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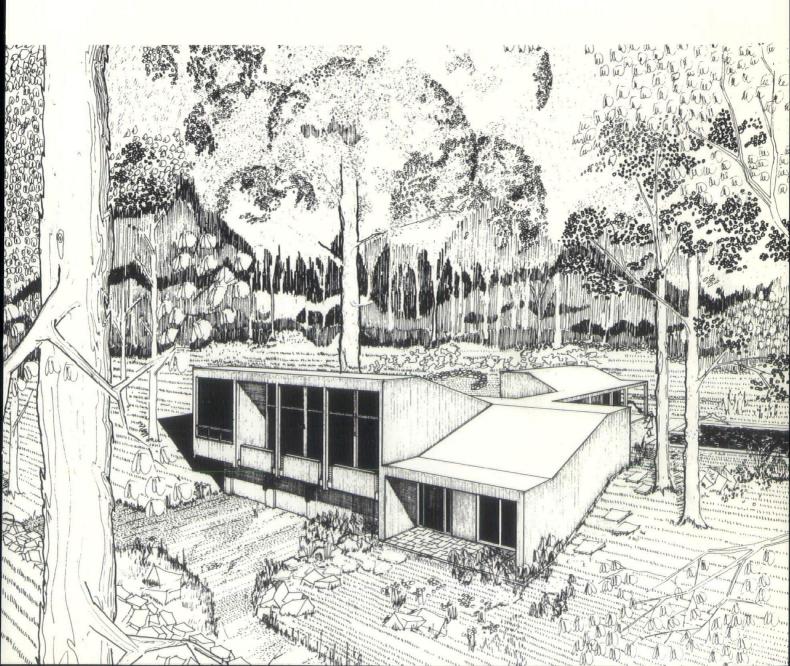
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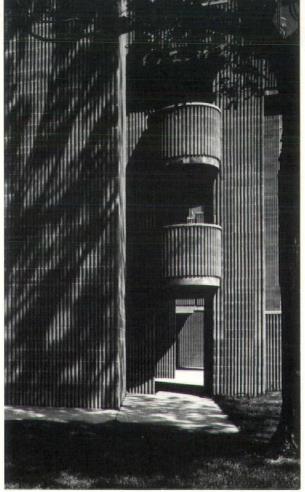
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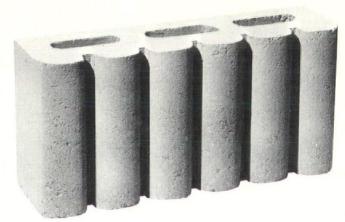
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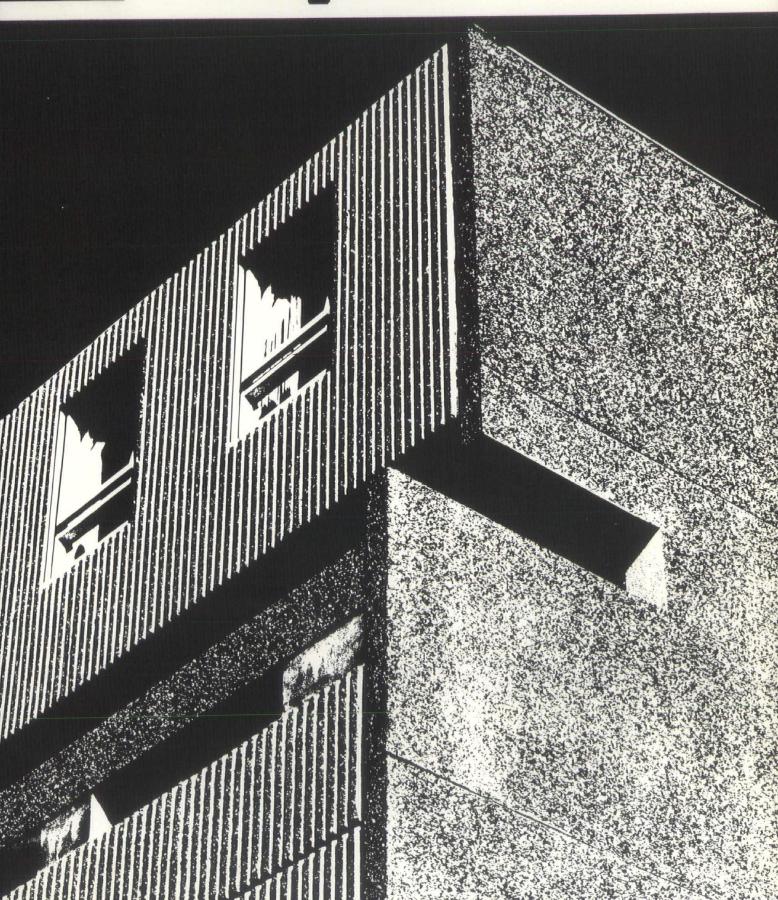




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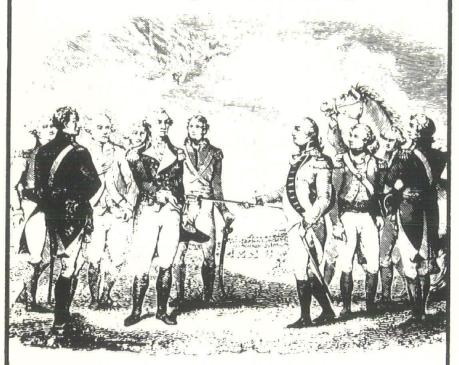


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The Publisher's Uneasy Chair

We were asked how an architect gets a story published in Connecticut Architect. All it takes is a building designed so it serves its function well, shows evidence of lasting character, does something for the environment - and has a few creative attributes. And, of which the architect is sufficiently proud to get a few good pictures and give the publishers and editorial board enough background to write an interesting story. It should be remembered that a story in CA goes to about everyone who has a part in or influences the selection of architects in Connecticut. Hence, the way we figure it, this magazine does a more significant job of public relations for architects in Connecticut than our big brothers, the national architectural magazines. The latter are great, especially if architects want to impress each other, or plant a prestige piece which they can recirculate in a limited way.

Before we leave the Paul Bloom letter, this issue has two (eheu jam satis) letters of comment reflecting different

viewpoints.

Robert H. Mutrux has contributed another of his provocative articles, this one concerned with *Environment-The Inside Story* which sets the stage for other stories concerned with the interior environment.

We are indebted to Henry F. Miller for the excellent story of the restoration of an old New Haven home — a note-worthy accomplishment in this day of calculated modules and barren facades. The issue also contains a brief report of experts on the interior environment who addressed a recent meeting of the Connecticut Society of Architects, and reports on two buildings — a private and a commercial one — which do quite well inside and out.

The next issue, if all goes well, will be concerned to some extent with the natural environment. There will not be too much about how it has been desecrated and wasted, but more concerned with what can be done with what is left.



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VOLUME 6, NUMBER 2

MARCH-APRIL 1970

FRONT COVER: Conceptual rendering of design integrated leisure home (page 18) gets maximum environmental benefits for its owners and creates an ideal environment in return.



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ENVIRONMENT - The Inside Story

Robert H. Mutrux, AIA

We're not sure that all men once lived in caves. But from what we've learned about Altamira and Lascaux and from the accumulation of myriad kitchen middens all over the world, it's safe to say that quite a few men spent a lot of time there. And this is the basis for the deduction that architecture started with the art of interior design.

There isn't much left in the caves today (discounting those we haven't yet discovered), but we've got some fabulous wall paintings and some fine stone axes. If there's doubt in anyone's mind about the skill required to produce either of these, let him try, on a long weekend, to paint a mural on the inside

of a cave. Without an extension cord. Or try to carve something, anything, so long as it's a little more sophisticated than trying to get a perfect cube out of the ice tray.

It's interesting to speculate on the probable effect of the cave environment on the cave man and the cave wife in those far-off days. As a place to live in as well as a place to visit, it must have been nearly perfect. It was the same temperature the year round; it was proof against all the discordant and menacing sounds of the outside world, and bomb-proof as well. The base price was right, and maintenance was nil. In fact, we wonder why they ever left.

Recently, however, a consortium of learned archeologists, psychologists, sociologists, and behavioral scientists have agreed that the ambience of the cave was so physically satisfying, so spiritually fulfilling — and those paleolithic nights so long — that man simply crowded himself out. In no time at all there were not nearly enough caves to go around.

And that was the beginning of the architecture of the exterior. A new dimension to design was added. We created the four elevations, plus the full-color rendering to sell the board of directors who, incidentally, perhaps as an atavistic reminder of other days, still wield an occasional axe, though not of stone. Ever since then, we've been completely engrossed with the exterior, while the interior has been sadly neglected.

We built pyramids to impress the dead Pharoahs, with an interior which, as we all know, was infinitesimal. We built temples to house the Greek Gods and their chryselephantine representations; the number of mortals who ever saw the interior was limited to a few priests and priestesses. We built the cathedrals to impress everyone, including the peasants, the neighboring bishops, even God Himself; in a single century we built eighty in France alone, and the exterior effect, after seven centuries, is still breath-taking. But the inside of God's own house, except for the sparkle of the stained glass windows on sunny

The unicorn leads bulls, horses, and deer in a dance on an ancient cavern wall.



days, is totally devoid of the creature comforts. In addition to lack of heating, minimum lighting, and atrocious acoustics, elementary plumbing is still non-existent.

We built castles to impress our enemies, and the best we could do to touch up their interiors was to line them with tapestries that were primarily to keep us warm. We built palaces to impress our friends, and when we ran out of portraits of ourselves, we lined the interiors with mirrors in gilded frames to repeat our own exterior likenesses.

Today we're still designing exterior architecture at the expense of the interior. In fact, we're still building castles to impress our neighbors, but instead of Pierrefonds and Kenilworth and Avila and Neuschwanstein, we're building monuments to Alcoa and Phoenix Mutual and General Motors and CBS. The merchants still meet in the market place to exchange their wares, and the peasants still crowd around the base of the feudal mansion for protection in the form of a reasonably steady job and the promise of a small pension. But who's minding the inside of the store?

Although we acknowledge it intellectually, our architecture does not yet express the fact that the most important physical influence in our entire lives is the inside of our buildings, not the outside. Between the mystically similar womb and the tomb, our most formative years are spent inside the home, inside the church, inside the classroom, inside the discotheque, and inside the car.

The outward appearance of reaction and rebellion may take place on the campus or on the green, but it originates in smokefilled back rooms. The first thing the rebel seizes is not the enemy's lawn or his vast hunting preserves, but the inside of his office. Man does not rebel against nature, against the great outdoors; his complaint is against the constraints of specific enclosed spaces. When Hamlet said, "O God! I could be



Detail of horse and cows on cavern ceiling.

bounded in a nutshell, and count myself a king of infinite space, were it not that I have bad dreams," he was obviously complaining about the design of the interior, not its scale.

We occasionally spend a modicum of time decorating the interior of the president's office of some of our most prestigious clients (a holy of holies which few people ever see) and the insides of churches (which most people see en passant between a quick breakfast and the afternoon's football game). But we have devoted little time to the study and design of the interior spaces which most strongly affect people. We have not begun to assess the potential of interior architecture as a psychological medium. We're at present deeply involved in "systems," which means that we are concentrating on massassembly of exteriors. Still, we haven't scratched the surface of an interior which will lead to a fuller home life, a better education, or a deeper sense of religion.

We've made some strides in the use of light and color to increase sales in supermarkets and dress shops; we are aware, too, of the potential of special lighting effects in prisoner interrogation. But when Father Sweeney of Fairfield University asked one day: "Have they discovered a color which will make students study?" I had to admit that we had fallen far short of the true possibilities of the medium.

The design of the interior has a future which stretches to infinity. When Megalopolis reaches the stage where there are no more spaces between buildings; when the conservationists take over and, following the prophecies of Malcolm Wells, force us to live underground; and when the population becomes so dense that we are all boxed in, nine to a room, seven layers deep, covering all the planets, like the characters in Megan Terry's play "Home"; then interior architecture will regain its rightful place.

The environment which will form the entire cyclorama of our existence will demand the best talent that our forthcoming billions can produce.

In the meantime it's worth thinking of the interior as something more significant than a space distinguished by the current standards of "decor," and a place to hang your hat—or your Picassos.



Whitney Avenue facade.

Ever since it was built in the 1890's for Mrs. C. E. Atwater, the house at the southeast corner of Whitney Avenue and Edwards Street has been a familiar landmark to residents of New Haven.

Whether or not a passerby found the house to be of pleasing architectural design, it was from the start a member of that select coterie of buildings that simply do not go unnoticed. In 1955, it was brought to the attention of those interested in the historical development of American architecture when Yale's distinguished art historian, Vincent Scully, included it in his book, The Shingle Style, and showed how this and other shingle houses of the period were the direct architectural precursors of the early house designs of Frank Lloyd Wright, America's most famous and influential architect of the modern movement.

With the spread of the downtown commercial center along formerly residential Whitney Avenue, the house, later known as the Atwater-Ciampolini house, existed for a number of years as one of a dwindling minority of single family residences among neighbors which gradually gave way to multi-family residential or commercial uses, or else had been razed to make way for new business structures.

Finally this house, too, ceased its useful life as a comfortable and

spacious residence and was sold to a large New Haven insurance agency which was being displaced from a central site by redevelopment plans for a new downtown city center.

Thompson & Peck, Inc. at first became interested in the property because of the favorable commercial zoning which pertained along that portion of Whitney Avenue and the potential of the site for the construction of a modern commercial office building.

It soon became apparent, however, that the old house was very soundly built and had in it much valuable space that would be extremely costly to replace in the form of new construction. It was also clear, when an analysis was made, that after meeting zoning set-backs and parking requirements, the new facility would have to be a high-rise, elevator building of relative inefficient ground coverage, resulting in rents far higher than those of the neighborhood competition.

At about this point, it became known that the New Haven Preservation Trust, an organization formed in 1963 to watch over and help retain the best remaining examples of New Haven's architectural heritage, had recognized the architectural significance of the Atwater-Ciampolini house. It included the building in its select



Christopher Tunnard (left), pr of New Haven Preservation presents landmark plaque to

list of city-area buildings deemed worthy of preservation for posterity and voted to have the building formally so designated by the installation of one of the Trust's coveted plaques. This meant that the Preservation Trust was vitally interested in ways and means of developing a useful future life for this fine old house and resulted in expressions by leaders of the Trust encouraging the conversion of the structure to commercial use with the minimum possible change to the distinguished external design.

At this stage of the project, Thompson and Peck engaged the firm of Davis Cochran Miller Baerman Noyes to undertake the necessary architectural services for

ESERVED

AIA



Two story shingle addition and parking area.



of Thompson and Peck, as or Vincent Scully and Archienry F. Miller look on.

renovation, alterations, and additions to the building.

The insurance firm's space requirements were soon defined, and it was found that some fifteen hundred additional square feet were needed at first floor level to place all the most closely related operations on a one-floor basis. Some functions, such as accounting, staff lunchroom, and coat room, could be suitably housed on the floor below along with needed mechanical spaces. Another insurance company was to be housed as a tenant of the second floor, and a partial second floor addition of one thousand square feet was needed to accommodate its space requirements.

Since building code restrictions made it difficult to make use economically of the third floor and attic rooms for anything more than storage and mechanical functions, these spaces could be used to house much of the necessary air conditioning equipment.

The architectural design challenge was a somewhat negative one, consisting, as it did, in the endeavor to change as little as possible of the exterior design of the house—and to locate the added three thousand square feet of floor area so as to blend into and be concealed by the original structure which had been so ably designed and sited in 1890 by the distinguished New York architectural firm of Babb, Cook and Willard.

Great cooperation and understanding were shown by New Haven's building inspector, Orlando Sylvestri. Appreciating the significance of the preservation of the external architectural character of the building, he permitted the use on the addition of treated, noncombustible wood shingles over a concrete block exterior wall as a method of compliance with regulations governing exterior construction within the city fire district.

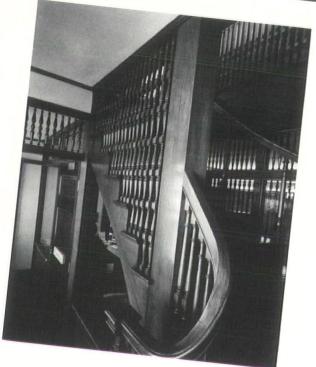
The principal existing rooms of the house lent themselves well and with a minimum of alteration to reuse as large clerical offices. Smaller service elements, including the existing back stair and kitchen, were altered drastically. New plumbing was installed at all three levels in a stacked arrangement in the northeast corner of the old structure.

The new first and second floor additions served primarily to furnish needed private office space. Also included in the addition was the required new exit stairway which was arranged to lead directly out to Edwards Street on the north and to provide the principal access from the staff parking lot at the rear of the building.

Although all the existing basement space could be fully utilized and was furnished with a required secondary exit, it was not desirable programmatically to create added spaces at this level. As a result, the space under the first and second floor addition was left open at basement level to accommodate the front portion of parked cars and thus permit maximum parking capacity in the unbuilt-on area of the site.

In front of the building, a depressed driveway was developed to provide access and parking for the insurance companies' clients. This facility is screened by a yew hedge so visiting cars are not seen from Whitney Avenue, and the present appearance of the front lawn of the house remains essentially unchanged from its appearance of





ABOVE: Reception room with grillework wall at stairway. LEFT: Main stairway. BELOW: Reception room detail showing fireplace ornaments and the fire insurance memorabilia on walls and mantel.



earlier days when no drivewa

In the interior, certain distinguished decorative and spatial treatments demanded special attention, restoration, and preservation. Here, unexpected cooperation was volunteered by members of the Atwater family.

As soon as the feasibility of the preservation and effective use of the existing building had been established, Robert Knott, president of Thompson and Peck, made contact with Mrs. William B. Dunning of Englewood, New Jersey, daughter of Mrs. Atwater and sister of Mrs. Ciampolini, the last occupant of the dwelling. Mrs. Dunning expressed great interest in the proposed preservation of her girlhood home and mailed to Mr. Knott the architects' complete original drawings and sketches. These included a charming exterior perspective of the house drawn in brown ink, as well as detail drawings of the iron ornaments that had originally adorned the large fireplace in the central entrance hall. These documents revealed that the builder had very faithfully executed the original designs of Babb, Cook and Willard as shown in their final drawings entitled: "Cottage for Mrs. C. E. Atwater."

Also included among the papers furnished by Mrs. Dunning were the original specifications which indicated, along with other details, that the stair rails, panelling, and other woodwork in the entrance hall were constructed of "butternut wood" and that the exterior walls had been "back-plastered," a refinement of construction designed to prevent air leakage and provide a double cell of air space as insulation against outside extremes of temperature. This, and much of the other information supplied by Mrs. Dunning, was of great value in preparing the plans for portions of the house that were to be added to or altered.

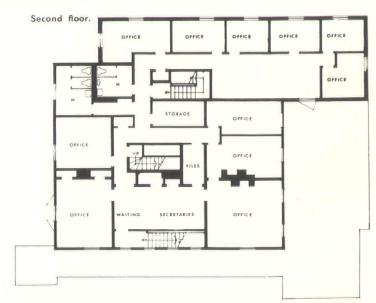
From the start, it was apparent that the ornamental ironwork framing the main hall fireplace had

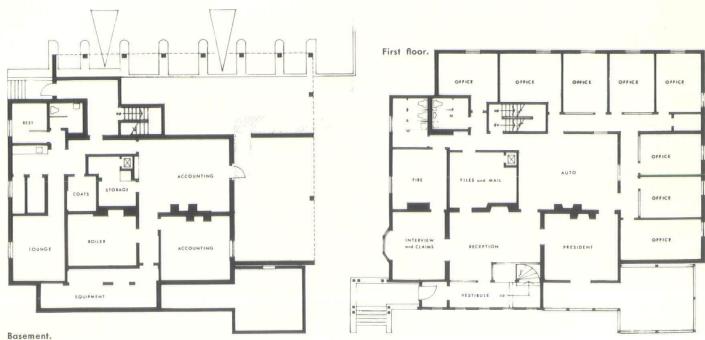
been removed from the house before its purchase by Thompson and Peck. The outline of the original decorations could be seen in the lighter color of the brick surfaces formerly covered by this work and, from somewhere, came information that one of Mrs. Ciampolini's relatives had preserved these ornaments against destruction in the thought-to-be impending demolition of the house. When it became known publicly that Thompson and Peck company intended to preserve and restore the old building, Robert Knott received word from Mrs. Frank R. Kaiser of Durham, Connecticut, a second cousin of Mrs. Ciampolini, that these cherished ornaments were in her possession. She said that she would be happy to donate them to the new owners for the purpose of restoring the fireplace to its original condition.

With this crowning touch, it was possible to return the interiors of all the principal rooms on the Whitney Avenue front to a very close resemblance of their 1890 aspect. To further carry out the restoration in his own office, formerly the main parlor of the house, Mr. Knott had the still-existing gas chandelier electrified and redone to its original bright brass finish.

The most outstanding single interior feature of the building is undoubtedly the main stairway. This was decorated with a screen wall of delicately turned balusters and an elegantly curved handrail, all of which lend a somewhat Middle Eastern, perhaps Turkish, aspect to the central portion of the premises. Fire laws made it necessary to separate the stairway from the main hall by means of a fireresistant partition. This has been effected by careful use of squaremesh wired glass inserted so as to interfere in no way with the myriad spindles of the stairway woodwork.

The old main hall with its original fireplace, wood mantel, butternut paneling, and stairway grille is used by Thompson and Peck as a main reception area and waiting room. It forms an admirable setting for the company's collection of fire insurance memorabilia dating well back into the mid-eighteenth century. On the mantel can be seen an old leather fire bucket of the "bucket brigade" era, and an old metal speaking trumpet of the type used by old-time fire chiefs. On the walls are a number of examples of insurance company "fire marks" that were molded of cast iron and placed on the front of a house to









ABOVE: Second floor reception area, formerly an upstairs hall. RIGHT: President's office, showing renovated gas chandelier.



ABOVE: Former bedroom is a second floor office.





identify which company had been retained to provide fire protection. Prominently displayed among these "marks" is the well-known clasped-hands symbol of the first U. S. fire insurance company, "The Philadelphia Contributorship for the Protection of Houses from Losses by Fire," of which Benjamin Franklin was a founder in the year 1752.

Perhaps it is a symbolic coincidence that Robert Knott's Thompson and Peck building at 321 Whitney Avenue now bears a cast iron "mark" of very similar size and character which features, in its center, the acorn in bas relief of the New Haven Preservation Trust, the organization which exists for the express purpose of providing a new and much needed form of protection for all buildings representing important and significant aspects of New Haven architectural heritage.

HENRY F. MILLER, AIA, received his bachelors degrees in arts and in architecture from Yale University, where he has served as an instructor in architectural design. He is a past president of the Connecticut Building Congress, and has been chairman of the Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA, Commission of Environment. He was recently appointed to the Connecticut Commission on Housing and New Communities. He is a principal of Davis Cochran Miller Baerman Noyes, Architects, AIA, New Haven.

THE INTERIOR ENVIRONMENT

The interior environment was probed and discussed by an expert panel at the January 21 meeting of the Connecticut Society of Architects in New Haven. As part of a program series which will explore various environmental factors during the next few months, the first focus was on the interior.

Moderator at the meeting was Walter F. Wagner, Jr., AIA, editor of Architectural Record, who helped to redesign that publication in 1966. Panelists were Sylvan R. Shemitz, lighting consultant; and Louis M. S. Beal, executive vice president of ISD Incorporated, interior designers.

The interior environment man

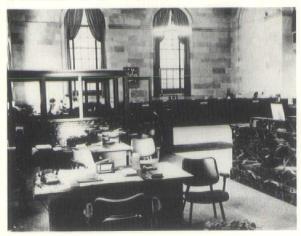
creates for himself when it combines function, comfort and esthetic pleasure, is a vital factor in a wide range of advantages which include everything from longevity to work satisfaction. Environment is, in fact, about the only thing that can "be all things to all people."

This subject was explored and defined by the panelists who illustrated their talks with slides delineating lighting and interior design features.

In his talk Mr. Beal pointed out that there is a growing preoccupation of architects with the design aspects of interior environment. He cited the increasing awareness that population growth and soaring construction costs are constricting the amount of available space per capita, and that the more knowledgeable and individualistic user of space is demanding more from it, in terms of amenities and services.

"Luckily, the technology has emerged to give us both—the architect and designer—the tools we need. Along with this new technology are changing attitudes in our respective professions: architects are now listening to the experts—ecologists, behavioral scientists, and others—who are trying to help them serve the space users; and designers are offering a

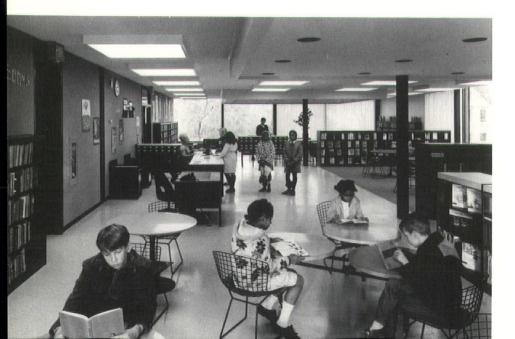
Interior architectural renovation of Waterbury Savings Bank preserves window frame curves, inlaid beam ceiling, and classic marble counters. New lighting systems, furnishings, and planting humanize the scale and introduce contemporary comfort while retaining the quality of the original architectural conception. The new interior by ISD Incorporated is contrasted with the old (below).













TOP LEFT: Waterbury Club dining area. Joseph Stein, FAIA, Architect; ISD Incorporated, interior designer; Sylvan R. Shemtiz, lighting consultant; Ronald Noe, associate architect; Robert P. Stockmal, landscape architect. ABOVE: Reading and conversation area of Waterbury Club. LEFT: Private patient room, The Stamford Hospital. The Perkins & Will Partnership, architects; ISD Incorporated, interior designer. BOTTOM: Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury. Architects, Joseph Stein & Associates; interior design by Martin Van Buren.

more professional service to architects and their clients. Clearly, the opportunities, as well as the problems, were never greater," he said.

Mr. Beal gave examples to illustrate his basic precepts which include the points that interior space should attract, should work smoothly with the overall architectural scheme, and should relate to or compensate for outside environmental characteristics of temperature, climate and visual surroundings. He said that an interior should have an integrated design scheme or theme; design solutions should solve specific problems, not reflect arbitrary applications of taste and trends; and interior furnishings should not compete with the architecture. In the renovation of interiors, the designer must retain all of the psychological equity inherent in a company's image while recreating functional and esthetic aspects to conform to contemporary technology and tastes. He stressed that good design solutions are available at every cost

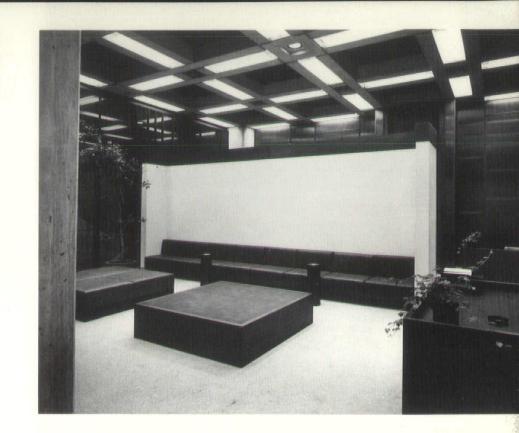
RIGHT: Mayor's reception room, Boston City Hall. Architects, Kalimann, McKinnell & Knowles in association with Campbell, Aldrich & Nulty; Structural engineers, LeMessurier Associates, Inc.; interior space designers, ISD Incorporated. BELOW: Waterbury Savings and Loan. Architects, Joseph Stein & Associates; interior design by Brock Arms, A.I.D.

level and "the trick is to achieve an impact on the environment in terms of basic human response."

He said that if the interior is to be built at all, it must be sold to the client. "Certain tools are essential to help the client visualize the design concept. Models are better than renderings, and mock-ups even better."

He concluded: "If one submits a budget, one must show the client what he is getting for it; if one submits a presentation, there must be a statement of estimated cost. One without the other is a serious mistake in the business of marketing one's ideas. It is folly for a designer or architect to assume that the client is going to be able to visualize his concept. Many businessmen are totally word-oriented; they literally have to be shown. To slave through a program, to know that it is a good one, and to fall flat at the presentation is too bitter a price to pay for shaving the cost and time that good presentation techniques require."

Mr. Wagner, a MIT graduate, has served on AIA honor award juries around the country, and speaks frequently to architectural and corporate audiences. Mr. Shemitz, who has written many articles on lighting design and has designed many lighting systems for notable buildings, is a visiting professor at the Tulane University and University of Pennsylvania Schools of Architecture. Mr. Beal attended Harvard College and was graduated from The Rhode Island School of Design. He is an authority in the design of banks, and has directed interior design projects in many important buildings.



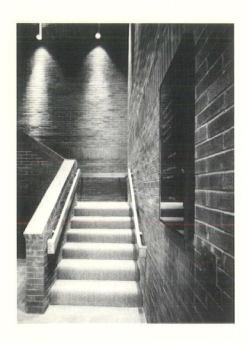


DESIGN FOR CHILDREN

Dayton Avenue Medical Building Greenwich, Connecticut

THE SMS PARTNERSHIP/ARCHITECTS

R. T. Ericson, General Contractor





Waiting room looking toward entrance to court play yard.

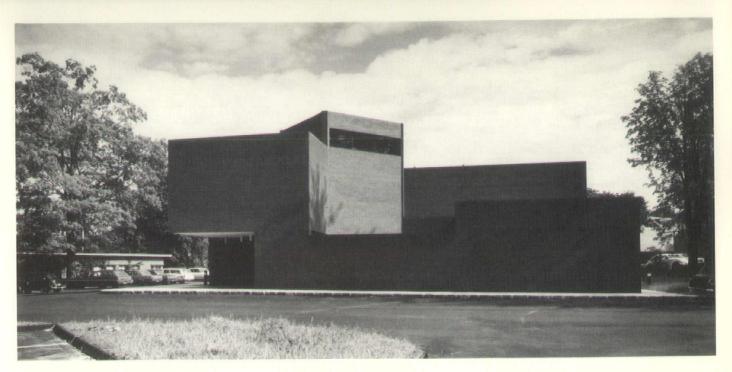
Reception area.



A pediatric group occupies the main floor of the 12,000 square feet Dayton Medical Center building in Greenwich. Designed by the SMS Partnership/Architects, it also provides rental space for three tenants on the second floor.

Four doctors share the main floor, where segregated space has been included so adolescent patients may wait apart from infants and mothers. There are also the usual examination, isolation, consultation and nurses' rooms.

There is a small, landscaped play court off the main waiting room area, and this is completely enclosed so youngsters may take safe advantage of the area while waiting. It is floored with round con-



crete pavers of varying diameters and set in concrete to form an interesting pattern. Low cylindrical concrete "trees" of varying heights provide damage-proof accoutrements for imaginative play.

A full basement in the building has additional usable space.

The exterior is a deep earthbrown brick with twelve-inch vertical headers delineating the floor lines. The stair tower, set at a forty-five-degree angle, receives natural light through high clerestory windows.

The structure has an elevator, is

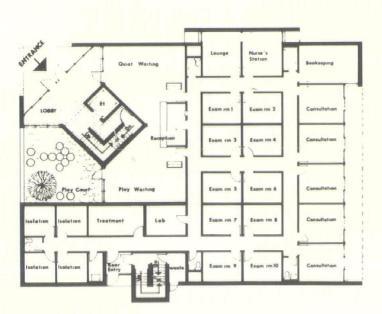
heated electrically, and is completely air conditioned. An adjacent parking area has spaces for sixty-two cars.

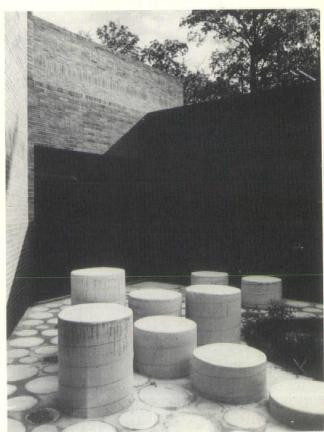
Consultants included Paul Pantano, structural engineering; Smith and Hess, mechanical engineering; and S. E. Minor and George Cushine, site and landscape planners.

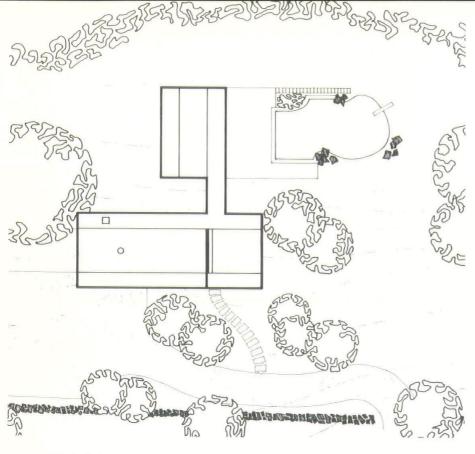
Gray Taylor was the partner in charge for SMS, with Richard A. Kaeyer the project architect.

SMS PARTNERSHIP / ARCHITECTS, founded in 1946 by Thorne Sherwood, Willis N. Mills and Lester W. Smith, also includes Carrell S. McNulty, Jr., Gray Taylor, A. Raymond von Brock, Robert T. Packard, Howard A. Patterson, Jr., and Willis N. Mills, Jr. Thorne Sherwood retired in 1969.

Play court is safe and exciting.







Site plan shows relationship of building and pool.



Living room has woodland view.

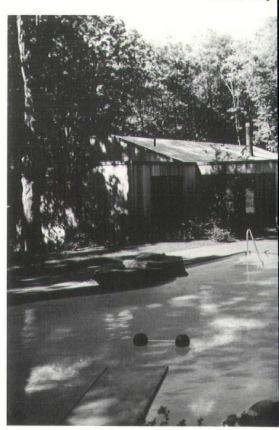
LEISUI

Lawrence E.
West Reddi

DAVID BRUCE FA

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Poolside living

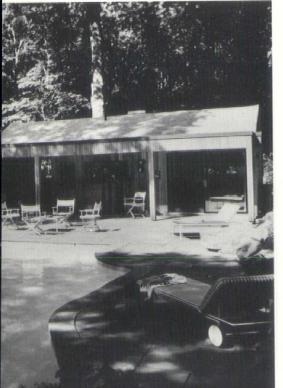


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ated in design.



House fits naturally in sloping site.

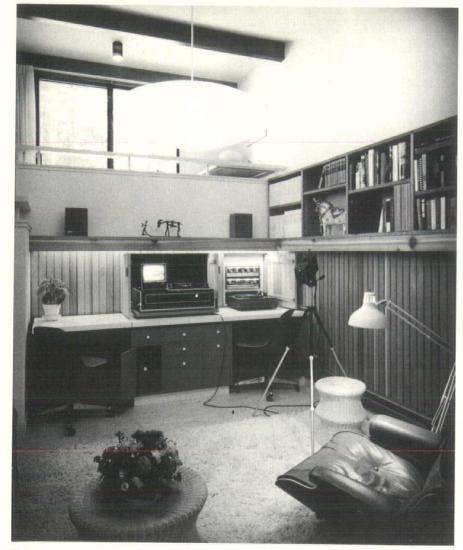
Leisure homes need not be strictly weekend or vacation retreats, a fact well demonstrated by this year-round residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence E. Hough in West Redding, Connecticut. It was designed by D. Bruce Falconer, Architect, Darien, to fit the site and the requirements of the owner.

In country living, water is always a prime necessity so, before pencil was put to paper or a shovel into the ground, the well-driller was put to work. Only after the driller brought in a water supply proven adequate for both domestic and pool needs did the real planning begin.

Because of the sloping site and the rocky terrain, the design of the swimming pool and its precise location came next in priority. The architect designed both the pool and the adjoining guest house, which were to be the first items of construction. As executed by Scott Swimming Pools of Woodbury, the pool was built into the side of a bank with two-level terracing. Bluestone flagging is used in both the terraces and the poolhouse, to blend with the natural surroundings, and several rock out-croppings were incorporated into the pool walls.

Now the leisure unit, the poolhouse contains two rooms, a kitchenette, and a bath, and it served as living quarters for the owners while the main house was being built. These rooms now are guest rooms and the center for outdoor living in warm months. The poolhouse is connected to the main house by a covered walkway.

The main structure fits its sloping site quite naturally. Entry is a half level below the main grade, with garage, study, and workshop on that level. All living spaces,



Video and audio equipment slides out of sight when room is used as a study.

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Compact kitchen opens to dining area.

except the study, and the poolhouse are on the upper level, partially encircling the pool.

Both the poolhouse and main building are wood framed, sided with rough sawn red cedar, with the latter left to weather naturally. Electric heating is used throughout. Flooring in the main house is largely carpeted, with vinyl cork tile in utility and heavy traffic areas. Glazing and access-ways feature a combination of aluminum doors and wood windows in black finish. Overhangs and setbacks protect glass from rain spatter.

Typical of the free, uncluttered planning, the compact kitchen opens to the dining area. This clean design style also contributes to easy housekeeping, just as the natural landscape simplifies the grounds-keeping.

The two-level study reflects the interest of the owners, with extensive photography, television, and high-fidelity equipment built in. When used as a study, most of this equipment slides out of sight or can be stored in commodious cabinet areas. The sound system is piped to the pool area, as well as throughout the house.

Next to the garage, a completely equipped workshop is strictly male territory, worthy of a professional craftsman. Thus, it was only natural that Mr. Hough performed much of the interior finishing himself, including kitchen cabinetry of teak.

DAVID BRUCE FALCONER earned civil engineering and architecture degrees at Yale University and attended University of London School of Science and Technology. Formerly associated with Victor Christ-Janer & Associates, he has had his own office in Darien since 1963.



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Name Change

The consulting engineering firm of Fred S. Dubin Associates has become Dubin-Mindell-Bloome Associates. Founded in Hartford in 1945 by Fred S. Dubin, the firm has offices in West Hartford and New York City and employs eighty-five people.

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Information Flood

What used to be called an "information explosion" now ought to be called a "flood" according to the National Academy of Sciences.

Research and Development (R&D) is now a \$27-billion-a-vear business in the United States. Some two million research papers are published each year in this country in some thirty thousand different specialized journals. "Those who support research and development have a responsibility to see that generated information becomes truly available," said a representative at a NAS and National Academy of Engineering meeting. The research committee of The American Institute of Architects proposes to issue a regular publication listing available research findings of interest to architects.

Environmental Teach-in

Architects and architectural students are being urged to participate in a nationwide environmental teach-in, scheduled for April 22, to spotlight perils to the American environment, according to an announcement by the American Institute of Architects.

The program will include forums, lectures, hikes, tours, and discussions emphasizing local pollution sources and remedies. The program is under the direction of a committee headed by Senator Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) and Congressman Paul N. McCloskey (R-Calif.), and manned by a staff in Washington. Further information is available from Linda Billings, Environmental Teach-In, Room 200, 2000 P Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Canadian Publication

A Building Standards Index to inform the construction industry of all existing codes, standards, and specifications used in Canada has been compiled by the federal Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. It has over ten thousand entries listed in alphabetical order by key-words in document titles.

The index is available at a cost of \$1.50 from the Secretary, Canadian Specification Board, Department of Supply and Services, Ottawa 4, Canada.

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AIA Convention

The 102nd annual convention of The American Institute of Architects, to be held in Boston, June 21-25, will be "exciting and different," according to William J. Geddis, AIA, chairman of the Boston AIA convention committee.

One highlight will be a "day of awareness" in which AIA members will form regional seminars to chart actions to protect and improve the environment. Mr. Geddis said that AIA officers throughout the nation will be asked to bring to the convention at the Sheraton-Boston Hotel facts and recommendations "that can result in action by the Institute."

This will be the sixth AIA convention in Boston. Previous years were 1871, 1877, 1891, 1937 and 1954. Hugh McK. Jones, FAIA, Guilford architect and past Connecticut Chapter AIA president, is general chairman of the convention.

Urethane Design

A technical book on how to design urethane foam-filled structures has been written by John A. Hartsock, a senior research engineer with Olin Chemicals of New Haven. Included in the book are the principles behind stresses and deflections of foam-filled sandwich panels and beams. Publisher is Technomic Publishing Company, Stamford. The price is \$20.



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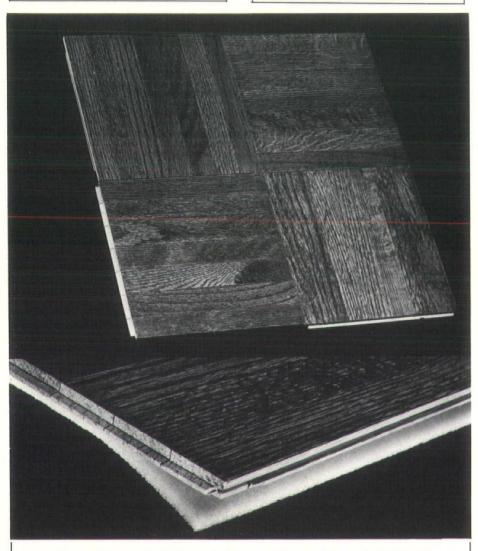
HTFD, 527-8851

Granbery Associate

Alan Hubbard has been named an associate of Carleton Granbery Associates, New Haven architects. He received his architecture degree from Rhode Island School of Design and has been associated with the Granbery firm since 1965. Other associates are Ronald K. Noe and Diana Allyn Granbery.



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Readers Write . . .

Connecticut Architect:

I protest the printing of the Open Letter by Paul Bloom in November-December Connecticut Architect. This letter lays all the ills of the country and the century in the lap of our profession which, as a student, the writer aspires to enter.

The use of profanity is infantile. Any God-fearing red-blooded bricklayer could smother this child a hundred times over without repeating himself. And how can a fancy statement in any paper ever be damned, literally?

Why put the Ivy League as the only source of over-paid bosses when there are seventy-five collegiate schools of architecture in this country which turn out well-rounded potential architects, who may or may not draw as well as board-bound draftsmen but who can make their talents known to the public, attract commissions, organize work, organize their offices, write specifications, see jobs through to completion, and still pay their draftsmen. And Mr. Bloom says they are paid just enough to live on, as are draftsmen.

Much of what Mr. Bloom says is true. Unhappily, his use of invective blinds the reader. This kid should study law and run for Congress instead of learning the art of building beautifully.

Peter Collins, AIA Wilton, Connecticut

Connecticut Architect:

It's about time Connecticut Architect. I didn't think you had it in you. For the first time in my life I can honestly say that I read one article in CA in its entirety. As a matter of fact I read it twice. The fact that someone on your staff had the inept perception to see that "An Open Letter by Paul Bloom" would have an impact on its readers in order to "start something" blew my mind. The article and your magazine have been the essence of conversation between myself and my contemporaries for the past week. Quite honestly, up until now we have considered Connecticut Architect a stodgy old ego booster for glorified draftsmen and ginny contractors; a publication with overtones of "the trades publication with the old public relations bull.'

We will be interested to see if his letter will, to borrow a phrase, "start something."

You've started something CA by publishing that letter, It's up to you to keep it going. Please, more articles like that to let us know that you're still real. At least here's one reader . . . looking forward to the next issue of CA in hopes of finding more essential reading.

JAN SCOTT, Editor Country Senses Magazine

What's Gas Energy doing to make Connecticut industry nice to be near?



This industrial chimney is in full-time operation. Where's the smoke? There isn't any because it's using clean-burning Gas Energy.

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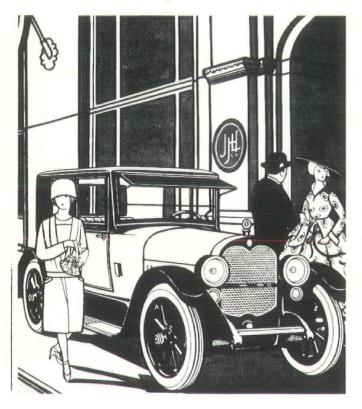
But Gas incineration is more than good public relations, it's good business. Because Gas cuts operating costs for processing and waste disposal. And high temperature incineration is effective because Gas burns clean. Another big plus with gas is that it burns without odor.

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The problem of air pollution is receiving public and legislative attention. So industry must solve its diverse and complex problems of gaseous, liquid, and solid waste disposal. And research in the Gas Industry is playing an important role in solving these problems.

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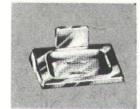
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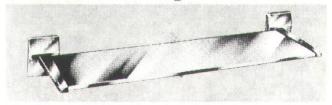
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Semi-Finalists

John Fowler, John Paul Me-Gowan, Architects, New Haven, is one of five architectural firms named as recipients of \$10,000 prizes, as one of the major architectural competitions in the United States reached the semi-final stage at Yale University. Named with the firm was Associated Engineering: Herman Spiegel, Frank Zamecnik.

The Yale mathematics building competition drew 1522 inquiries and 468 entries. The Fowler, Mc-Gowan architectural drawings, with those of the four other semi-finalists from Philadelphia, Seattle, and Milwaukee, will remain anonymous and unlabeled as they complete their designs in more detail for the final judging which will take place next April.

CSI Convention

The fourteenth annual convention of The Construction Specifications Institute will be held at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, June 8-10.

New Associates





S. T. Martin

E. K. Scofield

S. Timothy Martin and Edward K. Scofield have been appointed associates of the SMS Partner-Stamford. ship/Architects. Martin is a graduate of Wesleyan University, and holds a bachelor of architecture degree from the University of Pennsylvania. A Wilton resident, he has been with SMS since 1962. Mr. Schofield, who joined SMS in 1954, earned his degree at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He lives in Stamford where he is a member of the board of representatives.

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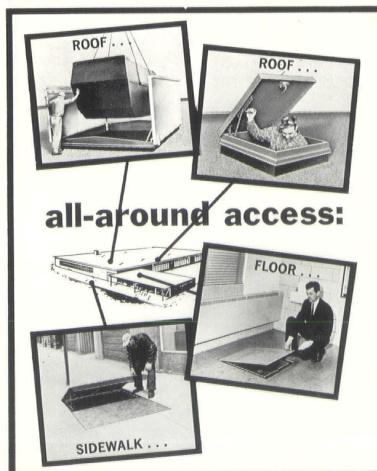
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Spatz Resigns

Marvin Spatz has resigned from Polak & Sullivan, Architects & Engineers, New Haven, to become chief of the Design Section, Preliminary Planning Service, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C. The Polak & Sullivan firm continues its practice with David Polak, Howard J. Sullivan, and Stanley O. Queen as principals.

19 LAUREL AVENUE

International Symposium

An international symposium on joint movement, design, and materials will be held in Brighton, England, May 27-29, it was announced by Business Conferences and Exhibitions, Ltd., Mercury House, Waterloo Road, London S.E.1. Its purpose will be to review the nature and implications of joint movement in all types of structures.

TELEPHONE 688 9651

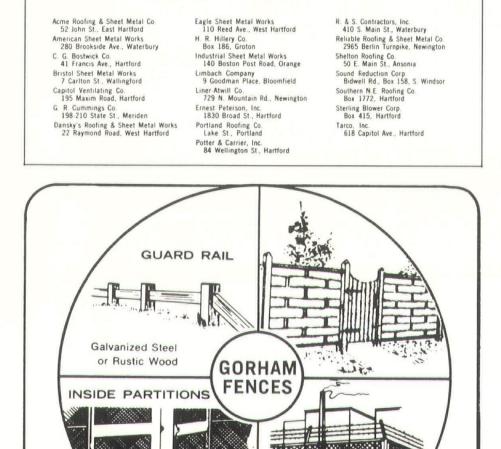
Specification System

Production Systems for Architects and Engineers, Inc., sponsored by the American Institute of Architects, is a non-profit organization based in Chicago. It offers an automated master specification system for building construction and related facilities, and is called MASTERSPEC.

Combining a text of master specifications with a data processing system designed to handle specification information, it provides a central facility for receiving, maintaining, evaluating, and transmitting product information; reduces the likelihood of human error; provides for coordination between specifications and drawings; and allows a new degree of language standardization and accuracy. Periodic updating will keep users advised of the latest information available.

Users will be charged a nominal subscription fee to repay initial funding by AIA and to cover operating expenses. The fee entitles the subscriber to a user's manual, a complete reference set of bound MASTERSPEC sections and instructions, copies of the table of contents, and general information distribution throughout the year. The rate is partially dependent upon the size of the user-firm's technical staff.

Complete information may be obtained from Robert L. Petterson, Production System for Architects & Engineers, Inc., Suite 1709, 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60604.



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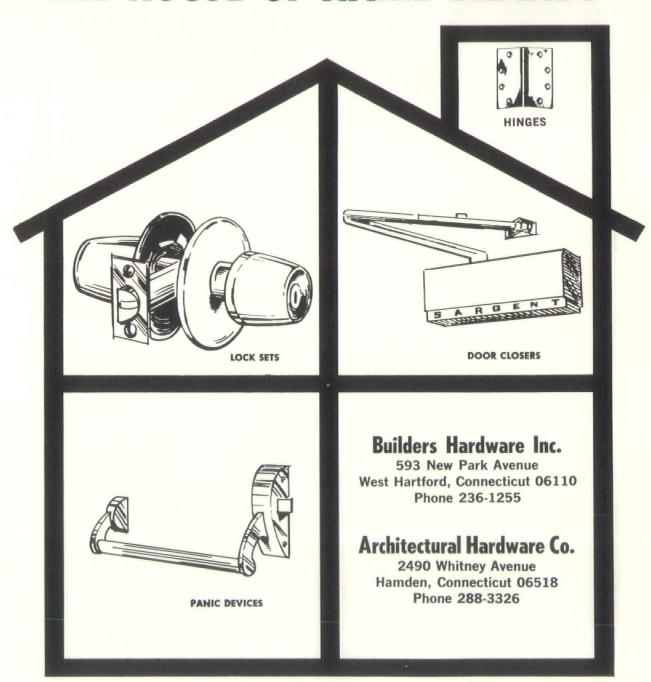
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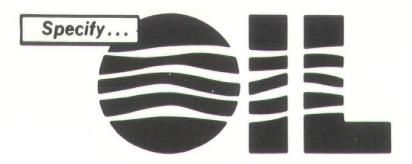
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School Workshops

Federal help in planning schools and colleges, plus new ways to improve schools through citizen participation, will be examined in a series of workshops this spring.

The American Institute of Architects committee on architecture for education and the United States Office of Education are planning one-day sessions in ten cities. In this area a workshop will be held in New York City on April 23, and in Boston on April 21.

The workshops, open to architects, engineers, contractors, school officials, and others, will be keyed to outlining ways to unify information so many steps will not have to be duplicated over and over, according to the sponsors.

Information about the New York meeting may be obtained from David Eggers, AIA, 100 East 42nd Street, New York 10017; and the Boston meeting from Herbert Gallagher, AIA, The Architects Collaborative, 46 Brattle Street, Boston 02203.

New Assignment

Dennis Rezendes, former director of administration and budget officer for the City of New Haven, has joined The American City Corporation, a subsidiary of The Rouse Company, and will work on the Greater Hartford Corporation program "to design a model of the kind of region its residents want and the specific steps needed to bring it about."

Mr. Rezendes will be responsible for relating the corporation's work and approach to the local governments in the greater Hartford area and appropriate agencies and legislative committees of the State of Connecticut, according to the announcement.

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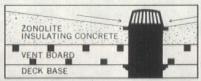
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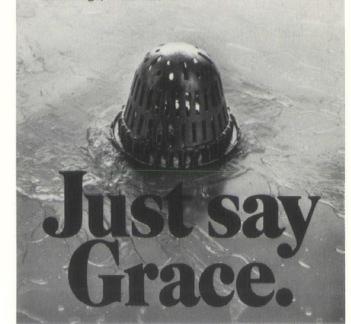
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MIT Seminars

Summer sessions at MIT will include a program on systems building and industrialization for new communities, June 16-20, and plastics in architecture, June 29 to July 3. Information is available from Professor James Austin, Director of the Summer Session, Room E19-356, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge 02139.



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P&W Associate

Peter L. Strauss, Greenwich, has been named a senior associate of The Perkins & Will Partnership architectual firm, White Plains, New York. He joined the Partnership in 1965 and has served as project manager and senior designer. His projects include Stamford Hospital and Yale-New Haven Medical Center master plan. He received his degree in architecture from Pratt Institute.

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Building System

Omniform, Inc., Hartford, a consortium of eleven companies in the housing field, have announced a total environmental planning and building system capable of industrially producing all components for all types of housing in all price ranges. The system involves the Sepp Firnkas Structural System, used in two thousand housing units in the United States.

M. N. Crabtree, Omniform's vice president of operations and chief architect, said: "The consortium is committed to aiding, through public and private channels, the federal government's goal of pushing housing production to 26 million units between now and 1978 "

Firm Change

Kane Farrell White Architects, 928 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford, has been formed as a new firm. The principals are Joseph E. Kane, James K. Farrell and Harvey M. White.

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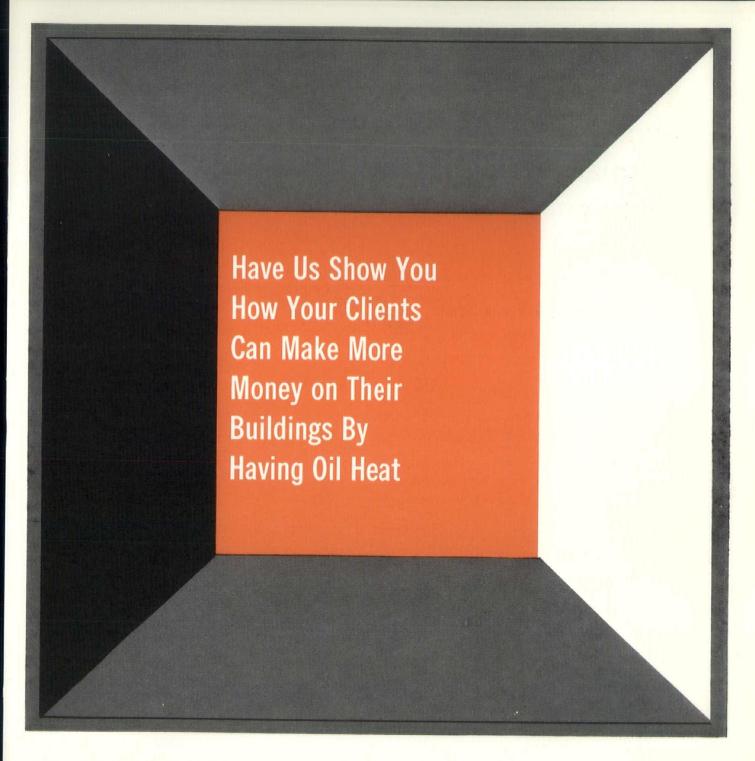
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