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The new Harrisburg International Airport was designed to be a symbolic gateway to the capitol city of Pennsylvania. The complete project, designed by Bohlin Powell Larkin Cywinski, can be found on page 16.
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With this issue, we complete our first year of Pennsylvania Architect. At times it seems that we have taken giant steps forward, yet with the many unfulfilled wishes of the Editorial Board, it is plainly apparent that we still have a way to go. I am sure tomorrow will bring us even closer toward accomplishing these goals.

Looking back, both the Board and I are proud of our magazine and how it has been received. We are especially pleased at having featured the Carnegie-Mellon Software Engineering Institute on the cover of our Winter 1989 issue before it was published in a like manner by Architectural Record. The same Architects, Bohlin Powell Larkin Cywinski, are featured in this issue with their Harrisburg International Airport project on the cover, establishing the first such double event for any firm. The Tennis Cottage by R.K.R. Hess Associates received a Tucker Award from the Building Stone Institute just prior to our choosing it for publication in our Spring 1989 issue. In all, not a poor batting average in anyone's league.

This issue features what we consider to be significant design projects developed and supervised by the Department of General Services. We commend the Department for these projects which have improved government and state related facilities.

At the same time, we are aware of the comments of many PSA members who continue to voice concerns about providing services not only to DGS, but to other contracting agencies of the Commonwealth. Now is the time for these concerns to be heard and to resolve them so that the Commonwealth as well as the design profession may benefit.

House Bill 561, providing for a "Professional Design Service Procurement Law," was introduced in the legislature on February 15, 1989. This bill is substantially similar to Federal Law 92-582, better known as the Brooks Law. It will require professional selection based on demonstrated competence and qualifications followed by negotiations for fair and reasonable fees.

Associations representing many design professionals are supporting this bill, since such procedures would provide the Commonwealth with greater competition for design projects and improve communications between agencies and the design professional. We urge the legislature to pass the bill and the Governor to sign it into law. As individuals, we should contact our representatives, asking them to back it. It is a long needed move.

Further, DGS, acting as the contracting agency, has the responsibility to ensure that using agencies, the design professional and DGS work together to provide the most cost effective projects possible. To accomplish this and to insure quality work, DGS must look at modifying its Agreement for Professional Services. Such modifications should incorporate standards that are used and accepted throughout the Architectural and Engineering professions. Review of items such as joint adherence to time schedules, compensation for justified additional services, expeditious payments, reproduction costs, liabilities, change orders and record drawings, as well as the responsibilities of the Department, the using agency and the design professional, are only a few of those modifications necessary.

Herbert W. Levy, AIA
Editor-in-Chief
PSA Members Winners in Design Competition

It was announced by Lieutenant Governor Mark S. Singel that a number of PSA members have been cited as winners in a competition sponsored by the Pennsylvania Veterans Memorial Commission for their designs of a memorial to Pennsylvania veterans of all wars at Indiantown Gap National Cemetery.

The memorial project is the result of a law passed by the General Assembly in 1986 that created the commission and established Indiantown Gap National Cemetery as the site for the memorial.

"This project fills a great void in the Commonwealth," said Singel. "When it is built, Pennsylvania finally will have an adequate and appropriate memorial to all of our veterans."

The commission is in the midst of a $1.5 million fund raising campaign for the construction of the veterans' memorial. It is soliciting contributions from veterans organizations, businesses, private groups, individual veterans and the general public.

The competition for the design of the memorial was part of the campaign. The commission also received 25 submissions from students at schools of architecture in Pennsylvania and private and landscape architects.

The PSA winners in the competition were:

- 2nd prize, $8,000 award to John Hayes, AIA of Blackney, Hayes Architects in Philadelphia.
- Honorable Mention, $500 award to Stephen C. Tiberio, AIA, architect, Warrington; Perry M. Morgan, landscape architect, Philadelphia, PSA member Russell P. Pacala, AIA, architect and president, Dresden, Easton; Burt Hill Kosar Rittelmann Associates, Pittsburgh; associate member Marilyn J. Lupo, graduate architect, Pittsburgh; and Farah Rosenberg, architect and designer, Pittsburgh.

The winning design was presented to Charles J. Frederick, Jr., RLA, ASLA, AICP, of Cee Jay Frederick Associates in West Chester. The lieutenant governor presented Frederick with a $15,000 award for his design at ceremonies in the Capitol Rotunda.

Finalization of the design will occur during 1989 simultaneous with completion of the memorial fund raising program spearheaded by the Veterans Commission and veterans throughout the state.

Syl Damianos Guest Speaker at Pittsburgh Corning's Architectural Design Awards Competition

Pittsburgh, PA... Mr. Sylvester Damianos, FAIA, current vice president and president-elect of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) was guest speaker at the second annual Pittsburgh Corning Corporation's Glass Block Architectural Design Awards Competition banquet.

The banquet was held June 15th in the Hall of Architecture at the Carnegie, a cultural complex which houses the Museum of Art, Museum of Natural History, Music Hall and Library of Pittsburgh.

Three first-place, three second-place and five honorable-mention awards were recognized. Each "place" winner was awarded prize money, an Architectural Design Awards Competition certificate, and an attractive award with the name of the winning project and entrant etched into a VISTABRIK® solid glass block. Honorable Mention recipients were presented with certificates. Monetary prizes totaled $19,000.

Entries were received from individual architects and interior designers, entire firms from both fields and students enrolled in schools of architecture. Projects considered fell into three categories: Completed/Existing, Planned/Pending/In-Works and Conceptual.
James Oleg Kruhly + Associates Wins Honorable Mention

The architectural firm of James Oleg Kruhly + Associates has received an Honorable Mention award in a national design competition for a Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Suffolk County, Long Island. The winning design, created by the design team of James Oleg Kruhly, AIA, Jean McCoubrey, Marshal Compton and Martha Onez-Spangler, was announced May 25th by the Suffolk County Vietnam Veterans Memorial Commission. The open national competition, which drew 382 submissions, solicited an innovative design for a $1 million memorial to honor the over 40,000 Vietnam veterans from Suffolk County.

“The site, a large tract of land separating two high-speed roadways, presented a very demanding challenge for a new type of war memorial,” said Jim Kruhly, AIA, principal of the firm. “We are delighted that our concept, which had a strong presence on the roadway as well as providing a contemplative area for visitors, was selected for an award.”

Current projects in the firm of James Oleg Kruhly + Associates include a $3 million church complex for the New Hackensack Reformed Church in Wappingers Falls, NY; a multi-family housing development in Chadds Ford, PA; and private residences in Connecticut and New York. A renovation to a fraternity at the University of Pennsylvania and an addition to an historic townhouse in Philadelphia are featured in the current issues of The Beta Theta Pi Magazine and the Pennsylvania Architect, respectively.

R.K.R. Hess Associates Cited for Architectural Excellence

R.K.R. Hess Associates has been named the recipient of the 13th annual Building Stone Institute-Tucker Architectural Award for the design of the “Tennis Cottage” in Pike County, Pennsylvania and Geddes Brechers Qualls Cunningham, Philadelphia, PA was honored for its design of the University of PA mixed use facility building. Out of over 80 submissions from North America, R.K.R. Hess Associates was one of twelve firms recognized for excellence in concept, design, construction and use of natural stone.

Founded in 1919, Building Stone Institute is an international trade association of quarrymen, producers, dealers and installers of all types of natural stone: granite, limestone, marble, quartzite, sandstone, slate and specialty building stones. The Institute is located on Lexington Avenue in New York City.

Established in 1977, the Tucker Architectural Award is presented annually to honor those architectural firms whose excellence in concept and design have contributed significantly to North American architecture.

An independent panel of architects constituted the award’s jury. The jurors included Peter Forbes, FAIA, Forbes and Associates of Boston, MA; and Steven L. Einhorn, AIA, Einhorn,Yaffe, Prescott and Associates of Albany, NY.

The award's luncheon was held in New York on Friday, April 18, 1989 at the Helmsley Palace Hotel. Project Design Architect Peter I. Ripsom, R.A. represented R.K.R. Hess Associates in receiving the 1989 Tucker Award of Design Excellence in Category III-Rural.

Other firms honored included Kohn Pederson, Fox Associates, PC, New York, NY; Thomson, Ventulett, Stainbach and Associates, Inc., Atlanta, GA; Ellerbe Beckit, Inc., Minneapolis, MN; Rubensein-Markiewicz Architects, New Haven, CT; Skidmore, Owings and Merrrrel, Washington, DC; the Cooler Group, Inc., Indianapolis, IN; and Shore, Tilbe, Henshel, Erwin, Peters and Mathers and Haldenby, Inc., Toronto, Ontario.
To offer Pennsylvania high school students an opportunity to experience the "real world" of architecture, the Pennsylvania Society of Architects has sponsored its first High School Architectural Design Competition.

From high schools located throughout the state, a total of 89 students participated in the competition, which was held simultaneously at three locations on May 13th: Montgomery County, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Each student was given an identical information packet that explained the scenario that made up the basis of the competition. The information provided included a fictitious architect who, because of a very busy schedule, has asked the student competitor to design a weekend retreat. All facts needed for the successful completion of the project were listed.

Judging for the competition was made by a group of architects from throughout Pennsylvania. They used five categories carrying varying degrees of importance to choose the winners and, in all cases, judging was based on the creative talent of the students rather than on how well they could draw. The categories consisted of:

**Design — 30%**
How practical and imaginative was the student's solution? How well did it meet the requirements of "state of the art design" and the client's specifications?

**Graphic Presentation — 25%**
How well did the presentation convey graphically the solution which was designed? Were the drawings sufficient in number, complete in content and arranged in a logical and understandable order?

**Structure — 15%**
Was the structure practical, efficient and illustrated correctly?

**Spatial Relations — 15%**
Did all living areas relate well to each other? Did the interior and exterior living spaces complement each other? If the structure is multi-level, was the vertical composition and circulation logical?

**Site Plan — 15%**
Was the structure located so as to take advantage of the site? Did any outdoor activity area(s) relate well to the structure as well as to the site? Has the uniqueness of the site been maintained?

The first place winner was Brett Harman, a junior at Abington High School in Montgomery County. Harman received a $500 U.S. savings bond and a trip to Lansing, MI where he represented Pennsylvania in the National High School Architectural Design Competition.

Second and third places went to Peter Phillips, a senior at Conestoga Valley High School and Chris Balmer, a junior at Ephrata Senior High School. Both schools are located in Lancaster County. Phillips received a $250 U.S. savings bond and Balmer a $100 bond.

David J. Trumbull, a senior at Penncrest High School, and Dave Watt, a senior at Haverford Township Senior High School, received honorable mention in the competition. Both schools are located in Delaware County. Since the first High School Design Competition was so successful, the PSA has decided to conduct it on an annual basis.
As the IDP Coordinator for the Bucks County Chapter, I have had a limited amount of contact from our local intern architects. Apparently I am not alone as evidenced by comments heard at the recent meeting of IDP Coordinators held at PSA.

I believe the singular reason for this apparent lack of interest is the fact that the deadline for required participation has been extended to July 1991. Applicants for the 1992 exam must present their credentials in the IDP format in order to be accepted to take the test. This also means that individuals graduating this June must participate in the program since their three year apprenticeship will not qualify them until the application deadline for the 1992 exam.

The interns who are comfortable with the fact that they will qualify for the exam prior to IDP being required have missed the point and so have their employers. IDP is not another hurdle to jump in the quest for registration, rather it is a self-guided tour which monitors the interns' progress in preparing for a very demanding profession. In the process, IDP is also an invaluable tool in creating applicants who are better suited to take the test. This also means that individuals graduating this June must participate in the program since their three year apprenticeship will not qualify them until the application deadline for the 1992 exam.

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Harrisburg Capitol Building

Architect: Celii-Flynn and Associates / Pittsburgh, PA
Contractor: Dick Corporation

In 1981, the State of Pennsylvania undertook a project to merge four existing National Landmark buildings at the Pennsylvania State Capitol in Harrisburg into a complex serving more than 6,000 people. This merger was accomplished by building a major Legislative Office addition to the Capitol, which was large enough to connect to the other four structures. The new project includes 929,000 square feet of new construction and 20,000 square feet of renovations and restorations. It includes an 840-car underground parking garage, along with 80,000 square feet of trucking and service facilities for the complex. Above the underground garage, the new postmodern style addition incorporates a 250,000-square-foot plaza, an office/concourse level connecting all buildings and an additional 300,000 gross square feet of office space for the State House of Representatives and the Senate.

It was a design goal of this project to respect the historic plan which organizes the Capitol Complex.

Another goal of the project was to produce an extension of the Capitol in keeping with the existing architecture and not a forceful departure, such as the addition in Sacramento, California.

Submerging the addition insured that the building would be unusually energy efficient as exterior walls disappeared, suiting the purpose of the mechanical engineering criteria particularly well. It also permitted an effective solution to the thorny issues of formal and stylistic compatibility with the existing four buildings—all of which are on the National Register.

continues
The landscaped terraces solved the whole problem of just what to do with such a vast roof, and simultaneously return the space to the users of the complex with gardens covered with trees, grassy areas, seating walls, fountains, and pavings—all on the same five acres where 540 cars parked a short time ago.

The concept of a semi-circular terrace on axis and fronting on Commonwealth Avenue was developed as a tool for organizing the legislative committee suites.

The spatial definition of this terrace wanted to be both formally grand and spatially generous in keeping with the character of the Capitol Complex. Because of its graceful clarity and inviting receptivity, a semi-circular space was the obvious solution to the termination of the Fisher Plaza axis and further permitted the most important suites of legislative offices to be arranged around the hemisphere, providing them with daylight, exterior views and prominent locations.
The greater part of the building is submerged beneath a landscaped roof garden. In order to preserve the elevations of the existing buildings and merge the North Office Building and South Office Building terraces, a skylit atrium, in a rotunda form, was designed to bring light into the addition.

It was concluded that the most appropriate style for the addition would be a modest blend of post modernism and neo-classicism commensurate with and drawn from the Italian Renaissance style of the Capitol Building.

On the upper terrace a small building, dedicated to legislative offices for rank and file members of the House, is situated. This upper addition has direct access into the Main Capitol and its architecture reflects the Capitol in form and style. The three porch pediments reflect, in small scale, the three larger pediments on the main building. This structure, however, does not compete with the Capitol in scale or complicated detail.
Market Street
State Office Building

**Location:** Harrisburg, PA  
**Architect:** Hayes, Large, Suckling, Fruth & Wedge/Altoona, PA  
**Design Architect:** Geddes Brecher Qualls Cunningham; Philadelphia, PA

This building will house most facilities of the Department of Environmental Resources of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The majority of the program area is general office space with small work stations. Other programmatic elements include two libraries, large and small dining areas, exhibit space, a number of meeting rooms, and a chamber for large public hearings.

The site is a city block in a commercial district near the existing Capitol complex bordered by major streets on the south and west. In accordance with urban design guidelines, setbacks have been maintained on these two streets to preserve the scale of the adjacent five- and six-story buildings.

The design response to the program divides the building into functional zones. Service areas are placed in the basement with ramp access from a minor street. The above-grade portions are comprised of four zones. There are two 15-story zones, one containing open loft offices without public access and one containing cellular offices and conference rooms accessible to the public. The third and fourth zones, each five stories, contain a public hearing room and specialized use areas – libraries, dining and exhibits.

continues
An elevator lobby in the office towers divides the two office zones and orients users and visitors by providing a view to the West Shore skyline. Within the five-story zones, separate functional areas such as the canteen and public hearing rotunda are formally expressed on the exterior, creating an active streetscape. The four zones are disposed about two major axes of circulation, one axis perpendicular to each major street.

The building is a steel frame clad in precast panels, except at the base which is gray and red granite. Public areas are finished in granite, wood paneling and plaster. Conference areas are detailed with wood trim.
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Computer Systems for Architects
The new Harrisburg International Airport was designed to be a symbolic gateway to the capital city of Pennsylvania. The project included replacement of an existing outmoded terminal (a converted hangar), expanding aircraft apron areas and completion of the terminal loop road and parking lots.

The new 110,000-square-foot facility was planned to accommodate the present mix of commercial and commuter passenger traffic and to meet the master plan requirement for expansion to double its capacity and satisfy the needs of this regional hub airport through the year 2005. The design was developed around the framework of the gate layout to handle both current aircraft sizes and the use of wide-bodied planes in the future. The spacing of gates for these operations and the site constraints of taxiway and existing control tower locations dictated a linear building scheme for the four present and the three future large aircraft gates. The necessity to maintain operation of the existing terminal throughout the construction period presented another constraint to the final location and configuration of the new building, while the maximization of parking areas and the construction of a new four-lane terminal roadway were other factors in shaping the building plan.

The linear plan of the elongated loop road provides a natural curb frontage which will accommodate projected passenger traffic through the planned life of the building. On the air side of the terminal the passenger waiting areas are

continues
arranged between the aircraft gate locations, while the minimal depth of the building creates short travel distances between curb and plane. Since the site was constrained only on the long curb and air sides of the building, it was a natural response to plan for future expansion at the two ends of the terminal after demolition of the old terminal. Additional gates will be added to both the east and west ends of the new building as passenger volume increases.
The roof's airfoil shape reflects the progression of activities within the terminal. It pitches up from a 480-foot-long canopy of exposed steel that provides roadside weather protection for the multiple entrances along the building's north face. It extends up over the ground level concourse leading passengers up to the sunlit second level, breaking over the upper circulation concourse and introducing daylight along its full length. A lower roof shelters the waiting areas serving each of the gates.

Central monumental stairs and escalators celebrate arrival in the terminal. Flanked by pylons that support upturned lighting fixtures and illuminated by an 'eyebrow' window above, the path of travel is clearly marked at the vertical transition from the land-side to the air-side of the building. At the upper landing, the traveler passes under a large clock, a landmark commonly found in railroad stations.

The building's metal and glass skin is an appropriate material for its airfoil shape and reflects the need for materials that will withstand the effects of weather and maintain a surface finish which, when the building is added to in the future, will not appear discernibly different.

For the interior, materials were selected to serve specific purposes. Linear acoustic ceilings and carpeting maintain a quiet environment. Indirect lighting with fixtures mounted in metal shrouds augment the natural light emanating from clerestory windows and window walls.

The building has been designed to provide daylighting of the upper concourse and holding areas. The south facing glass in these areas is shaded by overhanging eaves to control direct heat gain during the cooling season, but sunlight enters the building during the winter months.

The new building is expressive of both the spirit and technical nature of an air terminal's activities and provides a graceful gateway to Pennsylvania's capitol city.
This project was designed for the state agency responsible for the management of all state-owned wildlife property.

The headquarters for this government agency is located on a rural 18-acre site approximately three miles from downtown Harrisburg. The design of the facility responds to the desire for a building with the naturalistic feeling of original Pennsylvania rural architecture. The building is designed to welcome visitors as well as to provide a pleasing and efficient working and training environment for employees.

The program required 71,000 gross square feet of mixed-use space which includes four major functions:
Office
Dormitory/training
Lobby/auditorium/orientation area for the public
Storage
All parts of the building are interconnected; however, public access into office and training areas is restricted.

Situated on gently-sloping Pennsylvania countryside, the building was sited to take advantage of views, give it visibility and separate the site into two areas: public access and protected native habitats.

continues
The building embraces and grows out of a wooded knoll in the center of the site providing a view to the Blue Ridge Mountains to the north and to the native habitat and trail areas to the south.

The Commission's offices, training school and warehouse were united in one building. The design is loosely based on the connected barn complexes native to Pennsylvania and the four main parts of the building joined to form this complex are visually identifiable in the massing. The connected sloping roofs, conical, tapered, stone column arcades and uniform use of building materials tie the whole together. The cedar clapboard siding, stone columns and plaster end walls are materials common to structures in this farming area. Roof and building overhangs are used as energy-conservative shading devices and a ground water heat pump for the mechanical system takes advantage of good underground water pressure and temperature.

The lobby/galley and auditorium serve as the main entrance to the complex and contain the areas open to the public. A visitor enters under the large arched
dormer into a one-and-one-half story space with views and access directly to the stone terrace and nature trails at the back of the complex. This area connects the two main wings and breaks the height of the roof lines.

The office wing accommodates the six bureaus of the agency. A two-story galleria unites the levels and enables horizontal and vertical circulation and visual communication among the bureaus. The warehouse facility is a split-level area, located partially under the first floor. The two-story training wing accommodates the educational program and boarding for future game wardens. Classrooms, dormitories, food service and gymnasium are contained in this wing.

Echoing the style and materials of local rural architecture, the building consists of stained clapboard siding and structural stud back-up with cement plaster end walls. The tapered stone columns at the exterior are similar to those found on barns and are composed of Pennsylvania field stone. Overhangs and light gray tinted insulating glass contribute to energy efficiency. Operable window frames are a deep green color.

The structural frame is steel with poured concrete foundation walls at the lower level. Due to the varied subsurface conditions, there is a mix of caissons, spread footings and grade beams to accommodate the foundations. The red standing seam metal roof is supported on steel purlins.

Office partitions, sculptural walls and balustrades are fabricated of painted gypsum wallboard. The ceiling in the atrium is paneled with varnished beaded board. The materials reflect and diffuse light in the two-story atrium space.

"Using CAD has enabled us to increase our volume of business without increasing staff."

—Phillip Foreman
Foreman Bashford Architects Engineers
Zelienople, Pa.

The 40-employee firm relies increasingly on its 18 CAD workstations to produce drawings faster, process more data, solve problems in the working phase and draft revisions quickly and easily. It also relies on Computer Research for its CAD equipment, service and training.

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Foreman Bashford has built a thriving business on renovating and remodeling school buildings in the tri-state area such as the Evans City Elementary School in Evans City, Pa.
State Correctional Institute

Location: Smithfield, PA
Contractor: J. C. Orr and Son, Inc.

The recently dedicated State Correctional Institute at Smithfield, PA, is the fourth new state prison to open since 1987. This $27 million, medium-security facility for adult males is the state's 14th correctional institution.

The new facility, which will house 548 inmates, is an integral part of Correction Commissioner David S. Owens, Jr.'s comprehensive plan to address prison overcrowding in Pennsylvania. With the opening of this facility, the system will drop from 41 to 37 percent over capacity.

Located on a 50-acre site in Smithfield Township, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, this medium-security, campus-style facility features individual rooms in manageable clusters of 32 men within a 64-bed unit. Four of the 64-man units continue
high level of visual control. In addition to the 512 medium security beds, the facility has a 20-bed medical/mental health suite and a 24-bed maximum security restricted housing unit for disciplinary cases. An eighth 64-cell block has been funded and is currently in the design stage. The institution also includes an education complex, chapel area, food service facilities and print shop.

make up each half of the campus with educational and recreational functions dividing the yard space into two distinct “community” areas of 256 inmates. These courtyards function as the main circulation avenue and provide passive and active spaces for inmate use. Inmate and facility services occur in the long “linked” structure that enclosed the open side of the main courts and ties the facility together. The design is intended to give the inmates the sense of a normal environment by providing a hierarchy for areas of sleep, work and play. Housing units further this concept by allowing individual key control at each cell and providing quiet and active spaces within each unit. The units’ scale, individual entrances, and sloped roofs evoke a residential feeling while maintaining a
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This project consisted of renovating and converting an old classroom building into new offices and computer training facilities.

The existing building was constructed in 1936 as a "Teacher's Training School." Research showed that there were five or six other buildings built from the same plan and constructed at other State Teachers' Colleges.

The building plan was very basic: a rectangular building with a single corridor down the middle, classrooms on each side and stairways at the ends.

The framing system was analyzed and it was determined that the interior of the building could be completely gutted, with the interior columns and exterior
walls left standing. A maximum 50 p.s.f. design-live-load was established for the building. The University agreed to accept this and the new design proceeded.

A circular lobby was created in the middle of the building with an information desk. From here all building functions could be controlled. An elevator was designed to serve the first and second floor and to provide handicap accessibility, while an interconnecting stair was designed around the elevator shaft.

It was decided to place the two major office functions of the design program, Admissions and Alumni Affairs, on the first floor of the building. The second floor is devoted exclusively to computer labs, classrooms and computer facility offices.

A major design element in the plan was the creation of an atrium between the first and second floor lobbies. Interior partitions are constructed of lightweight metal studs and vinyl surfaced drywall finishes. Insulated metal studs were placed against the original exterior brick walls. New acoustical tile ceilings were installed throughout with new carpeting installed over the existing concrete floors. Metal clad wood double-hung windows with insulating glass were installed in all existing window openings. A new rear entrance to the building serves the parking lot and provides for a handicapped access.

The HVAC system provides water source heat pumps for each space, suspended above the ceilings with air distributed through diffusers. Water for the units is provided from a cooling tower located outside the building and a boiler in the basement.

A new electrical system includes lighting, emergency lighting, fire alarm and master time and program systems.

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How times have changed! The following amusing description of an architect is a reprint from an issue of CHARETTE magazine, originally published in the early 50s. Apparently, in those days, only males were accepted as being architects.

The Architect—No Ordinary Man

He must be a man of vision and ambition, an after dinner speaker, a before and after guzzler, a night owl, work all day, learn to sleep on the floor and eat two meals a day to economize on travel expenses, drive all night and appear fresh the next day. He must be able to entertain the client’s wife, his seniors’ sweeties and pet stenos without becoming too amorous. Inhale dust, live outside at 100 below, work all summer without perspiring or acquiring B.O. He must be a ladies’ man, a man’s man, a model husband, a fatherly father, a devoted son-in-law, a good provider, a plutocrat, a Democrat, a Republican, a New Dealer, an old dealer, a fast dealer, a technician, electrician, politician, machinist, mechanic, polygamist, ambidextrous and a specialist in Priorities.

He must be a sales promotion expert, a good credit manager, correspondent, attend all staff conferences, clinics, labor union meetings, tournaments, funerals and births, visit brother and sister architects in hospitals as well as jails. He must visit all jobs every week and in his spare time look out for the interest of the client, engineer and his own neck.

He must have a wide range of telephone numbers when entertaining visiting executives and clients.

He must also be an expert driver, talker, liar, traveler, bridge player, poker player, toreador, gold digger, golf player, diplomat, financier, capitalist, philanthropist, nudist and authority on Palmistry, Chemistry, Archaeology, Physiology, Obstetrics, Meteorology, Criminology, Dogs, Cats, Horses, Blondes, Trailers, Redheads, Rats and Lingerie, plus additional virtues and vices as required.

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