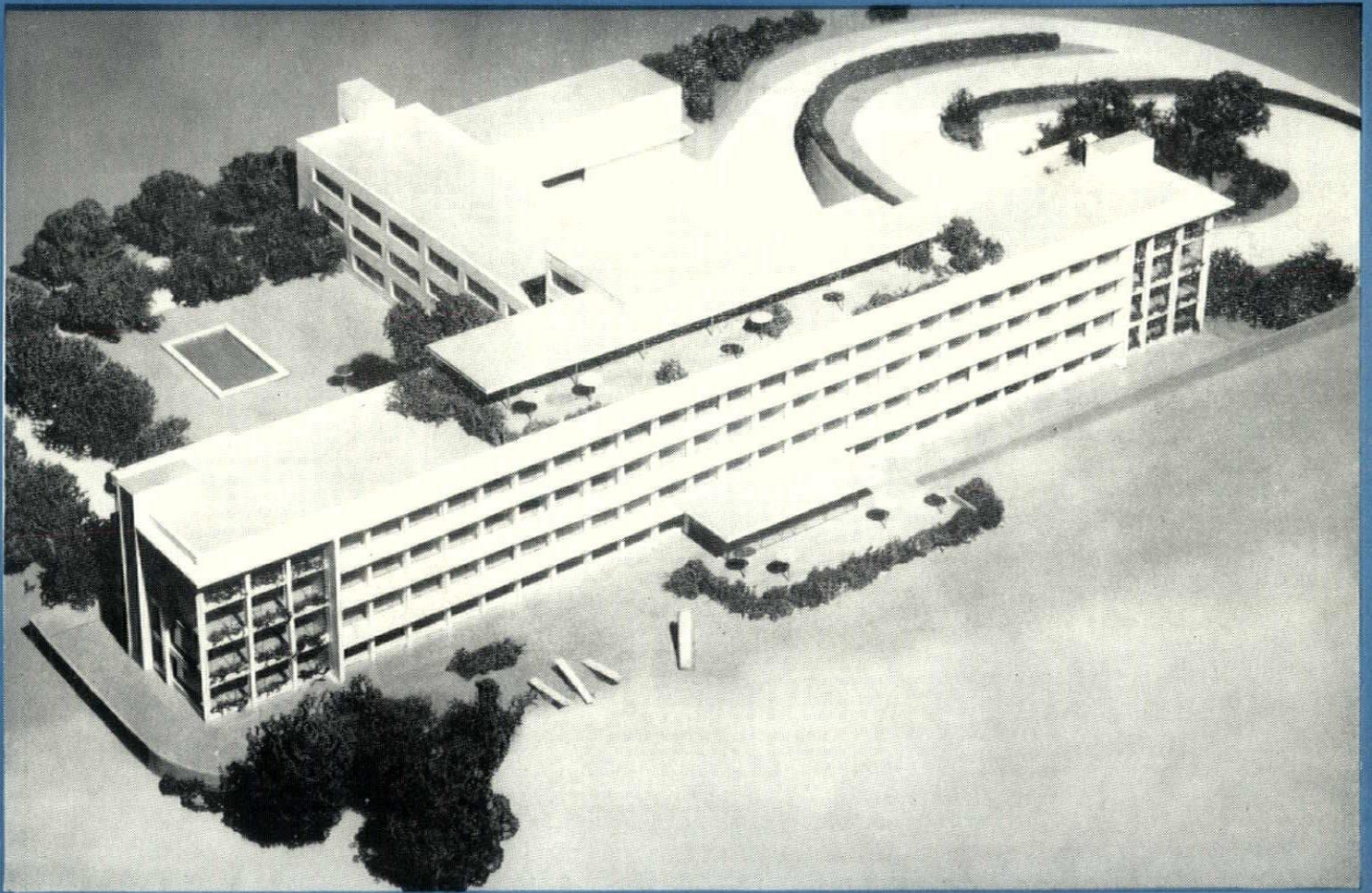


Theodore J. Cox

Empire State ARCHITECT



THE GREAT NECK MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

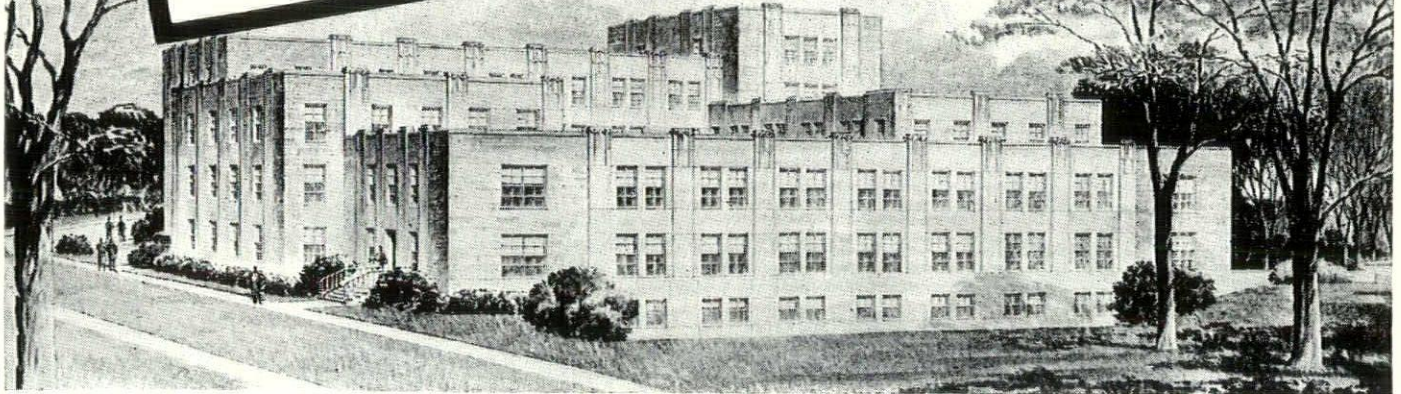
- HOSPITAL PLANNING
- AMONG THE CONSTITUENTS
- CHILDREN'S AID BUILDING
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MAY - - - - - JUNE
1947

VOLUME VII - - NUMBER III

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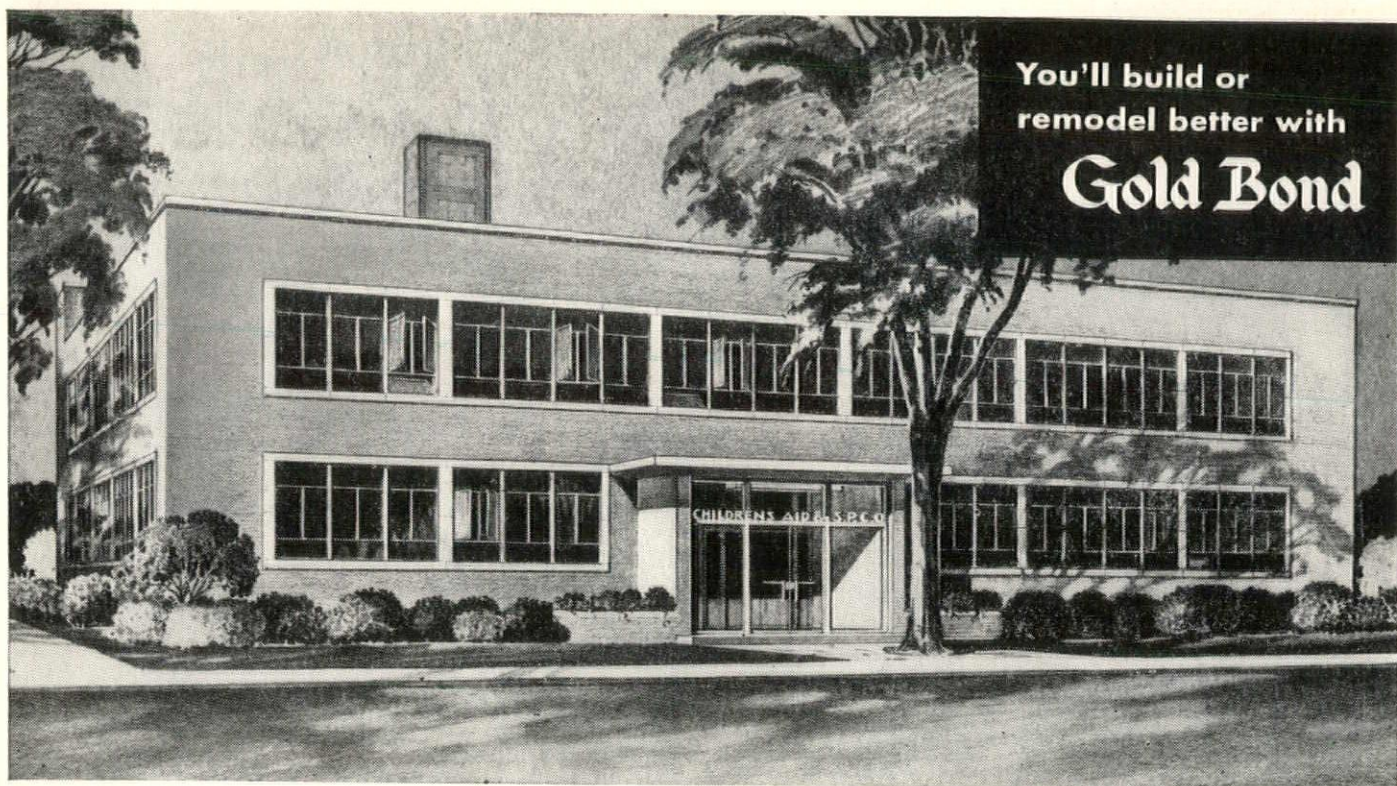
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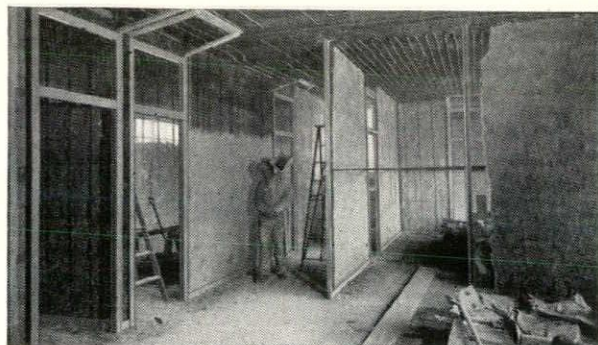
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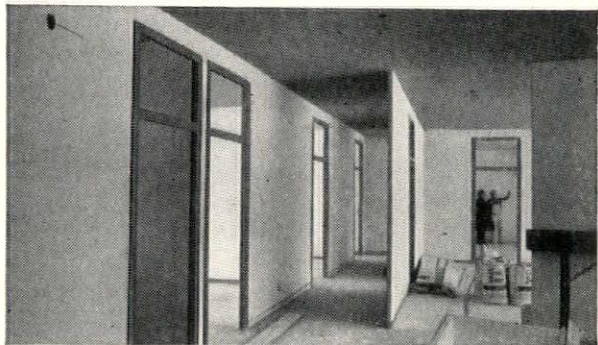
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Empire State Architect

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
THE NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

May-June Issue—Vol. VII, No. III

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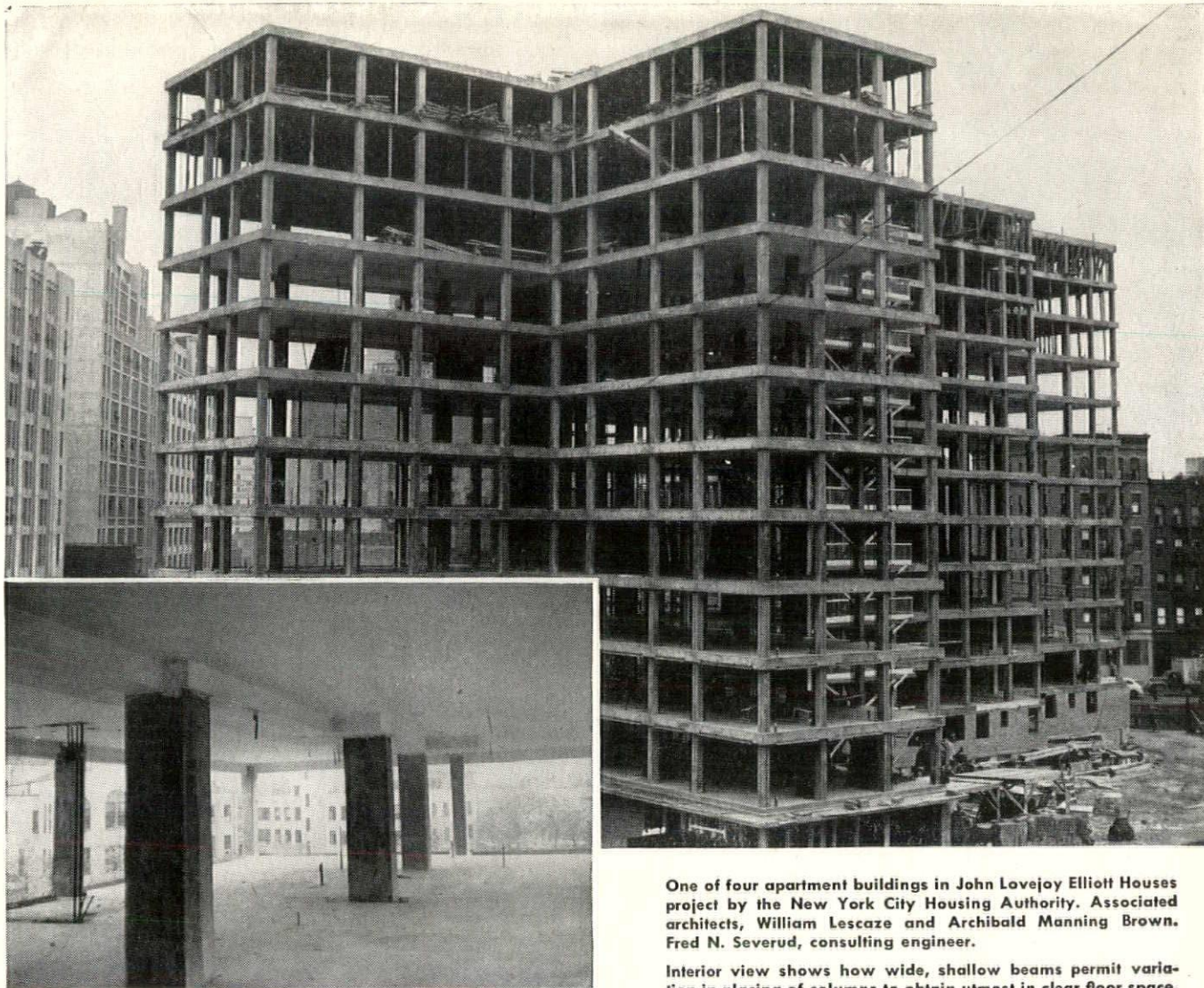
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One of four apartment buildings in John Lovejoy Elliott Houses project by the New York City Housing Authority. Associated architects, William Lescaze and Archibald Manning Brown. Fred N. Severud, consulting engineer.

Interior view shows how wide, shallow beams permit variation in placing of columns to obtain utmost in clear floor space.

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HOSPITAL PLANNING

WHAT SHAPES THE HOSPITAL BUILDING?

By ISADORE ROSENFELD



ISADORE ROSENFELD

as Edward F. Stevers, Thomas B. Kidner and Dr. S. Goldwater. From 1940 to 1945 he was Chief Architect in charge of Hospitals, Department of Public Works, City of New York. He has lectured before the Architectural League of New York on the subject of hospital planning and is the author of numerous articles on related subjects in leading architectural and hospital publications. His latest book on hospital planning is now in process of publication by Rheinhold Publishing Company. His present article should stimulate a great deal of heavy thinking on the subject of functional design for hospitals.

★ ★ ★

THERE are various factors which contribute toward the configuration of hospital buildings (or any other buildings.) Among them are wind exposure, view, orientation, aesthetics, shape of terrain, engineering considerations, etc. While the above factors are all important and all must be weighed both individually and simultaneously, the most important consideration of course is function.

To speak medically, it is our task to make the building anatomically so as to enable it to function properly physiologically. In plain language, we must produce a building that will work.

If only we would approach a planning problem without preconceived notions, prejudices, feelings and inhibitions but rather examine it in terms of the factors mentioned above, the shape and configuration of shapes of buildings would be absolutely unpredictable and architecture would be fresh, living and dynamic.

Unfortunately in hospital architecture, as in all architecture, one frequently looks for a ready answer; something that has already been done. Such attitude is not without some kind of justification. It is based on the reasoning that "We don't know much about it. Let's see what so and so does, who is an authority." Second-hand copies then appear all over the country and even abroad.

In recent examination of hospital planning literature and in personal discussions, particularly with foreign visitors, I was jolted by the repeated assertion that "in America" we no longer plan "pavilion type" hospitals, but instead employ the "block type."

It is true that in the twenties and the thirties we had generally given up the pavilion type and adopted the

block type. But what gave me concern is that few realize that we have gone beyond the "block type" and are now producing the "functional type" which is any type whatever resulting from consideration of the factors listed above mentioned.

A brief description of the "block type" will help. (It is assumed that everybody knows what the pavilion type is.) The block type is identified by the following major characteristics: Nursing units are not defined, but rooms and wards fill a floor, more or less at random, of a length that the lot would reasonably permit. If a straight length does not suffice the ends are turned forward thus producing a U. If that is not enough, one or more wings are added forward and if necessary at the ends. Once the basic shape is thus determined the vertical dimension is established by the number of stories it would take to accommodate all requirements. Usually

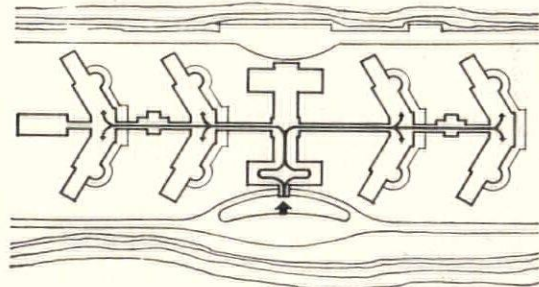


Fig. 1—Diagrammatic plot plan of Goldwater Memorial Hospital (1935-40), not a "pavilion type" and certainly not a "block type". Four identical 4-story patient buildings are horizontally connected with the central diagnostic-therapeutic-administrative building.

administrative, dietary and some of the diagnostic and therapeutic facilities are "stuffed" into the lower stories of the shape above described. Then would follow the required number of stories to accommodate the patients' wards and rooms and finally in the top stories would be placed such features as the laboratories, operating department and other miscellany which, pursuant to dropping of wings and other devices, would result in towering monumentality.

We have thousands of such hospitals. Some are swathed in "Colonial," others in "Baronial," "Gothic" and some more belatedly, even in "Modern" exteriors. Among the large hospitals which, to a greater or lesser degree conform to the above characteristics, we may mention The Presbyterian Hospital and the New York Hospital, both in New York City; La Maison Medicale de Châtillon in France and the Sodersjukhuset in Sweden.

In addition to the characterization of the "block type" stated above, two other principal faults should be mentioned which apply particularly to the large specimens. The relatively excessive height results in a high demand on the use of elevators for internal intercommunication. As elevators are expensive even by American standards there are never sufficient facilities. The lack of organization of the patient floors into unified nursing units and the similar "stuffing" at random of departments on other floors result in bad horizontal

circulation making it necessary to pass through one service or department in order to reach another.

No accusing finger need be pointed at any type or shape of building if it is the logical result of consideration of all factors first above mentioned. It so happens that the types and shapes described above are the result of improper or insufficient consideration of those factors.

The modern hospital plan starts with the well defined



THE SODERSJUKHUSET IN SWEEDEN

nursing unit which is repeated as many times as function would permit. The diagnostic, therapeutic and other services are disposed in a wing or building horizontally juxtaposed to the nursing units. This accomplishes two things: it reduces height with the concomitant need for vertical intercommunication and it places the patient and the services in a horizontal relationship to each other.



ON THE COVER

THE GREAT NECK MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

ISADORE ROSENFELD, Architect

EDWARD D. STONE, Associate

By separating the diagnostic, treatment and related facilities from the patients quarters, the hospital immediately assumes shape in two corresponding principal elements (the small units to the rear-right will contain garage, laundry and heating plant.) The diagnostic-therapeutic element is obviously subordinated (subservient) to the patient element. The patient element is unmistakably "it." The services in the diagnostic-therapeutic wing are horizontally contiguous to the patient floors thus minimizing the dependence upon elevators.

The whole hospital is planned in multiples of 11' and 22' structural bays. The front of the patients' quarters facing south is almost entirely of glass and this is brought about by a related structural system. This is arrived at as follows:

1. The spandrel beam is turned up instead of down; this makes it possible to start the windows at the flat ceiling and to carry the glass downward to the top of the spandrel beam which projects about a foot above the floor.

2. The columns project outwardly instead of inwardly as tradition demands. This eliminates two projecting corners in each room and makes the room cleaner

It is interesting to note that while "block type" hospitals are still being planned and built, back in 1935 the author prepared the studies embodying the horizontal-vertical relationship from which the Goldwater Memorial Hospital in New York City* was planned and completed in 1940. The horizontal-vertical relationship is now the rule in much of the contemporary planning. considerable impetus to the acceptance of the horizontal-vertical relationship has been given by standards of the U. S. P. H. S.

ROSENFELD SHARES COLUMBIA HOSPITAL AWARD

Velez, Posada y Rodriguez, Ltda., Architects of the Republic of Colombia, and Isadore Rosenfeld of New York, Hospital Consultant, have been awarded first prize in the competition for the 300-bed Industrial Hospital at Medellin, Colombia.

The name of the hospital is derived from the fact that it is being sponsored by the National Association of Industrialists. Actually it is a general hospital with special emphasis on provisions for children.

The hospital will have private, semi-private and ward facilities and in addition to pediatrics will have the usual maternity, medical and surgical services. It will have an extensive outpatient department.

The building will be of contemporary design; the main block being 415 ft. long and five stories high. The Spanish penchant for privacy is met by arrangement of the auxiliary services in one or two story buildings surrounding two courts; one of which is a service court and the other a garden patio.

The site of the hospital is on a hill immediately outside of the city, overlooking the valley and the mountains beyond. The cost is estimated at about \$3,000,000.

It is of course necessary to go beyond satisfying the relationship as between the service departments and the patient quarters. Consideration must also be given

*The Fruit of Research, Isadore Rosenfeld, Modern Hospital, March, 1937.

(Continued on Page 13)

hygienically as well as cleaner looking.

3. As it is intended to use radiant heat in the patient exposures the columns need not have pockets for pipes to either side of them. This makes the columns very thin, so that with the exception of a few inches the glass extends laterally almost from partition to partition.

4. The horizontal sun baffles will be bracketed out and raised level with the top of the spandrel. This will permit air to bathe the surface of the building, and the need for special precautions against water penetration that usually have to be taken at the intersection of the horizontal projection with a wall will not be necessary.

The walls at other exposures enclose services instead of patients. instead of being exposed to the south, they are exposed to cold and wind. For that reason the windows on those exposures are smaller and the wall surfaces larger. As radiator heating will be resorted to in other than patient spaces, pockets for pipes will be required at either side of the columns. This plus the high window sill dictates the architectural expression of walls penetrated by window voids.

We have here, in other words, a fairly complete integration of function, structure, and esthetics; each intertwined with the other and inseparable.

AMONG THE CONSTITUENTS

By CYRIL T. TUCKER

BUFFALO-WESTERN NEW YORK CHAPTER

This Chapter is not satisfied with having gotten out a Rates & Fees Schedule which was so well prepared that it is serving as a pattern for many other Chapters working on Fee Schedules (They have even had a request from Mr. Purves in Washington for 100 copies), but are now embarked on a Minimum Standards Program. If we understand this correctly, it will be a sort of "General Conditions of the Contract" for the specifications, in which certain standards of construction will be set up for various materials and techniques, approved by the contractors and labor, and then used for reference, saving much verbosity in the specifications describing how such-and such shall be erected, constructed, or finished.

We note a new editorial committee for their Bulletin, and warn them that they will have to hump to maintain the items of general interest that Mort Wolfe has kept in there for years.

Their meeting of March 13th at the Touraine Hotel was highlighted by a talk from Mr. Matthew Nowicki, Polish architect, who is now representing his government on the U.N. Mr. Nowicki spoke at length about the devastation and restoration of Warsaw. Their meeting of April 18th was built around the subject of "Built-up Roofing" (which can cover a lot of ground), by Mr. S. J. Polcar, of Cleveland.

CENTRAL NEW YORK CHAPTER

On Saturday, April 12th, the Chapter had another of those meetings to which the wives and sweethearts, or both, were invited. It is a good idea, gives the wives a chance to get away from home for a change, and certainly serves to dispel any notion they may have secretly harbored that an A.I.A. Chapter meeting is a bacchanalian revelry with fan dancer entertainment. The luncheon at the Seneca Hotel was attended by over 50. The business meeting followed, and an interval of sightseeing preceded the dinner. Different groups saw the Fernwood Housing project, the Bond Clothing plant, and the Stromberg-Carlson Radio City. Matt DelGaudio gave an interesting talk on the New York State Association after the dinner.

The business meeting covered many important matters; the election of Messrs. Kaelber, Mackesey, Dillenback, Sargent and Todd as delegates to the Convention; the policy of endorsement determined re. the T.E.W. Bill (S.866) on Federal Urban Land Re-development; and the efforts to get Gov. Dewey to veto the bill relaxing the requirements for registration of architects and engineers. It was decided to request the Institute Convention in a coming year to the Chapter territory. We have much natural beauty in this part of the State in the Finger Lakes region and the Adirondacks. The Treasurer, Mr. Moulton, reported a total of 115 members, including the transfer of Mr. McKee from the Cincinnati Chapter. The meeting was spiced by the spontaneous humor of Conway Todd, pardonably keyed up in the knowledge that he was instrumental in adding beauty to the world; his daughter was born that morning. We had the opportunity to welcome Ardery DeFonds, recently returned from Texas, and he says he intends to stay here this time. Bill Crane gave an admirable digest of the T.E.W. bill.

LONG ISLAND SOCIETY CHAPTER

We note that this Chapter is planning its annual outing and fishing party Friday afternoon, May 23rd, at Noyak which is one and one-half miles West of Sag Harbor on Peconic Bay. Walter Stanton has made the arrangements, and a fishing boat has been chartered for 6 A.M. on Saturday. On Sunday they will rest up from their fishing, swap tall tales, and other activities. It must be fine to work in a territory only a stone's throw from the ocean on any side, or maybe we think Long Island is smaller than it is. Members planning to make this trip must notify the Secretary so that sleeping accommodations can be arranged, but we are afraid the affair will be over before they get this notice. It's their own fault, they should attend the meetings.

The Chapter is making an experiment in the use of paid advertising space to promote the profession. A space on the back cover of the Perfect Home Magazine will be used for one year. One hundred copies of the magazine are being mailed to all the doctors, lawyers, dentists, and real estate brokers in a small area on Long Island each month. Following is the copy printed in the February issue:

A SOUND INVESTMENT

Generally the home is the largest single purchase ever made by the family. Extreme care must be taken to obtain a sound investment.

Three things are of primary importance: sound materials, honest workmanship and design. Design is the significant element. Design determines livability and salability. Design, not cost, determines value.

The aid of a person trained and experienced in design is necessary to a successful home. Only a well-designed home deserves sound materials and honest workmanship. A skilled designer demands sound materials and honest workmanship.

"CONSULT YOUR ARCHITECT BEFORE BUILDING OR REMODELING"

Long Island Society Chapter, The American Institute of Architects.

NEW YORK CHAPTER

The New York Chapter made the anniversary dinner on February 25th the occasion to present its highest award, the Medal of Honor, to Robert Barnard O'Connor. Mr. O'Connor, of the architectural firm of O'Connor and Kilham, designer of many distinguished structures, served during World War II as Chief Architect, and later also Chief Engineer of the 2nd Zone Construction Quartermaster's Office. Perry Coke Smith presented the medal and Dean Arnaud read the accompanying citation.

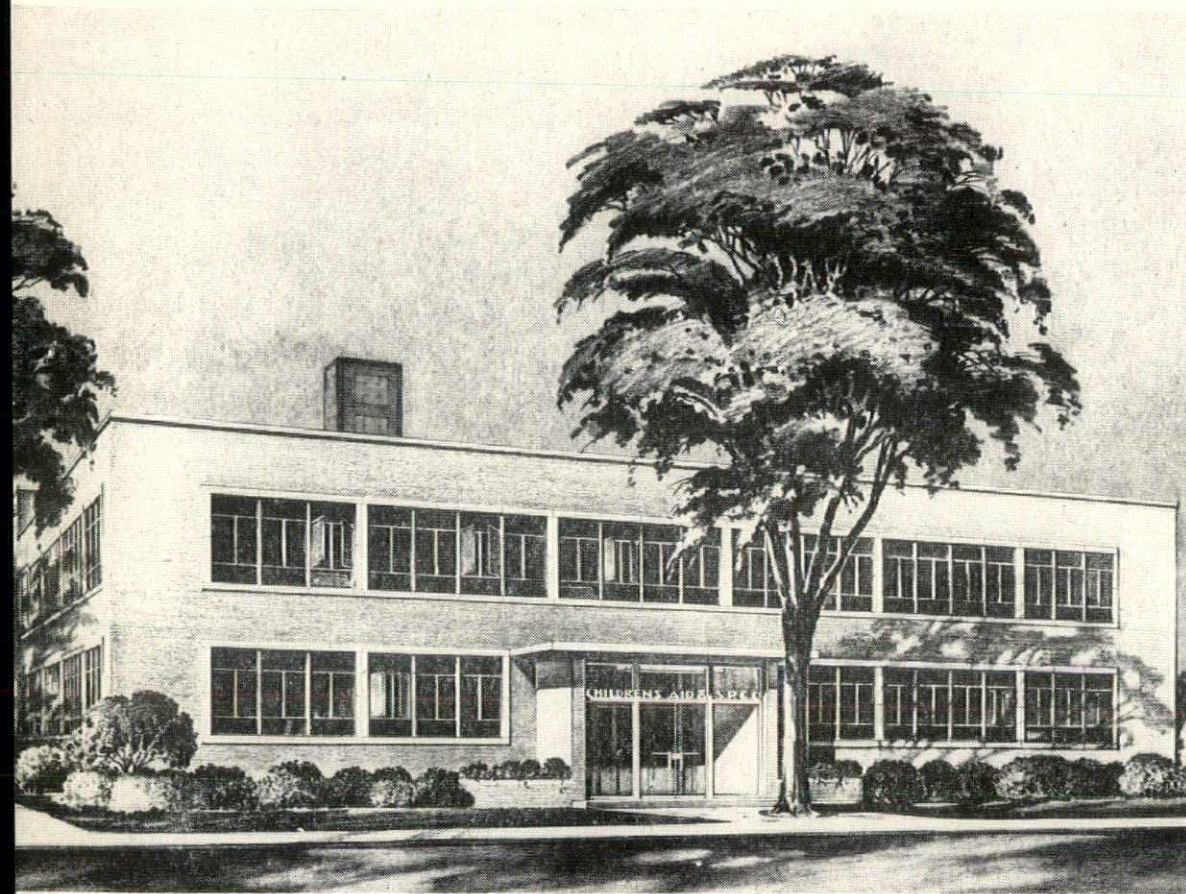
They have already appointed Dale Badgeley and Gordon Lorimer as representatives of the New York Chapter on the Convention Committee for the State Association Convention next Fall.

Since the decision of the United Nations to make New York City the world capitol the Civic Design Committee has devoted itself to vigorous work on plans and

(Continued on Page 24)

BUFFALO'S NEW CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY BUILDING

Newest Radiant Heating Method Incorporated



JAMES W. KIDENEY,
Architect

Siegfried Construction Co., Inc.,
General Contractor

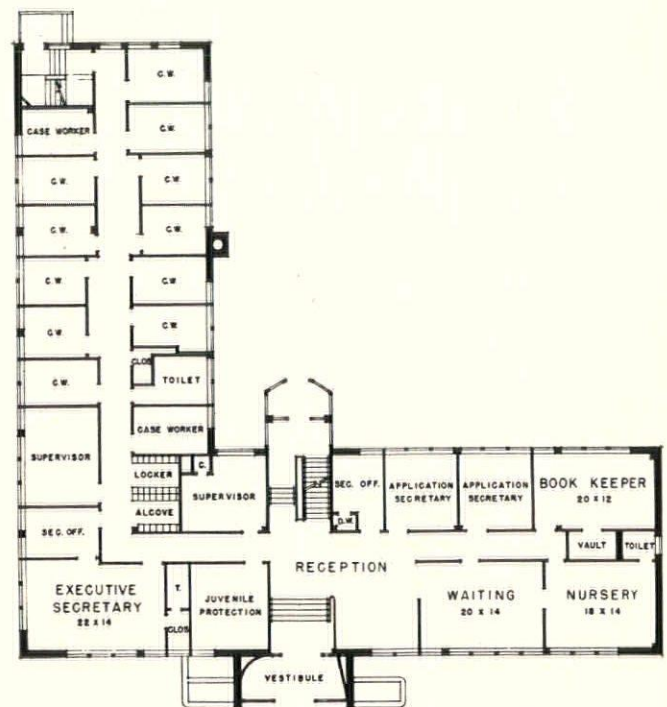
Joseph Davis,
Heating Contractor

THE new office building of the Buffalo Children's Aid Society located at the site of the former Rumsey estate at Delaware Avenue and Tracy Street is of more than ordinary interest to local architects because it is the first building of important size in this area to employ ceiling panel heating throughout. It is also an outstanding demonstration of the beauty of simplicity, being entirely devoid of purely ornamental elements.

Not a little of the effectiveness of the exterior design is due to Architect James Kideney's care to preserve the century-old elms on the property. Two of these great trees arch over the two-story building which is set back 24 feet from the Delaware Avenue building line. The ell-shaped building has a frontage of 102 feet on Delaware Avenue and 98 feet on Tracy Street.

On the first floor are offices for the executive staff, case workers and the bookkeeper. On the second floor are supervisors' and psychologists' offices, library, committee and staff meeting room, record room and space for a large clerical staff. The basement, at present unfinished, will eventually be an assembly room seating 200, a dining room kitchen and check room, as well as the boiler and building service rooms.

The heating system installation is a modification by Joseph Davis, heating contractor and engineer, of the original design by Beman and Candee, Architectural Engineers. It uses approximately 5 miles of 3-8" cop-



First Floor Plan

MATTHEW NOWICKI AND NOTES ON WARSAW

By GUY H. BALDWIN

Editor's Note: This story of plans for the reconstruction of Warsaw, Poland, is reported from an address recently delivered before the Buffalo Chapter, A.I.A. We shall undoubtedly be hearing more of Mr. Nowicki since his appointment in a consultative capacity to the U.N. Board of Designers.

Matthew Nowicki, consultant nominated by the Government of Poland to the Board of Design of the United Nations, might well be taken for an American architect. His father was Polish Consul-General in Chicago from 1921 to 1925, and young Matthew joined the Boy Scouts, studied at the Art Institute of Chicago and did many of the things that American boys do. Returning to Poland, he graduated from the Technological Institute of Warsaw in 1936 and then followed a year of military service.

In the Fall of 1946 Mr. Nowicki served as a Polish Delegate on the Headquarters Committee of the whole United Nations which was charged with the task of considering the report of the Headquarters Commission, headed by Sir Angus Fletcher, and of examining alternative sites in San Francisco, Philadelphia, Boston and New York City. "His services on that Committee," the chairman noted "brought out the value of the international character of Mr. Nowicki's education, enhanced as it was by his attractive personality."

It is a practice of young Polish architects to collaborate in different combinations for different competitions, pairing with one partner and then with another. Mr. Nowicki took part in several of these until the German invasion of 1939 forced a suspension of all architectural activity. He saw service in southern Poland and later was able to make his way back to Warsaw.

The Technological Institute of Warsaw commenced functioning again in 1940 under the occupation. Fifteen per cent of the original value of the city remained. It was difficult to work with less than a group of 10 students and difficult to find an apartment that would hold more than 14. Fortunately the Institute secured the use of a building with central heating. All activities had to be carried on in daylight, which must have been something of a hardship for architectural students, and no traveling in the streets was permitted after the curfew. 900 applications were received from prospective students and 300 were accepted. 75 were able to complete the course.

Warsaw has an opportunity similar to that of London in 1666 or San Francisco in 1906 in that the extent of the devastation made possible a broad scope of planning. The reconstruction of Warsaw is a part of the plan for the reconstruction of Poland, and the area under specific consideration is that within 30 minutes commuting time from the center of the city.

Warsaw is located on the Vistula River, and a high escarpment on the western bank offers a dramatic setting for the central section of the new city. It is planned to locate the new Parliament buildings along one bend of the river. On the bluff will be the first row of a national stadium. Here also organizations of a social character will erect their headquarters buildings. Clubs, academies and an auditorium will be erected.

On another level will be built national government buildings, ministries, and municipal government offices. Adjacent will be located the commercial and business center with office buildings, hotels and department stores. Paradoxically the restoration will be carried out in a "non-historical" style, yet the studios of artistic

(Continued on Page 21)



Photo by National Gypsum Co.

Installing Copper Tubing

per tubing wired to the metal lath and furring channels of the ceilings, and embedded in the base plaster. Hot water is pumped through four main circuits which, subject to thermostatic control, heat the entire ceiling area to a maximum of 100 F. A space of $\frac{1}{4}$ " is allowed for expansion where the ceilings meet the outer walls of the building, but the temperature range is so small and the expansion coefficient of the plaster so slight that it is believed this allowance will prove unnecessary. The boiler was furnished by Farrar & Trefts, Inc., and the oil firing equipment by Frontier Fuel Oil Corp.

All ceilings are finished with float finished acoustical plaster in a pleasing buff color. All non-bearing partitions are National Gypsum Co.'s solid 2" type, with gypsum plaster applied to both sides of metal lath.

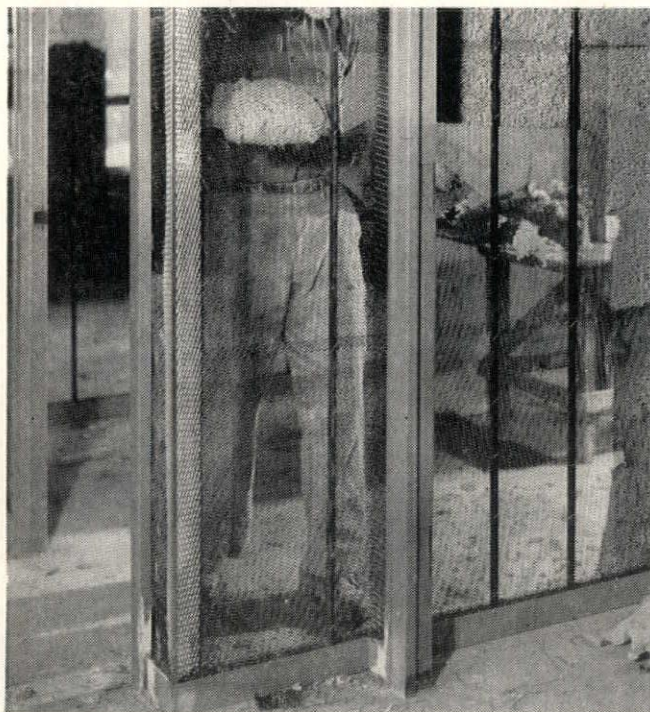


Photo by National Gypsum Co.

Plastering over solid 2" type partitions

OFFICE PRACTICE

EGGERS AND HIGGINS MANUAL PRESENTED

Your editors are indebted to Eggers & Higgins of 542 Fifth Avenue, for permission to reprint, almost verbatim, relevant sections of their carefully compiled office manual.

This is not a theoretical plan of procedure, but rather the codification of practices found to be most desirable over a period of years. We heartily recommend it to our constituents for comparison with their own office practice manuals or as the basis for the preparation of new manuals. Suggestions for improvements or coverage of special situations will be welcomed.

The first installment, "General Policies and Procedures" was printed in the March-April issue. "Technical Procedure" will be covered in this and coming issues of *Empire State Architect*.

Guy H. Baldwin,
Associate Editor.

TECHNICAL PROCEDURE

	Item
Project Manager.....	2- 1
Individual Time Cards.....	2- 2
Drawings.....	2- 3
Photographs.....	2- 4
Catalogues.....	2- 5
Blue Prints.....	2- 6
Photostats.....	2- 7
Mail and Office Distribution.....	2- 8
Availability During Day.....	2- 9
Samples.....	2-10
Specifications.....	2-11
Schedules from Contractors, Budgets and Reports.....	2-12

2-1. *Project Managers*—Project Managers are key executives of the Firm, selected on merit, to represent the Firm in an executive capacity for a given project or even two or more projects. The term "Project Manager" is far more comprehensive in scope and responsibility than the title "Job Captain" as used by other offices.

The Project Manager is in close contact with Firm policy, frequent association with the client and, by ability and experience, highly competent to direct all operations required to complete a project successfully.

The Project Manager is charged, in his section, for carrying out all regulations contained in this Manual and for adapting such additional regulations or exceptions as may be required and approved for his particular project.

The Project Manager is responsible for all regulations herein described and in addition:

SCHEDULE OF PRODUCTION
BUDGET FOR COMPLETE PRODUCTION
CLIENT GOOD WILL
MORALE OF OFFICE PERSONNEL
SCHEDULE OF CONSTRUCTION
CO-ORDINATION OF DRAFTING AND CONSTRUCTION
SCHEDULE
PRODUCTION BY ENGINEERS
CAPABILITY OF PERSONNEL OF SECTION
CONSULTATION WITH THE FIRM ON POLICIES AND DESIGN

The Project Manager is assigned specifically the responsibility for the efficient execution of the details which are listed herein and in other sections and this explanation of such details will assist each individual in cooperating fully with his Project Manager.

2-2. *Time Cards*—All time is to be indicated by letter in accordance with tabulation below:

- Preliminary sketches and research work which is done prior to starting working drawings.
- Working Drawings

C. Specifications.

D. Details.

E. Supervision.

F. General—This covers time that cannot be assigned to other items such as conferences, letter writing, reports, etc.

G. Checking of shop drawings.

In making out the time card, you need only give the job number, name of job and the letter indicating classification of work. The letter should be placed in the first blank column to the right of space used for name of job.

Time cards shall record specifically the time spent checking sketches, working drawings, specifications, mechanical drawings and details.

This time shall be indicated by prefixing the letter "J" as follows:

JA—Time checking sketches

JB—Time Checking working drawings

JC—Time checking specifications

JD—Time Checking details

JM—Time Checking mechanical drawings

JS—Time Checking structural drawings

The Project Manager shall approve all time cards for his Section before delivery to the office.

2-3. *Drawings*—When possible, working drawings are to be kept to standard overall sizes of 17" x 26" or 25½" x 39" so they will readily fold into legal size. A ¾" border should be provided on three sides with 2" border on left side for binding.

All sketches, whether plans, elevations or perspectives, to be submitted to Client or to be retained for office use, or for the Contractor shall bear the Project Number and in addition numbers for all separate drawings. A card index shall be kept of all drawings as follows:

Drawing Numbers: All sketches, whether plans, elevations or perspectives, to be submitted to client, shall be given sketch numbers and dated. A card index shall be kept of all drawings as follows:

Sketches—Sk-1 and up—White card

(These sketch numbers shall not be used on any drawings issued for actual construction)

Working Dwg.

Architectural—100 to 299 inclusive—Yellow Card

Mechanical—500 to 599 inclusive—Yellow Card

With following prefixes:

P for Plumbing

H-V for Heating & Ventilating

E for Electrical

M for all combined

Structural—S-600 to S-699 inclusive—Yellow Card

Interior Details—300 to 399 inclusive—Blue Card

Exterior Details—400 to 499 inclusive—Blue Card

Full Sized Details—1000 and up—Red Card

Cards shall be filed in the above order to maintain color separation.

All numbers and cards shall be obtained and filed with the Clerk and care shall be taken to keep these files in order, to prevent duplication of numbers.

Supplements shall be independently numbered from one (1), up.

2-4. *Photographs*—

(a) *Progress Photographs*: Each Project Manager will,
(Continued on Page 18)

HOSPITAL PLANNING

(Continued from Page 8)

to the interrelationship between the service departments themselves. The accompanying sketch plan for the Industrial Hospital in Puerto Rico shows how under certain conditions it becomes desirable to group the principal diagnostic and therapeutic facilities on one level and at the ground floor. These facilities together with the reception wards make it possible to give complete diagnosis and to render the most essential therapeutics all on one level. The continued treatment and convalescence of the in patients takes place in uniform pairs of nursing units arranged vertically in several stories.

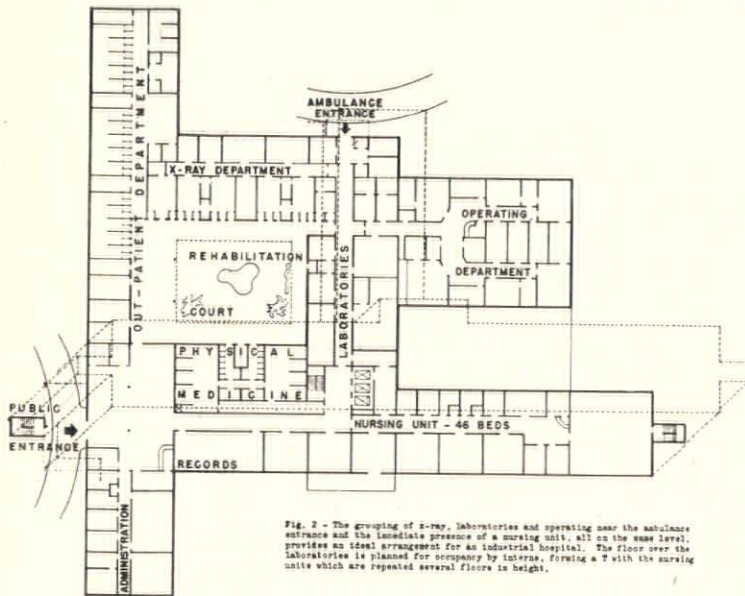


Fig. 2 - The grouping of X-ray, laboratories and operating near the ambulance entrance and the immediate presence of a nursing unit, all on the same level, provides an ideal arrangement for an industrial hospital. The floor over the laboratories is planned for occupancy by interns, forming a T with the nursing units which are repeated several floors in height.

ERDMAN KEYNOTES HOSPITAL PANEL SPEECHES



ERDMAN
of the V.A.

In a brief and pointed introduction of the various speakers on the Hospital Panel Forum at the State Association's Convention in Buffalo last fall Addison Erdman took as his theme the thought that a hospital, like any other building, must have beauty, stability and utility. Stability, he defined to include reasonable maintenance cost and efficiency in operation. Beauty, he pointed out could be achieved, as every architect knows. But the third factor, utility, should always be the first consideration in hospital design, because hospitals are built to serve the patients and for no other reason.

The first speaker on the Convention panel was Mr. W. H. Crow of the firm of Crow, Lewis and Wick, who spoke on Maternity Department Planning.

Mr. Horace De Ved, a mechanical engineer with the firm of Tenny and Ohmes was unable to be present, as he had planned, so Mr. Erdman read the paper which Mr. DeVed had prepared on the Engineering Aspects of Hospital Planning.

Mr. William H. Scopes of the firm of Scopes and Feustman of Saranac, N. Y. spoke from a lifetime of experience as an architect and administrator of tuberculosis sanatoria in the Adirondack region.

The above addresses have been briefed to the limit in order that they might be reported in the space available in this issue of Empire State Architect.

Two other equally fine addresses were delivered by Mr. Leonard A. Waasdorp of the firm of Kaelber and Waasdorp of Rochester, N. Y. who discussed "The Teaching Hospital in connection with The Medical School," and Dr. Basis McLean, director of the Strong Memorial Hospital in Rochester, who, speaking from the viewpoint of the administrator, expounded the "Ten Commandments of Hospital Construction."



L. A. Waasdorp and A. Erdman during Hospital Panel discussions

MATERNITY DEPARTMENT PLANNING

Report of an Address by
WM. H. CROW

The first requirement in planning the maternity division in a general hospital is to determine the size of the whole division. To do this the architect must know the number of births per year related to the population of the community and must also consider the population trend. Even the most authentic figure he can obtain will, unfortunately, be little better than a guess, so he should include in his plans provisions for increasing or decreasing the number of beds for this department without having to make physical changes in the building.

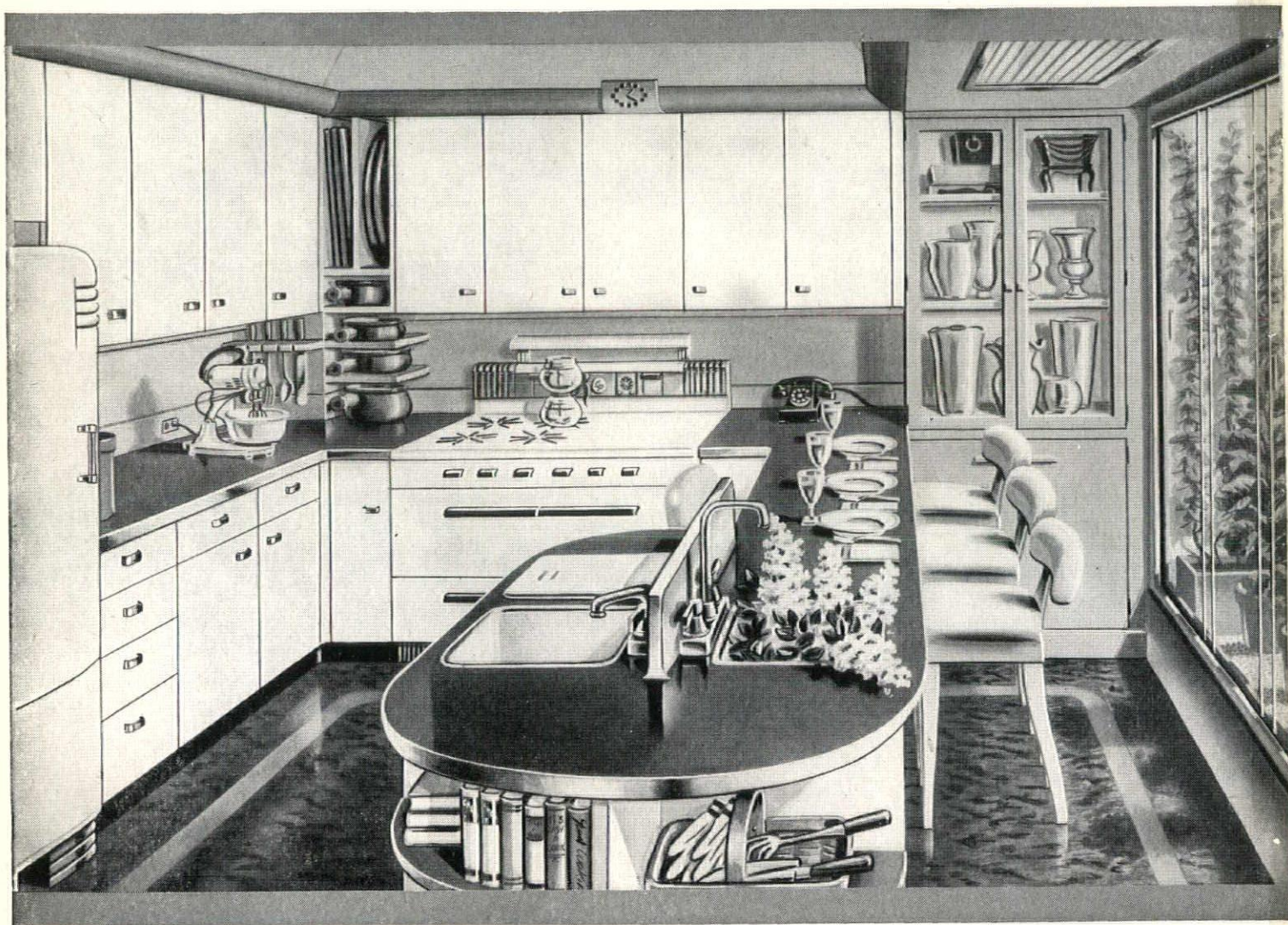
Authorities agree that a maternity service should be, if possible, a separate, self-contained unit. It is seldom found practical to have an entirely separate building, because food service, linen and general supplies are most economically furnished from a single source for an entire hospital. Usually, however, it is practical to assign an entire floor (or floors) or the end of one floor for a small unit.

The Maternity Department may be divided roughly into three nursing sections: (1) the Delivery Suite; (2) the Patients' areas and (3) the Nurseries.

The Delivery Suite should include Delivery Rooms, Labor Rooms, Sterile Supply and Sterilizing Rooms, a Clean-up Room, Doctors' and Nurses' Dressing and

(Continued on Page 16)

Let's look at it through a woman's eyes...



One in a series of "NEW FREEDOM

GAS

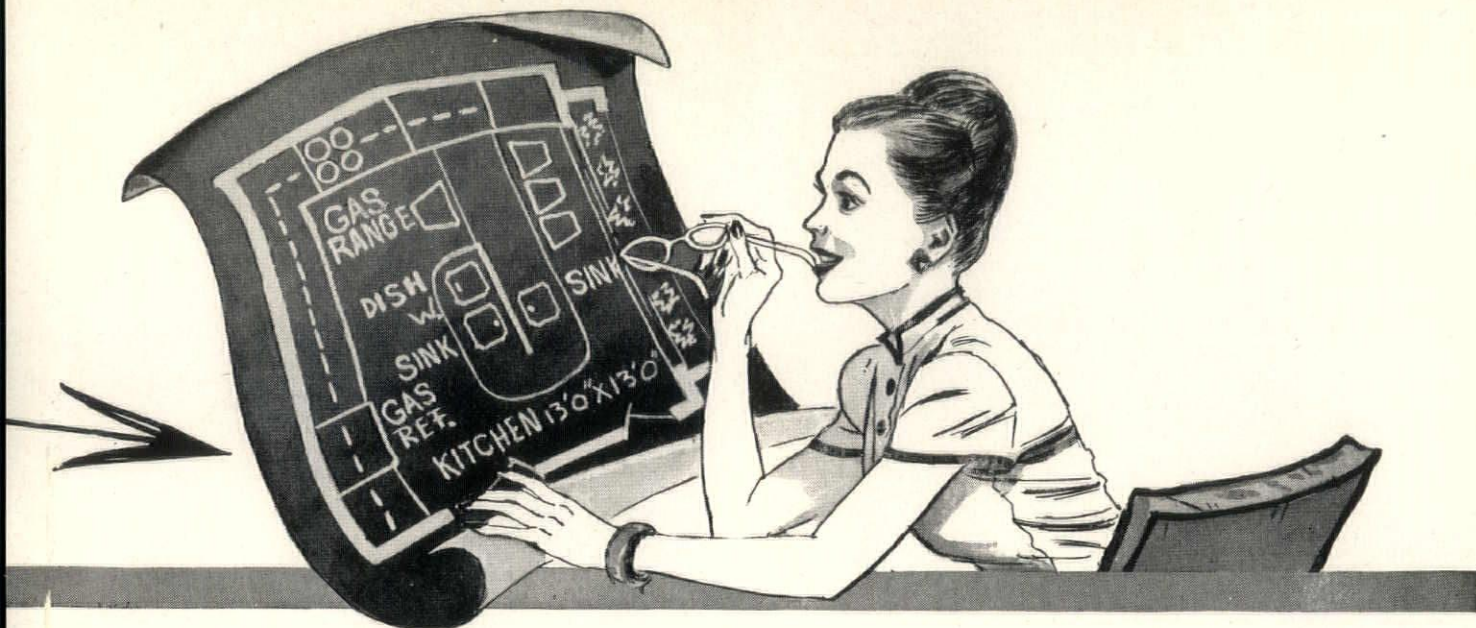
KITCHEN" designs

shown currently in a list
of important women's magazines

Iroquois Gas Corporation
The Brooklyn Union Gas Co.

Long Island Lighting Co.
Central New York Power Corp.

Republic Light, Heat & Power Co., Inc.
Rochester Gas & Electric Corp.



It's her bailiwick! It's the place where she spends most of her time, does her most absorbing work! So it's no wonder women are more interested in the kitchen than in any room in the house . . . are full of ideas on kitchen planning which you, as architects and builders, will be interested in noting! For example, here are some of their actual comments from a recent survey conducted on this particular "New Freedom Gas Kitchen" design:

the layout: "Shows how even a double-purpose kitchen can both compact and step-saving!" "Very practical arrangement of work areas." "Light and airy—plenty of cabinet space." "Handiest breakfast bar I've ever seen . . . grand for children!" "Love the big picture window!"

Re: the equipment: "I sure would enjoy cooking on that streamlined new Gas range—why, it even has automatic clock controls!" "I've always preferred cooking with Gas. It's faster, cheaper, and gives better results." "I want a Gas refrigerator, too. It's silent—and always dependable." "As far as I'm concerned, there's nothing like Gas service throughout the house!"

Re: the decorative treatment: "So bright and cheerful . . . red and green are my favorite kitchen colors!" "The flower sink is a wonderful idea!" "I see two things I've always wanted in my kitchen—a utensil rack and a telephone!" "Like the book and tray shelves." "This kitchen looks so modern and easy to keep clean!"

THE THING STANDS OUT! The vast majority of women want clean, economical, dependable Gas as their "new freedom" kitchen fuel! In 20 million homes throughout America women are cooking with Gas now . . . enjoying the speed, flexibility and dependability which *only* the Gas flame can offer. Gas is the preferred fuel for refrigeration and water heating, too . . . as well as for

automatic house heating and up-to-the-minute year round air conditioning. That's why it's wise to recommend Gas equipment for all 5 jobs in the homes you plan and build. Your local Gas Company will be glad to give you complete technical details on modern Gas practice, appliances and systems.

HOSPITAL PLANNING

(Continued from Page 13)

Toilet Rooms and Nurses' Station. This suite need not be contiguous with the balance of the Maternity Department although this is desirable if not at the expense of isolation, so necessary in this suite.

The plan should be such that the delivery of an infected case in one room will not endanger the other cases in the unit. For cases known on admission to be infected a separate septic Delivery Room is recommended.

It is not feasible to include sufficient Labor Rooms to meet peak demands. A good average would be two Labor Rooms to each Delivery Room. If these are large enough to accommodate two beds, it will help to meet the peaks. To lighten the nurses' work, bed pan facilities and lavatories may be placed adjoining each Labor Room. Since the tendency is now to eliminate Preparation Rooms and to do this work in a Labor Room, these facilities are fully justified. They should be so located that a nurse using them may keep the patient under observation.

Sterile supply rooms should provide ample space for a generous reserve of sterile goods and utensils, since the work in the unit obviously cannot be scheduled and occasionally several cases must be delivered in a very short period.

The Clean-up Room, as the name indicates, is a soiled utility room where all utensils may be emptied and gloves, rubber goods, etc., washed preparatory to being sterilized. Laundry trays are often provided in this room to permit soaking badly soiled linen before sending it to the Laundry.

In larger units a small bedroom is provided off the Doctors' Lounge where a doctor may sleep until his case is ready for him. Otherwise he sleeps on a couch in the Lounge or is assigned to any patients' room that is available. Since charts should be made up promptly, charting desks for the Doctors should be provided at the Nurses' station.

Bed pan service is more carefully handled, but is generally the same as for other patients. It is particularly important that sterilizers be located in all bed pan washing spaces so it will be easy to comply with the exacting technique of sterilizing each bed pan after each use.

Probably Nurseries have undergone more changes in the past ten years than any other section in the maternity division. The current practice is to care for each baby in its own bassinet or on a table adjoining it, thus leaving the service room more as a nurses' work room to which a baby is taken only for examination by a doctor. A lavatory must be placed in each nursery and at the examining section of the Nurses' Work Room so that a nurse may conveniently wash her hands before handling a baby.

The General Nurseries should be located where visitors may easily look into them.

Premature birth nurseries are indicated only in a fair-sized department since these cases, if few in number, can be taken care of in a regular nursery.

On the other hand, Suspect Nurseries and Isolation Nurseries must be included. The former is for all babies in the regular nurseries suspected of some infection. If the suspected condition clears up they are moved back to the regular nursery, but if the original suspicion is confirmed they are sent to an Isolation Nursery. This room should be provided with cubicaling and have complete facilities for the examination and care of each baby in its own section.

The equipment, lighting, or mechanical and electrical features desirable for a modern maternity service have not been discussed, as few of these vary from those provided for other hospital spaces. But this caution should be added: The maternity service in most hospitals is very expensive to maintain and is generally run at a loss. It is well to bear this in mind when clients suggest extreme air-conditioning installations or other "deluxe" features.

TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM PLANNING

Report of an Address by

WILLIAM H. SCOPES

Editors Note: Quoting extensively from the statements of medical experts, Mr. Scopes made it clear to his audience that the basis of his firm's tuberculosis sanitarium designs was a thorough knowledge of the functions to be served. We regret that we do not have space in this issue for a complete verbatim reprint of his highly informative address.

"In my talk on tuberculosis hospital and sanitarium planning," Mr. Scopes explained, "I desire to appear before you, not as one competent to utter the last word on such planning; but rather as one who has lived with tuberculosis for fifty years and has endeavored to solve the planning problems of the Saranac group of tuberculosis specialists and other physicians in various parts of the country who desired for their patients the type of treatment recommended by this group."

The fundamentals of all successful therapy of early pulmonary tuberculosis, the speaker explained, consist of (1) rest in the beginning and properly regulated exercise later; (2) good food; (3) fresh air; (4) and finally, to insure permanence of recovery, proper education of the patient. Sooner or later all patients, with or without surgical interference, must follow such treatment.

If it were not for No. 3 above, (that is, Fresh Air) there would have been little occasion for the special services of Scopes and Feustmann to the many sanitariums they have served. A patient can obtain good food at home, but he cannot obtain rest, because his family will not let him rest, and he cannot obtain his education in tuberculosis treatment there. And only rarely can he obtain 7 or 8 hours of rest in the outdoor air.

In the early stages of planning, it was thought that porches, direct light in rooms, plenty of fresh air and a certain amount of segregation could not be attained in a large structure. However, it was learned gradually that with careful study this was quite possible, the first essay in a larger unit being the Reception Hospital at Saranac Lake. That the principle can be extended to large and many-storied units is shown by plans submitted for the State Sanitarium at Lake Cayuga.

The porch is a great psychological factor in the treatment of the patient, in addition to its value in providing fresh outdoor air. The change from room to porch and porch to room is stimulating. And, since the cure or arrest of tuberculosis takes a long time even when surgery is resorted to, it is essential that the patient have home-like surroundings. In the color scheme of the interiors, the draperies and the furnishings, this home-like character should be emphasized.

In northern climates, a site with a gentle slope toward the south is desirable with the long axis of the building approximately east and west.

The short axis of the building should be slightly toward the east or west, permitting exposure to sunlight

for all rooms. If conditions do not permit such an orientation, the long axis should be north and south. In any event, it should be north and south if both sides of the corridor are used for patients' quarters.

The best arrangement is to have the patients' rooms facing a generally south direction with service rooms toward the north and certain sections of the corridor left open to light and air.

Long direct exposure to the sun is not considered of curative value except in special types of tuberculosis, and it can be harmful if indulged in without the physician's control. However, a plan that will expose all patients' rooms and porches for some time during the day is distinctly advantageous.

Most of the planning of Mr. Scopes' firm has consisted of single rooms. In some public tuberculosis hospitals a few wards may be necessary, but it was maintained that there should never be more than four beds to a ward and a large number of singles should be provided so that coughers can be isolated.

Patients should have bath and toilet facilities adjacent to their rooms and wards, and most tuberculosis patients will be accorded bathroom privileges if the bathroom is not too far from the bed. The additional first cost of ample bath and toilet facilities is more than justified by the permanent reduction of the nursing load. Nurses can perform more of other necessary services if they are not compelled to function as mobile house drains.

In all planning, the physicians' emphasis on outside air should be remembered. The stimulating quality of the out-door air is practically constant at any temperature, and regardless of whether wind or precipitation are present. Mr. Scopes' endeavor, therefore, has been to provide accommodations that will permit the patient to be comfortable out-of-doors in almost any weather. The patient is usually permitted to sleep out-of-doors at night if he chooses, but this is not generally recommended if the patient can spend a full seven or eight hours out-of-doors during the day.

ENGINEERING ASPECTS OF HOSPITAL PLANNING

Condensed from an Article by
HORACE DEVED

The engineering of hospital construction has many phases, from proper design of the water supply and sewage disposal systems to skilled planning of air conditioning and lighting.

In urban locations, public water supply and sewer systems are usually in existence so that, except for establishing the first floor and basement levels and seeing to it that supply and outlet lines are of sufficient capacity, no special problems are involved.

But many new hospitals today are built in country locations where the entire water supply and sewage disposal systems must be planned. That calls, first of all, for a complete topographic survey of the drainage area and the construction of single or multiple septic tanks, treating tanks, filter beds, etc. All of which must be done in conformity with local ordinances as well as sound engineering practice.

Fire protection involves the provision of standpipes, hose, sprinkler systems and sometimes roof tanks, all of which must also be planned with full consideration of local regulations. And in all his work the engineer

must be well-informed on new equipment, not all of which is practical for use in every situation.

The general layout of plumbing lines calls for engineering direction, but, according to Mr. DeVed, the purchase of special kitchen, sterilizing and similar equipment which requires plumbing connections should be made part of the plumbing contract. Otherwise the architect and engineer will become involved in an endless amount of unnecessary detail. Furthermore, if the plumber has undivided responsibility, he will be more certain to see that there are no errors in the roughing-in work and that the equipment he is to install is delivered on schedule.

Practically all new electrical equipment made today is A.C., so there should be no questions on this score, yet it is often hard to convince the management of old hospitals that there is really no economy in their private D.C. generating plants, even though both high pressure and low pressure steam must be available for laundry, sterilizing and kitchen needs as well as heating.

Plans for doctors' and nurses' call systems, interior telephones, etc. should be taken up with the Engineer before plans are drawn so he can make suggestions and recommendations to both Architect and Owner. Too often these details are overlooked until it is too late to make the most economical installations.

Lighting fixtures and systems should receive engineering study. The kind of light needed and the requisite foot-candles should be specified so the Engineer can recommend the type of installations that will give the necessary quantity and quality of illumination. The Engineer believes that the specification of all lighting fixtures other than those for decorative purposes should be left to him.

In the field of heating and ventilation there are so many systems in use today that a full discussion of the various eligible types should be had at the earliest possible moment. This in order that provision for ducts, pipe lines and wiring can be worked into the original plans. Air-conditioning ducts, for example, take a large amount of space, and when proper provision is not made for them some queer and often inefficient or ugly compromises have to be made.

Panel heating is new but it promises to be more widely specified as its advantages are proved in more and more installations. And don't forget that air-conditioning is gradually becoming a must. Even though the client may balk at the expense, the forward-looking architect will include it in his plans so that the necessary space will be ready when the Owner eventually decides to have the equipment installed.

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OFFICE PRACTISE

(Continued from Page 12)

as far as possible, arrange that the Contractor's contract requires such photographs at established periods with 2 sets of prints to the Architect, one of which is then sent to the Owner.

The photo should bear on the back our project number and be filed by the clerk separately from other photographs.

(b) *Rendering and Photographs of Renderings:* All renderings and photos of renderings are to have separate cards—cross referenced and filled out properly including the Project number.

Everyone in the Office is obligated to give the Clerk a written slip advising him of any action taken regarding the removal of any photographs.

The Clerk cannot keep the file up to date with out such co-operation.

Books of photographs are taken from the shelves but are returned via drafting boards or other places. Please return the books to the Clerk so he will know they are meant to be re-filed, or if possible, each individual can return such material personally to its proper place and thus aid in keeping the office in order.

(c) *Photographs of Finished Projects*—What has been said under 4 (b) is applicable equally for final photographs.

All such photographs shall bear the Project Number.

2-5. *Catalogues — Advertising Literature — Trade Journals*—Quantities of this material are received constantly. The jurisdiction over the retention or elimination of this material rests with the Specification Department. Material to be saved must be filed in an orderly manner and be available for all who may from time to time have reference to such material.

2-6. *Blueprints*—Blueprints shall not be issued without proper transmittal form. Borders and selvage shall be carefully trimmed to prevent excess cost. When sheets become worn or dirty and prints therefore become obscure, the Project Manager shall be notified so that drawing may be strengthened to produce legible prints. The Project Manager shall arrange to keep carefully records of the blueprinting with regard to the contract requirements, and see that when issued in excess of the contract requirements, the proper parties are billed for the excess.

2-7. *Photostats*—The cost of a photostat is based on the size of the paper upon which it is printed and borders are charged for; therefore try to state required size when ordering. Stock sizes are as follows:

8½ x 11
11 x 14
14 x 18
18 x 22

Both the negative and positive are charged for; however, the negative can be smaller than the positive.

2-8. *Mail and Office Distribution*—In the normal functioning of the office mail distribution system, communications are picked up, taken to the mail clerk, sorted and redistributed by messenger. This system is very efficient for ordinary communications.

However, when a memorandum is initialed for the attention of several individuals, much time will be saved if the material you have noted is dropped on the desk of the next person to receive it (provided, of course, he is within easy reach.)

When items are to be delivered out of the office by hand, delivery time should be specified so as to allow possible combination with other deliveries. Use mail whenever practicable.

Carbons of replies to incoming communications shall

be attached to the original communication so that the record will be complete as the correspondence is passed to others.

2-9. *Availability at all times*—When leaving the office it is required that everyone leave word as to his location while out of the office and the time of his anticipated return.

In the event one is unable to return to the office, it is requested that he telephone in to inquire as to calls, requirements, etc. Those working under the direction of a Project Manager will keep in contact with the Project Manager—others will please leave messages with the telephone operator.

2-10. *Samples*—Space shall be made available for each project by consulting with the Clerk.

All samples on receipt shall be tagged or labeled:

Project—Name
Project—Number
From Whom Received

Where approval involves Engineering Samples it must be noted that the Engineer has given his approval and Engineer's signature must be kept in our file.

As soon as advisable all samples shall be returned to the source.

2-11. *Specifications*—Specifications are prepared by a qualified "Specification Writer" but the final responsibility is that of the Project Manager.

Specifications, after careful preparation, are to be checked by the Construction Supervisor for the Project and checked and released finally by the Project Manager.

Project Managers shall give engineers copies of General Conditions in advance of their issuance and obtain the engineer's written approval of use of them.

All specifications when completed shall be filed with all other specifications issued by the office, identified with name and number of project.

Carbon-backed copies of specifications shall be carefully filed at all times in order to insure duplication if necessary at some future date.

No specifications are to be issued until the Firm is assured of adequate insurance protection.

Specification writers shall consult the index of this Manual to be assured all points to be included in the Specifications have been duly noted and included.

2-12. *Schedules of Dates by Contractor, Budget, and Reports*—The procurement of specific schedules from General Contractors is not easy as Contractors do not relish issuing such schedules.

Each Project Manager must procure from each General Contractor a definite proffess schedule showing in detail, particularly for Cost Plus projects, when various plans and specifications will be required. It is our obligation to meet the Contractor's schedule once we have accepted it. Wherever an extension of time for the issuance of plans and specifications is justifiable, such a change in schedule is to be confirmed in writing with a copy to the client.

When Contractors do not comply with the completion of work as per schedule a new schedule with revised dates shall be requested, subject to Firm approval.

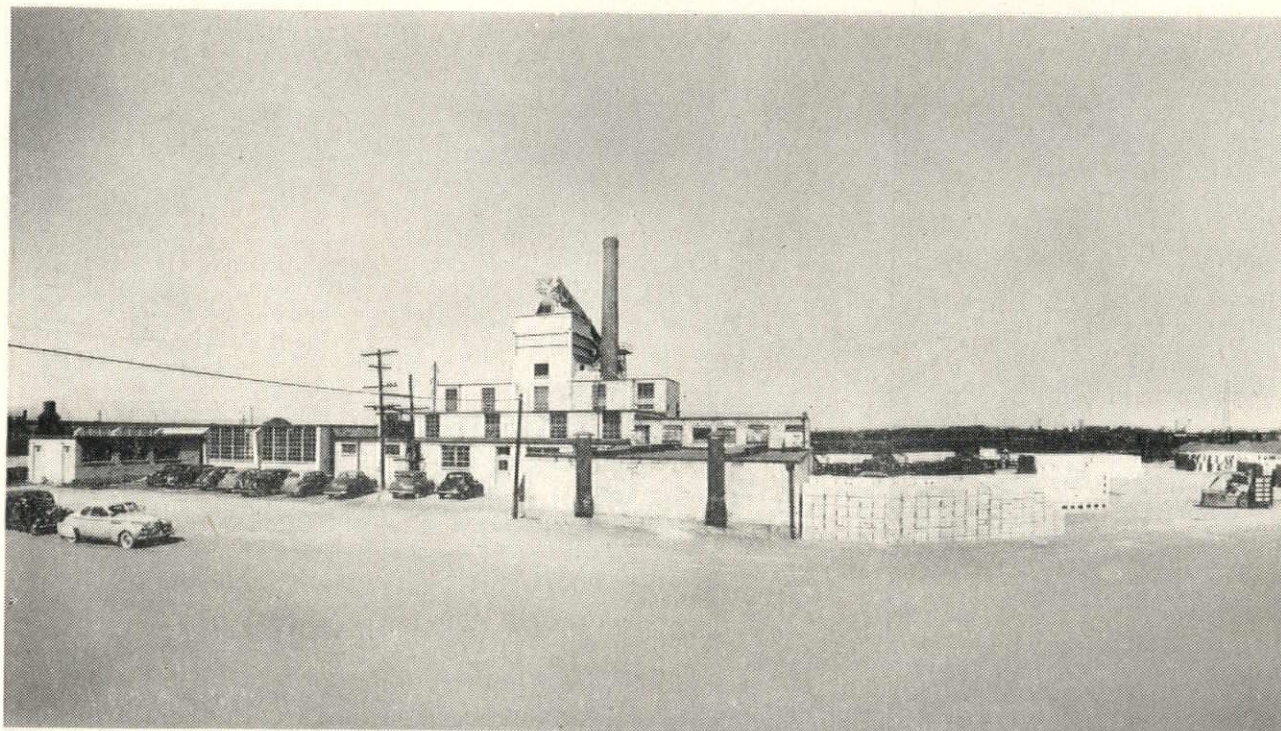
Each Project Manager shall procure from Contractors on cost plus contracts, a breakdown budget of cost, which shall be checked as subcontracts are let and as requisitions are received. Apparent deviation from the budget shall be reported as soon as evident.

When a contractor is instructed to proceed he shall receive simultaneously prepared forms:

(a) Requisitions
(b) Job reports and sample of report

The items covered herein shall be made part of the General Conditions of the specifications.

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We are anxious to have our friends in the construction industry inspect our modern facilities for producing the highest quality concrete products.

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No. 600 FERROTITE—metallic water-proofing for concrete.

No. 150—Asphaltic compound for foundation waterproofing.

No. 160—Asphaltic emulsion.

No. 200—Transparent exterior water-proofing for concrete, brick, stucco, etc.



FLOOR HARDENING

No. 400—Ready to use liquid hardener for concrete floors. Provides acid resisting floors.

No. 620—Metallic Hardener for "Iron-clad" heavy industrial concrete floors.



BETTER CONCRETE

No. 300 Stearate Paste—integral water-proofing. Adds density and plasticity to mix.

No. 340—Integral hardener and accelerator.



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THAT NECESSARY EVIL, THE ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEER

By THOMAS H. McKAIG

It is interesting to note the causes of deterioration in wood structures, which by proper precautions could be avoided. Frequently these imperfections are put down to "the nature of the material," but knowing the nature of the material, much of our trouble could be eliminated by applying our knowledge.

I have seen cracked plaster ceilings and all that goes with them, due to the fact that a bearing partition from above rests on the joists near the middle of their span without making sufficient provision for this bending moment. Occasionally a wood structure is designed and the strength of member computed on nominal size instead of actual size. The nominal size of a 2 x 4 would be 50% stronger in bending than the actual dressed size. We have all seen much of the best portion of the joists cut away to permit the passage of a pipe or a conduit—frequently much more than is necessary, and often across the entire width of a bathroom. In the case of a fairly heavy load, crushing of the beam may occur at the bearing because the allowable bearing on the side grain of a timber is low, only about one-third of the allowable and grain bearing.

Extreme care should be taken in designing wood beams for deflection. Steel or concrete, under a given load on a given span, will take a given deflection, and will assume its original position within the elastic limit when the load is removed. This is not strictly true with wood. If a timber is loaded excessively with a constant load, it will deflect and the deflection will continue to increase under the same load, even within the elastic limit of the material. When the load has been removed, it will be found that the material has taken a permanent set or deflection.

This deflection is frequently noticed in the sagging of wood trusses. Here, however, an additional cause enters the picture. The shrinkage of the timber permits the actual shortening of the compression members, notably the top chord, and this permits the sagging of the bottom chord. After this has once taken place, it is difficult to correct, so the best method of providing against it is to build a slight camber into the truss when it is laid out.

Another point in the discussion of wood construction, is the holding power of nails. These points pulled from actual test data will be of considerable interest to most architects. Nails driven in holes $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ inch smaller than the diameter of the nail will have considerably greater resistance to pull and shear than nails driven without holes. Cement coated nails are considerably superior to uncoated nails. The length of nails for best service should be somewhat more than twice the thickness of the member holding the heads. Slender nails will hold better than thick nails under repeated shocks and constant weaving action, because they bend without losing their grip at the point. The best results in holding power are given by nails with a short pyramidal point. Either blunt or sharp point reduces this holding power. If a cut nail is driven with the taper sides parallel to the fibers of the wood, the resistance to withdrawal is greater than when driven in the usual manner, but it is more liable to split.

(Continued from Page 11)

craftsmen who will create it will be set up in old historic buildings to the north of the central section.

A number of studies have been made to anticipate a heavy pedestrian traffic. Rubble will be used to raise parts of the city as much as nine feet in order to provide separate levels for vehicular traffic. Roads for pedestrian traffic will be located principally along wide "greenbelts," and in the business area on the prewar street pattern. Vehicular traffic will move on a grid of superblocks. Thoroughfares leading to Warsaw will be limited in number and will be graded for four types traffic.

Isolated by wide strips of green from the central section will be a university city to the south, and industrial sections to the north, east, and west, each with adjacent residential areas complete with social and shopping centers.

The new plans for Warsaw are not strictly new. They are based on studies carried out before the war, underground during the occupation and continuing now. Social and economic studies as well as space allocation have entered the design. It is estimated that the new city will care for a population of 1,000,000 as follows (figures include families):

Industry (including building industry workers)	300,000
Commerce and Insurance	170,000
Communications and Transport	140,000
Social Services	130,000
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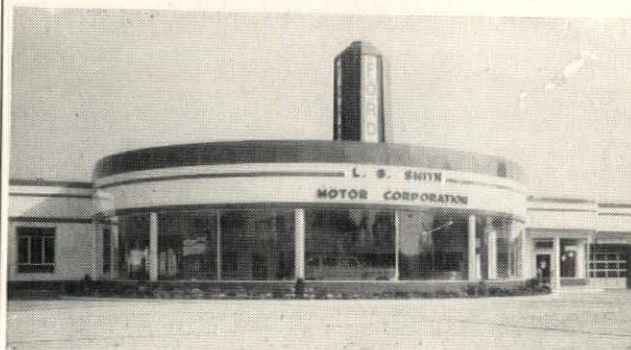
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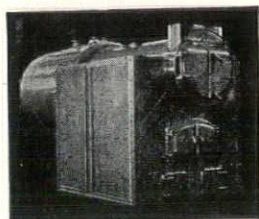
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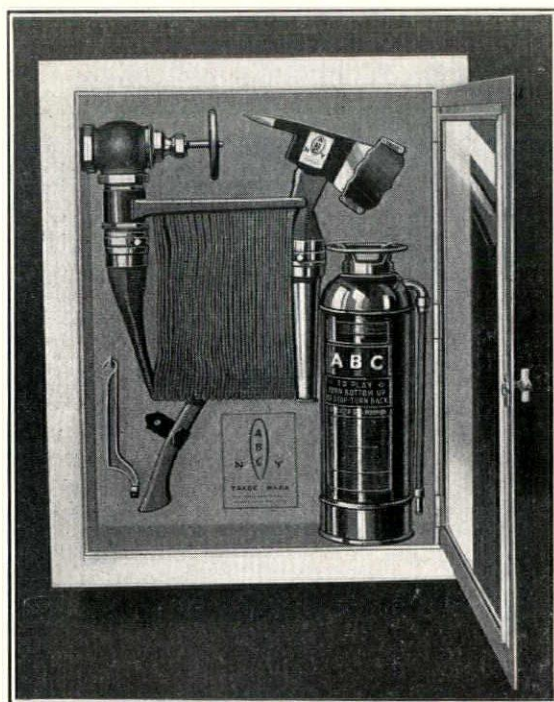
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One of the few of such men remaining of that period, well known in New York State and one of the greatest Architectural draftsmen of them all, Philipp Merz, died recently in Rochester.

Born in Bavaria, the son of a concert meister and prevented by color blindness from being a painter, he was discovered by Mead in a woodworking shop and placed by him in McKim, Mead and White's drafting room about the turn of the century. Here he was in his element.

Mainly, he worked under White. As examples of this work the facades of the old Gorham and Tiffany stores, the pedestal of the Sherman statue at 59th Street, the architecture of the doorways of Saint Bartholomew's on Park Avenue and all of that Parkhurst Church, whose great columns and pediment now uplift the south face of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, first appeared complete on paper beneath his sentient fingers.

An ornamentalist of fine taste, a generous enthusiast of a good design and an inspiration in that drafting room, he was a firm believer (with Keats) that beauty transcended logic and that the Greeks (along with the Romans and the Renaissance) had the word for it.

His era ebbed, leaving him stranded and we hope that in some haven of Della Robbian blue he may recapture it with such as Ictinus of the Parthenon, Anonymous of The Temple of Mars the Avenger, Donatello and Bramante, White and St. Gaudens and others of that line who might foregather and talk shop.

Perhaps they loved the garish day but more they loved subtle perfection to the last detail. In such company fine distinctions will be drawn as to the aptness of the profile of the molding, the best shade of red to lay beneath gold leaf or the exact depth of shadow in a piece of sculpture. Perhaps they will hold competitions for perfection in familiar forms; in such a company Phil Merz will be welcome, and doubly welcome to him with whom he works.

The Board of Directors of the New York State Association of Architects express their regret at the passing of a marvelous draftsman and distinguished designer.

THOMAS J. GEORGE

Thomas J. George, retired senior partner of the architectural firm of Clinton & Russell of New York City, died February 8, 1947, at his home in Westport, Conn., after a long illness. He was 73 years old.

Among the many hotels, offices and bank buildings which he designed are Hotel Astor, Exchange Court Building, National Board of Fire Underwriters' Building, Broadway branch of the East River Savings Bank and the Cities Service Building at 60 Wall Street.

Mr. George was born in Rome, New York, and entered the firm of Clinton & Russell shortly after his graduation from Cornell University. He had been a practicing architect for fifty years.

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(Continued from Page 9)

recommendations for rezoning the area adjacent to the site, in order to provide a suitable setting as well as to control the growth and possible exploitation of the section, until a comprehensive general plan is adopted. In the meanwhile they are proceeding to prepare an idea in graphic form for the development of the area which will be submitted to the city authorities in the near future.

Thomas Creighton, editor of *Progressive Architecture*, has been invited to give his talk on *Architectural Journalism* at the March meeting of the Tennessee Chapter in Memphis and during April at meetings of the Connecticut, Kansas City, Minnesota and Virginia Chapters.

NEW YORK SOCIETY

On January 8th, the business associates and personal friends of Mr. A. Gordon Lorimer tendered him a dinner at the club rooms of the Building Trades Employers Association, 2 Park Ave., New York City.

Mr. Lorimer has resigned from his position as Chief, Bureau of Architecture, of the Department of Public Works, City of New York, and has entered private practice.

Deputy Commissioner Homer R. Seely of the Department of Public Works acted as Toastmaster.

The guests were the Hon. John Splain, Commissioner, Department of Public Works, Hon. John Valenti, Deputy, Commissioner Dep't of Public Works; James J. O'Brien, Sec'y of the Dep't of Public Works; Richard H. Gould, Director, Division of Engineering & Architecture; Perry Coke Smith, President, New York Chapter, AIA, and last but not least, Mrs. A. Gordon Lorimer.

A Testimonial Dinner was also tendered to Borough Superintendent Edward T. Grinnion on March 18th, 1947, at the Hotel Diplomat, 104 West 43rd St., New York City. It was sponsored by the Bronx Chapter, AIA, and Bronx Chapter, N.Y. State Society of Professional Engineers.

To President Sam Kessler, of the Bronx Chapter AIA, goes the credit for the huge success of so large an undertaking.

To Chairman Bill Koch and Jac. Digney, of the Entertainment Committee for the very excellent dinner.

Our good friend Arthur Benline, the Manhattan Borough Superintendent, acted as Toastmaster. The honored guests were Robert F. Wagner, Jr. Commissioner, Dep't of Housing & Building, Bernard J. Gillroy, J. T. Kelleher, Joe Herman, Ben Saltzman, John G. Geraerits, J. Gannon, C. Burke, Jay J. McDonald, J. Raymond Jones, Charles F. Gerard, M. J. Delehanty, Harold J. Burke, Matthew W. DelGaudio and William J. Boyland.

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ROCHESTER SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

One of the most interesting meetings of the year was held by the Society last Monday, April 7th, at the Public Library, following a dinner at Rund's on South Ave. The subject of the meeting was "City Planning." Mr. Walkeley, of the City Planning Department was in charge of the meeting and had the hall hung with maps and charts showing land use, population growths, natural and man-made barriers, and transportation arteries. He gave a short introductory talk, and was followed by Mrs. A. M. Taylor of the Planning Staff, who told of her experiences in Poland during the premature and tragic uprising of the underground resistance group. Mr. Ladislav Seegoe, consultant on city planning, from Cincinnati, was the principal speaker and outlined the factors affecting city growth. His exposition of the neighborhood and community method of analyzing city potentialities and the use of this framework to steer healthy growth was something that every architect should hear.

The nominating committee presented its slate for the annual elections to be held at the University Club, Wednesday, May 21st.

The Society notes with pleasure the mention of two of its recent projects in the A.I.A. Journal. In an exchange of correspondence with Mr. Walter Gropius, Mr. Joseph Leland, Director of the New England District, says "... another booklet with the same title (Architecture—A Profession and a Career) published by the Rochester Society of Architects a short time ago, which version is much more specific and more concerned with the client's point of view and questions."

The other concerns its "two programs to be used with an application for 'training-on-the-job' approval. One is for the veteran applicant with no college experience, with the objective job title of 'junior architectural draftsman'. The other is for the veteran applicant with college experience, with the objective title of 'architectural draftsman'."

WESTCHESTER CHAPTER

A new slate of Officers and Directors of the Westchester Chapter was elected at the February meeting. They are: President, Edward Fleagle; Vice-President, Oscar A. deBogdan; Secretary, Lusby Simpson; Treasurer, John M. Paul.

William C. Halbert, Ted Homa, Frederick Voss, Russell Johnston, William Stohldreier, and J. Bart Walther were elected new Directors.

A full set of committees has been set up, and by the time this is published will undoubtedly have a year's work done. (This is not a slam at the publishers.)

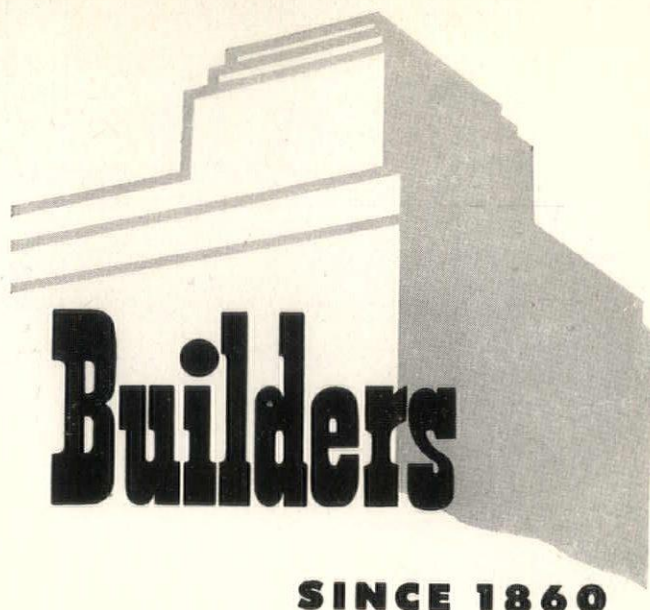
The Chapter has a new member, Mr. Royal K. Nevins, of White Plains, transferred from the Pennsylvania Society of Architects.

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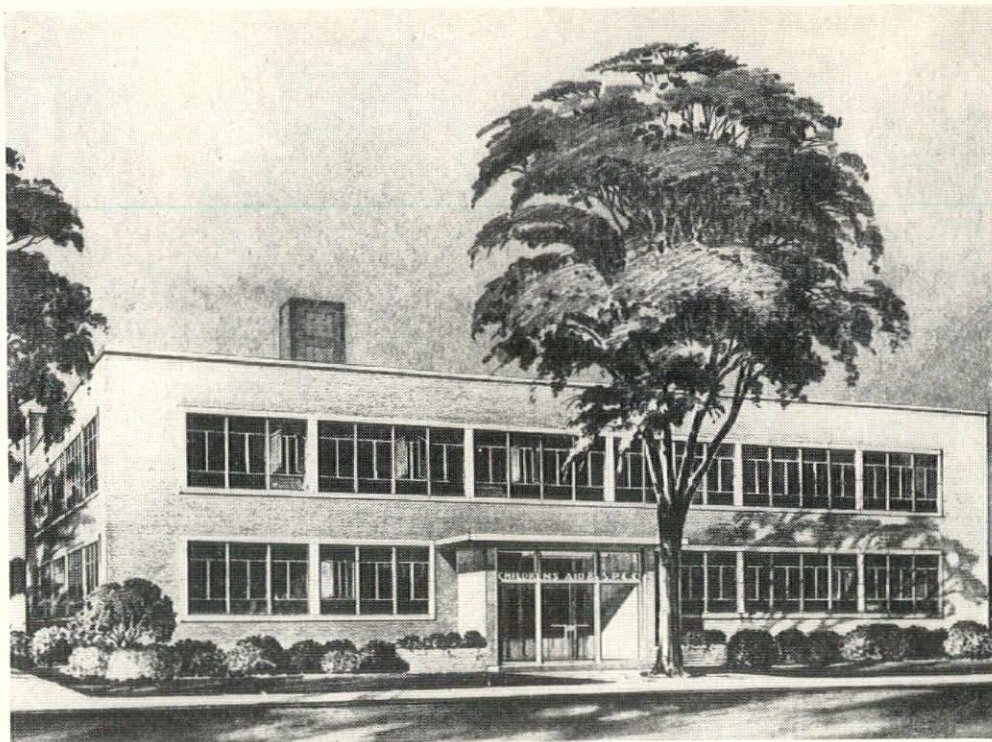
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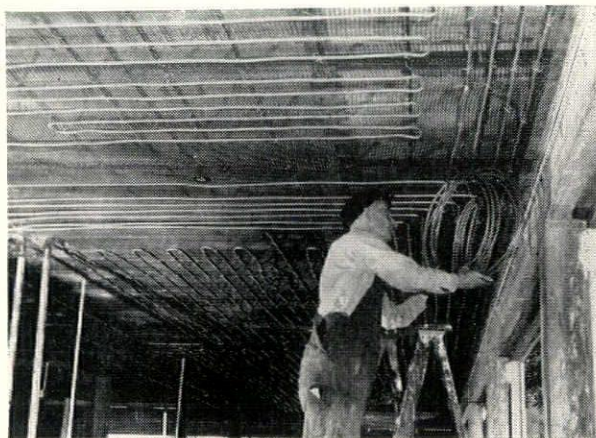


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