

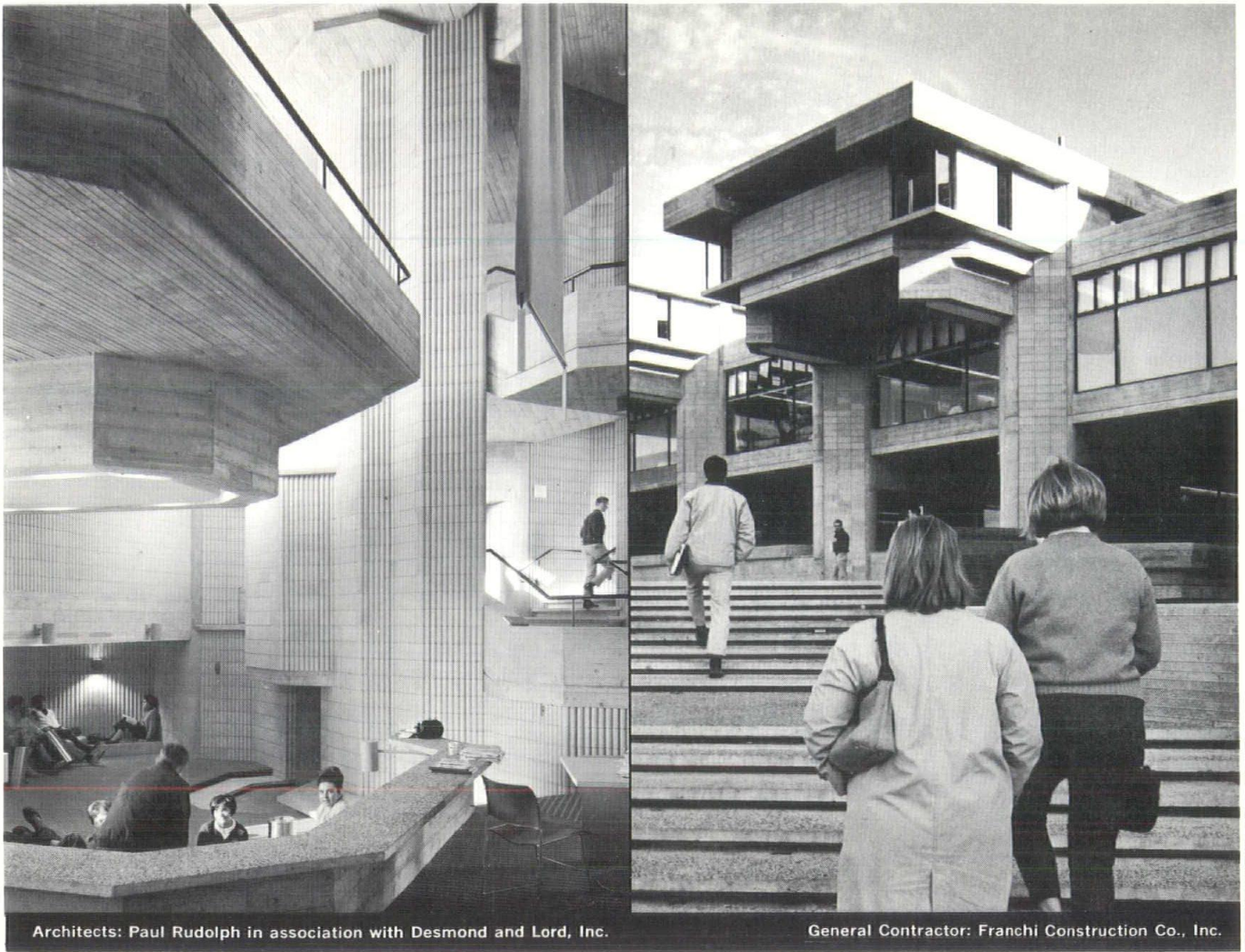
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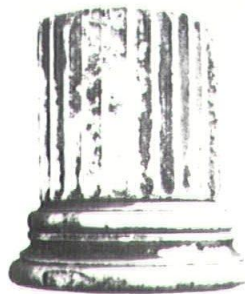




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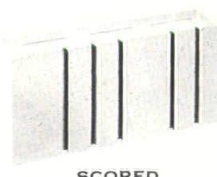
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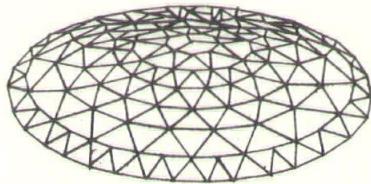


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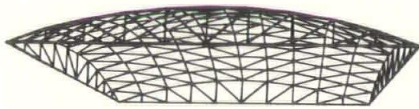
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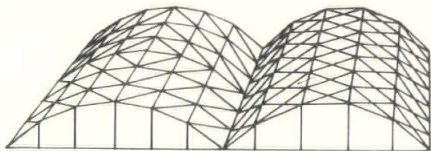
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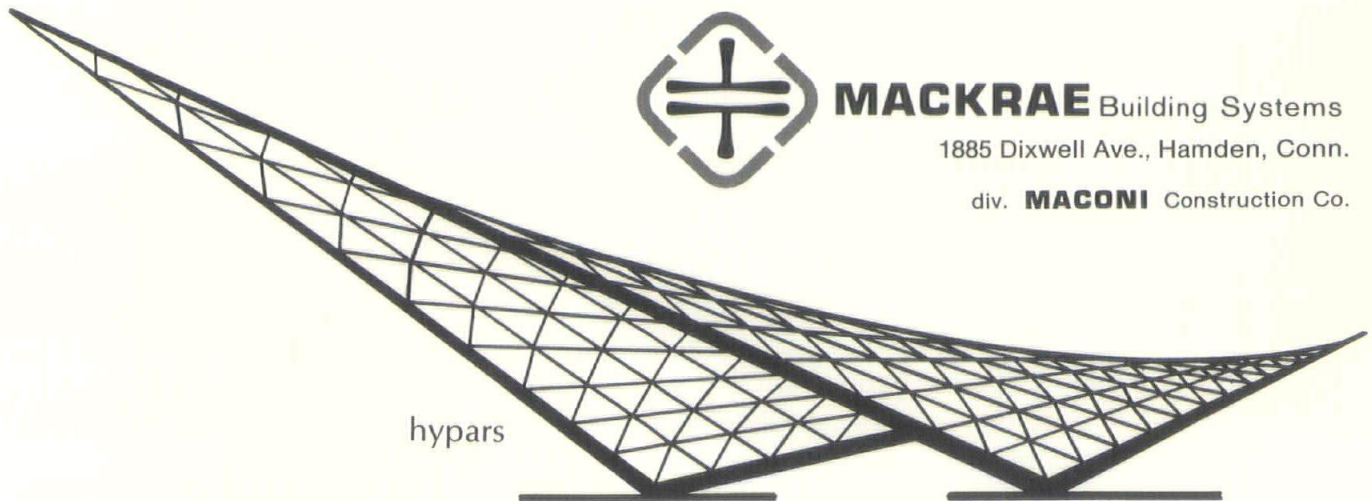
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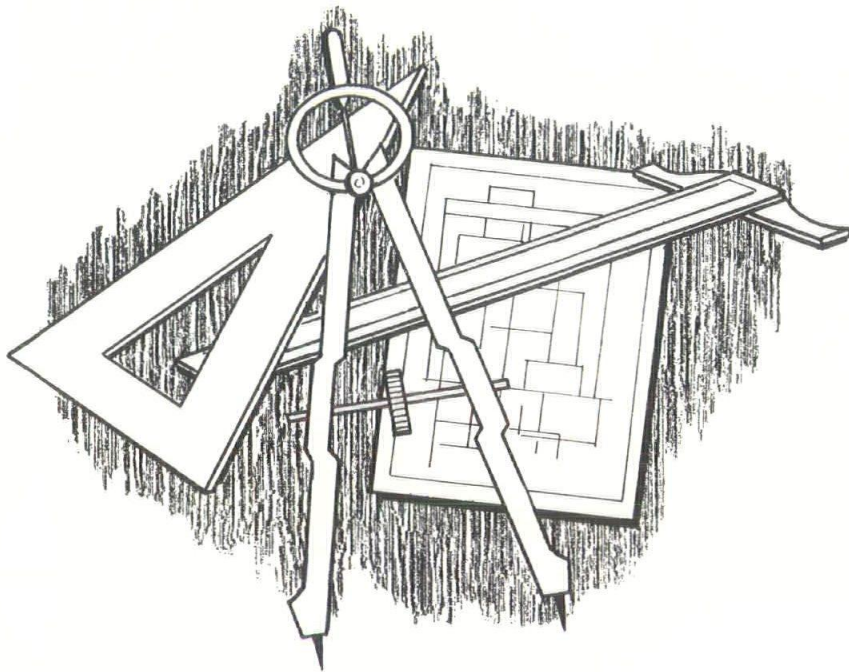
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COMING EVENTS

To September 30
Museum of American Art, New Britain: Exhibition of Permanent Collection.

July 20 - August 11
Essex Art Gallery, Essex: Open Summer Show

July 27
Guilford Keeping Society, Guilford: Annual Antiques Festival.

August 9 - 18
Connecticut College, New London: American Dance Festival.

August 10 - 11
Main Street, Mystic: Outdoor Art Festival.

August 17 - September 8
Essex Art Gallery, Essex: Regional Jury Art Exhibit.

September 5 - 8
Wethersfield Country Club, Wethersfield: Greater Hartford Open Golf Tournament.

September 15
New Haven Arena, New Haven: 31st Annual Antiques Show.

September 20 - 21
On The Green, Guilford: Annual Guilford Fair and Agricultural Exposition.

September 23
Waterbury Club, Waterbury: CSA-AIA Meeting. Wilhelm vonMoltke, speaker.

October 10 - 12
Town Hall, Salisbury: Antiques Fair.

November 7 - 10
Park Plaza Hotel, New Haven: Fall Conference, New England Regional Chapters, AIA.

November 16 - 17
Windham High School, Willimantic: Eastern Connecticut Arts and Crafts Festival.

November 26
New Haven: CSA-AIA Annual Meeting.

December 18
Hartford: CSA-AIA Special Meeting. Presentation of Registration Certificates.

February 23 - 26, 1969
Sherman House, Chicago: Metal Building Dealers Association Annual Show.



CONNECTICUT ARCHITECT

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FRONT COVER: Low and moderate income cooperative in Dwight Project on Edgewood Avenue, New Haven, was designed by Gilbert Switzer, Architect. Story on page 32.



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Functional Buildings Do Not Always Function

by Arnold Lawrence, AIA

Last year a British government official came face-to-face with American hospitality when he checked in with his wife at a luxurious Miami Beach hotel. Workmen followed them into their room, knocked out part of a concrete wall and removed the door frame and door to the bathroom. The reason? Simply a case of accommodating the official's wife who was in a wheelchair which could not get through the narrow doorway to the bathroom.

The management of the hotel recognized that its building, like so many others, contained frustrating and thoughtless barriers of architectural design which constantly impede and inconvenience thousands of persons who have some physical disability, either permanent or temporary.

Although on a smaller scale, the writer experienced similar reaction by a camp owner on the shores of Lake George in New York State. He hurriedly installed a handrail on the exterior steps of a cabin. He did this to retain a tenant and because he realized that minor corrections would open the door to a new clientele who were being denied the opportunity to enjoy outdoor living and recreation.

It is more than surprising that modern architects, who forever preach that buildings should be

functional, frequently come up with buildings that never function at all. They do not seem to take into consideration that a quarter-million people in wheelchairs are potential users of our public buildings. An almost equal number of building users have heavy leg braces and almost 140,000 persons have artificial limbs. Another five million cardiacs and 16.5 million elderly citizens would benefit from easier access to buildings.

We may have advanced from cave to penthouse, but the cave presented less problems of entrance and exit for thousands of people who because of ambulatory difficulties find penthouses still unaccessible.

After all, most of us are targets for rheumatism, arthritis, broken legs, slipped discs, canes, walkers and wheelchairs. Not too many of us, I suspect, are so affluent that we can invest in a sedan chair and a couple of husky bearers to get us in and out of buildings.

Getting inside is only half the battle for persons confined to wheelchairs or with ambulatory difficulties. If buildings are intended for public use, then all who have a legitimate right to enter should be able to avail themselves of full use of the building's FACILITIES.

If doorways are too narrow to

admit a wheelchair, if thresholds protrude unexpectedly, if drinking fountains are out of reach, if not even one toilet room is designed to accommodate wheelchair traffic, if elevators are too cramped or are inaccessible from entrance level, if public telephone booths are not usable, if abrupt changes in floor level are not offset by gradually sloping ramps, then buildings constructed for the general public are contradictions and fall short of their purpose.

We live in a highly mobile society. We need to leave our own familiar walls every time we have business with the grocer, tax official, voting registrar, postoffice clerk, teacher, clergyman, librarian, bargain basement salesclerk, or even the ticket seller at the two dollar window. And very important to all of us, we usually must leave our home to earn a living for ourselves and our families.

Imposing flights of steps leading up to a national monument may inspire awe and reverence when seen through a tourist's camera, but they bring only frustration and discouragement to handicapped persons who are blocked from ordinary living which others take for granted. Despite handicaps, people are entitled, with dignity, to vote, to worship, to get an education, to meet an incoming train, to

watch a ball game, to browse around the public library, to call on a customer — and to get to their offices or workplaces.

A complete solution to the problem will not come rapidly, for the problem has been heaped up for many centuries. Nevertheless, a solution is available and the public is becoming aware of it.

The solution is presented in a professional guideline — just six pages in length — entitled, "Making Buildings and Facilities Accessible to, and Usable by, the Physically Handicapped." These specifications were drawn up by an American Standards Association committee composed of architects, engineers, manufacturers, and safety and government people.

Co-sponsors of the project, which took several years of testing and research to develop, were the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped and the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults. Their findings were accepted and approved by the American Standards Association. Every committee and board concerned with building, safety, fire egress and protection in that Association reviewed and gave approval of the report.

The standards have been used by architects, designers, builders, and those who want to make their buildings accessible to the physically handicapped. They are being used by building officials, legislators and government officials to amend their building regulations, thereby translating into action the words of the late President John F. Kennedy: "The acceptance and adoption of these standards now become the business of citizens and governmental authorities everywhere. I am sure they will rise to the challenge."

Conformity to this standard does not contemplate large-scale changes or wide deviations from present construction methods and design. It does not call for the elimination of decorative steps, but merely requires that at least one

entrance be at ground level, or accessible by ramp. It does not require that all toilet rooms conform to specifications, but merely that an appropriate number be in accordance with the numerical needs of the users. It does not recommend that each telephone booth be adapted for wheelchair traffic, but that an appropriate number be usable by the physically handicapped.

These specifications are inclusive and specific with respect to dimensions, use of materials, and methods of construction and design which guarantee accessibility and usability by the physically handicapped. Briefly, the recommendations include:

1. *Site development.* The grading of ground, even contrary to existing topography, so that there

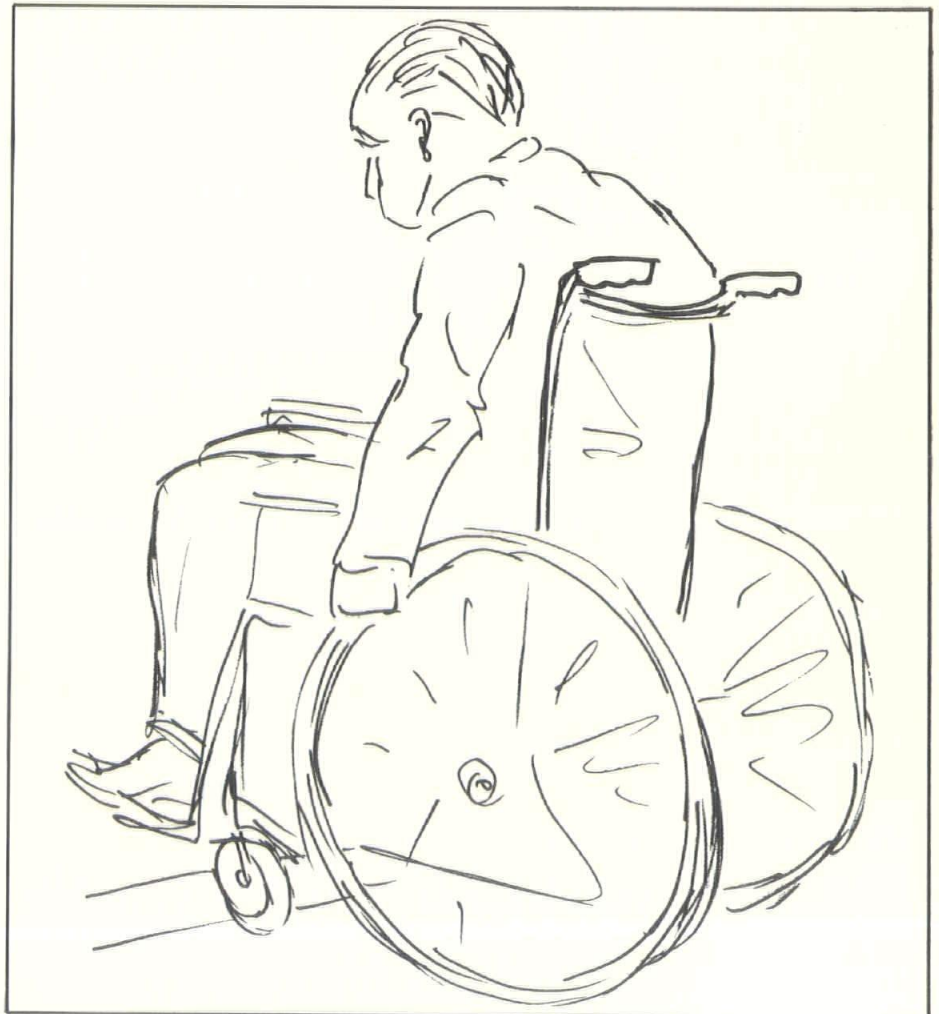
are one or more ground level entrances. Walks should be at least 48-inches wide and with a grade no greater than five percent.

2. *Parking lots.* Some parking spaces twelve-feet wide should be reserved and identified for use by the handicapped. Care should be exercised in planning so that individuals are not compelled to wheel or walk behind parked cars.

3. *Ramps.* A ramp, when necessary, should have a gradient of not over one foot in twelve feet or 8.33 percent. Ramps should have non-slip surfaces, at least one hand rail, a level space at the top and at least six feet of clearance at the bottom.

4. *Doors.* A clear opening width of no less than 32 inches for all interior and exterior doorways is

Please turn to page 24





CREATIVE HARMONY

Horace C. Hurlbutt School

Weston, Connecticut

SHERWOOD, MILLS AND SMITH, ARCHITECTS

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A primary concern to the community in the design of a new school building was its relation and identity with existing buildings of neo-Colonial style. Rather than repeat the stylistic forms of these structures, Sherwood, Mills and Smith, Architects, of Stamford, took a more creative approach.

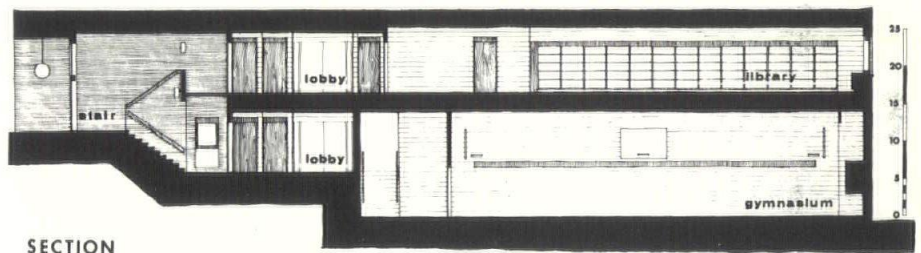
"A harmony with the other buildings was sought through the quiet expression of the contemporary form of the building, the color and texture of the brick, and re-statement of the white cornices of the older structures by the white stucco fascia of the new school building," according to the architects.

The Horace C. Hurlbutt School, housing fifth and sixth grades, was built to replace a school destroyed by fire in 1963. The original buildings, including the one which burned, had been improperly related. The architects remedied this by locating the new structure at the head of, and approximately between the other two buildings. This established a potential quadrangle which could be completed at a future time by the addition of a building to the south.

The new building contains thirteen classrooms, a music room, a library, an administration room,



Stairway combines balance and function.



SECTION

Library design is student oriented.



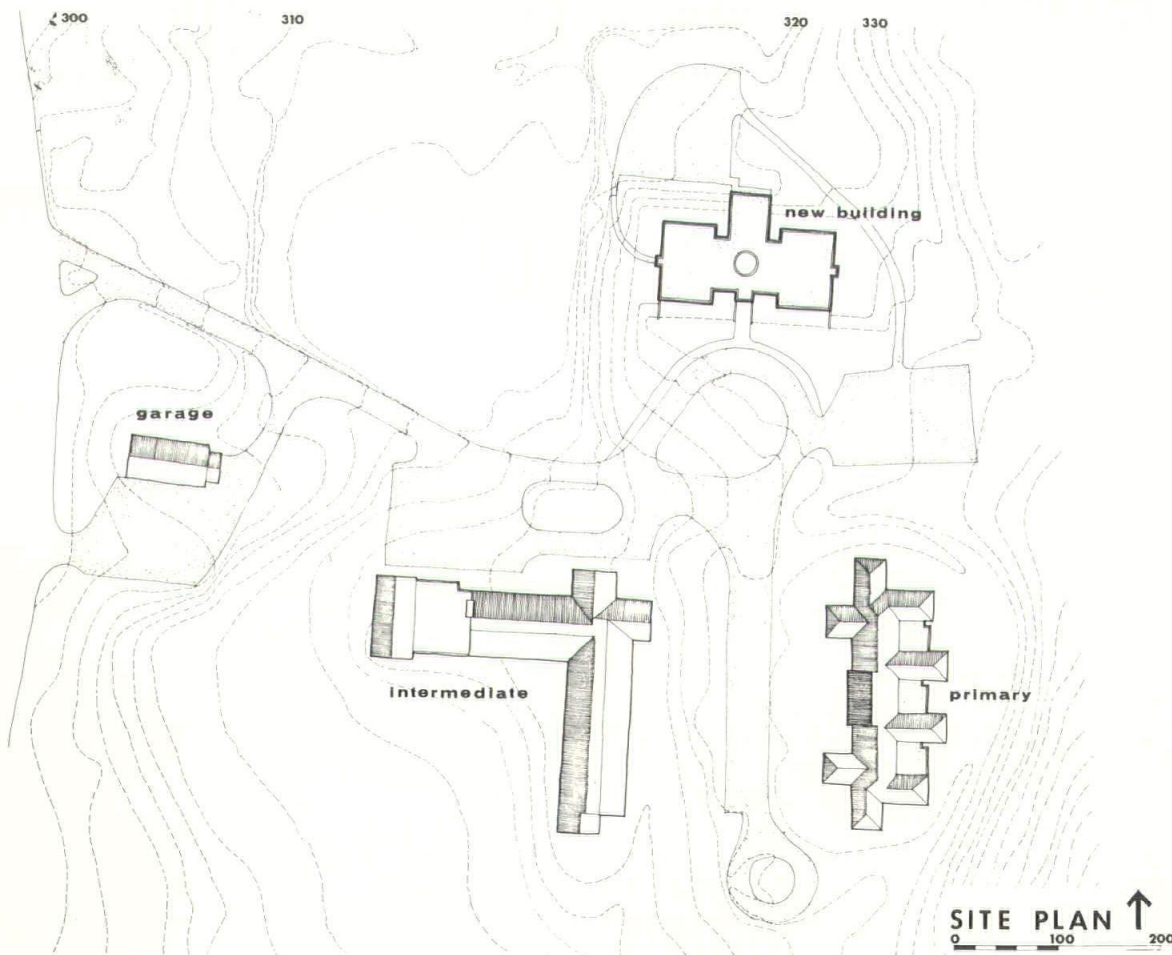


Full advantage is taken of terrain.

two conference rooms, and a gymnasium which may be used independently for community activities. The library, gymnasium and music room serve all three buildings of the school. The gym, a multipurpose facility, contains a folding stage for lectures, dramatics and other activities. It serves, also, as a lunch room for those children who bring their own lunches to school.

The building, which will eventually serve the third and fourth grades only, was planned for a flexible educational program. Two pairs of classrooms in each wing are separated by folding partitions which can be opened for larger group work. Smaller groups can be accommodated in the upper and lower level conference rooms.

By design, the 10,000 volume

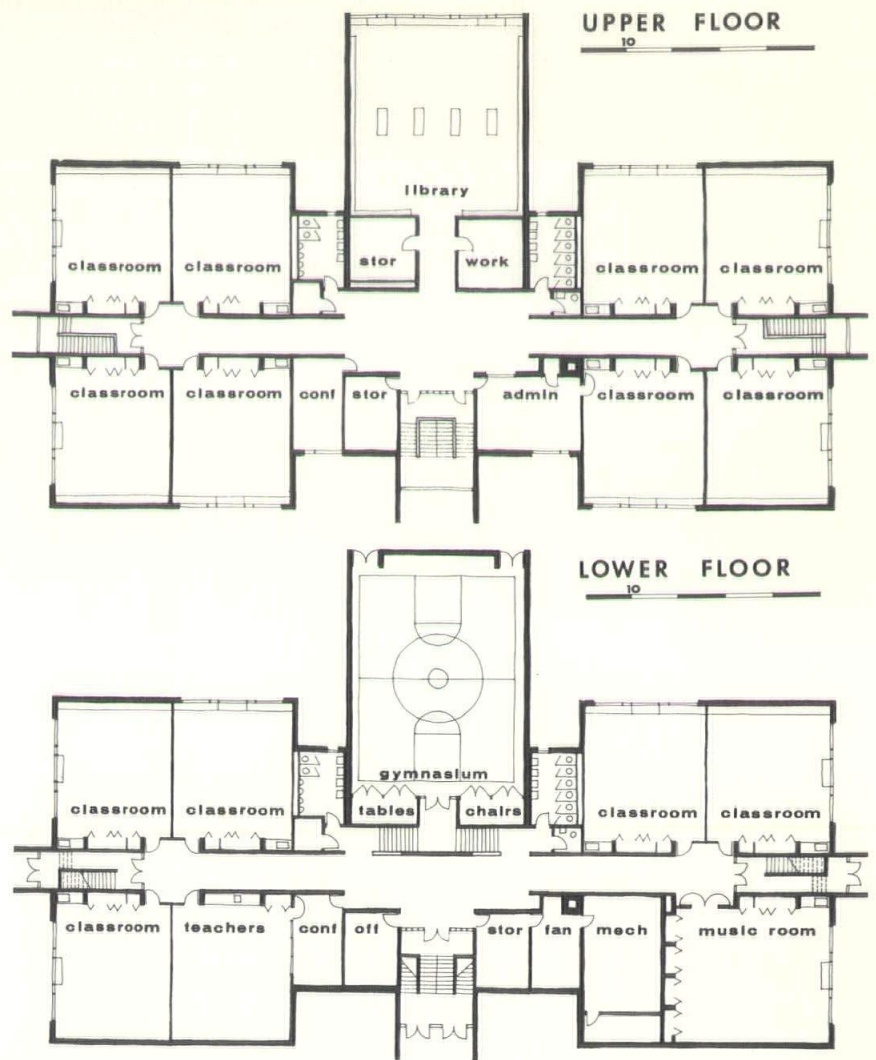


library is the focus of the entire educational plant and occupies the most important location in the building proper. The space is arranged so that classes and individuals may use the facilities simultaneously with minimum disturbance to each other. A curriculum materials center adjacent to the library and opposite the library workroom provides ample storage for films, slides and other media. In addition, it provides space where the staff may preview and assemble materials.

Maximum advantage has been derived from the sloping site. The main entrance, midway between floors, allows easy access. The continuous sloping earth at the front softens and reduces the scale of the facade while dramatizing the mid-level entrance. Finally, the slope is used to permit the gymnasium to open directly on grade at the rear.

The building exterior is a pleasant and dramatic expression of the well organized interior plan. The major common facilities are central with clusters of four classrooms on either side. The entrance

Please turn to page 30



Side elevation.



THE LOCKWOOD-MATHEWS MANSION

Norwalk, Connecticut

DETLEF LIENAU, FAIA, ARCHITECT



"It is a wonder of architecture . . . Its bright walls sparkle in the sun, towers and spires blend gracefully with its slated roof, and fairy rays of gilt kindle its crest with glory." The residence of LeGrand Lockwood in Norwalk was also described as the most magnificent country seat in America in a story which appeared in the *New York Sun* on October 2, 1869.

Paris-trained Detlef Lienau, a charter member of the American Institute of Architects, was selected by LeGrand Lockwood to design this sixty-room mansion. He had purchased four farms comprising about thirty acres, and engaged Frederick Law Olmstead to landscape the site with statues, lawns, a lake, an arboretum, specimen trees, and formal gardens. Leon Marcotte was retained to design the interiors.

This elegant Victorian monument to an era of affluent emergence from the rigorous adolescence of America is a tribute to its period. Costing almost two million dollars about a hundred years ago, it was occupied by the Lockwood family for only a few years. Following Mr. Lockwood's death in 1871, it was sold to Charles Mathews for about \$90,000. The Mathews family lived at "Elm Park" for three generations.

The City of Norwalk bought the house and grounds for \$170,000 under the terms of a municipal bond issue authorized by a special act of the Connecticut General Assembly in 1941. The house became an office and storage space for Norwalk with the City Planner, Office of Defense Mobilization, and United Fund sharing quarters with the City Garage Storage. The sixty rooms provided ample area for storing records and machinery, but became an increasing problem to Norwalk.

In 1962 Norwalk decided to raze the structure and build a new city hall on the site. The residents took another view.

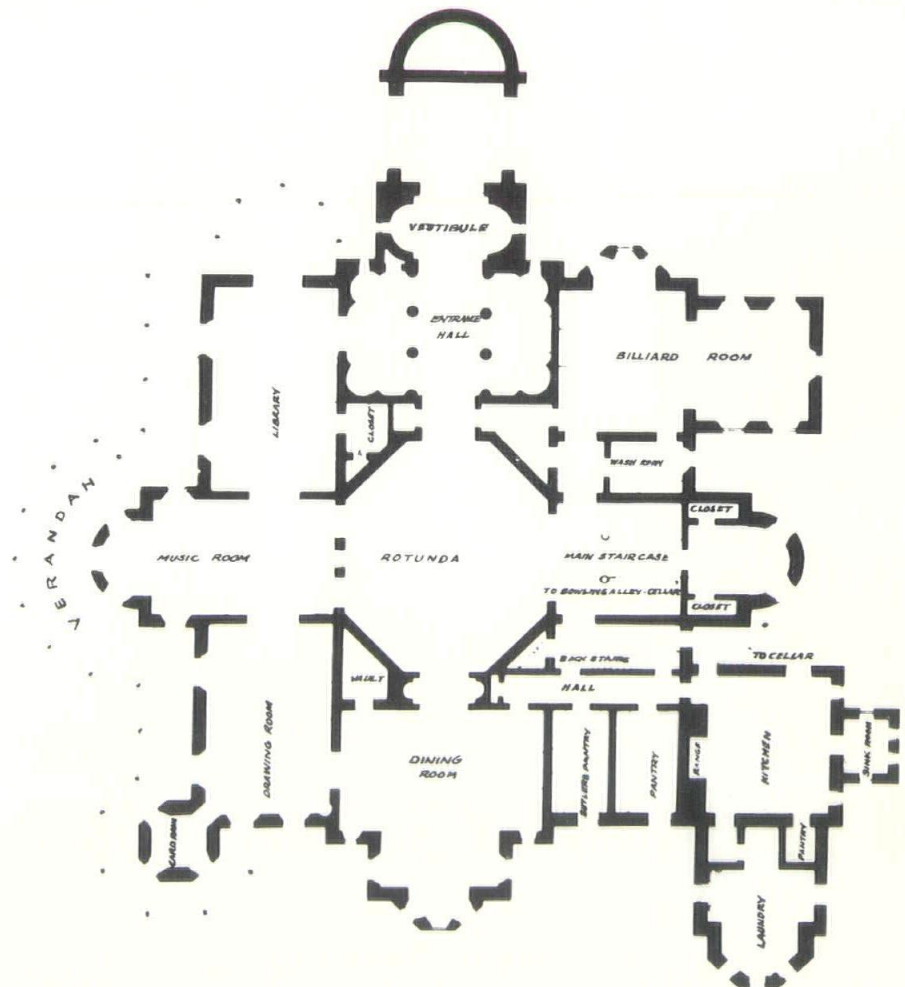
There followed a period of public hearings and legal actions re-

sulting in a 1966 decision by the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors. This not only saved the mansion but has established a precedent to restrain predatory actions by towns which result in the destruction of historic buildings and sites.

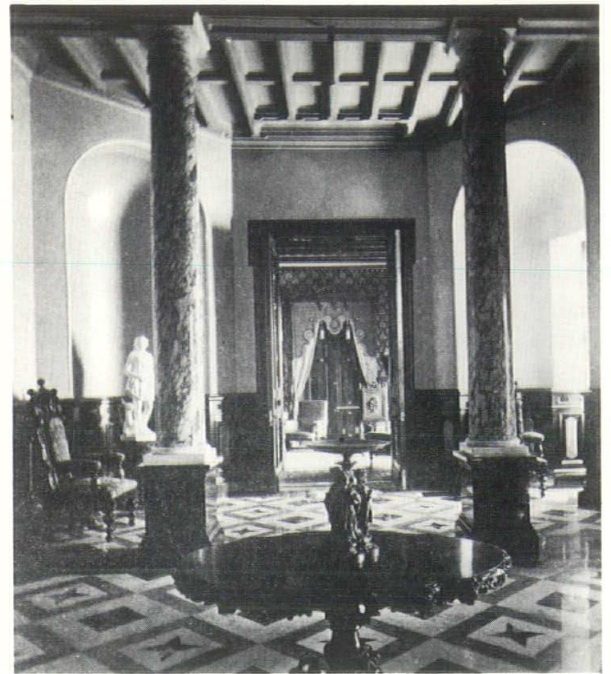
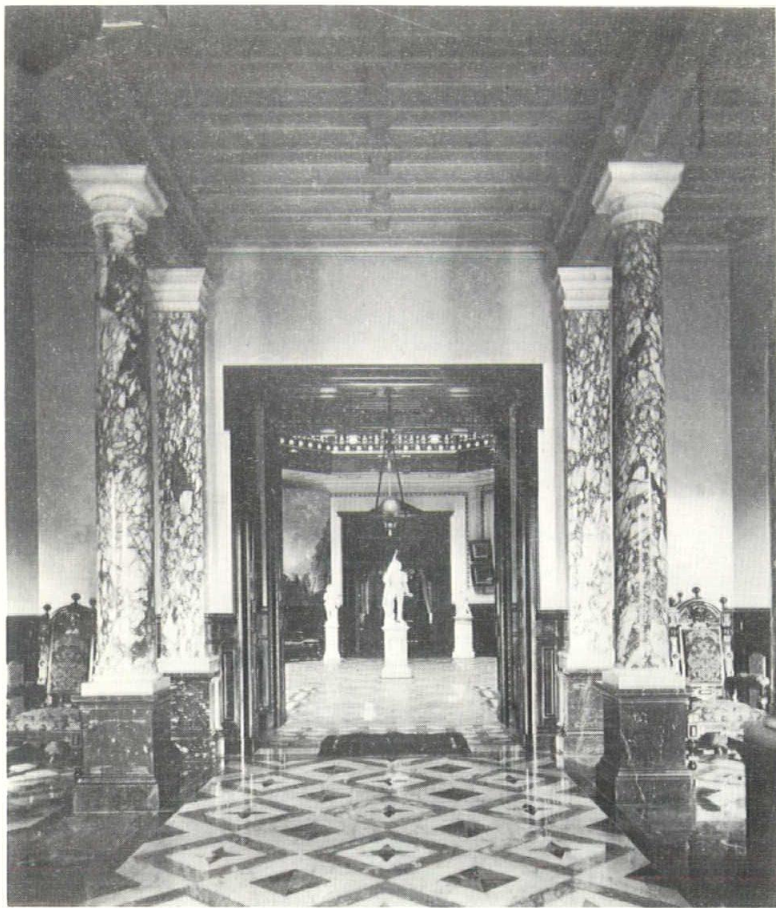
Writing in *Interior Design*, November 1967, Margaret Donald Schaack of Southport described the mansion as "one of striking architectural invention. In the

structural interlocking of rigid shapes, each reflects a different function of interior space."

Architect Lienau combined a classic plan with contemporary European and American features. Any lack of symmetry is overshadowed by the vitality of interlocking masses "topped by a restrained and delicate pattern of finials and neo-classic ironwork" made in Norwalk by the Waterbury and Duncan Company.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



LEFT: Elegant marble vestibule sets grandiose character of interior. ABOVE: View of library from vestibule. BELOW: Library at time of Lockwood's ownership with wall covering of simulated Moroccan leather partially covered by Brussels tapestry.



The mansion has four stories in which there are twelve bathrooms and thirty-six waterclosets to serve its sixty rooms. It was designed with an elevator, a burglar alarm system built into the floors, and a central heating plant. Exterior walls are double with a four-inch air space. Made of hand-cut granite, they rest on rugged concrete foundations which are three feet thick. Inner walls are eight-inch-thick brick, and the roof is covered with black slate and tin.

The *New York Sun* story as quoted in the *Norwalk Gazette* on October 2, 1869 stated: "Passengers over the New Haven railroad have noticed a magnificent structure of granite on the outskirts of Norwalk . . . It might be two country seats of English noblemen rolled into one, or it might be a palace of Ismail Pasha. It is the country residence of LeGrand Lockwood, chief partner of the firm of Lockwood and Co., bankers

and brokers, who went under during the Wall Street Hurricane.

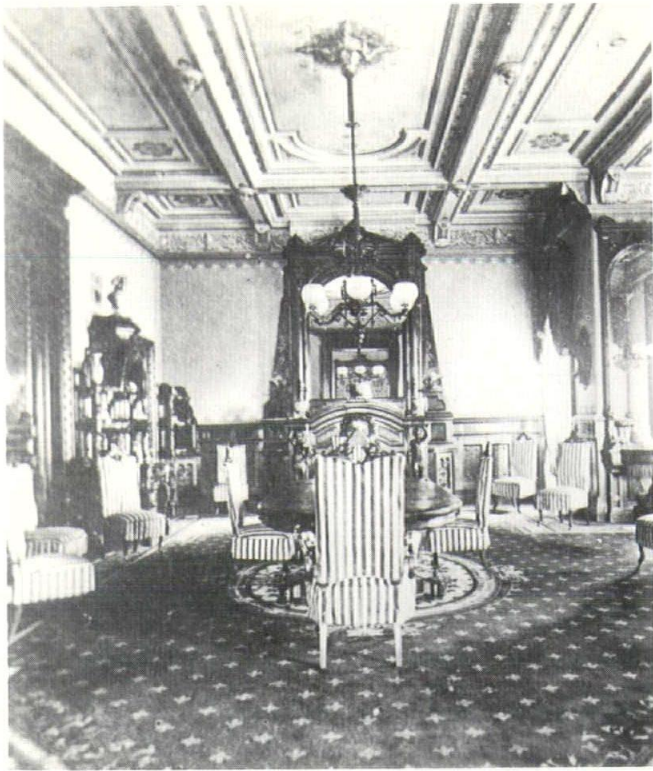
"A wide avenue, embowered with trees and skirted with sumptuous dwellings, stretches for two miles from the railroad station to the heart of town. It is called Main Street. Halfway between each terminus are three gates of iron rails, which open into the grounds alluded to. A villa of which anyone might be proud serves as a porter's lodge, also of granite . . . Beautiful lawns are traversed by gravelly walks and studded with snowy urns and mythological ideals.

"A stable is seen still of the same stone, and colossal in size, and still another, further (sic) in the distance, again of the same material. A nearer glance at the first shows a coach house, floored with striped walnut and oak . . . a hayloft with



ABOVE: Music room has a windowed alcove overlooking Elm Park and opens into rotunda. RIGHT: Drawing room, or Grand Salon, shows furniture in 19th century versions of Louis XV and Louis XVI styles imported by Marcotte, the interior designer.





ABOVE: Dining room reflects Second Empire influence. The wainscot and woodwork are of oak, paneled with brazilwood, with moldings of American black walnut. BELOW: Woodwork in the drawing room is rosewood inlaid with boxwood, ebony, and cedar from Lebanon. The doors are masterpieces of inlay and painted floral motifs.



polished rafters rivals the dining hall of a medieval castle . . . Two conservatories prompt dreams of the tropics . . .”

The plan of the manor house consists of a Greek cross with the corners made by the arms of the cross filled in, bays on three sides, and the entrance on the fourth. Bramante’s plans for St. Peter’s Cathedral in Rome are similarly described. Lienau’s plan arranged the rooms around a central octagonal rotunda which rises through the center of the building and is lighted by a skylight not noticeable on the exterior elevations. Here the similarity ends. Bramante intended the dome to dominate the exterior of his structure. Lienau concealed his so it would be discovered only upon entering the building.



Detail of drawing room mantel, carved by hand in solid marble, is typical of the craftsmanship in the mansion.

All rooms radiate from the central thirty-five-foot octagonal rotunda which is forty-two feet high, and corresponds in size to Palladio's *Villa Capra* which is thirty-five feet in both dimensions. The floor parquetry is an interlocking design of five different woods with accent lines delineating the traffic areas.

Barring possibly the post World War II "developments" with their look-alike monotony and the later day glass and metal cubes which serve only the god of function, the decades following the Civil War produced radical changes in architectural concepts. A philosophy of survival of the fittest extended from the sciences to society to justify the amassing of wealth by



ABOVE: All rooms radiate from central octagonal rotunda, a four-story art gallery with skylight to illuminate the collection of paintings. RIGHT: The grand staircase rises to a landing where it divides, then continues as two stairways to the balcony. It is said that the staircase cost \$50,000 to build and presents a sweep unparalleled in American domestic architecture of the period.

the "fittest." With the birth of mass production the individual craftsman and cabinetmaker began sliding into oblivion.

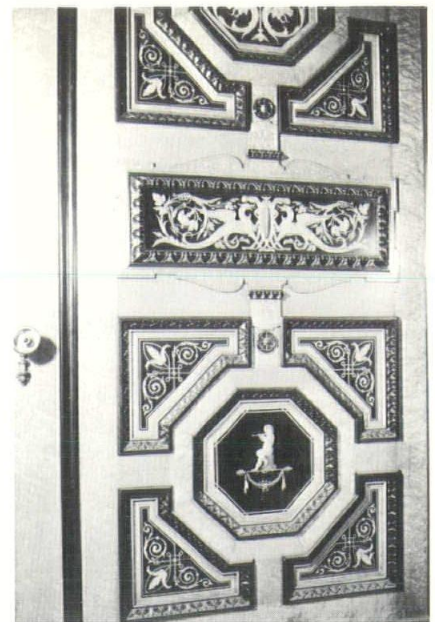
The design of the Lockwood-Mathews mansion was influenced by the fluctuating values on social, economic and cultural levels. The classic Palladian plan is up-dated with the single, turret-topped octagonal tower and the veranda, a distinctly American feature. The exterior is embellished with elaborately decorated dormers, a raised mansard, ponderous chimneys and a massive porte-cochere, all of which tend to monumentalize the structure.

The interior digresses, too, from the classic symmetrical design that had been associated with a central hall plan. It introduces the modern concept of flowing space whirling around the rotunda through unusually large doorways, pushing out bays, entrance and conservatory.

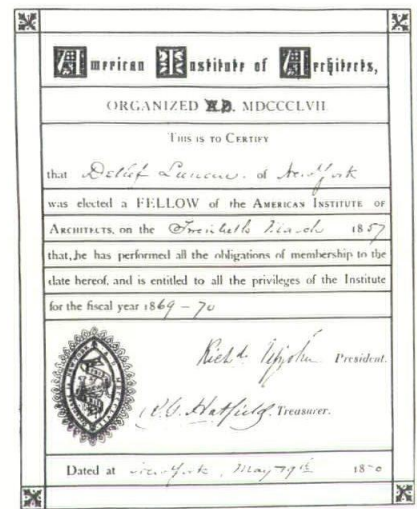
The decoration of the interior further demonstrates a more dynamic treatment than had been used before. Surface areas, decorated for the most part with flat inlay or painted motifs in the Pompeian style, occasionally extrude in rugged moldings, carvings, panels and exaggerated overmantles

expressive of the vigorous personality of the age. The original pieces of furniture departed from the customary classic or rococo reproductions and included examples made for specific rooms. The proportion, decoration and general appearance was determined by the room itself. This, of course, is another contemporary notion of having the interior and furnishing form a unity with the building.

The Junior League of Stamford-Norwalk, feeling that the emerging individualism of the modern man with his varied tastes and accomplishments are epitomized in this distinguished American landmark, are sponsoring a \$250,000 campaign to restore this house to its original grandeur. Their aim is to have it as an exciting cultural and civic center in the community. Among the plans are to have the building as a national museum of Victorian art and interior design housed in "the finest example of Victorian architecture in the States." It is hoped that lectures, exhibitions of Victorian art and sculpture, architectural seminars, and educational programs for adults and for children will reawaken this slumbering citadel to a past age and make it a mecca for future generations. □



Detail of music room inlaid door.





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Stamford Park Dedication

Kiwanis Park, the first of several mini-parks planned as part of Stamford's downtown urban renewal project, was dedicated by Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, on May 16, 1968.

Designing the park, which Mrs. Johnson referred to as a "gracious little park," was Sherwood, Mills and Smith, of Stamford, coordinating architects to the Stamford Urban Redevelopment Commission. Lee Wright of the architectural firm served as project designer. George Patton of Philadelphia was landscape architect and Sylvan Shemitz of New Haven was lighting consultant.

This 7500 square foot park presented an unusual challenge to Sherwood, Mills and Smith. The park is 56 feet wide, fronting on a major downtown Stamford street, and 137 feet deep with a surface parking area at the rear. A large chimney which had to remain since it was connected to the heating plant of the adjoining movie theater immediately drew the eye from the ground area. To combat this, a trellis of concrete was designed and installed to draw the eye from the chimney downward into the park area. Stamford Ki-



Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson dedicated Kiwanis Park.

wanis Club contributed money for a fountain with two spillway pools. According to Thorne Sherwood, this fountain throws "a wonderful shaggy jet of water" into the air. There are three planters containing six trees (four to five inches in diameter), 29 low shrubs, 2,000 Baltic ivy plants and 1,000 assorted spring flowers. Thirteen benches are arranged throughout the park, as well as a drinking fountain, bulletin board, and waste receptacles. A new concept in lighting provides soft, natural illumination.

The park serves a dual purpose

— first as a walk-way linking the planned major retail complex with the parking and smaller retail facilities; next, as a pleasant and restful green area for shoppers and visitors to downtown Stamford.

Also participating in the development of the park were Frederic R. Harris Associates, coordinating engineers for the Urban Redevelopment Commission, and the Stamford Park Department, Edward A. Connell, superintendent of Parks and Trees. F. D. Rich Construction Company of Stamford built the park. □

Editorial Associate

Katherine B. Neilson has been named editorial associate in the Yale University Art Gallery effective September 3. She will assist in research and preparation of a definitive catalog of Yale's collection of painting and sculpture, projected for publication in 1970-71.

Miss Neilson is education director of the Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford, and associate professor of art at Hartford College for Women. □

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Kimball Honored

Richard A. Kimball, Salisbury, has been elevated to Fellow of The American Institute of Architects for his work in education.

Mr. Kimball, who is a former secretary of the New York Chapter AIA, is an Academician, National Academy of Design, and retired director of the American Academy in Rome.

He has also served as trustee of Brooks School, North Andover, Massachusetts; Miss Porter's School, Farmington; the MacDowell Colony; and Saint Gaudens Memorial.

Mr. Kimball received his BA and BFA degrees from Yale, and is an associate fellow of Calhoun College, Yale University. □

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Historic Search

A special task force to work with the Connecticut Commission on the Arts by submitting a complete compilation of the best examples of the state's architecture has been named by Charles DuBose, FAIA, president of the Connecticut Society of Architects.

"The Connecticut Commission on the Arts is seeking the assistance of Connecticut's architects in gathering material for the forthcoming publication of an illustrated compilation of the state's exemplary buildings to be entitled, '300 Years of Connecticut Architecture.' The selected material is also to be presented to the public in the form of professionally prepared photographic exhibitions," he said.

Each architect is invited to submit photographs and data on any number of Connecticut buildings which he feels deserve a place among the 600 to 800 most outstanding examples of fine architecture of all periods throughout the state, with particular emphasis on examples dating after the year 1900.

Submissions are to be sent to the Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA, Box 100, Guilford, Connecticut 06437.

Henry F. Miller, AIA, New Haven, is chairman of the task force. He is being assisted by Thomas C. Babbitt, AIA, Torrington; Robert P. Keating, AIA, Woodbury; and Howard A. Patterson, AIA, Stamford. □

CBC Officers

Frederick W. Farnsworth of Hamden, president of Eastern Elevator Company, New Haven, was elected president of the Connecticut Building Congress at its annual meeting June 27 at Restland Farm, Northford.

Other officers elected are Roy C. Ferguson of Frid, Ferguson, Mahaffey and Perry, Architects, Hartford, first vice president; Clifton J. Cotter of M. J. Daly and Sons, Inc., Waterbury, second vice president; Ronald Brennan of Sika Chemical Corporation, Seymour, secretary; and Leo D. Rose of Fred S. Dubin Associates, West Hartford, treasurer. Immediate past president is Roscoe D. Smith of W. J. Megin, Inc., Naugatuck.

Elected to the board of directors for three year terms were Robert W. Kallinich, Tomlinson and Hawley, Inc., Trumbull; Frank J. White, Jr., Connecticut State Chapter, AGC, New Haven; and Edwin Moss, III, Edwin Moss and Son, Inc., Bridgeport.

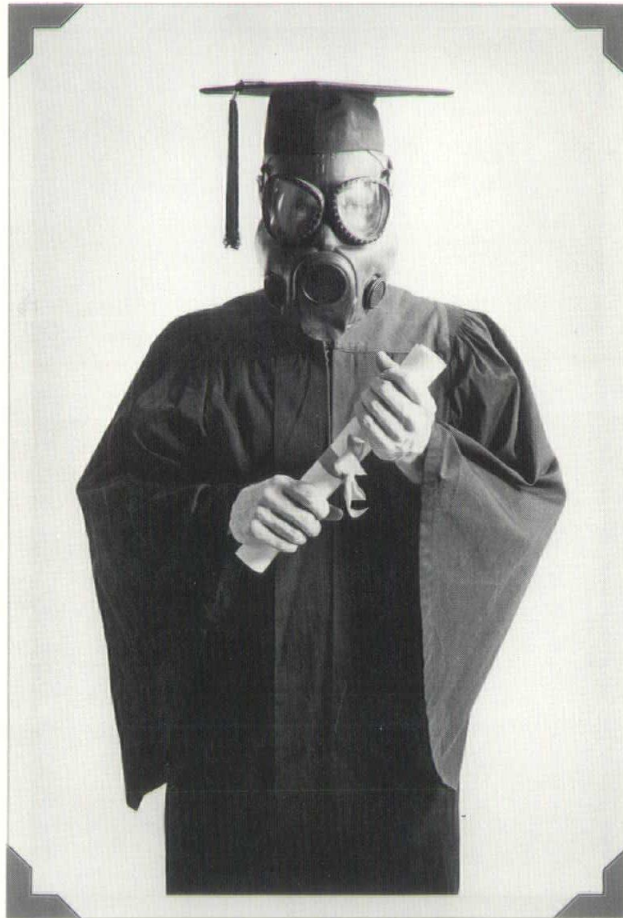
Continuing on the board are Thomas W. Lane, Shelton Roofing Company, Inc., Ansonia; Louis Tagliatela, Franklin Construction Company, Hamden; and John E. Plantinga, Meyer, Strong and Jones, New York City; all two years; Kenneth C. Burr, vanZelm, Heywood and Shadford, West Hartford; Matthew L. Blakely, Dwight Building Company, Hamden; and Arthur Peberdy, Southern New England Telephone Company, New Haven; all one year. □

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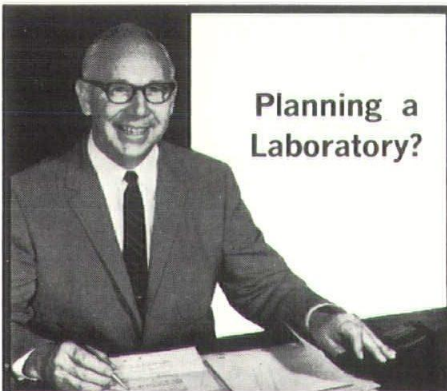
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Yale Art and Architecture

Dean

Howard Sayre Weaver has been appointed dean of the Yale School of Art and Architecture. He was associate secretary of Yale University and assistant to the president for external relations, and served as acting dean of the School during the past academic year.

"Howard Weaver has won the enthusiastic support of Yale's art and architecture community. Under his guidance the School has taken on new vitality and has become much more interwoven into the life of the University," Yale President Kingman Brewster, Jr. said.

Among the new developments in the School during the past year have been the introduction of the magazine, *eye*, published by the Yale Arts Association; a conference on computer graphics in architecture which brought specialists and architects from various parts of the United States; a new project in Appalachia for architecture students, involving the design and construction of a community center in Lower Grassy, Kentucky; and the development of Project Argus, a new structure built by architecture students in the exhibition hall of the School to combine an experiment in light and sound environment with multiple showings of films from the newly-acquired Griggs Collection of Classic Films.

As the seventh dean of the Yale School, the oldest collegiate art school in the Western Hemisphere, Mr. Weaver will be responsible for the Departments of Architecture, City Planning, and Art, which includes painting, sculpture, and graphic design. Enrollment in the School numbers 297, and among its alumni are many prominent figures in the arts, in architecture, and in teaching.

As assistant to the president for external relations he has developed



Dean Weaver.

plans for Yale's programs for the incorporation of television and other new media in its educational programs and in extending the University's resources to the community. He will continue with these activities as advisor to the president on educational communications. He is also president of the newly-established Yale New Haven Educational Corporation, the organization announced this spring for educational television and design of other visual materials for education.

He has for some years been a member of the Board of the Citizens Action Commission of New Haven, a group of citizens charged with overseeing physical and human redevelopment in the city, and of the Board of the Arts Council of New Haven.

A native of Fredonia, New York, he attended Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and entered Yale with the Class of 1945W. He left Yale for three years of military service, during which he was commissioned an officer at age 19 and served as a B-25 pilot on low-level bombing and strafing missions in Burma and China. At the end of the war, he returned to Yale and received his degree in 1948. □

Urbahn Speaks

Architect Max O. Urbahn, FAIA, director of the New York Region of the American Institute of Architects, spoke in Hartford at the third 1968 meeting of the Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA, on May 13. His subject was urban affairs, but he dealt primarily with the position of the architect and the new collective client, and the necessity for team solutions in totally new design concepts in today's urban complexes.

Mr. Urbahn noted that the AIA board of directors has recognized the need for updating architectural practice in its vote to establish a "Center on Urban Affairs" within the Institute. "Architects must measure up to the task ahead, once the war is over, or other design disciplines will take the lead and all disciplines will be involved in rebuilding the inner city and in providing necessary housing," he said.

Mr. Urbahn urged understanding of design implications inherent in early decisions which must be made with reference to almost any project, but particularly large urban ones. He noted that most of these projects are far too complicated for an individual designer and must be handled by a team. He said that this new team concept process was applicable to the model cities program and other such urgent programs, and that it

probably was the only way they can be handled.

Mr. Urbahn believes that the "social realities of the people who must live in the end product must be designed into these programs." He indicated that a large part of our current urban crisis is with us because this has not been the case. He concluded by stating his belief that all aspects of the physical fabric must be applied to the design, if the end product is to be completely successful. □



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Reynolds Award

The Netherlands Pavilion, a space frame structure built for Expo 67 and now part of Montreal's successor exposition, has been awarded the 1968 R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award for "significant architecture in which aluminum has been an important contributing factor." Recipients of the award are Walter Eijkelenboom and Abraham Middelhoek, architects, Rotterdam, Holland; and George F. Eber, associate architect, Montreal. Victor Christ-Janer, AIA, New Canaan, previous award winner, served on the jury. □

Plumbing Code

The Basic Plumbing Code, a model for voluntary adoption by local governments, has been published by the Building Officials Conference of America (BOCA). It is a performance-type code which allows building designers and contractors broad leeway in utilizing new materials and other cost-saving techniques.

Preparation of the Basic Plumbing Code began five years ago. It included public hearings at which all interested persons and organizations were given the opportunity to express their opinions and views. Cities and other political subdivisions may obtain copies from BOCA, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60637. The price is \$6 and there is no royalty or other charge for the use of any BOCA codes. □

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Functional Buildings

Continued from page 7

needed. All doors should be operable by a single effort. Revolving doors cannot be used by those in wheelchairs or on crutches. Thresholds should be as nearly level with the floor as possible.

5. *Stairs.* These are, of course, the number one enemy of wheelchair users, crutch-walkers, and cardiacs. Where they are necessary, it is recommended that the risers be not more than seven inches, with round rather than square nosings. At least one hand-rail should be extended 18 inches beyond both the top and bottom steps.

6. *Restrooms.* There should be adequate space for individuals in wheelchairs to enter. At least one toilet stall with the door opening out should be wide and deep enough to accommodate a wheelchair, with handrails on either side of the stall.

7. *Other Features.* Water fountains should have spouts and controls usable by persons handicapped or in wheelchairs. Fortunately, the new designs of wall-mounted drinking fountains when placed at the proper height, are ideal for use by the handicapped. A telephone equipped with volume controls for the hard of hearing and within reach of those in wheelchairs should be available.

These are only the highlights of the American Standards Association specifications. There are no features which will cause problems of design in new construction, and no features which cannot be adapted in existing construction. Once put into effect, they not only benefit the physically handicapped but the public, too. They permit use of the facilities with greater ease and comfort by everyone.

Perhaps this is why the campaign to eliminate architectural barriers has caught the public's attention and spread into almost every community across the country. Volunteer groups in thirty-six States have helped to promote legislation making it mandatory for

all new buildings constructed with public funds to conform to these specifications. All new construction of the federal government will incorporate these recommendations. Many communities have amended their building code regulations to reflect the needs of the handicapped. The Connecticut Basic Building Code has been amended as directed by the 1965 session of the General Assembly.

Perhaps the day will come in the not too distant future when every building and facility will be usable by everyone, the able-bodied and physically handicapped alike. Even more important will be the day when we can use fully the tremendous manpower of the rehabilitated physically handicapped that is now going to waste. Instead of being dependent on public assistance, many can be gainfully employed in buildings which are truly accessible. The economic potential is enormous, when we think of these people contributing their abilities at work in productive, useful occupations.

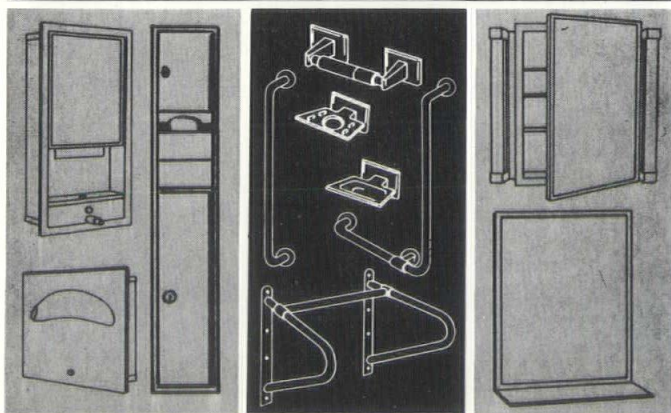
Architects are in an ideal position to acquaint building interests with the availability of this standard. No owner wants his facility built as a static structure, to be viewed and admired at a distance. He wants a dynamic, living, completely functional building, usable by everyone. It probably never entered his mind that traditionally accepted designs frustrate his intention by creating thoughtless architectural barriers. In many cases the architect can enlighten him. □

ARNOLD LAWRENCE, a practicing architect in Manchester, Connecticut, for twenty years, has been a member of the Connecticut Society of Architects for the same length of time. He is a registered architect in Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware, Florida, and with the NCARB. He is chairman of the following: Connecticut Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped; The Connecticut Committee on Architecture for Everyone; Architectural Barriers Committee of the Connecticut Society for Crippled Children and Adults; Building Committee of the Connecticut Rehabilitation Association; a director of the Connecticut Easter Seal Society; and a member of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.



Inventor Rowland Brandwein looks on while three husky men test the load-bearing ability of a new lightweight arch he designed for the building industry. A series of interlocking hollow arches are put in place and then injected with urethane, a foaming plastic. The plastic hardens in about fifteen seconds, bonds with the metal, serves as insulation, and creates a strong but light roof. Mr. Brandwein is director of research for Span Arch Structures, Inc., Newtown, and designed his metal and plastic arched roof with the aid of a communication terminal in his office linked to an IBM computer in New York City.

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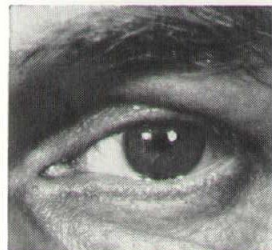
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Regional Planning

A total of \$65,747 in regional planning assistance grants has been voted by the Connecticut Development Commission for three of the state's planning regions.

The Litchfield Hills Planning Region received \$26,947 in state funds toward its biennial budget of \$81,322 recently adopted by the nine towns in the agency. Of the remaining \$54,375 budgeted for the period, \$9,375 will be provided from local contributions and \$45,000 by the federal government, Department of Housing and Urban Development.

A grant of \$21,710 was made to the Northeastern Connecticut Planning Region for the state's share in the ten-town region's biennial budget of \$90,300. The remainder of the budget will consist of \$8,590 in local contributions and \$60,000 provided by the federal government.

The six-town agency of the Connecticut River Estuary Planning

Region was granted \$17,090 toward its \$53,940 budget. An additional \$30,000 will be provided by the Department of Housing and Urban Development of the federal government. The balance of \$6,850 will be raised by the six towns represented in the agency.

The Connecticut Development Commission makes regional planning assistance grants from a \$368,936 appropriation voted for the purpose by the 1967 General Assembly. With the current grants, \$347,668 of this total has already been granted to the 13 organized regions within the state. Only two sets of towns or "defined regions" in the state have not yet organized into an official agency for the region.

The Litchfield Hills Planning Region includes Colebrook, Norfolk, Winchester, Barkhamstead, Goshen, Torrington, New Hartford, Litchfield, Harwinton and Morris. Colebrook has not voted to join the agency.

The Northeastern Connecticut Planning Region includes Canterbury, Plainfield, Sterling, Brooklyn, Killingly, Eastford, Pomfret, Putnam, Thompson and Woodstock. All of the towns are members of the regional planning agency.

The Connecticut River Estuary Planning Region, the most recent to be organized, (December, 1967) consists of the towns of Killingworth, Clinton, Chester, Deep River, Essex, Westbrook, Old Saybrook, Old Lyme and Lyme. Killingworth, Clinton and Westbrook are not yet members of the regional planning agency. □

Planning Appointment

Louis S. DeLuca, of New Haven, will become assistant dean and associate professor of city planning in the Yale School of Art and Architecture on August 1. He has been assistant to the Mayor of New Haven for the past two years and holds professional degrees in city planning and in law. □

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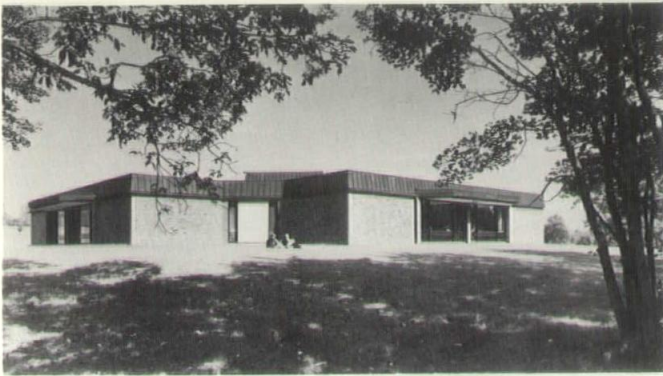
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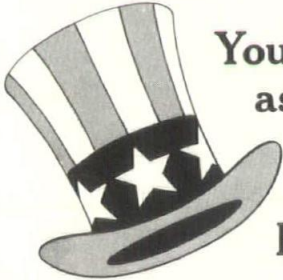
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The Tilford W. Miller Elementary School, Wilton, was selected for special citation as an outstanding example of school architecture at a recent conference of the American Association of School Administrators. Designed by the Perkins & Will Partnership, White Plains, New York, it is one of 27 new school buildings chosen for outstanding design features. School cost was \$1.2 million. Howard H. Juster was partner in charge; John Macreery, project architect; and George Shear, designer. Ray Adler, Inc. was the general contractor.



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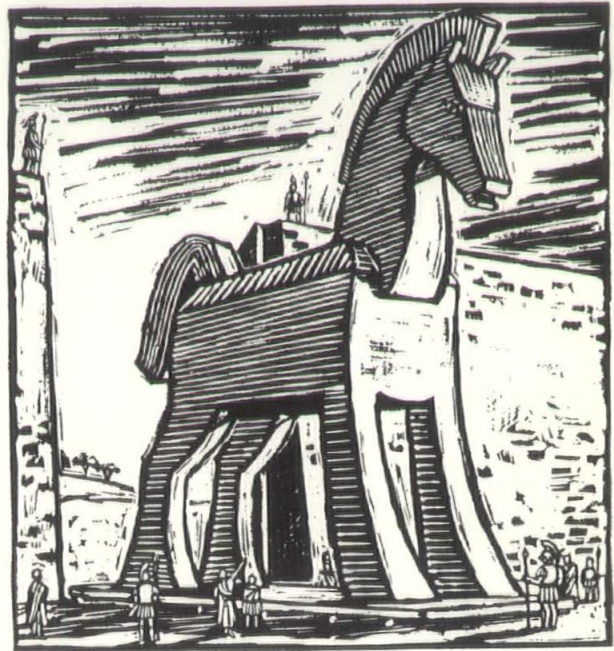
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Registration Certificates

Twenty-eight new architects who successfully completed written examinations conducted by the Architectural Registration Board during March were awarded their certificates in ceremonies at the State

Office Building in Hartford on May 13.

Addressing the architects, J. Gerald Phelan, a member and former president of the Board, said: "This is an important day for you and, also, for the communities in which you live and, more par-

ticularly, the clients whom you will serve. By accepting this registration as an architect in Connecticut, you are also accepting grave responsibilities . . . your first duty will be to safeguard the health, life, and welfare of the public and to exercise this responsibility in accordance with the high ethics of the profession."

He added that aside from the normal ethical and legal requirements, "you will have the opportunity through your own ingenuity and design resourcefulness to improve the environment in which we live . . . which should be your most rewarding and satisfying professional experience."

In addition to those appearing in the photograph were Harold V. Bextel, Jr., Branford; Robert Taylor Gault, Westport; Lawrence A. Horowitz, New York City; Edwin C. Johnson, Jr., Short Beach; Frederick A. Kuhn, Hamden; Ronald Lee, Stamford; and Minas Yordanidis, New Haven. □

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Office Award

General Time Corporation received an "Office of the Year" award from *Administrative Management* magazine. The company's new headquarters building in Stamford was designed by Victor Bisharat, AIA. □

Urban Planning

"Urban Planning" is a new two-part text authored by Paul D. Spreiregen, AIA, and included in all architecture courses offered by International Correspondence Schools. □

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Hurlbutt School

Continued from page 11

stair and those at each end are flooded with natural light.

The 27,500-square-foot structure was designed for a capacity of 570, and cost \$540,000. Brick cavity bearing walls, concrete slab floors and steel joist roof construction were employed. Other details include built-up roofing, custom fabricated steel window frames and steel casement operators.

Carrell S. McNulty, Jr. was partner-in-charge for Sherwood, Mills and Smith, and Howard Patterson was the designer. Structural engineers were Fromme & Vosgian, and mechanical engineering was done by Hill & Harrigan. □

CARRELL S. MCNULTY, JR., partner-in-charge of the Hurlbutt School, is vice president of the Connecticut Society of Architects. He attended Emory University and University of North Carolina and received his degree from Columbia University School of Architecture in 1950. Licensed in Connecticut, New Jersey and New York, he has been a partner with Sherwood, Mills and Smith since 1958. He earned a Master of Science degree in Urban Planning from Columbia University in 1964. He has been a representative of the Southwestern Regional Planning Agency; executive committee member, Connecticut Society of Architects; and membership committee chairman, Connecticut Chapter, AIA. His home is in Weston, Connecticut.

Construction Expenditures

Construction expenditures in the United States will increase by \$4 billion this year to a new high of \$78.9 billion, or a gain of 5.3 per cent over 1967, according to a semi-annual industry forecast by Johns-Manville.

"Activity during the first half of 1968 has been strong in relation to the last two years. However, several factors point to a slowing down in the remaining six months. The rate of housing starts has averaged about 1.5 million so far this year but it is possible they may not sustain this level for the remainder of the year. Housing starts for the entire year should total at least 1.43 million, up eight per cent from 1.32 million in 1967," George H. Martens, Jr., J-M vice president said.

Expenditures for private residential construction, the largest single segment of the industry, will be up 18.9 per cent to \$28.03 billion, compared with \$23.58 billion last year.

All of this year's gains are in the private sector, with expenditures up by 9.4 per cent, compared with an overall 2.7 per cent decline in the public sector.

Mr. Martens pointed to the one significant exception in the private sector, a nine per cent decline in expenditures for industrial construction, down from \$6.15 billion to \$5.60 billion.

"The gap between capacity and actual manufacturing production has widened. Moreover, the tax increase and continued high interest rates will also dampen plant expansion plans," he said.

Other private construction expenditures, however, are generally ahead of last year. Commercial construction is up 4.4 per cent to \$7.3 billion, private educational building up 11.9 per cent to \$1.15 billion, hospital construction ahead 9.7 per cent to \$1.45 billion and utilities up 4.2 per cent to \$6.45 billion. □

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New York Medal

Kevin Roche, AIA, architect for the Ford Foundation Building, was awarded the Medal of Honor for 1968 by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. □

Home Awards

A custom house in Westbrook earned an award of merit for Architect Richard Owen Abbott of Boston in the thirteenth annual homes for better living design program.

His was among 45 architect-designed homes and apartments selected for awards which were presented at the AIA convention in Portland, Oregon in June. The program is sponsored by the American Institute of Architects in cooperation with *House & Home* and *American Home* magazines. □

Sculpture Symposium

The National Endowment for the Arts and The Vermont Marble Company will co-sponsor an International Sculpture Symposium in Proctor, Vermont, from July 20 to September 20, under the auspices of the Vermont Council on Arts.

Eleven sculptors of international renown will participate. Three American sculptors are Phillip Pavia, James Rosati and Kenneth Campbell. From other countries are: Minoru Niizuma, Japan; Erich Reischke and Barna V. Sartory, Berlin, Germany; Herbert Hans Baumann, Stuttgart, Germany; and Janez Lenassi, Yugoslavia.

A special seminar, to be announced in August, will give anyone interested the opportunity to meet and exchange ideas with these artists. □

Industrial Projects

A total of 280 industrial construction projects were completed in Connecticut in 1967, according to the Connecticut Development Commission. Representing 8.5 million square feet, it is up 56.7 percent over the year before. □

Bell Named

Lowry M. Bell, Jr. has been appointed director of architecture, design and construction for Howard Johnson Company. He is a graduate of Georgia Institute of Technology and a member of AIA. His headquarters will be in Miami, Florida. □

Procurement Resolution

The committee on Federal Procurement of Architect-Engineer Services, has reviewed recent developments in the procurement of professional services and recommends that its member societies adopt this policy: "In the interest of the public and the taxpayer, an architect or engineer should not submit a price proposal nor enter into competitive price negotiations for any services prior to final selection as being the best qualified for the particular project." □

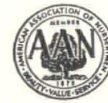
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Watsons Honored

The architectural firm of Donald and Marja Watson, Guilford, has been named a runner-up in the first housing design competition sponsored by New York City. The Watson office will receive a \$1000 prize for its entry of a design for a \$6 million middle income residential development in Brighton Beach, Brooklyn.

The competition had the objective of introducing imaginative new design standards for city housing and focusing attention on promising young architects. □

BOCA Withdraws Support

The Building Officials Conference of America has withdrawn its support of the National Coordinating Council, and will "pursue its goal of achieving uniform building regulations through membership of the Member Body Council of the United States of America Standards Institute," according to Richard L. Sanderson, BOCA executive director. □

Dwight Project

Construction has begun for an 80-unit low and moderate-income cooperative in the Dwight Project, sponsored by Cooperative Consumers of New Haven, Inc.

The new \$1,000,500 co-op, to go up on Edgewood Avenue, across from the Dwight K-4 School, is being financed by a New Haven Savings Bank mortgage loan which has been guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration.

With the beginning of this construction, 565 units of low and moderate-income housing are now underway or newly completed in the city: the 77-unit Trade Union Plaza, bounded by North Frontage Road, Howe, Dwight and George Streets, and the 60-unit Friendship Houses on Olive Street are well underway; 300 units of low and moderate-income housing sponsored by the Greater New Haven Jaycees began construction in Church Street South a few weeks ago; and families are already moving into the 28-unit

Ethan Gardens at 370 Orchard Street and will begin moving into 18-unit University Row on Henry Street within a month.

Designed by Gilbert Switzer, AIA, the 10-building Co-op Consumer complex will contain eleven one-bedroom, 32 two-bedroom, 31 three-bedroom and six four-bedroom units. The row-type buildings will be covered in natural finish vertical wood siding. Pitched shingle roofs will slant in alternate directions.

An existing carriage house at the rear of the site will be rehabilitated to provide recreational and meeting facilities within the development. The new cooperative will feature a large interior court, to be attractively landscaped with flowering shrubs, evergreens, and trees, several of which are already on the site and will be retained. The court will provide sitting areas as well as play equipment for children. Flowering dogwood and rhododendron will line the drives to residential garages.

The 58 duplexes to be included in the co-op will each feature a private garage, and in the homes, a family room-dining room facility apart from the living room. Laundry and work space will be provided in the basement. The larger apartments will include an extra half-bath.

About 70 of the homes will have private patios which will overlook the courts. Those residents without a private garage will be provided with surface parking for their cars.

The Co-op Consumer development is one of eight housing cooperatives now under construction or in planning in the city which will enable low-income families to fully participate in the co-ops while their rents are subsidized by federal funds. Low and moderate-income residents of the new co-op will be eligible to receive financial assistance under the tax abatement and Licht Foundation programs.

Contractor for the project is the Dwight Building Company. □



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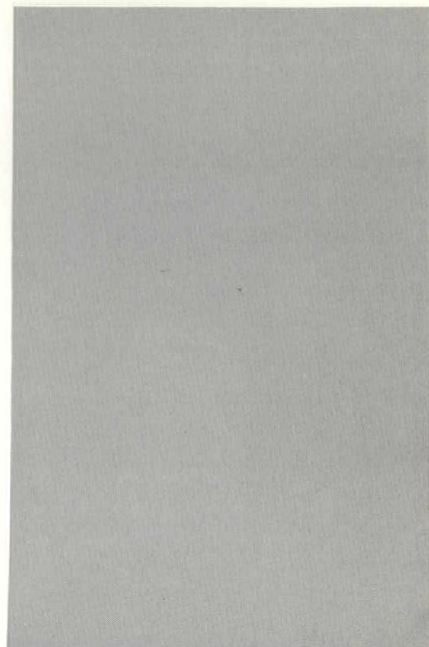
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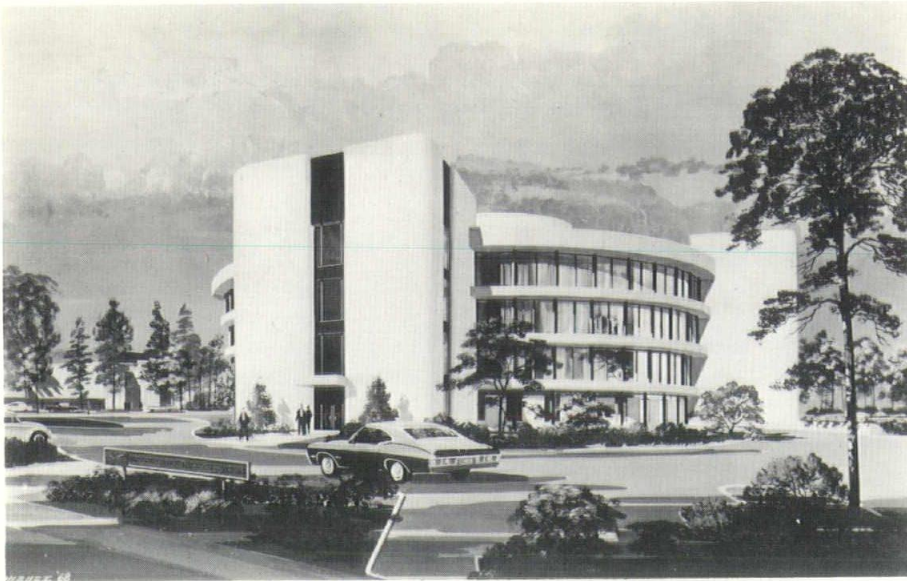
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A new headquarters building for United States Tobacco Company is being constructed in Greenwich. The four-story, marble and glass, circular building was designed by Eggers and Higgins, Architects, New York.

New Haven Renewal

The New Haven Redevelopment Agency has approved proposals for two new housing developments in the Dixwell and Dwight Renewal Areas.

A new, 22-unit low and moderate-income housing cooperative will be constructed at Sherman and Scranton Streets in the Dwight area. The co-op, to cost approximately \$390,000, will be sponsored by a non-profit corporation to be formed by Congregation Beth Israel. It is one of eight housing cooperatives now under construction or in planning in the city which will enable low and moderate-income residents of the new

co-op to receive financial assistance under the tax abatement and Licht Foundation programs.

Also approved by the Agency was a proposal submitted by William H. Griffin to construct a four-unit apartment structure at 123 Bristol Street. The Griffin building, to be designed by architect Gilbert Switzer, will contain three efficiency units and one two-bedroom apartment, for rental to middle-income residents.

Mr. Griffin is president of the Greater New Haven Development Corporation which purchased the Bristol Street property from the Redevelopment Agency under its sales program. He is the fifth buyer

under the new program which was established last fall to give all potential developers in the city a chance to purchase agency-owned parcels of land.

The Congregation Beth Israel development is designed by architect Louis Sauer, who is also planning consultant to the Redevelopment Agency for the Newhallville Project Area.

The two and three story town houses will rise on the interior of the block with a minimum of street frontage. Mr. Sauer has worked to create an environment of privacy, but not isolation, for the residents of the cooperative. The Redevelopment Agency and the architect are anxious that the project be well integrated into the existing fabric of the neighborhood.

As planning consultant for the Newhallville Renewal Area, Mr. Sauer has undertaken a thorough study of life within that part of the city, from employment opportunities to living and recreation patterns of the residents. □

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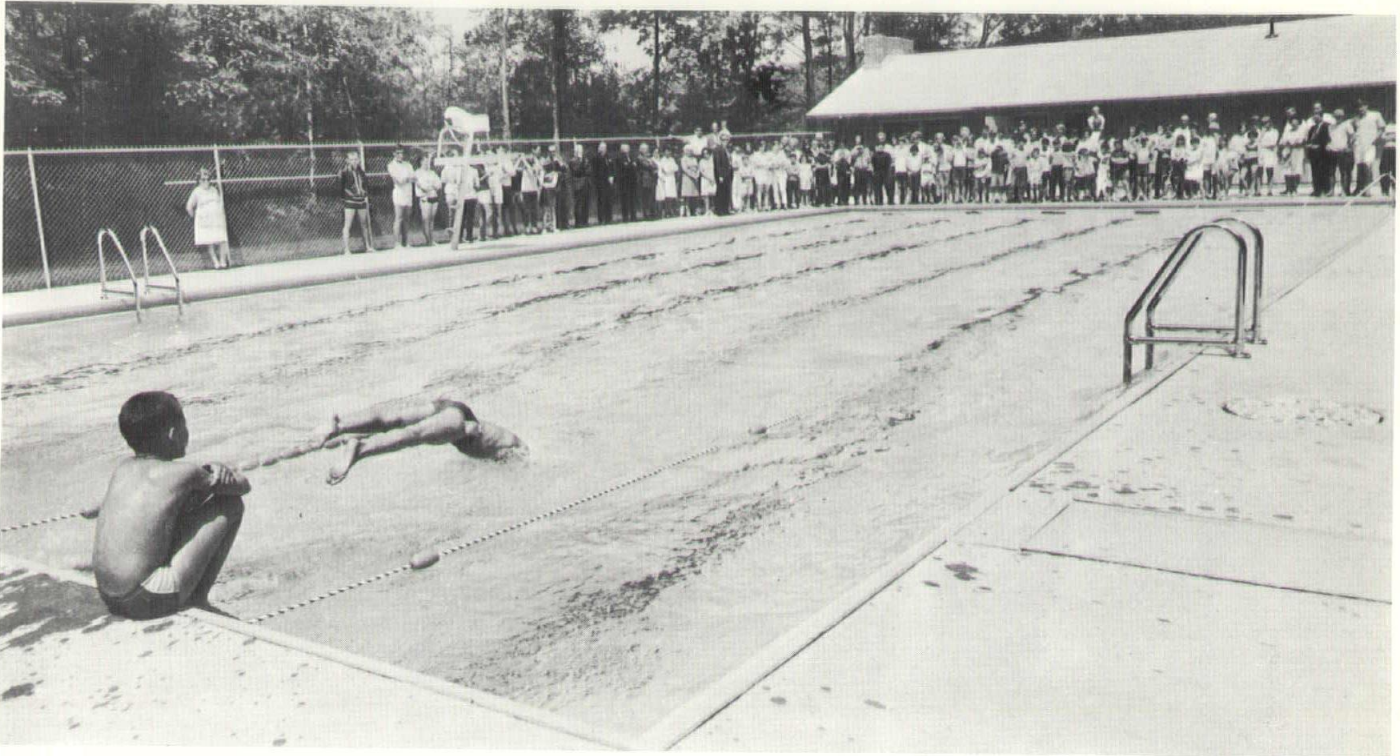
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