THERMAL RESISTANCE OF SOLITE LIGHTWEIGHT CONCRETE MASONRY

Thermal resistance calculations are analogous to electrical problems in that under a constant temperature differential (voltage drop) a higher resistance will reduce the heat flow (current).

This heat flow (summer and winter) must be paid for in higher fuel costs and in larger heating and air-conditioning mechanical equipment.

*The increased insulation provided by Solite masonry units substantially reduces the cost of heating and air-conditioning.*

A secondary benefit of using Solite masonry is the warmer inside wall temperatures that protect against cold, sweating walls. Condensation starts when inside wall temperature drops below the dew point of the interior air.
JANUARY/FEBRUARY, 1967

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President's Message

As your newly-elected President of NYSAA, I appreciate this opportunity to greet you in the first issue of our magazine for 1967. The office to which I have been elected is one of both honor and responsibility. I am grateful for your confidence, and I'm certain that I speak for all my fellow officers in promising our best efforts to promote the interests of every member of our Association in the coming year.

The program in which we are engaged goes back—not to the Convention of 1966, but actually to the one a year earlier. In a quiet and informal discussion led by Millard Whiteside, who had then just been elected president, the officers agreed that no program—no matter how well conceived—had much chance for success if its life was no longer than the time between conventions. Thereupon we formulated the guiding lines which we proposed to follow over the next few years.

The first step, obviously, was to determine both the direction in which the State Association is heading and the direction in which it should be heading. In many respects these are not necessarily the same. Admitting that there were additional activities desired by the members, so must there be additional revenue. In fact, member dues had not reflected the normal rise in cost in such elementary things as rent, salaries, and supplies. In order to maintain the services which were being provided, it was necessary to become increasingly dependent on other sources of revenue.

Under "Whitey's" able direction, the program was started. An Evaluation Committee was formed to study the State Association in detail—its goals, its accomplishment, the effectiveness of its organization. At the Whiteface Convention, a modest dues increase was approved so that we could anticipate at least a portion of the program.

Many members have been highly critical of our Association. Some have questioned the extent of its activity. Others have questioned the reason for its existence. I am convinced that this has been largely due to a lack of communication, and has been equally disturbing to both the members, who have not been kept informed, and to the officers and chairmen who have found that their efforts and accomplishments were known only to a relative few persons.

Technically we are an organization of organizations (and not of persons). With fourteen constituent chapters and/or societies, the State Association is supposed to function thru the offices of the constituents, and they, in turn, are to communicate with their members. Infrequently has this system worked well; sometimes it has not worked at all. To those who would suggest that subjects of current interest be published in this magazine, I would reply that the issue you are now reading had a deadline for editorial material nearly two months ago.

In order to keep you informed on matters of current interest, we have established a Newsletter, which will be mailed individually to every member. It will contain items of interest to you while they are still fresh. Occasionally—as in the case of a special legislative bulletin—you will be asked to take some action on an issue which is of importance to the profession. When that happens, I hope you will respond, as I also hope that you will give me your comments and suggestions.

I expect that the final report of the Evaluation Committee will be submitted, not later than April. From progress reports I have seen, I'm sure there will be strong recommendations for a variety of increased services. Guided by this, we will develop these services as quickly as we have the means to do so. Although I cannot at this time tell you, many will become a reality this year. I can report that the officers are working closely together, so that the program will continue.

During the coming year I hope to have the opportunity of attending a meeting of each chapter and society. In September, the site of our annual meeting and convention will return to the Catskills—this time the Nevele in Ellenville, with the Queens Chapter as host. We are concerned about many things that are coming before the legislature. Committees are actively at work in such areas as fees and contracts, education law, contractor relations and others.

In all—it promises to be a busy year, and one which I hope will be happy and prosperous for all.

F. A. EVANS, JR.
President
As President of the Staten Island Chapter, A.I.A., and speaking for all of our membership, I consider this edition of the Empire State Architect a sincere tribute to the Borough of Richmond, City of New York, better known as “Staten Island”, the receiving end of the Hudson River Valley water pollution problem, and while we are at it, the target of air pollution from our westerly Jersey shoreline.

Our Chapter, founded in 1923 under the Charter of “The Staten Island Society of Architects” and under the direction of my late father, was made the Staten Island Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in July of 1945, having had the guidance of Matthew Del Gaudio’s gracious assistance.

Our own firm founded in 1865 and now 101 years young, has witnessed many changes in our Borough. Architecture, in terms of length of service of 101 years, if definitely not an easy profession to continue uninterruptedly: economic crises of wars, depressions, recessions, periods of inflation, and a slow money market for mortgages, all have had a direct and detrimental influence on the construction industry.

This obviously affects the Architect first. It takes at least two elements of survival to combat these sinister influences: First, one has either to be a real “nut”, or love his work with an unselﬁsh pride to “design” and “serve”. Secondly, he has to have dedicated conﬁdence in a continuing need for Better Design and Greater Service.

Our Chapter has seen an “overnight” transition of Staten Island since the opening of the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge. Within two years, Staten Island has been transformed from a suburban, residential community to one really “jumping” with all types of construction, and we owe much to the Hon. Robert Moses for his foresight. Land costs have risen from an appraised value of 50c per square foot to over $2.00 per square foot, part of which resulted from the recent “In rem sales” conducted by the City of New York.

There are many projects now underway for Staten Island, and more proposed for our little “Island”. These include schools, shopping centers, colleges, hospitals, urban renewal, and a complete revamping of the East Shore to provide for a container cargo shipping outlet.

Yes, in 101 years, many changes have been observed on Staten Island; some good, and some not too good esthetically, but our outlook for the future is excellent, and this will be evidenced by our next edition in 1977.

Our membership has participated in other than Architectural ﬁelds, which follows the wishes of our National A.I.A. President. We are associated with our local Chamber of Commerce, Planning Boards, Red Cross, Jewish Philanthropies, Rotary, Lions, and Kiwanis Clubs, School Board, Salvation Army, Church Boards, Directorships of Museum of Arts and Science, Zoological, and Historical Societies, and directorships of local Banks, and Savings & Loan Associations. In short, notwithstanding Joe Addonizio’s classic remark that the Staten Island Chapter could caucus in a telephone booth, we are a working Chapter, and for a small group, we have been and will continue to be heard.
THE CHALLENGE OF STATEN ISLAND
By Albert Melniker AIA*

It is with much pride that the Staten Island Chapter, A.I.A. presents the story of Staten Island and its architecture in this issue. The story of Staten Island is a very exciting one, but not without its many problems.

That distant island, looked upon with curiosity for many years, has become the object of much interest. Some years ago when Hugh Ferris, the noted architectural delineator, was the speaker at the Annual Staten Island Chapter Dinner, he termed our island "Treasure Island". This statement was made before the bonanza days of speculation and unplanned growth.

After years of controversy and planning, "The Bridge" was opened to the public on November 21, 1964. This marks the beginning of a new era. It can be an era in which we, who are concerned with sound planning and good design, can hope for a community within our island that is pleasant to live with. Yet we must realistically face the fact that strong leadership and planning controls are necessary to give us a fabric of good community development which will hopefully bring with it good architecture.

Now we are at the crossroads. We appear to be the hope and salvation of New York City's housing and land problems. Yet we have been the victims of inept planning, of neglect, and worse the victim of the speculative attitude of the City of New York. The architecture described in this Staten Island issue attempts to show the serious efforts made by responsible architects to design for Staten Island that which includes the age-old definition of firmness, commodity and delight.

If Staten Island is to be developed in a manner that will reflect the best in planning and design, it is the responsibility of the architect to take the lead without hesitation. At a recent Master Plan Seminar, Staten Island was labeled as "An island in search of a plan." Two recent documents — the report of the Planning Task Force for the Borough President of Richmond, and the City Planning Commission's report on Planning and Policies for Staten Island — will act as guidelines for the carrying out of the greater problems: land development, zoning, master planning, utilities and the many needs of a balanced community. This issue shows some of our recent architecture and we exhibit this with the pride of professionals.

Yet Staten Island has a much greater challenge. It must develop its wonderful physical features to the fullest. It must not fall into the rut of mediocrity and allow itself to be sacrificed on the altar of expediency. As architects we recognize the need for real total planning, and we recognize that we must save Staten Island by our professional skills from those who would exploit it without the sensitivity that good planning and design require. We hope this issue illustrates our attempts.

*Albert Melniker, A.I.A. has just completed two years as President of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce. He is the first architect in the 70 year history of the organization to have the honor of leading the Chamber.

His two years in office have been distinguished by the participation in many of the planning and development problems of great importance to Staten Island today. This article represents a summary of the observations and problems that have developed as a result of the Island's rapid unplanned growth.
This addition to Port Richmond High School will provide for an increase of student program capacity from an existing 1874 to a proposed 2197 providing for 323 additional seats. Its facilities will include:

A pupils' cafeteria for 800 sittings and a teachers' cafeteria for 60 sittings with kitchen and other cafeteria facilities. The cafeteria will be arranged in a fashion to permit a series of movable doors to provide for 4 multi-purpose classrooms providing for home room capacity of 216 pupils in these multi-purpose classrooms.

A boys' gymnasium with a seating capacity of 700 spectators (the gymnasium is divisible into two gymnasiums), offices for the Physical Education Department, lockers and shower rooms, as well as a visiting team room. This wing is to be connected to the main building by means of a new lobby. The lobby will serve several purposes:

1. As a means of connection between the old building and new wing.
2. As a means of circulation from the ground floor to the cafeteria and gymnasium level of the new wing.
3. The lobby will also be used for community purposes in that the gymnasium and cafeteria can be used after hours by community groups and provide for a complete cutting off of the school area from the gymnasium and cafeteria. In effect, this wing will have the function, as arranged, to provide related use to the school and community use for the public.
Public School 16 Richmond will have a steel frame structural system with concrete fireproofing. Exterior materials of the two buildings will consist of precast concrete piers and panels, and face brick; porcelain enamel panels with hollow metal frames for the connecting passage. Windows will be steel projected with fixed portions; exterior entrance doors will be of hollow metal. This school will provide accommodations for 1342 pupils from Kindergarten through the 6th grade. A Kindergarten play area will be accessible directly from their classrooms and will be sheltered by the building on three sides.

The building complex will be two rectangular shapes, classroom unit and Auditorium, Gymnasium, Lunch Room Unit with a connecting passage to form an "H" shape. Each unit can be used separately for after school use, if desired. The classroom and administrative wing will be four stories; at the 2nd Floor a passage will join the Lunch-Playroom and Kitchen floor of the Auditorium-Gym Wing. The 3rd Floor of the classroom wing will connect, by the passage, to the 1 story Auditorium-Gym Wing because of an approximate 26 feet difference in level between Daniel Low Terrace and Monroe Avenue. A landscaped court accessible from the 1st Floor may be used as an outdoor teaching area for children and/or a study area for faculty members. The educational and administrative facilities that will be provided include: 34 Classrooms, 4 Kindergartens, 2 C.R.M.D. (T.M.R.), 4 Junior Guidance Classrooms, 3 Remedial Instruction Rooms, Sight Conservation Classroom, Library Reading Room, O.T.P. Office, Teachers' Lunch Room, Lunch-Playroom (53'-0" x 69'-0") and Kitchen, Gymnasium (54'-0" x 68'-0"), Auditorium (55'-0" x 65'-0") 378 fixed seats, Principal's Office, 2 Assistant to Principal Offices, General Office, Medical Office, Guidance Offices, and School Aids Room.

The approximate 27'-0" square classrooms will be equipped with cabinet-type sink, wardrobes and storage cabinets. This classroom will accommodate 32 pupils with Kindergarten rated for 25 pupils. Some special classrooms will contain only 15 pupils to permit the individual assistance required.

Statistics: Building area — 100,900 sq. ft.; Volume — 1,366,566 cu. ft.; Space per pupil — 75 sq. ft.; Construction cost — $3,013,175; Cost per pupil — $2245.; Cost per sq. ft. — $29.86; Cost per cubic foot — $2.80. Construction contract awarded June 1964.
THIRD FLOOR PLAN

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

THIRD FLOOR ENTRANCE LOBBY

PUBLIC SCHOOL 16 RICHMOND
STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT—JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1967 / 7
ST. JOSEPH - BY - THE - SEA HIGH SCHOOL
STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK

OWNER:
Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul
Mount St. Vincent-on-the-Hudson
Riverdale, New York

ARCHITECTS AND STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS:
Chapman, Evans & Delehanty

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS:
Caretsky & Associates

BUILDER:
White Construction Co., Inc.

STATISTICS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Cubage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High School</td>
<td>97,839 sq. ft.</td>
<td>1,725,000 cu. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convent</td>
<td>23,917 sq. ft.</td>
<td>326,000 cu. ft.</td>
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FACILITIES:
High School for 800 girls with expansion to 1000. A convent for 38 resident sisters, capable of accommodating 75 sisters in the summer. Division of project into four major elements:
- Administration and Classroom Wing — 2 stories
- Classroom Wing — 3 stories
- Gymnasium and Cafeteria — 1 story
- Convent and Chapel — 2 stories

MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION:
All buildings are of Class I, fireproof construction. Due to the limited load bearing capacity of the soil, a light steel frame with open web joists, concrete floor slabs and acoustic fire rated ceiling construction were selected for all wings except the dormitory section of the convent, where a flat slab, reinforced concrete system was adopted.

Self-supporting precast concrete units faced with white quartz aggregate, resting on grade beams are used extensively for their aesthetic qualities, thermal properties, plasticity, and speed of erection.

In the convent dormitory wing, load bearing, white, unglazed brick with scored joints was selected because of its warmth and residential scale. In general, interior partitions are exposed block painted. Floors are resilient tile. Windows are double-hung lacquered aluminited aluminum.
STUDENT UNION
WAGNER COLLEGE
Staten Island, New York

The site for the Student Union is on the edge of a hill and commands a spectacular long view of the Verrazano Narrows and Bridge to the east and a partial view of the towers of lower Manhattan to the north. These two dominant views largely directed the form of the building.

The Union shapes the northern edge of a new quadrangle, intended to be a student gathering place. The paved entry plaza of the building is an extension of that space and a transition to the interior volumes. The Student Union must be high enough to define the space of the quadrangle and low enough to preserve a view from the main student circulation around an existing classroom building, some twenty-four feet above the entry plaza.

The program required that several diverse facilities be incorporated into a single building. The offices of the college president and the Union administration are separately layered above the student activities spaces on the entry and intermediate levels and the dining facility on the lowest level. In addition to the functions mentioned, the building will house the book store, an art and music gallery, a general lounge, meeting rooms, and private dining rooms.

It is intended to incorporate the dominant views into all of the major spaces. The building volumes overhang each other on the east to permit sun and glare control. The south elevation has a single opening and forms a garden wall for the new quadrangle.

Statistics: Area — 72,400 square feet; Project Budget — $2,375,000; Anticipated Bid Date — Late February 1967.

ARCHITECTS:
The Perkins & Will Partnership

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS:
Wiesenfeld & Leon

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS:
Segner & Dalton

KITCHEN CONSULTANT:
Max Stitzer
The design problem was to provide housing for approximately 600 male and female students with the basic social unit to be fifty students. Flexibility was a primary requirement to accommodate future expansion and to allow for enrollment shifts.

The solution was a five-unit complex with three six-story and two four-story towers. Two units house 242 men students and two units house 240 women students. Occupancy of the central unit for 122 students will be determined by the enrollment ratio of men to women students.

The major entrance to the complex is a bridge from the main portion of the campus to the third floor level of the center building. The third floor level connects all buildings and provides horizontal circulation to the other units from the main control desk in the center building. Reception and recreation lounges are provided on the entrance level of the three center buildings. Apartments and offices for the two faculty counselors are located on this level in the center building. Also on this floor is a small temporary infirmary which will later be converted to additional student or guest rooms. The bridges connecting the buildings at the third floor have been used for student mail boxes.

The dormitory towers house social units of fifty students on two floors, sharing a common floor lounge and study room. In the typical basic unit each floor contains four single rooms; the remainder are double rooms. The central unit is air conditioned to provide housing for summer conferences and a limited attendance at summer school.

Statistics: Area — 141,250 square feet; Total Project Cost — $3,430,000; Completed — 1964.

ARCHITECTS: The Perkins & Will Partnership
STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS: Fraioli, Blum & Yesselman
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS: Segner & Dalton
INTERIOR DESIGN: I. S. D., Inc.
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: Bonwit Construction Co.
AUGUST HORRMANN LIBRARY
Wagner College — Staten Island, New York

UPPER FLOOR PLAN

LOWER FLOOR PLAN

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AUGUST HORMANN LIBRARY
Wagner College — Staten Island, New York

Hormann Library is the first building in a twenty-year master plan expansion program for Wagner College. Located adjacent to the main entrance of the College, it is easily accessible to the residents of the community as well as the college students.

The library provides seating space for approximately 450 students and stack space for 115,000 volumes. Special areas have been designed for individual study, for seminar classes and for large group lectures in addition to the main reading room and reference centers.

Statistics: Area — 35,630 square feet; Total Project Cost — $872,120; Completed — 1961.

ARCHITECTS: The Perkins & Will Partnership
STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS: Fraioli, Blum & Yesselman
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS: Segner & Dalton
INTERIOR DESIGN: I. S. D., Inc.
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: Caristo Construction Co.
STATEN ISLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE

ARCHITECTS: Moore and Hutchins and
A. Gordon Lorimer,
Associated Architects

SITE ENGINEERS: Andrews and Clark,
Incorporated

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS: Fraioli-Blum-Yesselman
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS: James Mongitore Associates
OWNER: Board of Higher Education of the City of New York

This group of buildings will be a two-year Community College to be administered by the Board of Higher Education under the Community College Program of the State University of New York. Opened in 1956, the College, in rented quarters, now has an enrollment of 1600 day and 1200 evening students.

Located on a 35-acre site it will include the following facilities: Academic Classrooms, Library, Administration Offices, Science and Technology, Health and Arts, including Auditorium and Gymnasium, Cafeteria and Kitchen, Garage, Maintenance and Gate House, totaling 306,900 sq. ft. Athletic facilities for intramural sports include fields for baseball, football and soccer, track, courts for tennis and hard surface games, with provisions for parking 491 cars.

NEW WOMEN'S DORMITORY
WAGNER COLLEGE — STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK

ARCHITECTS:
Sherwood, Mills & Smith

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:
Wayman C. Wing

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS:
Segner and Dalton

The new women's dormitory for Wagner College is designed to accommodate 616 women in a 15-story residential tower building to be located on a hillside near the south end of the college campus.

In order to preserve an intimate home-like atmosphere, each residential floor of the dormitory will be a single self-contained “house” accommodating a group of 44 women in single and double rooms. Each house will have its own central living room, a kitchenette, service, storage, etc., and some special rooms for quiet study. Near the main entrance a large common lounge room will serve not only for social events, but for many other special college occasions. The building will contain various common rooms for recreation, television, laundry, etc. The roof, with its sweeping view of the New York harbor, will be used for sun bathing.
ADDITIONS TO ST. VINCENTS HOSPITAL
STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK

OWNER:
Sisters of Charity

ARCHITECTS:
Kiff, Voss & Franklin
The Office of York & Sawyer

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS:
Edwards and Hjorth

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS:
Syska and Hennessy

GENERAL CONTRACTOR:
John Lowry, Incorporated

This two story and basement addition to the 315 bed St. Vincent's Hospital provides facilities for emergency services, out-patient department and clinic and radiology. Constructed of structural steel frame and reinforced concrete slab floors and roof, it is treated on the exterior with brick and Granolux finish bands. Windows are double hung aluminum framed in precast concrete with Granolux finish. Interior construction and finish include steel stud, gypsumboard and plaster partitions, acoustic ceilings, terrazzo floors, Desco wall finishes on grade level, vinyl wall covering for upper floor corridors, and painted plaster for other areas. Centrally air conditioned from a mechanical plant below grade its area comprises 14,400 sq. ft.; construction cost with required alterations to existing building — $850,000. The new boiler plant provides 2 — 22000 lbs. per hour boilers and supplants obsolete facilities in its 5000 sq. ft. at a construction cost of $616,000.
The first building of this five-10 story fire-proof apartment house complex is completed and occupied. The second, third and fourth are under construction. An outdoor swimming pool and wading pool are being constructed between buildings three and four. One of these will contain indoor gymnasium facilities, a steam room and an indoor swimming pool. The general site overlooks Clove Lakes Park at the rear and the Silver Lake Golf Course and Clove Lakes Riding Academy in the front. Each building site averages over 75,000 sq. ft. with structures set back 75' and more from the street. Dwelling units in each building range from studio to two bedroom apartments with balconies for all above the third floor.

A statue of Marcus Nerva brought to this country from Italy, is surrounded by a fountain and a curved driveway, providing an unusual apartment entrance for the completed building.

Statistics: Each building - 204 ft. x 62 ft.; area - 12781 sq. ft. Volume - 1,381,000 cu. ft.; 143 apartments - 14, 1st through 14th floor; cost - $2,000,000.
This eight story structure is the tallest office building in Staten Island. It overlooks the Manhattan skyline from its location opposite the Richmond Borough Hall and the Richmond County Court House. A shopping plaza is set back from the property line 35 feet. The 130,000 square foot building is centrally air conditioned, and is provided with a three level parking garage accommodating 225 cars. The lobby is treated with travertine and teak. The building is enclosed with 50,000 square feet of aluminum black anodized spandrel panels, black anodized window vents and with bright alumalite mullions.
The Verrazano-Narrows Bridge is now two years old. The public has given it a resounding vote of approval. Our traffic in the first year was more than forty percent over the estimates.

The upsurge of residential construction on Staten Island, which began with our announcement of the bridge construction almost a decade ago, is now obvious, hailed in most quarters and deprecated by those who wanted the Island to remain as it was. Construction of industrial and commercial projects is also booming. This was expected and in considerable amount planned for years ago.

Staten Island was re-zoned in 1961, three years before the bridge opening, and has a fairly progressive provision for an integrated economy. The City is presently mapping large areas for residential development with modern imaginative curving streets and cul-de-sacs. I wish them well, but fitting the established sub-divisions with their rectangular lines into the new system is a difficult task, and one which could take years in the courts to unravel.

The map of Staten Island shows a comprehensive and well laid out scheme for connecting all residential areas with parks and beaches by way of arterial highways. Half of these parks and highways have been on the Master Plan of the City for twenty-five years and are slowly, and in the face of much wrangling over details, being built.

Great Kills Park was built with sanitation fill and sand dredged from the harbor. Fresh Kills Park is being created in the same way. Other parks and play areas will be built as part of the arterial system or separately.

Highway construction on the Island suffered over the years from lack of funds. The Staten Island Expressway is the only completed arterial, thanks to Federal Interstate money. The remainder are urban highways which are financed with relatively small 50% Federal and 50% State funds.

The impetus for the construction of these urban highways has been lost due to concern of the City Administration with greenbelt theories. We were instrumental in acquiring Richmond Parkway years ago to preserve the right-of-way and adjacent land for public use. The Shore Front Drive, which was designed to provide a scenic highway along Lower New York Bay and place the adjoining beachfront in the public domain, can not be built if the city administration insists on private ownership. We have always welcomed temperate, constructive criticism, but believe that four decades of intensive experience qualify us to testify as experts on park, parkway and highway planning. Most major improvements we have built were originally opposed by vociferous minorities but after much fuss and fury have proceeded and have proven successful. No one would suggest repealing or abandoning them.

Staten Island will move ahead. It is the only relatively undeveloped area in the city and should be the best planned. Growing pains will ease after a while, and the streets, sewers, parks and arteries, houses and shopping centers and industrial complexes should be designed with a maximum of care, full consideration and always in the long range public interest.
DENTAL OFFICE BUILDING  
STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK

OWNER: Murray Gott, D.D.S.

ARCHITECTS: Savoia & Bavaro AIA

CONSULTING ENGINEER:
A. Pellegrini & Associates

One story structure approximately 1,800 square feet designed to facilitate the owner's practice of dentistry. Located on a small site of 4,500 square feet, in a primarily residential area, constructed non-fireproof with brick-faced masonry walls and enclosing brick garden walls to visually add strength and dimension to the building. Bronze anodized aluminum windows, baked enameled doors and fascia complete the maintenance-free exterior.
FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK

OWNER: First National City Bank

ARCHITECT: Albert Melniker AIA

BUILDER: Goodner Construction Corporation

STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK

This bank building was erected as part of the Korvette City Shopping Center, sited to provide a focal point for the entrance to Korvette City. Within its 4,000 sq. ft., it provides all banking facilities including safe deposit, vault and a counting room. Subsurface water conditions precluded a cellar floor. Heating and cooling equipment is in a roof penthouse.

The exterior is a repeated module of white glazed brick with aluminum window and sign details, and a wide roof overhang for window and walkway protection. The interior is treated in light colors with acoustic ceiling, vinyl asbestos floor, vinyl wall covering and rosewood and yellow Formica on the counters. Rugs and furniture are in harmony with this treatment. Its facilities also include a drive-in window with provisions for a second in the rear. Night illumination is provided for the building and parking area. Statistics: 40 x 100; 63,320 cubic feet.
Westerleigh Savings & Loan Association
Eltingville Branch — Staten Island, N. Y.

This building consists of a two-story building with an open clearstory above the public space, and a perimeter gallery designed for community or banking exhibits. Of fireproof steel skeleton construction it provides mechanical equipment and storage facilities in its cellar; public spaces, banking counters and work space, vault, and officers' platform on the first floor; directors' room, employees lounge with kitchenette, a community meeting room and toilet facilities on the second floor. Parking for fifty cars is provided on the site.

General Contractor
Massetti Building Contracting Co., Inc.

Heating and Air Conditioning
Cameo Sales Corp.

Electrical Work
Mulvihill Electrical Corp.

Vault Door, Drive-In & Walk-Up Window
The Mosler Safe Company

Interior Finish
Shaw-Walker

Architect: James Whitford
Engineer: Lawrence W. Larsen
GULF OIL OFFICE BUILDING  STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK

The Staten Island Refinery of the Gulf Oil Corporation is the main Gulf plant in the New York area. This office building was built to house all office, statistical, laboratory and other departments. The plant comprises docking facilities for the largest tankers and distilling and cracking facilities for the various products made from crude oil.

The office building is constructed with reinforced concrete foundations on concrete piles, exterior masonry walls with terra cotta trim, and poured concrete floors and roof. It is fully air-conditioned. It has its own sewage treatment plant. Completed in 1957, the total cost was $708,000.00: general construction: $480,000.; heating, ventilation and air conditioning: $122,000.; plumbing: $30,000.; electric $76,000. Cost per sq. ft. $51.00; Cost per cu. ft. $1.71.

CHEMICAL BANK NEW YORK TRUST CO.

This branch bank building is a one story structure without basement, wall bearing steel framed roof, glazed masonry walls, plastered interior walls with vinyl wall covering, vinyl asbestos floors and is fully air-conditioned. A drive-in tellers window and ample parking are provided. A feature of the building is the molded Plexiglas sign panel facade around the entire building with fluorescent back lighting. Completed in 1966, the total cost was $197,000.00: General construction: $146,000.; heating, ventilation and air conditioning: $14,000.; plumbing: $7,000.; electric: $29,500. Cost per sq. ft. $61.50. Cost per cu. ft. $3.58.
This residence was for a family of three plus a studio for the owner's wife who engages in painting and sculpture. It has a view of the lower New York Bay and the Richmond Country Club Golf Course. The rear of the property takes advantage of the drop in grade to create a basement story at grade level. The basement contains a two car garage, a recreation room and a studio and hobby room.

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EMERSON HILL RESIDENCE
STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK

OWNER: Mr. & Mrs. Anthony T. Nappi
ARCHITECT: Anthony T. Nappi, AIA
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT: James Moreno
BUILDER: Anthony T. Nappi

Enclosed Floor Area  4122 Sq. Ft.
Open Deck  130 Sq. Ft.
Roofed Patio  488 Sq. Ft.
Flagstone Terrace  180 Sq. Ft.
Cubage  40,000 Cu. Ft.

PHOTOGRAPHS - HERBERT A. FLAMM
PETOSA RESIDENCE

ARCHITECTS: Savoia & Bavaro AIA

This one story residence of 1,600 square feet is located on a one acre, heavily wooded site. The hand split cedar shingles, cedar decking and exposed cantilevered wood beams achieve a natural blend of the structure with the site. Open steel and wood stair in entry leads down to recreation-family room which opens out to terrace on grade.

Construction consists of post and beam structure with exposed beam and plank ceilings in all spaces. Interior wall finishes consist of plaster and vertical wood panelling.
A three level residence on a sloping site with a panoramic view of the Manhattan-Brooklyn skyline to the South. A formal zoned plan conceived to allow for daily use by adults (formal) and children (informal) as well as separation of adult entertaining area. Two story living room and family room allows view from upper level bedroom area.

Construction consists of frame-brick veneered, with exposed plank and roof beams; black anodized aluminum sliding doors and windows; and textured concrete retaining and screen walls.
RESOLUTION V
TITLE: Street Mapping
SPONSORED BY: Staten Island Chapter—A.I.A.
WHEREAS, all cities and communities in this State are faced with important city planning problems, and
WHEREAS, many cities and communities are burdened with old maps that propose the widening of existing physically improved streets and proposed new streets, and
WHEREAS, construction in the proposed widened portion of a final mapped streets is contrary to section 35 of the General City Law of the State of New York, and
WHEREAS, many maps have been in effect for many years without any physical improvement or the acquisition of the street property by the municipality, and
WHEREAS, a restudy of many street systems in terms of current conditions would result in the elimination of unnecessary street widenings,
BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that this association take necessary action through the legislature of the State of New York that will provide for the acquisition of title to land in a mapped street within 10 years of the adoption of a final street map. If within 10 years, title has not been vested in the municipality, then the widened portion of the street be automatically removed from the map and permits be granted to build in the widened portion of the street.

RESOLUTION VI
TITLE: Statute of Limitations
SPONSORED BY: Staten Island Chapter
WHEREAS, the scope and responsibility of the Architectural Profession has greatly increased in recent years, and
WHEREAS, other professions enjoy legal protection under Statutes of Limitations, and
WHEREAS, the Architectural Profession is in need of and deserves proper protection under the law for their responsibility of their performance, and
WHEREAS, the New York State Legislature has approved this law in 1965 and 1966 but has been vetoed by the Governor on both occasions, it is recommended that the Legislative Committee take appropriate action to overcome the reasons for the veto,
BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the NYSAA provide for the introduction of a bill in the 1967 session of the New York State Legislature for the purpose of establishing a law that would limit the responsibility of Architects to a period consistent with other professions.

RESOLUTION VII
TITLE: Gubernatorial Candidates
SPONSORED BY: The Legislative Committee
WHEREAS, matters before each session of the New York State Legislature which affect the professions generally and the Profession of Architecture in particular, are a primary concern of this Association, and
WHEREAS, the Architectural Profession has worked long and diligently in an attempt to secure equal protection now afforded the other professions through the enactments of a statute of limitations, and
WHEREAS, in two successive years, for reasons which cannot be accepted as valid, the incumbent Governor has seen fit to veto statute of limitation bills, despite overwhelming support in both Houses of the Legislature, and
WHEREAS, it is the position of the Association that it would be appropriate to know, prior to the elections in November, 1966, the feelings of each gubernatorial candidate regarding this and other legislative subjects of major interest to our members,
BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the members of the New York State Association of Architects do hereby direct the Legislative Committee of this Association to request from each gubernatorial candidate, a statement in writing regarding the position he would take as governor with respect to each of the following:
A. A statute of limitations law for the Architectural Profession.
B. A rewriting of the State Education Law in its entirety to fit the present conditions of the Architectural Profession.
C. A thorough review and rewriting of both the Multiple Residence and Multiple Dwelling laws, and
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this request be made of the candidates before October 15, 1966 with replies forwarded promptly to the President and Secretary of each constituent organization for distribution to the membership. Where no reply is received, this fact shall be made known to the membership by November 1st, 1966.
RESOLUTION VIII

TITLE: State Education Law — Section 7307

SPONSORED BY: Queens Chapter, Brooklyn Chapter and Brooklyn Society.

WHEREAS, the State Education law, Section 7307 provides for exemptions in the elimination of certain structures from the jurisdiction of Architects,

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the State Education Law, Section 7307 be amended providing for no exemptions in cost, cubage or square foot area for any building or structure or alteration except bona fide farm buildings.

RESOLUTION IX

TITLE: Amendment to Section 7307

SPONSORED BY: Queens Chapter, Brooklyn Chapter and Brooklyn Society.

WHEREAS, this section provides for signatures and professional seals on plans prepared by Architects or Professional Engineers, and

WHEREAS, this section does not require that the applications which accompany the plans receive a signature and the seal of the Architect, and

WHEREAS, this has created a circumvention of the law,

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that Section 7307 be amended to require the Architects or Engineer’s signature and seal on applications in addition to that required for the plans.

RESOLUTION X

TITLE: Resolutions

SPONSORED BY: Resolutions Committee

WHEREAS, the 1965 Convention adopted Resolution No. 16 recommending a method for the handling of resolutions, and

WHEREAS, a review of present procedures indicates the immediate necessity for correcting present procedures,

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the procedures concerning a resolution be as follows:

1. that the requirements set forth in the By-laws for Committee structure and duties remain.
2. that all resolutions be received not later than 30 days before the Convention date.
3. that the Resolutions Committee meet and review these resolutions before the Convention.
4. that only resolutions of an emergency nature be received by the Committee during the Convention.

5. that resolutions be the subject of business on two days of the Convention — one day for the reading and presentation and one day for action by the Convention, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the work of the Resolutions Committee include a review of the resolutions adopted during the previous year and the results obtained.

RESOLUTION XI

TITLE: The Octagon, A.I.A. Headquarters

SPONSORED BY: The Resolutions Committee

WHEREAS, the Octagon as a National landmark requires rehabilitation and,

WHEREAS, the present Institute Headquarters is now inadequate and the Institute has acquired additional land adjoining the present site for the purpose of erecting a new headquarters building, and

WHEREAS, The Institute, as the spokesman for the Architectural Profession in this country, is in need of a modern headquarters building to fully perform its functions, and

WHEREAS, this State Association which includes 12 A.I.A. chapters, all who benefit greatly from the professional activities of the Institute, and now can financially assist this venture,

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that the membership of this State Association be urged to participate financially in this necessary expansion of the Institute.

RESOLUTION XII

TITLE: Appreciation to Millard F. Whiteside

SPONSORED BY: The Resolutions Committee

WHEREAS, The NYSAA, as the professional organization of Professional Architects in this State, has grown and developed as a result of dedicated leadership, and

WHEREAS, The NYSAA has had the good fortune of having Millard F. Whiteside contributing greatly to this leadership as an officer and as President, and

WHEREAS, Millard F. Whiteside has conducted the affairs of this Association as President with energy, efficiency and dignity,

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that our President, Millard F. Whiteside, receive from this Association a symbol of gratitude for his service to the profession of Architecture in the State of New York.
When it rains it drains

\[\text{This is high school "x". Three days after the rains stopped, people under its roof were still "up to their ears in leaks."}\]

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news and views

'Homes for Better Living'
Awards Program Invites Entries

House and apartments designed by a registered architect and built and completed since January 1, 1964, in U. S. states or possessions may be entered in the 12th annual "Homes for Better Living" national awards program. Awards, based on outstanding contributions to better living through residential design, site planning and construction, will be made in three categories: custom houses, merchant-built houses and garden apartments. The program is sponsored by AIA in cooperation with the American Home and House & Home magazines. Award winners will be published in the magazines, and all winning entries will be displayed at the AIA convention in New York.

Registration slips and fees ($10 for each home or apartment entered) are due by February 5 at the House & Home offices. Entries must be postmarked by March 5, and judging will be done at the Octagon in April 4-5. Information and forms may be obtained by writing to Homes for Better Living Awards Program, House & Home, McGraw Hill Building, 330 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036.

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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

The following comments are appropriate to the Staten Island issue of the "Empire State Architect".

"The most simple form of architecture, and in my opinion, the most beautiful, that of the suspension bridge, has brought to the burgeoning Borough of Richmond, a plethora of design form in homes and other civic projects which matches the myriad numbers of new residents.

Most of our recent confusion has been brought about because of a miasma of bulletins and regulations which has been issued from centralized authority which has little or no contact with the community; authority which has the originality of institutional existence.

The Staten Island architect has been forced to work with the fetters of conformity binding his hands and with the hatchet of mediocrity threatening his imaginative skills.

The local architect, has long based his concept on Staten Island on an established design of rurality. He is now practically alone in a fight to ward off the encroachment of ideas which breed similarity and congestion.

I am certain that the Staten Island issue of the Empire State Architect will adequately display to those within a profession, the planning and design which has been established throughout the years here on Staten Island. It will then be apparent that the recently developed shackles and obstacles have to be overcome so that this community can continue to follow the originality and imaginative skills of the architectural profession. We must overcome the shortcomings of superagency edicts and the paralysis of ideas which are the results of absentee authority.

Staten Island has for many years numerous instances of fine, well studied, well planned and skillfully conceived forms of architecture. It will remain my desire and that of all the people of the Borough of Richmond to continue to offer our assistance to the Architects. In this way we can build this area as a model for fine living, prosperous business and better social existence."

Very truly yours,

Robert T. Connor

by: Kermit J. Casscells
Deputy Borough President
Why is Windemere Gardens going Total Electric?

For two good reasons.

Good reason #1 is Amboy Gardens, Teco Development Corporation's first Total Electric garden apartment on Staten Island. It was an instant success. Good reason #2 is Oak Gardens, Teco's next project, also featuring Total Electric Living. It, too, was an instant success.

Naturally, these same developers are going to include Total Electric Living in their newest project on Staten Island: Windemere Gardens. This 32-unit garden apartment will feature electric baseboard heating with individual-room thermostats.

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