

# CONNECTICUT ARCHITECT

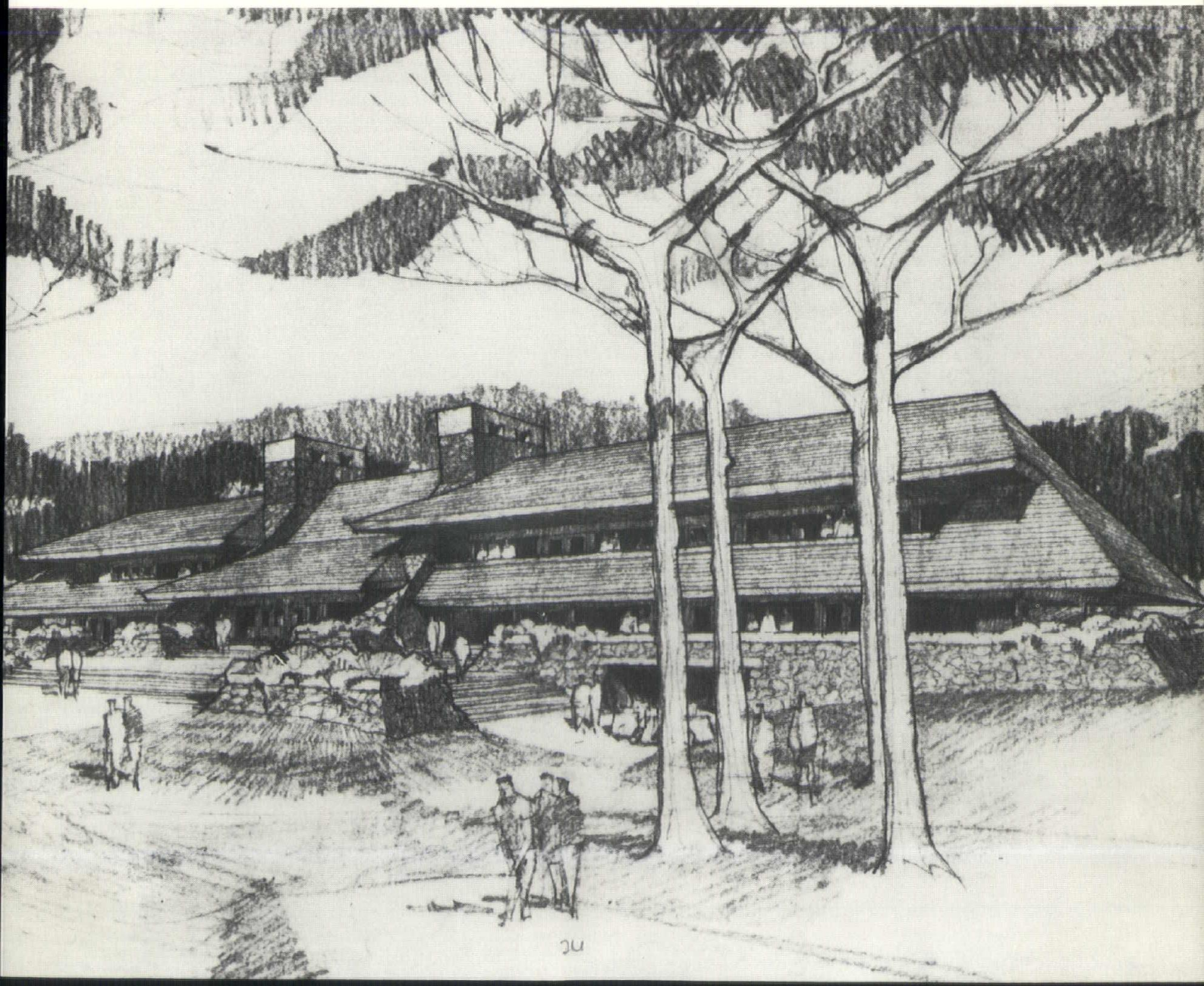
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS

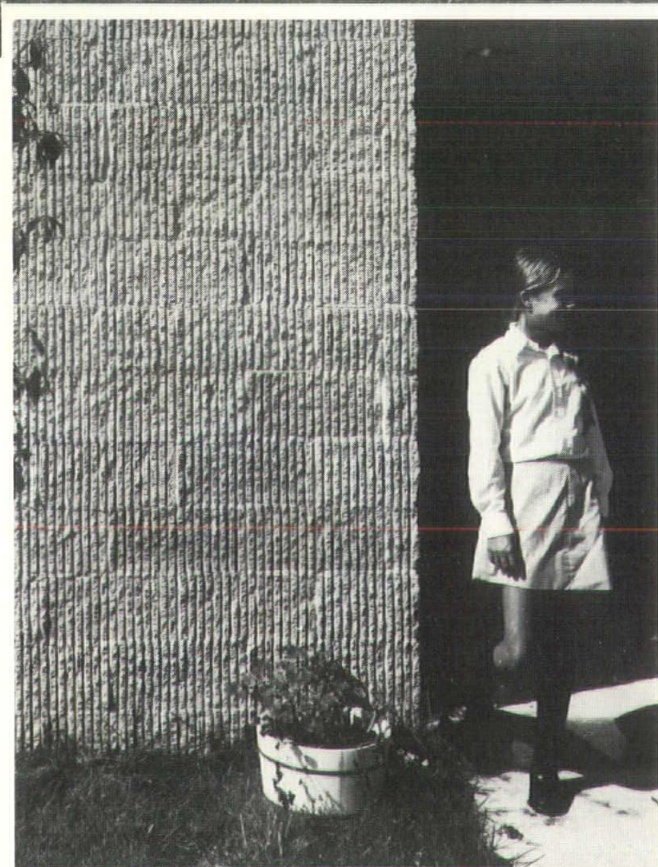
JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1971

AMERICAN INSTITUTE  
OF  
ARCHITECTS

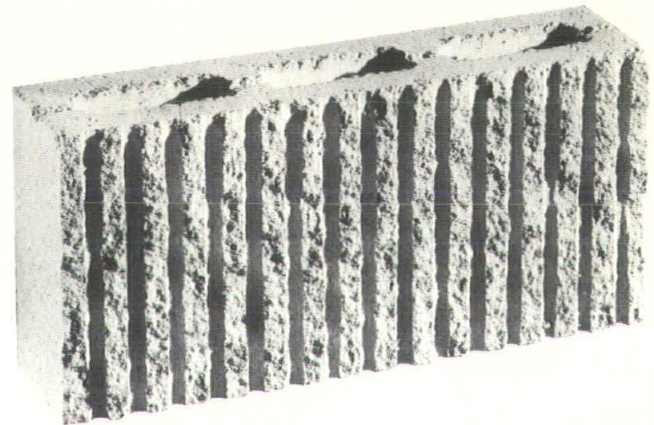
FEB 18 1971

LIBRARY





*Low-Heywood School — Stamford, Conn.  
Architects: The SMS Partnership, A.I.A.  
General Contractors: Frank Mercede & Sons, Inc.*



## One Profile with many faces...

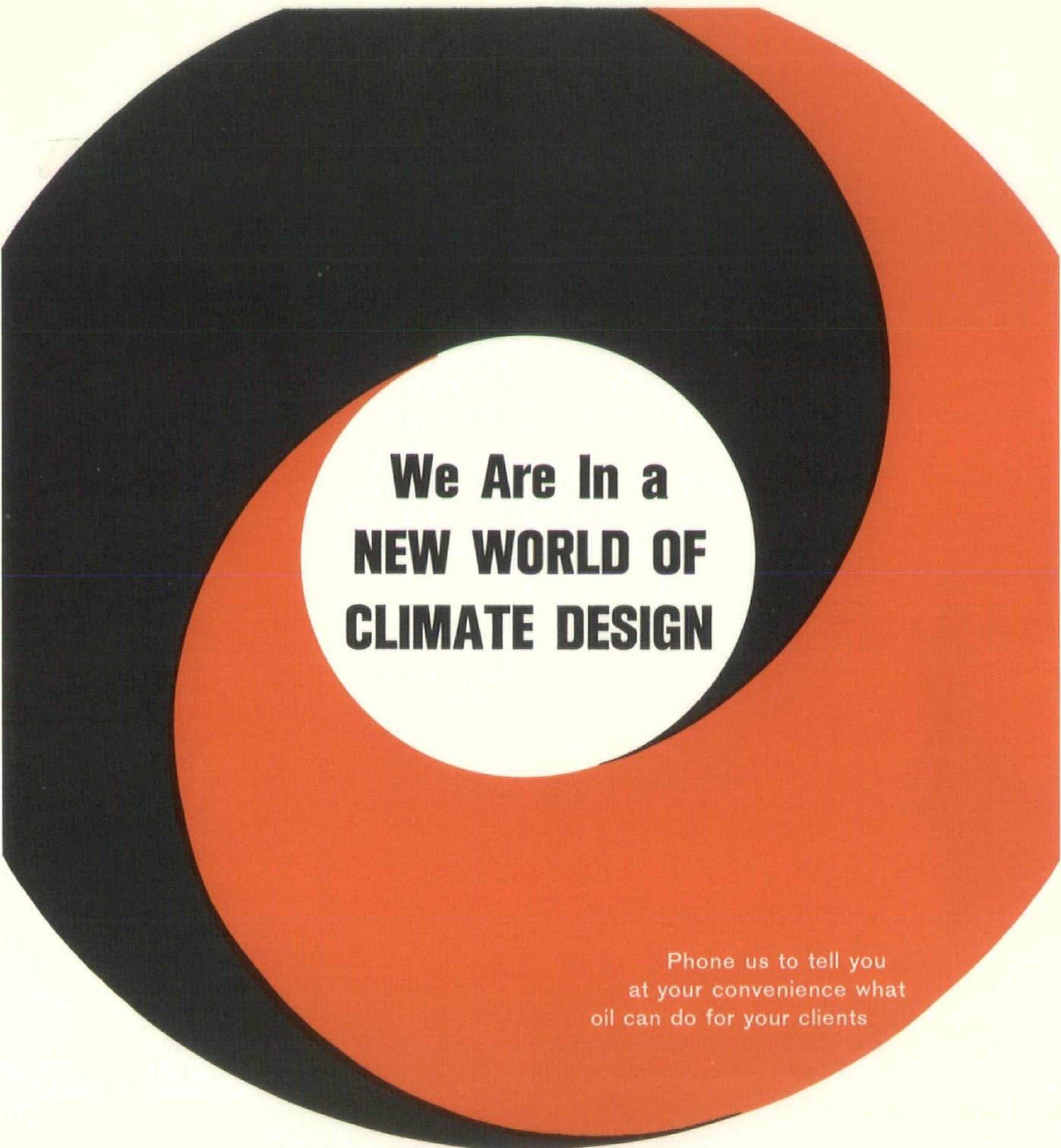
Few building materials present themselves in such a crisp, diversified and contemporary manner as Plasticrete's Profile Split Striated, Concrete Masonry Units, Series PSR-2. Textural elegance, modular simplicity, sophisticated wall designs all go together as the architect's limitless imagination and creativeness directs. Special shapes, other than those shown, are available on order.

**plasticrete corporation**

1883 DIXWELL AVENUE, HAMDEN, CONNECTICUT 06514 • TELEPHONE 288-1641

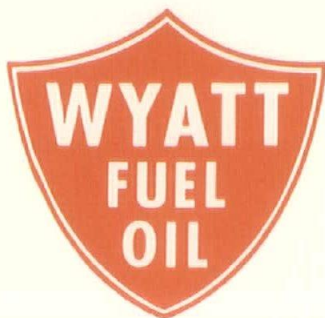


CONNECTICUT ARCHITECT



**We Are In a  
NEW WORLD OF  
CLIMATE DESIGN**

Phone us to tell you  
at your convenience what  
oil can do for your clients



NEW ENGLAND'S FOREMOST  
INDEPENDENT FUEL COMPANY

900 Chapel Street, New Haven, Conn. 06510

Phone: 787-2175



***“Why don’t you get your money from the First New Haven, Smedley, like I do?”***

Arbutnot makes a good point. When building needs call for a Home Improvement Loan, the funding source many architects recommend to their clients is the First New Haven National Bank. Twenty-one offices in the South Central Connecticut area make us very easy to find.

And we’ve always been easy to do business with.

***We put the “improve” in Improvement Loans.***

THE  
**FIRST**  
 NEW HAVEN  
**NATIONAL BANK**

MEMBER: FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM • FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

MAIN OFFICE:  
 One Church Street, New Haven

OTHER OFFICES IN:  
 New Haven (7), East Haven, West Haven (2),  
 Milford (2), Hamden, Branford (2), Guilford,  
 Orange, Devon, Derby and Wallingford

**The Publisher’s**

**Uneasy Chair**

Perched high atop the myriad problems confronting people in Connecticut—and elsewhere—in 1971 is the reversal of environmental despoliation. Solving this problem will require massive public awareness and cooperation, but the architect has a challenging opportunity to contribute mightily to correcting many man-made environmental ills. This opportunity is not just limited to face-lifting the exteriors of living, working, educational, and recreational spaces, but includes such important peripheral responsibilities as designing for waste recycling, preservation of nature’s bounty in site use, and pollution control. Architects have shown broadened concern for the relativity of one building to another and one building to a neighborhood. Still greater service can be done by extending this thinking to include entire multi-town area considerations in planning structures and pre-solving the problems their occupancy and use bring.

*Connecticut Architect* received many congratulatory messages from its readers and advertisers who shared our delight when we were judged to be the “best AIA Component Magazine in 1970.” The staff appreciates these messages and thanks you for them.

In *Connecticut Architect* this month, we report on a large corporate headquarters in Greenwich, a branch bank in Watertown, and the island of Nantucket which is visited by many Connecticut people each year. We also have more pertinent thoughts from the busy pen of Bob Mutrux and some provocative thoughts from George Conklin.

We report with sorrow that Gerry Hotchkiss, who served as our advertising director for five years, died just a few days before his seventieth birthday in November. Gerry was a civic leader in New Haven for many years, a businessman who achieved success in hardware sales, wholesale food marketing, banking, and advertising, and a man with many friends. □

# CONNECTICUT ARCHITECT

BOX U • GUILFORD • CONNECTICUT • 06437

VOLUME 7, NUMBER 1

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1971



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

## OFFICERS

### President

HARVEY M. WHITE, AIA

### Vice President

ROBERT H. MUTRUX, AIA

### Secretary

HOWARD A. PATTERSON, JR., AIA

### Treasurer

WALTER F. GREENE, JR., AIA

### Executive Director

PETER H. BORGEMEISTER

## EDITORIAL BOARD

### Chairman

RALPH T. ROWLAND, AIA

DAVID BASCH, AIA

LANDES GORES, AIA

ROBERT H. MUTRUX, AIA

WILLIAM H. RALLIS, AIA

## PUBLISHER

Produced for The Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA, by Connecticut Publications, Inc., Box U, Guilford, Connecticut 06437. Rufus K. Allerton, Jr., Publisher; Fredric D. Barrett, Business Manager.

Printed by The Bond Press, Inc., Hartford, Connecticut.

Controlled circulation postage paid at Hartford, Connecticut.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced without permission in writing from the publisher, except brief quotations in a review.

FRONT COVER: Massive rooflines dominate clubhouse at Oronoque Village, \$42 million recreational community being developed near Stratford. Story on page 19.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

It's Not Funny ( <i>Robert Henri Mutrux, AIA</i> ) .....	6
Nantucket's Architectural Heritage ( <i>William Notrella</i> ) .....	7
Branch Bank ( <i>Cohen &amp; D'Oliveira, Architects</i> ) .....	10
Corporate Headquarters ( <i>Skidmore, Owings &amp; Merrill, Architects</i> ) .....	12
CSA Officers .....	15
Professional Services .....	16
Letters .....	21
Index to Advertisers .....	22

PHOTO CREDITS: Page 6, Dover Publications, Inc.; pages 7-9, Historic American Buildings Survey, Jack E. Boucher; pages 10-11, Stanley Rosenthal; pages 12-14, Ezra Stoller; page 15, Stuart Langer; page 16, Burian-Moss.

Circulation of **Connecticut Architect** includes all resident Connecticut architects; libraries; landscape architects; and selected consulting engineers, contractors, builders, and church, hospital, school, federal, state, and local officials; and others concerned with architecture in Connecticut. Appearance of products, services, names, and pictures in advertising or editorial content does not constitute endorsement by The Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA.

Seventy-five Cents a Copy

Four Dollars and Fifty Cents a Year

# It's Not Funny

Robert Henri Mutrux, AIA

One of the many current predictions about the environment of the future is that we will erect more buildings in the next thirty years than our total output since we invaded America.

The prospect of wall-to-wall walls, cluttered with an unimaginable increase in population is appalling, to say the least. But it wouldn't be so bad if it weren't for the peculiar nature of the world's architecture. For all its attributed grandeur, its relative permanence, and its putative significance, architecture has one major failing. It has no humor whatsoever.

In all our five thousand years of carefully placing one piece of material atop another, we have not a single example, short of Disneyland and our spasmodic, sporadic World's Fairs, of a building deliberately designed to make people chuckle with amusement. All of those self-conscious spires, and not an iota of wit nor a shred of satire. All those pompous towers, and not a single belly-laugh.

We've seen every other human quality. Every building, at its particular time, tends to reflect in some degree what man fondly, and with the straightest of faces, calls his "development." The fortress, the corporate office building, the summer palace, and the place on the shore are evidence of man's chronic delusions of personal grandeur; the temple, the wayside shrine, and the cathedral are expressions of the mystical side of his nature.

Architecture has music, too. Goethe acknowledged this in his lovely metaphor, "Architecture is frozen music." And the psychoanalysts long ago ascribed to architecture a modicum of sex by pointing out that the erection of any building has overtones of phallic symbolism.

But that's as far as we get. Architecture is a muscle-bound giant, with no lightness nor gaiety, and no one has yet figured out why. The architect himself, in life as well as in literature, is represented as a near-Renaissance man

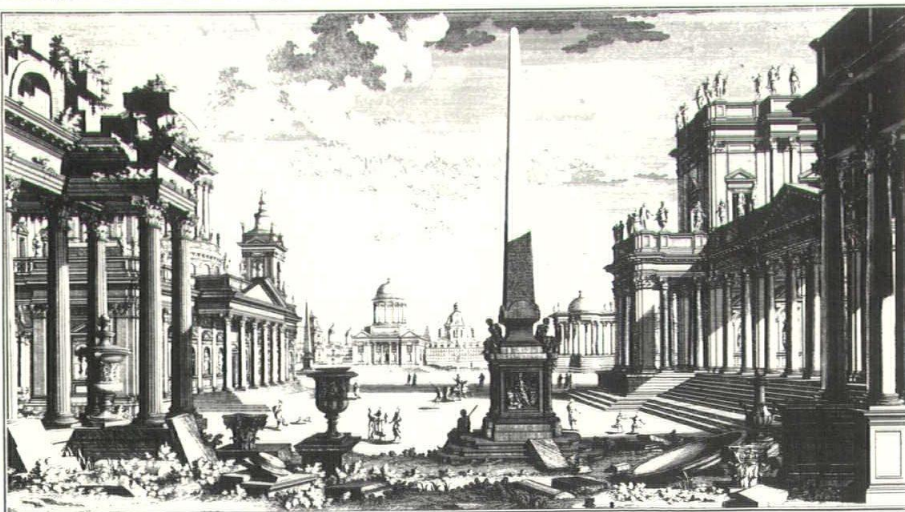
who, apart from the fact that he rarely has more than two deductible dimes in his pocket, has everything: charm, erudition, taste, charisma, plus a restrained penchant for his female opposite. But not a trace of that universal quality of *joie de vivre* which spices the tedium of a world where one must work for a living. The main protagonists in Ibsen's "Master Builder" and Ayn Rand's "The Fountainhead" as well as Soames Forsyte's *bete noire* were all somber, brooding types, doomed to darken not only the drawing-room but the drafting room as well.

The architect is all work and no play. He is a Pagliacci in reverse, with all the laughter bottled up inside, and the cartoons of Alan Dunn and Robert Osborne serve only to reinforce this dour image. This is very likely why Plato, who devotes pages of prime space to poetry and dance, doesn't give architecture the time of day. This is probably why the architecture of the Bible, which represents quite a few square feet of construction, ends up for the most part destroyed. This may be why Robert Burns reduces the makers of plans to the level of mice, without even granting them the relieving whimsy of Arthur Rackham and Beatrix Potter.

Unlike his fellow creators, the architect is so involved in making a name for himself and at the same time escaping the rapacious jaws of the developer that he has lost sight of man's capacity for caprice, or laughter, especially at himself.

What if tomorrow's horizon were  
*Please turn to page 20*

Giuseppe Galli Bibiena's eighteenth century architectural theatrical set.





## Nantucket's Architectural Heritage

William Notrella

Nantucket, situated on the small friendly island bearing the same name, thirty miles off the Massachusetts coast, was once the whaling capital of the world. It has survived fire, depression, and plague — and with the help of its residents plus architects and students, it is battling today to survive twentieth century urbanism.

Nantucket developed a unique architectural tradition. The charm and architectural importance of the harbor town come from the large number of old buildings remaining and the unified overall appearance. The islanders' desire to preserve their architectural heritage has inspired the work of the Nantucket Historical Trust. A

recent program of urban re-development with emphasis on historic preservation has led the AIA to award a citation for excellence in community architecture this year.

The early seventeenth century Puritan settlers from New England, isolated from the mainland and conservative in temperament, held on to their traditional medieval English building styles, adapting them to the rigours of the new environment. By 1740, a majority of the islanders had become Quakers, and the early economy, based upon fishing and sheep raising, had given way to one largely dependent on whaling.

However, the typical modest

house plan of the earliest settlers — squarish, with one or one-and-a-half stories, a rear leanto, and a central fireplace — continued to dominate the architecture of the island until the great economic "golden era" of the first half of the nineteenth century.

At this time, wealthy merchants and sea captains of the whaling capital of the world built Federal and Greek Revival mansions of brick, with columned porticoes, cupolas, and elaborate roof walks. Still, even these fashionable residences were in keeping with the older houses.

The decline of the whaling economy in the mid-nineteenth century resulted in almost no new



Professor Reeves assists Martin Rosenblum, Frank Allison and Ben Walbert measure dimensions of dormer on historic Nantucket house.

construction and few alterations. The old town changed little. Toward the end of the century, and in our own time, a new prosperity brought by summer vacationers set the pattern for future development.

Refusing to sacrifice their heritage, Nantucketers have sought to maintain the character of their

island in the midst of twentieth century life. The recent renewal program is part of that effort. It has set an example for other American towns which are just beginning to realize the importance of preserving their local heritage in the face of growing visual urban-pollution.

Architects agree with tourists



India Street, one of Nantucket's historic passages, is measured with transit and level rod by Ben Walbert and Richard Crisson.

and residents, some of whom are descendants of the island's nineteenth century sea captains, that Nantucket's unique setting of white and gray houses on a sailboat-shaped ledge of sand and rock should be preserved.

F. Blair Reeves, AIA, a University of Florida professor of architecture, and six students completed a six-year architectural survey of the famous port last summer. The Nantucket project was one of seven surveys conducted last year by the Historic American Building Survey (HABS), co-sponsored by the Department of the Interior, The American Institute of Architects, and the Library of Congress. Since 1933, HABS has recorded some 15,000 buildings.

The careful recording of Nantucket's wharves, shops, churches, and homes by HABS "has helped make people here aware of what we have and supported our efforts to save it," according to Edouard A. Stackpole, editor of the *Nantucket Inquirer and Mirror* and president of the Nantucket Historical Association.

The association's eleven hundred members (Nantucket has a permanent population of less than four thousand) are asking the Massachusetts legislature to establish design and zoning control over the entire island. Since 1955, the city has been declared an historic zone and has had a review board with powers to control new buildings. In June 1970, the city of Nantucket was awarded the AIA's citation for excellence in community architecture for waterfront development by Sherburne Associates and architects Richard H. Kuehl, AIA, and Gary E. Daughn, AIA, of The Providence Partnership, Providence, Rhode Island.

"Nantucket means so much to America. It figures in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Civil War, the growth of American business, the development of the Quaker faith, and as a labora-



tory of wildlife and plants and a repository of craftsmanship, architectural design, and town planning," Professor Reeves said.

"Nantucket represents an important period in the building of this country. But even a historic district is subject to ravages of change — to weather and calamity. So it is important to record it as a practical guide to what we have and wish to preserve," said Walter Beinecke, Jr., trustee of the Nantucket Historical Trust which is assuming the cost of the HABS survey.

Some residents fear subdivisions, shopping centers, and new large-scale resorts could damage the island. They welcome the HABS work as another effort to reinforce the value of careful development. "We want to stop the pests from devouring the landscape, and we want to keep the distinct style of Nantucket architecture that has persisted here longer than styles any other place in New England," said Mr. Stackpole.

In five years, HABS summer crews have measured, drawn, and photographed sixty-four individual buildings in the tree-lined port. The 1970 HABS team documented two Nantucket neighborhoods, recording India Street and portions of Union and Orange Streets. Street layout, surfacing and curbs, fences, landscape, and a total of forty-four houses were drawn and photographed.

"To me, Nantucket is house tied to house by streets, fences, and landscape. That's why we are recording environment as well as walls and roofs. These streets show the accumulated tastes of a succession of people that lived here," Mr. Reeves said.

Mr. Reeves' apprentices are Benjamin Walbert III of Allentown, Pennsylvania, who begins graduate architectural restoration studies at Columbia and is a 1970 University of Florida graduate; Ellis Schmidlapp of Piqua, Ohio, a 1970 Carnegie-Mellon University

graduate, who will work for the Pittsburgh History and Landmarks Foundation; Martin J. Rosenblum of Brooklyn, New York, and James D. Skelton of Plainfield, Indiana, both University of Illinois students; and Richard C. Crisson of Santurce, Puerto Rico, and Frank D. Allison of Jackson, Tennessee, students at the University of Florida.

Over thirty-seven years, HABS has sleuthed the history and parts of buildings from the Virgin Islands to Iolani Palace in Honolulu. Some of the "stars" of this historic roster include whole parts of New Orleans' Vieux Carre, the Old South Meeting House in Boston, Stratford Hall in Virginia, and Frank Lloyd Wright's Robie House in Chicago. Los Angeles' Dodge House and Denver's Larimer Square area have been destroyed after being recorded by HABS. They are recent reminders of the still shaky status of many of the nation's most significant buildings and places. James C. Massey, HABS chief, estimates that one-quarter of the structures recorded since HABS started have vanished, victims of subdivisions, highways, fire, urban renewal, and apathy.

"Yet the nation remains a storehouse of significant buildings and locations," Massey said. He estimates perhaps 75,000 structures are worthy of HABS attention. "Places we've neglected and hope to record include Martha's Vine-



Nantucket cupola detail.

yard near Nantucket, Guam, Brooklyn, and sections of Oregon, Washington, Vermont, and Oklahoma." HABS records about five hundred structures each year "mostly in response to local requests and mostly with some money from local sources," said Mr. Massey. Some cities and owners ask for a HABS survey because it can help get a structure placed on the National Register. Buildings on the Register get some legal protection against demolition.

HABS' work is stored in the Library of Congress in Washington where more than 30,000 drawings, 40,000 photographs, and 10,000 pages of documentation are

*Please turn to page 18*

Summer apprentices transfer measurements to drawings. Ellis Schmidlapp, Professor Reeves, James Skelton and Ben Walbert (left to right).

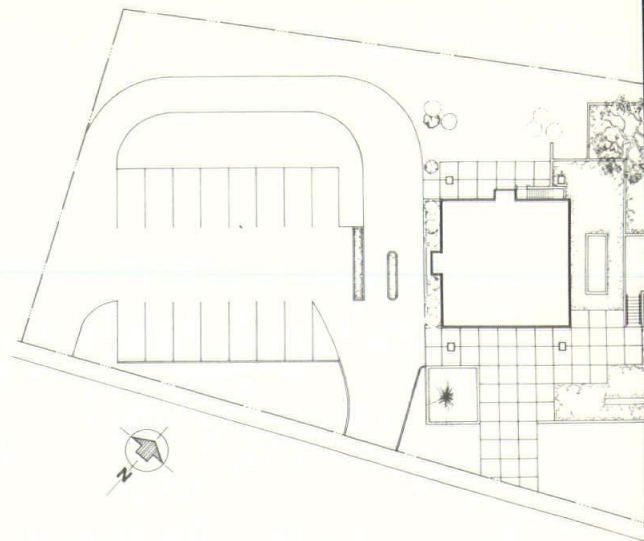


# BRANCH BANK

**The Waterbury National Bank  
Watertown, Connecticut**

**COHEN & D'OLIVEIRA, ARCHITECTS**

**Summit & Summit, Inc., General Contractor**



Branch banks of all sorts and descriptions have been mushrooming in Connecticut's towns and cities for the past ten years. They range from house trailers to rented space in shopping centers. Their aim is to put money services where the people are. Architecturally speaking, some of the structures are better than others.

One of the better ones — because it does not try to be something it is not — is the Watertown Office of The Waterbury National Bank. Cohen & D'Oliveira, Architects, designed a straightforward community bank building which fulfills the owner's requirements of a structure that expresses a substantial image which is firm and strong and instills confidence. At the same time, an equally important requirement was that the building should be inviting and friendly so it would be accessible, open, and comfortable.

The architects' primary appraisal revealed that the site for the bank on the main street of a small New England town placed it where there was no specific architectural character in terms of style or scale. "We, therefore, assumed a responsibility to establish a keynote in terms of design for future development or redevelopment of the main street," said Architect Andrew S. Cohen.

In terms of aspirations for the community and the impression desired by the bank's officials, the architects developed a building plan with the qualities needed to achieve the desired goals.

The building was conceived, designed, and built as a protecting shelter supported on four columns. Under this shelter, the interior and exterior spaces are separated by screen walls of brick and glass, and these combined spaces are set on their own platform, elevated slightly above the street level.

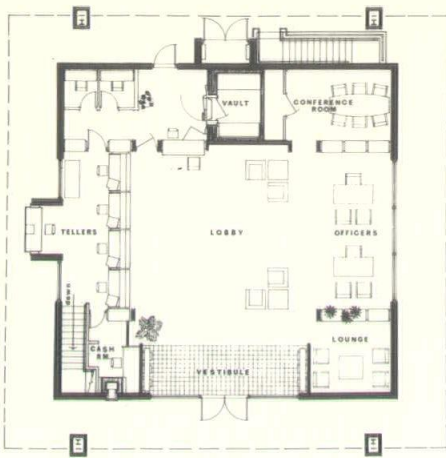
The aim of the interior design is a single unity of space. The ceiling extends over and illuminates the entire area, except the

vault which is necessarily exempted. The functional areas are screened by cabinetwork of varying heights to afford the desired environmental control without completely segregating any space.

Four interior pylons at about the quarter points define the general plan of space allocations. They also serve to accommodate the building's mechanical and electrical systems. Screening brick walls terminate at a regressed black band eight inches below the interior ceiling and exterior soffit, as do all interior screen walls and pylons. This emphasizes the non-structural, screening nature of these separators. The cabinetwork

Pedestrian approach is open and inviting.





Drive-in facility is easily accessible.

and furnishings are of complementary design in keeping with the overall unity of concept.

The basic roof structural system consists of a steel box frame supported on four steel columns, with steel joists spanning the front and rear beams of the box. The main floor is constructed of a simple concrete slab on steel beams bearing on block walls.

The fascia and columns are

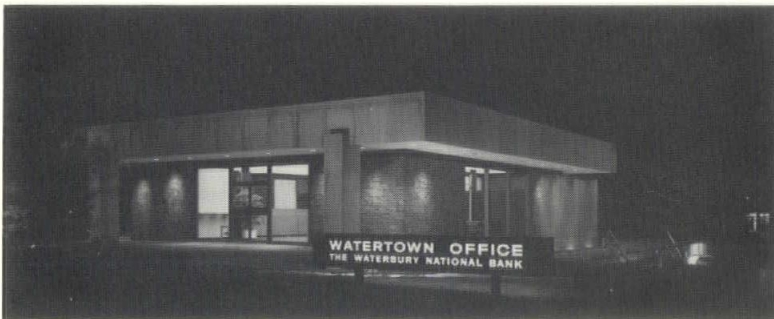
striated Alabama limestone, and the enclosure walls are pottery-glazed brick. The brick is laid up as a cavity wall. Window and door frames are bronze anodized aluminum. Interior woodwork and furnishings are walnut.

Electric heat pumps provide heating and cooling with air delivered from above through a continuous slot at the perimeter of the ceiling. It is returned through the

open grid ceiling. Light is provided at a high level from the open grid, luminous ceiling.

Efficient business flow, combined with customer comfort and convenience, has been achieved in a compact, but uncrowded space. There is adequate room for all the bank's functions. The appointments are tasteful and accomplished with splendid restraint.

The structural engineering was done by Joseph Carlson, Jr. of Shelton, and the mechanical and electrical engineering by Richard S. Leigh of Woodbury. Interior designer was Belle J. Cohen, and Architect Cohen did the landscape design. □



Night lighting is effective.

Interior is warmly and tastefully decorated.



# CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS

**The American Can Company  
Greenwich, Connecticut**

**SKIDMORE, OWINGS & MERRILL, ARCHITECTS**

**Turner Construction Company, General Contractor**

The new corporate headquarters of American Can Company is located on a 181-acre triangle of rocky, heavily wooded land in the northwest corner of Greenwich. The site was selected, according to the company, "for its convenience to New York City, ready access to metropolitan airports, a road network that would provide quick and safe commuting, availability of housing and employment resources, and an ideal place

for the people of American Can to work."

Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, Architects, was commissioned to design the headquarters buildings in March 1967. Ground was broken in November 1967, and the first concrete footing was poured in April of the following year. In October 1970, with the buildings in use, the company opened its doors to members of the press and the community.

The site slopes generally from its southwestern boundary along King Street to its eastern boundary along Route 684. A major feature is a deep ravine ending in a swampy area of about forty acres along Route 684, and this marshland is retained in its natural state. Of the total acreage, 154 acres are in Fairfield County, and the remaining twenty-seven acres are in Westchester County, New York.

The building has space for some

Modern design and a low profile highlight American Can Company headquarters.



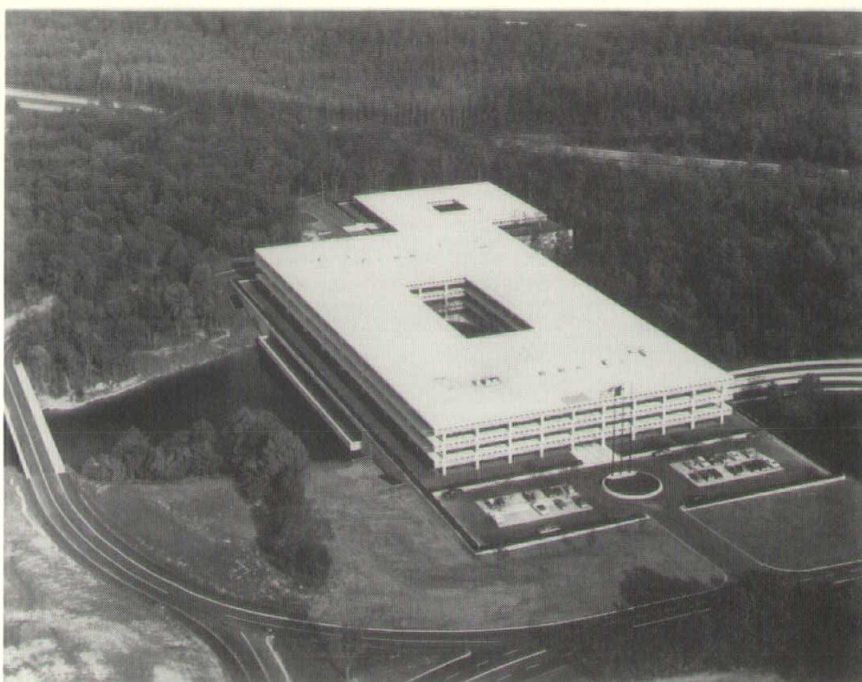
two thousand employees. It is placed across the ravine so a terraced podium connects the high ground on each side, from which rises a main three-story office building with a large central court and a one-story executive building.

Connecting the two buildings below the gravel-covered podium is a service floor which contains a cafeteria with its kitchen facilities, a suite of conference dining rooms, an employees' lounge, a training center, a data processing center, a medical department, truck dock and service facilities, and two main mechanical equipment rooms. Also at this level, beneath the executive wing, is a garage for one hundred cars. Below the service floor is a five-level garage for 1650 cars. The effect is a building three stories high at the entrance, and it actually has nine usable floors.

The podium forms a great dam between the two hills and creates a two-acre lake at the top end of the ravine. As a result of using this dam as a garage, there is very limited coverage of the site. No land is wasted for surface parking and a very economical road system has been developed.

The original site has been largely retained with maximum preservation of existing trees, natural rock outcroppings, and a bird and small animal sanctuary in the swampy area. The original mansion on the property has been converted into a guest house for overnight visitors to the American Can building. The result is that the existing character of the site is little changed from the neighbors' point of view.

Two entrances from King Street lead to American Lane, a four-lane internal road about three-quarters of a mile long which leads to the building. Another road leads to the front entrance of the building where there is a parking area for fifty visitors' cars. South of the building and roughly midway along American Lane is a system of roads leading to the



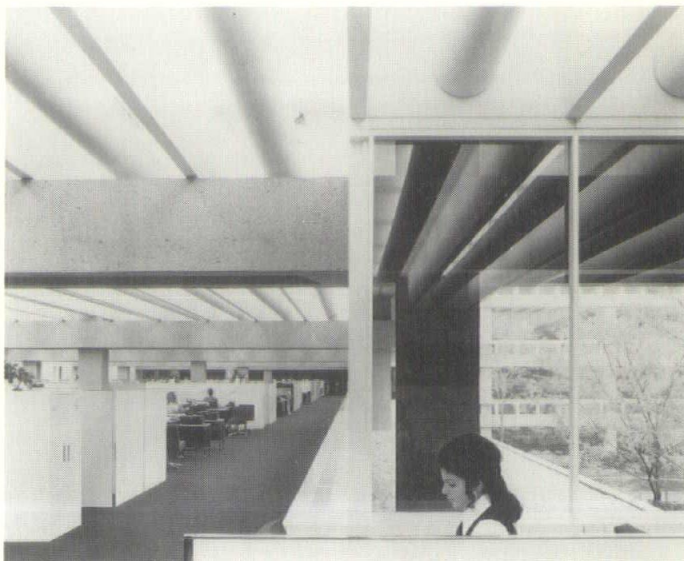
Aerial view shows siting and land use.

four entrances to the garage and loading dock.

The building is of reinforced concrete with poured-in-place walls, columns, and principal girders having a specially selected granite aggregate exposed by sand blasting, and with precast sixty-foot double tees for the three office floors. The tees on the outside of the building were poured with white cement to offset the warm gray of the granite in the concrete. The deeply recessed curtain wall is of gray glass with black gasket mullions on a five-foot module.

The three office floors which rise above the podium are each 520 by 255 feet with a bay size of sixty by thirty feet. The entire outer perimeter consists of fifteen-foot-deep private offices, eight-foot-six-inches high, with dry walls and incandescent lighting. There are four hundred private offices, all with broad views of the surrounding open landscape.

The building has two major vertical cores containing two banks of five elevators each, stairs, toilets, mechanical risers, and other service functions, which are placed at the quarter points of the typical



Work areas are comfortable and well lighted with visual identification of outdoors.

floors. Between these cores is the central landscaped court which has almost eleven thousand square feet.

Floor areas are carpeted, gray in the perimeter offices and red in the central area. The interior planning provides a diversity of seven-foot-high frosted glass cubicles and groupings of desks and file cabinets to accommodate departmental layouts and to allow everyone to benefit from the central garden.

The central area of typical floors has a ceiling where the structure, air conditioning, lighting, and acoustical absorption are completely integrated, yet boldly exposed. The three-foot-deep tees, five feet apart and sixty feet long, are supported on three-foot by four-foot nine-inch sand-blasted concrete girders. Between the white painted tees are circular air ducts encased in insulating jackets which are also sound absorbing to provide a proper acoustical environment in conjunction with the carpeted floor. Above the ducts, completely concealed from below, are high intensity light tubes which use the painted coffers between the tees as reflecting surfaces to provide soft, indirect lighting for the desks below.

The executive building is 165 feet square with a central court sixty-five feet square. The perimeter is occupied by a combination of executive offices and open alcoves for secretaries. A wide gallery around the courtyard houses a receptionist and other secretaries and contains an escalator going down to the executive garage and the corridor leading to the main building. The floor in this building is of Buckingham slate with rich Moroccan rugs, and the walls are of teak panels and rough plaster. The inner garden has a very fine cut-leaf red Japanese maple.

The terrace level is below grade at the east and west entrances and has a three-hundred-foot floor-to-ceiling glass wall on the north side

which frames the view from the cafeteria and dining rooms over the lake to the bridge beyond. At the east and west ends of this level are mechanical equipment rooms which supply conditioned air through main duct risers in the two spines.

Connecting the two elevator banks is a carpeted loop corridor which serves the kitchen and dining facilities to the north; the lounge, data processing, and training centers in the middle; and the medical and service departments to the south. A service corridor runs the full length of the building from the loading dock at the west and connects with the main corridor to the executive building.

Another feature of the structure is the garage for 1650 cars with five levels interconnected by two ramps. Each of the four upper levels is entered directly from an exterior roadway to the south. The lowest level, which is smaller than the others, is approached by the interconnecting ramps. A continuous pedestrian walkway runs the length of the garage in its center and connects with the two elevator banks. The garage is constructed of poured-in-place concrete in thirty-by-thirty-foot bays. It is fully ventilated by fans which draw air from an intake beneath the cafeteria terrace and discharge

it through a projecting hood which is a prominent feature of the south wall of the podium.

The design of the interiors and the furniture of the entire building was done by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill in continuous consultation with American Can staff members. As expressed by the architects, the result is "an elegant and commodious setting for the conduct of business in this corporate headquarters . . . achieved with a sense of warmth and a character appropriate to the country environment of this area of Greenwich."

The gross area of office buildings is 585,000 square feet, and garages 720,000 square feet. The building is completely sealed and fully air-conditioned. The site has its own sewerage system and disposal plant.

The partner-in-charge for the architect was Gordon Bunshaft. Associate partners were Frederick C. Gans, project manager; Roger Radford, design; Morris Zelkowitz, production; and Davis Allen, interiors.

Consultants included Paul Weidlinger, structural; Jaros, Baum & Bolles, mechanical-electrical; Sasaki, Dawson, DeMay Associates, Inc., landscape; Wilbur Smith Associates, traffic; and Arthur William Dana, food operations. □

Man-made lake provides tranquil setting.



## CSA Officers

Harvey M. White was elected president of the Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA, at the Society's annual meeting held at the Quinnipiack Club, New Haven, in mid-November. Other officers elected are Robert H. Mutrux, vice president; Walter F. Greene, treasurer; and Howard A. Patterson, Jr., secretary. David N. LaBau, Richard L. Cowling, Augustus G. Kellogg and Russell L. Stecker were elected directors.

Mr. White is a senior partner in the firm of Kane Farrell White Architects, Hartford. He has taken an active part in CSA committee work since 1961, has been a director since 1964, and has served as secretary and vice president of the Society. He is a former member of *Connecticut Architect's* editorial board. He is also a member of the Construction Specifications Institute, Council of Education Facilities Planners, the National Panel of Arbitrators of the American Arbitration Association, and the Carnegie-Mellon Alumni Council. He earned his degree in



1971 CSA officers Howard Patterson, Walter Greene, Harvey White, and Robert Mutrux.

architecture at Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Mr. Mutrux is a senior associate of the firm of J. G. Phelan & Associates, and a member of the board of directors of Fletcher-Thompson, Inc., Architects and Engineers, Bridgeport. He has served as a member of the executive board of CSA and is a member of the editorial board of *Connecticut Architect*. He is a frequent contributor to professional journals. His educational credits include The University of Lausanne, Switzerland; Washington University, St. Louis; Fontainebleau School, Ecole de Fresque de la ville Paris.

Mr. Patterson is an associate of

The SMS Partnership/Architects, Stamford. He was chairman of the 1969 Honor Awards Program of CSA and chairman of the 1970 Honor Awards Program of the New England Region, AIA. He is president of the Williams College Alumni Association and a member of the Darien Zoning Board of Appeals. Following his graduation from Williams, he earned his architecture degree at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr. Green established his own practice of architecture in 1959, and in 1962 formed Associated Architects with headquarters in Farmington. He earned his degree in architecture at Syracuse University. □

**\* DON'T FORGET  
1,000 varieties of Face Brick**

**GEORGE N. TOLMAN, JR.  
ARCHITECTURAL BRICK CO.**

**SHOW ROOM AND OFFICE**

**417 Washington Avenue  
North Haven, Connecticut 06473  
Phone — New Haven 239-1529  
Hartford Office 688-3735**

**SPECIFY**

**Jennite J-16®**

**BLACKTOP SEALER  
FOR PARKING AREAS AND DRIVEWAYS**

**latexite**

**COLOR-FAST ACRYLIC RESIN COLORED SEALERS  
FOR PLAY AREAS**

**For low-budget jobs where pavement is not subject to oil and fuel drippings, specify low-cost  
COLOR-SEAL**

**FREE Parking Lot Templates save you time in preparing plans. Call or write for yours today.**



**COPELAND  
COMPANY, INC.**

WILLOW STREET  
CHESHIRE, CONNECTICUT

Telephone  
272-3221

## CSI Convention

The fifteenth annual convention of the Construction Specifications Institute will be held in Anaheim, California, June 7-9, and will have as its theme "Construction Industry Communications." □

### PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

#### CAHN ENGINEERS, Inc.

Consulting Engineers  
Site Planners

New Haven  
772-2000

New Britain  
225-2000

#### HUBBARD, LAWLESS & OSBORNE ASSOCIATES, INC.

110 Whitney Avenue  
New Haven, Connecticut 06510

Mechanical & Electrical  
Engineers

#### A COMPLETE PHOTOGRAPHIC SERVICE FOR ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS

- on location photography, exteriors and interiors
- large color murals at little cost
- black and white enlargements up to 20 feet
- color slides and transparencies

#### JACK STOCK STUDIOS

Derby, Conn. 734-6296



### OFFICE FURNITURE

The most complete collection of fine wood office furniture.  
Modern, contemporary and traditional styling.

280 Park Road  
West Hartford  
232-8825

900 Chapel Street  
New Haven  
562-8622

## Joint Meeting

George A. Christie, vice president and chief economist of McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, will present a "Second look at 1971 construction markets" when he addresses a joint meeting of the Connecticut Society of Architects and the Producers Council on February 17 at Les Shaw's, New Haven.

Mr. Christie is an authority in the field of construction economics and, on behalf of his company's F. W. Dodge and Sweets divisions, he is a frequent consultant to manufacturers of building products. He is also a contributor to professional and building publications. □

## Plasticrete Speakers

Arnold Caputo, research and development vice president; Carl M. Rollins, masonry division vice president; and Vincent F. Cusano, Jr., sales manager, all of Plasticrete Corporation, comprised a panel which presented a marketing, specification, and contractor relationships discussion to 150 members at a National Concrete Masonry Association meeting recently in Arlington, Texas. □

## Yale Architects

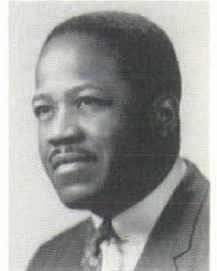
Ehrman B. Mitchell and Romaldo Giurgola, New York architects, have been selected to design two undergraduate residential units at Yale University. □

## Joins Firm

Milton Lewis Howard has become an associate in the firm of Purcell and Taylor, Architects and Engineers, Hartford. Mr. Howard was graduated from the University of Illinois with a bachelor's degree in architecture and has been a practicing architect for fifteen years. □



George A. Christie.



Milton L. Howard

## Expo 7

The Connecticut Building Congress will hold a one-day exposition entitled Expo 7, on Thursday, May 20, at the Hotel Sonesta in Hartford. The exposition will feature professional displays by Connecticut architects and engineers and product exhibits related to construction. There will be an awards luncheon for winners of the professional exhibit and a banquet in the evening. Morning and afternoon seminars are scheduled on construction topics and the environment.

Augustus G. Kellogg, partner in the New Haven architectural firm, Environmental Design Group, has been appointed chairman of professional displays. Mr. Kellogg has set criteria for the judges to use in determining the winners in these displays which cover "environmental quality through cooperative and productive working relationships within the building industry, with awards being made to all significant contributors in the design and building process."

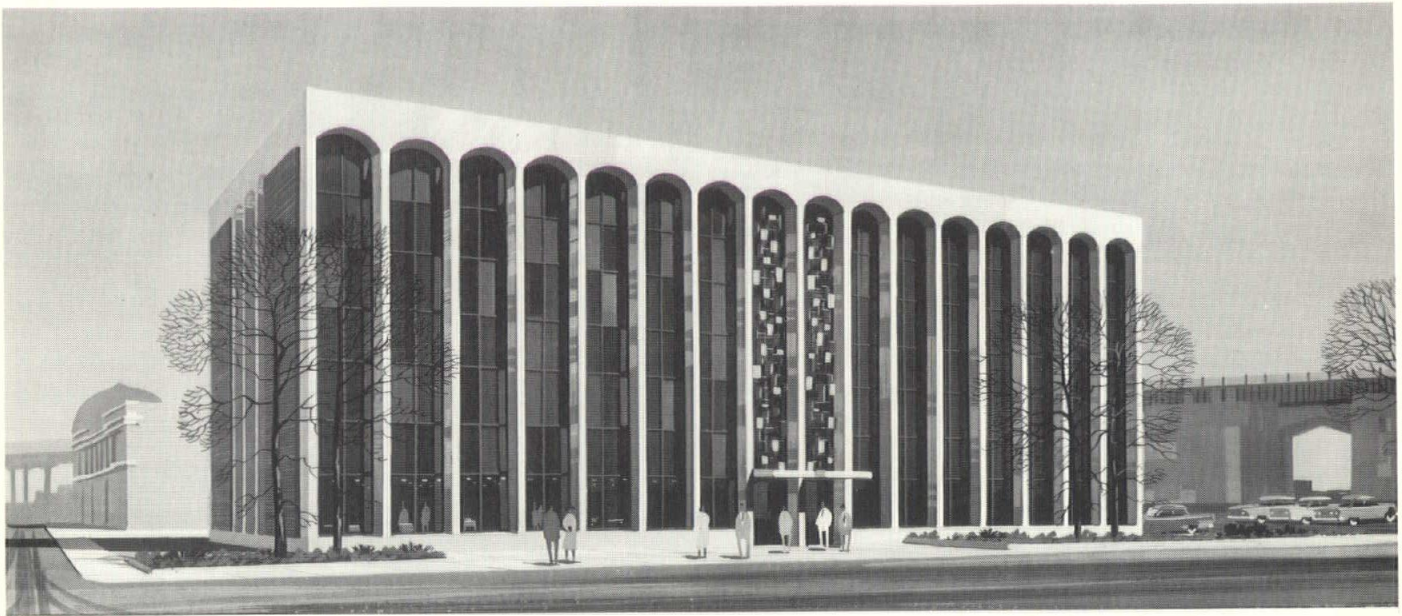
Connecticut architects and engineers interested in exhibiting their work at Expo 7 may contact the Connecticut Building Congress, 2377 Whitney Avenue, Hamden, telephone 288-2867, for further information. □



# Contemporary on the outside...

# downright futuristic on the inside...

Architects: The Partnership of Lyons-Mather-Lechner.



**The Southern Connecticut Gas Company's headquarters building in Bridgeport features a total gas energy system which is completely independent of any outside source of electric energy!**

Total gas energy means GAS and only GAS supplies *all* the energy. In this new 32,000 square foot sales and executive office center, four GAS internal combustion engines generate and supply all the electricity for the entire structure. While the engines drive a generator to produce electricity, exhaust heat from the engines is recovered to heat and cool the building and provide domestic hot water — a real bonus when it comes to operating costs.

Installations like this provide proof that total gas energy systems are likely to be the mass energy

packages of the future. Nationwide, there are already over four hundred such installations in shopping centers, motels, schools, post offices, apartment and office buildings, factories, hospitals and universities.

We don't have to tell you natural gas is more dependable because it's piped safe and sound from underground. We probably don't even have to tell you that natural gas is a non-pollutant, clean burning fuel. But what you may not know is that a total gas energy system is a *very real practicality today*. We'll be happy to give you more information.

**Nantucket** *Continued from page 9* located in Room 235, and generate a surprising volume of requests. Some 8,000 copies of these holdings are sought each year by the public, reports Miss Virginia Dalker, chief of the division of prints and photographs reference section. The Library of Congress generally charges \$1.25 for a photograph and 35¢ for a sheet of drawings. The HABS collection is the most used of any in the Library's print and photograph division.

Crews use hundred-foot tape measures, carpenters' rules, molding profilers, and cameras to detail buildings. Fire truck ladders and airplanes are sometimes employed to capture details by camera, and equipment is often borrowed from local engineers or road departments and utilities.

"We sometimes make tools we need," said Mr. Reeves. It takes two days to two weeks to measure the average building. The crew leader normally uses information

supplied by local authorities but also gathers written documentation from neighbors, old diaries, wills, and court records, while the crew measures. Documentation also includes a description of the surrounding landscape and a history of the structure.

Nantucket surveying has revealed fine detailing in textures, finishes, corner posts, and beams. The rather spartan-looking clapboard and shingled houses occupy the old town in an orderly, refined manner. Individually, they show such flourishes as captain's walks on the roof, handsome doorways, colorful sundials and weather vanes, mermaid figureheads, and other reminders of the town's golden whaling era of the 1830's. Mr. Reeves notes "the joinery is excellent, probably because of the skills that were here in shipbuilding." The overall impression of Nantucket is of a serene setting, allowing expressionism that does not intrude.

Nantucket's leaders and last year's summer crew would prefer to see Nantucket remain a mixture of history and commerce. "We're fortunate to maintain a balance between history and uses," noted Editor Stackpole.

"Nantucket has one basic commodity to enjoy and sell, and that's history," said Mr. Beinecke. "What makes Nantucket different is its history and the way it has been protected. The more you help people become aware of this, the more you can maintain and market it."

"They've made it worthwhile to keep the old; other places could do the same," said student architect Richard Crisson.

"I'd like to think an older building can be used like an older person," said architect Benjamin Walbert. □

### Yale Dean

Herman D. J. Spiegel, professor adjunct of architectural engineering, has been named acting dean of the Yale School of Architecture and City Planning and director of studies in architecture. The appointment is for the spring semester.

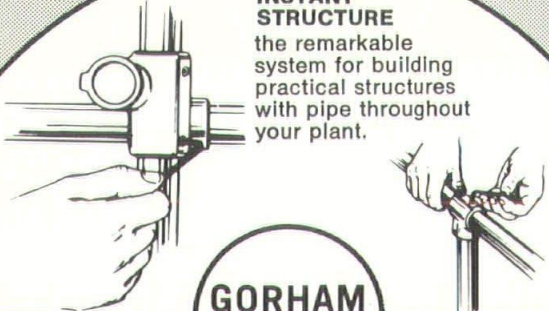
Dean Charles W. Moore is on leave, and according to an announcement by Yale's president Kingman Brewster, Jr. the university is continuing its search for a new dean to succeed Mr. Moore whose five-year term expires in June. Dean Moore accepted the post originally with the understanding he would serve one term only. He will continue to serve as professor of architectural design on the Yale faculty.

Joseph I. Lieberman has been appointed director of studies in city planning for the balance of this academic year. He has been executive assistant to the dean of faculties in design and planning since 1969. Mr. Lieberman, a New Haven attorney, was elected last November as state senator for the city's eleventh district. □

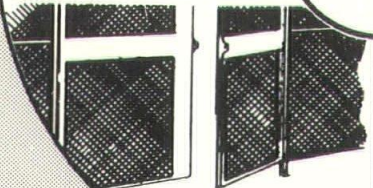
**NORTH HAVEN**  
The Frankson Fence Co.  
451 State St.  
Tel. 288-2588

**WATERBURY**  
Perfection Fence Co.  
1327 Meriden Rd.  
Tel. 755-6172

**INSTANT STRUCTURE**  
the remarkable system for building practical structures with pipe throughout your plant.

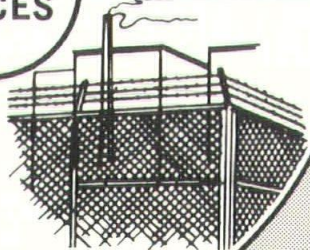


**INSIDE PARTITIONS**



Window Guards  
Safety Enclosures

**INDUSTRIAL CHAIN LINK**



**WESTPORT**  
Westport Fence Co.  
1545 East State St.  
Tel. 227-5282

**NEW LONDON**  
Guardco  
Enterprise 2588 or  
New Haven 248-8464

## Recreation Community

Oronoque Village Golf Club, an eighteen-hole championship golf course, has been completed near Oronoque Village, a \$2 million recreational community in Stratford. Over twelve hundred condominium units are to be built around the course on the 303-acre site.

Desmond Muirhead, golf course architect and community planning consultant of Newport Beach, California, is in charge of the overall project which is being developed by the Bargas Development Company. Walz and MacLeod, San Francisco architects, are responsible for building designs.

Mr. Muirhead said that the primary challenge of the project was to work "within the parameters of a newly-adopted planned unit development zoning ordinance and to share with the community its first experiences with this ordinance. Much of the design was dictated by the ordinance. We were able to comply and to design a championship course and outstanding homesites."

The cluster concept was employed to achieve a density of eighteen units an acre and still leave large green areas. □

## Specifications Competition

The Construction Specifications Institute has announced its annual specifications competition to promote improved practices by recognizing merit. The open competition is the only one of its kind.

"Entries must be submitted by an individual who was directly and primarily responsible for the preparation of the entry for a firm that is permitted, by law, to undertake professional architecture, engineering, or construction-related work," according to the Institute's announcement.

Fifteen categories permit each entry to compete with similar works, and the categories cover the full range of construction. Details are available from The Construction Specifications Institute, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. □

## Redevelopment Director

William T. Donohue has been appointed executive director of the New Haven Development Agency with an annual salary of \$23,500. He joined the agency in 1961 as an administrative assistant, moved to the business relocation office in 1962, and since 1964 has been director of its Fair Haven—Wooster Square project office.

Michael R. Catania has been named to the \$20,000 a year post of deputy director of the New Haven Redevelopment Agency. A ten-year veteran with the agency, Mr. Catania served as acting director from August until December when Mr. Donohue was named executive director. □

*Completely NEW!*  
**PIPE MARKERS**  
GUARANTEED TO STAY ON! PAT PENDING

No surface preparation needed. Meet ASA Standards.  
Fasten securely without adhesive.

• • • FREE SAMPLE—REQUEST FORM 840CA • • •

Exclusively from Seton  
**SETON NAME PLATE CORP.**  
592 Boulevard, New Haven, Conn., 06505 • (203) 772-2520

## Jones Inducted

Hugh McK. Jones, Jr., FAIA, Guilford architect, was formally inducted in mid-December as New England Regional director on the board of The American Institute of Architects. The ceremonies were held in Washington when Robert F. Hastings, FAIA, Detroit architect, was installed as president of the AIA. □

Aluminum  
and  
Stainless Steel  
CURTAIN WALLS  
WINDOWS  
DOORS

Full Consulting Services

EARL R. SMITH, INC.  
Bridgeport, Connecticut 06608  
336-2109

*Edwin Moss  
and Son, inc.*

COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL

CONTRACTORS • BUILDERS

CALL BRIDGEPORT

334-4177



555 GRANT ST. • BRIDGEPORT

Wesleyan University - Science Center

**ONE OF NEW  
ENGLAND'S LARGEST  
INDEPENDENT INSURANCE  
AGENCIES**

Direct agency connections with America's top blue chip insurance companies. Call us for a complete free insurance evaluation. Insurance programs and plans provided without charge.

**THOMPSON & PECK, Inc.**  
321 Whitney Ave., New Haven, Ct. 06511  
Phone 787-6781  
Founded 1928

# THE BIDWELL COMPANY

Since 1893

1283 MAIN STREET  
HARTFORD, CONN. 06101  
TEL. 203/527-6443

- CORBIN  
Finish Hardware
- HUFOR-RATOX—Wood Slat  
Folding Partitions
- INLAND/MILCOR  
Access Doors, Roof Hatches
- PELLE  
Shutters, Pass Windows
- STEELCRAFT  
Hollow Metal Doors and  
Frames—In Stock!

## Award Winner

The Hartford Design Group was among nine national winners in the first design awards program for non-profit sponsored low- and moderate-income housing. The program for "distinguished accomplishment in lower-income housing by an architect" was sponsored by The American Institute of Architects, National Center for Low- and Moderate Income Housing, National Urban Coalition, and the Urban Design and Development Corporation.

The award was for Martin Luther King, Jr. Community, Van Block Avenue, Hartford. Hartford Design Group principals in this project were Tai Soo Kim, designer, and Neil R. Taty. □

## Slide Film Available

A slide film, "Designing for Projection" is available to architects from Audio-Visual Service, Eastman Kodak Company, 343 State Street, Rochester, New York 14650. □

**Not Funny** *Continued from page 6*  
sparked with a new kind of architecture, in a distinctly humorous vein? Suppose the massive twin towers of the World Trade Center, instead of being frozen in their rigid symmetry, were entwined in an erotic love-knot. I foresee no particular mechanical difficulty. On the other hand, the prospect would far outsell those peep-shows on Times Square. Especially at night.

Or suppose those chameleon's eyes on the side of the Whitney Museum were guided by one of those electronic gadgets, like the ones which catch speeders, but this time roll lecherously at each passing mini-skirt? Or, if just a few of those plate glass shop-windows, for which the public pays in full anyway, were exchanged for those distorting mirrors from Playland. The competition with Laugh-In would be great; the drawing power sales-wise would be incalculable.

It's not ideas that are lacking. It's the deep desire to relish a few gratuitous moments of mirth. A trend toward an expression of this side of life could usher in a lively new age in architecture. Or better still: a new youth. □

## SMS Controller

Betty Perper has been appointed controller of the SMS Partnership/Architects of Stamford. Formerly with General Foods, Mrs. Perper earned a master's degree in accountancy from Western Michigan University and is a certified professional accountant. □

## Communications in Connecticut

TEL-RAD REPRESENTS THESE MANUFACTURERS:

WEBSTER-ELECTRIC    ALTEC LANSING    3M MUSIC    SOUNDSCRIBER

PROVIDING SYSTEMS FOR: Hospital Nurse Call Signal • 24 Hour Police and Fire  
Business, Industrial and Automatic Dial Telephone • Telephone Monitor  
School Programming Church, Auditorium and Stadium Recorders •  
and Communication • Sound Reinforcement •

Write or call Tel-Rad today  
for full information.

# TEL-RAD INC.

Est. 1946

Sales, installation and service throughout Connecticut.



TEL-RAD, INCORPORATED, 592 New Park Avenue, Hartford, Conn. 06110, Phone 236-2388

**NOW AVAILABLE  
FORMICA®  
LAMINATED &  
ACOUSTICALLY  
RATED**

For complete information and  
specs. see SWEET'S 171PA & 13bPA  
or call us at 777-3648

Available exclusively at

# Panelfold

DOORS & PARTITIONS

## THE S. BARRY JENNINGS CO.

136 Chapel St., New Haven  
Established in 1923

INSIST ON THE GENUINE . . . . .



Since  1921

ELECTRIC OPERATORS  
AND RADIO CONTROLS

**OVERHEAD DOOR COMPANY, INC.**

391 BOSTON POST ROAD    ORANGE, CONN.

50 years of DOORability

## Letters

Editor, Connecticut Architect

You may wish to print my comments on David Basch's article on the Connecticut State Capitol in your December issue.

It is surprising to find a practicing architect basing his critique of a building primarily on esthetic and visual considerations. This would seem to be more the approach of the art historian or archeologist. The point is this capitol building was built to be used, continues to be used, and presumably will be used in the future. The principal criterion as to its worth must be therefore how well does it carry out its functions which, in this era of government ascendancy, are increasingly vast and complex. Mr. Basch not only fails to discuss function but even passes it off as though it were a tenet in the modern architect's bag of tricks and one which will eventually, and perhaps hopefully, disappear.

To me, it seems axiomatic that any building, as part of man's environment, exerts a wide influence upon those who use it. If a building is well planned and functions well, we may suppose that the agency using it will likewise be able to function well. If a building is inadequately designed and functions poorly, the converse is equally true. Particularly in the field of government which today is faced with vast problems of economy and reform, it would seem of the greatest importance that it be housed in ideal conditions and not encumbered by poor circulation, inadequate utilities, and generally bad planning.

It may be true that a capitol at one time was thought of primarily as a monument, its functions being of lesser importance. Yet such an approach in the America of the 1970's not only seems grossly incongruous but also may well contribute toward the gradual extinction of the architect as the

chief organizer and entrepreneur in the planning process. To survive in this role of organizer, architects must take the lead in finding structures and systems that really work. As the expression goes, it may well be "later than we think."

The capitol in Hartford in its intricate confusion is a good example of the antithesis of what we today would strive for; that is, to strip away costly and impeditive inconsequentials so as to meet basic needs and attain more permanent ideals and values. Mr. Basch extols the "lovely repeating arches" which may be fine if you have first of all solved the planning problems in the program. He also speaks of "dramatic power" and "ceremonial functions," but should these be the chief attributes of our state legislature? Government, even in 1885, and yet more so today, is a serious democratic business, not the mumbo-jumbo of some aboriginal oligarchy. It is hard to believe that the State Capitol's Disneyland and fantasy expresses our highest ideals of democracy which we in Connecticut like to think we stand for. When Henry Russell Hitchcock used the term "ambiguous" to describe this building, he was either being over-generous to its creators or merely exercising his penchant for concise understatement.

George W. Conklin, Architect

*Roncari*  
INDUSTRIAL PARK  
RT. 20 EAST GRANBY

## INDUSTRIAL SITES AVAILABLE

ABUTTING BRADLEY  
INTERNATIONAL  
AIRPORT

2 Acre, 5 Acre  
and  
10 Acre Parcels  
FOR SALE, LEASE  
OR WILL BUILD TO SUIT

on Town Paved Roads with  
Sanitary Sewers, Fire Lines,  
Hydrants, City Gas Lines  
and City Street Lights

For Further Information Call  
**RONCARI INDUSTRIES**

East Granby 653-2524  
Hartford 527-1825  
or Your Own Broker

### THE ASSOCIATED SHEET METAL, ROOFING AND INSULATING CONTRACTORS

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

19 LAUREL AVENUE

WINDSOR CONNECTICUT

TELEPHONE 688-9651

Acme Roofing & Sheet Metal Co  
52 John St., East Hartford

American Sheet Metal Works  
280 Brookside Ave., Waterbury

C. G. Bostwick Co.  
41 Francis Ave., Hartford

Bristol Sheet Metal Works  
7 Carlton St., Wallingford

Capitol Ventilating Co.  
195 Maxim Road, Hartford

G. R. Cummings Co.  
198-210 State St., Meriden

Dansky's Roofing & Sheet Metal Works  
22 Raymond Road, West Hartford

Joseph H. Day Company  
16 Honey St., Milford

Eagle Sheet Metal Works  
110 Reed Ave., West Hartford

H. R. Hillery Co.  
Box 186, Groton

Industrial Sheet Metal Works  
140 Boston Post Road, Orange

Limbach Company  
9 Goodman Place, Bloomfield

Liner-Atwill Co.  
729 N. Mountain Rd., Newington

Ernest Peterson, Inc.  
1830 Broad St., Hartford

Portland Roofing Co.  
Lake St., Portland

Potter & Carrier, Inc.  
84 Wellington St., Hartford

R & S Contractors, Inc.  
410 S. Main St., Waterbury

Reliable Roofing & Sheet Metal Co.  
2965 Berlin Turnpike, Newington

Shelton Roofing Co.  
50 E. Main St., Ansonia

Sound Reduction Corp.  
Bidwell Rd., Box 158, S. Windsor

Southern N.E. Roofing Co.  
Box 1772, Hartford

Sterling Blower Corp.  
Box 415, Hartford

Tarco, Inc.  
618 Capitol Ave., Hartford

Visit our

### ARCHITECTS' SAMPLE ROOM

Just off Routes 91 and 5 on  
Old Depot Hill Road, Ware-  
house Point.

"BRICK CENTER"

*Clay Products*  
INCORPORATED

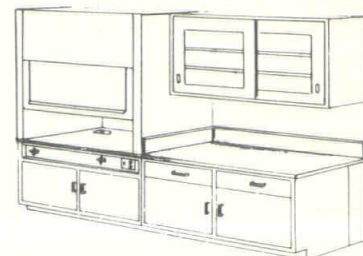
HTFD. 527-8851



- ENGINEERING
- MANUFACTURING
- INSTALLATION
- WOOD & STEEL
- COMPONENTS STOCKED

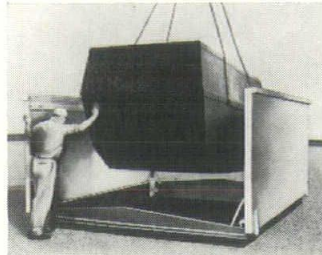
CONCO INDUSTRIES, INC.  
31 Water Street  
P. O. Box 150  
West Haven, Conn. 06516

### LABORATORY FURNITURE HOSPITAL CASEWORK





**Up down**



**under thru**

# Easy does it with a BILCO Door

When you're about to provide the best in access through a horizontal surface — think BILCO — leader in design and quality of special purpose doors.

There's a BILCO Door for every need — for convenient personnel access through roofs, floors, ceilings — for access to pumps, valves, meters. All are ruggedly built for long service. All operate with the ease and safety for which BILCO Doors have earned a universal reputation.

And when you need an extra-large special size in any type, specify BILCO for a product designed and built to insure your client's lasting satisfaction.

Where in the world do you go  
for the best in horizontal access doors?



The BILCO Company, Dept. CA-21, New Haven, Conn. 06505



## Apartment Planned

Modern living conveniences in a rustic environment is the idea behind a new twenty-story, 246-unit apartment tower and a cluster of six town houses designed by Olson & Miller, Architects of Hartford. The complex is planned for a twenty-five-acre site "somewhere north of Hartford."

Intended to help accommodate the increasing number of affluent management employees from the Hartford and Western Massachusetts areas, the units include a choice of twelve apartment layouts of either one, two or three bedrooms. The six two-story town houses will each contain six apartments, according to the architects. Underground parking will provide car space for each apartment. □

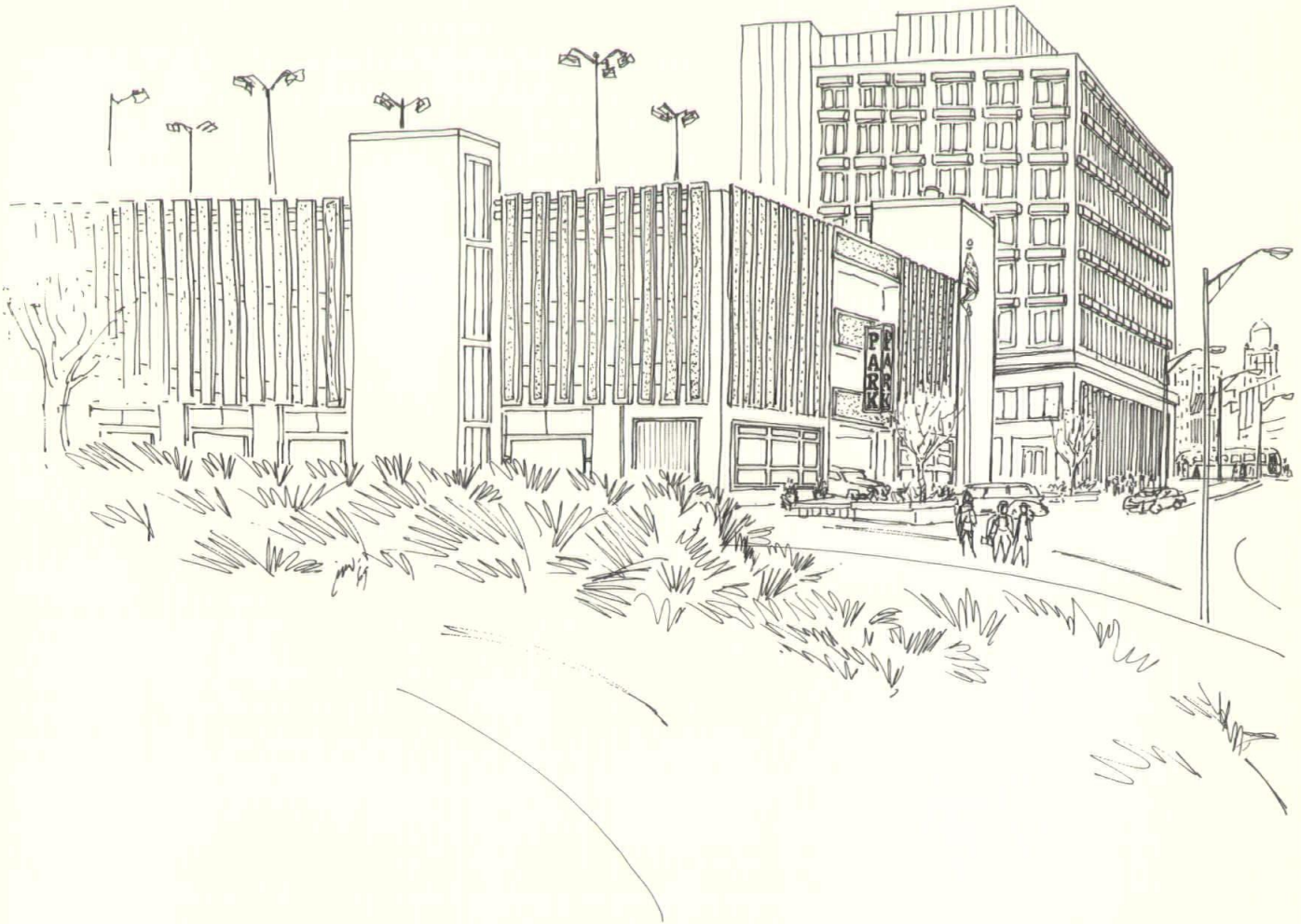
## Schools Featured

Design features of eight Connecticut public schools will be displayed at the American Association of School Administrators convention in Atlantic City February 20-24. They include Hartford's "Everywhere" School, John L. Dollard; Branford elementary school and Hill Central School, New Haven, Carlin, Pozzi & Associates; Whisconier School, Brookfield, Fletcher-Thompson, Inc.; Hillcrest School, Wethersfield, Stecker and Colavecchio; New Britain High School, Hirsch Kaestle Boos; Greenwich High School, John Lyon Reid; and Toquam Elementary School, Stamford, SMS Partnership. □

### INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Architectural Brick Company .....	15
Associated Sheet Metal, Roofing & Insulating Contractors .....	21
Bidwell Company .....	20
Bilco Company .....	22
Clay Products, Inc. ....	21
Conco Industries, Inc. ....	21
Copeland Company, Inc. ....	15
Domore Office Furniture of Conn., Inc. ....	16
Electric Companies of Connecticut .....	Back Cover
First New Haven National Bank .....	4
Frankson Fence Company .....	18
Gas Utilities of Connecticut .....	17
Edwin Moss & Son, Inc. ....	19
Overhead Door Company, Inc. ....	20
Plasticrete Corporation .....	2
Roncari Industries, Inc. ....	21
Seton Name Plate Corporation .....	19
Sherman-Tomasso Concrete, Inc. ....	23
Earl B. Smith, Inc. ....	19
Jack Stock Studios .....	16
Tel-Rad Incorporated .....	20
Thompson & Peck, Inc. ....	19
Angelo Tomasso, Inc. ....	23
Wyatt, Inc. ....	3

The New Britain Municipal Parking Garage (foreground).  
General contractor, Angelo Tomasso, Inc.  
Concrete, Sherman-Tomasso Concrete, Inc.  
Engineer: A. J. Macchi  
New Britain Bank and Trust Company (background).  
Paving, Angelo Tomasso, Inc.  
Concrete, Sherman-Tomasso Concrete, Inc.  
Architects: Emery Roth & Sons



From a series of original sketches by John Wedda, commissioned by Angelo Tomasso, Inc. and Sherman-Tomasso Concrete, Inc.

**This outstanding example** of contemporary Connecticut architecture makes substantial, effective use of Angelo Tomasso, Inc. paving materials and Sherman-Tomasso Concrete, Inc. central mix concrete. Architects know they can depend on the strength, durability and attractiveness of these versatile products for a wide variety of construction purposes.

**Angelo Tomasso, Inc. Sherman-Tomasso Concrete, Inc.**

New Britain, Connecticut 06050 223-3651

# Architects often need specific information about electric company rates or policies.

*The Answer Man has it.*



There may be times when you'll want specific information about electric company rates or policies. Or there may be occasions when it would be to your advantage to draw on our memory bank . . . the accumulated experience of long-time specialists in electrical applications.

That's the time to have a session with the Answer Man — your electric company representative. Electrical applications are his business. (And, as you know, they can contribute substantially to making the buildings you design more attractive, more functional, and more economical to build and operate.) If he doesn't have the information you need, he'll get it for you . . . fast.

To take advantage of this personal service, talk with the Answer man. Call your local electric company office.



**THE ELECTRIC COMPANIES OF CONNECTICUT**

UNITED ILLUMINATING

THE CONNECTICUT LIGHT AND POWER CO.

THE HARTFORD ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.