Spring 1994 Vol. 7 No. 1

Pennsylvania Architect

JOURNAL OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

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1993 PSA Design Awards

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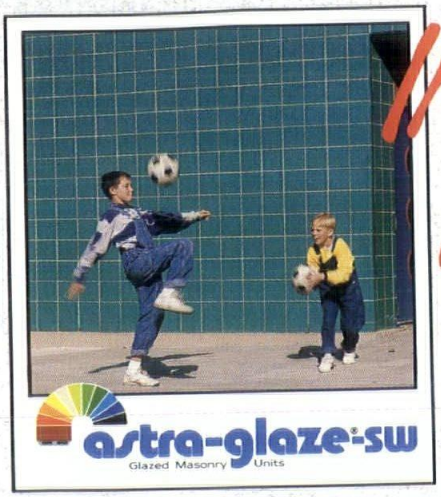

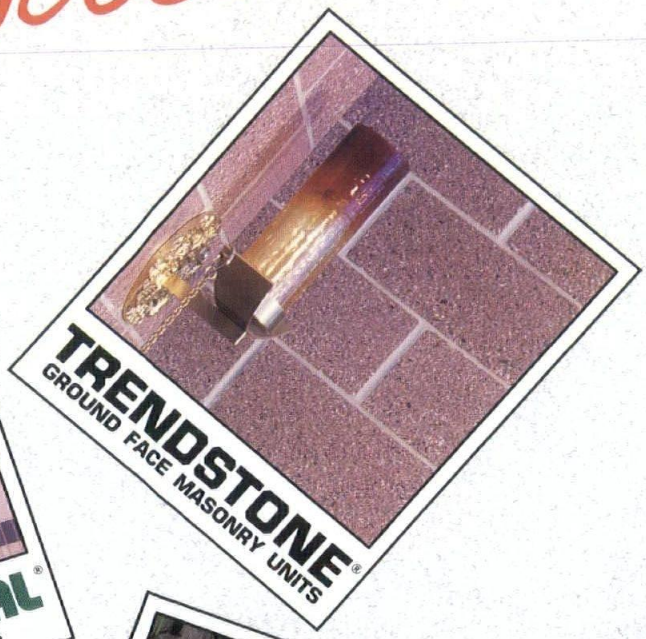

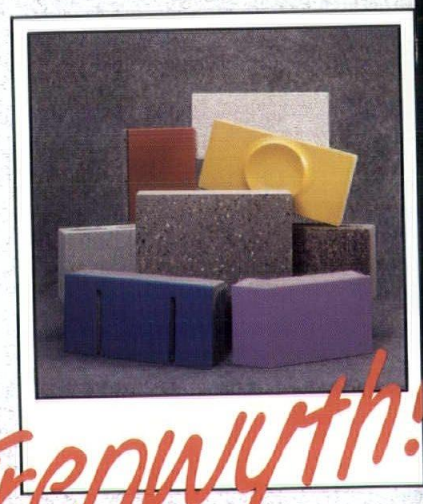

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Pennsylvania Architect/Spring 1994

About the Cover

PSA's Silver Medal winner for 1993 is the Irving Avenue Parking Garage on the Syracuse University campus. Designed by the architectural firm of Bohlin Cywinski Jackson, the complete story can be found on page 10.

Photography by: Karl A. Backus

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TSG Publishing
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Pittsburgh, PA 15216
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Editor's Letter

Peer recognition. An acknowledgment by fellow professionals that your work stands a little ahead of the others. These are the awards we are most proud of and hang prominently on the walls of our reception areas. And rightly so, for who can judge our work more properly than other architects who face the same challenges and difficulties. Of course many other client groups and trade organizations hand out kudos in their areas of interest and expertise, but the focus of these is usually limited. The *Pennsylvania Architect* is pleased, once again, to publish the 1993 award winners and offer congratulations for well done projects.

As you read this issue, you will probably notice a slight change in the graphic format of the *Pennsylvania Architect*. The Editorial Board felt it was time to take stock of the magazine's appearance and see what could be done to freshen it up a bit. It was felt that while the time was not yet right for a complete redo we could strengthen the look with a bolder typeface and a more dynamic layout.

In closing, I want to pay special tribute to the Pennsylvania architectural firm of Bohlin Cywinski Jackson on their receipt of the AIA 1994 Architecture Firm Award. This national award recognizes achievement which goes beyond individual projects and extends recognition to the entire organization. Bohlin Cywinski Jackson joins a number of other architectural firms from Pennsylvania who have won this award and thus brought credit to the profession in our state. Congratulations once again.

John A. Fatula, A.I.A.
Editor

PSA News

Bohlin Cywinski Jackson Receives AIA's 1994 Architecture Firm Award

The widely recognized design firm of Bohlin Cywinski Jackson has been selected to receive The American Institute of Architects' (AIA) 1994 Architecture Firm Award.

The highest honor the Institute can bestow upon a firm is awarded annually to a practice that has produced distinguished architecture consistently for at least 10 years. Previous winners include I.M Pei & Partners, Cesar Pelli & Associates, Kohn Pederson Fox Associates, Mitchell/Giurgola Architects, Edward Larrabee Barnes Associates, Venturi Rauch & Scott Brown (now Venturi & Scott Brown), and James Stewart Polshek & Partners.

Bohlin Cywinski Jackson, which has offices in Wilkes-Barre, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Seattle, will receive the award May 13 at the 1994 AIA National Convention in Los Angeles.

The 1994 Institute Honors jury was chaired by James Stewart Polshek, FAIA, Polshek & Partners, New York City. Other jurors were Donald K. Green, architecture student, University of North Carolina, Charlotte; Greg Lehman, Assoc. AIA, HLKB Architects, Des Moines; Peter Nabokov, professor, Department of Anthropology, University of Wisconsin, Madison; John Syvertsen, AIA, O'Donnell Wicklund Pigozzi Peterson, Chicago; Jane McC. Thompson, Assoc. AIA, Thompson & Wood, Cambridge, Mass, and Robert J. (Buzz) Yudell, AIA, Moore Ruble Yudell, Santa Monica.

VRC Honors Architect Robert Dale Lynch

The Vocational Rehabilitation Center honored Robert Dale Lynch at the annual Mulach Awards Dinner on Tuesday, March 8, at the Vista International Hotel.

VRC presented the 1994 Joseph F. Mulach, Jr. Award to Robert Dale Lynch, AIA, a Pittsburgh-based architect.

The Mulach Award is presented annually by the VRC Board of Directors to a person who has significantly improved the quality of life for persons with disabilities. The award was established in 1976 to honor former board chairman, philanthropist and industrialist Joseph F. Mulach, Jr.

Lynch has developed a national reputation as an expert on accessibility. For more than 20 years, he has designed modifications to assist people with disabilities gain better access. In 1992 he was the lead presenter in a 3-day, 12-hour ADA video teleconference to 20,000 architects in 230 cities in North America and Hawaii over the Public Broadcasting system's satellite network for the American Institute of Architects. Lynch has represented the AIA in hearings concerning the passage and implementation of the ADA before the Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights of the U.S. Senate Committee on Judiciary and before the National Council on Disability.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Center is a non-profit United Way agency founded in 1927 with headquarters in Pittsburgh and a Mon Valley division in Rostraver Township. VRC's mission is to help people with disabilities enter the workforce and become wage-earning, independent citizens.

Innovations in Housing Award Winner Announced

Innovations in Housing recognizes creativity in residential design using wood products. Now in its 17th year, the competition attracts entries from around the world. It is sponsored by the APA (American Plywood Association), and *Better Homes and Gardens, Builder*, and *Progressive Architecture* magazines, and co-sponsored by the American Wood Council.

Architect Serge Nalbantian, AIA from Philadelphia, won a Citation of Merit for his design of a contemporary counterpart to the traditional, Classic/Greek revival period house.

"This entry was particularly nice, especially the exterior appearance of the curved room with its sleek lines," explained jury members. "The high degree in sweep of curving roofs creates interesting interior spaces, notably the family room."

Nalbantian is an Associate with Kelly/Maiello Inc. Architects in Philadelphia.

Exteriors... Not Just Another Pretty Facade

There have been many technological advances over the years that have expanded exterior design options considerably

To properly experience a building, Frank Lloyd Wright once said, "One must be in the building before one can understand what makes it what it is. Only when the buildings are comprehended from within and each in its place a feature of its own special environment—serving its own appropriate purpose with integrity—are they really seen." He felt that photographs alone, for example, fail to convey the essential character of an organic building. That buildings, like all things, possess many unique qualities known only by their presence and not by abstraction into a secondary medium. He, of course, was right. There's more to a building than just a pretty facade.

Whether it be new construction or renovation, an architect is faced with many variables that must be taken into consideration when choosing an exterior system for a building. Variables such as aesthetics, energy efficiency, durability and ease of application. How all of this comes into play varies, obviously, from one architectural project to another.

When Pittsburgh-based IKM Incorporated began design on the Pennsylvania State Office Building in Pittsburgh's downtown, the challenges were many. Although one of the most important buildings in Pittsburgh, its exterior had deteriorated and it looked dated. Aesthetics was only one part of the challenge...the windows were single glaze with poor gasketing and didn't operate, air and water infiltration was rampant, energy bills were astronomical and the 1950s curtain wall system was failing. Additionally, the entire exterior renovation had to be accomplished while the building remained fully occupied.

As Marion Zentarsky, senior vice president at IKM put it, "This building is a classic example of what might be faced by an architectural firm when approaching an exterior renovation project. A lot had to be considered having a direct bearing on our design.

"Since the new skin we were suggesting was a custom system and most of the components were not off-the-shelf, a prototype had to be built and tested. The new skin had to offer more than just aesthetics, it had to prevent air and water infiltration and increase energy efficiency by reducing heating and cooling costs as well.

"The installer used the most sophisticated scaffolding equipment available to apply flat and curved, aluminum plate spandrel panels to the existing structure. And, fortunately, they could install this new, high-tech horizontal skin at the same time the old curtain wall was removed along with using that system's vertical components."

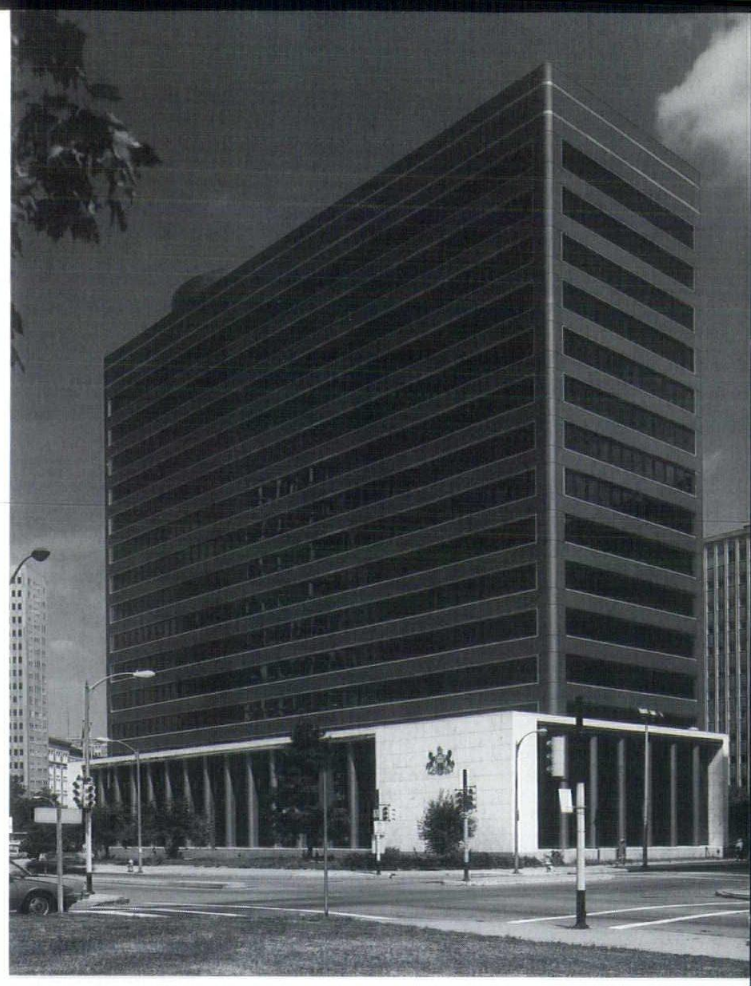
There have been many technological advances over the years that have expanded exterior design options considerably. At the same time, however, clients' wishes or a severe budget constraint may narrow these options and could stifle design. Years ago all-glass buildings were very impractical. One reason, of course, was because of glass' poor insulating values at the time but more so because the technology didn't exist to manufacture glass in large, single sheets. Today, much larger panes of glass in a rainbow of colors are available that insulate very well against energy losses. There's even coated glass that selectively controls heat transmission, allowing homes and businesses to have more and larger windows. This unique glass system allows 92 percent of visible sunlight to pass through it while filtering out unwanted ultraviolet radiation and selectively controlling short- and long-wave heat energy, thus not only ensuring year-round comfort but also reducing fading and damage to carpets and curtains.

There are also products available composed of a stucco-like substrate over a styrofoam base that emulates a stone exterior but is very lightweight, durable and is a lot cheaper than the real thing.

Centuries ago a stone exterior was indeed a stone exterior. Because labor and energy

continues

Before renovation, the State Office Building in Pittsburgh looked dated.



The State Office Building's new exterior has not only improved its appearance drastically, but has also made it energy efficient as well.

were cheap and stone masons were a ubiquitous lot, constructing buildings using enormous, heavy stones was the norm. Today, as you can imagine, this type of construction would be extremely impractical. However, thanks to technology and products like Ultra-Lite Stone Panels, granite clad structures can be accomplished within budget. These panels, each less than an inch thick, consist of a natural stone facing over an impervious fiber-reinforced epoxy skin, an aluminum honeycomb and, finally, a high-strength fiber reinforced epoxy skin. They weight 80 percent less than their solid stone counterparts, cost less and are much easier to handle and install.

Even paint, today, isn't paint. It's considered an architectural coating formulation by the industry. Offering more colors than ever before, including pearlescents, metallics and monochromatics, these coatings are durable, lasting ten years or more, and are extremely flexible, allowing for severe bends without cracking.

On the other side of the coin, there could be a variety of obstacles that challenges an architects creativity such as budget constraints or wishes of the client. A perfect example of that is another IKM project.

The design challenge was to create a hospital for the community while reflecting the strength and vitality that flows through its residents.

In this instance it was a brand new hospital located in Pittsburgh's South Side district. A mostly residential area, many of the houses located near the South Side Hospital are faced in aluminum siding.

As is the case anywhere, a hospital is felt to be "their hospital" by those living near it. Reacting to this and facing a strict budget, the architects attempted to fit the facility into the community by recommending it be clad in residential aluminum siding.

As Mihai Marcu, IKM's president and CEO puts it, "we suggested the siding so that the hospital would blend in with the neighborhood. Seemingly, an architect may attempt to talk a client out of a request like this for a variety of reasons, aesthetics being one. Our challenge, though, was to create a hospital for the community, a facility which would respond to the needs of the neighborhood while reflecting the strength and vitality that flows through its residents.

"In this instance, the finished design not only greatly pleased the board and the neighboring residents, but was completed well below budget."

Marcu adds, "There is no question that, as far as exterior design is concerned, an architect must be flexible enough to roll with the punches. He's got to be diplomatic and stern at the same time, simply because he will always be faced with certain constraints to his designs. These constraints can take the form of a limited choice of materials, a limited budget, location or a client's demands. However, we don't look at them as constraints...we look at them as challenges."

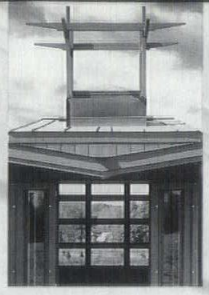
continues

Another design challenge could also be the location of a project. When GBQC Architects were asked to design the new NBME Headquarters building at the University City Science Center in Philadelphia , the base exterior material was a given.

According to Charles Capaldi, AIA, an architect at GBQC, "A deep tan brick is the primary device used to identify the campus buildings which are nestled between Penn and Drexel University. Brick made sense because of the scale of the building along with the cost and schedule. Since the Science Center is made up of individual owners, our challenge was to design a building which both fit in with the campus and also maintained a sense of individual identity."

Exteriors reflect an architect's talent and imagination. After all, most times it's what you see first when experiencing a building. But, as you can see, there's a lot more to a building than just a pretty facade. As few as forty years ago, the design of exteriors was approached differently than today, if only because of the availability of cheap labor and energy. Today, an architect's exterior plan must include myriad complex factors that may not have been options in the past.

Frank Lloyd Wright designed buildings to be natural outgrowths of their place and time, something that didn't impose itself on a landscape by force. Most architects today do the same. But possibly with the added burden of unreasonable client demands, the high cost of energy and labor, and tight budgets, their task may be somewhat more complicated than what Mr. Wright had to contend with. ■



1993 PSA Design Awards

Every year, the Pennsylvania Society of Architects invites its members to submit projects to be considered for its prestigious Design Awards. From the many entries received, an impartial jury selects those that it feels are the best designs and deserving of special merit. In 1993, nine such projects were selected by a jury of architects, all from the state of Michigan, that included the following persons:

William Kessler, FAIA, Detroit

Richard Fry, AIA, Ann Arbor

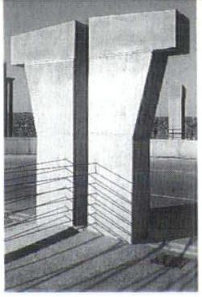
Don Koster, AIA, Grand Rapids

James Luckey, AIA, Detroit

In addition to those most distinguished nine finalists, one was selected as the Silver Medal winner which recognized it as the best of the best for 1993. The Silver Medal winner was the Irving Avenue Parking Garage at Syracuse University, designed by the architectural firm of Bohlin Cywinski Jackson.

Beginning on the following page , this special Design Awards issue includes all ten of these beautiful award-winning projects.

In addition to the Silver Medal, this year's winners include: Center for Biotechnology & Bioengineering; Armstrong County Small Business Incubator Building; Thomas Great Hall; Christopher Columbus Monument; the Greenberg Residence; Puttersburgh; Advanced Neutron Source; Guest House/Pool House, and Tybee Island House.

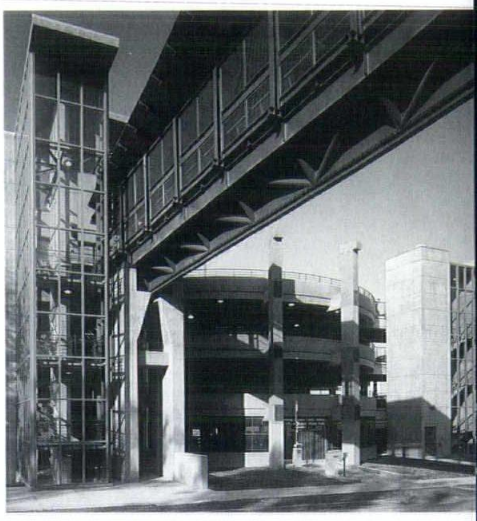


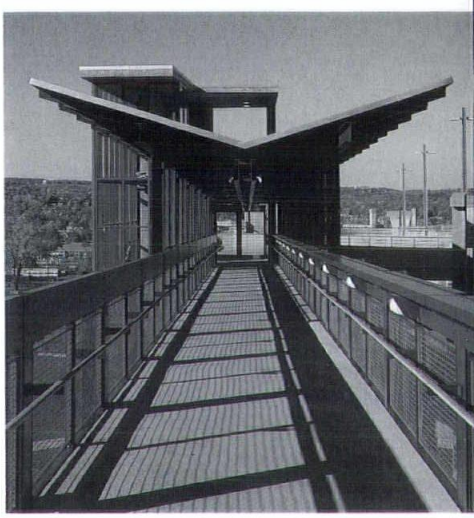
- **Architect:**
  Bohlin Cywinski Jackson
  Pittsburgh/Wilkes-
  Barre/Philadelphia

- **Project:**
  Irving Avenue Parking
  Garage, Syracuse University
  Syracuse, NY

Silver Medal Winner Irving Avenue Parking Garage

Great care was taken to clearly express the nature of the garage's various elements.





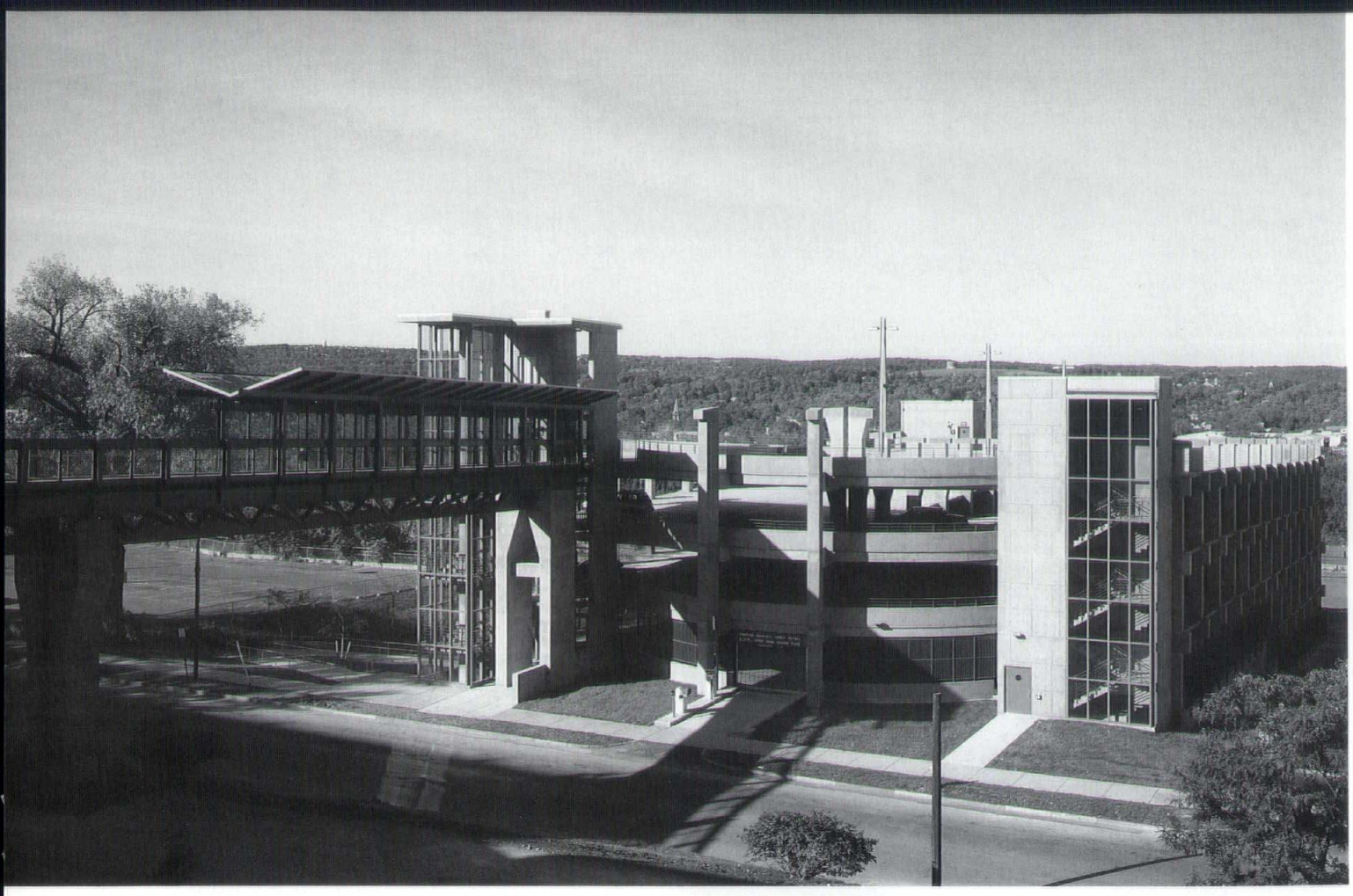
Completed in the fall of 1992, the Irving Avenue Parking Garage is pivotal to the Syracuse University Master Plan. The Master Plan calls for major construction to complete and consolidate the core campus' quadrangles and for all further expansion to occur around the University's perimeter. Sited beyond the core campus quadrangles, the garage replaces surface parking that had thwarted full utilization of the west quadrangle and provides links to the University's center with its pedestrian bridge, elevator and handicapped accessible walkways.

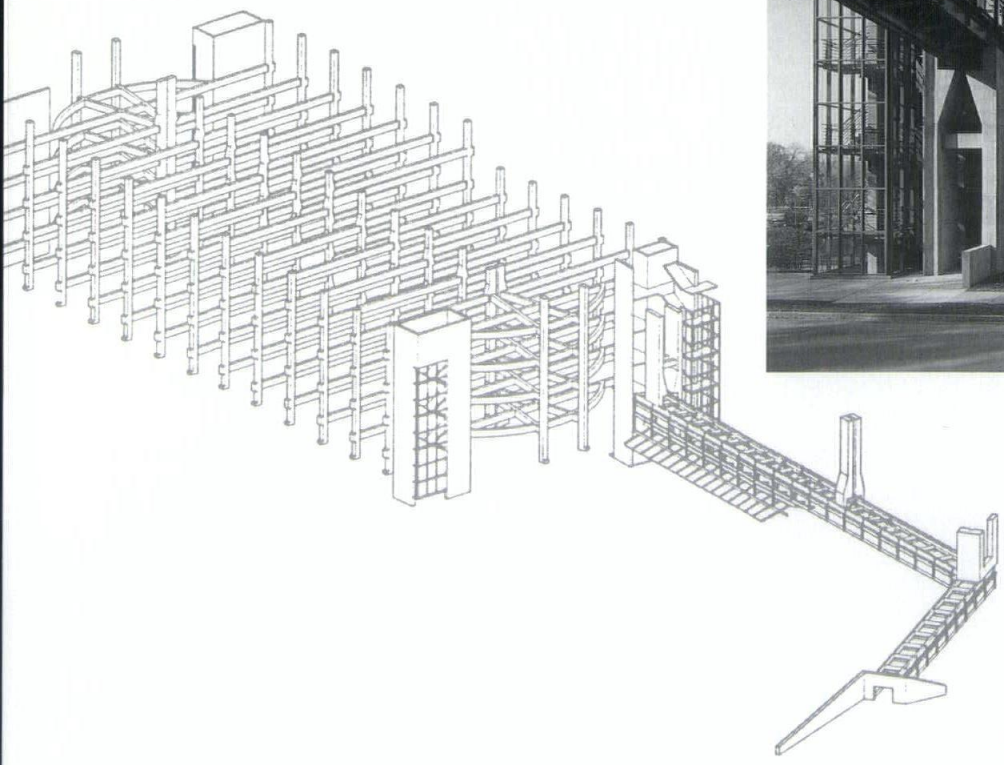
Great care was taken to clearly express the nature of the garage's various elements, including its structure, and to rely upon this expression for the building's architectural strength.

The 433 car facility is constructed of poured-in-place post-tensioned Silica Fume concrete designed for zero tension stress to minimize the cracking and intrusion of corrosive road salts brought on by Syracuse's severe winters. The ends of the post-tensioned beams are capped for protection from the elements as are the roof deck columns which stub up in anticipation of vertical expansion for 88 more cars. Egress stair towers are roofed with precast concrete plank which can be reused when the towers are extended.

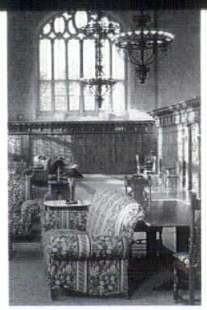
An atypical openness is established by the use of post-tensioning cables as restraints rather than decorative panels and by an uncommonly large floor to floor dimension-twelve feet rather than the usual nine. The resulting benefits of natural light in the daytime and transparency at night do much to dispel the vulnerability people often feel in structured parking facilities. The greater floor height also accommodates the sloped site, providing the elevation required to bridge comfortably from the southeast corner of the garage to the core campus and future neighboring buildings.

The ends of the garage which front on streets are curved, following the traffic pattern and allowing for longer, less steeply pitched ramps with no loss of parking spaces. Consistent with the building's overall openness, the vehicular pattern daylights to exterior views. The combination of structural expression and visual connectedness to surroundings converts a utilitarian building type into a worthy gateway to the University campus. ■





- **Architect:**
  Voith & Mactavish
  Architects
  Philadelphia
- **Project:**
  Thomas Great Hall
  Bryn Mawr, PA



Honor Award
Thomas Great Hall

Flanked throughout by large, Gothic, leaded glass windows, the room has a light gracious quality.

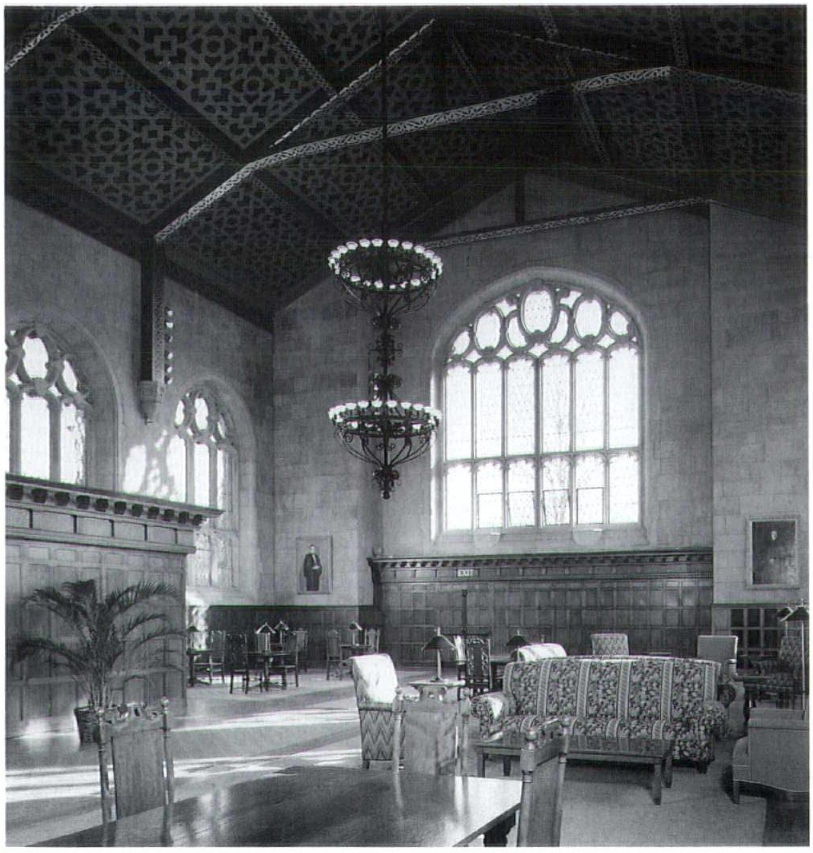
The M. Carey Thomas Library was designed by Cope and Stewardson in 1903. It was part of a building program begun by the College's most important president, M. Carey Thomas, that was significant for the early use of the Collegiate Gothic style for an academic environment in this country. Ms. Thomas was also working with the designer, Lakewood Deforest, who was more than likely responsible for the decorative painting of the ceiling, and with Olmsted, who was responsible for the early campus design.

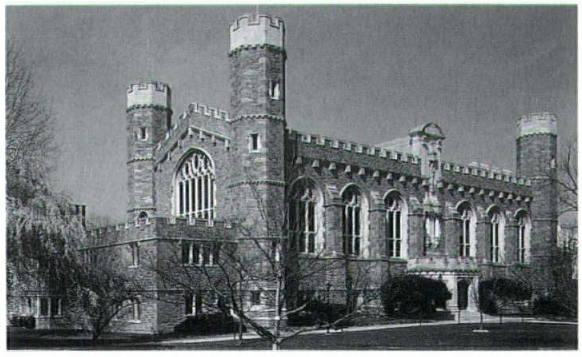
The Great Hall was originally the library's main reading room. Since the building of a new library rendered its original function obsolete over twenty years ago, the Great Hall became used for conferences, lectures, concerts, dance classes and a daily coffee hour.

During performances, because of the lack of adequate storage space,the lounge furniture ended up in the adjacent hallways. Further, the lighting in the room was inappropriate, unpleasant and difficult or impossible to maintain. The room also had suffered from inadequate maintenance, leaking gutters and general deterioration.

The college made the commitment to bring the Great Hall back up to the standard that its importance demands which included restoring the room and making it function as a multi-purpose space.

The room is 110 feet by 45 feet, with an exposed truss whose peak is nearly 50 feet high. Flanked throughout by large, Gothic, leaded glass windows, the room has a light and gracious quality despite its spare heavy detailing. Because of its size, beautiful proportions and quality of light, it is one of the most important public rooms on the campus. The building received National Historic Landmark status based on the importance of the architecture and the role that M. Carey Thomas played in women's education. ■





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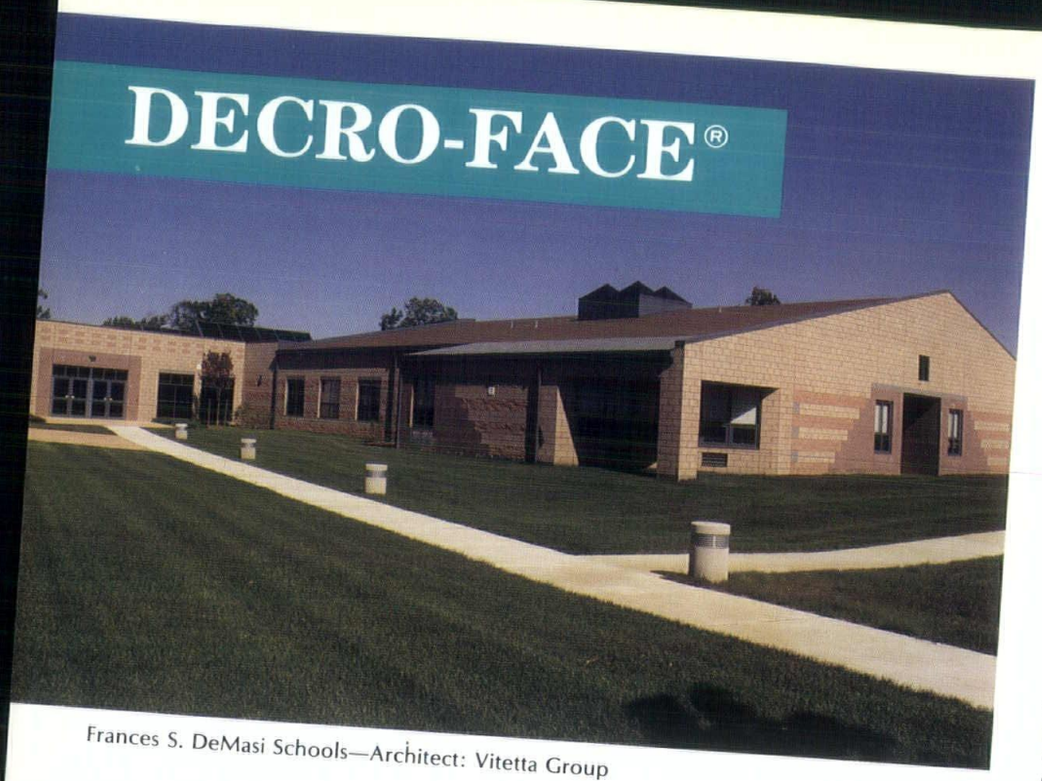

Frances S. DeMasi Schools—Architect: Vitetta Group

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Decro-Graphics.™

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accommodating creativity and desi
flexibility.

From front cover, Decro-Face products are as follows:

Clockwise from top right: **(1)** 4x8x16 Center Scored; **(2)** 4x8 Decro-Paver; **(3)** 8x4x16 Center Scored Decro-Brick; **(4)** "1994" Decro-Graphics CMU; **(5)** 4x8x8 Sill; **(6)** 8x8x16 Stretcher; **(7)** 4x8x8 Sill; **(8)** 8x16x8 Beam Lintel; **(9)** 12x12 Decro-Paver; **(10)** 8x4x16 Center Scored Decro-Brick; **(11)** 6x8x16 Corner Sill; **(12)** 8x4x16 Decro-Brick; **(13)** 6-Rib Round Form Fluted; **(14)** Decro-Pavers; **(15)** 8x8x16 Hex Face; and **(16)** 2 unit Decro-Graphics

Medford Township Municipal Court Complex—Architect: Duca/Huder Associates

UA/USES, APPLICATIONS

Decro-Face combines all of the positive properties of concrete masonry (strength, durability, fire and moisture resistance, cost effectiveness, etc.) with a new range of appearances to make it ideal for almost any type of interior or exterior application.

Many Decro-Face mix designs are the results of architects and Decro-Face producers collaborating to achieve specific appearances (e.g., granite, limestone, precast, etc.) within project budget constraints. The results have been substantial cost savings without any sacrifice of aesthetics.

The natural warmth and texture of Decro-Face products make a beautiful statement on their own or provide a natural transition when used with other architectural concrete masonry products.

Decro-Face concrete masonry units are manufactured in standard molds, so the number of shapes available is not restricted by the high cost of specialty molds associated with many other architectural cmu product lines. And, because the process can be applied to any surface of any shape no matter how irregular, Decro-Face provides convenient and cost-effective solutions to many design situations which cannot be accommodated by other masonry products or building materials. Examples include:

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- Double corners
- Finished sills and caps
- Veneer and thru-wall brick
- Units with face dimensions as small as 4" x 8" or as large as 16" x 24"

Sound absorption tests performed on Decro-Face concrete masonry units yielded an S.T.C. of 0.50, comparable to that of materials classified as "acoustical"—another built-in benefit and application for Decro-Face cmu's.

OP/OVERALL PRODUCT IN PLACE

PART 1 MATERIALS

Description: Decro-Face Profile Concrete Masonry Units (cmu's) shall be as manufactured by the Decro-Face process which produces a uniform texture on the surface of the cmu by means of an automated production line procedure.

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Performance: All Decro-Face cmu's shall conform to A.S.T.M. C-90, Grade N-1, the standard specification for load-bearing cmu's.

Color & Texture: Decro-Face cmu's shall be as selected from manufacturer's Decro-Face Designer Kit offering.

Shapes & Sizes: The manufacturer shall provide Decro-Face cmu's in shapes and sizes as indicated on architectural drawings.

Moisture Proofing: Decro-Face cmu's and mortar may be specified with an integral moisture proofing admixture.

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External sealer shall be Decro-Seal™ — (matt, gloss, or graffiti control finish).

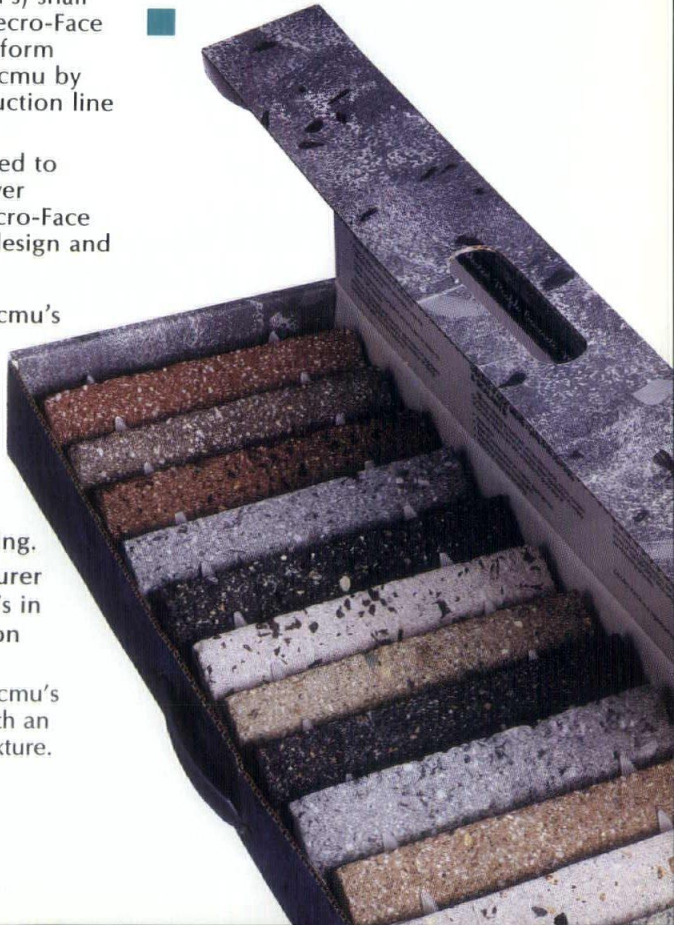
Application of sealant shall conform to manufacturer's instructions and shall be tested on a sample panel subject to approval by the architect before coating of job walls is begun.

Mortar: Mortar shall be specified as Type N, S or M and shall conform to A.S.T.M C-270. Mortar joints shall be tooled in keeping with National Concrete Masonry Association recommendations. Mortar shall be as selected by the architect from the Decro-Face manufacturer's line of mortar colors.

Insulation: Decro-Face cmu's are available with factory installed insulating inserts engineered to meet the required R-Value.

PART 2 MASONRY CLEANING

Care should be taken to keep the walls as clean as possible during construction. The masonry contract shall include a provision for cleaning Decro-Face walls prior to completion of the contract. Cleaning procedures shall be tested and approved before being applied to the completed work. In no case shall an acid or highly concentrated masonry cleaner be used without specific instructions from the cleaning solution manufacturer.



DECRO-GRAPHICS™

Whispering Oaks—
Design/Built by:
Wolcik & LoVuolo Homes

DECRO-GRAPHICS™

The precision of the Decro-Face process has created a totally new concept in concrete masonry design ... the incorporation of graphics as an integral part of the building design. Decro-Graphics provides a natural and cost-effective means to identify buildings, rooms or benefactors and to incorporate logos, cornerstones or other signage into a project. Decro-Graphics transforms concrete masonry into a canvas for your graphic designs.

DECRO-BRICK™

These cost-effective veneer or load-bearing units are available in the same wide range of surface designs, aggregates and colors as the other Decro-Face system components. Decro-Brick is available with or without vertical scoring and provides the designer with the opportunity to vary the scale and texture for a unique look or to resemble other materials such as clay and glazed brick.

DECRO-PAVERS™

Huntingdon Valley Country Club—
Landscape Contractor:
Pennink & Arrimour, Inc.

DECRO-PAVERS™

Interlocking paving stones in sizes from 4″ x 8″ to 12″ x 12″ and larger are now available with Decro-Face surface designs. Applying the Decro-Face process to paving units can achieve a variety of appearances with the same durability and performance of a concrete paver. For a unique solution in paving, specify Decro-Pavers.

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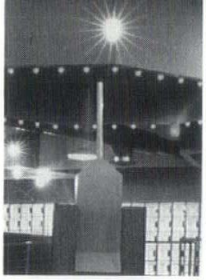
- **Architect:**
  Tai Lee Miller with
  David Celento
  Pittsburgh
- **Project:**
  Puttersburgh
  Olympic Lanes
  Harmarville, PA



Honor Award Puttersburgh

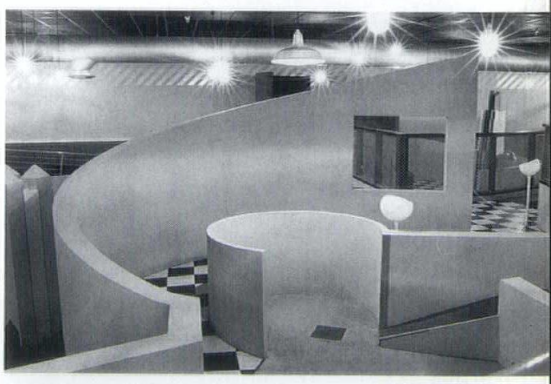
One of the most technologically advanced mini-golf courses in existence.

Miniature golf, popularized during the depression and known as "poor man's golf," used simplistic obstacles and marketed itself primarily as a game of skill. The game quickly became a mirror of life, with buildings, people and animals littering the course. Although immensely popular in the 1940s-70s, mini-golf's popularity has declined somewhat in recent years due to the advent of video games.

Since mini-golf was not surviving the technological leap well, this project offered the architects an opportunity to tackle this evolutionary oversight. The result was Puttersburgh, a handicapped accessible miniature golf course based entirely on places in Pittsburgh.

One of the most technologically advanced courses in existence, some of the special effects include: smoke pouring out of smokestacks, machinery rumbling away inside one of the holes and air blown onto unsuspecting golfers.

In another, the ball is blown up a five-foot clear tube, then it drops to the cup below. Pinball flippers flick golf balls off actuated bumpers, a stop light flashes to indicate when to enter a darkened tunnel, lights blink, water gushes, sounds ring out, smoke wafts through the air and giggles abound... ■



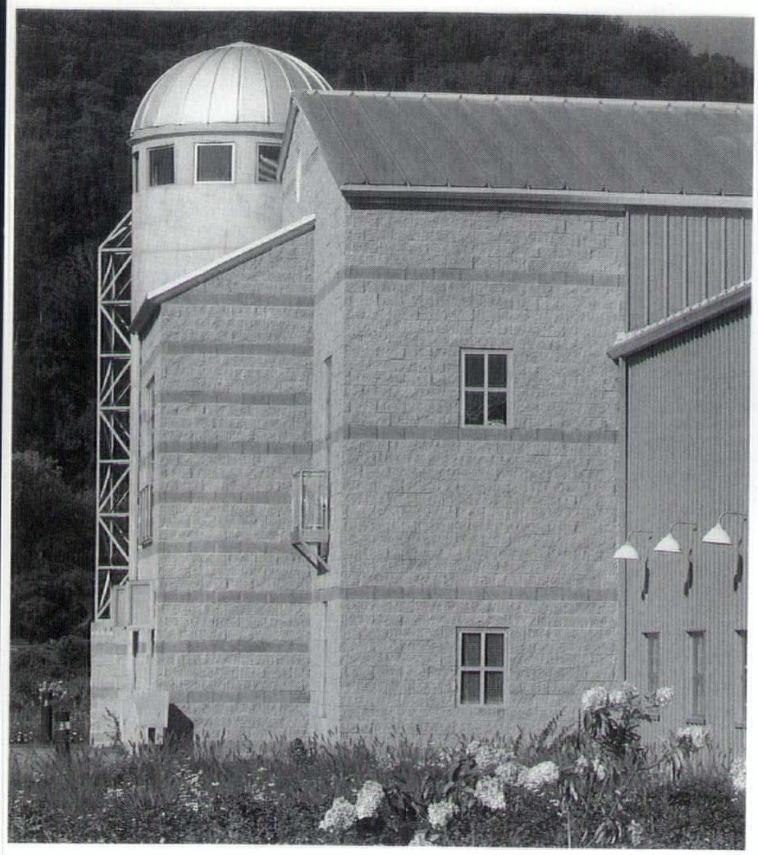
- **Architect:**
  Charles L. Desmone, AIA
  Pittsburgh
- **Project:**
  Armstrong County
  Small Business
  Incubator Building
  Armstrong County, PA

Honor Award Armstrong County Small Business Incubator Building

The project incorporates features which integrate aesthetically with the surrounding farm buildings.

The Armstrong County site for this project is located in a typical rural Pennsylvania area, complete with gently rolling hills and lush pasture land. Just to the northeast of the site is Parks Farm, claimed to be the oldest farm in Armstrong County; its cluster of white-washed barns and silos with metal roofs became the point of departure for the project.

Due to economic and functional concerns of the program, it was not possible to separate programmatic uses into various buildings and achieve that magical clustering that seems to happen so often on American farms. Instead, a unified plan was necessary so that the building could function properly as an incubator for small busi-



nesses. However, the 34,000 square foot requirement forced the building to be much larger than a typical 30' x 60' Pennsylvania barn. The challenge, therefore, was to create a "barn" yet satisfy the project's large programmatic requirements.

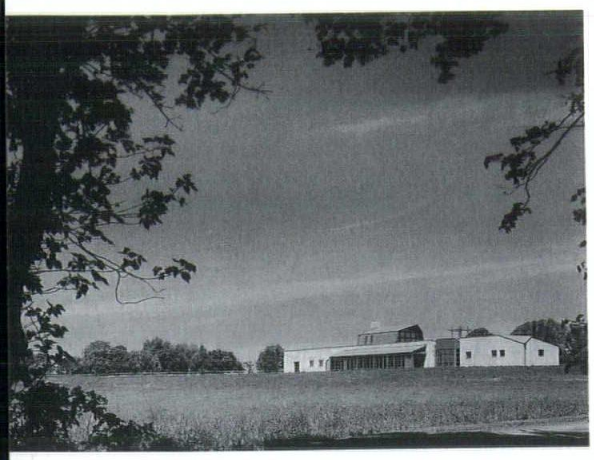
The design solution was arrived at by first looking at the intended function of a typical incubator building. Through this research it was determined that a spine building diagram would, both functionally and formally, be the most advantageous.

The project incorporates many features and details which integrate aesthetically with the surrounding farm buildings. The result is an agricultural theme which preserves the essence and spirit of this historical area and which is compatible with the village appearance of the existing farm buildings that may eventually accommodate artisans and craftsmen. All of the work was accomplished by using a Varco-Pruden prefabricated steel structure which resulted in a final cost of less than $40/s.f., well within the Armstrong County's budget parameters. ■

The authorized Varco-Pruden builder was Profile Design & Construction

- **Architect:**
  Kieran, Timberlake & Harris
  Philadelphia
- **Project**
  Greenberg Residence
  Wrightstown Township
  Bucks County, PA

Honor Award Greenberg Residence

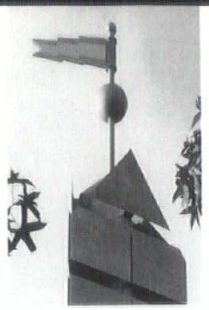


The image of the building establishes a dependent relationship between the old and the new.

The site for this residence is a ten-acre fragment of a 17th century Bucks County, Pennsylvania, farm that was held by direct descendants of William Penn's family until 1987. The long slender property is bisected by a stream and a stand of ash, beech and poplars. The house is located on a crest at the rear of the meadow oriented to the south, facing the original stone farmhouse barn and fields in the distance.

One approaches the house along a drive which parallels the fields, passes the old farmhouse, gently winds through the thicket and across the stream. The point of arrival is behind the house. The image of the building as a wall/shed within the landscape establishes a dependent relationship between the old and new residences by setting up the new structure as an outbuilding to the existing object-like, gable-ended farmhouse. The wall establishes a clear hierarchy of use by ending the meadow and creating a private enclave for family functions, a rear yard, an automobile court and, in the future, a tennis court and pool.

The program disposition within the bar established by the wall is a series of private and public spaces, layered or woven two ways: one parallel to the windows, the other perpendicular to them. The public space of the great room anchors the private realms of the house, the bedroom and studio spaces, positioned to each side. The two-story hood allows for a mezzanine study, anchors the layers and axially organizes the great room. The sun porch and front entry become a shed appendage to the wall. Service functions are grouped within the zone near the kitchen and studio. ■



- **Architect:**
  Venturi, Scott Brown and Associates, Inc.
  Philadelphia
- **Project:**
  Christopher Columbus Monument
  Philadelphia, PA

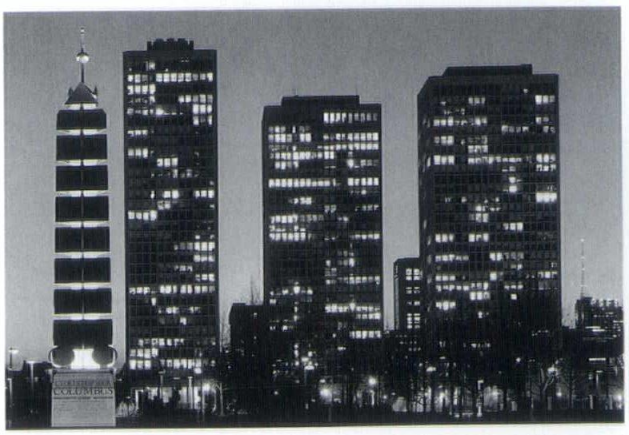
Honor Award
Christopher Columbus Monument

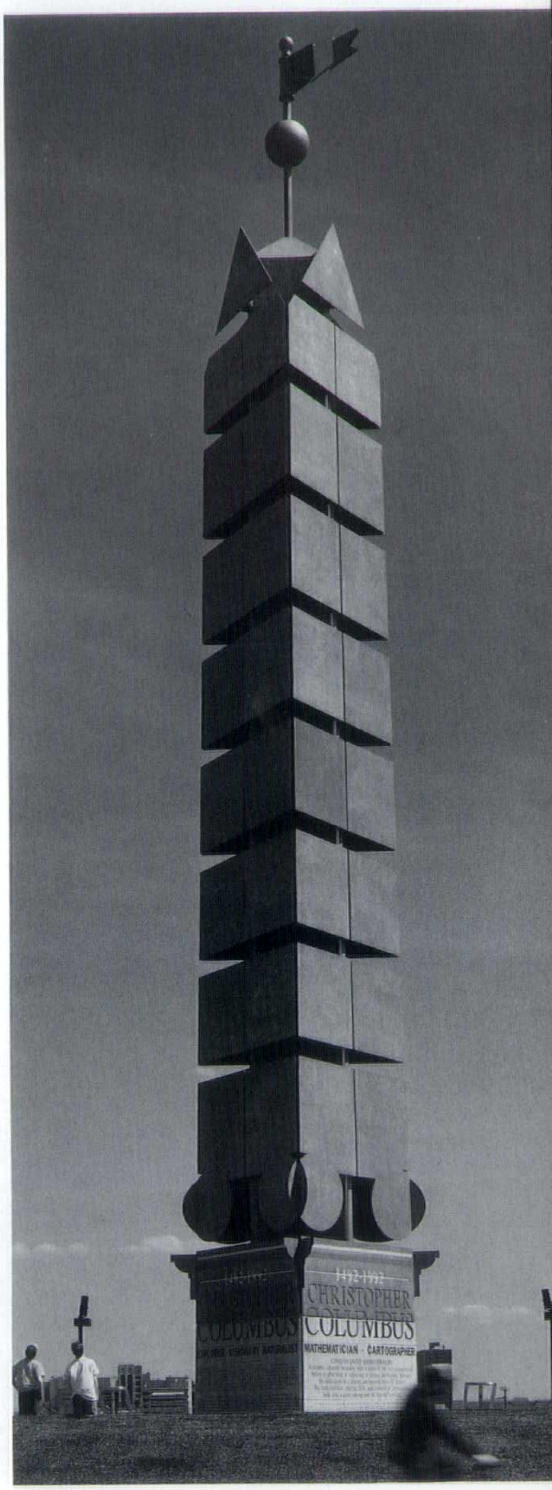
The design utilizes steel technology to create a modern representation of an obelisk.

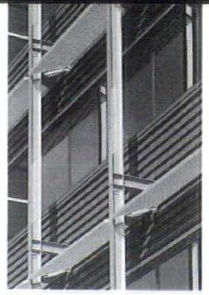
The Christopher Columbus monument is located in the International Sculpture Garden at Penn's Landing, Philadelphia's old seaport. It was erected to commemorate the 500th anniversary of Christoper Columbus' voyage and to celebrate the role of all immigrants in the development of Philadelphia and the United States.

The design utilizes steel technology to create a modern representation of a traditional Italian symbol–the obelisk, which punctuates Roman plazas. Instead of being hewn from solid stone, the monument is fabricated from thin stainless steel panels cantilevered from an internal stainless steel structure. The base of the three-sided monument is granite with polychrome inscriptions and dedications resting on a granite and brick plaza in the shape of a compass rose.

The obelisk rises to the height of 106 feet and is capped by a sphere and weathervane/banner representing the national colors of Italy and Spain. The large, open joints between the panels create deep shadows during the day and are illuminated at night by beams of light projected up through the obelisk and into the sky. ■







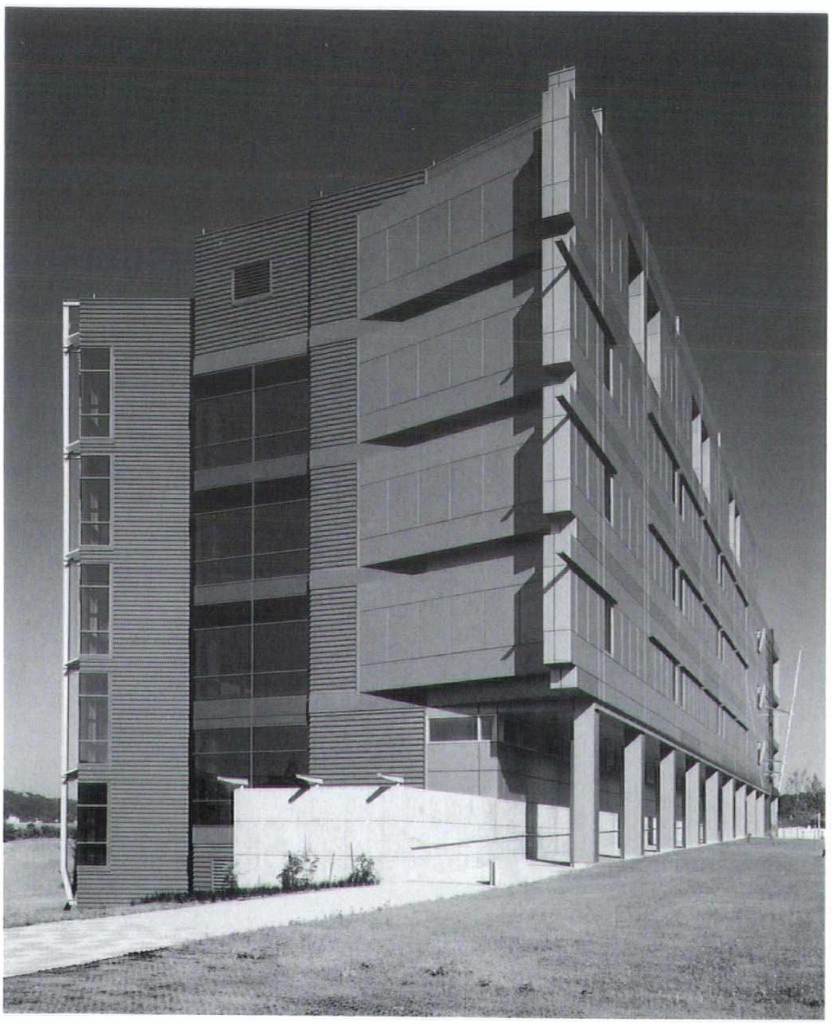
- **Architect:**
  Bohlin Cywinski Jackson
  Pittsburgh/
  Wilkes-Barre/
  Philadelphia

- **Project:**
  Center for
  Biotechnology & Bioengineering
  Pittsburgh Technology Center
  Pittsburgh, PA

Honor Award Center for Biotechnology & Bioengineering

Conceived as a catalyst for development of the newly established Pittsburgh Technology Center (PTC), the University of Pittsburgh's Center for Biotechnology & Bioengineering was funded by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1988.

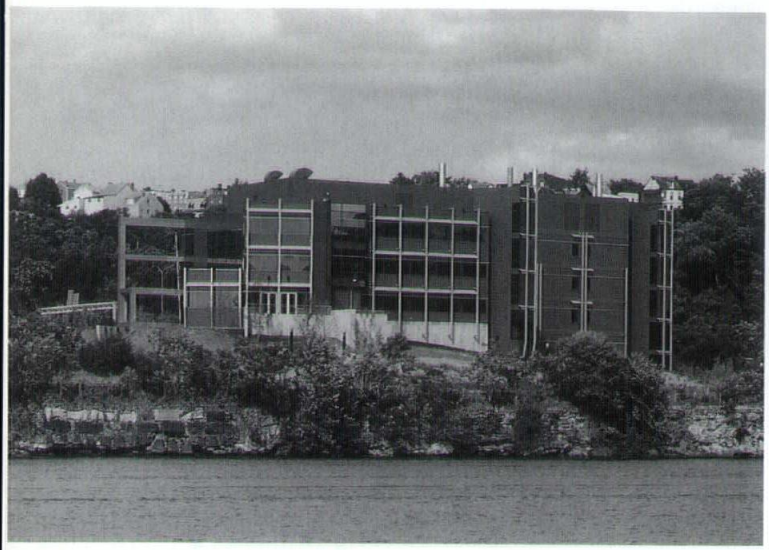
The primary feature of the site plan is the established "build-to" line along which all primary facades must be constructed. The first building in a row, the University of Pittsburgh's "flagship" is designed with a covered pedestrian spine along the "build-to" line to encourage interaction among the diverse research entities at the PTC.The basic parti for the Biotechnology Center's plan grows from program, the need for 40 flexible chemistry and biology laboratories as well as siting, a narrow development zone between Pittsburgh's primary expressway and the Monongahela River.



The program included a desire to provide an interactive environment for the researcher occupants of the facility. With a first floor devoted almost entirely to vibration sensitive and loading intensive lab support functions and no room below grade other than mechanical systems, due to the remains of the old mill foundations, the architects adopted the "Piano Nobile" concept for organizing the facility. Support functions to occupy the ground level and a multi-storied atrium carries visitors up and through to magnificent views of the skyline and hillsides beyond. The 16 foot wide atrium also effectively uses an extremely tight program and budget to gain informal gathering areas adjacent to each floor of laboratories.

The exterior of the building expresses the nature of the occupancy as well as the varying scales of the site. Its blue/silver steel skin is taut yet rich in pattern and detail, recalling, in an abstract way, the product of its rolling mill predecessor. The north side is visually supported by a pedestrian arcade the length of the building. At night the glazed atrium becomes a highly visible "lantern" on the river front landscape, exposing the truss-like internal structure that supports the curtain wall.

Organized to take advantage of the views, the south side of the laboratory block is articulated by corrugated steel panels and



The program included a desire to provide an interactive environment for the research occupants of the facility.

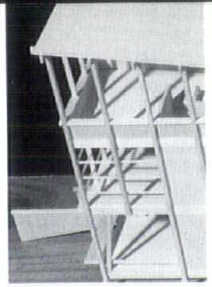
is designed to allow expansion of the laboratories.

The curtain wall at the northwest corner is also designed to accommodate future expansion and has been structured to allow the construction of a pedestrian linkage to future research facilities to the west.

Rising from a field of wildflowers and indigenous riverfront landscape, the architecture of the Biotechnology Center evokes both the past and the future of Pittsburgh's built environment. ■

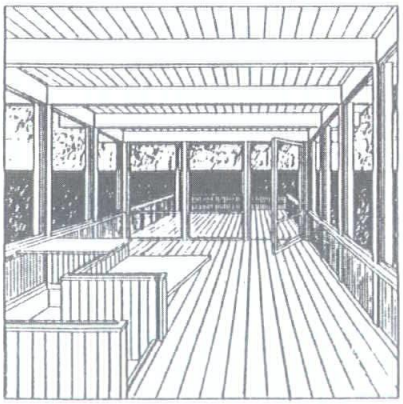
Architect:
Kevin Lee Wagstaff, AIA
Pittsburgh

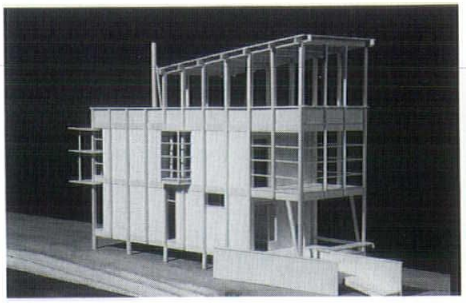
Project:
Tybee Island House
Savannah, GA



Open Plan Award
Tybee Island House

The frame of the house became the starting point with respect to structure and view.

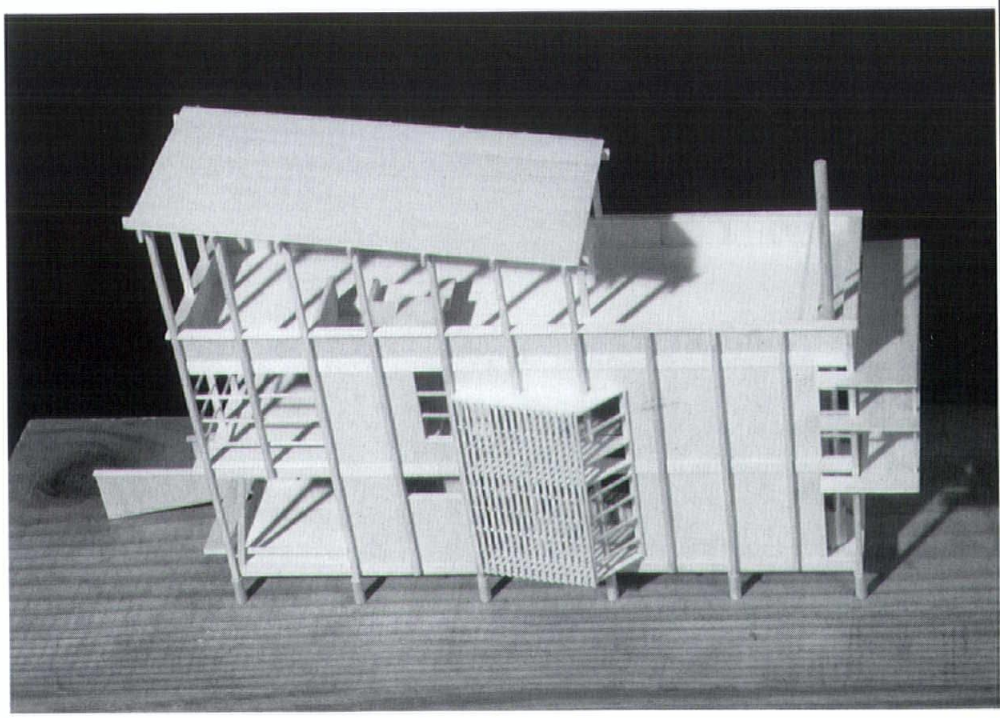


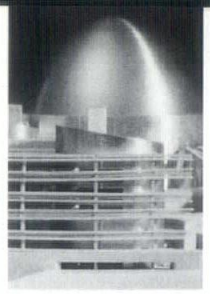


Thirteen miles down river from the city of Savannah, where the Savannah River empties into the ocean, lies the coastal island of Tybee. The island is occupied by a modest town containing a casual mixture of past and current beach town vernacular buildings.

The house was to be built at the southern point of the island, where the grid of streets breaks down and the varied wood houses are interspersed in the landscape of ocean, dune and marsh.The program was to reveal the frame...to reify it. Therefore the frame became the starting point, initially with respect to structure and later with respect to view. The house was to be a sheltering framework from which to view the coastal seascape.

This was to be a house built of sticks and boards, designed to explore the pattern and interplay that could be created by those sticks and boards at various scales. It was the architect's intention to play with the balance of horizontal and vertical, to exploit the power of repetition and incident. ■





- **Architect:**
  DRS Hundley Kling
  Gmitter
  Pittsburgh

- **Project:**
  Advanced
  Neutron Source
  Oak Ridge, TN

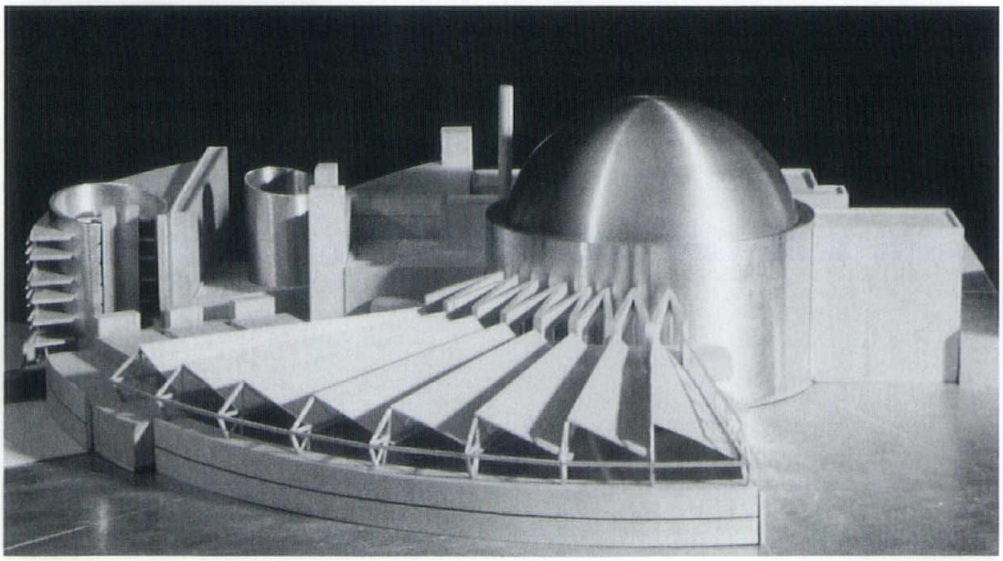
Open Plan Award Advanced Neutron Source

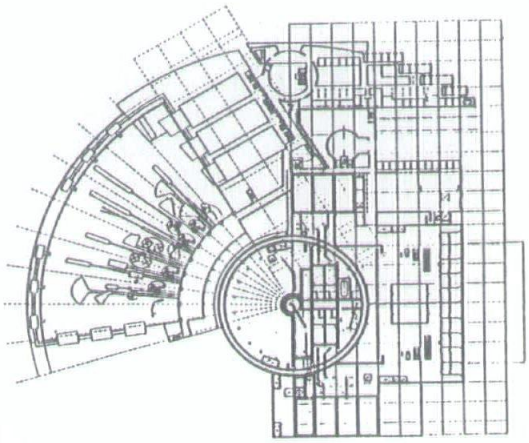
Its completion will provide researchers with the most powerful research reactor available.

The Advanced Neutron Source (ANS) is a research facility, which when completed and placed into operation at the turn of the century, will return the United States to a position of prominence as a world leader in materials research utilizing neutron imaging systems.

Its completion will provide researchers with the most powerful research reactor and scientific research equipment available. Despite the need for security and other safeguards, the facility must retain the openness of less restrictive environments familiar to the researchers and provide them with an opportunity to commune.

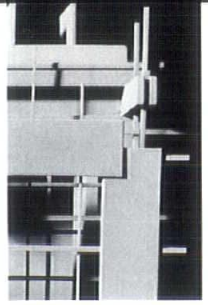
Access within the research facility is unencumbered by perceived constraints of control. Security measures adhering to strict regulation are treated "transparently" in the public areas by the separation and control of various circulation routes originating at the point of entry and moving through a multi-story daylit atrium. To enhance scientific cross-fertilization, the





Office Building contains variously sized informal gathering places at strategic locations along its circulation paths, in addition to its meeting rooms and auditorium which respond to the need for orientation and training of research and operations personnel.

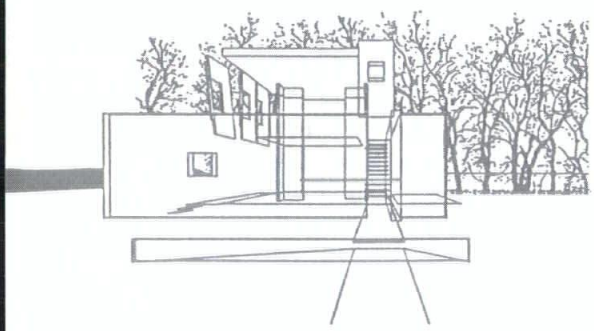
The Reactor and Reactor Support Building are monolithic structures formed of poured-in-place concrete. The reactor containment is a double-walled structure lined with steel. The fan-shaped Guide Hall contains many of the experimental stations located at the ends of guide tubes. Its long span structural steel trusses form clearstories to admit natural light into the expansive interior. A system of concrete bents with a steel tension structure supports an enclosed viewing gallery. A panelized precast wall system addresses the expandability criteria for the facility. A contiguous Research Support Building containing preparation areas and flexible laboratory space, allowing shorter spans, employs conventional steel framing and precast walls. The Office and Interface Building culminate the hierarchical evolution of the complex's building enclosure with a design of precast concrete panels receding to reveal a transparent window wall of metal and glass construction. ■



- **Architect:**
  Wesley Wei Architects
  Philadelphia
- **Project:**
  Guest House/
  Pool House
  Oxford, MD

Open Plan Award
Guest House/Pool House

The structure of the main space is an exposed wood post and beam construction.

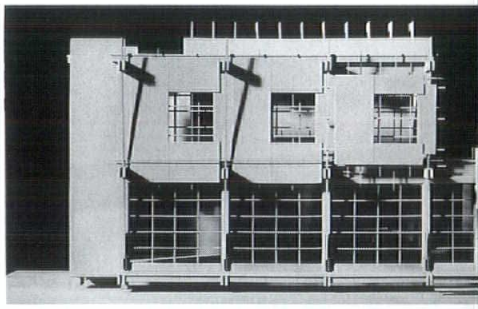


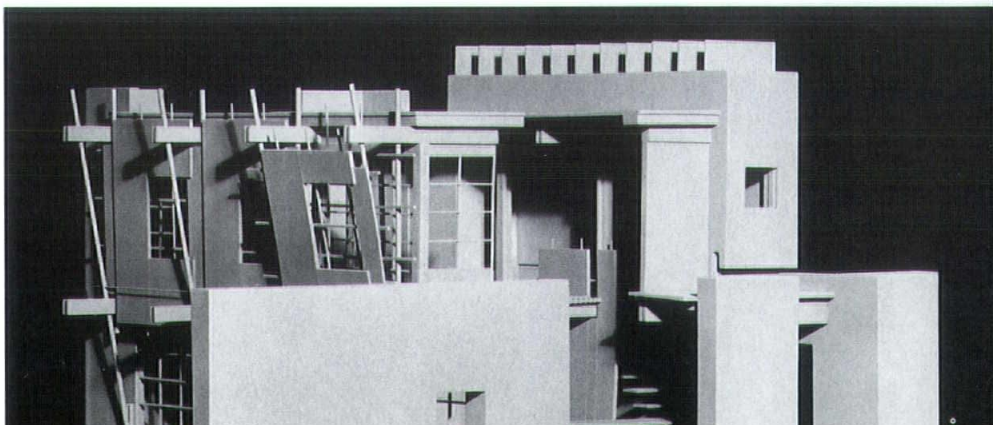
Located on a 30 acre site near the Chesapeake Bay, this project is intended to function as both a changing/bathing area for an existing swimming pool and to accommodate overnight guests. The relationship between the existing site and the new structure was established with two intersecting brick walls creating a precinct. This crossing, or *chi*, defines the boundaries and limits for action.

Entry across the bridge passes through a "break" in the front masonry wall. This passage marks the threshold between the external world and the internal personal realm of the house. The masonry wall, parallel to this entry sequence, acts as a support and "holds" the stair to the sleeping loft, the table/landing, the kitchen, the bathroom/shower and storage.

The structure of the main space is an exposed wood post and beam construction. Wood framing for the first floor is elevated above grade level. This condition of "floating" is reinforced by the use of an aluminum grate set on the second floor structure and held back from the perimeter walls, creating the loft space.

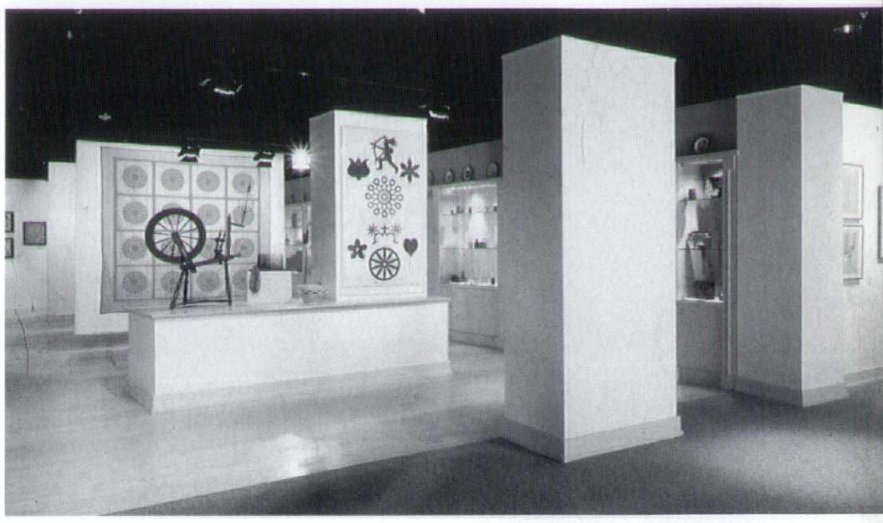
The river-side "masks" act to shade the afternoon while providing privacy by screening the sleeping platform. These monocular elements are secured to a frame of monel and stainless steel sections. Using a feature found in boat designs, "sacrificial" zinc elements were incorporated within the screen structure to counter the potential galvanic action between members caused by the humidity and salt air. ■





1993 Central Chapter Awards

- **Project:**
  Fieldcrest
  Lancaster, Pennsylvania
- **Architect:**
  Reese, Lower, Patrick & Scott
  Lancaster, Pennsylvania



- **Project:**
  Rothman Gallery
  Franklin & Marshall College
  Lancaster, Pennsylvania
- **Architect:**
  Resse, Lower, Patrick & Scott
  Lancaster, Pennsylvania

- **Project:**
  Nevin Chapel
  Franklin & Marshall College
  Lancaster, Pennsylvania
- **Architect:**
  Reese, Lower, Patrick & Scott
  Lancaster, Pennsylvania

- **Project:**
  Linglestown Post Office
  Linglestown, Pennsylvania
- **Architect:**
  The Kostecky Group
  Wormleysburg, Pennsylvania

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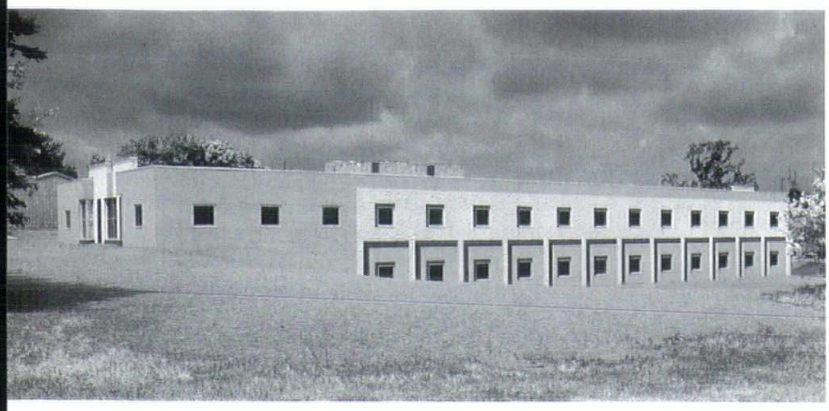
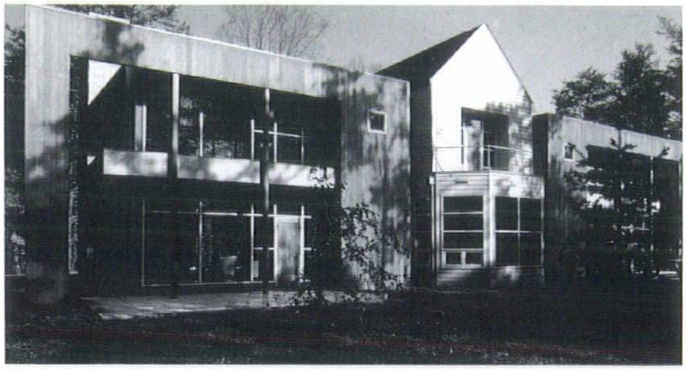


- **Project:**
  Research Office Building
  Penn State University
  University Park, Pennsylvania
- **Architect:**
  The Kostecky Group
  Wormleysburg, Pennsylvania

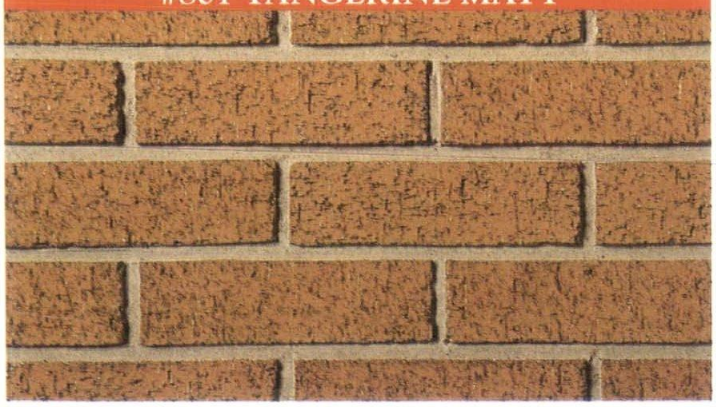
- **Project:**
  Bucks County Parking Garage
  Doylestown, Pennsylvania
- **Architect:**
  The Kostecky Group
  Wormleysburg, Pennsylvania



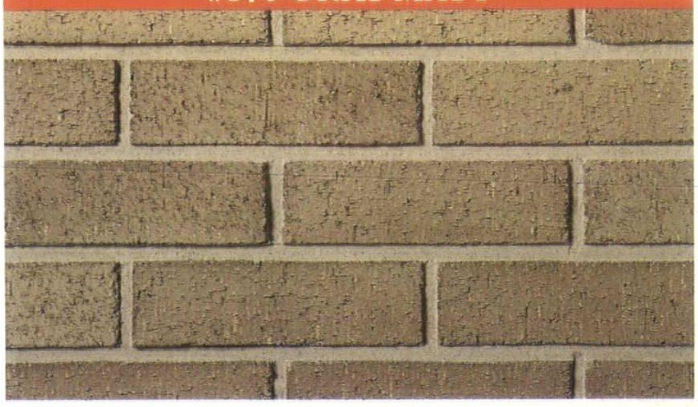
- **Project:**
  Morrison Residence
  Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
- **Architect:**
  The Kostecky Group
  Wormleysburg, Pennsylvania

Harmar "800" Series

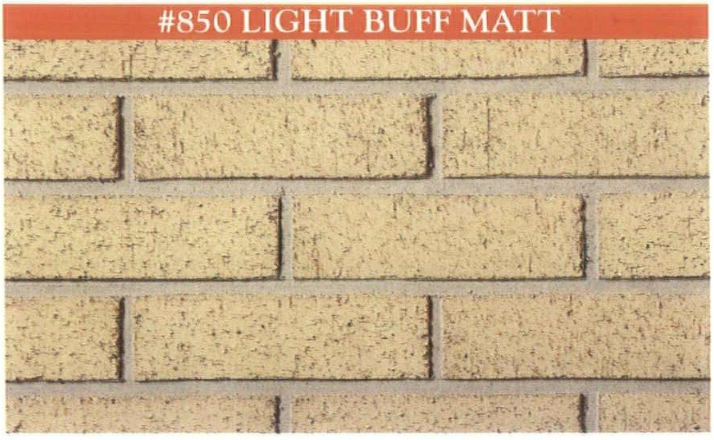
#801 TANGERINE MATT



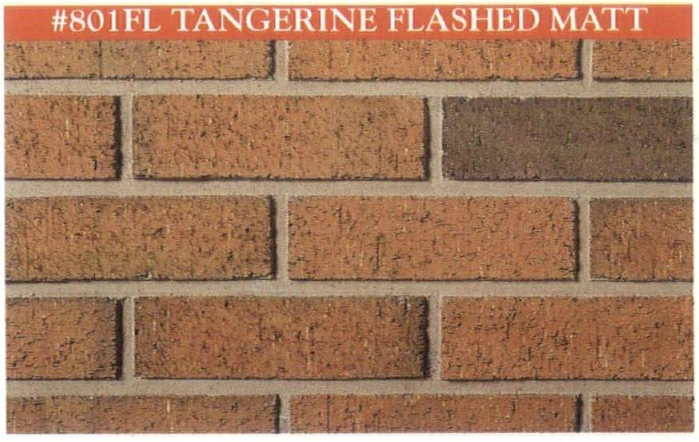
#870 GRAY MATT



#850 LIGHT BUFF MATT



#801FL TANGERINE FLASHED MATT



All 800 Series products are also available in smooth texture.

Exciting Colors in Face Brick

Exciting colors in face brick are now available with Redland Brick's Harmar brand "800 Series". Refreshing new colors in the series include tangerine, gray, buff, golden buff, and tangerine flashed.

Excellent for both commercial and residential applications, the new colors provide architects and building owners with aesthetically pleasing alternatives to traditional red brick. The 800 Series gives your designs more potential and greater flexibility, while eliminating the need for maintenance.

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HARMAR

Building It Better[SM]

Redland BRICK

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Cheswick, PA 15024
412-828-6300
412-828-6604 (Fax)