Martyn N. Weston
MIDTOWN (Continued from Page 9)

GARAGE
Capacity: 2,000 cars, self-parking system, in three sub-levels. Entrances on Court Street, Broad and Clinton Streets, exits at Chestnut, Broad and Court Streets. Municipally owned and operated with all spaces metered. Traffic automatically controlled by unique ultrasonic detection system: at beginning of each sub-level and at beginning of each lane of car parking spaces, a sonar device located in ceiling emits sound waves and registers passage of each car, transmitting signal to central control panel, where information is stored in automatic counting instrument. Device accounts for all cars entering or leaving garage, and activates lighted traffic signs which inform motorists whether parking lanes—or sub-levels—are open or full. System designed to guide incoming motorists to nearest available space by shortest possible route entirely automatically eliminating search or recirculation.

TELEPHONE BUILDING
Four floors high. Designed for future two-floor expansion. First floor of telephone building contains portion of telephone company offices, post office, Euclid Street entrance and arcade, and portion of underground truck entrance.

EXISTING STRUCTURES
McCurdy and Company Store: 6 levels, basement and sub-basement. Substantial additions of floor space to northeast and southwest with remodelling of complete exterior part of over-all improvement plan. New underground service to basement.
B. Forman Company Store: 5 levels and basement, also undergoing remodelling and reorientation to new surroundings. New underground service to basement.
Manger Hotel: 8 levels, 500 rooms.

BUS TERMINAL
Eight curb-height stalls for inter-urban and city-to-city buses. Buses accommodated at lengthy loading platform on Broad Street. All passenger loading areas protected from weather by steel canopy extending from building to one of the garage exhaust structures located on Broad Street.

TRUCK SERVICE
Tenants at East side of the mall receive goods through truck dock opening from Atlas Street. Trucks enter two-way tunnel on Atlas Street to underground service area, serving tenants on West side of the mall as well as two department stores.

PUBLIC ADDRESSING SYSTEM
System provided with speakers throughout public spaces, transmitting FM radio, AM radio, commercial music, taped programs and connected to microphone system at specific locations in mall where special events may be broadcast.

TELEVISION
Central television antenna system installed to provide television reception to all hotel rooms and to any point in building complex.

STREETS REVISED
Broad Street extended across garage to improve flow of auto traffic within city street system and to accommodate entrance-exit pattern. Cortland Street and Elm Street reoriented and made integral part of downtown improvement.

A DREAM COMES TRUE!

Dreams can be whispers of thought or imaginary visions lost upon awakening. They can also become marvelous realities.

Today in Rochester we are witnessing a dream that has become a reality—a vision that has developed into a massive, beautiful structure that, for years to come, will add grace and distinction to Rochester’s skyline.

This dream-come-true is the Midtown Plaza, the concept of many minds, the work of many hands, the end-product of many skills.

We share pride with all Rochesterians in this accomplishment. We hail the brains and brawn that made it possible!

And, we take pride in the fact that our services—gas, electricity and steam—have helped this dream come true.
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LETTERS TO EDITOR
(Continued from Page 14)

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RECENTLY several magazines accepted my work:
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ORAL HYGIENE MAGAZINE
POWER ENGINEERING MAGAZINE
INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH MAGAZINE
CURRENT MEDICAL DIGEST - CMD MAGAZINE
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES MAGAZINE
PHYSICIAN'S MANAGEMENT MAGAZINE
AMERICAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA LEAGUE, INC., MAGAZINE
RESTAURANT ASSOCIATION OF METROPOLITAN
WASHINGTON, INC. MAGAZINE
W. B. SAUNDERS CO., MEDICAL PUBLISHERS
Louis C. Chaitet
2331 Ocean Ave. Bklyn 29, N. Y.

Dear Editor E.S.A.:
The Bible contains a most significant
provision, in its
simple directive which requires parapet walls on all new
buildings.
These walls were apparently decreed, not only to pro­
vide for safety from falls, but as a psychological bulwark
against the forces of evil and fire.
The Bible must not be read continuously like a book
of fiction, nor should any code or ordinance be similarly
studied. Individual sections (like the book of Ruth noted
for it's romance and sense of fidelity) can be so readily
enjoyed and absorbed.
By applying such parallels of approach, errors in life
and injustices, hidden in building law will be brought
into focus and rooted out.
Architects should study both, not only for mental
stimulation but for all the benefits that accrue to them­selves and hence mankind.
Respectfully submitted by:
ARNOLD W. LEDERER

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It is absolutely imperative that all those entitled
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not be found," etc.

If for any reason you are not regularly receiving
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Managing Editor, 441 Lexington Avenue, New York
17, N. Y. Thank you.
BUILDING PRODUCT NEWS

Blumcraft of Pittsburgh received an award for their 1962 catalogue in the product literature competition conducted jointly by the American Institute of Architects and the Producers Council, Inc.

The citation concerning the Blumcraft Aluminum Railings catalogue M-62 reads:

"An example of the type of reference material architects find most helpful. Technical, informative, complete."

In each of the two years that Blumcraft submitted an entry, they have been successful in receiving an award.

AUTOMATIC DOOR OPENER

Norton Door Closer Company announces the availability of a new transom-mounted automatic door operator. This new surface-applied operator can be used to automate any door, new or existing. Because it is mounted to the door frame or header, no weight is exerted on the door, thereby not only allowing application to any type of door, but also affording increased efficiency of operation. Because the electro-hydraulic mechanism is encased in an extruded aluminum cover, the unit presents clean, modern lines, compatible with every type of architectural decor.

Only three easy steps are required to install this new automatic door operator. First, the operator unit containing the entire electro-hydraulic mechanism is mounted to the head jamb. Next, the floor mats or other types of switching equipment are installed and connected to the operator unit. Lastly, the unit is connected (in most cases connections are plug-in type) to the 110-115 volt, 60 cycle, AC source, and the installation is complete. Because the installation of this new unit is so easy, the Norton Transom-Mounted Door Operator offers the lowest cost for this type of equipment.

A wide variety of switching equipment and accessories is available for this new unit which is adapted from the dependable door mounted operator which has seen over four years successful service in the field.

The company guarantees the equipment for one full year, during which period of time free factory-supervised service is available throughout the Continental United States.

For complete details and specifications on these new automatic door operators, write for Manuel "TM", Information Department, Norton Door Closer Company, 372 Meyer Road, Bensenville, Illinois.

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Contractor: Frank J. Balcerzak & Sons Inc., Medina
Hi-Lite Concrete Masonry Units: Frontier Dolomite Concrete Products Corp., Lockport
(Madonna High School was awarded a national design prize by the Catholic Property Administration in their annual competition for institutional buildings in the United States and Canada.)
The building is located on the Long Island Expressway, situated on three acres of land and includes parking for more than 200 cars.

Sorg Printing Company specializes in the printing of bank notes and other legal documents. For security reasons the building was designed with windows on the front only. A large vault 60' x 60' was required; the walls, floor and roof of which had to be 12" reinforced concrete for maximum security. A large vault door protects the main entry to the vault and a smaller vault (pass) door serves as an emergency exit. The entire 40,000 sq. ft. building is air-conditioned and the printing area has humidity control as well. The truck well has a floating dock at one end which can be raised or lowered to facilitate unloading of trucks with varying height of tail gate.

Construction is with steel longspan joists and steel roof decks. The aluminum curtain wall at the front consists of plate glass and colored vitrolux glass and is trimmed in cast stone. The vault wall at the front is specially formed poured concrete, rubbed and finished. The other three facades are a buff rough textured random range roman brick.

The floor plan includes the shop area, truck well, camera and plate making room, vault, reception, conference room, offices, utility room, locker and toilet facilities. There are acoustical tile ceilings and asphalt tile floor covering throughout except in the utility and toilet rooms.

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Concrete in an attractive split block design was used for the exterior walls. Maintenance-free precast and prestressed concrete slabs form the rugged roofs over the classrooms and the auditorium-gymnasium. Floors are tile on concrete.

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Masonry Wall Reinforcement and Rapid Control Joint

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