A special feeling for concrete block has asserted itself at the new Charles A. Dana Creative Arts Center of Colgate University in Hamilton.

Dramatic effect is achieved through the use of specially patterned precast masonry units which, when laid up in a stacked bond pattern, give a ribbed-like appearance.

The units used at Colgate have a rough textured fluted surface resembling split block. For that reason the units are called corduroy block.

Three varieties of the precast block were used: 4 in. one-side fluted; 6 in. one-side fluted; and 6 in. both sides fluted. The fluted areas extend approximately 1 in.

Some 38,000 of the buff-colored units went into the building.

- Charles A. Dana Creative Arts Center at Colgate University, Hamilton
- Architect: Paul Rudolph
- Contractor: Ryan and McCaffrey Inc.
- Concrete Masonry Units: Cossitt Concrete Products, Inc., Hamilton

New York State Concrete Masonry Association, Inc.
1879 Statler Hilton Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. 14202
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE
NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS
THE STATE ORGANIZATION OF THE AIA

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT

SEPTEMBER 1972
VOLUME 32, NUMBER 3

3 PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE
5-11 1971 NYSAA/AIA AWARDS PROGRAM
Certificates of Merit, Honorable Mention
13 1972 NYSAA/AIA CONVENTION SCHEDULE
14-15 1972 CONVENTION EXHIBITORS
17 NYSAA/AIA AWARD FOR COMMUNITY DESIGN
Rochester Institute of Technology
18 BRICKSVILLE REVISITED
by Lawrence B. Anderson, FAIA
25 DOWNTOWN ROCHESTER—THE CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT
by Hugh P. Anderson, AIA
36-37 MAJOR NATIONAL CORPORATIONS ORIGINATING IN ROCHESTER
39 THE PHOENIX BUILDING, PITTSFORD, N. Y.
Preservation of a Landmark by Hugh P. Anderson, AIA
45 NEW YORK STATE/AIA HOUSING CORPORATION TO SPONSOR HOUSING FACILITY
49 ARCHITECTURAL FIRMS IN THE ROCHESTER METROPOLITAN AREA
51 INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

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President's Message

Fellow Architects!

I want to thank the entire membership for giving me the privilege of serving you as your President for the past year.

I was very fortunate to have Officers, Directors, Committees and Committee Chairmen who were willing to give so generously of their time to accomplish as much as they did. The Architectural Profession I think has improved, due to their efforts. I am thankful that it was possible to continue the fine programs instituted by my predecessors.

I am sorry that it wasn't possible for me to attend each constituent's chapter meeting, so that I could meet many more of you.

Our Annual Convention and Conference this year will be held for the first time in more than a dozen years in a city. October 19-22, 1972, Rochester Chapter will be our hosts in their city with an assist from the Westchester Chapter.

It will be the responsibility of those attending to elect our new regional Directors as well as NYSAA Officers for the coming year. Through the General Meeting, future NYSAA policies and tasks are declared.

We are fortunate to have Architect Rogers F.A.I.A. our National President elect 1973, attending our convention and talk to us about the A.I.A. National Policy task force, as well as three other interesting and informative seminar workshops, on the City Challenge. We all need more continuing Education if we are to remain the leaders of the Construction Industry.

The Rochester Chapter has really applied all it's talent so that we will be entertained royally and this should be a convention that will be remembered for many years.

I am looking forward to meeting many more NYSAA Architect members this year with the hope that through their participation, the role of the Architect of the future is secure.

Robert W. Crizer
President, NYSAA

ANNUAL CONVENTION AND CONFERENCE
THE CITY CHALLENGE
OCTOBER 19–22, 1972 – THE FLAGSHIP HOTEL, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK
When exposed concrete is specified as the finished building surface, you can rely on Siegfried to create the desired esthetic effect. Such was the case for the ceilings, columns and spandrel walls for the new Administration Building at the State University College at Buffalo. Light buff colored concrete, skillfully formed by Siegfried craftsmen, was left "as poured" and that was that.

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1972 NYSAA/AIA AWARDS PROGRAM

There were fifty-eight entries in the 1972 Annual Awards Program in what was considered to be a lean year for completed buildings. These were all completed since January 1, 1970.

Appreciation is extended to all those architects who responded to this program dedicated to the continuing improvement of architecture in New York State.

Certificates of Merit

HEADQUARTERS - NEW YORK STATE BAR ASSOCIATION
Librhar - HUDSON VALLEY COLLEGE
SCIENCE CENTER CLARKSON COLLEGE
WEST SIDE COMMUNITY ALLIANCE
THE ACORN SCHOOL
W. 139th STREET PLAYGROUND

Albany, New York
Troy, New York
Potsdam, New York
New York City
New York City

James Stewart Polshek & Associates
Cadman & Droste
The Perkins & Will Partnership
Kaminsky & Shiffer, P.C.
Mayers & Schiff
Coffey, Levine & Blumberg, P.C.
Consulting Architect: Henri Le Gendre

Honorable Mention

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Niagara Falls, New York
New York City
Buffalo, New York
Amherst Campus
Nanuet, New York
Rye, New York

Morris Ketchum, Jr., Associates
The Cannon Partnership
Holden Yang Raemsch & Corser
Pfohl-Roberts-Biggie
Pfohl-Roberts-Biggie
Bentel & Bentel
Allan Anderson
Three adjacent century-old houses on the square facing the State Capitol in Albany have been remodeled to include the entrance to the new Headquarters of the New York State Bar. This whole building results in a most accomplished example of social significance and architectural excellence. Heralded for its contribution to cityscape preservation, it is now recognized as well for its sensitive and sympathetic use of urban street scale in the massing of the office spaces and the Great Hall.

Already popular, the building was called “a happy blend of historic preservation and design” by the jury when it received a 1972 Honor Award from The American Institute of Architects.

PROJECT: Headquarters for the New York State Bar Association
ARCHITECT: (including interiors) James Stewart Polshek & Associates
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER: Aaron Garfinkel & Associates
MECHANICAL ENGINEER: Benjamin & Zieherman
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT: Johnson & Dee
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: MLB Contractors, Inc.
A strong, simple statement, well articulated in its design and construction. Sited to attract students into the library for maximum use, it is a building which expresses its strength. One is always aware of the elements of the design and concept. The balance of voids and solids, the balance of planes of light and rough cast concrete all relate beautifully in design. The use of wood (the library stacks and stair rails) and wool (carpeting) bring warmth and color to a distinguished building. All this was accomplished within a strict budget.

PROJECT: Library – Classroom Building
Hudson Valley Community College
Troy, New York
ARCHITECTS/ENGINEERS: Cadman & Droste
ENGINEERS: Mechanical/Electrical
Rist-Frost Associates
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS: Vincent Cerasi
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: Rosch Brothers, Inc.

Photo: Terry G. Weaver
SCIENCE CENTER
Clarkson College, Potsdam, New York

The initial construction in an expanding contiguous campus plan. Freedom and originality in planning and use of conventional materials is a departure from usual scholastic forms. Levels, stairs and open arcades establish a human scale in contrast to the concrete and textured panels. The clear lines of the concrete structures attach to the multi-sided double lecture hall in an organic expression. This is clearly a good concept for what may serve as a continued example.

PROJECT: Science Center
Clarkson College
Potsdam, New York

ARCHITECT: The Perkins & Will Partnership
ENGINEERS: Structural -- Fraioli Blum & Yesselman
Mechanical/Electrical -- Segner & Dalton
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT: A. E. Bye & Associates
GENERAL CONTRACTORS: Fletcher & McCarthy
This child care (by day) and adult care (by night) center is imaginatively housed in a remodeled building on the West Side of Manhattan. Within strict budget and stringent code requirements, the building imparts a sense of excitement partly through the use of color (red and blue painted stucco, with yellow plastic tubing) and largely through originality in design features such as the “play turret” expressed on the facade at every level encased in plastic tubing. Confidence, style and imagination predominate in this solution.
This is a parent-owned and operated community school, built to severe budget restrictions, located within the ground floor professional space of a new apartment building. The only wall separates large open-plan classroom of the upper school from the lower school. The use of rolling scaffold units to house bunk beds, study carrels, storage shelving and/or projection alcoves adds flexibility within design unit of recognizable child scale (the bunk beds). Creatively, the scaffolding units can become "clubhouses" or "castles" -- always serving as space dividers. Hospital cubicle track suspended from the ceiling support colorful cloth panels which slide along to define any space and/or create a stage. The multitude of imaginative design prototypes used here create an awareness of strong architectural control -- even though the "building" isn't part of the school. Students undoubtedly will develop individual talents surrounded by such a stimulating environment.
CERTIFICATES OF MERIT

W. 139th STREET PLAYGROUND (at Lenox Avenue)
New York City, New York

Freedom in design ideally is a distinguishing feature of a playground. This one succeeds on all points of design as well as community usability. This playground, remodeled from former drab handball courts surrounded by chain link fencing, has been transformed into an area to serve for play, sitting, dance, basketball, etc. Color, change of materials, fountains, all combine to create an oasis of good design and pleasure in the city.

PROJECT: West 139th Street Playground (at Lenox Avenue)
New York City, New York

ARCHITECT: (Including landscape architect)
Coffey, Levine & Blumberg, P.C. (a professional corporation)

CONSULTING ARCHITECT: Henri Le Gendre

MURAL: Children's Art Carnival, Museum of Modern Art, NY, NY.

Photo: George Roos
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1972 NYSAA/AIA Convention Schedule
Flagship Hotel
Rochester, New York

Thursday, Oct. 19
11:00 A.M. Educational Exhibits open
Noon Luncheon — Opening of Convention
3:00 - 7:00 P.M. Visit the Exhibits — Exhibit Area
3:00 - 4:00 P.M. NYAIA Regional Council Meeting
7:00 - 8:00 P.M. Host Chapter Reception — Exhibit Area
8:00 P.M. Dinner Program — "Beautiful Rochester"
10:00 P.M. AIA Documentary movies — Late Show

Friday, Oct. 20
8:00 - 9:30 A.M. Buffet Breakfast
9:00 A.M. - Noon Visit the Exhibits
9:30 - 11:30 A.M. Ladies’ Orientation Tour of Rochester ($3.00)
10:00 A.M. - Noon Business Meeting
12:00 - 2:00 P.M. Ladies’ Lunch & Fashion Show
12:00 - 2:00 P.M. Buffet — Architects & Exhibitors
2:00 - 6:00 P.M. KODAK Party at Riverwood
Free Afternoon Golf, Tours, etc.
7:00 - 8:00 P.M. Visit the Exhibits — Exhibitors’ Reception
8:00 P.M. - Midnight Host Chapter Party Night

Saturday, Oct. 21
8:00 - 10:00 A.M. Buffet Breakfast
9:30 - 12:30 P.M. "The City Challenge" — Workshops
Noon Luncheon — Mayor of Rochester
2:00 - 5:00 P.M. Seminars — Workshops
4:30 - 7:30 P.M. Visit the Exhibits
7:00 - 8:00 P.M. President’s Reception — Exhibit Area
8:00 P.M. Annual Banquet
Installation New Officers
1972 Awards Program and Community Award

Sunday, Oct. 22
9:30 A.M. Buffet Breakfast
10:30 A.M. Business Meeting (if required)
1:00 P.M. Departure for Puerto Rico Session
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Cast Iron Boilers: they can't be beat
The first recipient of the new Community Award presented for groups of buildings designed as a community effort and presented by the New York State Association of Architects is co-incidentally the winner of the 1972 Collaborative Achievement in Architecture Medal of the American Institute of Architects. Plans and photographs of the new Rochester Institute of Technology Campus were published in the Journal of the Institute (April 1972). We commend the article to your attention to fully understand the complexity of the problem to produce a center of learning for 4,000 day and 10,000 evening students relocating from downtown Rochester.

(continued)
BRICKSVILLE REVISITED

by Lawrence B. Anderson, FAIA

Like the proverbial criminal, I recently returned to the scenes of our architectural crime along the Genesee River just south of Rochester. Ten years ago, as member and coordinator of a group of professionals: Dan Kiley, Ed Barnes, Kevin Roche, Harry Weese, and Hugh Stubbins, I had been involved in the task of planning a new suburban campus to permit Rochester Institute of Technology, a privately supported technical school, to escape from its congested downtown site. As the new plan developed, it fell to each of our offices to produce working documents by which the various pieces of the new campus came into existence. The project won for RIT the AIA's Collaboration in Architecture Award for 1972.

RIT has a special profile closely related to Rochester industries engaged in the research and production of photographic supplies and equipment, copying devices, and other precision products. Hence its strength in science, mathematics, mechanical and electrical engineering, photographic art and technology, printing, business, and marketing. Its College of Fine and Applied Arts has an earthy flavor imparted by its School for American Craftsmen: the art students and faculty are sophisticated as well as bohemian, a healthy leaven among scientists, engineers, and industrial types. The College of Continuing Education has a special mission, serving a different and immense clientele who attend evening classes in the same professional areas as the full-time students.

The site for the new campus was a 1300-acre piece of agricultural land, a parallelogram 1½ miles on a side bounded by four roads. In 1960 it had some houses and farm groups along the perimeter. Mainly open fields, with a few groves of trees, it consisted of low-lying glacial hills separated by vast meadows with poor drainage and poor subsoil. In spite of immense space, only certain areas were buildable. This year in June I found that standing water remained in the low areas, and I remembered with horror the ankle-deep gumbo that hampered building operations during bygone winters. Even as I write the Genesee is again flooding its banks as an aftermath of hurricane Agnes. (June 1972)

The move from the old campus to the new occurred several years ago, and I was eager to see how the buildings had survived initial breaking-in and to form some judgments about the fit between program and design decisions on the one hand, and actual use on the other.

Although the downtown campus had possessed a few dormitory accommodations, the Institute was not truly experienced at operating a residential campus. No housing or commercial facilities existed within walking distance of the new Henrietta site, and to avoid excessive commuting it had been decided to supply living accommodations for a large fraction of the day-student population.

As planners we were afraid to put the residence halls next-door to the academic facilities. Room had to be left for the future growth of classrooms and laboratories; large areas had to be graded and paved for the parking of commuters’ cars, especially those of evening students who are older and do not take part in campus social life. Consequently we and our clients adopted what was later seen as probably a mistaken policy, - to develop the principal residential complex on a low moraine well to the east of the academic center. In doing this we concentrated on a (continued)
Each architect was matched with two RIT deans in allied fields to develop the buildings. Anderson Beckwith & Hailie did the College of Applied Science (7), the College of Science (6) and the central services buildings; the residential and dining complex (13, 14, 15) was under the direction of Edward Larrabee Barnes; the Roche-Dinkeloo firm was assigned the administration (8), physical education and athletic buildings (9, 10, 11, 12), the College of Business, the College of Continuing Education (11), and the College-Alumni Union (12); Stubbins was responsible for the College of Fine and Applied Arts (4) and the College of Graphic Arts and Photography (5); the Weese firm designed the Wallace Memorial Library (2) and the College of General Studies (3).

tract of about 15 acres some 2,000 unmarried students without any supporting services except their dining hall and such localized lounge spaces as the financial structure acceptable to the New York Dormitory Authority (who were mortgagees) would allow. (Two smaller residential groups, in apartment form, were added later by other architects.) During severe weather, regrettably common in the region, the round trip between dormitory and campus, across 1000 feet of exposed walkway, is a real killer, and only a few of the most hardy students appear for evening participation in the sports arenas, student center, and library. Moreover the campus still lacks any public transportation to central Rochester, where other social diversions might be found. In the course of time these handicaps will no doubt be mitigated, but at the outset they were nearly fatal, because the initial period coincided with the time of maximum unrest throughout American colleges, including the blood-letting at Kent State. Initial reaction to the RIT campus is betrayed in the sobriquet "Bricksville". The new buildings exhibited nothing so much as their 7 million identical face brick, nowhere obscured as yet by trees or the human presence. The stern geometry of Ed Barnes' dormitories combined with the isolation of that community were interpreted as a deliberate plan by the older generation to treat young people as subhuman. It reinforced the already prevalent disharmony between young and old. Fortunately the new president, Dr. Paul A. Miller, had the experience, skill and persistence to maintain civilized communication, and gradually the crisis began to recede.

One of the unfortunate environmental aspects, so common as to be almost the rule in architectural projects, was the failure to execute the landscape plan as part of initial construction. Money originally budgeted for this purpose was eaten up by escalation in the building budgets, a familiar tale. The courtyards in the residential group were given only the minimum blacktop paths between which the unfortunate grass tried to nurture itself on Genesee clay. The students were quite right in assessing these spaces as hostile. In the cold gray wet of February they must be repellent in the extreme. Seeking to overcome this bareness, the administration may have overreacted. A program of landscaping these courtyards has been instituted, but the first completed courtyard, in front of Sol Hermann Hall, is a kind of set piece, rich in forms now popular in the landscape vocabulary, but unresponsive to anything people might want to do in a courtyard. Perhaps the next one will set a better tone.

Numerous works of art were purchased or commissioned while the buildings were being designed and built, and some 18 artists are listed as collaborators. But interiors were not all designed under the architects' direction. Much of what one now sees is what the occupants do to make a new place livable. Especially in a university, the professional designer must resign himself to this take-over by users, even if to his own more discriminating eye it seems a pollution.

RIT's most successful interior space is the great stepped dining room in Grace Watson Hall (Barnes) with its windows looking out...
into woods and fields. Its clean rectangularity has now been ornamented with tropical plants and brightly colored ceiling banners. Someone has covered the columns with marbelized wallpaper and there are capricious new light fixtures. It remains an airy and splendid room alive with purposeful activity.

Roche's interiors in the College-Alumni Union have also changed but with less success. The mezzanine dining space is indeed agreeable and appreciated by its clientele, but as I looked down into the main lounge below I could see that students do not go there for social reasons, but to read, watch TV, or sleep off a party. Massive furniture has been pushed around in disorder, and the floor is littered with candy wrappers. How can a designer know how to generate the kind of response that makes users identify with a space and enjoy being there, to want to do things to it to make it even nicer? In spite of endless experiences the answer eludes us.

The strictly academic facilities of RIT, its classrooms, laboratories, offices, and library, give evidence of intensive use, good maintenance, and an appreciative public. The community seems aware of having an architectural environment of some distinction. It is pleasant for the designer to roam through these precincts and to observe that his facility does indeed facilitate.

To be sure, the revenant also notes a few unpleasant technical failures. I learned all over again that masonry expands and contracts, that skylights are ineffectual barriers to H2O and Btu. Lucky we couldn’t afford more brick paving, because the Rochester winter and the use of salt to soften snow and ice cause it to deteriorate rapidly. Even in a lobby the brick floor has popped. These shortcomings we might have avoided.

Even more awesome and sobering thoughts arise. How can planners possibly have the wisdom to make the decisions that most affect the user? An institution of higher learning is a lively and growing organism, constantly responding to stimuli. When we began our work no one could have foretold the turmoil of the 60’s and the changes in attitude that occurred. Certainly our master plan would have been different had we known.

There was also a new program element. Even before the buildings were completed, RIT accepted responsibility for a National Technical Institute for the Deaf, to be funded through the Office of Education. RIT was an absolute natural for this task, but it was hard to know how such a new entity, entirely

(continued)
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without prototype anywhere, should relate
to the rest of the community. To what
extent should deaf people live and work
among themselves, to what extent with unhandi-
capped people? It was in any event too late
to recast the overall plan. NTID is both
academic and residential. Where to put it,
on a campus when these two functions have
been placed in separate zones? We had done
our best to allow for the unforeseen, but the
very first new development proved our plan
lacked flexibility. Architecture is hard
immutable stuff that impedes the erratic
course of human activity.
As my visit drew to its close the sky cleared,
the sun shone, and outdoor life suddenly
blossomed. Classes over, students lolled on
every grassy slope. New tree plantings took on
significance. Best of all, the art students
had dreamed up acts of public ritual for
everyone to share. The most successful was a
great rainbow-colored vault of 5,000 balloons
in a network over one of the academic court­
yards. This, I thought, is the noblest use
to which buildings can be put, to serve as
backdrop to joyous and reverent observances.
Also, the manifestations testified to the
vitality and optimism characteristic of a
self-renewing academic community, making
university life the most truly social sector
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rewarding place for an architect to work.

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DOWNTOWN ROCHESTER
The Central Business District

Hugh P. Anderson, AIA
Partner in the Rochester Firm of Simonetti and Anderson

Since the site of the 1972 New York State Association of Architects Convention is in Downtown Rochester and the theme of the Convention is "The City Challenge", we thought it would be appropriate to include some information on the current state of development of Rochester's Central Business District in the Convention issue of the Empire State Architect. We hope that, for those who attend the Convention, the article, map and photos will serve as a handy guide.

DOWNTOWN ROCHESTER -
THE CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT

Rochester's CBD is defined as the 418 acres of land which are included within the Inner Loop Highway. This area has traditionally served as the commercial, financial, administrative and cultural center of the community and, by design, is intended to continue to do so.

Historically, urban development began abortively in 1789 with a grist mill on the West bank of the River near the site of the War Memorial. In 1812, the Village of Rochesterville was incorporated and a water-powered industry grew along the mill races which lined both banks of the river exploiting the more than 100 foot drop through the present Downtown area. Industry and commerce boomed with the coming of the Erie Canal in the early 1820's which gave access to the East coast markets. The combined importance of the River and the Canal which crossed here dominated Rochester's development for a century. But, by the 1920's, the Canal was removed from Downtown and industry had diversified and turned to other sources of power.

After practically no new development in Downtown Rochester from about 1932 through the end of World War II, the current generation of development got under way during the fifties with the construction of the War Memorial Arena, the beginnings of the Inner Loop and the construction of several ramp parking facilities to serve the growing volume of automobile traffic entering Downtown.

GENERAL NEIGHBORHOOD RENEWAL PLAN - 1965

In 1965 the City of Rochester adopted a General Neighborhood Renewal Plan for the Central Business District which is embodied in a report entitled "The Future of Downtown Rochester" prepared by Nathaniel S. Keith, Carl Feiss, Marcou, O'Leary & Associates, Jackson-Cross and the Rochester Bureaus of Traffic Engineering and Planning. This report described the strengths of the CBD: strong financial center of the community; good market for new space; confidence in the future; stable retail market; good accessibility from other parts of the community. It also indicated several weaknesses of Downtown: deterioration; obsolescence; vacant buildings; under-utilization of land; parking deficiencies, especially where demand is highest; traffic and pedestrian congestion. The study examined the area for: market potential for office space, retail space, housing, hotel and motel use, warehousing and manufacturing space.

Goals were established to guide the future development of the CBD: to eliminate blight and deterioration; to stabilize and strengthen property values and expand the tax base; to assure that Downtown continues as the commercial, financial, administrative and cultural center of the region; to conserve sound activities and stimulate new private development; to provide opportunities for intown housing; to upgrade the appearance of Downtown; to provide small parks, plazas and greenspaces and to capitalize on the aesthetic potential of the River; to improve supporting facilities in the Downtown and to improve automotive access to Downtown, traffic, transit and pedestrian circulation and parking as a part of a balanced improvement in the transportation system.

These goals provide a useful yardstick when looking at the present state of the CBD seven years later.

THE CIVIC CENTER

The dream of a Civic Center had caught the imagination of Rochestarians during the early years of this century. A Neo-classic complex of buildings was envisioned along the River to replace the obsolescent industrial structures lining both banks; only the Rundell Library on South Avenue bears concrete evidence of this idea. The Community War Memorial picked up the thread of this idea for a River-oriented Civic Center. The site for the governmental part of

(continued on page 34)
### SIGNIFICANT STRUCTURES IN ROCHESTER CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MAIN LIBRARY, 115 South Avenue - Gordon &amp; Kaelber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>COMMUNITY WAR MEMORIAL, 100 Exchange Street - Waasdorp &amp; Northrup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>CIVIC CENTER - Walker, Vorhees, Smith &amp; Smith (Overall Design) Faragher &amp; Macomber Bohacket &amp; Flynn - City Public Safety Bldg. and County Public Safety Bldg. Todd &amp; Giroux - Hall of Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>EBENEZER WATTS HOUSE AND OFFICE BUILDING (*), 47 South Fitzhugh St. - Daniel Loomis (1824)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>BOARD OF EDUCATION (Old Free Academy), 13 South Fitzhugh Street - A. J. Warner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>ST. LUKE’S CHURCH (*), 17 South Fitzhugh Street - Josiah Brady</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>JONATHAN CHILD HOUSE (*), 1837, 37 South Washington St. - Hugh Hastings, remodeled by Northrup, Kaelber &amp; Kopf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>BREWSTER-BURKE HOUSE (*), 130 Spring Street - A. J. Warner (1849)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (*), 101 South Plymouth Avenue (1871) - A. J. Warner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>COUNTY OFFICE BUILDING (Old County Court House), 39 West Main Street - J. Foster Warner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>CITY HALL, 30 West Broad Street - A. J. Warner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>TIMES SQUARE BUILDING, 45 Exchange Street - Architect Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>AQUEDUCT BUILDING, 50 East Broad Street - Handler - Grosso (Remodeling)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>POWERS BUILDING (*) - A. J. Warner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>FEDERAL BUILDING (Old Post Office), 100 East Main Street - Harvey Ellis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>IBM BUILDING, 150 State Street - Raymond &amp; Rado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING &amp; U.S. COURT HOUSE - Samuel Paul &amp; Seymour Jarmul and Office of Michael J. De Angelis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>FLAGSHIP ROCHESTER HOTEL, 70 State Street - William B. Tabler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>CROSSROADS OFFICE BUILDING, 2 East Main Street - Kahn &amp; Jacobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>CROSSROADS PLAZA &amp; UNDERGROUND GARAGE - Frank Schlesinger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>HOLIDAY INN DOWNTOWN, 120 East Main Street - Raymond &amp; Rado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>OUR LADY OF VICTORY (Old French Church), 10 Pleasant Street - Father Hippolyte DeRegge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>ST. JOSEPH’S CHURCH, 108 Franklin Street - Jos. Oberlies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>ROCHESTER SAVINGS BANK (*), 40 Franklin Street - McKim, Mead &amp; White with J. Foster Warner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>GIBBS STREET TOWNHOUSES (*), 130-152 Gibbs Street - Architect Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>WARD HOUSE (*), 18 Grove Street - Architect Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>EAST THEATER &amp; SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 425 East Main Street (1922) - McKim, Mead &amp; White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>MIDTOWN PLAZA AND TOWER - Victor Gruen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>SIBLEY’S DEPARTMENT STORE &amp; TOWER - J. F. Warner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>SECURITY PLAZA/BANK BUILDING CORP. OF AMERICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>LIBERTY POLE, John F. Kennedy Square - James Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>XEROX SQUARE AND TOWER - Welton Beckett &amp; Assoc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>ROCHESTER HOSPITAL SERVICE CORP./GENESEE VALLEY MEDICAL CARE BUILDING - Parks, Morin, Hall &amp; Brennan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>MARINE MIDLAND PLAZA - Skidmore, Owings &amp; Merrill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>LINCOLN TOWER &amp; PLAZA - John Graham &amp; Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>SENEGA BUILDING - John Graham &amp; Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>SOUTHEAST LOOP Urban Renewal Area - Gruzen &amp; Partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD STATION, Court Street Bridge - L.V.R. Eng. Dept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 150 South Clinton Avenue - Claude Bragdon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) Indicates buildings which have been designated as Landmarks by the Rochester Preservation Board under the provisions of the Landmarks and Preservation Code.
This panoramic view shows 148 years of Rochester Architecture. In the central foreground is the Gothic Revival tower of St. Luke’s Church (6) built in 1824. To the left, the mansards of the old Free Academy (5), Rochester’s first high school, now the Board of Education. Beyond St. Luke’s, the stone building is City Hall (11) with the upper story and roof of the old County Court House (10) showing at the left. Behind City Hall rise the unusual “Wings of Progress”, elaborate architectural ornament on the Times Square Building (12). Xerox Tower (32) can be seen in the right distance. In the center distance, the vertically striped, flared base Lincoln Tower (35) is still under construction. To the right and beyond is the Blue Cross & Blue Shield Building (33) and to its right, mostly hidden by the Times Square Building, is Midtown Tower (28).

The Crossroads Office Building (19), designed by Kahn and Jacobs, was developed as part of the Genesee Crossroads Urban Renewal Project. Its entrance opens onto the Four Corners, the traditional center of the City of Rochester. An inspection of the cast iron facade of the Powers Building (14), opposite, reveals its erection in successive increments both horizontal and vertical. The building is a landmark, the first commercial structure so designated.
This brownstone Romanesque Revival structure is Rochester's Federal Building (15). It was designed in 1885-89 by Harvey Ellis, "an obscure architect whose contribution to the development of contemporary architecture is only now being realized", who had worked for H. H. Richardson and later for Louis Sullivan in Chicago. An "undesignated landmark", its future after completion of the new Federal Building is uncertain.

Two Rochester landmarks stand side by side in part of Rochester's Old Third Ward which is now included in the CBD by the Western Extension of the Inner Loop. In the foreground is the Brewster-Burke House (8) designed by A. J. Warner in 1849. Its basically simple form is embellished with unique, almost bizarre, wood ornaments. The entrance porch combines Moorish and Egyptian motifs. Originally a residence, the house is now owned by the Landmark Society which is restoring and adapting the structure for its offices. In the background is the Jonathan Child House (7). The cobblestone pavement of Goldsmith Alley behind these houses has also been designated a Landmark by the Preservation Board.
The First Universalist Church (39) which opened in 1908 is one of the masterpieces of Claude Bragdon, Rochester's most famous architect. The elaborate brick and tile work on the exterior provides a romantic adaption of a medieval Italian style. Spatial qualities on the interior are especially good. The building is an "undesignated landmark" with an uncertain future. It was placed on the National registry of Historic Places in 1971 which protects it to the extent that no federal or state funds may be used to demolish it.

Photo: Landmark Society
This twelve story building (33) clad in brick and precast concrete was designed by Parks, Morin, Hall & Brennan for Rochester Hospital Service Corp./Genesee Medical Care, Inc., the local Blue Cross & Blue Shield insurers. It is adjacent to Midtown Plaza and is an example of private development in the Midtown area partly attributable to the great success of Midtown Plaza.

The IBM Building (16), designed by Raymond & Rado, was the first new structure in the Genesee Crossroads area. It was completed in 1968 and is occupied by IBM. City of Rochester Urban Renewal Agency, and the local UDC headquarters.
A view of the model showing the complete proposed development of the Southeast Loop Urban Renewal Area, the first phase of which is now under construction (37). Project architects, Gruzen & Partners, have designed the 40 acre site as four superblocks which will include: 3100 housing units in a full socio-economic mix, a school for 750 students, 80,000 square feet of commercial space, 325,000 square feet of office space, a 750 seat theater, a 5 acre park, and parking for 3,000 cars. UDC is the developer.

Building E-1 (37) is the first building to be constructed in the Southeast Urban Renewal Project. The structure employs the Jespersen System of one story high, load-bearing precast walls and partitions and precast floor deck members. Panels were cast in Toronto and trucked to Rochester. A plant to manufacture the system locally is being developed by UDC to supply the system for other buildings in the SE Loop Project and other UDC housing projects in the community.
Downtown Rochester—continued

the Center, West of Exchange Street, was one of the oldest residential areas of Rochester. The complete razing of this section, with the exception of the Watts House at the Fitzhugh Street entrance to the Civic Center, removed not only deteriorated, blighted and obsolete structures, but also destroyed a large part of the post-Colonial and Greek Revival architecture of the early City. The Civic Center consists of a two level parking garage below the central Plaza, the City Public Safety Building which houses the City Police and other agencies, the Hall of Justice serving City, County and State courts, and the County Public Safety Building housing the Sheriff's Department and Jail. Still to be built, according to the original scheme, is a City/County office tower over Exchange Street which will be depressed. The plaza will be extended to provide unencumbered pedestrian access to the War Memorial and an extended riverfront park.

GENESEE CROSSROADS

The site of the Genesee Crossroads Urban Renewal Area included many aged and deteriorated structures, some of which were vacant and the rest of which housed a curious mix of retail, wholesale, industrial, office, governmental and institutional uses. With the exception of the Reynolds Arcade Building and the Chamber of Commerce, which are viable structures, all properties were acquired and buildings razed. The redevelopment of the area includes two office buildings, two hotels and a Federal Office and U. S. Court House Building which is nearing completion. A multi-level parking garage extends along the West bank of the Genesee; its roof is developed as a terraced garden and pedestrian walkway rising from and overlooking the River. Incorporated in the Riverfront Plaza is a Y-shaped pedestrian bridge connecting to a future landscaped riverfront on the East bank. Two major projects remain to be accomplished in the Urban Renewal Area: a commercial tower at Main Street on the West side of the River and a housing project on the East bank, North of the Chamber of Commerce.

THE MIDTOWN AREA

Midtown Plaza, which opened in 1962, was the first in a series of redevelopment projects in the Midtown area accomplished through private acquisition and financing but with public cooperation in the development of parking facilities and alterations of the street plan. Midtown Plaza, developed jointly by two retailers, McCurdy’s and the B. F. Forman Co., physically joined these competing stores with an enclosed public mall area which has retail space on two levels. In addition, there is a tower containing offices, a restaurant and a hotel. The Rochester Telephone Company also integrated a building with the Plaza. The Security Trust Company built their new main office and an office tower adjacent to Midtown at Main Street and East Ave. The landscaped plaza under Security Tower faces the Liberty Pole which was built as an urban renewal project. Xerox Square was developed just south of Midtown Plaza and connected to it by an enclosed pedestrian bridge. It includes administrative offices for Xerox, a public plaza, an auditorium, exhibition hall, restaurant and skating rink. East of Xerox Square, the Tishman Corporation built Marine Midland Plaza which houses the main bank and headquarters of Marine Midland Bank of Rochester as well as other tenants. Lincoln Tower and Plaza west of Midtown is a large private redevelopment project which was not anticipated in the 1965 report on the CBD. However, the manner in which it has been integrated into the existing development, especially by its linkage across Clinton Avenue with the new Seneca Building, meets several of the aims established for Downtown development.

CROSSROADS SOUTH

The Genesee Crossroads South Urban Renewal Area straddles the Genesee River, being bounded by Main Street, Broad Street, Exchange Street and Stone Street. Several existing buildings within its boundaries will be maintained. Redevelopment is intended to link the riverfront beautification efforts in Genesee Crossroads and the Civic Center. A large parking garage is under construction now on South Avenue. This will serve the new demand for parking generated by the Lincoln Plaza development. An underground pedestrian concourse and a truck tunnel will link the garage to Lincoln Square and Midtown Plaza. In the South Water Street area, there is a proposed scheme under discussion which would preserve many of the existing buildings, adapt them to a new mixture of uses and reconstruct a portion of Erie Canal as an attraction.

SOUTHEAST LOOP

The Southeast Loop Urban Renewal area includes almost sixty acres. Of this, about forty acres are being redeveloped by the Urban Development Corporation according to a design scheme which is highly integrated both functionally and visually. The development will be predominately high density residential, with supportive retail space and commercial office space adjacent to existing office space in Xerox Square and Marine Midland Plaza. A five acre city park, school and theater are also planned.

TRANSPORTATION

By 1966, the Inner Loop had been completed and was already obsolete in part. Plans were under way for the upgrading of the southern and western parts of the Loop between South Clinton and Central Ave., to eliminate grade intersections, provide improved interchanges with the Eastern Expressway and the new Western Expressway and, in doing so, to extend the Loop westward increasing the area of the CBD. These changes are now under construction, which partly accounts for the bad traffic situation, and should be completed by 1974. Downtown structured parking has been increased since 1965 by the construction of the Crossroads Garage, the expansion of the Civic Center Garage, underground parking at Xerox Square and Marine Midland Plaza. Proposals for more expressways feeding automobile traffic into the CBD meet with growing resistance. The Regional Transit Authority which operates the public bus service has been experimenting with express commuter service from large parking areas in the suburbs. They also are about to start a reduced fare shuttle bus service within the CBD. There is some degree of commit-
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THE PRESERVATION OF A LANDMARK

The Pittsford Inn, severly damaged by fire seemed ready for the wrecker's ball. Today the structure, renamed the Phoenix Building recalling its original name, Phoenix Hotel, stands as an outstanding example of businesslike and profitable preservation through careful repair, sensitive restoration, and adaptive use.

Erie Canal Stimulated Development

An inn was on the site of the Phoenix Building in 1807. At that time the center of Pittsford Village was about a mile to the South; but, starting about 1812, new development in anticipation of the Erie Canal shifted the center of the village northward closer to the planned canal alignment. The present building was built about then at the Four Corners a short distance from the Erie Canal which opened to traffic in 1822. The building is similar in style and detail to the nearby Hargous-Briggs Mansion, which is known to have been built in 1812; they may both have been erected by the same builder. The inn was unusually elegant for the crude frontier and must have been the largest structure in Monroe County when it was built. It served the small agricultural community, provided a stopping place for stage coach travellers, and prospered from the great flood of traffic on the Canal. It continued as an inn under various names and owners until 1963 when, known as the Pittsford Inn, it suffered a disastrous fire and was closed.

Built In The Federal Style

The Phoenix Building has red brick exterior walls. The interior is framed barn style with large timber posts supporting heavy wood girders carrying the floor joists. The main mass of the building is a three-and-a-half story rectangular block with a two-and-a-half story wing extending south along the Main Street side. This wing seems to have been part of the original construction. The design and details are in a post-colonial or "Federal" style. The doors and first story windows in the main part of the building are set back a few inches from the (continued)
The principal facade has been restored to its original dignified symmetry. Marks on the brickwork left by the removed cornice brackets will be covered by a frieze board which will restore the original appearance. The diamond shapes on the wall are bearing plates for iron rods reinforcing the structure. These appear in the earliest available photographs.

The North wall prior to its restoration was obscured by a service station. The old main entrance had been removed and three arched recesses bricked up.

Photos: Courtesy of Andrew D. Wolfe

plane of the wall in arched recesses which accent the visual importance of the first story. The end walls are stepped in a “Troy Gable” with two chimneys in each extending above the top of the walls. The first and second floors were divided into various rooms off a central stairhall. On the third floor was a large ballroom extending the length of the building and about two thirds of its width.

Stylish Alterations
Over the years various changes were made both exterior and interior. Photographs from the late nineteenth century show a veranda along the North and West sides of the building partly obscuring the elegant Federal entrance. The roof of this porch was supported by stylistic bracketed columns. The eaves detail was changed, probably as part of a reroofing; the simple cornice was embellished with decorative brackets. The third floor ballroom was partitioned to increase the hotel’s bedroom capacity and the ceiling was lowered. Strangely, there are no illustrations showing the building as it was built; the earliest pictures found are photographs from the 1870’s after some alterations had already been made. However, the changes have not been so extensive and it has been possible to deduce from descriptions and from the structure much of the original design.

Gas Station Offends
The Four Corners of Pittsford inevitably attracted gas stations; during the 1950’s one was built hard against the North wall of the building. The entrance and two windows in the arched recesses were bricked up. This event stimulated concern among people in Pittsford with what was happening and might happen to the architectural heritage of the village. Out of this concern grew Historic Pittsford, Inc., which is an organization of enthusiasts who encourage and engage in the preservation of architecture worth saving in the Village and Town of Pittsford. Historic Pittsford has undertaken not only to preserve the distinguished historic buildings, but also the relationship of these structures to each other and the special environmental qualities of the whole village. To this end, they have examined the village in detail and, with professional design assistance, formulated recommendations for programs which will enable the village to continue developing as a part of the dynamic metropolitan Rochester area without losing its special charms.

Adaptive Use Makes Preservation Feasible
One individual who has been an important force in Historic Pittsford is Andrew D. Wolfe. After the Pittsford Inn burned in 1963 and was thought beyond repair, it was Mr. Wolfe who recognized that the damage was not irreparable. In 1965 he bought the building and proceeded to adapt it as offices for the Genesee Valley Newspapers, of which he is the editor-publisher. Commercial rental space was also provided. In repairing the building, Mr. Wolfe decided to restore the exterior as much as possible to its original appearance. Substantial alterations have been necessary in the interior to accommodate the new uses, but, where possible, original work has been retained. Doors and casings have been reproduced to match originals. Finish materials and colors have been chosen to be compatible with the Federal style of building.

One Room To Be Authentically Restored
The third floor ballroom is the only part of the building
where the intent is to achieve a museum quality restoration. The later partition work and false ceiling were removed to expose the ruin of a lovely elliptical vaulted plaster ceiling. The plaster work has been repaired and the wide-boarded “spring” floor rebuilt. Fragments of old plaster revealed the original colors which determined the beautiful blue-gray and white color scheme for the room. The fireplaces at opposite ends of the room had long since disappeared. One of these has been replaced with a fireplace salvaged from an 1820 house in Rochester. The other fireplace will be appropriately replaced some day.

Some Preserved, Some Restored, Some Altered
On the second and third floors, all of the window casings are original as well as the stair between these floors. The main stair in the central hall from the first to second floor was removed and closed off. Several original doorways were kept and new doors and casings were detailed to match the old work. On the exterior the distinctive arched recessed at the first story were restored and the windows replaced. The main entrance in the North wall facing State Street was rebuilt as authentically as possible using photographs and entrances in comparable buildings as models. A doorway has been cut into the wing on Main Street. Since this entrance serves the newspaper offices on the second floor, a new stair was built in this wing. The chimney extensions above the top of the gable walls, which had been removed some time in the past, have been rebuilt restoring the distinctive “Troy Gable” profile.

New Landscaping Recalls Former Park
There had been a small park at the North side of the building from earliest days into the 1920’s. The yard on this side of the Phoenix Building where the offending gas station has been removed is being landscaped in recollection of that park. It is not possible nor desirable to duplicate the old park. However, the landscaping work is being carefully and attractively designed using plants and materials which might have been used here in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Modern Businesses Thrive In Old Structure
It should be emphasized that the preservation of the Phoenix Building is not a museum restoration accomplished with an unlimited budget. It is a business investment done with a great deal of concern for the architectural and historic values of the structure and its place in the village. Contractors’ estimates for “restoring” the building were $200,000 to $300,000. By contrast, Mr. Wolfe says that his actual costs in repairing, restoring and adapting the structure have been about $50,000 to $80,000. Work has been done as required and when time and opportunity permitted. Mr. Wolfe has further goals for the building: finishing the restoration of the ballroom and the completion of the landscaping work. At some time the cornice will be restored with a frieze board replacing the removed bracket work.

The preservation of the Phoenix Building has been eminently successful. The continued existence of an important Village landmark has been assured. Two businesses of community-wide importance, the Genesee Valley Newspapers and the Pittsford Travel Agency, have their offices in the building. Inspired by the example of the Phoenix Building, many other property owners in Pittsford and throughout the Rochester area have undertaken similar efforts.

This fanlight entrance was salvaged from one of the oldest houses in Rochester’s Old Third Ward which was razed to make way for the Rochester Civic Center. It was kept in storage until a place was found to use it. Now it has been installed in the South wing of the Phoenix Building as the entrance to the Genesee Valley Newspapers offices. Its detail is similar to, although simpler than, the restored main entrance.

A view illustrating the gracious proportions of the third floor ballroom, which is used for meetings and receptions.
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Responding to a resolution at the 1971 Convention of the New York State Association of Architects/AIA at Kutsher's in Monticello last October, the Housing, Urban Development & Community Planning Committee has announced plans for a state-wide architectural competition to determine the architect for a non-profit housing facility for the elderly. Believed to be the first State Organization to become a sponsor of a housing facility, the Committee believes that architects should have a better understanding of the entire process by assuming the role of sponsor. Innovative design and the elimination of red tape will have high priority.

Co-Chairmen of the NYSAA/AIA Housing, Urban Development & Community Planning Committee are Frank Visconi, Director of Architecture at the New York State Division of Housing & Community Renewal, and Joseph Monticciolo, Deputy Director, New York Area of HUD.

The competition will be open to the 3200 members of the Association. Final details will be announced at the 1972 Convention at the Flagship Hotel in Rochester, New York, October 19-22.
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In Memoriam

HARRY M. PRINCE,
FAIA

Past President NYSSAA/AIA 1957–1959
Past President New York Chapter, The American Institute—
1950-1959
First Deputy Commissioner of Tenement Housing 1934-1938
Deputy Commissioner Housing & Building—1938-1941

Harry M. Prince died at age 83 on July 2, 1972 at his
home in New York City. He was still active in architectural
practice to which he returned in 1941. He was a
consultant to the City Housing Authority and later to
the Joint Legislative Committee on Housing & Urban
Development.

NEW YORK STATE BOARD FOR ARCHITECTURE

A recent action by the Board concerning stamping and sealing of architectural
working drawings. (Please note and copy for your permanent records)

Section 7307, Subdivision 1 of the Education Law provides in part,
"Every architect shall have a seal, approved by the board, which shall contain
the name of the architect and either the words "Registered Architect" and
such other words or figures as the board may deem necessary. All working
drawings and specifications, prepared by such architect or by a full-time or
part-time subordinate employed under his supervision, shall be stamped with
such seal and shall also be signed on the original with the personal signature of
such architect when filed with public officials. Except for plans and
specifications excluded from the provisions of this article by section seventy-three hundred six of this article, no official of this state, or of any
county, city, town or village therein, charged with the enforcement of laws,
ordinances or regulations relating to the construction or alteration of buildings
or structures, shall accept or approve any plans or specifications that are not
stamped:

a. With the seal of an architect or professional engineer registered in this
state and bearing the authorized facsimile of the signature of such architect or
professional engineer; or

b. With the official seal and authorized facsimile of the signature of an
architect or professional engineer not a resident of this state and having no
established business in this state, but who is legally qualified to practice as
such in his own state or country, provided that such person holds a limited
permit issued by the department, and provided further that the plans or
specifications are accompanied by and have attached thereto written
authorization issued by the department for the specific project."

At its meeting of July 11, 12, 1972, the State Board for Architecture passed
the following motion:

"That the provision of "stamped with such seal" as appears in Section 7307.1
may be fulfilled by application of the seal by one of the following processes:
(1) embossing, or (2) rubber stamping with ink; in the case of film tracings
used for reproduction, the seal may be affixed to the tracing by a pressure
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pressure sensitive or adhesive label, the signature shall not be affixed to the
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**Downtown Rochester—continued**

ment to the idea of a transit system on exclusive rights-of-way; one tentative route has been identified on a North-South axis through the city.

**THE PEDESTRIAN**

Rochester's Central Business District is small enough to be easily traversed on foot. The development of pedestrian ways through Downtown separate from automotive traffic has been an important consideration in recent Downtown planning. The enclosed pedestrian bridges which link Midtown Plaza with the Xerox Tower and Lincoln Tower provide an extensive network of weather-protected walkways which is being extended underground to the Crossroads South development. A second level pedestrian platform over Main Street between Midtown Plaza and Sibley's has not been realized yet. The development of riverfront parks provide a fresh air pedestrian experience away from street traffic.

**PRESERVATION**

In 1969 the City of Rochester adopted a Landmark and Preservation Code. Under its provisions, eleven landmarks within the Central Business District have been designated, including ten buildings and the cobblestone pavement of Goldsmith Alley, and one Preservation District, the Grove Place area, has been named. Designated Landmarks may not be destroyed or significantly altered on the exterior without approval of the Preservation Board. Structures or other existing improvements in a Preservation District may not be changed nor new improvements made without the Board's approval. These designations assure that the architectural and historic values of these landmarks will be considered and respected in the course of future development of the Downtown area.

**FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS**

Even with all of the redevelopment projects which have been completed, are under construction or in planning, there still exist large areas of Downtown with obsolete, deteriorated or vacant buildings or which have been cleared and are used for surface parking. These constitute a land bank for future development. The City has announced preliminary studies of an area bounded by Main Street, St. Paul St., Andrews St. and Clinton Ave. in the North central part of the CBD. There are long range goals of the redevelopment of the Northeast Loop area East of North St. and North of East Ave. This area includes the Grove Place Preservation District, the Eastman Theater and School of Music, as well as many thriving small businesses. A mixed-use area is contemplated which will strengthen the existing uses and greatly increase the supply of intown housing. In the area North of Sibley's store and the Rochester Savings Bank between Clinton Ave. and North St. there is considerable under-utilization of land. The Western Extension of the Inner Loop, now under construction provides opportunities for new development, especially in the old RIT Campus South of Broad Street.

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