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NEW FEE SCHEDULE
for
State Public Works Projects Adopted

At the 1956 convention of the N.Y.S.A.A. the Committee on Fees and Contracts reported that the New York State Department of Public Works had approved and made effective on September 1, 1956, an amended schedule of fees for public works projects. This amended schedule provides as follows:

“A” Rate — for buildings of conventional character, to correspond to the previous schedule of fees.

“B” Rate — for buildings of complicated character, such as Medical-Surgical buildings, Libraries and Laboratories; 3⁄4 of 1% higher than the “A” Rate.

Fees for memorials and monumental buildings to be subject to negotiation.

Fees for alteration or rehabilitation of existing structures to be negotiated because of the difference in the character or the complexity of the work done.

Contracts to provide for final payment on the basis of accepted bid prices. In the event that bids were delayed or found not acceptable, a clause in the contract, with a time limit of four months, would stipulate payment on the basis of final detailed estimate as at present.

The previous schedule consisted only of what is now the “A” Rate and applied alike to buildings of all types. There are now three rates; the “A” at former scale, the “B” at increase of 3⁄4 of 1%, and negotiated rate on memorials and monumental buildings. Equitable fees for alterations and rehabilitation will be arrived at through negotiation. Final payment will be on the basis of accepted bid prices.

Suggestions for the new fee schedule were formulated by the Committee on Fees and Contracts after months of study; analysis and tabulation of a questionnaire prepared for the purpose and sent to Architects having done State work; and conferences with and assistance from firms replying to the questionnaire.

The Committee expresses its sincere appreciation to the many cooperating Architects and particularly to all State officials who met with, discussed, reviewed and later approved and made effective, essential features of the recommendations submitted.

ON THE COVER
Tuberculosis Hospital Unit of the Bronx Municipal Hospital Center by Pomerance & Breines, Architects. Photo by Ezra Stoller.
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The NEW STRUCTURAL SYSTEM with FLEXICORE shown here gives you a permanent, low-maintenance structure of firesafe materials.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

This is the first in a series of articles to be written by your President, at the suggestion of the Editor. These messages will bring to you information regarding the operation of your organization.

Like most organizations, the business is conducted by the Board of Directors. Elsewhere in this magazine you will see published the Board of Directors, which consists of the Officers of the New York State Association of Architects and the Director from each constituent organization. The Board of Directors meets several times a year. The usual business is transacted, such as payment of bills, policy discussed, reports from various Committees received and suggestions made for the betterment of the Organization and its usefulness to the practicing Architect.

Our general membership, I know, appreciates the amount of time and effort given by this Board in the interest of its members. This is especially true of our Legislative Committee which has its finger on the pulse of legislation affecting architecture.

Our Convention is past, and was one of the best-attended in a long time. One of the most important things which transpired at the Convention was the authorization to acquire an Executive Director. It is my hope that by the time you read this message, such a person will have been placed on our staff. At present writing, the Executive Director Committee met and screened seven applicants. In the opinion of the Committee, three applicants best-qualified, were chosen to appear before your Board of Directors. At the proper time, further information will be forthcoming as to our selection, place of office and other office personnel, all of this being contingent upon a satisfactory budget.

Even though we are in the process of establishing an appropriate "home" for our organization, your present Officers and Committee Chairmen will continue to maintain the present status of your Association. All work will proceed as usual with the organization always acting in the interest of the Architect and his welfare.

Your President and Directors would certainly welcome any suggestions for the betterment of the Organization. I have thought, for a long time, that the individual in our Organization does not have sufficient voice. This is one opportunity for you to write to me, personally, and express your opinion as to the effectiveness of our State Organization. We will certainly take under advisement any worthwhile suggestion for our improvement.

TREVOR WARREN ROGERS,
President, New York State Association of Architects

THE SECRETARY'S DESK

Your secretary has been requested by the Chairman of the Publication Committee, Charlie Ellis, to tell you a little of the operation and background of your State Organization. It is a little hard for your present secretary to write for and to the State Society without at times editorializing a little. If I do wander off the track on occasion and express my own opinions I hope it will be excused as "poetic license."

This issue is an excellent time to begin this series. I can begin it with a statement of accomplishment which I think will lead to great things in the future. At the October convention, the resolution to hire an Executive Secretary and set up a state office was approved. At the last Board of Directors' meeting held December 8th, past president Don Faragher announced the result of his committee's labors and deliberations and presented to your Board of Directors three possible candidates for the office of Executive Secretary.

The Board carefully examined the qualifications of the three men recommended and selected the men in the order in which they were best qualified to fill the office and instructed the committee to proceed to engage an Executive Secretary from this list and set up an office in New York City as soon as possible. Your Secretary feels that this is a great accomplishment by your organization and that the results, in a better and stronger profession, will become more apparent to all of us as the years go by.

To many of the men who work very hard for the organization it has been disappointing to see so few taking part in our state conventions. At the kind invitation of Director Leo Waasdorp of the Rochester Society the Board voted to hold its 1958 State Convention in Rochester. With Buffalo on the agenda for this year and Rochester for '58 you members should turn out in great numbers to aid and assist the organization. Here is an opportunity to see the wonderful architectural accomplishments in two very fine cities and to accomplish something for yourselves and for your Society.

The December Board meeting was highly spirited in its discussions and extremely well attended by the directors, officers and past presidents as I have found all our Board meetings to be. It ran through the ramifications of legislation, education, civil defense, finances, Empire State Architect and other routine matters. All were well and ably discussed by the men present. In later articles I will try to go into some of these "Routine Matters." Such devotion to duty as was shown by your directors should encourage the membership to work hard on the committees and in general support of their state organization.

Simeon Heller
Ground was broken June 4, 1956, for the largest single project yet undertaken by the New York Archdiocese, the new Misericordia Hospital. The general construction contract was awarded to Vernilya Brown Company, Inc., and it is anticipated that the buildings will be ready for occupancy early in 1958.

The project, to be erected on a 3.65 acre site overlooking the Bronx River Parkway and Valley, will cost an estimated seven million dollars and will consist of three structures: a 210-bed hospital building, the upper floors of which will serve as a convent for 30 nuns; a school of nursing equipped to house 100 students; and a shelter, to be known as Rosalie Hall.

Due to the topography of the site (Carpenter Avenue is about three stories above Bronx Blvd. in the short dimension of the site), the project has involved an interesting solution in that entrances to the hospital proper are accessible from three different floor levels. An effort has been made to occupy a minimum portion of the site in order to provide for parking, recreational activities, and landscaped areas. Each building will be modern in every detail.

The hospital will face 233rd Street while the nursing school will front on Carpenter Avenue and Rosalie Hall on Bronx Blvd. The main building will be of reinforced concrete frame flat plate construction, the school and shelter of steel construction. A light colored brick with limestone trim is planned for exteriors, as well as strip windows and a metal panel wall on the front elevation. The school is to have a window wall bay on the northwest corner, while Rosalie Hall will have individual windows.

Layout of the hospital building is as follows: A sizeable lobby off the main entrance on the first floor which includes a hospitality shop, an elevator lobby, an admitting section, a library equipped to facilitate filing of medical records, administrative offices, and internes' quarters. There is also a separate doctor's entrance, ambulance garage, and staff parking area (covered in part by the upper floors of the structure). The ground floor (above the Bronx Blvd. level) will contain the main kitchen, canteeria, staff dining room, general storage areas, laundry, recreation room, and male and female locker rooms. From this level there
will be an enclosed passage to both the school of nursing and Rosalie Hall.

The second floor of the hospital building contains the outpatient department, laboratories, x-ray, pharmacy, and emergency department. An entrance is provided on this level for outpatient and emergency ambulance under a main portion of the building. General parking is also provided at this level.

The third floor will contain a surgical suite and 72 patient beds. On the fourth floor provision is made for a delivery suite, nurseries, 40 maternity beds, and approximately 24 private and semi-private medical care rooms. The fifth floor will house 44 beds and a 20-bed pediatric department, as well as central sterile supply and chaplain’s quarters. The main portion of the convent, including a 200-seat chapel is to be located on the sixth floor. A partially completed seventh floor will contain additional convent common rooms and the chapel balcony. Future bed expansion is planned over the south wing of the building on the sixth and seventh floors. Hospital mechanical equipment will be housed on the eighth and ninth floors.

In the six story school of nursing, two stories of which are below Carpenter Avenue but completely open on the west side, these two lowest floors will provide all teaching facilities, recreation rooms, teaching rooms (two large and two small classrooms), nursing arts laboratory, science laboratory, dietary laboratory, and a library. Floors one through four will contain students’ residence quarters which will consist of one- and two-bed bedrooms. In addition, each floor is furnished with a lounge, matron’s quarters, and toilet facilities. A 300-seat auditorium is to be located at the south end of the school, with entrance on Carpenter Avenue.

Briefly noted, facilities on the three floors in Rosalie Hall include—First floor: administrative section, library, small oratory, and some bedrooms. Second floor: dining and recreational facilities, plus additional bedrooms. Third floor: nursery and living quarters.

Air conditioning will be installed in the surgical suite, obstetrical suite, and central sterile supply. Spaces in all buildings will have plaster walls and ceilings. A resilient-type floor covering is planned throughout (except the main lobby and hospitality shop which will have terrazzo floors. Tile is to be used extensively in the kitchen, shower rooms, toilets, and the operating and delivery rooms. Acoustical materials will be used extensively. Four elevators (three passenger and one service) are to be installed in the hospital building, whereas the school and shelter will each have one elevator.
This large teaching Center consists of a 500-Bed T.B. Hospital, an 898-Bed General Hospital, a Staff Quarters Building, and various Service Buildings, all set in a 60-acre tract in the East Bronx section of New York City.

The Hospitals proper are placed on high ground taking full advantage of the view while the Service Buildings are located unobtrusively in a hollow.

Looking forward to a hopeful day when T.B. Hospitals — or in particular this T.B. Hospital — may not be necessary, the needs of chronic patients in general were considered equally with those of T.B. patients. To make the hospital still more flexible, care was taken to remove nothing from nursing units that would make them impractical for general hospital use.

The patients' wing of the T.B. Hospital has continuous balconies and two north-south solaria on each floor.

One of the unique features of the General Hospital is its unusually complete psychiatric service — outpatient, day-patient, in-patient, and psychosomatic service for patients of surgical, medical and obstetrical. These psychiatric facilities are thoroughly integrated within the hospital rather than set apart in any way. This has helped to overcome the stigma of in-patient mental treatment and has allowed for more patients to be treated while they are in relation to their more normal environment.

Another unique feature is the use of complete kitchens on alternate floors (with serving pantries on non-kitchen floors), instead of the usual general kitchen for all patients. The idea behind this is that cooks who have their own domains (instead of being submerged in a "factory") will both produce better food and be more stable employees. When "frozen meal" feeding systems become practical, these kitchens will be converted for electronic thawing of prepared foods.

This Bronx Municipal Hospital Center will serve Albert Einstein Medical College of Yeshiva University which is built close by.
NEW ROCHELLE MEDICAL CENTER

H. I. FELDMAN — Architect

3½ Story elevator fireproof structure, bar joist construction, completed Fall of 1955. Feature of design is exterior corridor which permits flexibility of sub-division.

Bronze Plaque Winner

QUEENS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

YORK & SAWYER — Architects
FELLHEIMER & WAGNER — Architects

The 961-bed Elmhurst General Hospital at Broadway, 78th Street, 41st Avenue and Baxter Avenue, Elmhurst, was constructed for the City of New York by the Department of Public Works and turned over to the Department of Hospitals this past summer. Built on a 30-acre site at a cost of $19,524,000, it will provide complete general care facilities. In addition to medical and surgical beds, the institution boasts a large maternity and pediatric division, as well as extensive psychiatric treatment facilities and a large outpatient department.

Construction is of light salmon-colored glazed brick — which sheds soot and dirt — with limestone trim. The main unit is 11 stories. While considered a replacement for the antiquated New York City Hospital on Welfare Island, Elmhurst General brings new bed capacity to Queens.

The hospital provides a staff house for interns and facilities for 100 student nurses. There are eight operating rooms, four delivery rooms, an obstetrical department with decentralized nurseries, a center for prematurely born infants, a plaster cast room, and provisions for televising operations. The largest wards will have six beds.

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT
The need for a Medical Center was a growing concern of the directors and members of the Brooklyn Branch International Longshoreman Association. It was their wish to have a Center capable of examining and treating all possible ailments, including minor surgery which did not require in-bed overnight patients. The Medical Center was to have sufficient facilities to examine and treat the members as well as their entire families.

Due to the zoning and area limitations the planning of the building with the many varied departments and administration became quite a challenge to the architect. It was necessary to plan the building with regard to sub-surface use.

The I.L.A. Medical Center is now under construction at 283-293 Union Street, 80'-0" West of Court Street in Brooklyn, New York.

Construction is as follows:
Floors: 2½ concrete slab on "Corruform" and 3½ "Porex" plank roof deck.
Walls: White, glazed face brick with black speckling.
Structure: Open web joists floor and roof beams.
Ceilings: Hung, finished with accoustical tiles on "Vermiculite" plaster fireproofing.
Heating and Air Conditioning: Oil fired R-Z-U junior Fitzgibbons Boiler and 37 ton Tranc Co cold generator.
Electrical: Ligholier surface and recessed fixtures.
The building will be ready for occupancy about the first of the year.
RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE REPORT

HARRY M. PRINCE, Chairman

The following resolutions were placed before the Delegates to the 1956 Convention of the New York State Association of Architects and acted upon by the Delegates.

RESOLUTION

Sponsored by Committee For An Executive Secretary

WHEREAS, the N.Y.S.A.A. has grown to a membership of 1,800 and has, in consequence, caused great burdens in time and effort on the officers and committee because of the tremendous amount of detail required by the Association's activities and its importance to our profession, and,

WHEREAS, these facts have been recognized by the membership of the N.Y.S.A.A. for the last six years, including the fact that the problem can be solved only by the establishment of an official office of the Association and a paid secretary and staff to administer such office, and,

WHEREAS, by such act of establishment and employment of a paid secretary our officers and committees would be relieved of many of their present arduous duties and the "Empire State Architect," would be larger and more profitable.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it RESOLVED:

That the N.Y.S.A.A. in convention assembled at Lake Placid, October 1956, approves the establishment as of January 1, 1957, of an office in New York City with a paid Executive Secretary and stenographic assistance and necessary office expenses attendant thereon, and, be it further

RESOLVED: that the cost of the Executive Secretary, etc., be paid out of current assets for the fiscal year 1957, that the dues of the organization shall be increased as of January 1, 1958, the amount of increase in dues to be determined by audit so that dues and other income shall be sufficient to cover operating expenses, except in no case shall the increase be more than four dollars for any one year.

Resolution Passed.

Three Presidents: Leon Chatelain, Jr., President of the American Institute of Architects; Trevor Warren Rogers, President of the New York State Association of Architects; Douglas E. Kertland, President of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

RESOLUTION

Sponsored by Bronx Chapter

WHEREAS, it is important to prevent and eliminate the unethical and illegal practice of affixing an architect's seal to stock blueprints prepared out of the state by architects and others not registered in New York State for purposes of filing them with Building Officials, and,

WHEREAS, it is desirable that there be evidence of authorship, authority and knowledge of drawings prepared in an architect's name by others,

NOW, THEREFORE, be it RESOLVED:

That the N.Y.S.A.A. in convention assembled at Lake Placid, October 1956, cause the above to be submitted to the Legislature of the State of New York a bill to amend Section 7302 of the Education Law by adding thereto a new subdivision 3 to read as follows:

"3. In addition to all other provisions of this section the architect who prepared the drawings, or under whose guidance and direction such drawings were prepared, shall be required to sign personally the original of all working drawings with his usual signature and the date of the said signature. No official of the State or of any municipality therein shall accept or approve any plans for the construction or alteration of buildings or structures that are not so signed."

Resolution Passed.

Speakers Table at the Opening Luncheon of the 1956 Convention of the New York State Association of Architects.

RESOLUTION

Sponsored by Building Code Committee

WHEREAS, the New York State Building Construction Code is a complete building code covering all building types which has now been completed by the five-man commission appointed by the Governor, and as of May this year is legally binding on any committee that has voted its adoption, and,

WHEREAS, to date over two hundred municipalities have adopted the code as an alternative to their own local building code, and as the adoption of the code by a home rule action of these municipalities mandates that the administration and enforcement of the code is a responsibility of such municipalities, and,

WHEREAS, there is apparent disagreement of enforcement and interpretation between the State Labor Code and the Building Construction Code as to jurisdiction of the State Labor Law and the State Multiple Residence Law, and

WHEREAS, the N.Y.S.A.A. feels that the code could be made to work to the benefit of many communities, nevertheless it contains certain technical inequities that should be corrected,

NOW, THEREFORE, be it RESOLVED:

That the N.Y.S.A.A. in convention assembled at Lake Placid, October 1956, recommends that a joint legislative committee be appointed at the next session of the State Legislature to make a complete and thorough study of these matters and code objectives in the interest of the general public and all others charged with the responsibility of administration, application and enforcement of these very important laws, and that the question of jurisdiction be so established that all groups will maintain their authority in exactly defined spheres.

Resolution Passed.

(more)
RESOLUTION
by Committee on Fees and Contracts

WHEREAS, the cost of supplying temporary heat for a building under construction after its enclosure is a variable item of expense dependent, among other things, on the size of the structure, the time of construction and delays in completion within or without the control of the Contractor, and

WHEREAS, for these reasons, at the time of bidding it is impossible with even reasonable accuracy to determine the amount of such cost, and,

WHEREAS, in providing for such temporary heat, the work of several trades and of several different prime contractors may be involved, and,

WHEREAS, it is the duty of the architect to protect the interests of both Owner and Contractor in bidding procedures and in equitable adjustment of payment for services rendered.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it RESOLVED:
that the New York State Association of Architects in convention assembled at Lake Placid, October 1956, adopts as recommended practice for members of this Association in providing temporary heat for buildings under construction after their enclosure and when the permanent heating equipment is used for temporary heat, the following procedures:

1. Each prime Contractor will be required to perform such work in connection with temporary heat as falls within the scope of his contract.

2. Insofar as possible or practicable, each Contractor will be paid by the Owner for such work on a unit price or time-material basis established at the time of bidding, thus leaving the minimum possible number of items of labor or material to be furnished by the Contractor as a part of his Base Bid without arrangement for adjustment on the basis of actual work performed.

3. The bid forms should be set up in such manner as to provide for quotations on unit price and time-material items to be added to the contract sum in proportion to the work performed or may, by statement of the total amount of work assumed to be required over a specified period, have this total included in the Base Bid with provision for similar deductions from the contract sum if less work is performed.

4. Specifications for each prime contract shall include a statement of the work to be performed in connection with the furnishing of temporary heat by each Contractor involved in the construction of the building in order that all may be informed of the responsibility of each and that the work of all may be properly coordinated.

Resolution Tabled.

RESOLUTION
by Committee on Fees and Contracts

WHEREAS, for the purpose of expediting the payment of Contractors of sums due them for work satisfactorily performed at the time of substantial and final completion of their contracts, and in equitably establishing the date of final completion for the purpose of establishing guarantee periods,

NOW, THEREFORE, be it RESOLVED:
that the N.Y.S.A.A. in convention assembled at Lake Placid, October 1956, adopts as recommended practice for members of this Association the inclusion in construction contract documents the following or similar provisions:

1. a) A contract shall be deemed to be "Substantially Complete" when all work has been satisfactorily completed except for "punch list" items and those of a minor nature which may be beyond the Contractor's control or delayed in completion with the concurrence of the Owner or architect. Instances where occupancy of a building occurs before substantial completion will require special consideration and agreement with all the prime Contractors involved.

b) Final certificate will be issued when punch list items of final inspection are complete, with the exception of items that cannot be completed at once, through no fault of the Contractor, or when certain pieces of punch list work are held up at Owner's or architect's request. If such items are, in the opinion of the architect, substantial in nature, an amount sufficient to cover the reasonable cost of their correction as determined by the architect may be withheld from the payment due under the final certificate until they have been corrected and approved by the architect.

c) Any items requiring attention that appear after final inspection punch list is made out, shall be considered as one year guarantee items and final payment shall not be withheld except to the extent and under circumstances as stated in the paragraph b) hereof.

2. Date of Completion shall be established as the date of final certificate of the architect, excepting that for any items for which payment is withheld pending correction, the date of completion for such items may be established as the date of their final approval by the architect.

Resolution Passed.
RESOLUTION
by
Committee on Fees and Contracts
WHEREAS, it has been customary, in progress payments to Contractors, to retain ten per cent of the value of the work performed until after all work has been completed, and,
WHEREAS, particularly in large construction operations, this custom may impose an undue burden upon the Contractor performing same, and,
WHEREAS, certain architects as well as public agencies of the State of New York have, under favorable circumstances, permitted the reduction of the amount of this retained percentage to five per cent of the total of the contract,
NOW, THEREFORE, be it RESOLVED:
that the New York State Association of Architects in convention assembled at Lake Placid, October 1956, adopts as recommended practice for members of this Association where the Contractor's performance of his contract is satisfactory in all essential respects, the policy of limiting the amount of the retained percentage to a total of five percent of the contract sum, this total to be reached when the contract is fifty per cent complete, by the inclusion of a clause under Progress Payments in the following or similar form: "In making of partial payments, there shall be retained ten (10%) per cent of the estimated amount until the final completion and acceptance of all work covered by the contract. After fifty (50%) per cent of the work has been completed, however, if the architect is of the opinion that satisfactory progress is being made and that the contract is being performed in accordance with the provisions thereof, the Owner may, in his discretion, make monthly payments for the work which may still remain to be done, without making the ten (10%) per cent deductions from the estimates therefor. The value of any material or work included in an estimate and requisition for partial payment which may subsequently become unsatisfactory may be deducted from succeeding partial payment." Resolution Passed.

RESOLUTION
WHEREAS, the ladies who are guests of the N.Y.S.A.A. have enjoyed their stay at Lake Placid during our convention this October of 1956, and,
WHEREAS, this enjoyment would not have been possible except through the ceaseless efforts of the Committee on Reception and Recreation,
NOW, THEREFORE, be it RESOLVED:
that the N.Y.S.A.A. in convention assembled at Lake Placid, October 1956, adopts as recommended practice for members of this Association where the Contractor's performance of his contract is satisfactory in all essential respects, the policy of limiting the amount of the retained percentage to a total of five percent of the contract sum, this total to be reached when the contract is fifty per cent complete, by the inclusion of a clause under Progress Payments in the following or similar form: "In making of partial payments, there shall be retained ten (10%) per cent of the estimated amount until the final completion and acceptance of all work covered by the contract. After fifty (50%) per cent of the work has been completed, however, if the architect is of the opinion that satisfactory progress is being made and that the contract is being performed in accordance with the provisions thereof, the Owner may, in his discretion, make monthly payments for the work which may still remain to be done, without making the ten (10%) per cent deductions from the estimates therefor. The value of any material or work included in an estimate and requisition for partial payment which may subsequently become unsatisfactory may be deducted from succeeding partial payment." Resolution Passed.

RESOLUTION
Sponsored by
Resolutions Committee
WHEREAS, no convention could possibly be successful without the giving of their personal efforts and sacrifice of their valuable time by individuals, and,
WHEREAS, the arduous work and labor involved in the sorting, distribution and receiving of delegates, guests and exhibitors to this convention necessitates the patience and understanding of an exceptional person,
NOW, THEREFORE, be it RESOLVED:
that the N.Y.S.A.A. in convention assembled at Lake Placid, October 1956, wishes to acknowledge its indebtedness to Mrs. Lucille Heller for her accomplishments in this direction and express its grateful thanks for her efforts and results in the preparation and management of the very important committee on Reservations and Registrations.
Resolution Passed.

RESOLUTION
Sponsored by
Resolutions Committee
WHEREAS, we are most fortunate in having amongst us those who give of themselves unceasingly to make our stay extremely interesting and enjoyable, and
WHEREAS, they have again displayed outstanding ingenuity in making this 1956 convention one to be long remembered for its many interesting features and hospitality,
NOW, THEREFORE, be it RESOLVED:
that the N.Y.S.A.A. in convention assembled at Lake Placid, October 1956, commend and thank Simeon Heller, co-chairman William Luceaks, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ellis for publicity, public relations and general secretarial work; William G. Distin for the work of the Reception and Recreation Committee; Donald Q. Faragher, chairman of the Seminars Committee; Adolph Goldberg, chairman of the Committee on Students and Guests; and all others who contributed to make this convention so outstanding a success for their splendid efforts and results, preparation and management in so important an undertaking, and be it further
RESOLVED: that, while we are reluctant to pick out any one person for special commendation, we feel that an exception must be made in the case of Matthew Del Gaudio, whose guidance, perseverance, devotion and unsatining giving of his time has made this convention the most successful one in the entire history of the N.Y.S.A.A.
Resolution Passed.
How COPPER TUBES make installations of sanitary drainage systems easier and faster in this 200-home low-cost housing development.

**Easier, faster handling:** The section, comprising about 13’ of copper tube and 5 solder-joint fittings, weighs only 35 pounds, is handled by one man.

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**No costly, space-consuming plumbing walls:** A 3” copper tube stack with fittings can be installed within a standard 4” stud partition.


[ANAConDA® COPPER TUBES Available through plumbing wholesalers]
THE CONSULTING STRUCTURAL ENGINEER

MILO S. KETCHUM
Ketchum & Konkel, Consulting Engineers

THE PRIMARY FUNCTION of the consulting structural engineer in the building field is to prepare designs and working drawings for the structural portion of the architect's work. He may assist in preliminary studies of framing and prepare preliminary estimates, depending on the engineer-architect relationship. Also, he assists in the compilation of specifications and checks shop drawings for structural steel or concrete reinforcing. The engineer may or may not do field supervision of construction depending on his agreement with the architect. Undoubtedly, the most important phase of structural supervision is the checking of reinforcing bar placing. On concrete placing and structural steel erection, it is not so necessary to have technical supervision.

Architects Not Trained

In some areas of this country there are very few consulting structural engineers because most of the local architects have their own structural design departments with hired employees. Many architects with small practices do their own structural design. Structural engineers must look with misgiving on the designs of these men because architects usually are not trained in this field.

The average structural office is probably quite small, consisting of no more than a principal and perhaps five employees. It is strictly a service organization, and its personnel must be available at all times to assist the architect. If the engineer has several clients, the work tends to flow through the office in a fairly uniform manner because gaps in the schedule of one architect will be made up by work for another architect. The highs and lows of work thereby are smoothed out in comparison to the schedules of architects.

There are two basic patterns for office organization. First, both engineers and structural draftsmen may be hired with the engineers doing all the design work and the draftsmen making the finished drawings. This method is particularly suitable in large metropolitan areas where there is a regular labor market for structural draftsmen. The other pattern is to employ only graduate engineers who do both engineering and drafting. If there are a large number of small jobs, this system is more efficient even though the rate per hour is higher for engineers than for draftsmen. It is not so efficient on large projects if the engineer is used too much of the time on subengineering work.

There are two sources of supply for engineers: (1) graduates in the civil engineering curriculum, and (2) graduates in architectural engineering. The architectural engineers generally are superior to civil engineers for structural offices, for the civils have had to spend much of their time in school on courses not germane to the structure or architecture of buildings. Also, the civils have not been given good enough courses in drafting, and by their senior year they have lost any desire to excel in this field. It takes a full year for the civils to catch up with the architectural graduates in drafting proficiency and knowledge of building construction.

Not enough young engineers know it, but there can be little doubt that a consultant's office is the best place for a young engineer to start. He will be working under the most skilled men in the profession, and he will get more responsibility under proper supervision than in any other situation where engineers are employed.

Fee Schedules

Fees received by structural engineers vary with supply and demand, as any other commodity on a free market. An excess of engineers, of course, tends to bring the market down. Fees are usually lower in the large metropolitan areas.

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT
The usual fee is based on a percentage of the total cost of the building, not including the mechanical and electrical subcontracts. I know of rates of from six-tenths of one percent (0.6 percent) as the standard rate in metropolitan centers, to one and a quarter percent (1.25 percent) in other areas. It is not common practice to base the fee on a percentage of the cost of the structural work alone because it is difficult to separate this as an item in the contractor's bid. This is in contrast to mechanical engineers' fees, which are based on a single bid by the mechanical contractor. Most structural engineers would prefer a fee based on a percentage of total cost of construction including mechanical and electrical because coordination of the mechanical work with the structural on a large air-conditioned building will cost the structural engineer more than any other single item.

On large projects where the architect must trim his fee, the structural engineer also is expected to take less but not necessarily in the same proportion. Also, on simple wall bearing structures, the fee may be less and often will be negotiated.

There is always some work in a structural engineer's office that is not tied to a percentage fee, and this must be done on some kind of hourly basis. One arrangement is to charge the client the hourly salary of the staff member assigned, plus a percentage for overhead and profit. This percentage varies from 60 to 125 percent with 100 percent being an optimum figure. This includes any time spent by the principal, who usually assigns himself a rate slightly above the highest paid staff member.

Sometimes clients prefer to have their work done on a lump sum bid basis, and then it is up to the engineer to estimate the amount of time required. One method is to use a rate per square foot of drawing after estimating the number of sheets required. In our office this rate will vary from $60 to $100 per square foot for complex, tightly packed drawings, which fee covers all services including preliminary conferences, design, working drawings, and checking of shop details.

Competition with the structural consultant comes principally from the architect who has his own structural engineer. To compete, the consultant must be one and one-half times as efficient considering that he must receive a profit in addition to the overhead the architect also would have to pay. The real difficulty of the architect in hiring his own staff is that it is not usually possible for him to know whether or not his structural engineers are competent.

Another source of competition to the consultant is the engineer who works for a commercial organization or the government during the day and does structural design in the evenings and week ends. He sells his services very cheaply and appeals to the architect who works by himself and must keep his budget low. Also, materials firms, such as reinforcing bar or structural steel fabricators furnish "free" engineering services for using their products. This is not as much of a problem to the structural engineer, however, as it is to the mechanical engineer who deals with a much wider variety of equipment manufactured by highly competitive firms.

Relationship to Architect

The structural engineer's relationship to the architect is similar to that of the contractor to the subcontractor. The sub is used only because he can do a better job at less cost and because he has the knowledge and personnel to do the work. For these same reasons, the architect engages a consulting structural engineer. Only rarely is the engineer hired by the owner under a separate contract.

Some architects use the services of a consulting structural engineer in the creative process of designing a building, but most use the engineer merely to size beams and to prepare the structural drawings.

The ideal architect, so far as the engineer is concerned, will call in the engineer for consultation as soon as he starts on a project and before he has preconceived ideas of structure. A conference will be held with the architect, all of the engineers, and perhaps a contractor. All the problems involving the structure will be discussed thoroughly, and each member of the team will understand the problems of the others.

While the ideal architect will have a sense of structure, he will not necessarily be able to determine the dimensions of the component elements. He should not make unreasonable demands on the dimensions of the structure purely from his own intuition. He will allow the structural engineer to make cost studies so that decisions can be made between various structural systems. He will adapt a reasonable timetable for completion of the drawings and will keep the engineer informed as to the revisions in the timetable. He will properly coordinate the work of the other engineers. He will allow a proper period of time for checking the complete set of drawings so any discrepancies are eliminated. This last check makes the difference between an excellent and a poor set of contract documents.

Although the structural engineer needs very little promotion ability to become moderately successful, like a doctor, he needs a good bedside manner. He must make each architect think that the particular job at hand is the only one of importance in the office and that he would rather do this architect's work than any other. The architect is a sensitive, creative individual, and he needs all the psychological bolstering that the structural engineer can give him. With relation to the architect, the structural engineer is in an entirely different position from the mechanical and electrical
engineer. Structure lies at the heart of architecture, or said another way, structure is architecture. The engineer, in devising a structural system, is doing what the architect does not have the ability and training to do. The frame thus devised will do much to make or mar the appearance and utility of the building. This is especially true of the more modern buildings where the structural frame often is used as the visible exterior or interior of the building.

Must Know Detailing

The structural engineer must know and understand architectural detailing as fully as does the architect, since he has to design the skeleton of the building. His training is such that he is better able to understand the purpose and layout of details. If a structural engineer has a number of clients, he will see more architecture than the architect who works only in one or two offices. No two architects detail the same way or use the same materials. Practices that are sacred to one firm will be scorned by another.

Architecture is essentially inbred, in that there is very little circulation of detailing practices. The structural engineer sees all these various methods of design and detailing and gets to know more about the detailing phase of architecture than do his architect clients. He reads the architectural magazines and studies modern design. Gradually he begins to feel that perhaps he should have been an architect, since he could do so much better if he only had a chance.

Frustrated

The best structural engineers are frustrated architects in the same sense that the best architects are frustrated structural engineers. The best new architectural designs are nearly all based on a new, fresh structural system that no one else has exploited.

Occasionally the structural engineer has a chance to prepare all the plans for an industrial building. It is probably a job that one of his clients could not get, or one that would never reach an architect anyway. Here he has a chance to find out what he can do. He discovers, much to his surprise, that he can draw plans for buildings, and if there is any budget at all for style, the looks of the building will not be half bad. He keeps the building much simpler than would an architect. To the engineer, the square box, the most efficient container, is not necessarily an anathema.

Professional Representation

All of what has been said leads up to a picture of a slightly frustrated individual, which is probably true. The structural engineer, as such, has very little professional representation. Actually, there is no profession of "structural engineering." Except for a few schools, an engineer cannot graduate as a structural engineer.

No national society represents only the interests of structural engineers. However, there is a "Structural Engineers Association of California" and an "International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering." A national technical society might give the structural engineer more prestige, but its formation would mean breaking away from the American Society of Civil Engineers. Great Britain has such an organization, the "Institution of Structural Engineers," founded in 1908.

A strong professional organization of structural engineering consultants might be able to help the engineer in the registration situation. In California, where there is such an organization, he is in the most favorable position. Some of this, of course, may be due to the need in California for design of buildings against earthquakes.

As most registration laws now stand, it is not necessary to retain an engineer for the preparation of plans for most building: the architect supposedly is qualified to perform this work. But many practicing architects freely admit that they do not know and do not care to know how to calculate strength of structural members. Therefore, the structural engineer believes that for the health, safety, and welfare of the community, the structure of public and semipublic buildings should be designed by a registered structural engineer. There is a far better case for this change in registration laws than for almost any other problem in engineering registration. It is doubtful, however, if engineers other than the structuralists will concede this point unless there is strong pressure.

The answer probably lies in an association interested in the problems of independent consulting engineers who work as structural designers. The newly formed Consulting Engineers Council along with its state and regional member associations may be of some help. It will be some time before we know.
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PART VII

THE NEW STATE HALL

By Harley J. McKee

Among the public buildings on top of the hill in Albany, northeast of the Capitol, facing the Old Academy across the park, stands a Greek Revival building now occupied by the Court of Appeals. Its smooth white stone, resembling marble, contrasts violently with the heavy rock faced walls of its neighbor, Richardson's City Hall. This was once the New State Hall, built 115 years ago to accommodate the offices of an ever expanding state administration, which had outgrown the offices of an ever expanding state administration, which had outgrown the old office building of the 1790's, previously described in this series.

A number of papers relating to construction of the New State Hall, originally in the State Comptroller's office, were among the documents saved from destruction in a paper mill through the efforts of the Onondaga Historical Association. Most of them are vouchers for the furnishing of materials or work, some lists of advance of money, a few are contracts, and there are several auditor's reports and miscellaneous papers. I would estimate the total number of the pieces as 1600, covering a period of nine years. With some interpretation, which I hope is correct, these papers form a basis for reconstructing the methods and progress of construction.

It is generally known that Henry Rector designed the building; these documents show that he supervised at least a portion of the work. In a contract for painting dated July 14, 1840, are the words "according to a specification drawn by H. Rector" and "to be under the inspection of H. Rector before mentioned and to be approved of by him." A voucher dated June 24, 1840, states: "I have examined the above account of A. Gray & Son, for cut stone furnished by contract and otherwise for the new State Hall, and consider the same correct. H. Rector." The first building superintendent was Jonathan Lyman; he was later succeeded by Christopher Adams. They represented the Committee of Trustees, consisting in 1836 of A. C. Flagg, John A. Dix, William Campbell and I. Beardsley. Apparently the superintendent ordered nearly all materials and hired a number of workmen directly, letting contracts for labor on specific portions of the work, especially that of a highly skilled nature. The existing contracts pertaining to the late stages of construction, during the superintendence of Christopher Adams, were:

Joseph Davis — painting interior and exterior woodwork and ironwork of the first story, for $260. There was a penalty clause for $500.

A. Wollensack — furnishing 72 locks for interior doors "corresponding in all respects with a specimen lock . . . . excepting that the spindle bolt is to be made to rise and fall like a latch," for $12 per lock. He agreed to maintain and repair them for ten years without further expense.

Samuel Strong, plasterer — the following work in the Rotunda:

1) 3-coat plastering @ 50c per yard.
2) erect "arises" @ 8c per foot.
3) form bead around niches @ 12c per foot.
4) erect and build ornamental entablature @ $1.75 per foot.
5) build or run the "cornish" under or about the platforms @ 25c per foot.
6) form cement base @ 18c per foot.
7) 16 "Ante-Caps" @ $5.50 each. Put up the ornaments to the circle of the dome @ $1.50 per foot, and the "battlement cornish" @ 25c per foot.

Materials were to be furnished by the superintendent. There was a $500 penalty clause in this contract.

Oliver King, John O. Perry, and James Champion — stonecutting of columns of the first and second sections of the Rotunda, for $1569.

John O. Perry — fluting the columns, presumably of the portico, for $3900. He was to bear the expense of sharpening and repairing tools himself.

Joel R. Dickerman — making and putting up a marble railing to the South Stoop, for $850. There was a $1000 penalty clause.

Construction began in the spring of 1834, and for the next seven years the pattern of material deliveries remained about the same — stone from Sing Sing, sand, lime, bricks, planks, timbers, boards and other necessary supplies from late in April until December. The first few months of each year showed little activity. In September and October of 1834, 1145 piles were driven; for a building 88' x 138' in plan this would

(Continued on Page 26.)
Highlight of the outstanding Federation luncheon of the Architects, Engineers and Designers Division of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies was the presentation of a plaque by Robert A. Jacobs, Division chairman (2nd right) to guest of honor James Felt, Chairman of the New York City Planning Commission, (3rd right). Looking on as Mr. Felt receives the award for outstanding community service are Philip J. Cruise, New York City Housing Authority Chairman (left) and Louis Broido, (right) guest speaker at the affair.

More than 100 leaders of the Architect, Engineer and Designing professions, double the number ever to attend an industry Federation function, paid tribute to the leadership of James Felt, chairman of the New York City Planning Commission, at a testimonial luncheon, at the Building Trades Employers Association, 711-Third Avenue, on Friday, December 7th.

Robert A. Jacobs of Kahn and Jacobs, Division chairman announced that a total of $22,000, 35% more than last year, was raised at the luncheon in honor of Mr. Felt and to help the humanitarian work of the Federation of which James Felt has long been an active leader and untiring worker. "The outstanding luncheon response has put us within reach of the goal we must attain if we are to assure Federation's 116 hospitals, social services and welfare organizations complete support to aid the ever increasing number of New Yorkers who look to it for help," he stressed. "Only by continuing the fine showing made today, by telling Federation's story to our friends and associates can we have a successful industry campaign."

Philip J. Cruise, chairman of the New York City Housing Authority spoke briefly at the luncheon. He told of his association with James Felt for more than 20 years and praised his efforts to plan and rebuild New York City. He also noted the benefits New Yorkers received from Federation's agency network, one of the many philanthropies to which James Felt has devoted his untiring efforts.

The luncheon speaker, Louis Broido, chairman of the Advisory Committee of Gimbel Brothers Inc., delivered the Federation address. Mr. Broido, an outstanding spokesman for all worthy philanthropy, called Federations' agency network the forerunner of organized voluntary aid on a citywide basis. The world's largest network of its kind, welfare funds and federations throughout the country are patterned after it," he noted.

Chairman Robert A. Jacobs presented the award citing distinguished community and philanthropic service to the guest of honor. "We are proud that James Felt's outstanding leadership has been applied to many of the building and construction programs with which we are so closely associated. In addition, his efforts in behalf of Federation have aided ourselves and our families," he stressed.
The size of the attendance and the importance of the occasion enthused the Executive committee members and a dinner will be planned to help expand the three professions' Federation drive next year, the chairman announced. "The added time will help us to enjoy the program and discuss our mutual interests and plans for Federation at greater length," he said.

"Nowhere can we do more with one single gift than through Federation" he stressed. "All of the 116 hospitals, old age homes, child care and community centers, summer camps, and family service agencies receive their sole support from our annual contribution. This year, they will be called upon to serve more than 620,000 men, women and children of all races and creeds, a humanitarian work that can only be accomplished through outstanding voluntary support."

50th ANNIVERSARY
THE NEW YORK SOCIETY

The New York Society of Architects was founded in April 1906 by 20 Architects who elected their first officers:—Louis Berger, President; Benjamin Dreisler, Vice President; Robert Rasmussen, Treasurer; Frederick Buchor, Secretary.

The only surviving member of the original founders is Henry Nordheim who was present at the Golden Dinner Dance on Saturday evening, December 1st, 1956, at the Hotel Commodore in New York City.

Many other members of long standing expect to attend, among whom will be the Honorary Vice-President, George A. Bagge, who at 92 years of age is still interested and active in the affairs of the Society.

A novel note was the presentation of boutonniers to the gentlemen and corsages to the ladies. The boutonniers and corsages were of gold to emphasize the import of commemoration of the 50th Golden Anniversary and to lend an aura of charm and gayety.

The Society presented to each member and gentleman guests a memento of the occasion in the form of an interesting block of clear lucite in which a medallion bearing the seal of the Society was cast. The hour glass is intended to denote the passing of time in the long existence of the organization and to forecast a long and useful life ahead.

Members and guests were greeted by the President Mr. Richard Roth and regaled on the past accomplishments of the Society and hopes for the future.

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At the Golden Anniversary Dinner held Saturday evening December 1st, at the Hotel Commodore in New York City, the New York Society of Architects made the official presentation of the 1956 Sidney L. Strauss Memorial Award to Charles Rockwell Ellis, Architect, of Syracuse, New York. George J. Cavalieri, Chairman of the Sidney L. Strauss Memorial Award Committee, made the presentation.

This award is given annually by the New York Society of Architects to an architect or other person for outstanding achievement for the benefit of the architectural profession during the preceding year.

The award consists of a bronze medal and a certificate suitably inscribed.

Mr. Ellis is a Past President of the New York State Association of Architects, serving in 1943-1944. He has served as Chairman of the Publication Committee of the "Empire State Architect" since 1941. He has been Treasurer of the Convention Committee for the past four years. Mr. Ellis is a member of the Central New York Chapter, A.I.A., and the Syracuse Society of Architects.

Sidney L. Strauss Memorial Award Committee: Dean Leopold Arnaud, Matthew W. Del Gaudio, Julius Eckmann, Simeon Heller, Fred L. Liebmann, George J. Cavalieri, Chairman.

NEW YORK STATE BUILDING (Continued)

seem to account for most of the footings. Several vouchers refer to parts and repairs for the pile driver. Derricks are also mentioned, as well as hoisting tackle, which was frequently carted down to the dock to unload stone and carted back again to the building site. Laying of stone began late in 1854 or at least by May, 1855, as shown by bills for sharpening chisels, stone axes, picks and drills. Delivery of joists that summer indicate reaching a floor level. Glazing may have begun in the spring of 1857, with the arrival of 100 boxes of window glass. In the summer of 1858 large quantities of tin arrived from New York, but reference to soldering on the roof was not made until the following spring by that time we may conclude that the building was substantially enclosed. Although masonry work continued for some time, the years 1840 and 1841 were largely given over to plastering, woodworking, flooring, painting and finish in general, much of which was ornamental work. Early in 1842 furniture and cabinets were being installed in offices, and the building was virtually complete by June.

In the next issue I shall deal with some expressions and practices that are generally unfamiliar to us today. The sketch reproduced here was made by Theodore Biggie after a photograph furnished by the New York State Library.
January is the month for business prophecies. "Continued prosperity" will probably be the popular theme.

We must look for signs in the building game which should alert us to possible stumbling blocks.

1. The great bulk of today's Architectural volume is financed by borrowed money. From where?

Six months ago, Insurance Companies were eagerly looking for loans — Today they are getting pretty "choosy." Trust Companies are likewise becoming coy. What factor in our life this coming year will make money more plentiful? Will the boost in Savings Bank Accounts of interest payable from 2½% to 3% take up the slack — or is this merely a sign that money is growing scarcer?

2. Have contractor profits been adequate during the last five years? In spite of what seems like an abundance of business, contractors in the heating field have been taking jobs with extremely low profit mark-ups. Many new men have been over optimistic.

In the old days when a period of prosperity was sure to be followed by a period of falling material prices, a contractor could bid the sum of his costs and by "shopping Hell" out of his subs and material men, eke out a respectable profit.

But where is this "falling market"?

3. Many Schools, Hospitals and Churches have been promoted on preliminary estimates given by Architects. Many of these projects will go out for bids this year with costs materially higher than when the estimates were given. Will it be possible to get legitimate bids low enough to meet these estimates?

Bids taken during the first half of December revealed a much keener interest in new work than heretofore.

But the bidders seem to fall into two general classes:

1. Those who are desperately eager to get work, and who have practically ignored their overhead costs.

2. The "old guard" who are still in position to get some work which will yield a conservative overhead and profit mark-up.

If the former type of bidders secure the contracts, will they be able to finish them?

If the latter group should be arbitrarily given the contracts, whence will come the money to pay them if the appropriation is badly overrun?

These are but a few of the factors which we must contend with in the days ahead.

Deterrents — but not impossible barriers.

Let us up and at 'em!

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<th>Second Vice President</th>
<th>Recording Secretary</th>
<th>Treasurer</th>
<th>Financial Secretary</th>
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<tr>
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<td>33-35 81st St., Jackson Heights, N. Y.</td>
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**Treasurer**

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<td>Joseph Levy, Jr.</td>
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<td>Irving P. Marks</td>
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<td>Herbert Epstein</td>
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<td>Anthony J. Amendola</td>
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<td>50 Court St., Brooklyn 2, N. Y.</td>
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**Higby Bldg., 90-50 Parsons Blvd., Jamaica 2, N. Y.**
This is the house that

LOWERING ONE OF THE BRONZE PANELS into place. Panels using Revere architectural bronze sheet for spandrels were prefabricated by GENERAL BRONZE CORPORATION and delivered at the site ready for slipping into place. Panels are 4'7" wide by one-story high.

SECTION SHOWING FIRST-FLOOR PANELS in place and mullions ready to take additional panels on floor above. GEORGE A. FULLER CO. is the general contractor. Revere Extruded Architectural Bronze in 3 different shapes is used for the muntins and jambs, while Revere Architectural Bronze Sheets are used for spandrels in the panels and the louvers in the air conditioning cooling tower.

SHOWING ONE OF THE 4.5 PANELS each containing a spandrel sheet of Revere Architectural Bronze weighing a total of 325,000 lbs.

NO ROOM FOR ERROR HERE — Directly below you see the spandrel sheets being stretched at Revere's New Bedford plant prior to being shipped to GENERAL BRONZE CORP.

HERE YOU SEE—Revere Spandrel Sheets being tested for flatness. Great care had to be exercised by Revere workmen in order to make certain each sheet was absolutely flat throughout its length and width and that all corners were square.
A tribute to modern structural design and production ingenuity
Contains over
1/2 MILLION LBS. of REVERE architectural bronze sheets and extruded shapes

For centuries bronze has symbolized endurance. But it took the combined daring and imagination of Mies van der Rohe and Philip Johnson, with Kahn & Jacobs as associate architects, to take this most ancient of metals and shape it into a striking, modern, 38-story landmark... Seagram Building, 375 Park Avenue, N.Y.C.

With such a design, structural problems were bound to occur. But General Bronze Corporation, working with various suppliers, combined their skills and successfully met those challenges. Bolting the steel girders to eliminate the noise of riveting, for example, was a major innovation.

Revere contributed its share by furnishing all of the spandrel sheets of architectural bronze, 3 of the extruded shapes for the muntins and the jamb, and the architectural bronze sheet for the louvers used in the huge air conditioning cooling tower, a total of more than a half-million pounds. (Detailed captions opposite page.)

This is still another example of how Revere, since its founding over a century and a half ago by Paul Revere, has worked with architects, engineers, designers and contractors in creating many of the country’s leading landmarks... and another good reason why it will pay you to put this accumulated knowledge to work for you by seeking Revere’s collaboration on your next project.

REVERE COPPER AND BRASS INCORPORATED
Founded by Paul Revere in 1801
Executive Offices: 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.


Manufacturers of Revere Sheet, Roll and Strip Copper for roofs, gutters, downspouts and flashing... Revere Architectural Bronze extruded shapes and sheets for spandrels, muntins, mullions, jamb, louvers and decorative purposes... Revere Copper Water Tube for hot and cold water lines, plumbing lines, vent, waste and drainage lines, underground service and processing lines, radiant panel heating, air conditioning lines, and oil burner lines.
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LaSusa, Salvatore V.  
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McPhee, Alex H.  
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Millman, Peter  
Mooney, War  
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Presley, Charles  
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Rothstein, Morris  
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Seiden, Abraham L.  
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