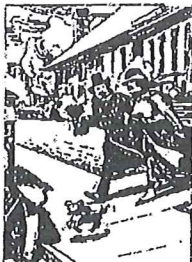





DRAFT


817 Washington Street
Buffalo, New York
TRICO PRODUCTS CORPORATION



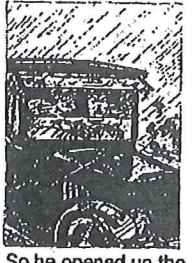
There was a Dodge owner
And he led a jolly life;
He had a jolly Dodge
And a jolly little wife.



They called on friends
one evening,
Had some lobster —
got a pain;
Dashed out to get a
doctor—
But, bad luck—how it
did rain!



And the jolly, good
old Dodge
Was as blind — as
blind could be!
And the jolly little
driver?
He could drive — but
could not see!




So he opened up the
windshield,
And the rain poured
in his face —
Ruined clothes and
even temper,
Before they reached
the doctor's place!



Wet and cold, they
started homeward
And for three days
stayed in bed.
Not with lobster pain
— Oh, dear, no!
Both had bad colds in
the head



When again they
started driving,
'Twas in comfort you
can bet,
A dandy, handy Tri-
Co Rubber,
Cleared their vision,
kept out wet.



"The glory of tomorrow—here and now!"

**TRI-CO
RAIN RUBBER**
Clears the wiper windshield
— rain, snow, fog and
dirt. Wipes to full
visibility — opens and
closes. You can adjust
the glass. Mounted on new
rubber — No. 8, standard or
extra. Retail price — \$1.50
Wholesale — \$1.15
Tri-Co Rubber Corp. 219

MANUFACTURED BY
Tri-Continental Corporation
BUFFALO, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY

*We carry in stock this useful and necessary
accessory, made special for your Dodge*

Reprint of a 1917 Trico
mailer describing the Trico
windshield wiper blade

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Trico Products Corporation Historic Preservation Certification Application Part 1

The History of Trico

The six story manufacturing building located at 817 Ellicott Street was constructed in 1924/5 according to the designs made by the Buffalo architectural firm of Plummer and Mann Engineers and Architects, whose offices were at nearby 700 Main Street. The building stands today as a virtually unchanged example of the ideally utilitarian "daylight factory" that began to dot the American industrial landscape after the turn of the twentieth century. It served as the home factory for the Buffalo-based Trico Products Corporation, manufacturers of the first windshield wiper device for automobiles, from its construction until the company vacated the property in 1998. It is owned by the Signature Group of Pittsburgh and is occupied by several soft service businesses. Trico still extrudes rubber wiper blades on one portion of the fourth floor.

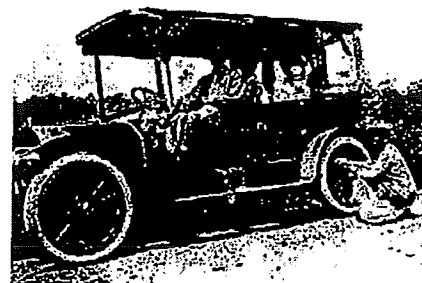
Trico Products Corporation, the Business

Turn-of-the-Century Buffalo was an important city in the development of the auto industry in America. In 1905, Henry Ford named Buffalo one of four national branch offices for the Detroit-based Ford Motor Company. The other locations were Boston, Chicago and Kansas City. Other local automotive manufacturers in Western-New York at the time of Trico's founding were Chevrolet (motors and axles), Harrison Radiator (General Motors), Pierce Arrow and the Thomas Flyer. These last two autos were among the most prestigious of the first driving machines.

Buffalo's residents were proud of their cars, with many international race winners driving high priced automobiles. These proud car owners formed one of America's first automotive social clubs, with a membership of over 500. The social nature of this new invention illustrates the novelty of the automobile. Cars were not capable of being the everyday necessity that they are today. Many did not have roofs or windshields. They were not equipped for every day use for commuting or product transportation. As the practicality of the automobile became more apparent, roofs were added. Day trips and evening motoring became popular, but inclement weather made the use of a car impractical because visibility was severely limited.



Buffalo electric car owners rally in Delaware Park (BECHS)



Buffalo resident in a Pierce Arrow sedan on a day trip. (BECHS)

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Early advertisement for the "Rain Rubber", ca 1918 (source unknown)

During a violent rainstorm, John Roffo Oishei, a long-time Buffalo resident and theater manager, had an automotive accident, hitting a bicyclist. Though no one was seriously injured, Oishei was shaken. He recalled "It was a harrowing experience which imprinted on my mind the definite need for maintaining vision while driving in the rain." Always one to see a business opportunity, Oishei found an unfilled niche in the growing automobile industry. Finding John Jepson, a retired electrical engineer for Gould Coupler Works operating out of a barn on Peach Street in Buffalo's fruit Belt, Oishei learned of his as yet unmarketed invention to squeegee water from the auto windshield. The product consisted of a manually operated rubber blade that was inserted in the horizontal space between the two front windshield panels of an automobile to wipe away water.

Dubbed the "Rain Rubber" this small invention revolutionized the new automotive industry, making cars no longer a moving novelty, but a transportation mainstay. Cars could be used in all weather, opening the industry for shipping and hauling, public transportation and commuting. Without this simple product, cars could not be used efficiently.

Tri-Continental Products (later Trico after its telegraph abbreviation) was founded in 1917 by John Oishei to fill this manufacturing void. Prior to founding Trico, Oishei managed the Teck Theater at 764 Main Street, a location diagonally across the street from the site, which would become the world-headquarters of the dominating Trico world-empire. With the help of partners John Cornell (an influential Buffalo theater patron) and William P. Haines (an insurance broker), Oishei opened the first Trico office at the Sidway Building, directly across from the Teck Theater. Known throughout its history as a family company, Trico's first employees, Sarah and Nettie Nathan and James Jepson, stayed with the company until their retirement. Ownership of Jepson's designs was transferred to Trico, and the vast wealth that was amassed through their production made "Mr. O", as he was known to his employees, a very prosperous man. The success of the windshield wiper was quickly measured. By 1919, the manually operated "Rain Rubber" was standard equipment on locally made Pierce Arrow luxury cars, and by 1921 an automatic version called the "Crescent Cleaner" was standard issue on Cadillacs. This was the first use of an automatic wiper.



John R. Oishei (Buffalo Times, 1931)

Trico's production was not limited to the production of wiper blades. During World War I, production of civilian automobiles was suspended in favor of wartime efforts. Thus, production of wiper blades was also suspended. Fulfilling his patriotic duty, and keeping

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his factory operating, Oishei switched to the manufacture of locks and hinges for ammo boxes. Upon the Armistice, Oishei utilized scrap steel to make replacement timers for Ford.

John Oishei's loyalty to Buffalo was stronger than his business desires, which won Oishei the respect of his business peers. In 1929 Henry Ford told Oishei that in order to keep the Ford account, Trico would have to move to Detroit. Oishei said "Buffalo is where we operate and Buffalo is where we stay."



Oishei receiving an honorary degree from D'Youville College in 1967, one year before his death; l to r: Sister Francis Xavier Lynch, president of D'Youville; Alexander Trowbridge, US Secretary of Commerce; John Oishei; Amelia Moran, local businesswoman. (D'Youville College Archives)

By the time John Oishei retired, Trico held over 1000 patents and was manufacturing standard equipment and parts for auto manufacturers both in the United States and abroad, including wiper systems, vacuum and air pressure gauges, hydraulic wiper arms, blades and refills, linkage mechanisms, headlight activators and controls, rear wipers, reserve vacuum tanks, washer solvent, glass cleaner, miscellaneous fittings, controls and rubber and plastic tubing. Oishei announced his retirement in January of 1968 and passed away six months later at the age of 80. His funeral was held at St. Louis Church, across the street from the Sidway Building and Teck Theater. It is fitting that where this illustrious career began, it also ended.

The helm of Trico was taken over by R. John Oishei, John Oishei's son, upon his death. Trico was hard hit during the 1970's and 80's. Union disputes, patent rights cases and the gas crunch took its toll of the successful company. \$27 ½ million in losses between 1980 and 1984 caused the company, now under new leadership, to look at relocating to Brownsville, Texas and Matamoros, Mexico.

The Oishei Foundation

Oishei did not flaunt his wealth. Rather, he was a generous, quiet man who preferred to stay out of the limelight. In 1940, two years after the death of his wife Estelle, Oishei founded the Julia R. (Roffo Oishei, his mother) and Estelle L. (Low) Foundation. This foundation quietly funded community interests in education, medicine and the arts. Upon Oishei's death in 1968, he left a total of \$15 million to the foundation making it one of the largest personal endowments in history. In 1997, the foundation was renamed the John R. Oishei Foundation, it currently stands at \$230 million after some major changes in portfolio and operations. The Oishei Foundation, and before it the Julia R. and Estelle L. Foundation, is a mainstay in Buffalo philanthropy, whose name is always at the center of discussion when important community projects are being discussed. Recent gifts from the Oishei Foundation include gifts to:

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The Erie County Bar Association to fund a volunteer lawyer project providing legal services to the poor;

The Buffalo & Erie County Public Library to improve access to the Rare and Unique Book Collection through CD ROM, NPR Radio broadcasts and short film;

Oishei Scholarships to local colleges and universities;

Canisius College for teaching professorships to promote imaginative teaching initiatives;

Computers for Catholic elementary schools; and

Albright Knox Art Gallery to digitize the entire collection.

817 Ellicott Street, the Site and the City

Buffalo has always been a melting pot with strong allegiances along ethnic lines. In the early 19th century, 90% of Buffalo's citizens were of Anglo/Yankee descent. Only 10% of the community was comprised of Irish and Germans. With the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825, with the sweat and muscle of the Irish laborers (and with beer tankards filled by the Germans brewers), Buffalo swiftly became the largest inland immigration



Goodell Street at Washington Street, looking east (ca. 1920). Note the Trico water tower on the upper left. (BECHS)

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port in the growing United States. Population and industrial development grew at unprecedented rates. In just 75 years, the population of the new City of Buffalo (inc. 1837) grew from 9,200 to over 352,000. By the early 1860s, Germans had increased to over 40% of the population of the city. The majority of the working German citizens settled in an area known as the Fruit Belt (for the names of the streets) immediately to the east of the 817 Washington Street site. German banks supported the formation of German businesses, which in turn employed ever-increasing numbers of new German-American citizens. (In the late 19th century, German language was even taught as part of the regular curriculum to Buffalo elementary school students until World War 1.) These hardworking people staffed many of Buffalo's German breweries, a number of which were located in the Fruit Belt. These included the German-American Brewery, Zeigele, Phoenix Brewery, Weyand and Scheu Breweries and Empire Brewing (owned by Gerber



Christian Weyand, *The Buffalo Express Album of the Year Past*, January 1899

& Busch). The immediate neighborhood was also home to Reinheimer & Ruehl Storeyards, Ziegele & Co. Livery, Straub's Storeyard, Mesmer Livery, Granacher Furniture, Wendt's Forge (later Buffalo Forge) and St. Marcus and St. Louis Churches, German Protestant and Catholic denominations. Christian Weyand, a native of Lorraine, France, started the Weyand Brewery in 1873, accepting his sons into partnership in 1890 and building a brewery at 624 Ellicott Street shortly thereafter. The 624 Ellicott Street building was built between 1888 and 1899. The brewing complex also included a brewery and beer garden on the corner of Main and Goodell, where the Catholic diocese now stands. This land was sold in 1929 to a Cleveland hotelier for \$3,000,000 purportedly to build a hotel, however none ever appeared.

With its proximity to Main Street, and a community he already knew through his employ at the Teck Theater, it is appropriate that John Oishei would make this neighborhood his company's new home. In 1917 he formed the Tri-Continental Corporation which operated out of the Sidway building at Main and Goodell Streets. Trico's first production facility was in a laundry building located at 2665 Main Street, near Ford's Buffalo plant and several automotive dealerships. This facility employed approximately 25 people. After weathering the war years, Oishei moved his company back to the Fruit Belt/Main Street community he knew, purchasing the former icehouse and stable of the Weyand Brewery at 624 Ellicott Street. It was at this time that the name of the company was officially changed to Trico Products Corp. The small factory was greatly expanded around the entire block, engulfing the small icehouse, and by 1924 had switched its primary address to the adjoining lot at 817 Washington Street. Trico remained at this location in addition to opening production facilities in Texas, Mexico in 1985, and later in England and Australia. By 1951 personnel grew to 4000 in Buffalo. Costs of labor and production have driven the bulk of Trico's production to these other factories, but a small production facility remains in Buffalo, employing about 300 people. In 1998 the reduced

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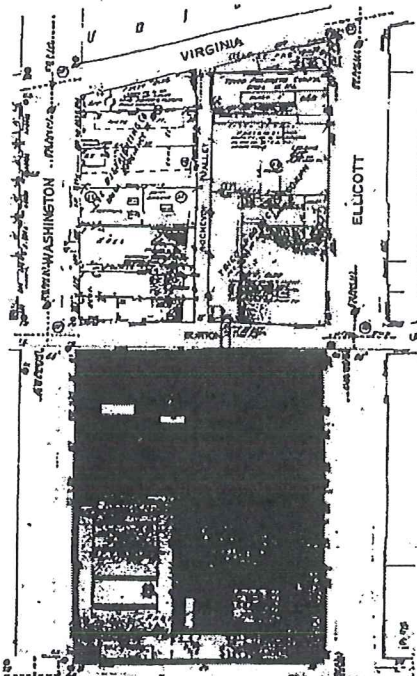
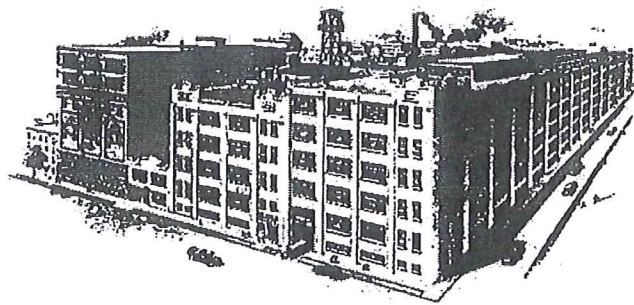
production facilities were relocated to an industrial park further out of downtown on Bailey and Dingens Avenues. The plant is now owned by the Signature Group and is finding a new lease on life in the computer and other white collar industries. Trico still maintains one wiper extrusion line on the fourth floor of the plant, but will be relocating that line in July, 2000 to the Bailey/Dingens facility.

Trico, the Building

The evolution of the Trico plant is complex. Starting from the Weyand Brewery Icehouse and Stable at 624 Ellicott Street (of steel, stone and brick construction of the late 19th century) and wrapping fully around the block in cast-in-place concrete construction, the Trico Plant at 817 Washington is an outstanding example of what Reyner Banham dubbed the Daylight Factory. Utilizing reinforced concrete construction, with large mushroom columns and a two-way slab, large uninterrupted spans of interior floor space and façade space could be achieved. In the late 19th century, prior to this technical advancement, industrial buildings were built as all others, with wood or masonry exterior walls and interior floors and supports of wood. Spans were relatively small and loads on the floors had to be limited. The introduction of steel into the construction equation allowed for greater spans and loads, but the inherent ductile nature of the steel when exposed to high temperatures caused catastrophic building failures in the event of fire. (Earlier timber framing did have the benefit of developing a char coat, insulating the timber for a time from the devastating effects of fire.)

Use of a reinforced concrete skeleton allowed builders to span greater distances. Exterior walls were freed from the confines of masonry bearing

Trico Plant, ca. 1929, Weyand Icehouse at left, Plummer & Mann addition at right (Partial floor 6 is not in this picture); Walter Dunn



The Trico Complex in 1988 (does not show Burton Street closed off). (Sanborn Map)

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wall construction, allowing for larger expanses of window wall. Unit masonry construction could be limited to the wall areas necessary for the placement of radiators or equipment. As in the case of 817 Washington Street, the window wall spanned from brick pier to brick pier. Social reformers of the time may have argued that the introduction of natural light was a benefit to the workers, a result of zoning regulations and a positive reaction to the often-abhorrent working conditions that had occurred in industry previously. While these social goals were laudable, the benefits were equally that of increased natural light, decreased utility costs and increased productivity.



624 Ellicott Street, now part of the Trico Complex (FAA)

The Trico Plant at 817 Washington Street was originally designed by as originally designed by Plummer and Mann Engineers and Architects, was a four-story brick and concrete structure. Twenty-foot bays, allowed for

The original icehouse was of sandstone, brick and steel construction, with vaulted brick floors topped with concrete. After outgrowing the 624 Ellicott Street facility, two additional floors were added. These floors are of brick and steel frame construction, with column lines directly over the original. Within a few years, it became evident that expansion was necessary and a new facility was planned at an adjoining lot at 817 Washington Street.



817 Washington Street, Plummer & Mann additions, (FAA)

easy flow of rubber extrusion processes, as well as the flexibility to change equipment as



"Trico Pediment" (FAA)



Trico Logos over the years. Clockwise from top: 1920's, 1930's, contemporary, 1940-50's. (Trico Products)

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necessary to accommodate a manufacturing process and growing product lines that would evolve over time. This 1924/5 addition to the steel-framed brewery was built as a four-story building with a unique crenellated parapet that echoes the Trico logo that appeared at the same time. (It is a chicken and egg scenario as to which came first, thoughts of the logo or the building, but they evolved concurrently.)

A new formal entrance at the corner of Washington at Burton Place was developed during this expansion. Its high arched fanlight and fluted columns seems incongruous with the sleek technology-based factory building. The entrances are none-the-less beautiful, with walnut interior trim, highly polished brass and marble and heavily articulated plaster moldings. The first and second floors of this facility were used for office and administrative spaces. The window sills and freight elevator doors are all that remain to differentiate this portion of the building from the more utilitarian factory spaces. Where the doors are metal clad panels throughout the building, the freight elevator doors in the office floor were carved wood panel. Window stools throughout the building are of sloped concrete, reaching their peaks with the bottom rail of the windows precariously perched atop them. The stools in the office area have been leveled off, with a traditional routed wood treatment. The remainder of the office space resembles the factory with the 2'6" mushroom columns in a regular grid. In 1929 a fifth and partial sixth floor were



Corner entrance of 817 Washington Street, at Burton Street (now incorporated by Trico) (FAA)



Detail of corner entrance (FAA)



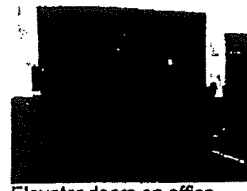
Interior, corner entrance (FAA)



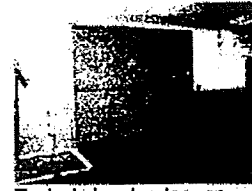
Typical sill in original office floor (FAA)



Typical sill in remaining factory floors (FAA)



Elevator doors on office level of Plummer & Mann addition (FAA)



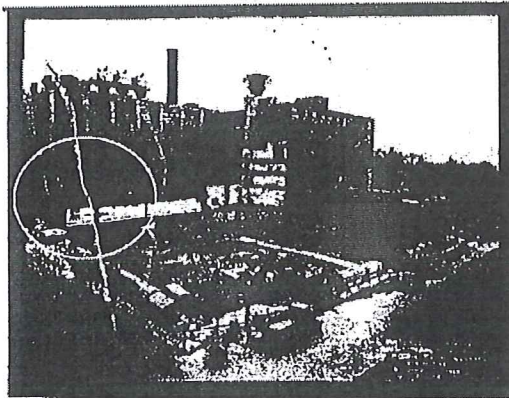
Typical elevator door on remaining factory floors (FAA)

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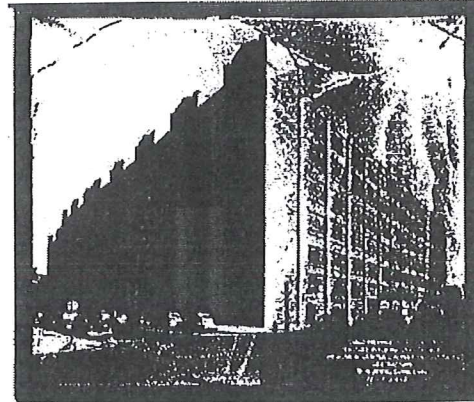
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added for foundry use utilizing a smaller diameter mushroom column. The full fifth floor has a raised clerestory to vent heat from the foundry, and the sixth floor occupies only one half of the building footprint. To accommodate this expansion, the coping was removed from the parapets and additional stories were built to the original crenellated and peaked profiles. The original stone coping was replaced.

In 1937 a major expansion of the factory occurred, completing the turn around the block. Aside from the addition of a second adjoining stairtower bay on the Washington Street (west) face, the building ran from block to block in an uninterrupted bay configuration.

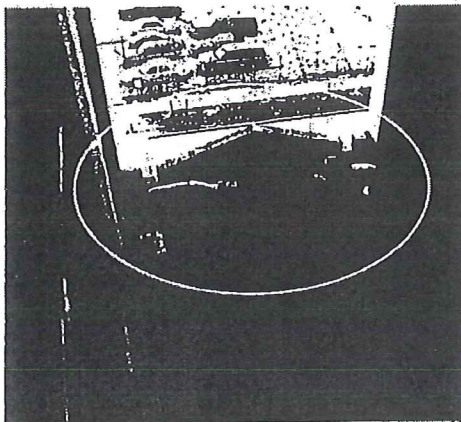


1937 Trico addition under construction, looking from Washington and Goodell Streets. Previous building on site utilized the "Trico Pediment" (Trico archives)



Completed 1937 Trico addition (Trico archives)

A portion of an earlier two-story building was demolished for this addition, but this earlier structure also sported the signature "Trico pediment". This final expansion completed Trico's growth on the Burton/Goodell block. In 1954, Trico bought two buildings to the north on Ellicott Street. In 1988, Trico built a four-story addition this land to the north of Burton Street; previously occupied by the existing buildings they had purchased for storage and auxiliary production space. This was connected by an elevated, enclosed walkway from the south.

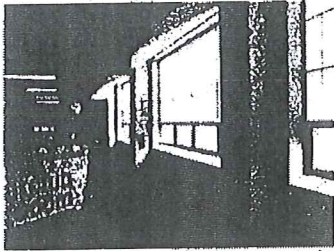


A portion of the one story addition above remains on the east face of the building. (FAA)

In 1996, Trico's swallowing of the block was complete with the closure and incorporation of Burton Street in the Trico Complex. The 1980's additions are much simpler than the earlier 1920's and 30's portion of the complex. While regular stuccoed pilasters punctuated the façade on the Burton/Goodell block, the Burton/Virginia block's façade is unadorned. The façade does not have the "Trico pediment".

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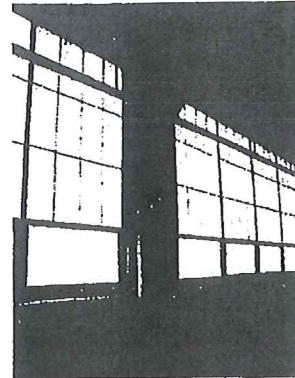
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Windows in the previously renovated 1988 addition (FAA)

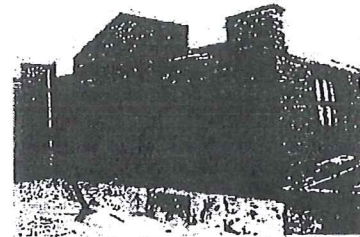
Windows were originally divided metal sash with ventilating casements in the center of each panel. These have since been completely replaced with KalWall panels with ventilating openings in the bottom third of the sash. Doors and garage openings remain in

their original locations, with the remainder of the building undergoing very little change from the original construction.

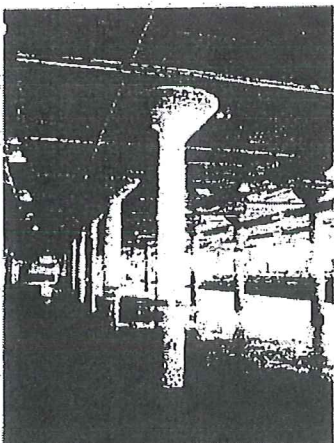


Windows in the 1924 Plummer addition (FAA)

Ornament on the facades was limited, save the corner entrance and the "Trico pediment". As with similar industrial structures, the real beauty was in the marching of the large metal-framed windows down the broad expanses of façade. Along the facades, slender piers separated window walls with brick spandrels, emphasizing the height of the massive structure. The caps of these piers extended to just below the straight cornice, further punctuating the rhythm. In the center of each pediment, a herringbone brick panel was centered. An exterior wall enclosed during the 1937 expansion shows this herringbone brick panel. This panel is now visible from the roof.

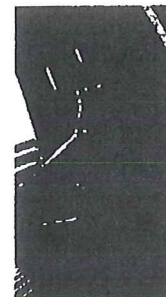
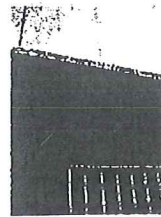
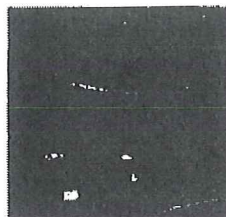


Exterior of the Plummer addition, from the roof of the 1937 addition. (FAA)



Above: Cast-in-place concrete column and slab – Plummer addition. Right: Operational original fire horn; water gong; typical original handrail (FAA)

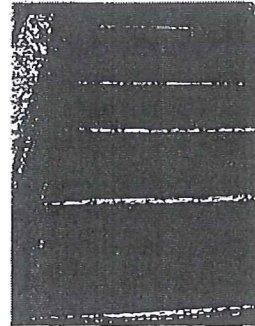
Round columns were 2'6" in diameter, with flared capitals supporting a slightly thickened floor slab. Remaining original features in the building include freight elevator doors, sliding fire doors, roof penthouses and elements of the buildings industrial skyline, horns, bells, whistles and iron handrails in all stairs. The Trico watertower was removed at an unknown date, but portions of the supports remain visible under the roof surface and set into the masonry walls.



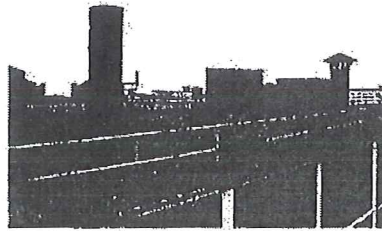
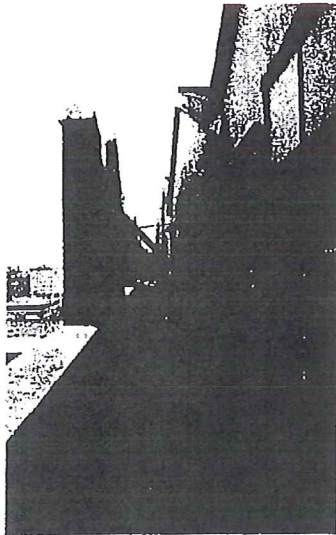
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The Weyand icehouse portion of the building is proposed to be demolished to provide additional lightways for proposed residential occupancies. This lightway would be in keeping with the original lightshafts originally designed into the building by Plummer and Mann. The icehouse is separate from the bulk of the Trico structure and has been severely damaged by nickel chromium and cyanide from a plating operation there. The hazard was abated in the 1990's, but the floor slab has been severely compromised and the floor is fenced off as unusable. This was not the first production facility for the "Rain Rubber" or "Crescent Cleaner". Its construction type is different from the concrete structure deemed to be of significance and is therefore not part of this nomination.



Likewise, metal "huts" installed on the roof after World War II for additional storage of raw materials and finished products are proposed to be demolished. This would leave the roof visually more like it appeared in the early part of the century.



A complete set of photographs for the complex is attached herewith.

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Trico Products Corporation Historic Preservation Certification Application Part 1

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Buffalo Times: 3-7-09; October 5, 1931.

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United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H30(2255)

May 6, 2002

Mr. Stephen McGarvey
Midtown Renovations of NY
1301 French Street
Erie, PA 16501

RECEIVED

MAY 10 2002

PROPERTY: Trico Plant #1, 817 Washington Street, Buffalo, NY
PROJECT NUMBER: (6965)
TAXPAYER ID NUMBER: 211-56-3585

pd. 5/13/02

Dear Mr. McGarvey:

The National Park Service (NPS) has received a Historic Preservation Certification Application --Part 2, Description of Rehabilitation, for the project cited above.

Upon receipt of the preliminary processing fee of \$250, we will initiate our review. This fee has been determined in accordance with Department of the Interior regulations 36 CFR 67.11. There will be another fee due based on the actual rehabilitation cost when you file your application showing completed work.

Please make your check payable to the National Park Service, write "Preservation Tax Incentives" and your project number on it, and mail **with a copy of this letter** to:

National Park Service
Accounting Operations Center
Accounting Services Group
P.O. Box 100000
Herndon, Virginia 20171-9998

For overnight mail only, use the following address and telephone number: NPS-AOC, Attn: Peggy Thomas, 13461 Sunrise Valley Drive, Herndon, Virginia, 20190-5002; 703-487-9015. You may also charge your fee to Visa, MasterCard, or Novus cards. For credit card transactions or wire transfers, call Helen Otto at 703-487-9182. Please direct questions about the program to your State Historic Preservation Office.

NPS can review this application and send you our decision only after this fee has been paid.

Sincerely,

Dahlia Dandridge (202) 343-9566

Dahlia Dandridge
Technical Preservation Services Branch

*Check received:
5/15 - no response yet
Patricia Schiffer is agent -
she has 30 days to decide
will send corresp. by 6/15*

cc: NY SHPO
Beverly Foit-Albert, 763 Main Street, Buffalo, NY 14203



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

RECEIVED
JUN 11 2002

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30(2255)

June 6, 2002

Mr. Stephen McGarvey
Midtown Renovations of NY for Century Centre, LP
1301 French Street
Eric, PA 16501

PROPERTY: **Trico Plant #1, 817 Washington Street, Buffalo, NY**
PROJECT NUMBER: **6965**

Dear Mr. McGarvey:

The National Park Service has reviewed your Historic Preservation Certification Application -- Part 2 and has determined that the proposed rehabilitation project described in the submitted documentation will meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation, provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Cleaning of exterior masonry must be accomplished using the gentlest means possible without damaging the surface of the masonry. The masonry cleaning guidelines provided by the New York State Historic Preservation Office should be used to implement the masonry work. Good quality overall and close-up color photographs of the masonry before and after cleaning must be submitted with the Request for Certification of Completed Work.
2. The rolled steel "industrial" sash must be repaired where they remain extant. Where the original steel sash have been removed by previous owners or where there is conclusive documentation that extant steel sash are beyond repair, replacement windows should match those proposed in the project amendment received by the SHPO on April 23, 2002.

We also recommend that the steel and glass entry canopy proposed for the Ellicott Street elevation be simplified or deleted because it adds a disruptive element on this major elevation. The flat canopy, placed below the windows and without the three-dimensional structure on top of it, would be more compatible with the industrial character of this building.

Please note that this approval does not extend to interior work on this building, details of which have not been submitted for review and approval to the State Historic Preservation Office and this office. Federal regulations governing this program require evaluation of entire projects. Therefore, review of future work by this office and the State Historic Preservation Office will also encompass all work proposed or completed up to that time. This approval may be superseded if it is found that the overall rehabilitation does not meet the Secretary's Standards.

The application materials submitted to date describe only the work proposed for the exterior and the core of the building. The only aspect of interior work described is the tenant guidelines pertaining to the columns and mushroom capitals. We recommend that you submit information about the interior treatments as soon as they are available to ensure that the entire project meets the Standards. That information should also clarify whether or not

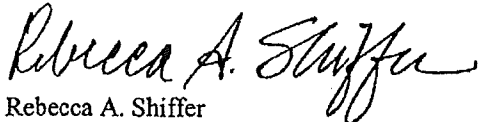
the two other buildings that appear on the site plan within the large block bounded by Virginia, Ellicott, Goodell and Washington Streets are part of the historic Trico project and part of the rehabilitation project.

Material submitted for conformance with these conditions should be submitted to this office through the State Historic Preservation Office. This office will review any additional material relating to these conditions as soon as it is made available. Any substantive change in the work as described in the application should be brought to our attention in writing prior to execution to ensure continued conformance to the Standards.

This letter is a **preliminary** determination, since a formal "certification of rehabilitation" can be issued only to the owner or qualified lessee of a "certified historic structure" after the rehabilitation work is completed. To request certification upon completion of the project, a Request for Certification of Completed Work, interior and exterior photographs of the completed work, and documentation of fulfillment of the conditions set forth above should be returned to this office through the State Historic Preservation Office. An onsite inspection of the completed work by an authorized representative of the Secretary of the Interior may be undertaken prior to issuance of the final certification of rehabilitation.

If you have any questions, please call the State Historic Preservation Office or me at (202) 343-1146.

Sincerely,



Rebecca A. Shiffer
Technical Preservation Services Branch

Enclosure

cc: NY SHPO
IRS
Beverly Foit-Albert, 763 Main Street, Buffalo, NY 14203

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Trico Plant #1

other name/site number _____

2. Location

street & town 817 Washington Street not for publication

city or town Buffalo vicinity

state New York code NY county Erie County code 029 zip code 14203

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally, statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

J.W. Allen Dep. Comm'r for Hist. Preservation 13 December '90
 Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| I hereby certify that the property is: <input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet. <input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet. <input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain: _____) | Signature of the Keeper _____ _____ _____ | Date of Action _____ _____ _____ |
|---|--|---|

Trico Plant #1
Name of Property

Erie County, New York
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

- public-local
- private
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(check only one box)

- district
- building(s)
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

| Contributing | Noncontributing |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 | buildings |
| 0 | sites |
| 0 | structures |
| 0 | objects |
| 1 | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/manufacturing facility

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

partly vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER/Daylight Factory

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete, stone
walls brick
concrete
roof asphalt
other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

*Trico Plant #1
Erie County, New York*

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 1

Description Statement

The Trico Plant #1 is a complex of industrial buildings erected or converted to company use between ca. 1920 and 1950 and located one block east of Main Street in downtown Buffalo, New York. The property is bounded on the south by Goodell Street, on the east by Ellicott Street between numbers 610 and 672, and on the west by Washington Street north to Burton Place and north of Burton Place by Rochevot Alley (which runs parallel to Ellicott Street) north one property short of Virginia Street. The north boundary follows Burton Place from the corner of Washington Street east one half block to Rochevot Alley. The "panhandle" thus formed with Rochevot Alley as its western boundary ends on the north with the rear of 670-672 Ellicott Street near the angle formed with Virginia Street. The buildings in this complex are identified by a numbering system that reflects the chronology of their construction. They are: Building 1 (624 Ellicott Street, built ca. 1890 and purchased for use by the company in 1920; floors 5 and 6 added in 1924; a 6th floor crossover to Building 2 was added in 1931); Building 2 (632-636 Ellicott Street, 1924; floors 5 and 6 added in 1931; Building 3 (638-644 Ellicott Street, 1928; floor 5 added 1929; floor 6 added in 1931); Building 7 (807-817 Washington Street, 1936), Building 8 (787-805 Washington Street, 1937); Building 9 (648-668 Ellicott Street, 1954, with additions and alterations in 1957 and 1989--this is a non-contributing structure); and Building 10 (670-672 Ellicott Street, erected prior to 1923 and purchased for company use in 1946). Building 4, 5 and 6 were demolished to make way for existing construction on the site.

Building 1, the oldest structure in the Trico complex, is the former storehouse of the Christian Weyand Brewery. It was purchased for company use in 1920 when Trico moved to this site from another location in Buffalo. The original 50' wide, four-story eastern elevation of the brewery building is visible on Ellicott Street. It consists of a high, two-story, rusticated ashlar brownstone basement above, which rests a tall third story equal in height to the stone basement and made of brick. The brick wall is articulated by two recessed panels, two brownstone stringcourses, and a crowning brick corbel table. Above this is a shorter fourth floor of brick with a brick cornice defining the original height of the building. Nearly all of the small, symmetrically arranged rectangular windows on the Ellicott Street elevation have been bricked up long ago. (Those in the basement level are filled with glass block; all windows on the exposed northern flank have also been closed up.) In the 1920's, two, three-bay stories of metal construction with brick facing and metal sash windows were added to the top of the brewery building. At this time, a white concrete pier was embedded in the northeast corner of the brewery building to help support the new upper floors. The south and west sides of this building are no longer visible from the outside, for they have been incorporated in reinforced concrete construction of later factory buildings. The interior of the enlarged factory preserves the original load bearing walls of the brewery building together with a row of steel posts running down the center of the open rectangular space.

Building 2 is primarily a four-bay, 100' by 133' reinforced concrete, curtain wall structure consisting of white concrete piers rising from the ground level to the flat roof. Red brick spandrels and metal sash windows fill in the grid. Building 2 was erected in 1924 to the north of Building 1. A low, two-story pedimented brick structure (considered part of Building 2) with a loading dock abuts Building 1 on Ellicott Street. Above this low structure is an open space rising to the sixth floor where, in 1931, a crossover floor was constructed to bridge Building 1 and Building 2. Behind the two-story building is a four-story wing of Building 2. The main section of the east elevation on Ellicott Street consists of upright concrete piers rising six stories above a basement level. (Windows in this level are below the brick spandrels and are now filled with glass blocks.) Red brick spandrels and metal sash windows fill in the exterior grid. In 1931, two stories were also added to most of Building 2 in the same style and method of construction as the original four-story portion. At a later date, the twin, narrow sash windows in the north and south bays were bricked up. On the interior, each floor consists of open floor space. Concrete piers spaced 20' apart with flaring capitals support concrete floor slabs. Modern fluorescent lighting supplements the daylight that enters each floor from the large windows.

Building 3 is an L-shaped structure of reinforced concrete and curtain wall structure with red brick spandrels and metal sash windows and a flat roof. Building 3 was erected in 1928 adjacent to the north of Building 2 and extended from Ellicott Street west through the block back to Washington Street. An 82'-wide elevation of four bays faces Ellicott Street, a 265'-wide elevation of 14 bays faces Burton Place, and a 60'-wide elevation of three bays faces Washington Street. In 1928, a fifth floor was added to Building 3, followed in 1931 by a sixth floor over the eastern portion (back to Rochevot Alley). The exterior elevations consist of upright concrete piers rising through the full height of the building above a basement level. (The original windows below the brick spandrels of the basement level have been replaced with glass blocks.) Red brick spandrels and metal sash windows fill in the exterior grid. The end bays of the Washington Street elevation preserve the characteristic Trico pediments that were the trademark of the company. Since this building housed administrative offices, it was given a monumental entrance. A classical-styled, stone entrance to this building is

*Trico Plant #1
Erie County, New York*

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 2

located on Washington Street at the corner of Burton Place. Beneath a round stone arch with a bracket for a keystone, Ionic half columns supporting a pediment in which appears the name "Trico Products Corporation." in roman letters flank a doorway. Around the corner, the first bay on Burton Street is treated in a similar way, with Doric pilasters articulating a large plate glass window that lights the entrance vestibule. On the interior, each floor consists of open floor space. Concrete piers spaced 20' apart with flaring capitals support concrete floor slabs. Modern fluorescent lighting supplements the daylight that enters each floor through large metal sash windows.

Building 7 is a 92' by 132' rectangular reinforced concrete, curtain wall structure of six stories above the basement and a flat roof. Building 7 was erected in 1936 behind Building 2 and immediately abutting the south elevation of Building 3. Its only visible façade is on Washington Street where there is an inconspicuous entrance in the southernmost bay. The exterior elevation consists of upright white concrete piers rising from the ground level to the roof. Red brick spandrels and metal sash windows fill in the grid except for the ground floor, which consists of a loading dock area. The roofline preserves the characteristic brick Trico pediment. On the interior, each floor consists of open floor space. Concrete piers spaced 20' apart with flaring capitals support concrete floor slabs. Modern fluorescent lighting supplements the daylight that enters each floor through metal sash windows.

Building 8 is a six-story, L-shaped structure with a nine-bay, 180' elevation on Washington Street, a 14-bay, 265' elevation on Goodell Street, and five-bay, 100' elevation on Ellicott Street. It abuts Building 1 on Ellicott Street and Building 7 on Washington Street. With its construction in 1937, Trico Plant #1 came to occupy all of the land within the block bordered by Goodell Street on the south, Ellicott Street on the east, Burton Place on the north and Washington Street on the west. Building 8 is a reinforced concrete, curtain wall structure of six stories with red brick spandrels, metal sash windows and a flat roof. As elsewhere on the exterior, thin, white concrete piers rise from the ground level to the roof and define the bays. The roofline preserves the Trico pediment over every other bay along Washington Street, together with twin pediments in the center of the along Goodell Street façade and a pair of pediments at the Goodell and Ellicott Street corner where the words "Trico Plant 1" are still in place. (The original narrow windows in these corner bays have been bricked up.) A seventh floor of corrugated metal construction is visible on the roof, set back from the façade. The exterior elevations consist of upright white concrete piers rising six stories above a basement level, the original windows of which have been filled in with glass block. Inconspicuous entrances are in the southeast corner at Washington and Goodell Streets and the southwest corner at Ellicott and Goodell Streets. The interior consists of open floor space. Concrete piers spaced 20' apart with flaring capitals support concrete floor slabs. Modern fluorescent lighting supplements the daylight that enters each floor through metal sash windows.

Building 9, facing Ellicott Street, is a four-story, seven-bay, steel frame structure with red brick curtain walls, industrial metal sash windows and a flat roof. The original portion of the building was erected in 1954 (with alterations in 1957 above the loading dock area) north of Burton Place back to Rochevot Alley. In 1989, a four-story, metal and glass portion was built at 640 Ellicott Street, immediately adjacent to Building 3, where it occupies the former Burton Place. Building 9, which has been transformed from factory to office use, is considered non-contributing.

Building 10, facing Ellicott Street north of Building 9, is a flat-roofed, single-story rectangular red brick structure resting on a four-foot limestone base course. It was erected prior to 1923 with internal metal supports and is considered contributing. All of its windows, as well as the central loading dock opening, are bricked up. Its rear wall, which is similar in appearance to the Ellicott Street façade, overlooks Rochevot Alley.

Trico Plant #1
Name of Property

Erie County, New York
County and State

8. Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance
(enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance
1920-1950

Significant Dates
1920, 1924, 1928, 1929, 1931, 1935, 1936, 1937

Significant Persons
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
John R. Oishei

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Plumer and Mann Engineers and Architects of Buffalo, NY

Burton and Ellicott of Buffalo, NY

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository: _____

*Trico Plant #1
Erie County, New York*

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 1

Significant Statement

The Trico Plant #1 at 817 Washington Street in Buffalo, New York, is significant architecturally as an outstanding local example of the so-called Daylight Factory. With the exception of a portion of the plant that incorporates an historic brewery building from the 1890's, Trico Plant #1 is constructed of reinforced concrete piers and floors and curtain walls of metal sash windows and brick spandrels. This type of manufacturing building superceded earlier factories that had been built with load bearing brick walls and wooden floors. The plant is also significant for its association with significant contributions the company made to the progress of the automotive industry. Trico manufactured the first windshield wiper blades for automobiles. Finally, the building is significant for its association with the life of John R. Oishei (1888-1968), the founder in 1917 of Tri-Continental Products, which later became Trico Products Corporation. Together with Buffalo inventor John Jepson, Oishei developed and manufactured the first windshield wiper blades for automobiles. The steady expansion of his business is reflected in the pattern of additions and alterations that Oishei made during the 1920-1950 period of significance. With the wealth Oishei accumulated from his business, he established what is today known as the John R. Oishei Foundation, the largest philanthropic organization in Western New York. The Trico business continued to operate at the Washington Street address until 1998, when, after having transferred most of its manufacturing facilities to Texas and Mexico, the company moved out of its historic building. Finally, the Trico Plant No.1 is significant in the history of manufacturing in Buffalo as one of the city's major employers during the Depression and post-Depression eras.

John R. Oishei and the Trico in Automotive History

After John R. Oishei, the manager of the Teck Theater in downtown Buffalo, struck a cyclist with his car during a thunderstorm, he teamed up with Buffalo inventor John Jepson in 1917 to market the windshield wiper blade Jepson had invented. At first, they rented manufacturing space in a building in North Buffalo. In 1919, the Pierce Arrow Motor Company adopted Oishei's manually operated wiper as standard equipment on its luxury automobiles. The following year, Packard, Cadillac, and Lincoln did the same. This initial success prompted Oishei, who had bought out Jepson's interest and reorganized the company, to move operations to larger quarters in the former cold storage building of the Christian Weyand Brewery at 624 Ellicott Street. The area around this building (built ca. 1890 and known by Trico as Building 1) bounded by Washington, Ellicott, Burton, and Goodell Streets was to become the expanded headquarters of Trico during the ensuing decades. The road to large-scale success seemed clear in 1922 when Cadillac became the first automobile to adopt as standard equipment the automatic wiper blade that Oishei had begun producing that year before.

During Oishei's years at the helm, Trico continued to pursue innovative automotive products, including the first automatic windshield washers. The company eventually held over one thousand patents on equipment that included wiper systems, blades and refills, headlight controls, linkage mechanisms, and vacuum and pressure gauges. By the time Oishei retired in 1968, "the man who was Trico" had become an internationally known industrialist and Trico was supplying parts to American and foreign auto manufacturers. Employment had risen from the original thirty-five employees to nearly forty-six-hundred in 1950, the end of the period of significance. Under John Oishei's leadership, Trico (which now operates as a subsidiary of the Stant Corporation) assumed an important place in the history of the modern automobile.

Oishei, who was born and educated in Buffalo, was a loyal citizen of his native town. He used much of his wealth to benefit the city. In 1940, after the death of his mother, Julia, and his wife, Estelle, he formed the Julia and Estelle Foundation in their memory. The foundation had as its purpose to support worthwhile community projects in the fields of education, medicine, and the arts. (In his days as a theater manager, Oishei was himself a would-be playwright and throughout his life cultivated friendships with actors, actresses, and writers.) In his will, Oishei left an additional \$15,000,000 to the foundation, which in 1997 was renamed the John R. Oishei Foundation. At the end of the century, the foundation, with assets valued at \$230,000,000, makes a significant contribution to the quality of life in Western New York.

Architecture

The construction of Trico Plant #1 is complicated. A steady progression of new buildings and additions to existing structures took place beginning several years after the purchase of the 1890's brewery building, known as Building 1, until 1950, the cut off for the period of significance. Initial work began in 1924 when Oishei hired the Buffalo architectural and engineering firm of Harold E. Plumer and Paul F. Mann to erect a modern four-story reinforced concrete building, called Building 2, a short distance to the north of

Trico Plant #1
Erie County, New York

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 2

the brewery building. (Prior to this time, Mann had enjoyed a successful partnership with Harold J. Cook; Plumer, about whom little is known, would be responsible in 1929 for the Pierce-Arrow Showroom that still stands at Main Street and Jewett Parkway in Buffalo.) The four-bay, brick-spandrel-and-concrete-pier exterior of Building 2, which featured short pediments above the Trico name at either end of the Ellicott Street façade, extended to the depth of the brewery building. A low, two-story structure with skylights and with a short pediment facing Ellicott Street was built at this time between the brewery and Building 2. (This low structure was a machine room.) And apparently at this time were added the two metal frame and brick curtain wall level that raised the brewery building to six stories. Plumer and Mann's work set the pattern that would be followed by later additions to the plant, including the short pediment with the Trico name that appeared at the corners of the building. These were obliterated in 1931 when fifth and sixth floors were added to Building 2. This new sixth floor was then linked to the sixth floor of Building 1 by bridging the space above the 1924 two-story structure with reinforced concrete crossover story.

In 1928, the growing company erected Building 3 adjacent to Building 2 on Ellicott Street. Similar in appearance to Building 2, this four-story, reinforced concrete structure was designed by Burton and Ellicott of Buffalo and constructed by Warwick and Jewel, Construction Engineers. It reached from Building 2 north to Burton Place. The north façade of Building 3 filled the length of Burton Street to Washington Street. The following year, Building 3 received an additional floor with twin Trico pediments marking the Ellicott and Burton Place corner. Building 3 housed general offices on the eastern portion of the first through fifth floors. For this reason, two decorative entrances were located at the building's northwest angle. There, two doorways framed by classical elements beneath large round arches, opened onto Washington Street and Burton Place. (This street no longer exists east of Washington Street.) In 1931, a sixth floor was added to Building 3.

At the time of their construction, Trico Building 2 and 3 represented state-of-the-art industrial architecture. They are good examples of the so-called Daylight Factory. This type of multi-storied factory building used reinforced concrete in an exposed frame system of construction with the spaces between exterior piers filled with steel sash windows above a low brick spandrel. Unadorned except for entrances at the corner of Burton Street that are decorated with Ionic columns, Doric Pilasters, and other Classical details, Trico Plant #1 epitomizes this modern building type, which is especially identified with Ernest Ransome, C. A. P. Turner, and the Buffalo firm of Lockwood, Greene and Company. These firms developed this revolutionary factory type during the first decade of the twentieth century. By the 1920's, it had replaced the brick-pier walls and wooden beam supported floors of nineteenth century factories as well as gained ascendancy over steel-framed manufacturing buildings. The Daylight Factory answered the need of manufacturing for wide open, naturally lit floor space in fireproof buildings that were inexpensive and quick to erect.

During the third quarter of the nineteenth century, Ernest Ransome, working first in California and later in New York City, developed a system of embedding steel rods in concrete to create a strong, fireproof structural system that supported concrete slab floors. This system proved especially suited to multi-storied industrial architecture, for it allowed for the creation of layer upon layer of virtually unobstructed floor space. On exterior walls, large windows filled the spaces between the exposed concrete frame, admitting abundant light and fresh air to each floor. Elevators and hoists linked the various work levels. Reinforced concrete construction was also inexpensive, easily standardized, and fireproof. "Around 1900, then," wrote architectural historian Peter Reyner Banham in his book *Concrete Atlantis*, "the action and the excitement were not in iron and steel but in concrete, which was about to take off into the most spectacular stage of its development in the United States. The new men, headed by Ransome, were above all specialists in concrete, and their subject matter--the Daylight factory and the grain elevator--was to be (along with bridge building) concrete's primary province. The evidence for this is overwhelming, on the ground and in the professional literature" (Banham 106).

As Banham further argued in *Concrete Atlantis*, functional buildings like these came to influence significantly the course of high style modern architecture. On the exterior of his buildings Ransome, and other pioneers of this method of construction such as Buffalo's Lockwood, Greene and Company, left the skeletal structure of vertical supports and horizontal floor slabs exposed to view. These simple, repetitive exteriors were thus composed of a concrete frame filled in with banks of simple, steel sash windows. Only a modest spandrel was sometimes present beneath the windows to provide space for radiators. By 1924, this revolutionary system, which Banham called "Daylight Factory," was fully developed. There were several major examples in Buffalo prior to Trico Plant #1, notably the huge Larkin R/S/T block of 1911, the Buffalo Meter Company building of 1915, and the Pierce-Arrow Plant (National Register listed) of 1907. The unadorned beauty of structure and proportions that these elementary exteriors portrayed deeply impressed architects such as Walter Gropius, Le Corbusier and Mies Van Der Rohe. Indeed, the first portions of Trico Plant #1 are contemporary with Gropius' Bauhaus in Dessau, Germany, the icon of the International Style. The Buffalo factory was of the same type that, says Banham, "Le Corbusier had used to exemplify his arguments [for a new architecture]: multi-storied American industrial

*Trico Plant #1
Erie County, New York*

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 3

building with exposed concrete frames, filled in only by transparent glazing like X-ray images, their very bones on public display" (Banham, 23-26).

The largest construction project undertaken at the Trico site occurred in 1936 and 1937. Erected then to plans by Warwick and Jewel were Building 7 and 8. (There are no longer any Buildings 4, 5, and 6.) These large reinforced concrete structures followed the daylight factory system established by Plumer and Mann's 1924 Building 2. Building 7, built in 1936, was sited on Washington Street behind Building 2 and abuts the south side of Building 3; Building 8 has an L-shaped plan that embraces the rear wall and south flank of the old brewery building. Building 8's western façade extends from Building 7 south to Goodell Street; its southern façade stretches along Goodell between Washington and Ellicott Streets. With the completion of Building 7 and Building 8, the Trico facility fully occupied the block bordered by Ellicott Street on the east, Burton Place on the north, Washington Street on the west, and Goodell Street on the south.

Building 9, located to the north of former Burton Place at 648-668 Ellicott Street was erected in 1954 (and enlarged in 1957 and 1989) and is outside the period of significance. Therefore, it is considered to be non-contributing.

Building 10, a steel-framed building erected at 762 Ellicott Street prior to 1923 and located adjacent on the north to Building 9, was purchased by the company for use as a foundry in 1946 and is considered contributing.

The oldest building on the site is a fire-story, brick and sandstone storage facility of the former Weyand Brewery. In 1868, Christian Weyand (1826-1898), a German-speaking immigrant from the border province of Lorraine in eastern France, gave up shoe making for brewing, which he undertook at 794 Main Street in partnership with John Schetter. In 1883, Weyand became the sole owner of the brewery, which henceforth operated under the name of the Weyand Brewing Company. It was probably shortly after 1890, when Weyand brought his two sons into the business, that he expanded the brewery with the construction of the cold storage warehouse nearby at 624 Ellicott Street. With a capacity of over 1,000,000 barrels, the Weyand Brewery was one of several large breweries located in this former German-American neighborhood. The building incorporated in Trico Plant #1 is the only surviving part of this important local brewery, which closed in 1920 due to the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment. Seizing the opportunity that Prohibition created, John Oishei purchased the unused warehouse for his nascent windshield wiper business. Oishei's decision to adapt and reuse the brewery building has preserved one of the few remnants of Buffalo's once flourishing beer-making industry. Its stone and brick walls and narrow windows evoke a picturesque contrast with the reinforced concrete and curtain wall Trico buildings that have engulfed it.

Alterations to the Trico Plant #1 have for the most part been limited to the installation of non-historic window sash at the exterior after 1950. The altered windows are similar in their grid design to the historic units and may be viewed as a relatively minor change given the enormous scale and strong integrity characterizing the plant in its totality. Original steel sash units remain in use in the interior light and ventilation shafts. The plant is an outstanding and increasingly rare example of the design and engineering characteristics of a Daylight Factory and recalls a vibrant chapter in Buffalo's twentieth century industrial development.

Trico Plant #1
Erie County, New York

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 1

Bibliography

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"Funeral to be Monday for Trico Chief Officer," *Buffalo Courier Express*, January 28, 1968, 24.

"John R. Oishei," *New York Times*, January 28, 1968, 76.

"John R. Oishei, 50-Year Trico Leader," *Buffalo Evening News*, January 27, 1968, A-4.

John R. Oishei Foundation, *Annual Reports*.

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Trico Corporation. *Annual Reports*.

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Buffalo and Erie County Public Library, scrapbook collection.

City of Buffalo building permits card file.

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Stant Corporation website, history page.

Trico Product Corporation archives.

Trico Plant #1
Name of Property

Erie County, New York
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7.792 acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 17 673960 4751130
Zone Easting Northing

2
Zone Easting Northing

3
Zone Easting Northing

4
Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Claire L. Ross, Program Analyst (Consultant: Dr. Francis Kowsky)
organization NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation date October 3, 2000
street & number Peebles Island, P. O. Box 189 telephone 518-237-8643
city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name/title Stephen Mc Garvey, Midtown Renovations for Century Cente, LP
street & number 1301 French Street telephone 814-455-5817
city or town Erie state PA zip code 16501

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

*Trico Plant #1
Erie County, New York*

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the Trico Plant #1 Building is shown as a heavy black line on the accompanying land surveyor map at 817 Washington Street, Buffalo, Erie County, New York.

Boundary Justification

The boundary for the nomination has been drawn to coincide with the historic and current legal lot line for the property at 817 Washington Street, Buffalo, Erie County, New York.

NORTH 10TH ST VIRGINIA ST

FRAME BUILDING
125.00'

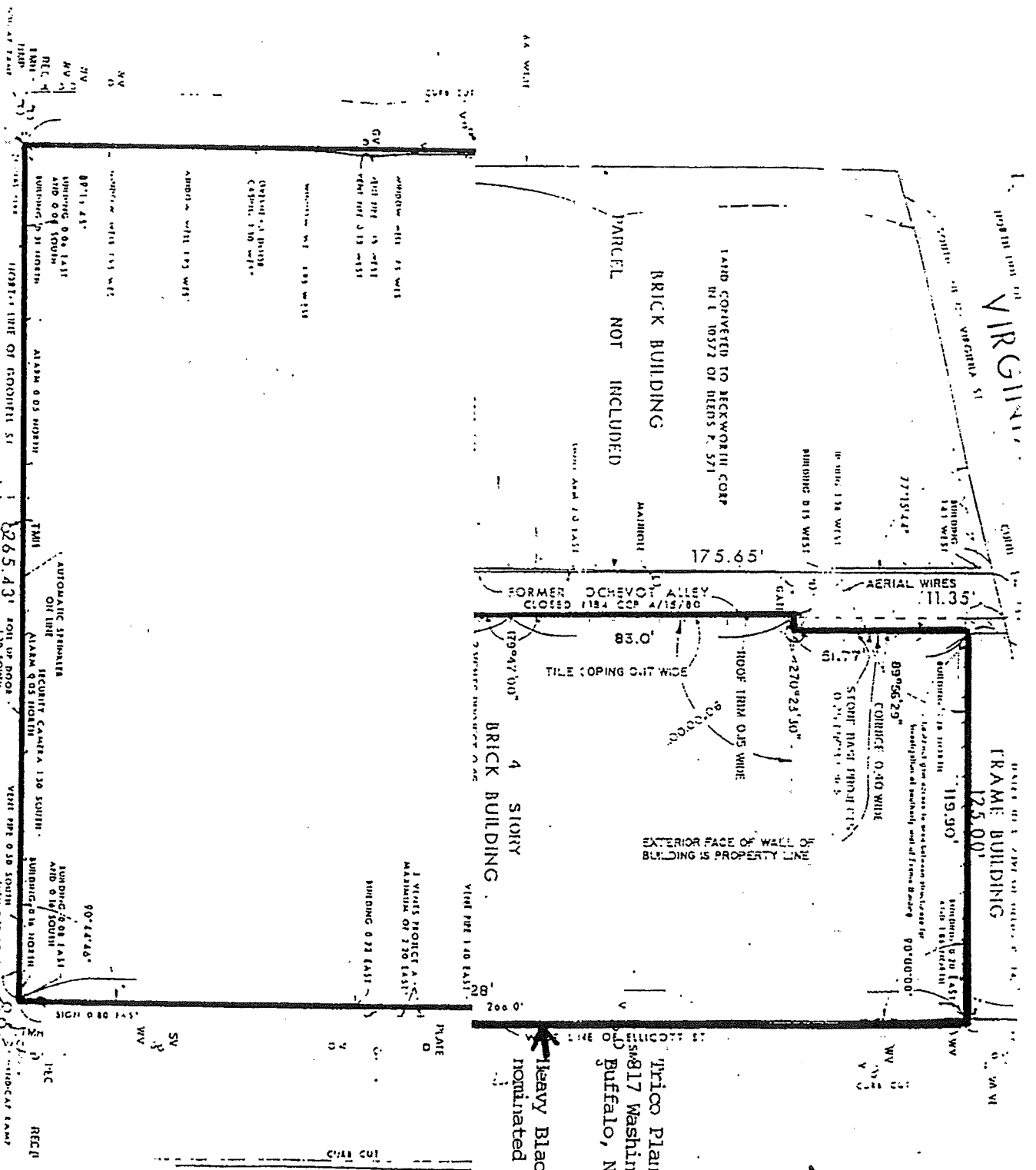
LAND CONVERTED TO BECKWITH CORP
IN L 10372 OF DEEDS P. 571

BRICK BUILDING
PARCEL NOT INCLUDED

BRICK BUILDING
4 STORY

Price Plant #1
817 Washington Street
Buffalo, New York

Heavy Black line is
nominated Parcel A



Randolph St

*Trico Plant #1
Erie County, New York*

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

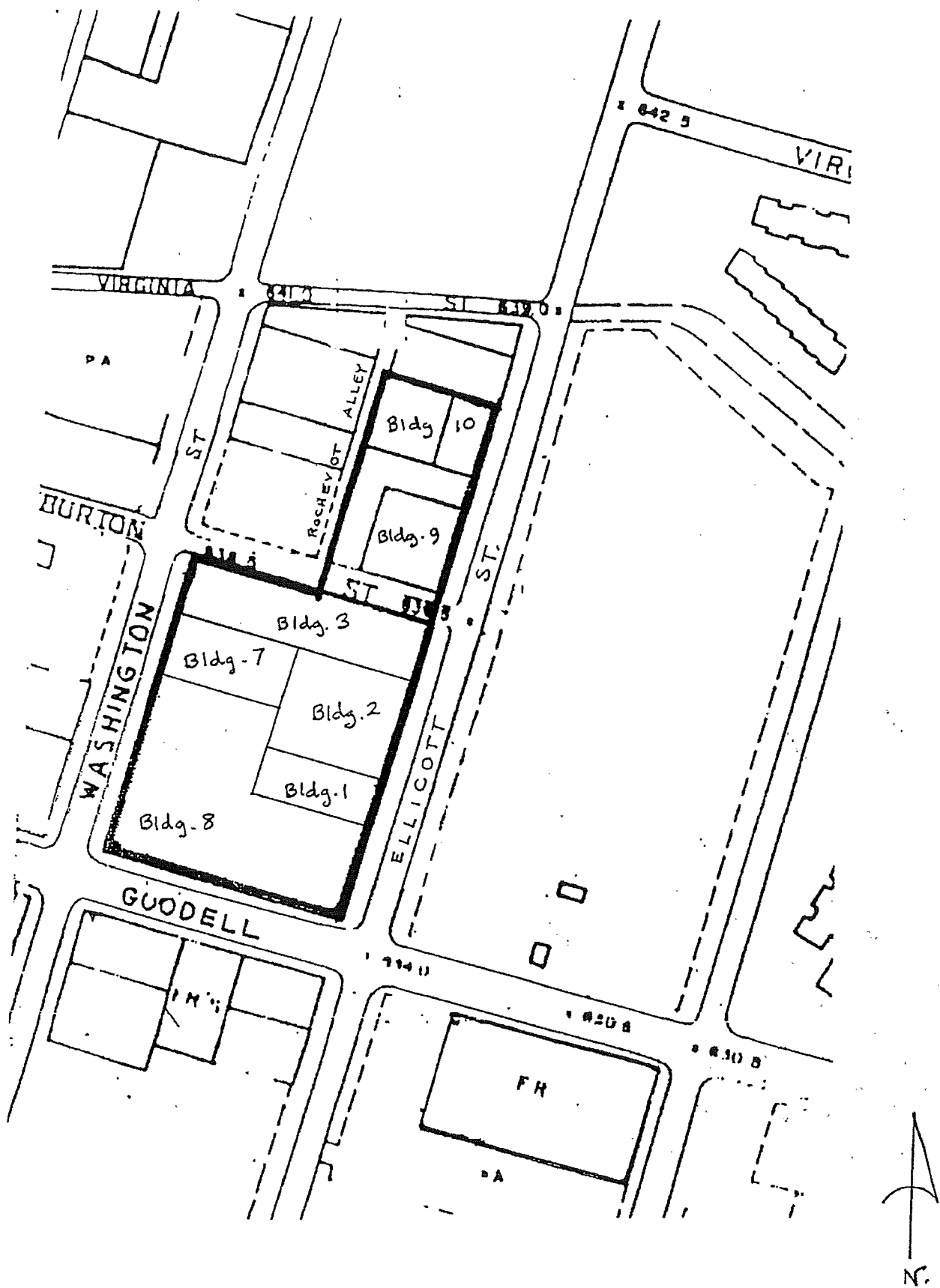
Section 11 Page 1

Form Research by:

Foit-Albert Associates Architecture
Engineering & Surveying, P.C.
763 Main Street
Buffalo, New York 14203-1395

Form Drafted by:

Dr. Francis Kowsky
62 Niagara Falls Blvd.
Buffalo, New York 14214



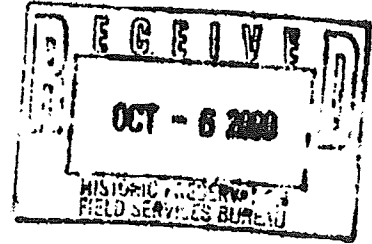
TRICO PLANT NO. 1 817 WASHINGTON ST., BUFFALO, ERIE CO., NEW YORK
 SITE PLAN ILLUSTRATING PLANT COMPONENTS.



ANTHONY M. MASIELLO
MAYOR

CITY OF BUFFALO
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

October 3, 2000



Claire L. Ross, Program Analyst
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island, P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189

Re: **Trico Plant #1**
817 Washington Street
Buffalo, New York, Erie County

Dear Ms. Ross:

I concur with the Buffalo Preservation Board's support for the nomination of the property listed above to the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

The Board, after due consideration, finds that the property met the following criteria established for listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places:

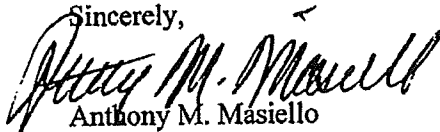
- That the Trico Plant #1 at 817 Washington Street is architecturally and historically significant as a representative example of an early 20th century "Daylight Factory" building in Buffalo, New York. This building type began to dot the American industrial landscape at the turn of the 20th century. Initially, Trico Plant #1 was built in c. 1924-1927 to the designs made by the Buffalo architectural firm of Plummer and Mann Engineers & Architects, with subsequent historic additions ending in 1937. The "Daylight Factory" building is a large 6-story, brick fireproof building employing reinforced concrete technology made popular in America by Charles Turner. The plant served as the home factory for the Buffalo-based Trico Products Corporation, manufacturers of the 1st windshield wiper device for automobiles, from its construction until the company vacated the property in 1998. Trico Plant #1 is also significant for its association with the automotive industry in the United States. Mr. John R. Oishei, founder of Trico in 1917 was responsible for his company's development of over 1000 patents for automobiles.
- That the Trico Plant #1 is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Claire L. Ross, Program Analyst
October 3, 2000
Page 2

- That the Trico Plant #1 is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- That the Trico Plant #1 Factory embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

I am in support of the nomination of the Trico Plant #1 to the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

Sincerely,



Anthony M. Masiello
Mayor

AMM/sa



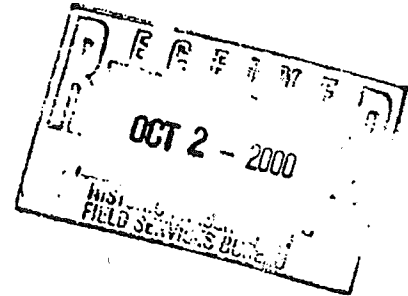
BUFFALO PRESERVATION BOARD

901 City Hall
Buffalo, New York 14202
(716) 851-5029

Thomas W. Marchese, Secretary

October 2, 2000

Claire L. Ross, Program Analyst
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island, P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189



Re: Trico Plant # 1
817 Washington Street
Buffalo, New York, Erie County

Dear Ms. Ross:

At its meeting on September 28, 2000, the Buffalo Preservation Board met to consider the nomination of the property listed above to the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

The Board after due consideration, finds that the property met the following criteria established for listing on the State and National Registers of Historic Places:


- That the Trico Plant #1 at 817 Washington Street is architecturally & historically significant as a representative example of an early 20th century "Daylight Factory" building in Buffalo, New York. This building type began to dot the American industrial landscape after the turn of the 20th century. Initially, Trico Plant # 1 was built in c. 1924-1927 to the designs made by the Buffalo architectural firm of Plummer and Mann Engineers & Architects, with subsequent historic additions ending in 1937. The "Daylight Factory" building is a large 6-story, brick fireproof building employing reinforced concrete technology made popular in America by Charles Turner. The plant served as the home factory for the Buffalo-based Trico Products Corporation, manufacturers of the 1st windshield wiper device for automobiles, from its construction until the company vacated the property in 1998. Trico Plant # 1 is also significant for its association with the automotive industry in the United States. Mr. John R. Oishei, founder of Trico in 1917 was responsible for his company's development of over 1000 patents for automobiles.
- That the Trico Plant #1 is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- That the Trico Plant # 1 is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- That the Trico Plant #1 Factory embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

Trico Plant #1
817 Washington Street
Buffalo, New York, Erie County
Page 2

Consequently, we support the nomination of the Trico Plant #1 to the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

Buffalo Preservation Board


John M. Laping, FAIA
Chairman

JML: tm

Cc: Beverly Foit-Albert, R.A., Ph.D./Foit-Albert Associates
Steven Garvey, President, Signature Management



1301 French Street
Erie, Pennsylvania 16501
814-455-8717

December 7, 2000

Ms. Claire Ross
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Field Service Bureau
Peebles Island, P.O. Box 189
Waterford, NY 12188-0189

Re: Trico Plant #1
817 Washington Street
Buffalo, New York, Erie County

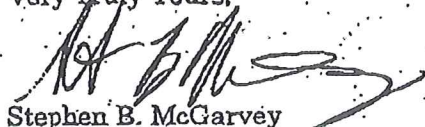
Dear Ms. Ross:

As owner/developer of the Trico Plant #1 building and the adjacent M. Wile building, I support and recommend the inclusion of the above referenced building on the State and National Registers of Historic Places. I also support the approval of Part I of the historic preservation tax credit application.

Signature Management Group is pursuing the adaptive reuse of the building as a mixed use, residential and commercial building. This building along with the M. Wile building redevelopment is intended to create a revitalized urban district with "Century Centre" at it's core. This is an important economic development project for the city of Buffalo.

Please accept this letter of support for the nomination. The building is truly one of a kind and would be happy to answer any questions you may have. You may contact my office at (814) 455-8717.

Vary Truly Yours,

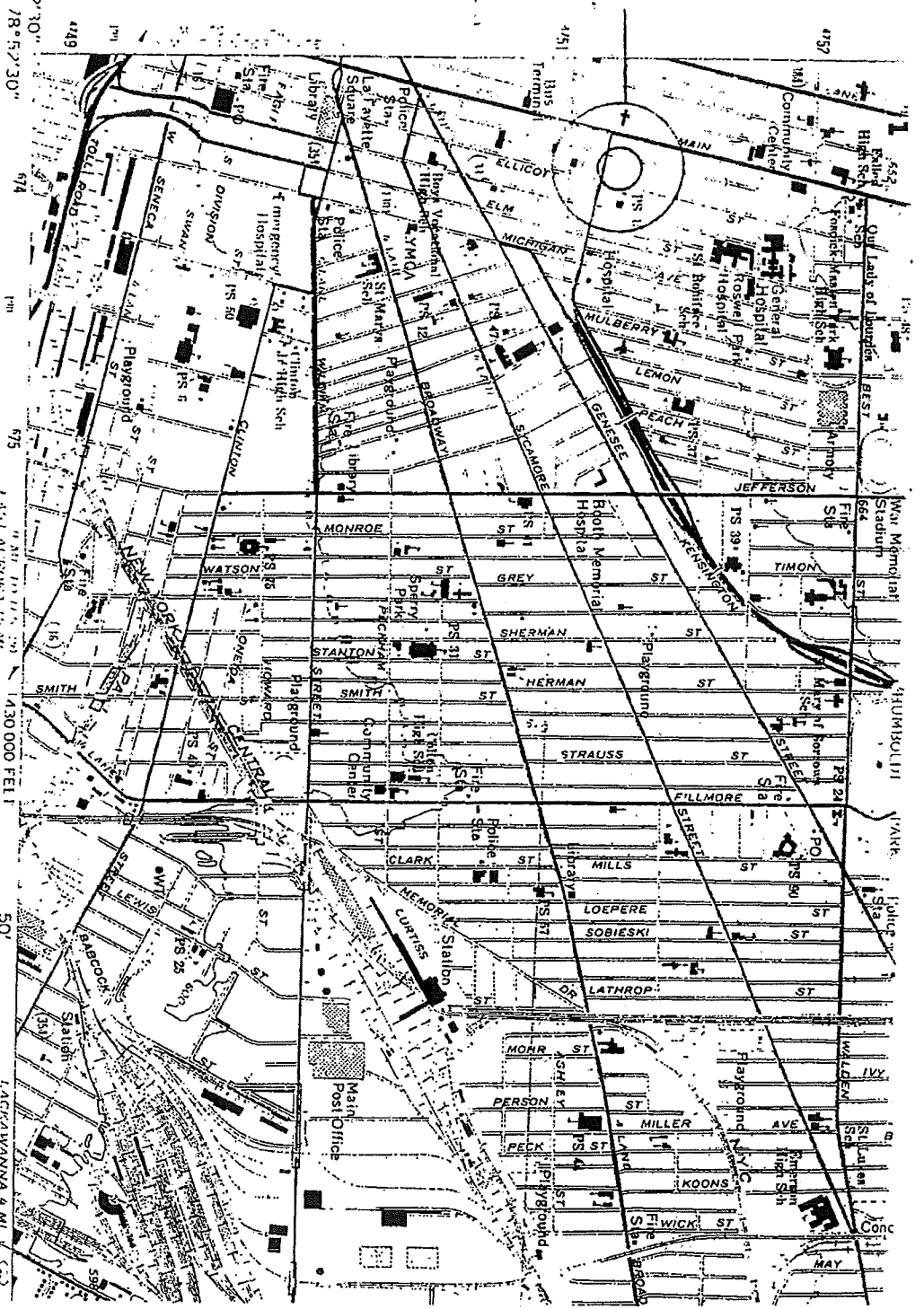
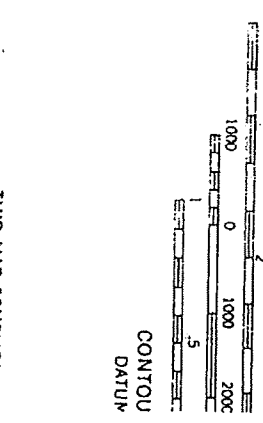
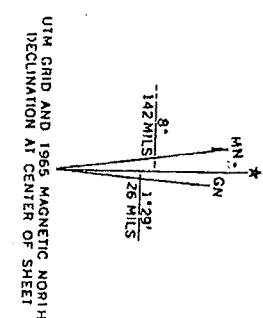


Stephen B. McGarvey
President

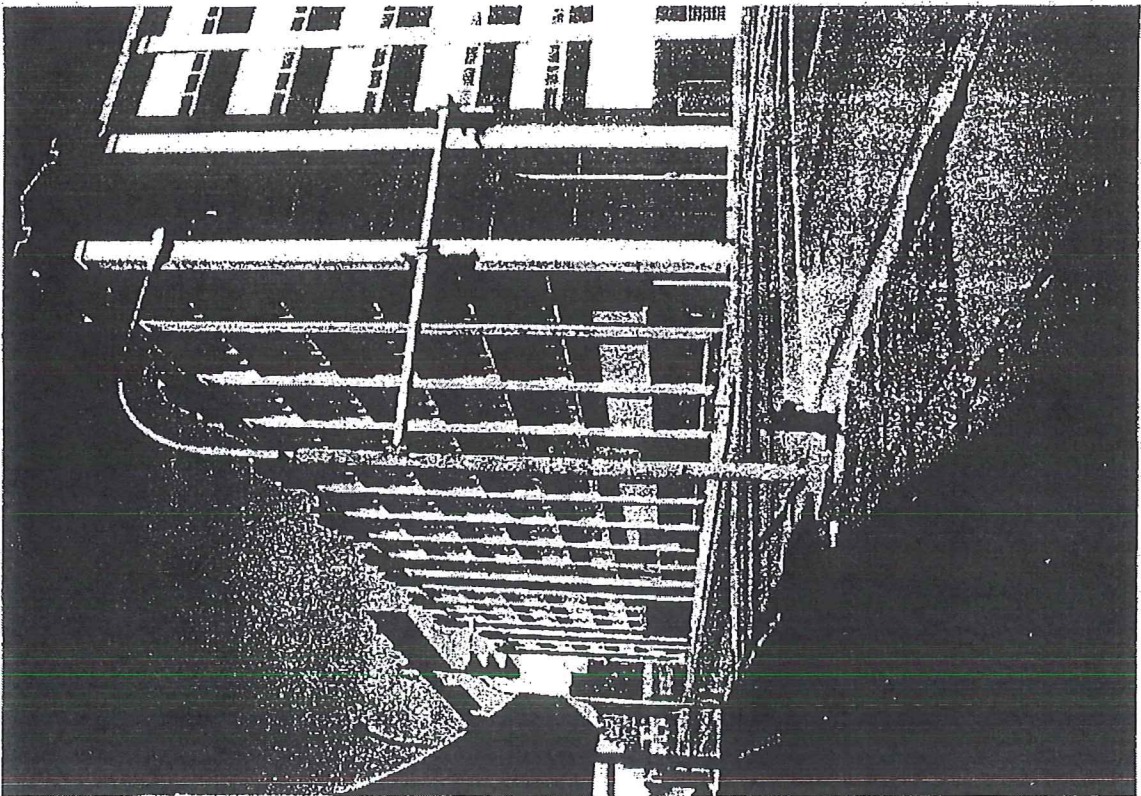
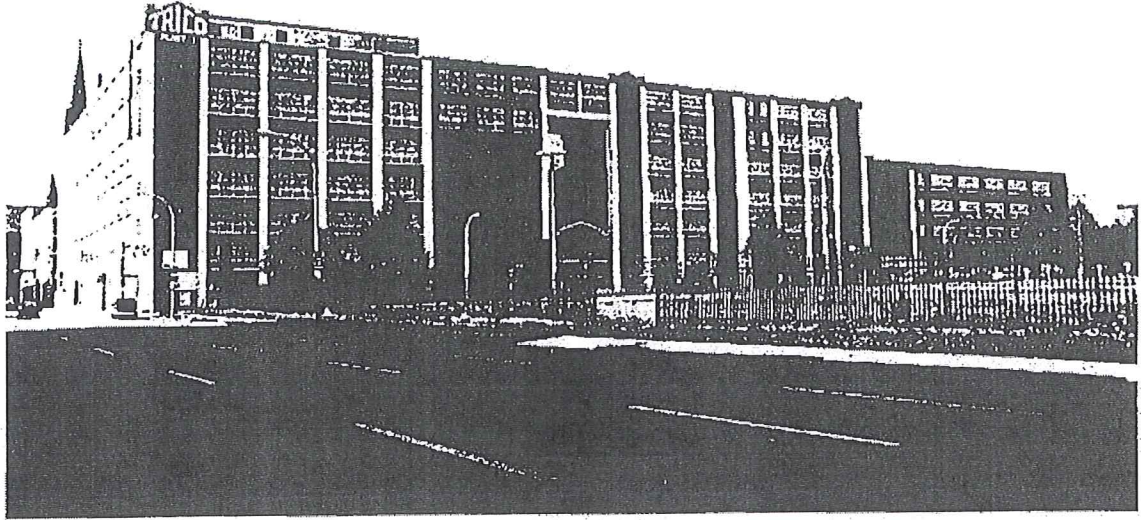
7-11-65
 81700
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 623968
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 18E
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BUFFALO SE
 42° 12' 30"
 78° 52' 30"

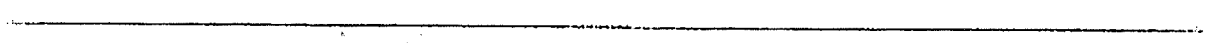
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 in cooperation with New York Department of Public Works
 Control by USGS, USC&GS, USCE, and U.S. Lake Survey
 Planimetry compiled by U.S. Corps of Engineers from
 aerial photographs taken 1942. Topography by
 planimetric surveys 1948. Revised 1965
 Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
 10,000-foot grid based on New York coordinate system, west zone
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
 zone 17, shown in blue



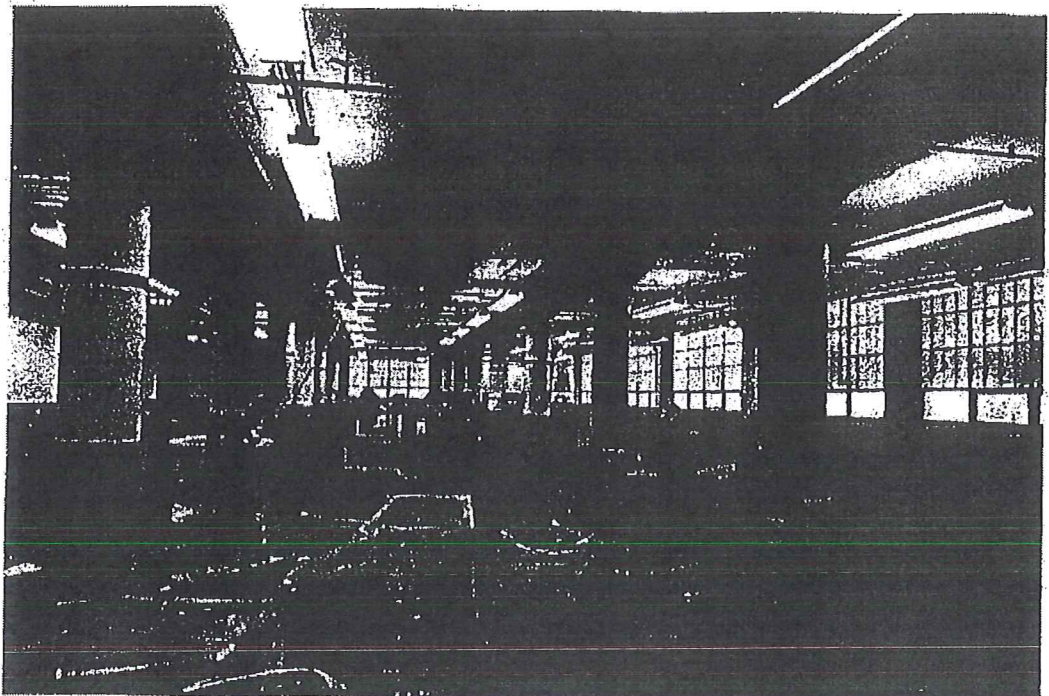
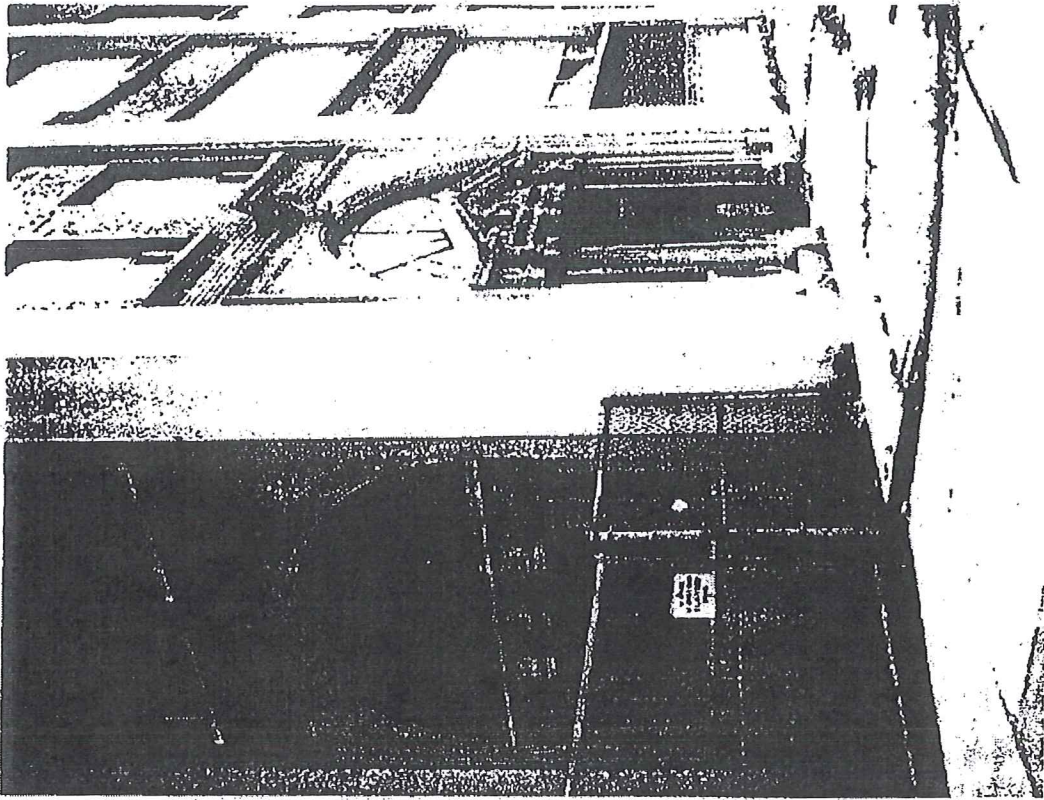
THIS MAP COMPLETS WITH
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHY



1000 8th Street
New York
New York 10011
New York 10011
New York 10011



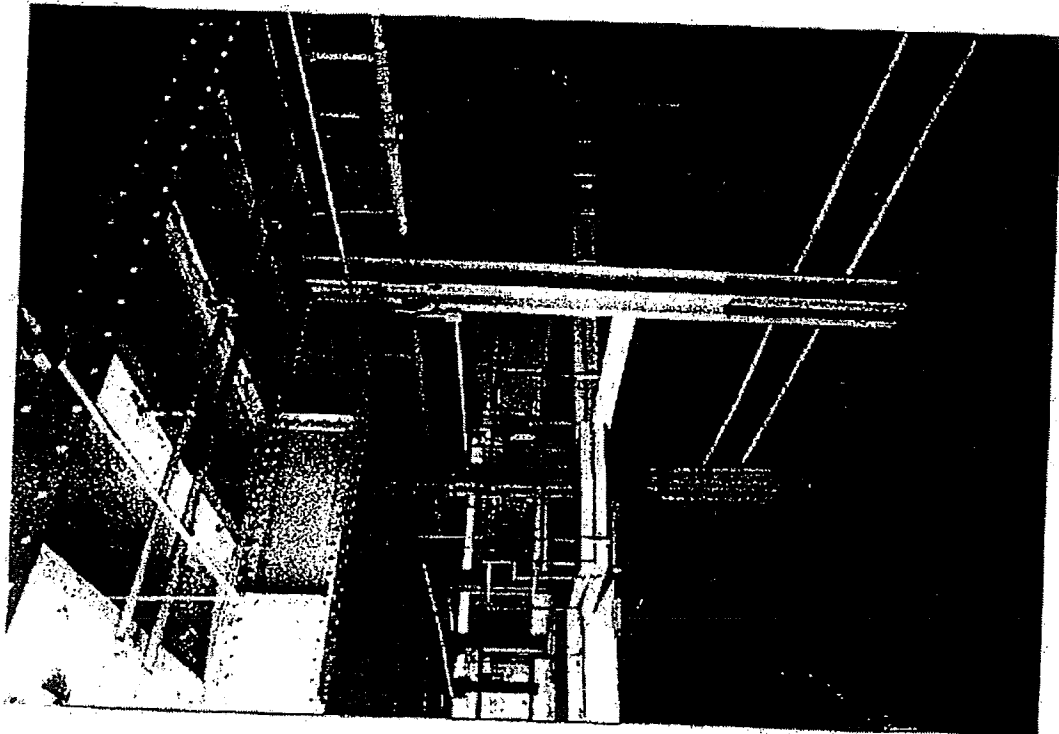
TRICO PLANT 1, 815 WASH ST (STAD)
BUTLER, ERIC C., NEW YORK
PHOTO: F. K. D. 7/10-3-00
WASHINGTON STREET ELEVATION FROM THE
STATE,



12/10/00
12/10/00
12/10/00
12/10/00

12/10/00

12/10 BLDG. Plant
817 Washington Street
Buffalo, N.Y.
1ST FLOOR
BLDG. 3
LOOKING WEST
Photo/Desk: Fott-Albert
Associates, 743 Main
St. Buffalo NY, 14203
12-00



TRICO BLDG. Plant #
817 Washington St.
4TH FL.

BLDG. 8W
LOOKING NORTH
Buffalo, N.Y.
Enie Co.

Photo: Fott-Albert
Associates, 763 Main
St. Buffalo, N.Y. 14203
12-00

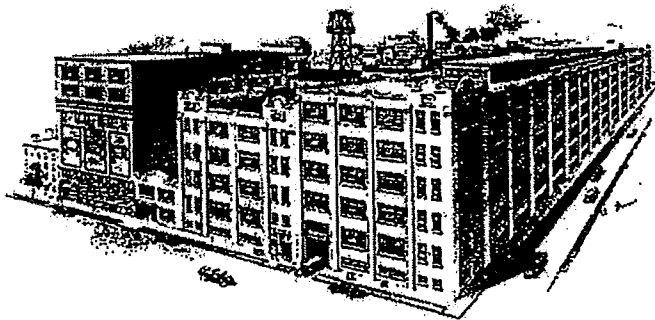
TRICO BLDG. Plant #
817 Washington St.
Buffalo, NY
2ND FL.

BLDG. 1
LOOKING WEST
Photo/Map: Fott-Albert
Associates, 763 Main
St. Buffalo, N.Y. 14203
12-00

TRICO PRODUCTS

**817 Washington Street
Buffalo, New York**

**Part 2 Application, Amendment 2
April 2, 2002**



FOIT-ALBERT ASSOCIATES
Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying, P.C.
763 Main Street
Buffalo, New York 14203

FOIT-ALBERT ASSOCIATES
Architecture, Engineering and Surveying, P.C.

763 Main Street
Buffalo, New York 14203-1395

Tel 716 856-3933
Fax 716 856-3961

Mr. Richard Lord
NYS Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation
Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau
Peebles Island, P.O. Box 189
Waterford, New York 12188-0189



Foit-Albert Associates No. 99061
National Parks Service No. 6965

April 19, 2002

Dear Mr. Lord:

Regarding the historic Century Centre I, formerly Trico Products, Inc., Foit-Albert Associates is submitting for your review Amendment 2 to Application for Certification (Part 2) to be reviewed under the provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, as amended, and the relevant implementing regulations. This office has previously submitted the Application for Certification (Part 2) and Amendment 1.

By telephone on April 1, 2002, you elaborated your concerns regarding the proposed replacements for steel sash windows. As agent for Mr. Stephen B. McGarvey of Midtown Renovations of N.Y., Foit-Albert Associates has investigated other alternatives. We have endeavored to locate a manufacturer, somewhere in the United States or Canada, able to meet the demanding conditions of this project: documentable value, first-rate engineering, timely mid-season delivery, and aesthetic compatibility. Clearly, the cost of any window replacement alternative must stand on its own merits *within the economic framework of the historic preservation component of this project.*

From among the entirety of commercial window manufacturers across the North American continent, we have identified only one company with the design and production capabilities to satisfy the parameters of the project. The following facts have informed our final decision:

Option 1—Hope's Windows, Jamestown, New York.

Replacement in kind using modern equivalent of steel sash windows "Jamestown Series"; net cost approximately \$3,200,000 (three million, two hundred thousand dollars); lead time twenty-five to thirty weeks; installation time twenty-two weeks; meeting rail dimension $3\frac{3}{8}$ (three and three-eighths) inches; meets structural performance. Rejected by owner due to insurmountable cost.

Option 2—Custom Windows Company, Denver, Colorado.

Replacement windows using narrow mullion design, applied exterior muntin bars; approximate net cost \$2,100,000 (two million, one hundred thousand dollars); meeting rail dimension $2\frac{7}{8}$ (two and seven-eighths) inches; delivery time twenty-one weeks; installation time fourteen weeks; does not meet structural specifications.

Option 3—Graham Architectural Products, York, Pennsylvania.
Replacement windows using narrow mullion design, and applied muntin bars. Cost (manufacturer declined to bid); meeting rail dimension 3 (three) inches; delivery time twenty weeks; installation time fourteen weeks; structural specifications could be met only by modifying the design (not acceptable).

Option 4—Litex, Inc., Rochester Hills, Michigan.
Replacement windows according to the design initially proposed in Application Part 2, approximate net cost \$1,350,000 (one million, three hundred fifty thousand dollars); meeting rail dimension $5\frac{1}{4}$ (five and one-quarter) inches; meets structural specifications. Previously rejected by SHPO for aesthetic reasons.

Option 5—Traco, Inc., Cranberry Township, Pennsylvania.
Replacement windows using narrow mullion design, and applied muntin bars; meeting rail dimension $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; meets structural specifications. Rejected by architect due to aesthetic considerations.

Option 6—Kawneer Company (Alcoa), Norcross, Georgia.
Approximate net cost, \$1,200,000 (one million, two hundred thousand dollars); meeting rail dimension $3\frac{1}{4}$ (three and one-quarter) inches; delivery time twenty weeks; installation time fourteen weeks; meets structural specification.
Accepted.

We also discussed re-allocating costs from historic-method masonry cleaning to window replacement. Foit-Albert Associates' investigation has determined the masonry cleaning costs to be about \$30,000 (thirty thousand dollars), quite insignificant compared to the window replacement.

Foit-Albert's exhaustive analysis directly indicates Kawneer Company as the only viable alternative. I trust you will be pleased with our diligence in responding to your concerns, devotion to the goals of preservation, and mindful consideration of the importance of this historic structure.

Very truly yours,



Stephen L. Steinberg, R.A.
FOIT-ALBERT ASSOCIATES, P.C.

Cc:
Stephen B. McGarvey, Signature Management Group
Bonnie Foit-Albert, PhD., R.A.
Robert A. Sanders, A.I.A., Foit-Albert Associates



CONTINUATION / AMENDMENT SHEET

Trico Plant No. 1
Property Name

Historic Preservation
Certification Application

817 Washington Street
Property Address

Instructions. Read the instruction carefully before completing. Type, or print clearly in black ink. Use this sheet to continue sections of the Part 1 and Part 2 application, or to amend an application already submitted. Photocopy additional sheets as needed.

This sheet: continues Part 1 continues Part 2 amends Part 1 amends Part 2 NPS Project Number: 6965

This sheet amends Application (Part 2) as previously amended, and addresses telephone conversation April 1, 2002, with Mr. Richard Lord, N.Y.S. Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation. Attachments: ten supplementary photographs A2-001 – A2-010; sketches of existing windows SK-A2-001 – SK-A2-002; and sixteen preliminary details of proposed alternate replacement windows.

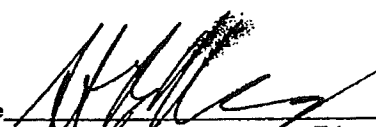
(1) Replacement Windows. As noted in Part 2—Number 8, "Windows and miscellaneous infills to be removed. Masonry openings to be repaired. New aluminum replacement windows with insulated glazing to match original windows to be installed." Historic documentation has been attached to guide the selection of the replacement windows (Refer to SK-A2-001 and SK-A2-002).

Only sixteen original units remain of nearly five hundred steel sash windows. All are located on the east side of the interior light-court at all floors except the sixth. They vary in size from 6'-0" x 3'-8" to 16'-2" x 7'-0". (See photos A2-001 through A2-006). The original windows are of obsolete design, constructed of hot-rolled steel stock with single-layer, textured, wire glass held in place by glazing putty. They have minimal thermal resistance. (See A2-007 through A2-010.)

- (a) Replacement in kind was analyzed and rejected due to the overwhelming cost.
- (b) Base Design shall be considered the design submitted with the first Part 2 Amendment.
- (c) Alternate Design shall be considered the design submitted with this Part 2 Amendment.

(2) Cleaning and Repair of Existing Masonry. All work to be completed under *Specification Section 04901—Masonry Restoration and Cleaning*, pages 1 – 16 (previously submitted) subject to terms and conditions of the Contract for Construction between the Owner and the Contractor. The scope of contract work governed by Section 04901 shall include two distinct tasks:

- (a) Removal of existing protective cementitious coating from exposed structural concrete. The coating film has degraded and failed, allowing moisture to penetrate and further erode the film.
- (b) Cleaning brick masonry. The exterior suffers from an accumulation of air-borne soot, street grime, and chronically poor housekeeping.

Name Stephen B. McGarvey Signature  Date _____
Street 1301 French Street City Erie

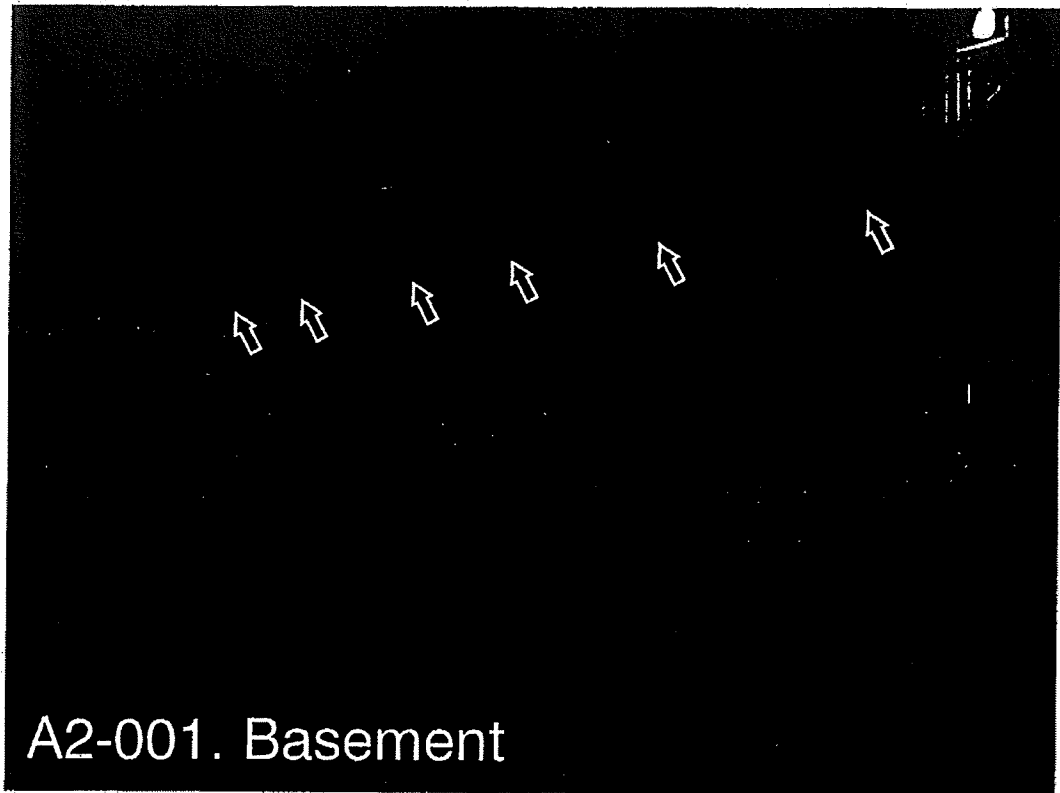
State Pennsylvania Zip 16501 Daytime Telephone Number 814-455-8717

NPS Office Use Only

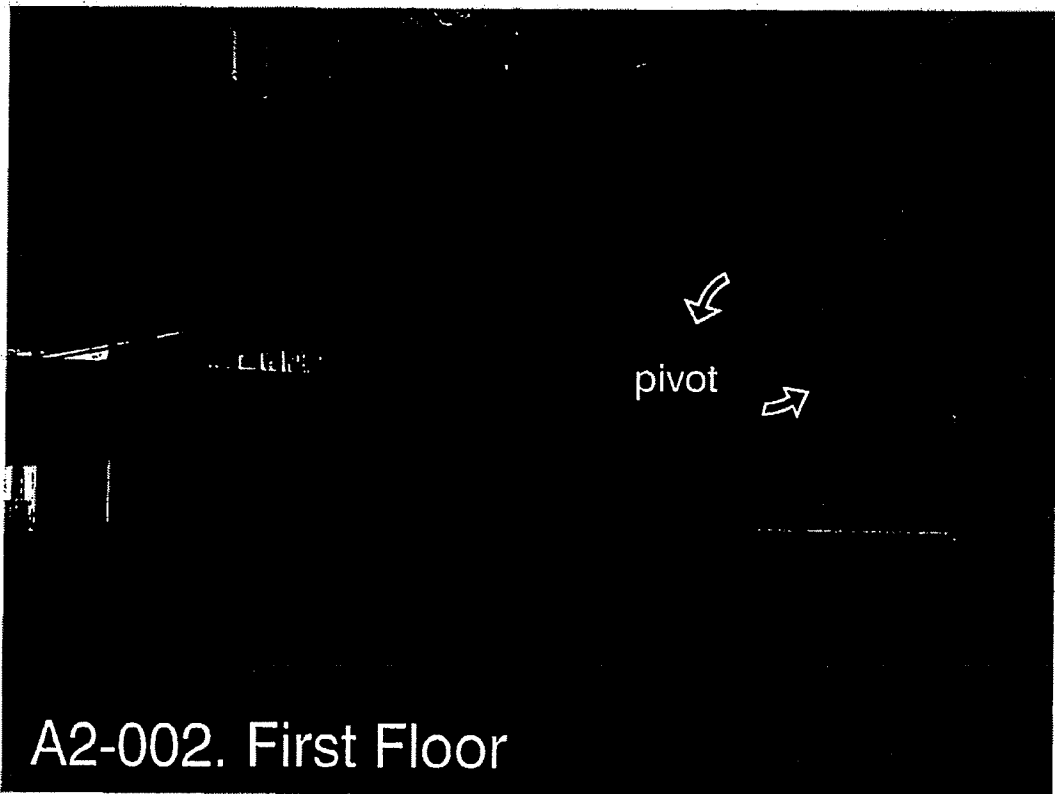
- The National Park Service has determined that these project amendments meet the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation."
- The National Park Service has determined that these project amendments will meet the Secretary of the Interior's "Standard for Rehabilitation" if the attached conditions are met.
- The National Park Service had determined that these project amendments do not meet the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation."

Date _____ National Park Service Authorized Signature _____ National Park Service Office/Telephone No. _____

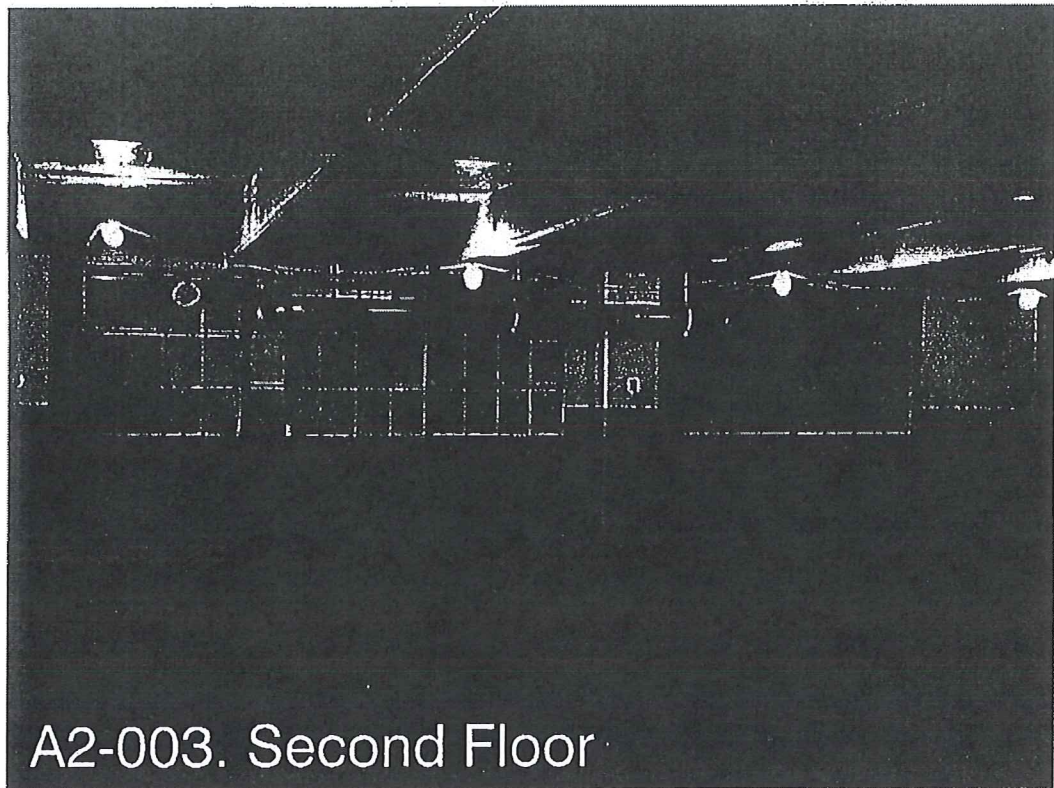
- See Attachments



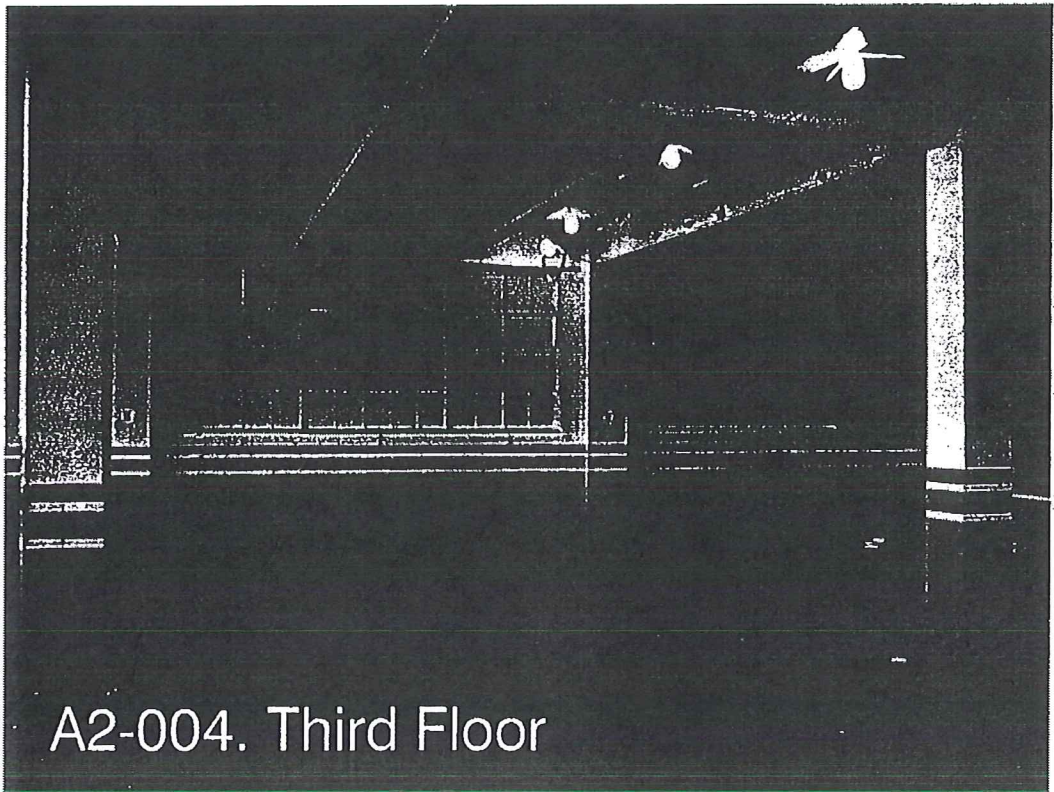
A2-001. Basement



A2-002. First Floor

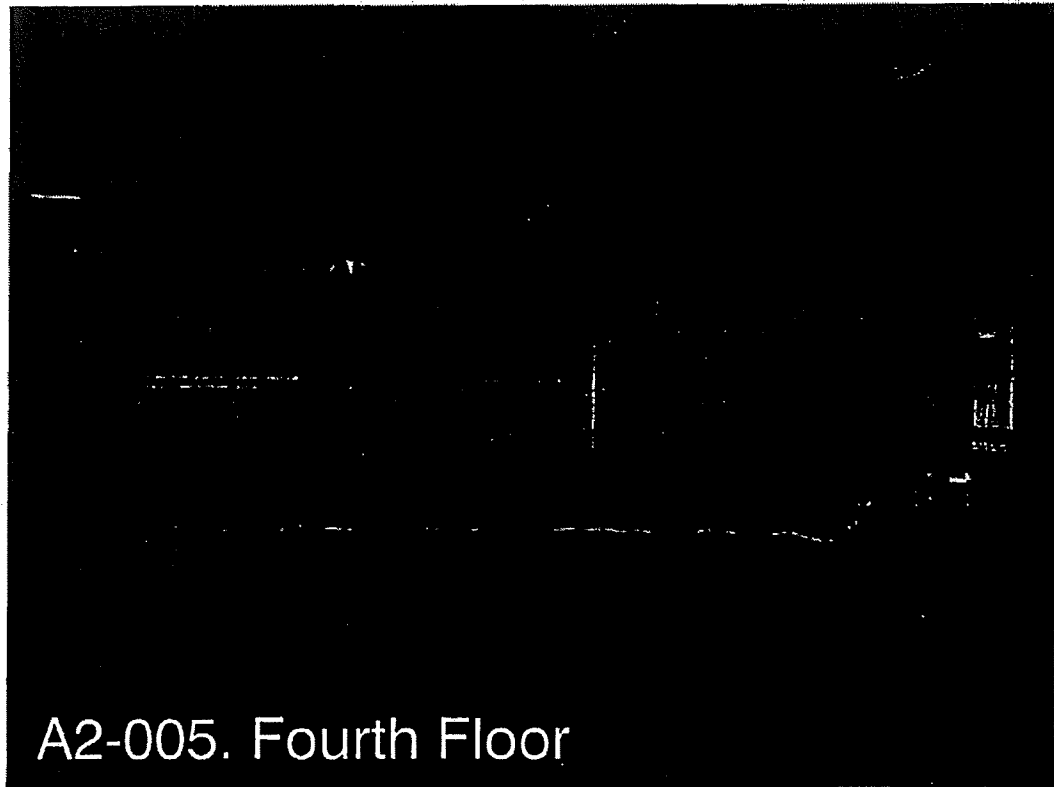


A2-003. Second Floor



A2-004. Third Floor

Trico Plant No.1
817 Washington Street, Buffalo, N.Y.
Part 2 Application, Amendment 2
April 2, 2002



A2-005. Fourth Floor



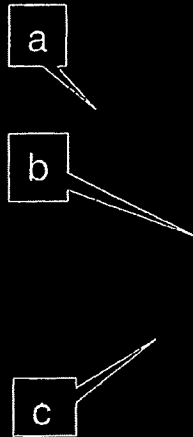
A2-006. Fifth Floor

Trico Plant No.1
817 Washington Street, Buffalo, N.Y.
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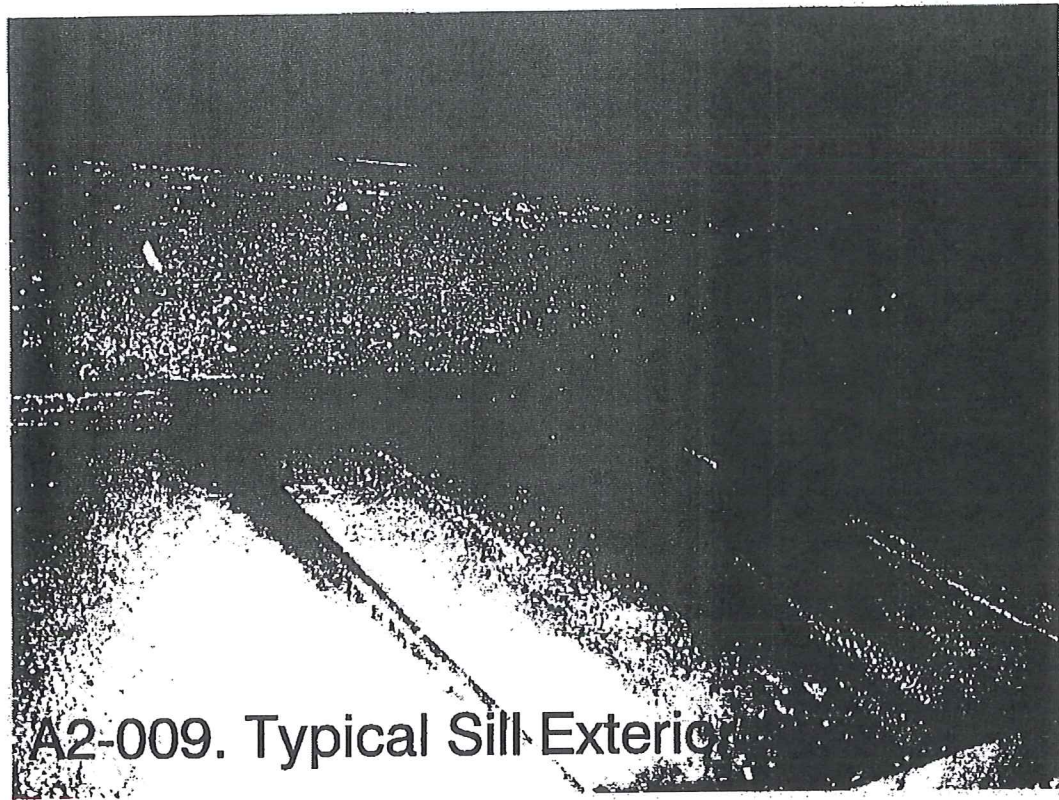
A2-007. Typical Head Detail

- a. weld plate
- b. L2x3
- c. slotted tab and bolt through

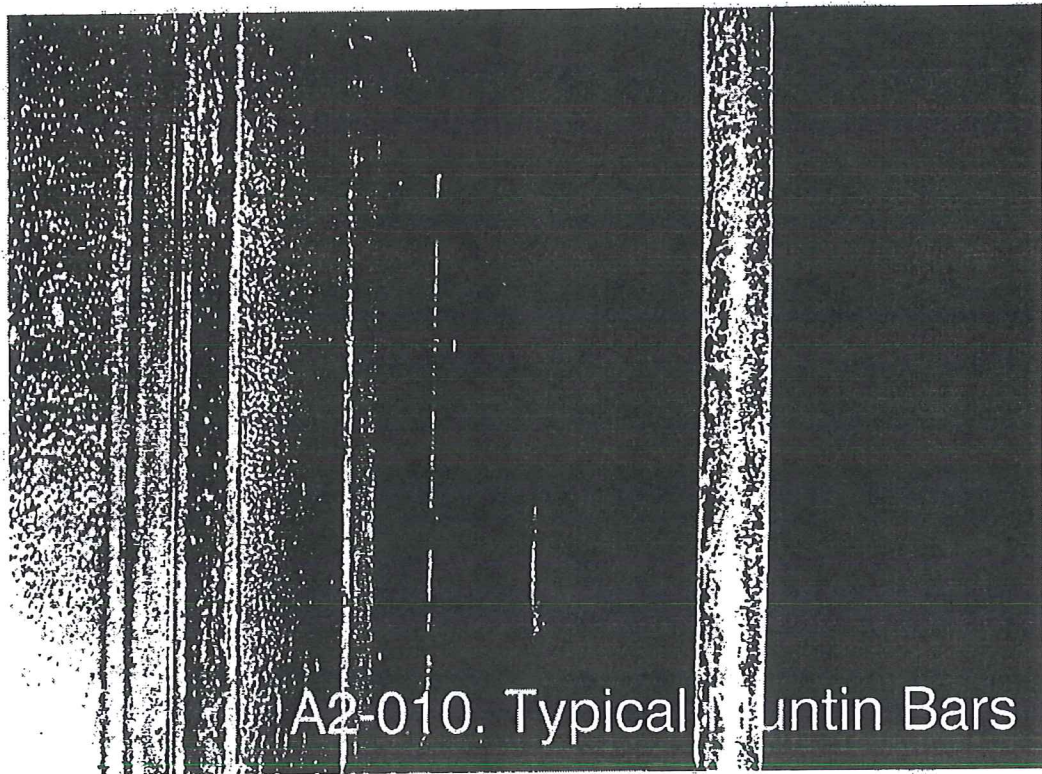


A2-008. Mullion Detail

- a. structural T-bar (only the stem is visible from interior)
- b. flanged frame
- c. bolt through

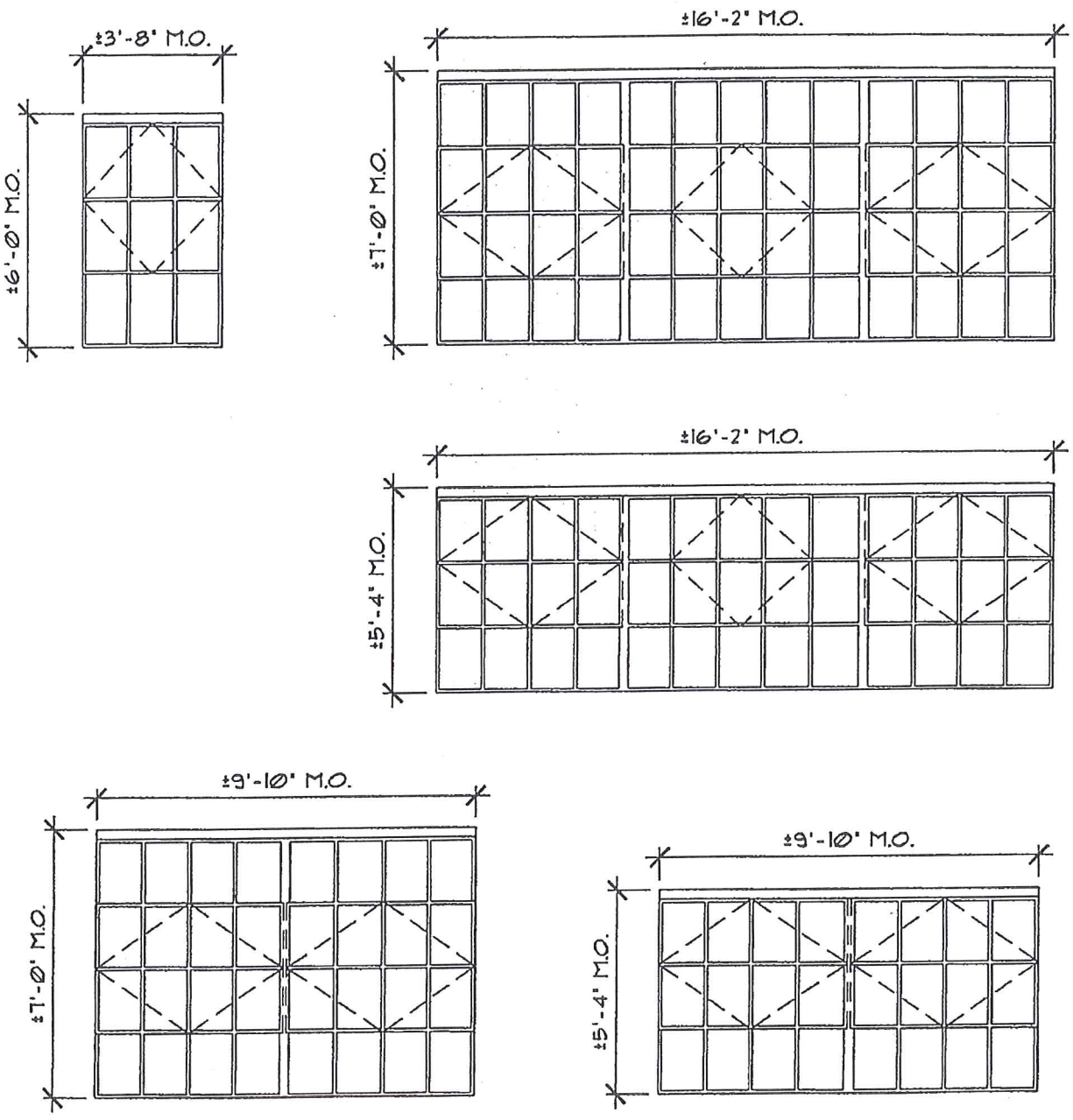


A2-009. Typical Sill Exterior



A2-010. Typical Muntin Bars

Trico Plant No.1
817 Washington Street, Buffalo, N.Y.
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April 2, 2002



EXISTING WINDOW
ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

I:\A\RC\1996\199611\199611bwindelev.dwg, 04/02/2002 11:54:16 AM, floyd

199611
 PRELIMINARY
 NOT-FOR
 CONSTRUCTION

FOIT-ALBERT ASSOCIATES
 Architecture, Engineering and Surveying, P.C.
 783 Main Street
 Buffalo, New York 14203

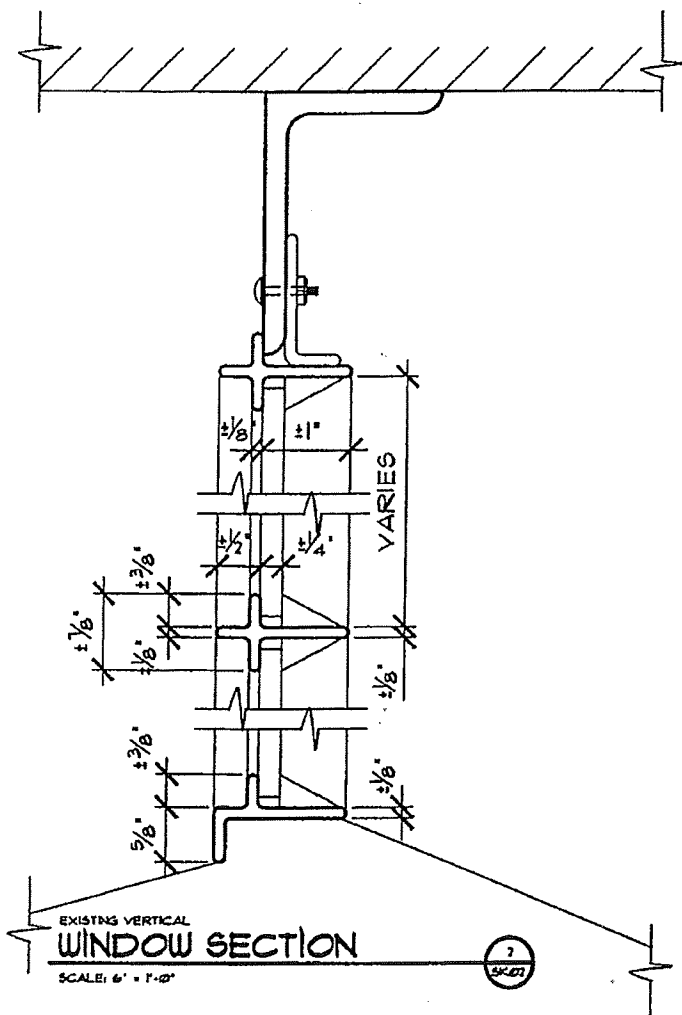
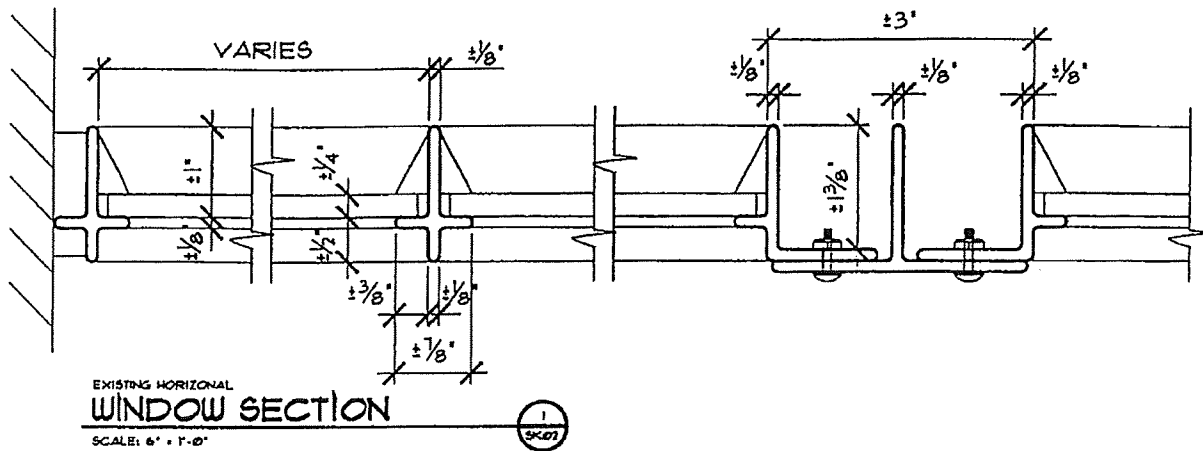
EXISTING METAL WINDOW ELEVATIONS

817 Washington Street

Trico Products Corporation
 Historic Preservation Certification Application Part 2 - Amend 2

| Revision Number | Revision Date | By | Project Number |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | 4/17/2002 | RAS | 98061 |
| 2 | - | Checked by RAS | |
| 3 | - | Drawn by RAS | |
| 4 | - | Project | 98061 |
| 5 | - | File Name: 199611bwindelev.dwg | |
| 6 | - | Sheet | SK01 |

SCALE



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19990612
PRELIMINARY
NOT FOR
CONSTRUCTION



FOIT-ALBERT ASSOCIATES
Architects, Engineers and Surveying, P.C.
783 Main Street
Buffalo, New York 14203

EXISTING METAL WINDOW DETAILS
817 Washington Street
Trico Products Corporation
Historic Preservation Certification Application Part 2 - Amend 2

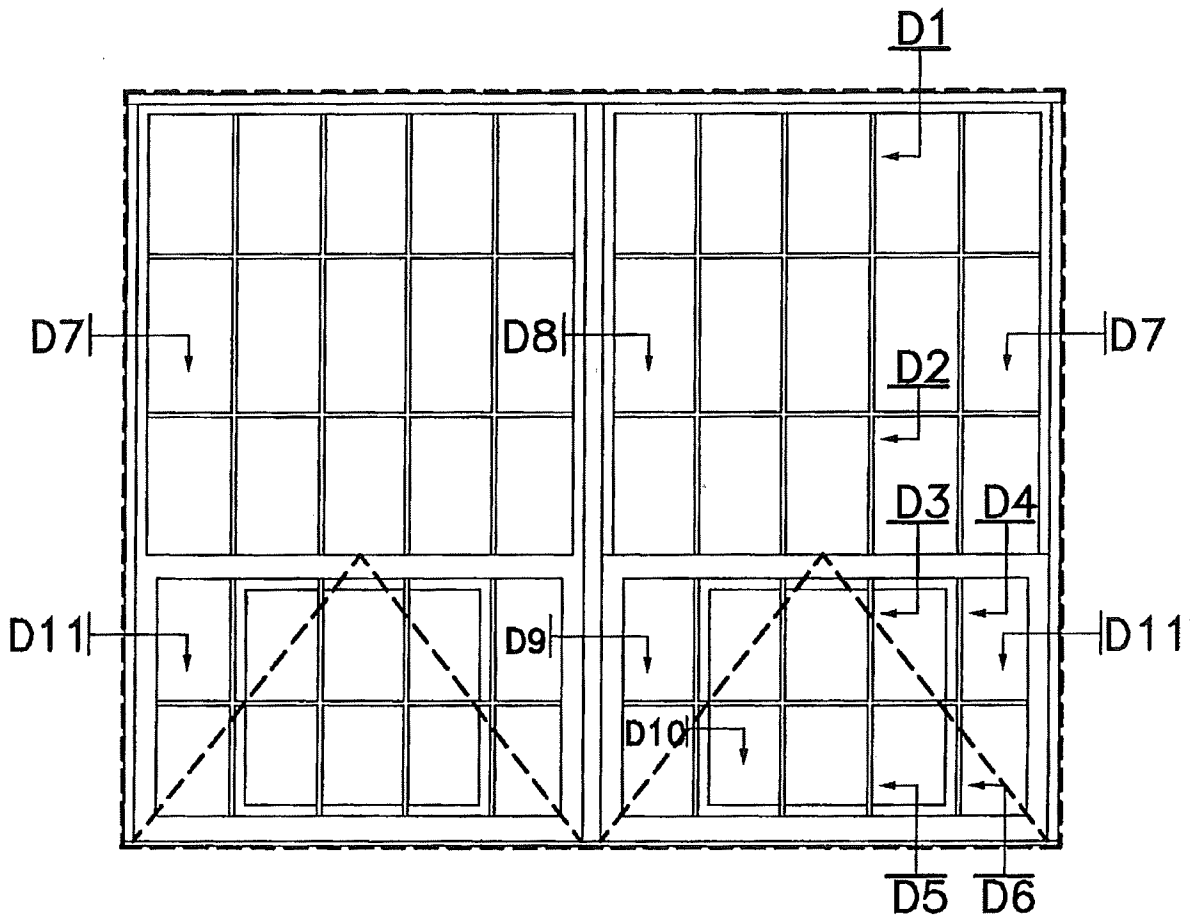
| Revised | Revised Date | Date | Revised By |
|---------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| △ | - | 4/7/2002 | RAB |
| △ | - | 04/02/2002 | RAB |
| △ | - | | 99061 |
| △ | - | | |
| △ | - | | |
| SCALE | | | SK02 |

CENTURY CENTER I BUFFALO, NEW YORK

PROPOSED WINDOW DESIGN

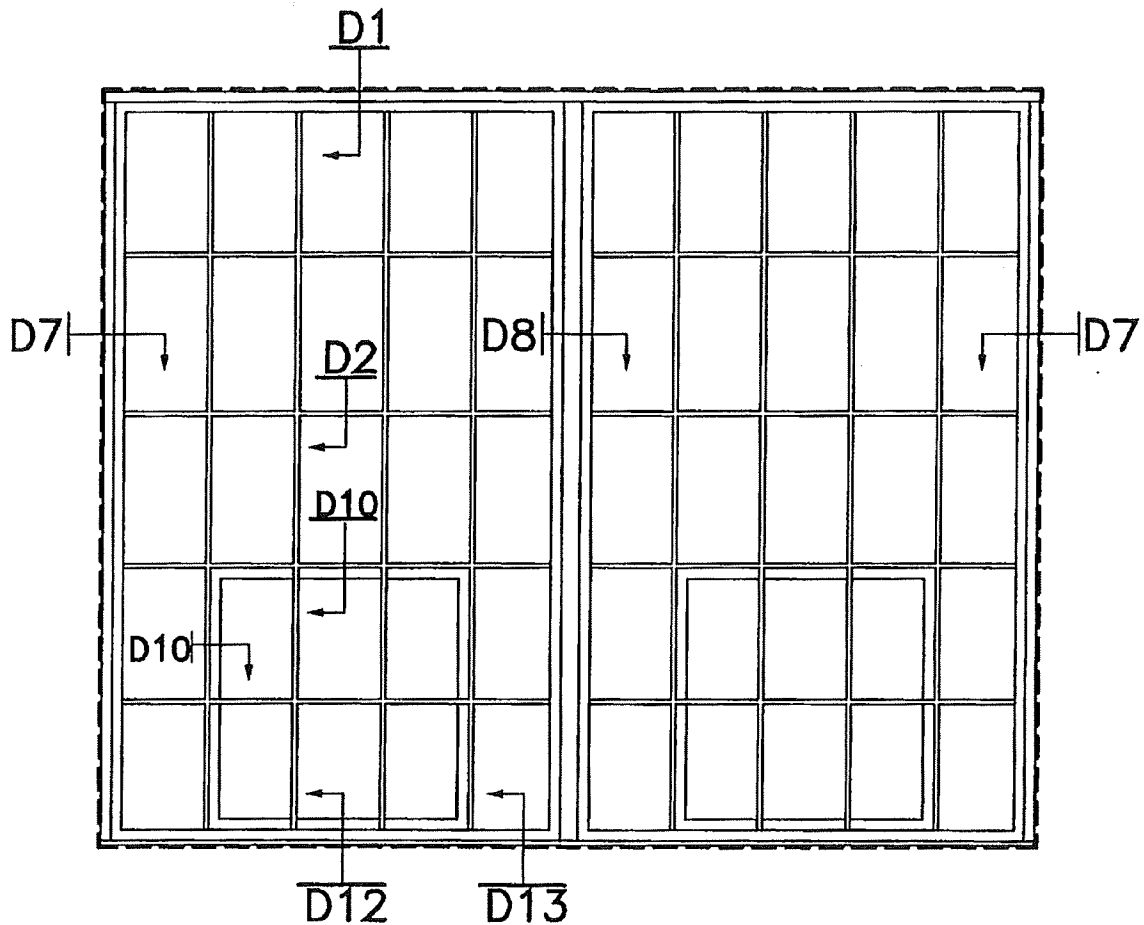
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SAMPLE ELEVATION

OPERABLE VENTS

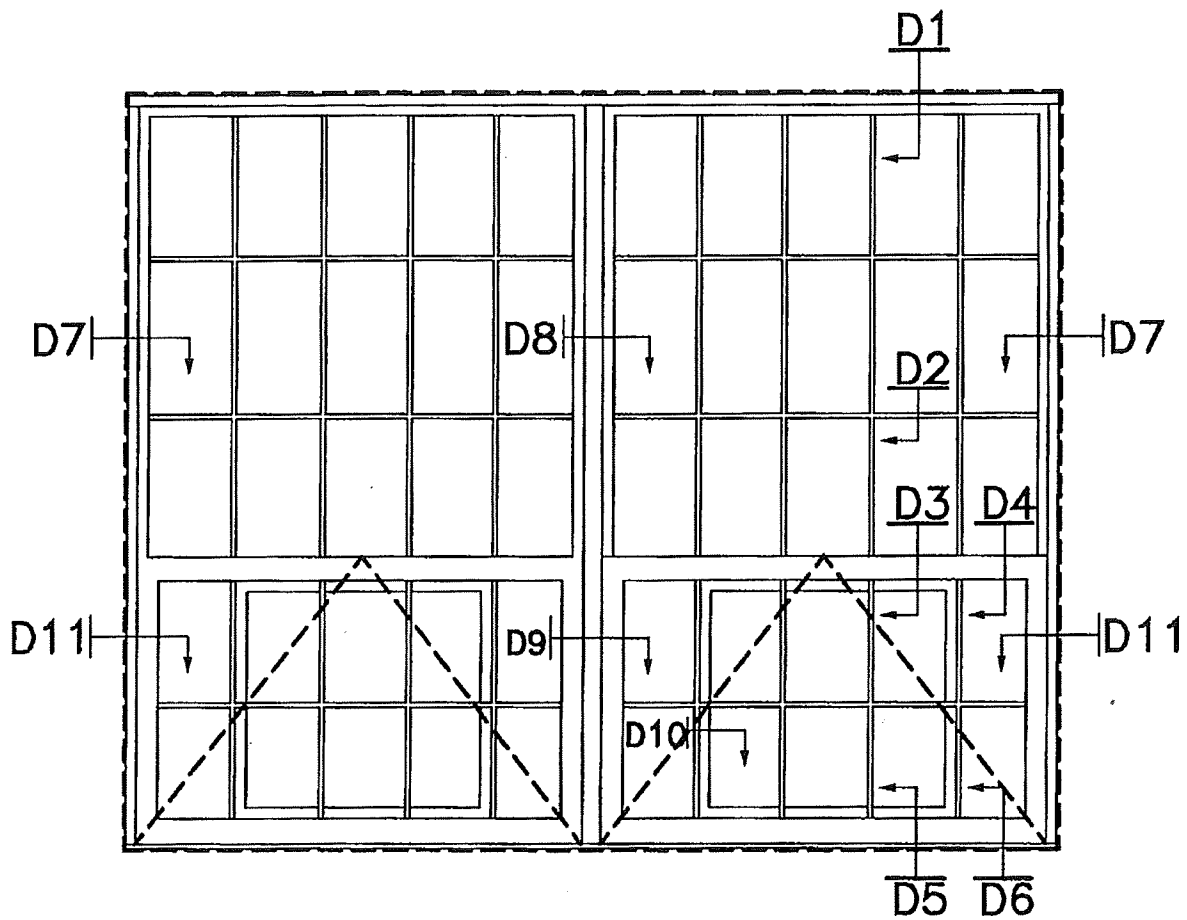


SAMPLE ELEVATION

ALL FIXED

Kawneer
An Alcoa Company

HARRISONBURG, VA.

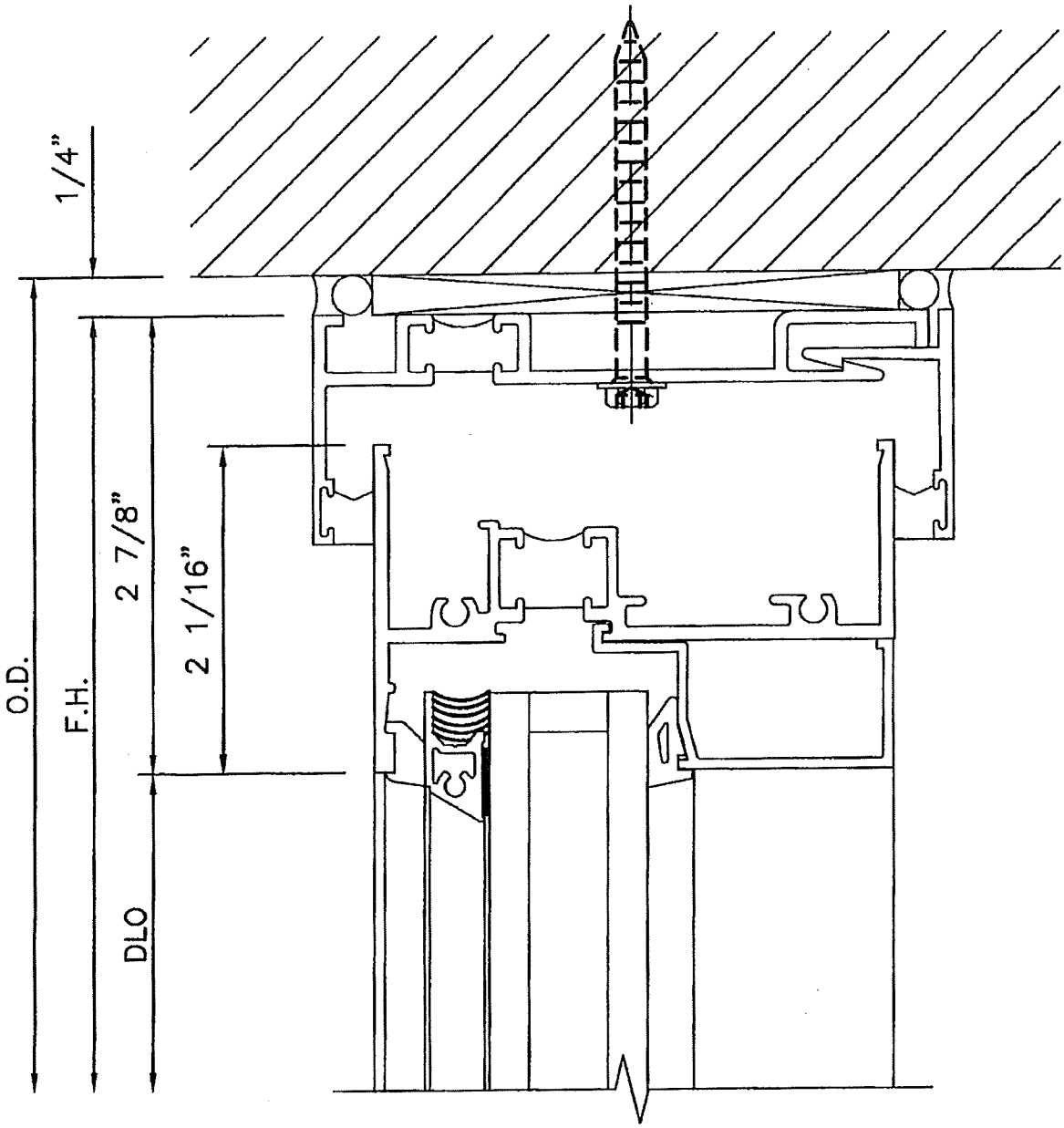


SAMPLE ELEVATION

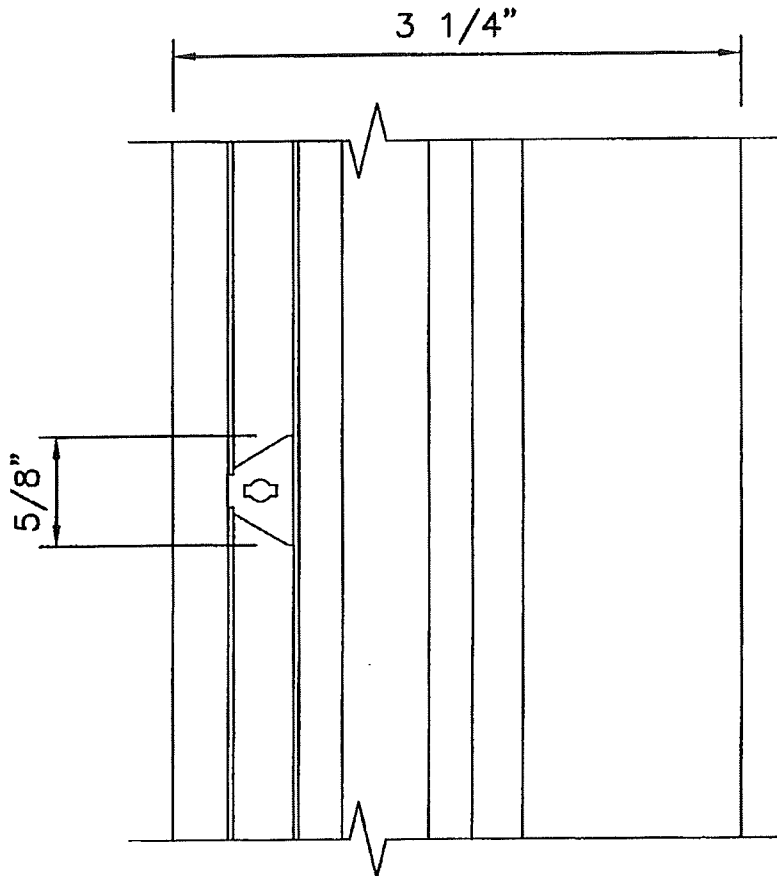
OPERABLE VENTS

Kawneer
An Alcoa Company

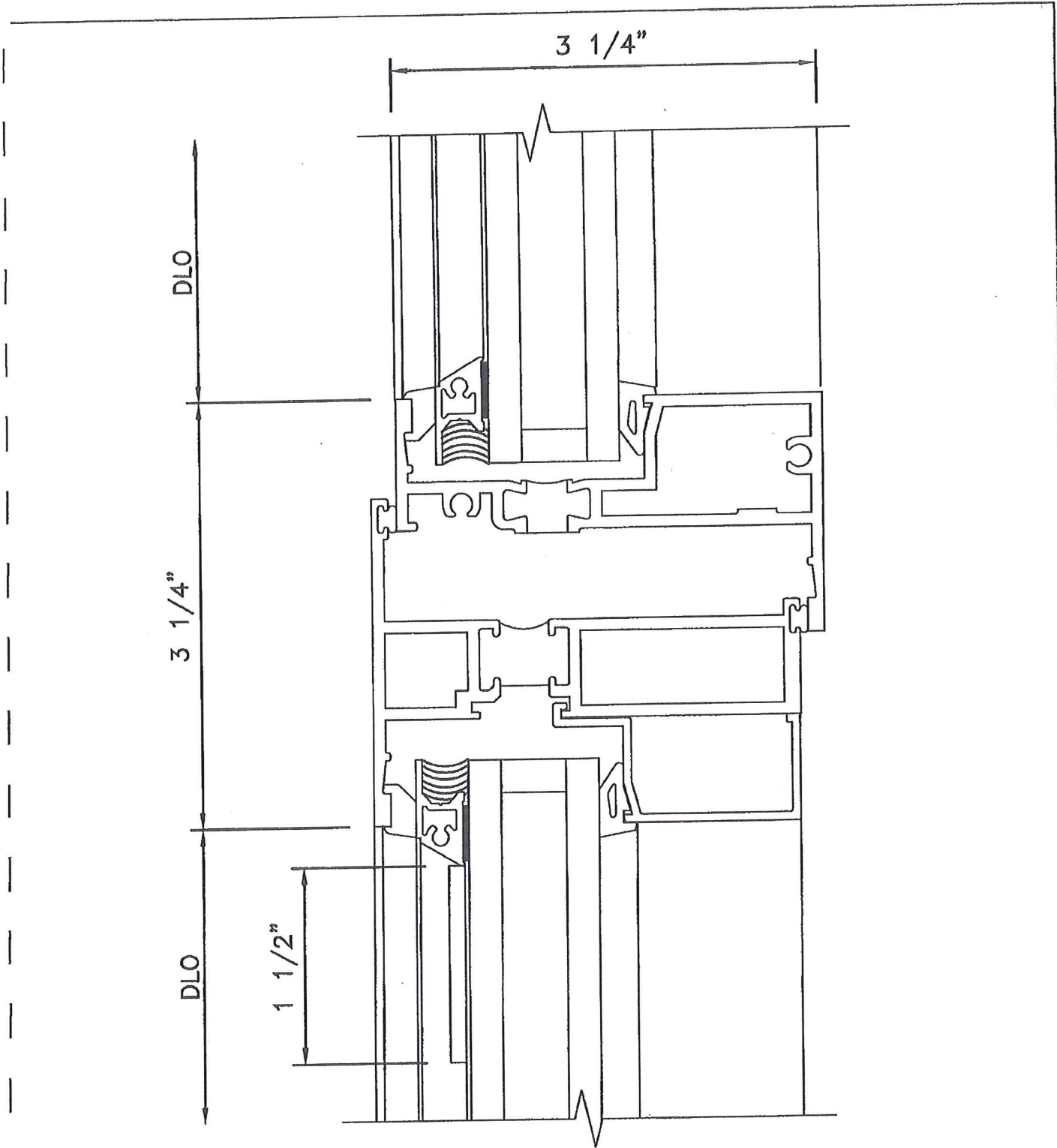
HARRISONBURG, VA.



D1
 FIXED HEAD DETAIL



D2
APPLIED MUNTIN

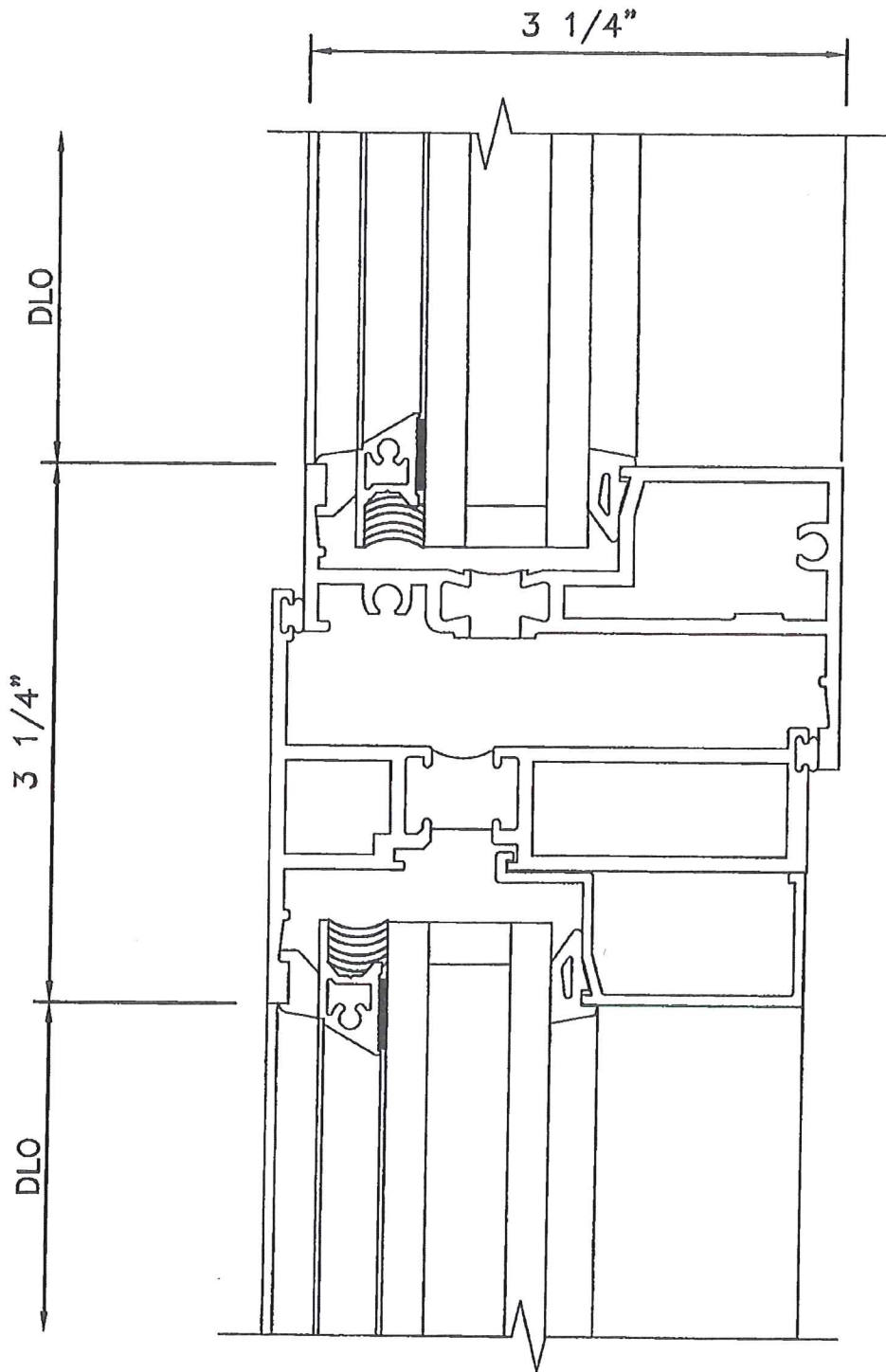


D3

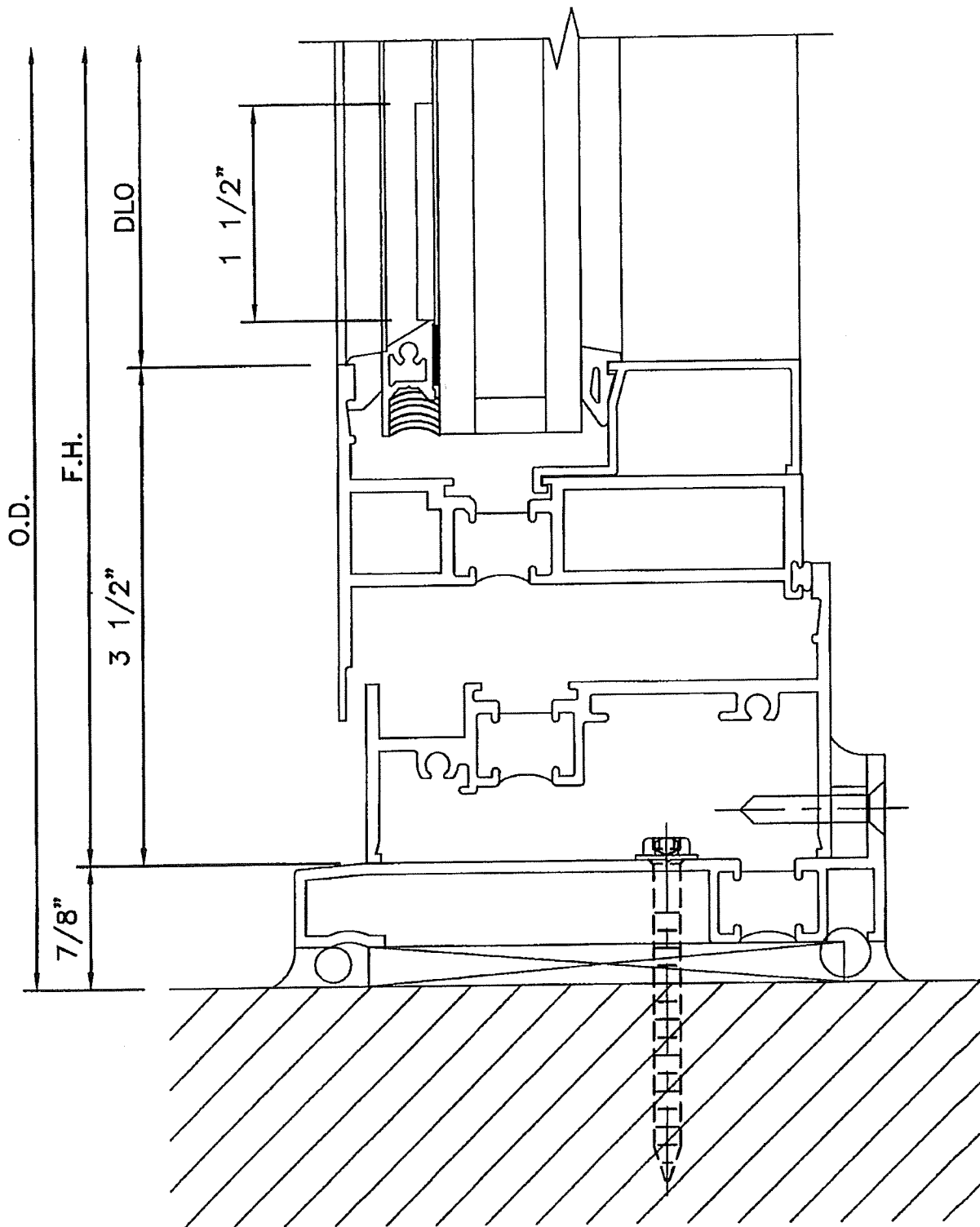
FIXED OVER PROJECT-OUT

Kawneer
An Alcoa Company

HARRISONBURG, VA.



D4
FIXED OVER PROJECT-OUT

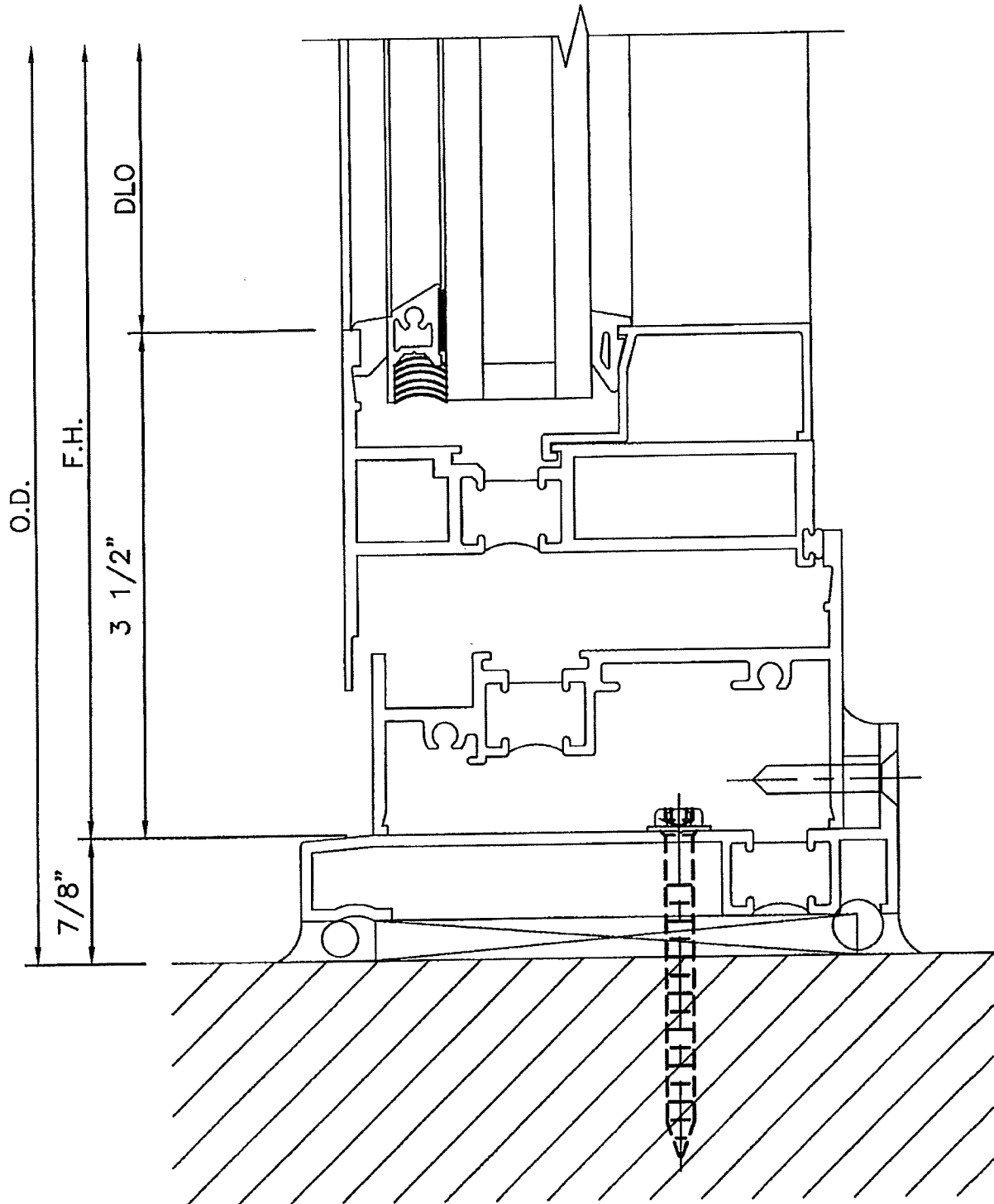


D5

PROJECT-OUT SILL DETAIL

Kawneer
An Alcoa Company

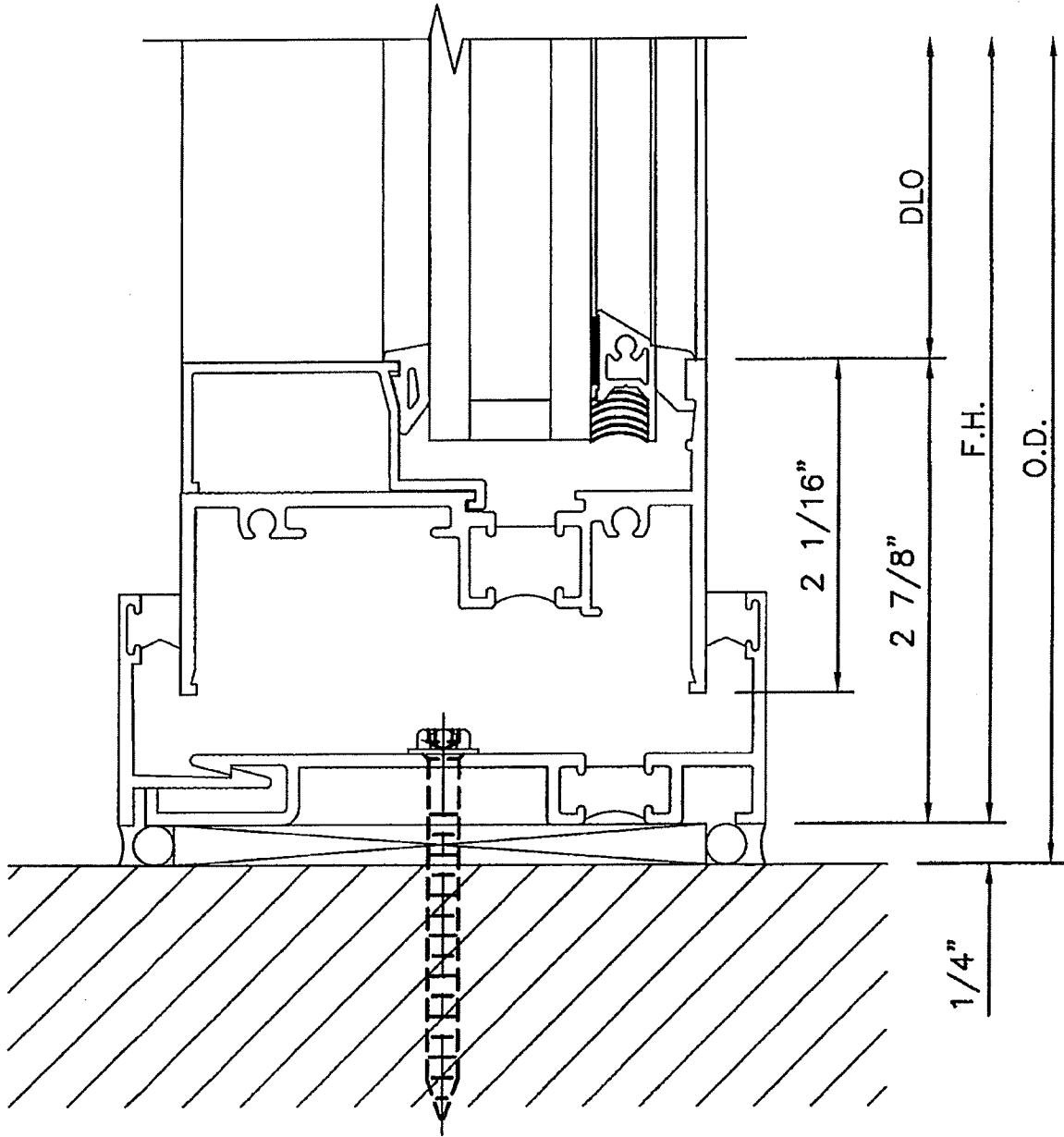
HARRISONBURG, VA.



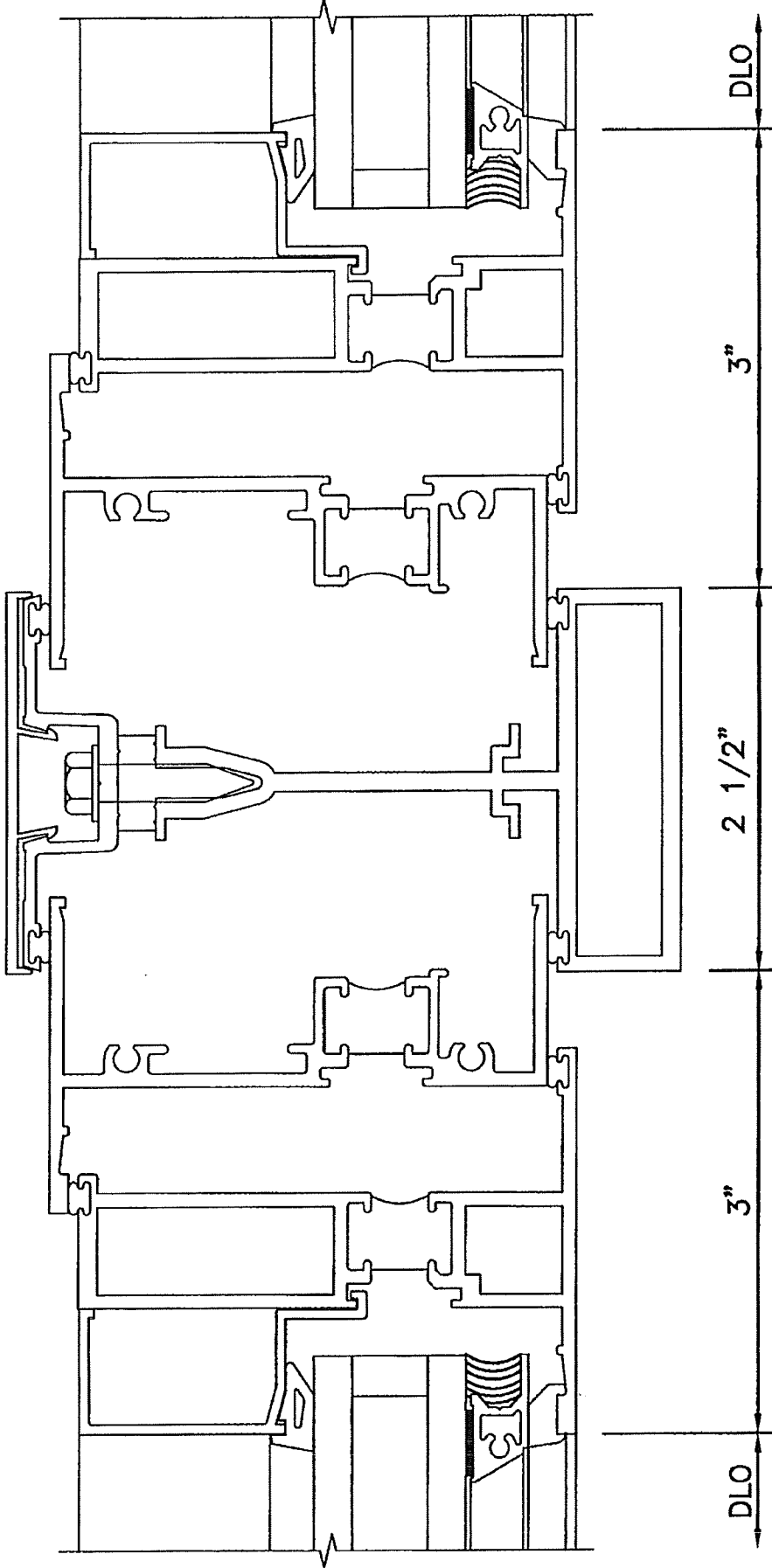
D6
PROJECT-OUT SILL DETAIL

Kawneer
An Alcoa Company

HARRISONBURG, VA.

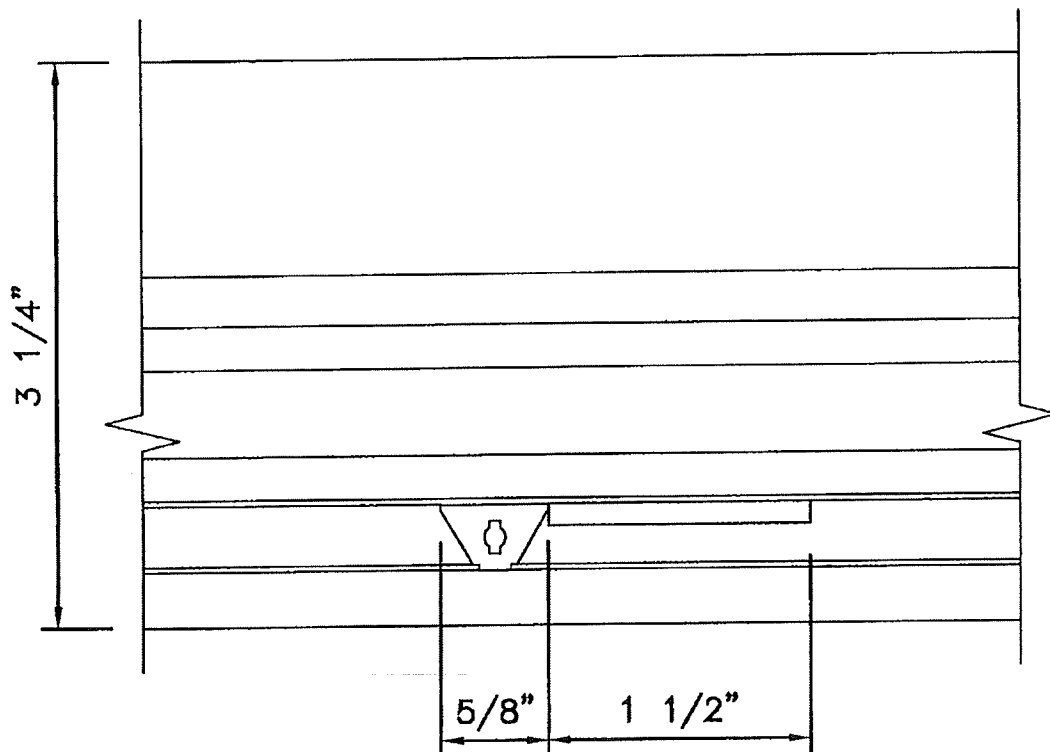


D7
FIXED JAMB DETAIL

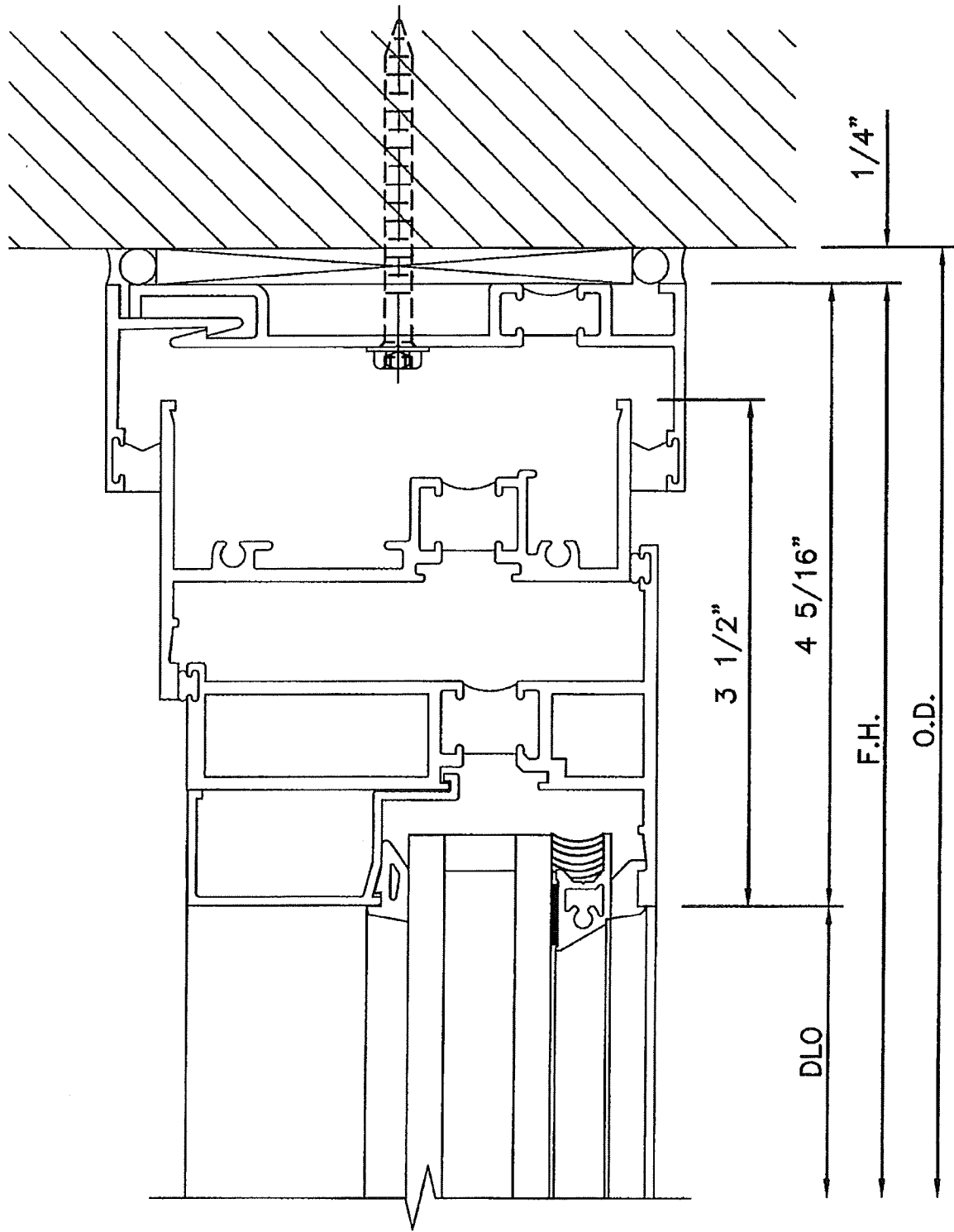


Kamneer
 An Alcoa Company
 HARRISONBURG, VA.

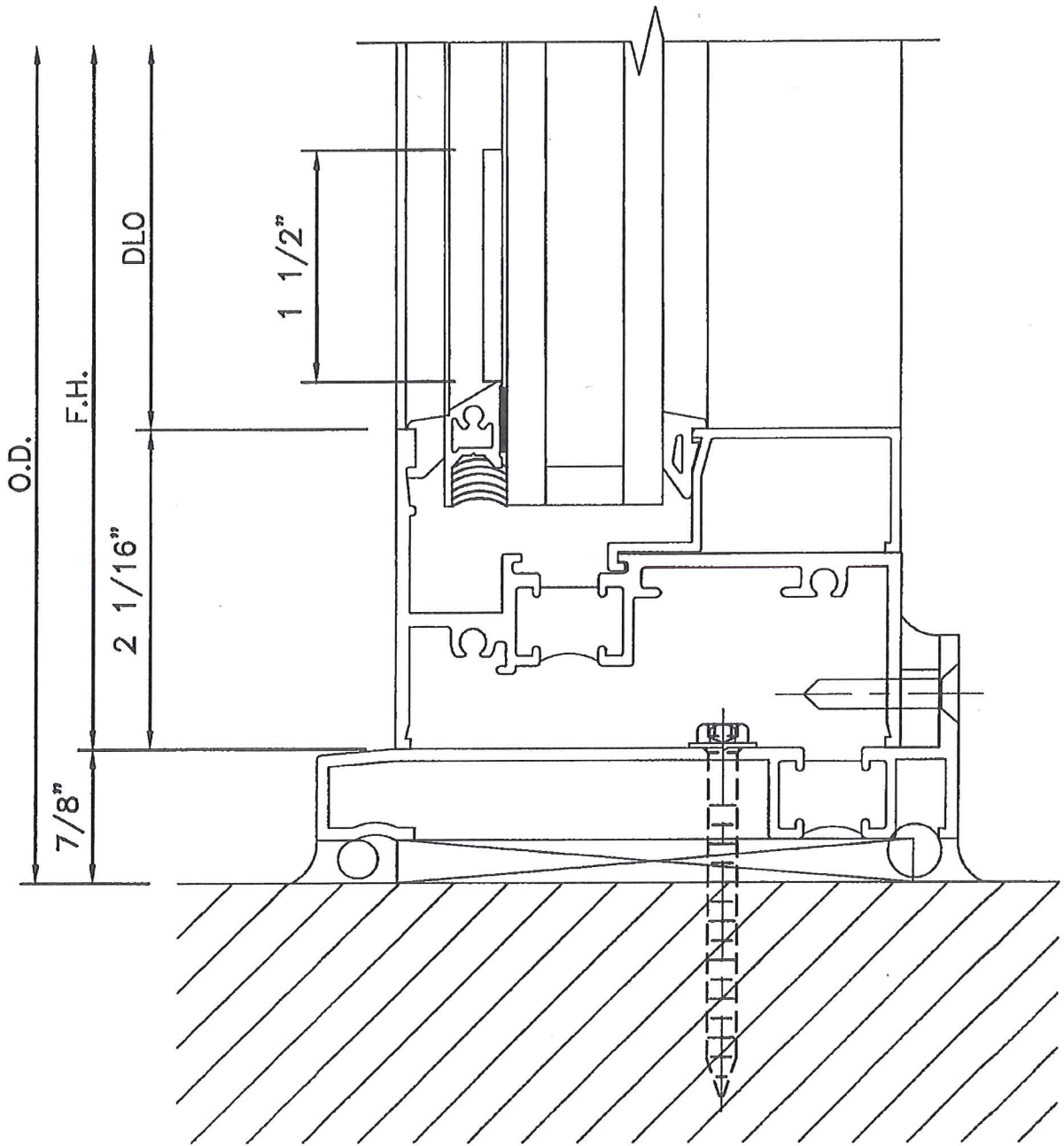
D9
 FIXED BESIDE PROJECT-OUT MULLION DETAIL



D10
APPLIED MUNTIN W/ BAR



D11
 PROJECT-OUT JAMB DETAIL

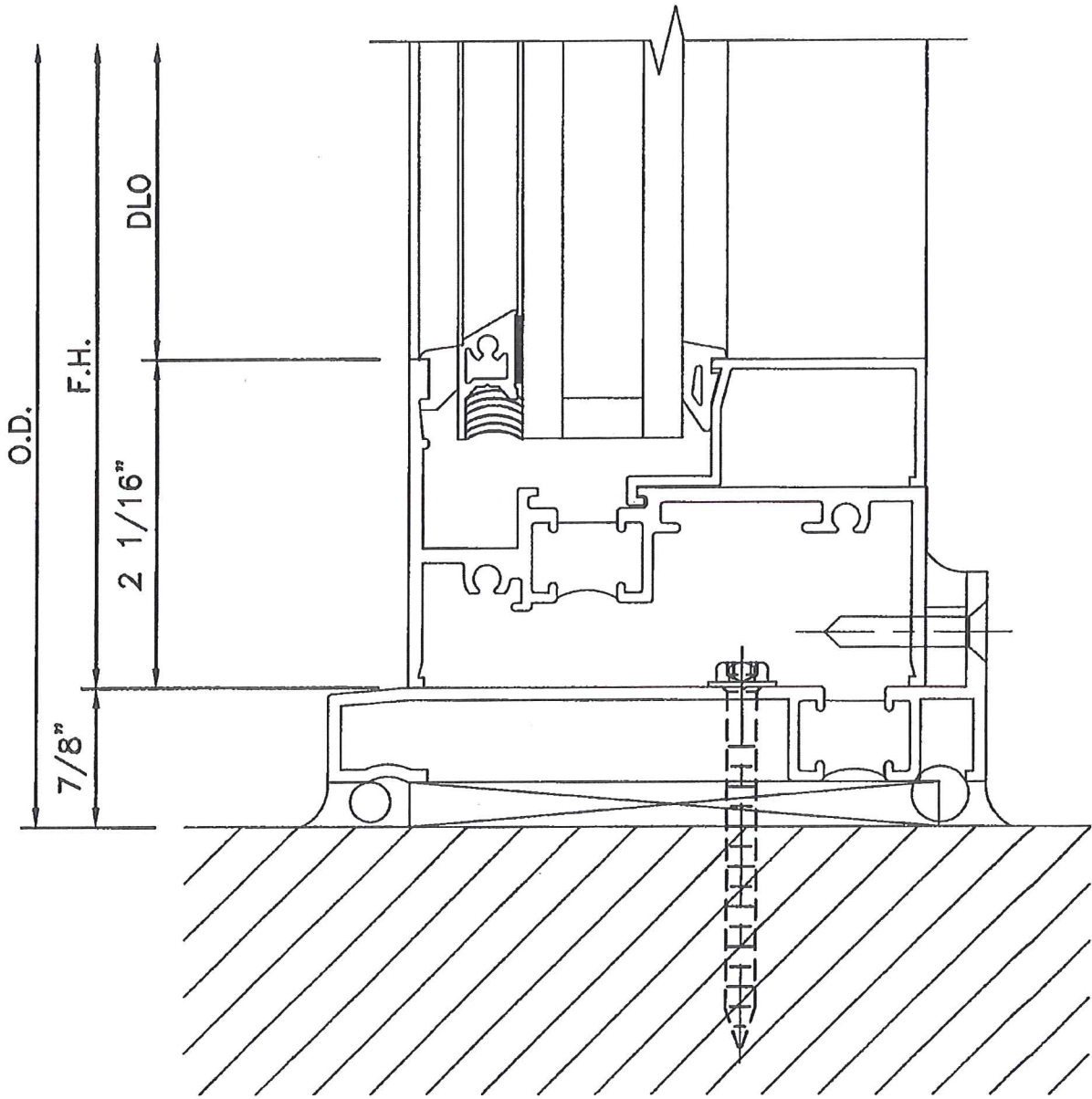


D12

FIXED SILL DETAIL


 An Alcoa Company

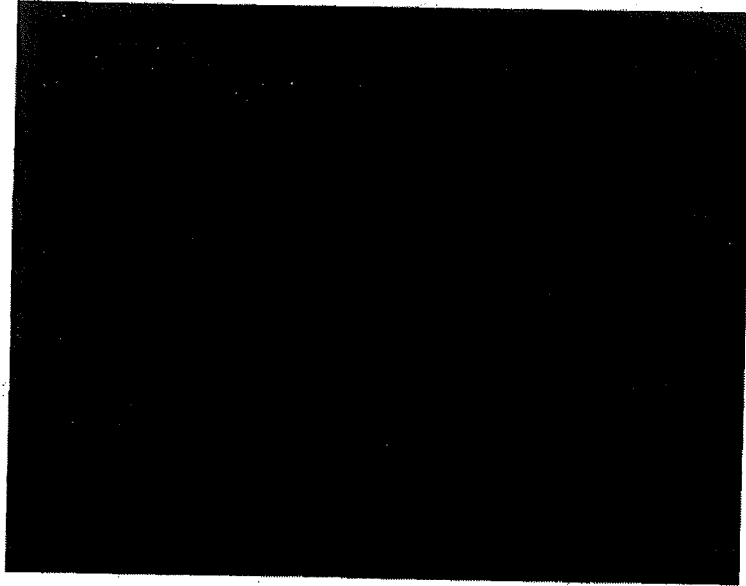
HARRISONBURG, VA.



D13
FIXED SILL DETAIL

Kawneer
An Alcoa Company

HARRISONBURG, VA.



Proposed Color for Windows

Pratt & Lambert "Field Gray"

(This printed sample approximates as closely as possible the actual color.)

Trico Products Plant 1
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