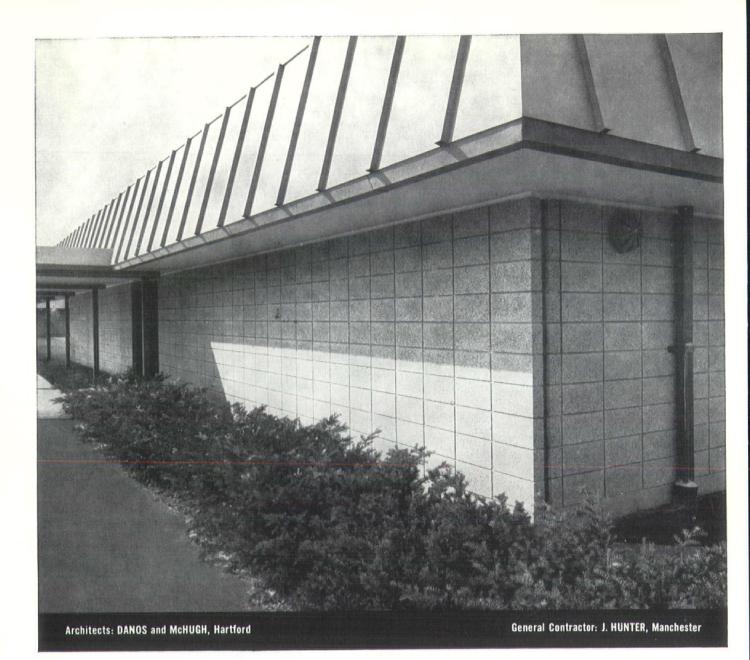
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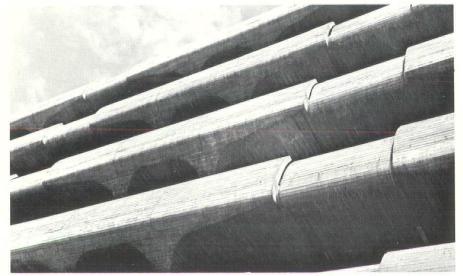
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COMING EVENTS

May 20-28 New Haven Green: Festival of Arts.

May 27-28 Brookfield Craft Center: Fourth Annual Craftsmen's Fair.

May 29-31 Miami, Florida, Hotel Fontainebleau: Construction Specifications Institute Convention.

June 2-July 4 Silvermine Guild, New Canaan: 18th Annual New England Exhibition, painting and sculpture.

June 3-4 New Britain Museum of Art: Sidewalk Art Group, outdoor exhibition on lawns of Museum.

June 3-18 New Britain Museum of Art: New Britain area artists.

June 14 Candatowa Garden Club, Ridgefield: House and garden tour.

June 15 CSA-AIA meeting.

June 17-July 9 Lyme Art Association, Old Lyme: 42nd Annual Spring Exhibition, watercolors and graphic arts.

To June 18 Yale Art Gallery, New Haven: Collection of Helen W. and Robert M. Benjamin.

June 24-July 23 University of Connecticut Museum of Art, Storrs: Italian Architectural Drawings from Royal Institute of British Architects collections.

June 29-July 9 Bridgeport: Barnum Festival.

July 8 Litchfield: 20th annual tour of old homes.

July 15-August 13 Lyme Art Association, Old Lyme: 66th Annual Summer Exhibition, oil paintings and water colors.

July 20-22 Guilford Green: Guilford Handcrafts Exposition.

July 23-29 Waterbury Green: 7th Annual Arts Festival.



Connecticut Architect is published every other month under the direction of the Connecticut Society of Architects, a chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and is the official publication of the Society.

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Produced for the Connecticut Society of Architects by Connecticut Publications, Inc., Box 346, Guilford, Connecticut. Rufus K. Allerton, Jr., Publisher; Fredric D. Barrett, Business Manager; Gerald G. Hotchkiss, Advertising Director. Printed by The Bond Press, Inc., Hartford, Connecticut.

Controlled circulation postage paid at Hartford, Connecticut.

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CONNECTICUT ARCHITECT

BOX 346 · GUILFORD · CONNECTICUT · 06437

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 3

MAY-JUNE, 1967

FRONT COVER: Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Church crowns South Coventry hillside with ascending lines applied to traditional forms.



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PHOTO CREDITS: Front cover and pages 13-15, Charles N. Pratt; Pages 7-12, Ezra Stoller; Page 16, Yale News Bureau; Page 20, 30, John Vignoli; Page 25, Official U.S. Navy photo by Petty Officer James W. Duff, USN; Page 32, Patry/Carr.

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Community

Development Division

"Connecticut is the most industrialized state in the nation," according to the Connecticut Development Commission in its 1966 administrative report. "Its present level of per capita income is the highest in the nation," the report continues, and Connecticut's "rate of population growth has exceeded any of the other northeastern states." These conditions and their significant effects have given the Development Commission one of the most challenging assignments in state government.

More and more frequently, Connecticut architects, planners, engineers, and builders - as well as local and regional administrators turn to the Commission for advice and assistance. While the agency is widely known for its promotion and efforts in support of the state's economy, it is in the areas of long range planning and community development that Connecticut architects find the commission's work closely allied to their own. In the 1967 legislative year, the commission has proposed farsighted new programs which, if adopted, will significantly affect the practice of architects for years ahead.

The Connecticut Development Commission consists of twelve members appointed by the Governor and a managing director appointed by the commissioners with the Governor's approval. Chairman of the commission is Graham R. Treadway of West Hartford, and the managing director is LeRoy Jones with James S. Klar as assistant managing director. Within the commission, there are four main divisions: Business and Industrial Development, Community Development, Promotion and Public Relations, and (in cooperation with three other state agencies) the Connecticut Inter-

Please turn to page 20

Urban Sprawl

The choking urban sprawl of Central New Jersey and parts of Long Island may be a preview of Connecticut in the year 2000 if existing urban development trends continue unchecked. This concern was expressed in a report issued by the Connecticut Interregional Planning Program (CIPP).

Connecticut's vacant land will be consumed at an increasing rate according to a CIPP survey of local zoning regulations and their effect on statewide growth trends.

While the population is expected to double from 2.5 million to 5.1 million by the end of the century, more than 4.5 times the amount of land now developed, or 40 percent of the state's total area, will be needed to house, employ, entertain and service this number of residents.

Of the 3.1 million acres within the state's boundaries, only 281,-000 acres are now built up to intensive urban uses. Just over 400,-000 acres are committed to permanent open space reservation. To accommodate an additional 2.6 million persons, another 959,-000 acres will have to be developed, bringing the total of developed land to more than 1.2 million acres, one-half of the 2.4 million that now lie undeveloped.

The problem is to avoid haphazard development of this land. Although a wide-spread low density urban pattern has not yet occurred throughout the state, trend projections based on current zoning indicate undeveloped land separating smaller urban settlements is likely to fall victim to urban sprawl.

A total of 2.2 million acres was zoned for housing in 1964 with 75 percent of this amount set aside

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Community

Development Act

In the "Connecticut Planning" newsletter of March, 1967, the Development Commission has "attempted to define the role of the state government in the renewal process" after analysis of fifteen years' experience with urban renewal in Connecticut and other studies of municipal problems.

"The inescapable conclusion is that separate programs, each attempting to deal with single, isolated problems, are no longer adequate, especially at this time when federal assistance is being sharply reduced," according to the commission.

The commission has proposed The Connecticut Community Development Act of 1967 which it calls "an attempt to create a mechanism whereby the state can unify a great variety of state assistance programs in one single yet flexible approach." Major elements of the proposed legislation include:

1. A Community Development Fund to be the repository for all state financial assistance authorized by the act and also cover administration and research costs of Development Commission. the The fund will consist of \$50 million raised by new bond authorizations and \$14 million in authorized but uncommitted urban renewal funds, and not more than 15 percent of the \$64 million total may be made available to any one municipality.

2. Community Development Program Assistance provides state grants-in-aid to municipalities for community development programs. Financial assistance amounts to one-half the non-federal share of the cost or two-thirds of the net project cost if federal assistance is not available. A prerequisite for

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CLUETT HOUSE

The Ethel Walker School Simsbury, Connecticut

DOUGLAS ORR, deCOSSY, WINDER & ASSOCIATES ARCHITECTS

Bartlett, Brainard & Eacott General Contractor

Steel frame, brick on masonry block with redwood trim outside, and sand finish plaster on steel studs trimmed with oak inside are the cold facts of this private school residence building in Simsbury. But design and siting combine to create a warm, pleasant environment, functionally conceived.

Selected as "college building of the month" by *College and University Business* in March, that magazine calls it an "isolated dormitory designed with outdoors in mind."

The building is the work of

Douglas Orr, deCossy, Winder and Associates, New Haven architects. Frank D. Winder was partner-incharge of the project.

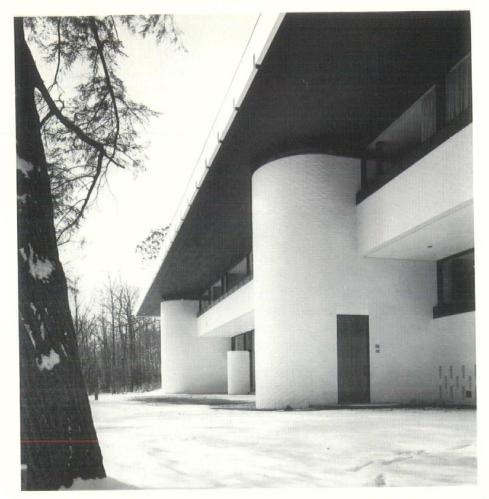
Cluett House, the new senior dormitory at The Ethel Walker School, stands apart from the heart of the campus on a densely wooded site.

"Because of this degree of isolation and for considerations relating to the disposition of public living spaces, the building is organized around a central open courtyard. In concept, it is a contemporary expression of a large country house or villa," Mr. Winder said.

The Ethel Walker School schedules its senior year as a transitional bridge between school and college. It recognizes that its function is more than an end in itself. To fit this premise, the architect provided an environment essentially adult so the residents could experience a feeling of the social and academic freedom normally found at the college level.

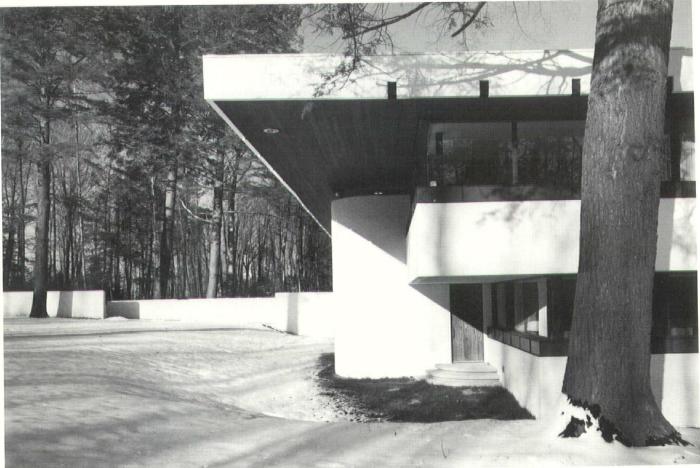
Central Courtyard

The design departs from normal configurations in which the pri-



Rounded, projecting stairwells give direct access to each floor.

Strong design elements harmonize with flanking forest of site.



mary cellular nature of a multitude of bedrooms forms the basic sense of the building. The result is a residential rather than an institutional atmosphere. The public spaces are grouped around a central courtyard for the strong residential impression.

The designer provided a variety of living arrangements in which individuals may have single room privacy, or may elect to have a bedroom-study suite shared with a roommate.

"Throughout, the structure is conceived as a home rather than a dormitory. The total design philosophy, from size and sequence of spaces to selection of materials, was keyed to this consideration," Mr. Winder said.

A six-foot built-in wardrobe containing a five-drawer chest unit with mirror and light is a feature of each bedroom. Time-honored but inappropriate ceiling fixtures were discarded as light sources, and instead room lighting is most satisfactorily achieved by lamps.

Each single bedroom is glazed with a single sheet of plate glass. Wooden panels at sill height are readily movable to provide ventilation. There is no operable glazed sash.

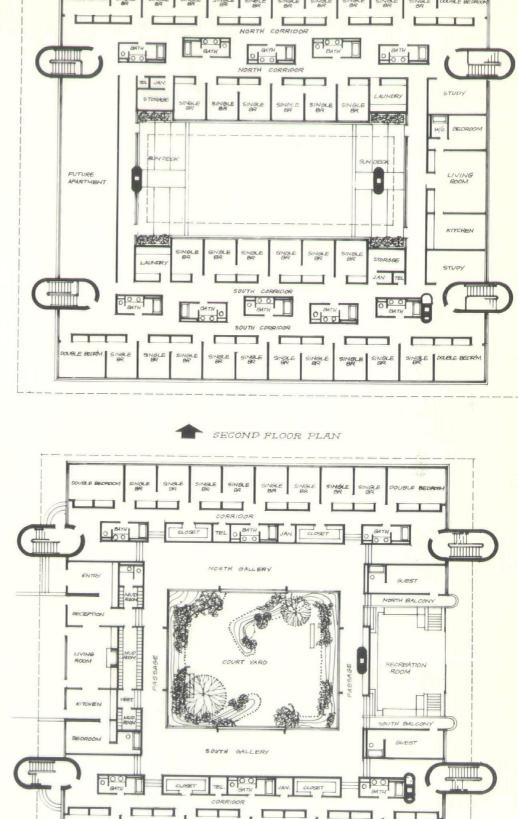
Another departure from the coldness of most institutional dormitories is the use of incandescent recessed lighting throughout the building. The warmth of this illumination accents the residential atmosphere.

Conveniences

Continuous metal hook strips are integral with the plaster partitions at the ceiling. There are storage rooms in each corridor for linen, luggage and trash receptacles. Each corridor has a telephone booth and a pair of paging system outlets.

Bathroom accommodations provide for four girls to one internally compartmented bathroom with toilet, double lavatory, and tub with shower.

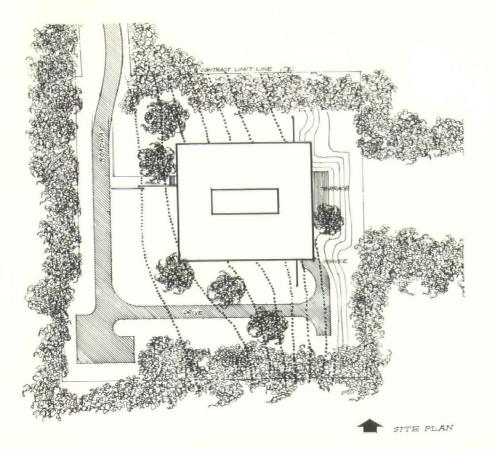
A kitchen is available for Sunday breakfasts and odd-hour snacks, and incidental laundry



SINERE

MAY-JUNE 1967

9



may be done at two skylight locations on the second floor.

A housemother's apartment, including a bedroom and bath, living room and kitchen-dining room, is located on each of the two floors. Two guest bedrooms, each with bath, are located at either end of the main living room. When not occupied by guests, they are used as study and club rooms.

Another design detail carrying out the residence function is a pair of second level sundecks which overlook the courtyard.

The building equipment includes an incinerator, emergency generator, septic system, independent water supply and public address system. Floors are carpeted in corridors and bedrooms, and wood parquet in public spaces.

Comfortable gallery provides open view of courtyard.



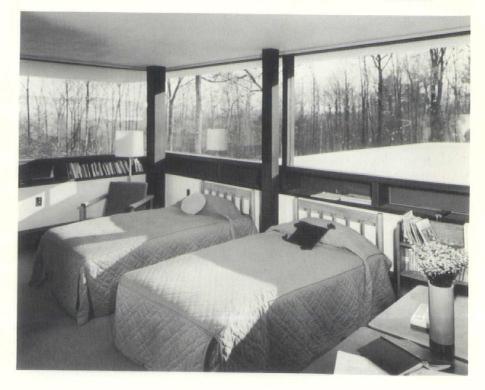


Recreation room, at lower level, has fireplace wall as focal point.

Costing \$715,000, the building provides 408 square feet per occupant. Its cubic volume is 217,-600 feet. With 28,611 square feet of floor area, it works out to a cost of \$10,200 per occupant and \$25 per square foot.

Henry A. Pfisterer was structural engineering consultant, and Meyer, Strong & Jones were responsible for the mechanical engineering. Landscaping and furnishings were done by the architects.

DOUGLAS ORR, de COSSY, WINDER AND ASSOCIATES, Architects, was formed as a partnership in 1963. The principals are Edwin W. deCossy and Frank D. Winder. Mr. deCossy studied at Yale School of Architecture, worked with Paul Rudolph, and has been a critic in architectural design at Yale. Mr. Winder is also a graduate of Yale School of Architecture and before his present partnership was associated with architectural offices in New York and New Haven. Corner bedroom for two students shows wood panels under windows for ventilation.



CSA-AIA: ACTION '67

President Richard Sharpe called together the chairmen of all commissions and committees of the CSA-AIA on Thursday morning, April 13. Twenty of those most deeply involved with the affairs of the Society gathered at The Lawn Club in New Haven to hear reports from the committee heads, to discuss them and to suggest future plans.

Mr. Sharpe, who recently returned from a trip through several countries in our neighbor continent to the south, where he had the opportunity to see the situation in their national architectural societies, introduced the session by calling on the assembled members never again to let our professional society become an "old men's club." He said that architects should not be on the periphery, but must be in the market place, that they must not leave the lawvers, for example, to design zoning, but they must become involved with state, regional and local development. He stated further that the goal of this Society is to improve the services of its members, keeping in mind that as each gains individually, so gains the profession. The really important objectives are improvement of the architects' end product and involvement of all architects in society. He added that if the committee chairmen need more hands or more money in pursuing these goals, they must ask for them, as it is up to the board to find funds and personnel to keep committee programs growing.

Membership Committee

Chairman Howard Perry of the membership committee reported that the process of gathering information on potential new corporate members was nearing completion; that changes to "Information Concerning Membership," were about complete; and that the next job for his committee is to

try to elevate all members and associates to the highest status possible, plus trying to enroll all unregistered employees of member firms as associates of the chapter. There was discussion of the changes proposed to the AIA bylaws which would create a category of "professional affiliates," with the request being made that the membership committee study this proposal and report.

Connecticut Honor Awards

Bob Rogus, chairman of the Connecticut Honor Awards Program for 1967, detailed the timetable to be followed for this year: The programs are to be out in mid-May and applications returned by June 16; all entries will be submitted by September 29, with judging scheduled for the first week in October and presentation of the awards in mid-November. One of the changes made this year, according to Mr. Rogus, is that all architects registered in Connecticut are eligible to participate. Another, in accordance with action taken by the New England Regional Council, AIA, which will have its Honor Awards Program on even-numbered years, is that Connecticut will run its program odd-numbered years. the on ARCHITECT CONNECTICUT will publish the premiated designs.

Mr. Rogus went on to report that his committee is seeking nominees for various regional and national awards, and that it is considering ways and means of obtaining more in-state recognition for these nominees, particularly those for craftsmanship awards. The committee will consider the creation of an award for excellence in environmental design.

Ethics Committee

Secretary Kenneth Allen of the ethics committee reported for Chairman Butterfield, who was

unable to be present. He said the committee formed several subcommittees. The two major ones will deal with the ethical considerations involved in seeking architectural commissions and in architect-builder relationships in urban renewal projects. They also plan to study such subjects as the ethics of architectural criticism, the ethics of the percentage fee systems and, in general, the ethical posture of the architect in society.

Research Committee

Chairman Jack Schecter of the research committee, who could not be present, sent word that his committee was about halfway through compiling a complete list of consultants to architects available in all fields in Connecticut and that they propose to develop a program to seek out the research activities which may be underway in the offices of CSA-AIA members.

Practice Aids Committee

Commissioner Harvey White, reporting for the practice aids committee, noted that the committee's principal activity is to follow up quickly on obtaining acceptance by the Public Works Department of the building category portion of the recommended minimum schedule which became effective last July. The next problem requiring action will be that of the Fire Safety Code for the state.

Construction Committee

David LaBau reported for the Construction committee, which he chairs, stating that its energies have been directed toward a solution of problems which arose with the initial non-acceptance of AIA Document A201 by the Connecticut Chapter of the AGC and that now it is believed all necessary adjustments have been made at the national level and acceptance

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SAINT MARY'S CHURCH

South Coventry, Connecticut

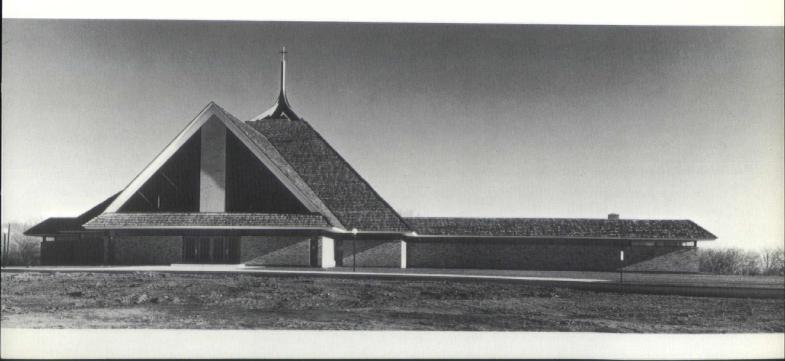
RUSSELL, GIBSON & von DOHLEN ARCHITECTS

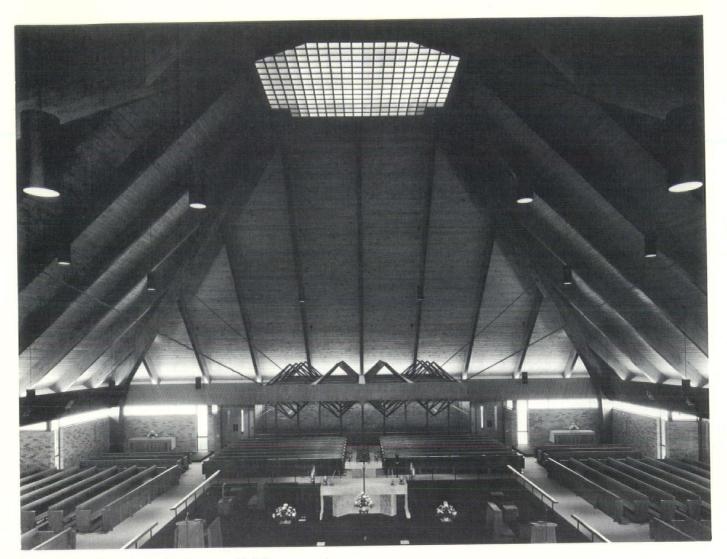
Annulli Construction Company

General Contractor

Finding their nearly ninetyyear old church structure inadequate for today's needs, the parish of Saint Mary's in South Coventry undertook the construction of a new place of worship on a new site. The location selected is high above State Route 31, amid a now-abandoned orchard.

The architectural office of Russell, Gibson and von Dohlen in West Hartford received the assignment of designing a larger, modern church for Saint Mary's which would reflect and accommodate the growing congregation and the changing liturgy of the Roman Catholic faith in the twentieth century. Murray O. Gibson was the partner in charge, with Richard W. Quinn as project architect.





Large skylight under spire floods altar nave with light.

The ultimate design solution took into account the prominence of the site as well as the ritual needs. From the exterior, it is in the form of a truncated pyramid, with low-roofed projections on the north and east sides. The interior arrangement is a modification of the traditional cruciform plan. The pyramid shaped roof is crowned with a 24 foot spire and a silver cross.

Separating the beige brick walls from the roof is a band of windows. In daytime, the natural light from these strip windows is augmented by a twenty-five foot square skylight which floods the nave with light.

The main altar, of Perlatto Royal marble, is located at the intersection of the cruciform axis and in the center of the sanctuary seating. Upon entering the nave, the baptistry is at the left, screened from the seating area by a rail of wrought iron and oak, and is one step down from the nave floor level.

The choir loft is placed in a

balcony above the narthex with access provided by two stairways. These have laminated oak treads, open risers, and wrought iron railings. Other areas of the church include a vestry, a work sacristy, and a cry room—all housed in the north and east ells.

For other church activities, a multi-purpose hall has a capacity of about 400 persons. This is separated from the nave by a movable partition of red oak panels. Large storage rooms and a kitchen open into the hall to provide maximum flexibility.

Floors throughout the sanctuary and aisles are carpeted in complementary colors. Interior walls are combinations of beige brick, red oak plywood panels, and glass. The fir ceiling deck is exposed on laminated timber beams and arches.

Roofing material consists of hand split red cedar wood shingles.

The heating system is oil-fired hot air, with buried ducts leading to outlets in the perimeter walls. Return air is drawn from under the altar platform.

Recessed down lights and suspended cylinder fixtures illuminate the nave when needed. Recessed lights are also used for soffit and ceiling lighting.

Assisting the architects with site planning and landscaping were Maine and Tillapaugh of West Hartford. Consultants for structural engineering were Joseph Hallisey and Associates, with Peter Dalton and Associates handling the mechanical engineering, both of West Hartford. The general contractor was Annulli Construction Company, Manchester.

The architectural office of RUSSELL, GIBSON & von DOHLEN in West Hartford was formed in 1954. The partners of the firm, James F. Russell, Murray O. Gibson, and Robert J. von Dohlen, earned their degrees in architecture from Cornell University, as did an associate, John L. Riley. The two other associates, Charles T. Bellingrath and Richard W. Quinn, are graduates of Princeton University and University of Notre Dame, respectively. Much of the work of the office has been on school and church buildings, and they have also designed public, commercial and industrial projects. The firm's technical staff now numbers twenty-five, of whom twelve are registered architects.

Marble altar is at center of seating.

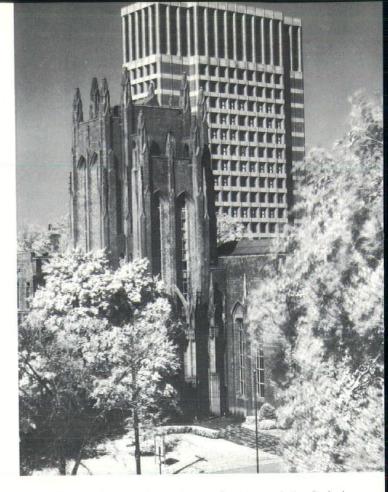


KLINE BIOLOGY TOWER

Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut

PHILIP JOHNSON AND RICHARD FOSTER, ARCHITECTS

E & F Construction Company General Contractor



In a contrast of old and new, the towers of the Peabody Museum of Natural History are framed by the spectacular highrise Kline Biology Tower.

Yale's new \$12 million, 14-story Kline Biology Tower – the tallest building in New Haven – was dedicated last October 28 in special ceremonies attended by leading scientists and alumni from this country and abroad.

The fourteen floors provide research and library facilities for more than 200 faculty members, students, and staff working in experimental biology, particularly cellular biology.

The new Tower is the focal point of the Kline Science Center in Yale's Pierson-Sage Square. Philip Johnson and Richard Foster, New York architects, are the designers for the entire Center and Mr. Johnson calls the Tower "the best university building I have ever done."

Yale will be celebrating the "old" and the "new" in special programs. The University is celebrating the 100th anniversary of its Peabody Museum of Natural History as well as dedicating the new Kline Tower. The two buildings are neighbors on Pierson-Sage Square.

The Kline Science Center was made possible by a gift in 1960 of \$10 million from C. Mahlon Kline, a graduate of Yale's Sheffield Scientific School in the Class of 1901.

Besides the Kline gift, financing for the new Tower came from grants of \$1.5 million from the National Institutes of Health (N.I.H) and \$910,000 from the National Science Foundation (NSF). The two other Kline laboratories, Geology and Chemistry, were also financed in part by NIH and NSF grants.

A Research Facility

The new Tower is intended purely for research. Other educational functions in biology will be carried on in the other Yale science buildings. The Yale Department of Molecular Biology occupies the second and fifth floors and shares several others with the Department of Biology.

The architects for all three buildings in the Kline Science Center were Mr. Johnson and Mr. Foster. A common design and materials, plum-colored brick and sandstone, relate the structures to each other and to the older buildings on Pierson-Sage Square, where Yale's main complex for the natural sciences is located.

The E & F Construction Company, Inc., of Bridgeport, held the basic construction contract for \$10.4 million. Extensive scientific equipment, as well as furnishings for the laboratories, offices, the library and other items, brought the total cost of the tower to more than \$12 million.

The Kline Biology Tower has fourteen stories above ground, and the concourse and sub-concourse below ground level. Floors two through eleven are devoted to laboratories, and the twelfth accommodates a cafeteria. The others are for building service equipment, including the top level which houses massive cooling towers for the entire Pierson-Sage Square air-conditioning plant. The exterior walls of the cooling towers rise 51 feet 2 inches above the roof and make the edifice equal to a seventeen-story building.

The Biology Tower rises 245 feet from ground level to roof, establishing it unofficially as New Haven's tallest building. Other prominent landmarks on the city skyline are the 22-story Crown Tower, an apartment building which has an over-all height of 243 feet; the nineteen-story Park Plaza Hotel, 232 feet; and the Union and New Haven Trust Company building, 230 feet.

New Haven's tallest structure is

the largest of the New Haven Gas Company's storage tanks in the harbor area, at 263 feet. However, because the Kline Tower stands on a commanding site 79.9 feet above mean sea level, its top is one of the highest points in the area -325.4feet above sea level.

The Kline Biology Tower is constructed of reinforced concrete with a brick and stone exterior. In crosssection, it is shaped like a rectangle with the corners notched out, 160 feet long by 78 feet wide. Its interior walls are light weight cement block, floors are vinyl tile, and ceilings are exposed metal tee drop in acoustical tile paneling.

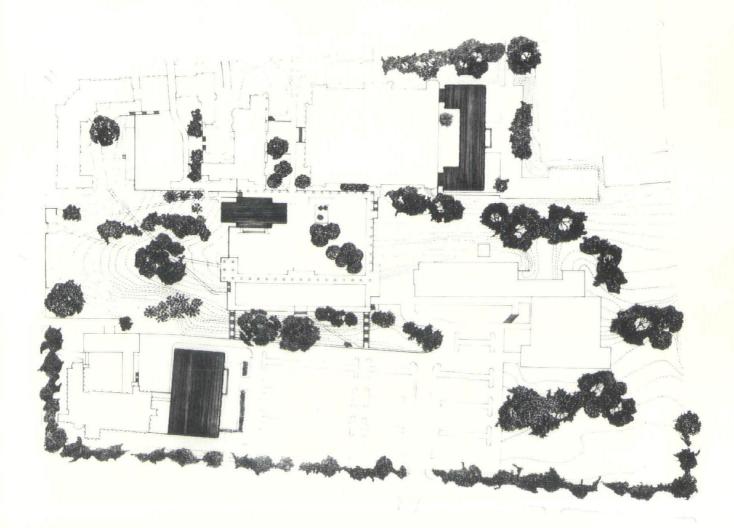
Another feature of the building is the so-called flying spandrels of brownstone, which form bands around the tower just below the windows of each floor. The effect is also visible in both the new Kline geology and chemistry buildings, except that the spandrels in those buildings are flush against the exterior.

On the Kline Tower, there are spaces between the exterior wall and the free-standing spandrels. At night the tower is illuminated by low-voltage electric lights placed behind the spandrels.

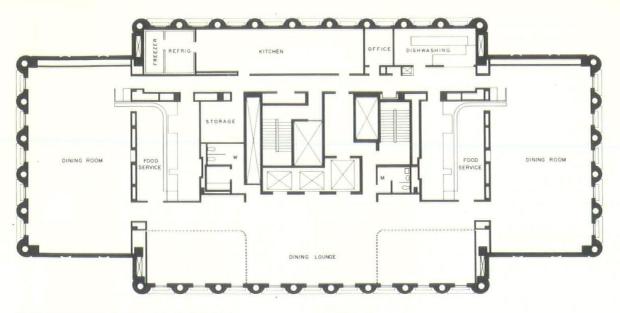
The undulating walls that are prominent on the geology and chemistry laboratories are another prominent feature of the tower, with the columns being used for exhaust ducts.

The building's main entrance is on its east side, facing the Josiah Willard Gibbs Research Laboratories. The lobby floor, which also contains office space, is glassenclosed and equal to two stories in height.

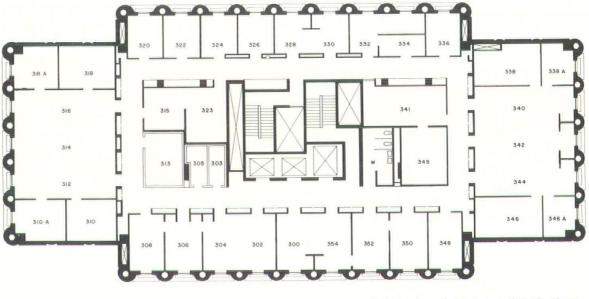
The 65,000 square feet of usable



Kline Science Center shows new Biology Tower (center), Kline Geology Laboratory (foreground), and Kline Sterling Chemistry Laboratory (right).



Twelfth floor plan shows "Top of the Kline" dining facilities.



Typical plan of floors two through eleven. Outside rooms are research laboratories, offices, and seminar rooms.

laboratory space are flexible, with partitioning dependent upon departmental needs and with more space possible for expansion in the concourse leading to the Gibbs Laboratories. A tunnel also connects the tower with the Sloane Physics Laboratory.

Two lower levels extend out under the plaza between the Kline Tower and Gibbs Laboratories. The concourse contains the Biological Sciences Library with stack space for 225,000 volumes. This new library, which will be open every day of the year from 8:30 a.m. to midnight, has allowed consolidation of two reference collections in Osborn Memorial Laboratory and one in Sterling Memorial Library. The books are primarily devoted to biology, chemistry and physics.

The library's reading room is on the first concourse level. To provide natural light, the architects left the floor between the lobby and the reading room open, and added a sunken court at the room's north end. This level also contains a large stockroom, future animal quarters, purchasing offices, workshops, and a receiving area, while the lower concourse houses a large stockroom, maintenance area with air-conditioning and heat controls, and pumps for well water and stored sea water.

The twelfth floor is devoted to a cafeteria, which has been dubbed

"Top of the Kline." Sliding doors in the lounge provide possible private dining rooms for seminars or meetings. The main kitchen on the west side of the floor opens onto a corridor leading to separate serving units for the cafeterias on the north and south sides. The northern cafeteria has folding tables, so that it can be used for a lecture room.

For the Department of Biology, the new building means a net gain of about 25,000 square feet of laboratory space. The Department will now have 47,000 feet in the Kline Tower, while giving up 22,000 feet in Gibbs Laboratories.

Field supervisor and project manager for the architects was Peter Greco. Lev Zetlin & Associates were structural engineering consultants, and mechanical engineering consultants were Meyer, Strong and Jones.



Functional exterior columns dramatize concourse entrance area.

Concrete columns are veneered with round radius brick drums and brownstone spandrels.



Development Division

Continued from page 6

regional Planning Program. The general organization of the commission and its divisions is shown in the chart below.

The Community Development Division

If the Community Development Act which the commission has proposed to the 1967 General Assembly becomes law, most of the new responsibilities and activities it specifies will be undertaken by the Community Development Division. Chief of this division is Milo D. Wilcox, Jr., and Wilfred J. Maxwell is assistant chief.

The division has prime responsibility in the general area of development of Connecticut communities. This responsibility is met in four basic operational fields:

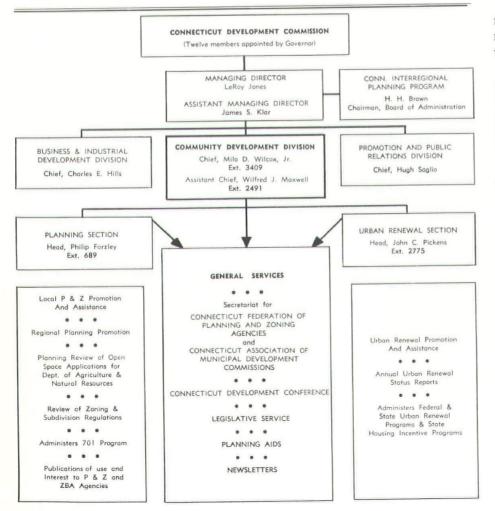
- (a) Promotion of new municipal agencies concerned with community development.
- (b) Technical advice and as-



LeRoy Jones, center, managing director, Connecticut Development Commission, points out features of the proposed Capitol Government Center as James S. Klar, left, assistant managing director of the Development Commission and Milo D. Wilcox, Jr., chief of the Commission's Community Development Division, look on. All three spoke at the March meeting of The Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA, in the Hartford Hilton Hotel.

sistance to these and other community development agencies.

- (c) Administration of financial programs involved in community development activities.
- (d) Research in community development matters, publication of related materials, and special projects.



Two sections of the division handle these functions — the Planning Section and the Urban Renewal Section. In addition, the division acts as secretariat for the Connecticut Federation of Planning and Zoning Agencies and for the Connecticut Association of Municipal Development Commissions.

Planning Section

Local Promotion

The Planning Section assists municipalities in the creation of planning and zoning commissions, as well as advising them, once formed.

Upon request, a staff member meets with local groups to explain the organization and functions of planning and zoning commissions and provides explanatory material. *Regional Planning*

Similarly, the Planning Section staff assists communities interested in organizing a regional planning agency. Once a regional planning agency has been organized, however, the Connecticut Interregional Planning Program then works with the agency on programs, technical aid, financial assistance, and assembling a staff. There are now ten organized regional planning agencies in the state out of a possible fifteen.

Research and Publications

Printed matter prepared by local commissions or groups is reviewed by the section staff members, and inquiries on community development matters are also considered. While staff members do not participate directly in local planning and



Planning Section Head Philip Forzley

zoning activities, they will on request make limited reviews of local work and provide assistance and advice.

Financial Administration

The Planning Section administers the Federal Urban Planning Assistance Program, known as the "701 Program," through advising local officials of program requirements, approving program planners, preparing formal applications and third party contracts, reviewing completed programs and approving payment requisitions, and closing out the completed program. The Section also reviews local Open Space applications.

Urban Renewal Section

Local Promotion

The Urban Renewal Section operates in the field of local redevelopment in the same manner as the Planning Section works in the area of planning and zoning, by assisting in the formation of new agencies and then counseling on urban renewal matters.

Research and Publications

The Section prepares quarterly statistical reports on state urban renewal work and also publishes an annual report on the status of such programs in the state.

A special study recently com-



John Pickens, head of the Urban Renewal Section, with staff member Bernard Cameron.

pleted provided a comprehensive review of housing codes throughout the state.

Urban Renewal and Housing

The Section administers the state program of loans and grants to local renewal projects. Over \$73 million has been allocated for this purpose since 1955. The Urban Renewal Section also administers and guides the program of state housing incentives through advances-in-aid.

Industrial and Research Development

The section administers a program of state loans to aid industrial and research development projects, under Public Act 449, and assists local authorities in organizing such projects.

Special Projects and Services

The Community Development Division undertakes special projects for the benefit of our communities, such as participating in a study of planning, zoning and community development statutes directed by the general assembly, participating in a 701 Program for the preparation of Planning Aid publications for local use, publishing the "Connecticut Planning" newsletter and like matters.

Annually, the division coordinates the Development Commission's Community Development Conference for government officials, local commission members, and business and civic leaders concerned with development.

Urban Sprawl

Continued from page 6

for housing of the large lot variety, 40,000 square feet and above minimum area. Another 96,000 acres has been reserved by zoning for industry.

By 1970, for instance, trend projections indicate the state's larger built-up areas will have attained the maximum population they can hold under present zoning.

Between 1980 and 2000, towns surrounding these centers will reach capacity and a gradual filling in of communities in the Central Valley and Western Coastline areas will be noticeable. By 2000, large concentrations of fully developed towns are expected for Southwestern and Central Connecticut, placing municipalities in these regions under great pressures to allow high density zoning.

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Development Act

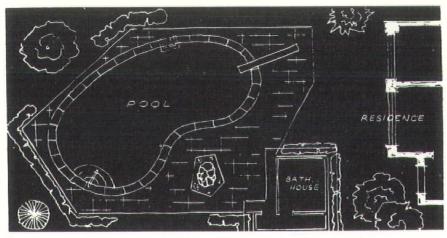
Continued from page 6 municipal participation in the Assistance program is preparation of a Community Development Profile resulting in a Community Development Action Plan. Projects for which state financial assistance may be provided are:

- (a) Urban Renewal Program
- (b) Industrial and Research Development Program
- (c) Housing Site Development Program
- (d) Tax Abatement Program
- (e) Low Rent Housing Assistance Program
- (f) Housing Code Administration Program
- (g) Rent Receivership Assistance Program
- (h) Relocation Assistance Program
- (i) Local Planning Assistance Program
- (j) Capital Improvement Program

3. Supplemental grants for municipalities to provide human resource programs, augmenting assistance from other state or federal agencies. Again, a Community Development Action Plan is a prerequisite to a supplemental grant.

4. Community Development Action Plans involve a survey of each community's physical situation and economic and social needs, analysis and evaluation of methods of meeting such needs, a schedule of priorities, and review of financial aid sources.

5. State Research Program authorizes research by the Development Commission either by itself, in cooperation with other state agencies, or by private contract. A study of housing construction and rehabilitation techniques is planned, extending to both private and public construction, and attempting to determine ways to reduce housing costs through use of new materials and techniques.



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Commission On Metropolitan Government

The Connecticut Commission to study the necessity and feasibility of metropolitan government has completed its work and rendered a report dated January 1967 to the general assembly.

The temporary commission was established by the 1965 general assembly with a directive to study the economic, social, and political factors underlying urban and regional development in the state and to make specific recommendations and a schedule to meet the needs resulting from rapid urbanization. Its membership numbered twenty-four, appointed equally by the heads of the two houses of the general assembly. Hugh McK. Jones, executive director of CSA, served as a member of the commission.

Dr. Ralph W. Conant of the Joint Center for Urban Studies of MIT and Harvard was retained by the commission as director of the study. Consultants from many parts of the country – all highly qualified in their fields – were called upon for opinions and guidance in the project.

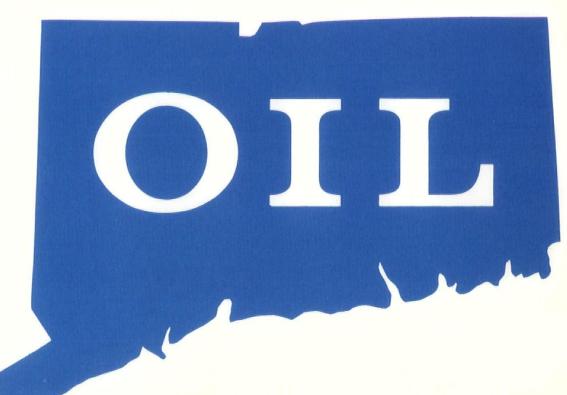
Major recommendations of the commission are the immediate establishment of a State Department of Administration and Urban Affairs, a State Advisory Commission on Urban and Regional Development, and a Joint Legislative Commission on Urban and Regional Affairs. Also recommended were further study of the establishment of regional districts of state government and related financial needs and sources.

The commission concluded that metropolitan government is neither necessary nor feasible in Connecticut. $\hfill \Box$

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SCHOOL BUILDING ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBIT

Connecticut architects were well represented among the registered professionals exhibiting new school buildings at the ninetyninth convention of the American Association of School Administrators in Atlantic City, February 11-15, 1967.

Individual architectural firms submitted preliminary entries to a screening jury which met three months before the convention. No entry was admitted to the exhibit unless working drawings had been approved by the owner and the entry was acceptable to the jury.

Two hundred architectural firms showed approximately 250 new school buildings in thirty-six states and the District of Columbia. No buildings displayed were older than three years.

These were the Connecticut exhibitors:

Warren H. Ashley, West Hartford: Byram Hills High School, Armonk, New York; and Elementary and Middle School, Ticonderoga, New York (Citation: Discrete separation of instructional areas in a school designed for kindergarten through eighth-grade pupils. Special kindergarten unit and units serving grades one-five and six-eight with centralized common-use area are distinctive features. Interesting and varied use of interior spaces).

Butterfield and Associates, Farmington: Gideon Wells Junior High School, Glastonbury.

Val Carlson, Shelton: Trumbull Junior High School, Trumbull.

Fletcher-Thompson, Bridgeport: Columbus Elementary School, Bridgeport, and John Read Middle School, Redding.

Robert A. Green, Tarrytown,

New York: Annhurst College, Woodstock.

Kane and Fairchild Associates, Hartford: Timothy Edwards Middle School, South Windsor.

Lyons and Mather, Bridgeport: Roton Middle School, Norwalk.

Sherwood, Mills and Smith, Stamford: Ox Ridge Elementary School, Darien (Citation: Simple, straight-forward plan that takes advantage of a wooded, rolling site. Good scale for children. Well coordinated functional design), and Greenwich Academy, Greenwich (Citation: Distinguished addition to a private school in a beautiful natural setting. Buildings exploit steeply sloping site. Interior spaces in upper school well utilized).

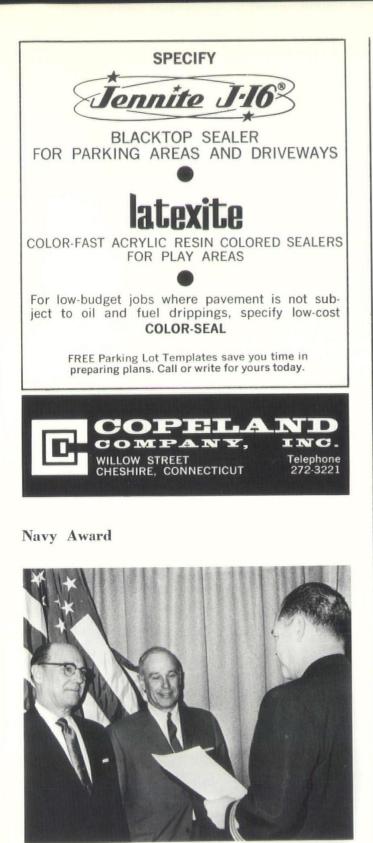
Sinclair, Austin and Mead, Hartford: High Hill Elementary School, Madison.

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A. Wilson Knecht, president, Seelye Stevenson Value & Knecht, Inc., Consulting Engineers, and Austin W. Mather, partner, Lyons and Mather, Architects, receive the Navy's "Certificate of Appreciation" award for their firms' services on the FBM Team Trainer Building, U.S. Naval Submarine Base, New London, Groton, Connecticut. The award is for "... evidence of excellence of your performance ... and ... generation of financial savings ..." This has been the only A-E award in 228 A-E contracts, totaling fees of \$4.5 million, during fiscal 1962 to 1966.

Commander R. B. Bartlett, Executive Officer, made the presentation on behalf of Captain (CEC) E. G. Cunney, Commanding Officer, Eastern Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command.

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Action '67

Continued from page 12

is assured. Chairman LaBau went on to say that he has been in contact with the Connecticut Department of Labor with the request that the department make available a list of the expiration dates of labor contracts affecting the building industry. Such data would be helpful in talking with owners about budgeting time and money on forthcoming projects. He stated that the committee is investigating ways in which it can be of service in pointing out good, new information bulletins as they become available and in informing members about better methods of estimating the cost of their projects.

Professional Consultants Committee

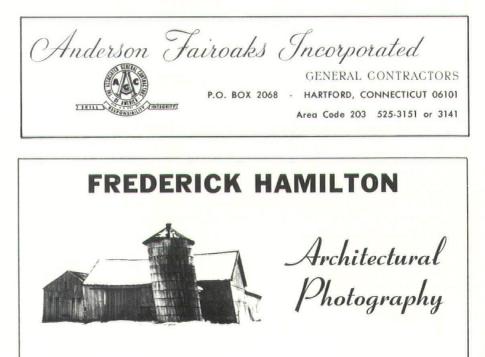
The committee on professional consultants, through its Chairman Walter Damuck, reported that it is investigating primary areas of its concern, having been in touch with several consultants to see where the problems lie, such as fees and lack of good draftsmen. There was discussion about the problem of consultants trying to do their job on a slice of the architect's percentage fee, which does not give sufficient income to enable study and research necessary in order to save real money on the project.

Commission on Professional Practice

Mr. White, in summing up for his commission, asked for a special committee to study the Bluebook and the whole fee problem. He suggested that this be made up of members drawn from several committees, and that they be located within a reasonable distance one from the other. It was acknowledged that the Institute's commission on professional practice has been asked by the Board to develop a National Bluebook, but it is considered essential that this chapter have its own committee working in this area.

Task Force

Chairman Tom Bates of the task force next gave a brief outline of the many facets of the environment this "think group" has been examining. He noted that, within the original charge, their main thrust is directed toward coordinating the "War on Ugliness" in



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Connecticut. They have suggested that this best could be done by taking an inventory of all the local, lay groups within the state which are concerning themselves primarily with the environment, then creating a statewide advisory council and, eventually, encouraging architects to act as professional advisors to such groups. The TF believes the profession should take advantage of the current public interest to establish members of the design professions as the leaders in this effort.

In speaking of the TF's long range thoughts, Mr. Bates suggested such things as basic chapter structure revisions for better use of busy manpower, ways to distinguish between standing committees and task groups for immediate action, possible ways of dealing with certain geographical considerations as they affect the chapter, methods of strengthening the organization's role so it will be of the greatest service to its membership and, finally, ways in which all this might be financed.

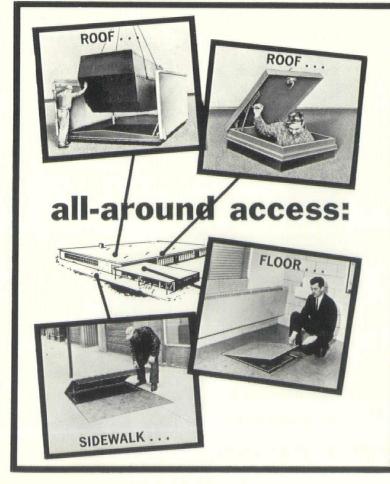
Design Committee

Chairman Paul Mitarachi of the design committee noted that his committee has spent most of its time in discussion in order to better define its role, but that it has revised and updated the "Guide to Connecticut Architecture," which will be ready for convention visitors. In outlining the philosophy which seems to be emerging in his committee, Mr. Mitarachi said they believe that the first essential is to improve the quality of design on work done by the CSA-AIA membership. The committee tends to discourage the idea of developing any program for continuing education for the practitioner, preferring to devote all energy toward education of clients so they will demand better design. The committee believes that the CSA-AIA should have professional advisors available, particularly to work with municipal authorities when they are preparing to commission work. The committee hopes to work out and to suggest the mechanics of such a program, which will include ways of letting the public know such a service is available and making them realize it is an essential element of good design in their town.

Mr. Mitarachi continued his report with the committee's observation that ways must be developed of involving the press in the presentation and criticism of design, good or bad. The committee has suggested the possibility of design seminars organized on a local basis, involving the citizenry as well as the press and the design professions, as a possible way to involve the fourth estate. He summed up his committee's position as: "Get to those who hire architects and get them to hire architects on the basis of design."

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according to Chairman William Mead, has devoted all its time to date on activities having to do with legislation before the current session of the General Assembly. He stated that after adjournment in June, the committee proposes to develop a study of fees with government agencies. Mr. Mead said that he has found, from this experience with the legislature, that architects' problems with legislation will become simple when the profession elevates itself to a position where its opinions are honored without question.

Public Communications Committee

Bob Lienhard, chairman of the public communications committee, told the group of their plans for the seminar coming on April 22 on "What is Wrong With Connecticut Schools?" He noted that the committee devoted its time to this program, due to its urgency. Mr. Lienhard said that the committee had excellent cooperation from Richard Howland and his Bureau of School Buildings in the State Department of Education, without which such an ambitious program could not have been organized. In setting up the seminar, the committee decided that there was more wrong with the programming than with the architectural end of Connecticut school buildings and has put the emphasis on this point. Chairman Lienhard mentioned that CONNECTICUT ARCHITECT plans to feature schools in a later issue, and that the seminar will be reported in depth.

The recently appointed chairman of the committee on publicity, Don Vigneau, reported both for his Committee and for Ralph Rowland, chairman of the publications committee, who could not attend the meeting. Mr. Vigneau said that the magazine needs more material and would like to have the committees contribute articles, that both these committees believe the magazine is a terrific vehicle for the profession and that the membership of this Society should make much more of an effort to support it. The publications committee plans to get out a letter to all committee chairmen in an effort to enlist their support. He continued, in reporting for the committee on publicity, that it was working up a system to handle reporting and photography for all meetings and other activities and that it is looking into the possibility of free television spots on the basis of career promotion.

Exhibitions Committee

Chairman Walter F. Greene, Jr., of the exhibitions committee, reported that his committee has had several meetings and has an inventory of available material in preparation, plus a list of firms and organizations which might make use of the material. The committee feels the greatest need is for it to be able to provide fresh material on order and to avoid "canned" material. Chairman Greene stated that the committee will be in touch with the

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other committees to avoid duplication and to determine the best method of letting the public know of the availability and getting them to use the exhibit material.

Training Committee

Commissioner Edward Cherry reported that the training committee, which he also chairs, has been checking with its national counterpart and has data on the training of technicians which schools can use in setting up a curriculum for training draftsmen. He stated that Architects-in-Training the Program has not developed and there is considerable confusion on this at the national level. The committee had a request for drafting books and equipment from one of the state prisons and has sent some material. They could use more which Mr. Cherry said could be sent to the CSA Office further distribution. for Mr. Cherry stated for Chairman Galliher of the education committee. that it had prepared a list of possible topics for all day Saturday seminars as a continuing education program but that much more work is to be done.

Upon the completion of the reports, the meeting adjourned for lunch and a continuing discussion of the ideas and material presented by the chairmen of the committees. The three members of the task force were present to listen to and analyze the morning's presentations for the executive committee, which met after lunch. Due to the amount of material involved and the need for more discussion, the task force and the executive committee were forced to adjourn until May 2, when deliberations on the future of the Society and the profession in Connecticut were continued.

New Partners

Hubbard, Lawless & Osborne Associates, Engineers, New Haven have enlarged their partnership to include Harold B. F. Lawless, Robert N. Barnett, George S. Baxter, and William K. Hoyt as full partners, and Harold A. Teasdale as a limited partner.

AIA Fellows

Hugh McK. Jones, Jr., Guilford was recently elevated to the rank of Fellow of The American Institute of Architects for his distinguished service to the profession and for public service. Another resident of Guilford, whose practice is in New York, Victor A. Lundy, was among the 82 who were honored with the FAIA designation. His was for design.



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Blue Book Replaced

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New CSA-AIA Members

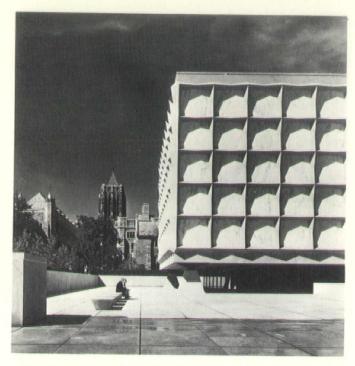
The Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA, welcomed seventeen new members at its March meeting in the Hartford Hilton Hotel.

Past President, Richard L. Howland, West Hartford, (right) presents a membership certificate to Maurice H. Golden, West Hartford, president of the Connecticut Architectural Registration Board. New members who received certificates were (left to right), standing: Dan L. Russell, East Hartford; Sumner B. Weiss, Simsbury; Richard J. Machado, Southington; Richard F. Miller, Woodbridge; Hannibal F. Flores-Jenkins, Bloomfield; Walter P. Crabtree, III, West Hartford; Frederick E. Clark, Jr., Windsor; Charles A. Ahlstrom, Hamden; Raymond L. Drouin, Madison; (seated) Irving W. Rutherford, Glastonbury; Donald R. Watson, Dover, Massachusetts; David W. Scott, Ridgefield; Peter Abel, Marlborough; Chido L. Licciardi, Danbury; and Michael J. Lutian, Stratford.

Also receiving a membership certificate but not present for the photograph was Bernard Burg, Meriden, recently appointed Community Shelter Planning Officer for the state Office of Civil Defense.

All of the new CSA members have also been elected to corporate membership in the American Institute of Architects.



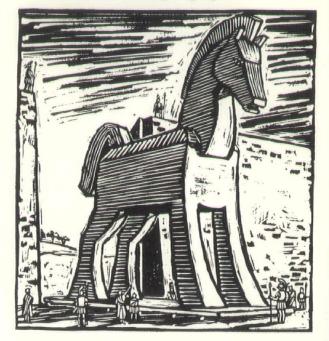


Top honors in the first AIA-Marble Institute of America Awards Program went to Skidmore, Owings and Merrill of New York City for designing Yale University's Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library. The jury commented "A highly significant architectural solution in a setting of major national distinction . . . Most impressive . . . was the skill demonstrated in site planning and the completeness and splendid elegance of the detailing.

The award, a \$4,000 scholarship, was accepted for the firm by Gordon Bunshaft, FAIA, and David Hughes, AIA, who headed the design team.



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Registration Deadline

The deadline for renewal of architectural registrations is June 30. The registration board urges architects not to wait until the last minute.

Use the form which came with last year's renewal. If you do not have your renewal form, contact the Architectural Registration Board, 205 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, telephone 787-3682.



Unity Temple

Unity Temple, Frank Lloyd Wright's first public building, 875 Lake Street at Kenilworth Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois, is open to visitors daily except Mondays. Visitors are asked to contribute \$1.50 to help pay for restoration of the building.

The structure was the first use of poured reinforced concrete as an architectural building material in this country and included an integrated forced air heating system.

Howard H. Perry

Howard H. Perry of New Haven has been named a partner in the office of Frid, Ferguson & Mahaffey, Architects, Hartford. The firm's new name will be Frid, Ferguson, Mahaffey and Perry, Architects. Before his new association, Perry was chief architect and vice president of Westcott and Mapes, Inc., Architects and Engineers of New Haven.

A graduate of Yale University, he is chairman of the membership committee of the Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA, and is active in the Connecticut Building Congress.

While in private practice in New Haven and Milford, Perry received architectural design awards from the New Haven Arts Festival and the Connecticut Building Congress.

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K of C Groundbreaking

John W. McDevitt, supreme knight of the Knights of Columbus, was the principal speaker at the groundbreaking ceremonies for the fraternal society's new international headquarters at Frontage Road and Church Street, New Haven, on Tuesday, May 2. Archbishop Henry J. O'Brien of Hartford gave the invocation, and Mayor Richard C. Lee extended greetings from the city of New Haven. Among the guests were Kevin Roche and John Dinkeloo, New Haven architects for the structure, and Mel Adams, New Haven Redevelopment director.

Slated to be the tallest building in New Haven, the structure literally will hang from four massive reinforced concrete towers which will sit on a five-foot-thick pad of concrete 20 feet beneath the ground. The towers, each measuring 91 feet in circumference, are scheduled to be erected by the fall of this year. The process calls for concrete to be poured and to harden within a slipform lifted slowly and continuously by hydraulic jacks 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The huge towers will give the \$9.5-million building unusual strength and also will house the stairways, restrooms and mechanical shafts.

A 30-foot-square center shaft will house the building's six, highspeed, self-service elevators. The floors of the structure will measure 90 by 90 feet and can accommodate up to 100 employees on each floor.

The Koppers Company of New York and Pittsburgh is general contractor.

Name Change

Harvey P. Conaway and Frederic C. Teich Associates, Architects, have changed the name of the firm to Harvey P. Conaway and Associates, Architects. On May 1, the organization opened new offices at 35 Worth Street, Hamden.

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Convention Delegates

Connecticut delegates to the 99th annual convention of the American Institute of Architects in New York City, May 14 to 18, included (left to right): Walter E. Damuck, New Haven, chairman of the Committee on Professional Consultants; Richard L. Howland, West Hartford, past president, director, and chairman of the Commission on Public Affairs; F. Philip Brotherton, Darien, Task Force member; Landis Gores, New Canaan, Task Force member; Carrell S. McNulty, Jr., Weston, secretary and chairman of the Commission of the Professional Society; Hugh McK. Jones, Jr., FAIA, Guilford, executive director; Richard S. Sharpe, Norwich, president and chairman of the Delegation; Howard H. Perry, New Haven, chairman of the Commission on Professional Practice; Donald J. Vigneau, East Hartford, chairman of the Commistee on Publicity; Thomas E. Bates, Wilton, director and chairman of the Task Force. Other members of the Connecticut Society of Architects who attended the convention as

Other members of the Connecticut Society of Architects who attended the convention as delegates were: Willis N. Mills, FAIA, New Canaan, director of the New England Region, AIA; Charles DuBose, FAIA, West Hartford, vice president; Norman L. Raymond, Stamford, treasurer; Carl R. Blanchard, Jr., North Haven; director and co-chairman of the Commission on Professional Practice; Richard D. Butterfield, FAIA, Farmington, chairman of the Committee on Ethics; and Henry F. Miller, Orange, chairman of the Committee on Preservation of Historic Buildings. The Society's legal counsel, Carmine R. Lavieri, Winsted, attended a pre-convention meeting

of chapter attorneys.

New Dormitories

Quinnipiac College will construct two men's dormitories to accomodate 288 additional dormitory students by the fall of 1967, doubling resident housing on the new 100acre campus in Hamden.

Innovations planned by Architect Donald V. B. Travers of Milford and Intelisano Construction, Inc., of North Haven introduce modules or suites of four rooms housing eight students with adjoining bath rooms and lounge.

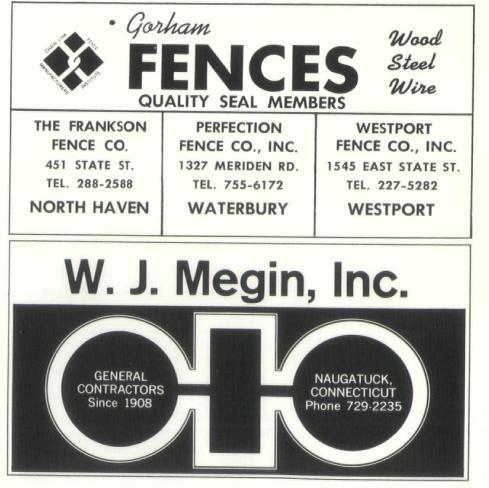
A COMPLETE TECHNICAL SERVICE FOR ARCHITECTS

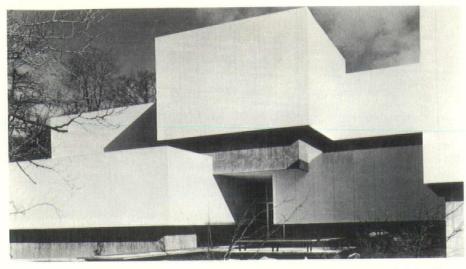
- Preliminary and Definitive Construction Cost Estimates
- Value Engineering And Comparative Economic Studies
- Project Planning (CPM/PERT) Scheduling And Forecasting
- Construction Claims Evaluation And Arbitration

Marvin Gates, P.E. Construction Estimating, Inc.

158 Newington Road West Hartford, Connecticut 06110







Lake Erie College Library

Reynolds Award

Victor F. Christ-Janer, New Canaan architect, received the 1967 R. S. Reynolds \$25,000 Memorial Award for "distinguished use of aluminum," in his design of the James F. Lincoln Library for Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio. The third American to gain the award in the eleven years of the program, Mr. Christ-Janer's building was cited for its unique design for the all-aluminum walls which hang like drapery from cantilevered framing above.



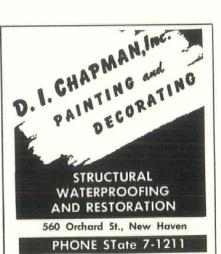
LETTER

State Capitol

Your January-February front cover sketch of Connecticut State Capitol and story on page 24 are most interesting. However, shouldn't we know what type architecture our State Capitol depicts. Our guess is Gothic. Harry E. Lawson

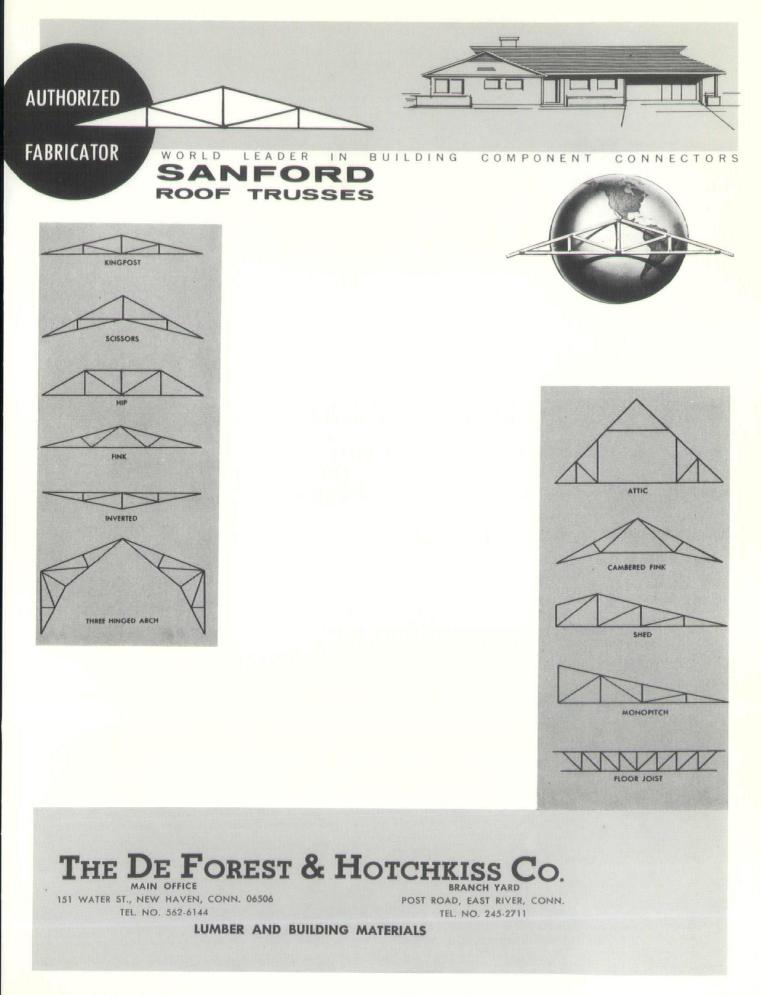
Harry E. Lawson Clerk to Selectmen Town of North Canaan

According to our best source the style is eclectic – and contains Gothic, Byzantine, Renaissance and some French Provincial.

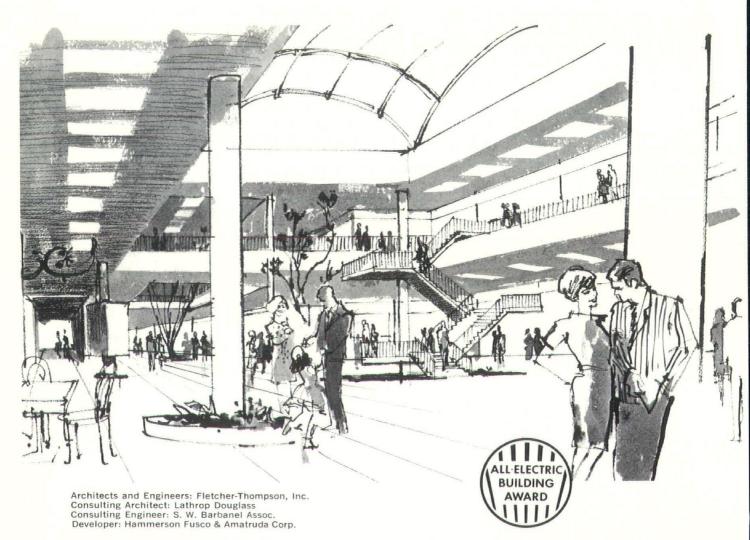


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ELECTRICITY will heat and cool 530,000 square feet in Lafayette Plaza, Bridgeport.



Lafayette Plaza, major downtown redevelopment project in Bridgeport, includes a department store, bank, and office building. A two-level heated and air conditioned shopping mall (interior illustrated above) contains approximately 300,000 square feet of space.

Lafayette Plaza is the state's largest all-electric building. It is the fourth major project in which the same developer has specified electricity as the only source of energy.

In large or small building assignments, all-electric building design has proven advantages and benefits. Ask your electric company for facts about all-electric design for your present or future projects.

The Electric Companies of Connecticut

United Illuminating . The Hartford Electric Light Co. . The Connecticut Light & Power Co.