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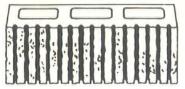
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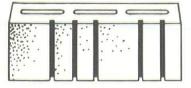
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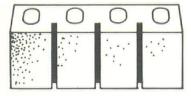




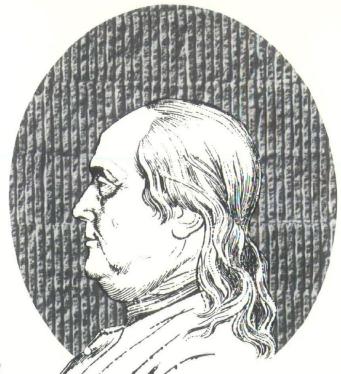
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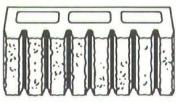
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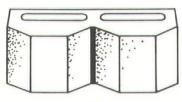
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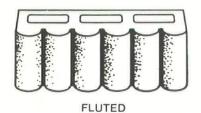
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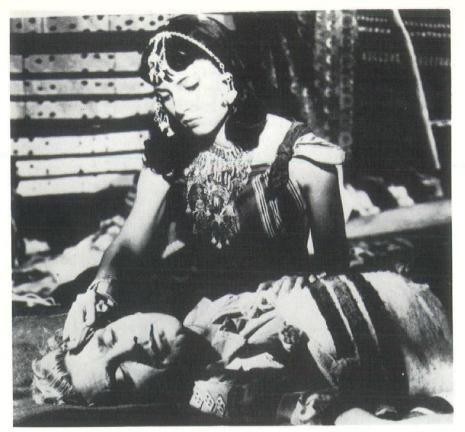
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Publisher's Uneasy Chair

Ada Louise Huxtable, who has a talent for coming right to the point, zeroed in on Albia, Iowa, in a recent New York Times article. Albia has renewed its central business district through "a \$150,000 paintand-fix-up project called Operation Facelift." Miss Huxtable thinks this is a good example for smaller towns in Westchester and Long Island, as well as large cities. We think she's right. Connecticut, too, should back away from the creeping pox of large shopping centers and give thought to revitalizing the charm of its Main Streets. Renewal can often be done better with a brush than with a bulldozer.

Richard Dorman, FAIA, Los Angeles, predicts that builders will soon have to take into account the growing trend toward a four-day, ten-hour-a-day pattern, and the reduced building usage which will result. The economic jugglers are theorizing all over the place about this very same question. At this point, their formula looks something like this — productivity divided by leisure plus the square of subsidy equals utopia.

On another front, in one recently completed state prison, according to an article in Architectural Record, officials authorized construction of a large swimming pool. After it was built, they covered it over with earth — but when public opinion permits, they will quietly take out the dirt and fill it with water. Try that in your future planning.

Now to this issue. Bob Mutrux, president-elect of the Connecticut Society of Architects, writes about a new awareness in architecture. We have articles about a community park in Branford, a structure in Stamford, a school library in New Haven, and other interesting reading fare.

Finally, as we complete our seventh year of publication, we salute those who have led CSA through these years — Ralph Rowland, Dick Howland, Dick Sharpe, Charles DuBose, Carrell McNulty, Joe Stein, and Harvey White.



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.

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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, Donald F. Bradley, Advertising Director.

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

Controlled circulation postage paid at Hartford, Connecticut.

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CONNECTICUT ARCHITECT

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VOLUME 7, NUMBER 6

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1971

FRONT COVER: Hopkins Grammar School, soon to be associated with The Day Prospect Hill School, is a New Haven landmark. The tasteful linkage of two buildings provided by this walk is a credit to the architects and to the school. (page 12)



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PHOTO CREDITS: Front cover and pages 12-14, John T. Hill; pages 7-9, Earl Colter; pages 10-11, Frank Schwartz; page 11, bottom, Carpenter's Local No. 210; page 15, upper left, Fabian Bachrach; page 15, upper right, ISD Incorporated; page 15, lower left, Idaka; page 15, lower right, Dungan/Allen, Inc.; page 16, top, Michel Proulx; page 16, bottom, Alexandre Georges; page 18, Noel Fehm.

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Seventy-five Cents a Copy

Four Dollars and Fifty Cents a Year

Robert Henri Mutrux.

A New Awareness

Robert Henri Mutrux, AIA

President-Elect, Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA

The advent of a new administration marks the beginning of a new CSA year. In the perspective of history, how will it be remembered? My hope is that it will be distinguished by the birth of a new awareness of architecture.

We all know that architecture is a visible, tangible record, in minute detail, of the sum of our public and private attitudes. This is amply illustrated in everything we build, from Levittown to Lincoln Center, from Las Vegas to Lourdes. Architecture is also a mirror that reflects and momentarily flatters us, until we realize that it frames an image that we cannot remove. And finally, architecture is a stage set, on which posterity can view us, judge us, marvel at us, and even pity us.

We architects are the ones who fashion that mirror, design that stage set, and write that record. And we must continually remind ourselves that it is the message we are trained to convey, and not the medium itself, that is most important.

While we enjoy the thrill of creation that inspired us to pursue the art of building (and count on our fingers the fee that we skim off in the process), we too often ignore the nagging voice that tells us that, for all our posturing, we are little more than scribes, making

crude notes in wood, stone, steel, and glass, in the hope that coming generations may take note of our existence. It so happens that our stock in trade is a loud, clear, universal language that is accusingly ineradicable, exasperatingly permanent, and embarrassingly revealing.

Our ultimate task, then, is to be absolutely certain that we are saying exactly what we mean.

To do this, we must become much more aware of ourselves. As a race we have not changed, biologically or spiritually, since our colleagues transported those thirteen-ton monoliths two hundred miles to erect Stonehenge, conceived and executed the dazzling forms of Greece and Rome, and then went on to pierce the sky with all those cathedrals.

Judging by the number of our universities (and the size of our shopping-malls), we have about the same appetites. Our search for truth, if outwardly less persistent, is no less sincere if we pursue it in automobiles and planes instead of on horseback. We share the same faith, despite our monumental insurance buildings, and an equal measure of self-reliance, as witnessed by our monstrous and ingenious war-machines.

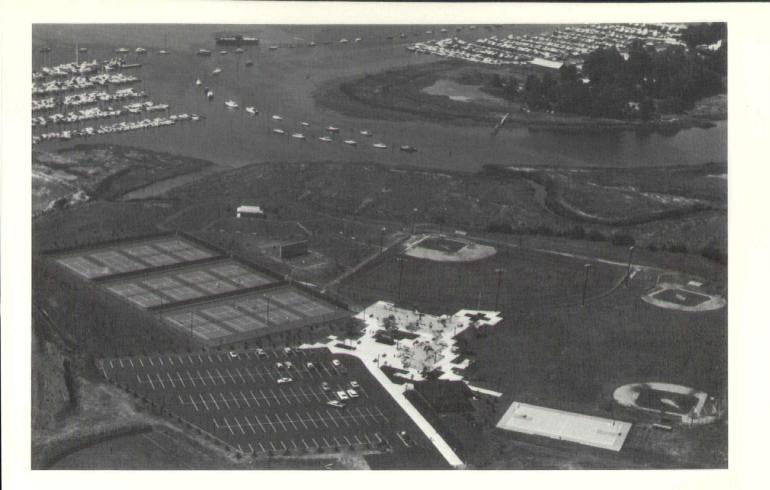
But we are different in one major respect. We acknowledge and openly boast a consciousness of history. In a new time-dimension, we are able to replay the past, and appraise its successes and failures. In so doing, we set a standard for ourselves and hence, we are responsible, to a degree, for the future.

The resulting loss of our cherished innocence should, logically, be replaced by a mature understanding of man and what he is really like. In other words, after some fifty centuries, we must have learned something besides our relatively sophisticated construction techniques.

Whatever we have learned, that is what architecture should express. And we are the ones who will put it into words.

Future generations will decide how well we have done our job. At a time not too far distant, Cosmic-Express Tours will set out from Saturn to visit the ruins of Megalopolis which, early in the 21st century, was buried under a thick layer of a substance called bitumen, followed by the uninterrupted eruption of a million Xerox machines. Archeologists will take color slides, make measured drawings, and write doctoral theses on our civilization. They will collect souvenirs. They may even reconstruct some of our gas stations in their museums as examples of our

Please turn to page 17



FOR PEOPLE

Foote Memorial Park

Branford, Connecticut

TECHNICAL PLANNING ASSOCIATES

A privately funded recreational complex in Branford is completing its first season of service with flying colors. Not only has it withstood successfully the repeated onslaughts of local youngsters, it took tropical storm Doria in full stride, as well.

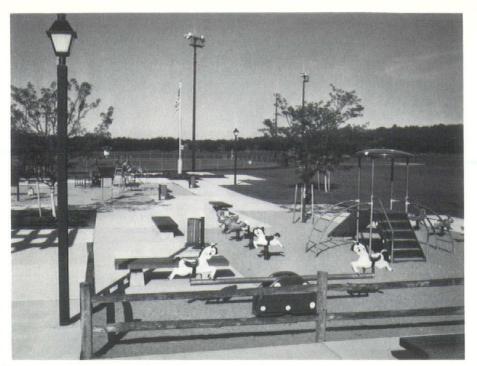
Foote Memorial Park, provided and maintained by the Foote Family Charitable Trust, is at the end of Melrose Avenue on Branford's waterfront. It was designed and engineered by Technical Planning Associates of North Haven to fulfill a need for a highly diverse recreation facility.

The private trust was interested in developing a park on a waterfront tract of nineteen acres. The problem was how best to meet the needs on the flat-to-gentlysloping site, and gain maximum advantage of several attractive natural features.

In order to have an efficient and

economical maintenance program and to hold paved surfaces and public vehicular traffic to a minimum, a 150-car parking lot and storage-maintenance building were located just within the park's entrance. A site for a future, all-year indoor recreation facility is also situated in this area, leaving the park free to foot traffic only.

A rise of land along the river and overlooking a nearby marina was devoted to a sheltered sitting area



Portion of playground and paved plaza area.

for elder members of the community who use this facility. This space includes game tables, shuffleboard courts, and horseshoe pits.

Nearby, and also facing out toward the river, is a natural bowl. This was preserved for concerts and other performances.

A salt marsh at the end of a narrow piece of land, protruding away from the major expanse of acreage, was left in its natural state as a wetland, and a stand of trees located on the protrusion provided the nucleus for a picnic grove.

The remaining land required a minimum amount of grading to be laid out as active recreation areas. Providing the fullest possible exposure to sun and wind, the areas include a basketball court, two small ballfields, a lighted softball field, handball courts, twelve tennis courts, and a children's play area.

An amorphous plaza which serves at the focal point of Foote Park is the result of a reversal in the design process. Defined by the activities around it, the interior design system reflects a study of pathways to connect the activities. Landscaping was employed to provide variety and interest, and benches are located here and along the perimeter of the park.

Equipment design and material

selection were based on the waterfront location. Earth colors were chosen for the structures to reduce their prominence over open areas and to enhance the natural beauty of the site.

Light poles, the highest of which are fifty feet, were required to withstand one - hundred - mile - an hour winds. The heavy timbered shelter overlooking the marina has seven-by-seven-inch by six-foot rectangular steel tubes imbedded four-and-a-half feet in the ground to develop moment connections at the base of its columns. These requirements met their initial tests when tropical storm Doria roared across Branford in August.

The site was old farm land and, during the course of the excavating, a number of Indian relics were un-



ABOVE: Entrance plaza looking toward tennis courts. BELOW: Lighted softball field and ball field beyond.





Marina is a natural backdrop for shelter, game tables, and benches.

covered. The use of this property for public purpose in Branford is commendable, particularly at a time when choice land overlooking the water is at a premium. The approach of Technical Planning Associates to the project shows a combination of professional skill and involvement in the process of relating function with natural attributes of the site.

The design of Foote Memorial

Park was a team effort. Humbert V. Sacco, Jr., P.E., was in charge of the overall project. Merrill H. Lincoln was in charge of the architectural aspects, and William B. Aniskovich handled the site layout and design of the recreational areas.

The total cost of the project was \$625,000, and all maintenance costs of personnel and equipment have been assumed by the Foote Family

Charitable Trust for the benefit and use of Branford residents.

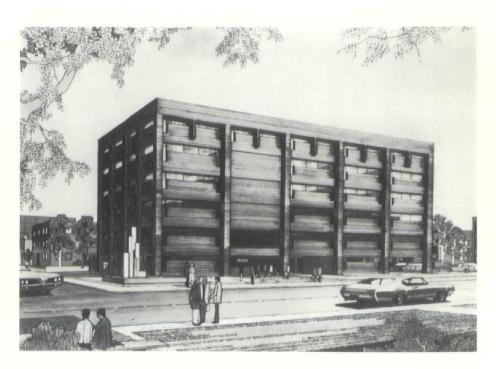
TECHNICAL PLANNING ASSOCIATES was organized in 1945 to serve municipalities and regions in planning and related fields, including design and engineering. Among the firm's principals are Merrill H. Lincoln and Lawrence Moore, architects and planners; and Humbert V. Sacco, Jr., civil engineer, landscape architect, and planner. With a staff of twenty, the firm has an impressive list of credits in Connecticut and other New England states.

Office Building

A \$2.4 million five-story office building to be located at the corner of Aslyum Avenue and Willard Street in Hartford has been designed by Kane, Farrell, White, Architects.

The building will provide 70,000 square feet of rental space, indoor parking for 84 cars, and on-site parking for 54 cars. A steel-frame structure, it will feature a brick exterior, insulating windows, built-up roof, and a poured concrete foundation. Interiors will include acoustical tile, fluorescent lighting, central air conditioning and two automatic elevators.

HNC Realty Company of Westport is the real estate financing firm.





American Thread Company Headquarters.

SCALLOP SHELL

The American Thread Company

Stamford, Connecticut

VICTOR H. BISHARAT, AIA, ARCHITECT

F. D. Rich Company, General Contractor

Eye-catching feature of the new corporate headquarters building of The American Thread Company is the *scallop shell* roof in precast concrete.

One of a series of office buildings designed by Victor H. Bisharat, AIA, in High Ridge Park, Stamford, for developer-builder F. D. Rich Company, the architect created a unique design giving the structure a distinctive and uncon-

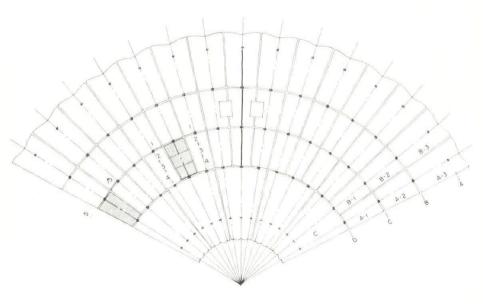
ventional appearance. At the same time, the straightforward, modular nature of the plan combined with an ingenious technique for the roof construction resulted in a utilitarian building which could be rented at competitive rates.

A conventional steel frame was erected for the superstructure, with close spans since there were no requirements for large, open spaces. Pie-shaped in form, the major side forms a continuous curve, fronting on a sizable pond. This and the two straight side walls of the wedge are glass paneled, four storied. Each of the upper floors is cantilevered out slightly over its lower floor. In plan, the complete form is on a radius of 150 feet, but it is truncated short of the apex.

The roof shell is three-dimensional and composed of fifty arch

Arch detail.

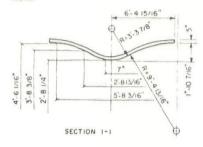


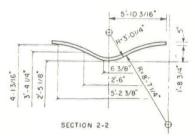


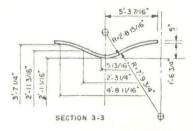
segments of constantly varying radii, and each segment has a double curvature. It is believed to be the first example of such a cast concrete structural shell.

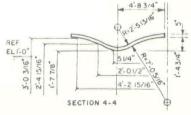
The structural engineers, Schupack & Associates of Stamford, developed an economical technique for fabricating the roof panels. After considering numerous possible methods, it was decided to

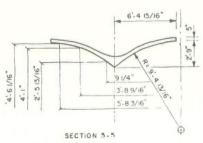
Precast roof units were cast atop each other at the site. Four casting beds were used and earth covered with two-inches of concrete was used as a mold.











cast the segments on the ground at the site. Only four casting beds were needed for the fifty segments.

Earth was shaped to form each initial bed and given a two-inch surface of concrete. Along the arc of the roof, the shape is sinusoidal, and each segment is designed to have the same top and bottom curvatures. In the casting process, therefore, once a panel of a given size was formed in the casting bed, successive units were then formed on top of one another. Performing this work at the site thus minimized handling and facilitated erection.

The roof panels on the narrow arc of the building are much larger — and fewer — than the outer segments. These do not cover interior space but form the porte-cochere of the main entrance.

Since the roof slopes continually, no roof drains are required. Rainwater flows down the valleys of the roof panels by gravity, to cascade into a small reflecting pool.

The fabricating and erection techniques developed by the Schupack firm yielded many benefits, not the least of which were the time and cost savings. No special-



Entrance arch.

ized skills or materials were required, and the absence of interior form-work left the site clear for other erection and finishing work.

The resulting roof lines are particularly clean and handsome. The necessary elevator and ventilator housings were kept very low, visible only from limited aspects.

The mechanical consultants on this project were Werner, Jensen and Adams of Stamford.

Reflecting pool adds interest to building.



LEARNING CENTER

Hopkins Grammar School New Haven, Connecticut

DOUGLAS ORR, deCOSSY, WINDER AND ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS

Chapel Construction Company General Contractor



New "front door" at Hopkins.

In partial use for the first time during the 1971 academic year, the Hopkins Learning Center has proved to be a functional and utilitarian facility for the storage and use of the various types of learning materials.

Designed by Douglas Orr, de-Cossy, Winder and Associates, Architects, New Haven, the building is a two-level library and audiovisual center interspersed with a variety of study areas. It is possible for students to study in a hushed atmosphere among the stacks, in the periodical and reading room, or in the study rooms on the upper level. The choice permits a student

to select a study area in terms of the reference materials he needs, as well as the degree of quiet he wishes.

The large and formal monitored study hall of old no longer exists at the school. In fact, the upper level study rooms have become the social gathering center of the school. They are in constant use for study, conversation, coffee break, and communications between the school staff and the students.

The Learning Center links two existing buildings. It is a two-story structure sunk into the hill-side on which the school is located. It not only provides an all-weather link between the buildings but, in addition, places the learning materials vital to both in a convenient and useful location.

A paved plaza space formed by the roof of the sunken library provides a level gathering area which the school previously lacked. This space overlooks the city of New Haven like a great stage, situated





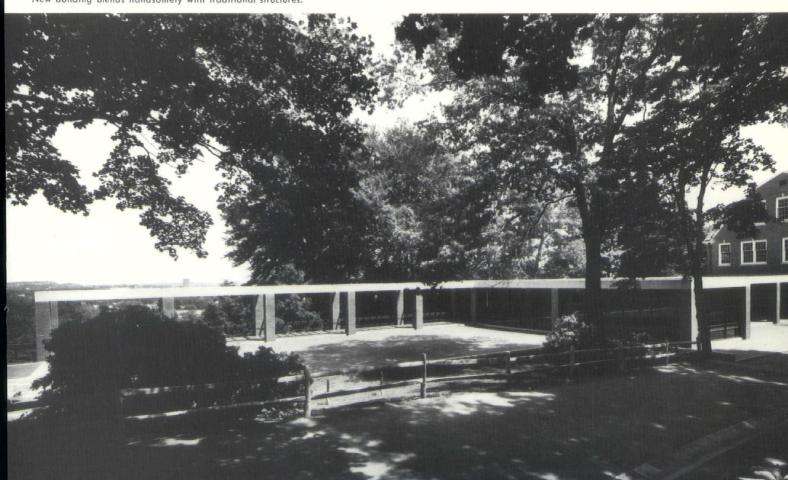
in an ideal location for graduation, rallies, and other gatherings.

Functionally, the building forms a "front door" to the school. Through it, one can reach the adjacent Hopkins House and Baldwin Hall by way of a two-hundred-foot-long coatroom-corridor. Coat and book lockers are provided throughout the corridor's length. For those waiting for transportation, a covered outdoor area is provided.

The Learning Center was designed to be a low, simple-appearing link between two existing, period-type brick buildings, according to Frank D. Winder, AIA, who was partner-in-charge for the architects. A deliberate effort was made



Natural light is used extensively.



New building blends handsomely with traditional structures.



Levels are joined tastefully as well as functionally.

bers, and bronze tinted glass in bronze anodized aluminum frames. A coffered, acoustic paneled ceiling provides an integrated lighting system for the library. Lighting elsewhere is accomplished through the use of high intensity, surface mounted quartz lighting fixtures.

Floors are either carpeted or smooth ground asphalt hexagon blocks, and heating is controlled by an all-air system designed to accommodate future air conditioning.

Working with the architects were van Zelm, Heywood and Shadford of West Hartford as mechanical engineering consultants, and Pfisterer, Tor and Associates of New Haven as structural engineering consultants.

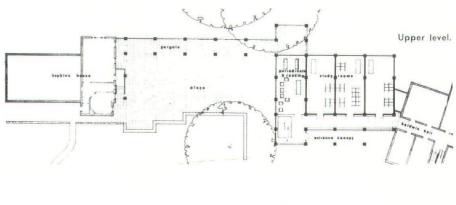
The Learning Center has 16,000 feet of enclosed space built at a cost of \$550,000, or \$34 per square foot.

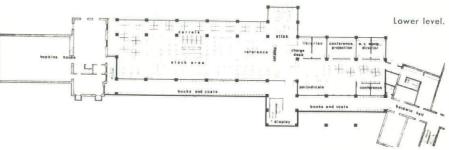
DOUGLAS ORR, deCOSSY, WINDER AND ASSOCIATES, Architects, was formed as a partnership in 1963. Edwin W. deCossy and Frank D. Winder are the principals, and others in the firm include H. Dillingham Palmer, Russell R. Santora, Charles A. Ferrari, Theodore F. Babbitt, Howard W. Shoemaker, Bruce W. Sielaff, David A. Wight, and William A. Kimball. Offices are at 299 Chapel Street, New Haven.

to avoid a situation in which a new building of contemporary design would "be-dazzle and overpower adjacent older buildings." The architects sought and succeeded in providing an unassertive, noncompetitive design to achieve this result.

This is particularly appropriate since Hopkins Grammar School is an historic asset of New Haven, where it occupies a thirty-six acre site. Hopkins was founded in 1660 and is the third oldest school in the country. Only Collegiate School in New York and the Roxbury Latin School in Boston are older.

Materials used in the new building are brick masonry columns and walls, precast, brush hammered concrete roof facia mem-





Architecture and Interior Design



John King

"Architecture and interior design have traditionally been separate disciplines operating independently of one another. But

the time has come for that working relationship to change."

The statement was made by John King, vice president of ISD Incorporated, New York, Chicago, and Boston interior planners and designers, at a recent joint meeting of the Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA, and the Connecticut chapters of the National Society of Interior Designers and the American Institute of Designers.

Mr. King said that lack of coordination between the architect and interior planner and designer is probably the single most important reason for an unsuccessful building.

> UPPER RIGHT: Custom designed furniture in student lounge of Christian Theological Seminary, Indianapolis, enhances severity of building architecture and withstands heavy use. Edward Larrabee Barnes, Architect. RIGHT: Early consultation with Architects Erhart, Eichenbaum, Rauch & Blass involved Little Rock bank building directory, location and design of stairway, and interior finishes. BELOW: Interior design complements architecture by emphasizing X-form structural cross members in concourse-level lounge of John Hancock Building, Chicago.

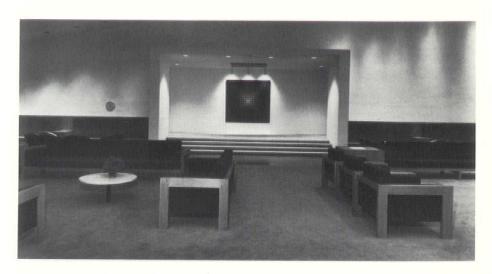


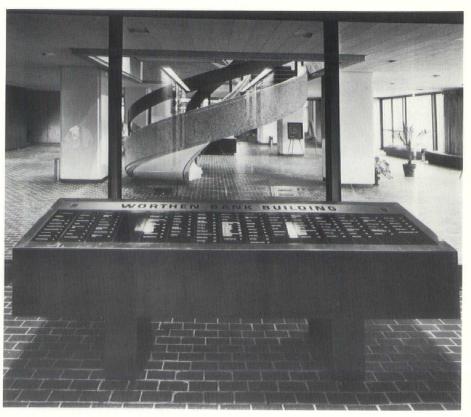
"Since a building cannot be considered a success unless it functions as well as it looks, it must begin to take shape from the inside out, rather than the other way around. Too often, interior planning for new buildings is treated as an afterthought that follows — rather than precedes — building design and construction," he said.

Mr. King advocates early in-

volvement of the interior planner and designer which, he said, becomes increasingly important with the complexity of today's buildings. The specialist, he added, may be either a member of the architect's staff or a consultant to the architect or client.

Citing the interior designer's role, Mr. King said that he is able to concentrate on the client's opera-



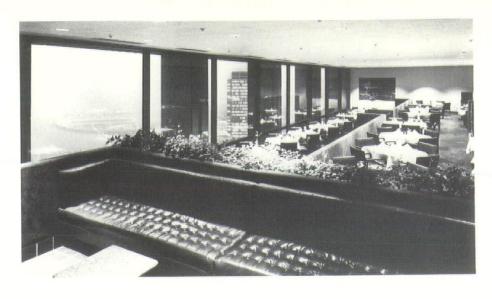


tions, flow of people, communications patterns, and personal likes and dislikes of the people to occupy the building.

"We are different from the architect in at least three ways," he said. "First, while the architect is concerned with getting the building designed — handling the structural and mechanical elements and coordinating all the specialized consultants involved in the building — the interior designer can devote himself to the inner workings and details of the project.

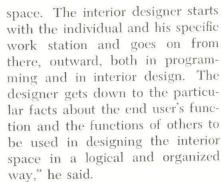
"Second, the interior planner and designer is also increasingly involved in understanding the client's long range needs. For example, among the newer services offered by the interior design firm is space programming. As clients realize the need for determining future space requirements and understanding the immediate requirements of employees for more efficient performance, the demand for this new specialty should increase.

"Third, the interior design firm is different in its approach to programming in terms of the specialized or 'individualized' use of



ABOVE: Early coordination between architect and interior designer produced functional layout and design in harmony with building architecture for The Bay Club, Boston. Edward Larrabee Barnes, Architect.

BELOW: Interior designer's furniture selection is consistent with hard-edge materials which are key aspects of the Boston City Hall. Shown is the Councillors' Committee Room. Kallmann, McKinnell & Knowles, Architects.



Mr. King emphasized that the interior designer is involved in any building project to complement, not undo, the basic design concept of the architect, and he illustrated how the procedures of the interior designer parallel those outlined by the AIA as required for acceptable management of the architectural project.

"Our language is similar and our responsibility for the integrity of the interior design is as binding as is the architect's for the safety and overall concept of the building," Mr. King said. "Even the same job phases — project requirements and programming through final job inspection — are the same as those of the architect."

spection — are the same as those of the architect."

JOHN KING, an architecture graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, has been associated with such leading firms as Katzman Associates, Periera and Luckman, Maria Bergson Associates, and joined ISD Incorporated in 1968. He has been a visiting lecturer at Syracuse University and Colgate University. One of his current projects is the executive offices of Heublein, Inc., with Russell, Gibson, vonDohlen, Architects, West Hartford.



Access Symbol



A new international symbol of access has been introduced to identify facilities which have eliminated architectural

barriers to the handicapped.

Its use identifies doorways wide enough to allow passage of a wheelchair, and rest rooms which have support bars for the disabled. Other uses are to identify level thresholds, sloping ramps, ground level entrances, level walks without curbs at crosswalks, floors with non-slip surfaces, elevators which can be used by the handicapped, and public telephones and drinking fountains low enough so they can be used by persons in wheelchairs.

The distinctive design for the international symbol of access was contributed by the Scandanavian Design Students Organizations. Recommended to the Assembly on Technical Aids, Housing and Transportation, it was adopted at Dublin in 1969.

The symbol in a variety of plaques, signs, and labels is distributed internationally by Seton Name Plate Corporation, New Haven.



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Awareness

Continued from page 6

works of art, just as we are doing now with the art-nouveau entrances to the Paris Metro stations. And they will give us our final evaluation.

If we are a great people, they will perceive it in the rubble. If we are not, they will so state in their reports. Whatever we are today, good, bad, or — God forbid — indifferent, our imprint will appear throughout our art and our architecture. It is the history of ourselves, told in contemporary idiom.

And whether or not the story of today's man is to his credit, let it be great, at least in the telling, in the coming CSA year and in the next hundred!

ROBERT HENRI MUTRUX, 1972 president of the Connecticut Society of Architects and a member of the editorial board of Connecticut Architect, is associated with Fletcher-Thompson, Inc., Architects and Engineers, Bridgeport. He specializes in the design of university buildings, schools, housing, homes for the elderly, and churches throughout New England. A past president of the Connecticut Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, he is currently a member of the executive board of the Bridgeport Association of Architects. He studied at The University of Lausanne, Switzerland; Washington University, St. Louis, where he earned his master's degree; Fontainebleau; and Ecole de Fresque de la ville de Paris. He is a contributor to professional frequent journals.

Scholarship Recipient

John S. Dawson, New Haven, will attend Hampton Institute as one of thirty youths who qualified for scholarships provided by a joint program of the American Institute of Architects and the Ford Foundation. The amount of the scholarship varies according to individual need and is renewable for five or six years, until the student gets his architectural degree.

Picasso Display

Twenty-three drawings and one bronze sculpture by Picasso are on display at the Yale Art Gallery. The works are from the collection of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bareiss of Greenwich. The exhibition will be open to the public through January 9. Gallery hours are Tuesday through Saturday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Thursday evenings from 6 to 9 p.m., and Sundays 2 to 5.

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Greek Architecture

The Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America has formed a special committee to review and approve all architectural plans for new church buildings, parish schools, and community centers. Chairman of the committee is His Grace, Bishop Silas of Amphipolis.

Stephen P. Papadatos, AIA, consultant on the committee, has his office in New York City. A member of the design team responsible for the award winning Venezuelan Pavillion for the 1963-64 New York World's Fair, he is on the faculty of the Institute of Design and Construction.

Wesleyan Potters

The annual exhibition and sale of craft and art work will be held by Wesleyan Potters from November 27 through December 5 at 350 South Main Street, Middletown. Hours are 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily.

Reynolds Award

Nominations are now open for the 1972, sixteenth annual R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award for distinguished architecture with significant use of aluminum. An award of \$25,000 and an original sculpture in aluminum are given in this world-wide competition. Entries close in mid-February. Full information may be obtained from the American Institute of Architects, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036. □

Training Manual

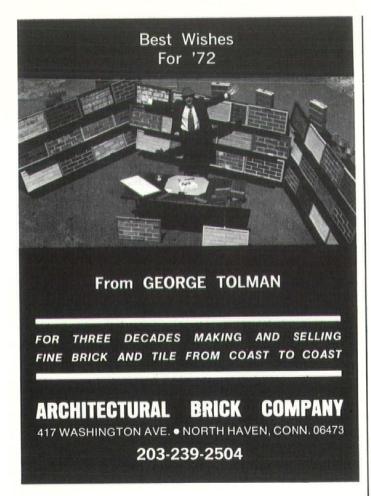
A basic training program for the effective use of powder-actuated fastening systems has been developed for vocational schools, apprentice training programs, and other local and state training activities. A comprehensive manual may be obtained from George P. Byrne, Jr., Executive Director, Powder Actuated Tool Manufacturers' Institute, 331 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10017.

Foundation Director

Eugene E. Weyeneith of Stamford has been named a director of the Construction Sciences Research Foundation. The Foundation, which has its headquarters in Washington, D. C., conducts research in the fields of communications and automation techniques in industry. It is reported to be the only research organization dealing with all aspects of construction communications, acting as a focal point for architects, engineers, manufacturers, and contractors in the industry.

According to its spokesman, the Foundation "is engaged in a research program designed to standardize communications in the building industry, permit rapid and substantially error-free design with computer assistance, and save the building industry billions of dollars a year."

Site of 61-acre Long Wharf Harborside showing where man-made island is to be located.





Long Wharf Harborside

Plans for the construction of Long Wharf Harborside were announced recently by New Haven's Mayor Bartholomew F. Guida. The project, according to the Mayor's statement, will include a 750-slip marina, up to one thousand apartment units, a public park and oceanfront promenade, motel, restaurant, and an office tower with 300,000 square feet of space. The cost of the development is expected to be in excess of \$50 million.

New Haven's Long Wharf area redevelopment program, first approved in 1958, has provided space for the Armstrong Rubber Company, Sargent & Company, Gant Shirtmakers, New Haven Food Terminal, C. W. Blakeslee & Sons, Inc., Albie Booth Memorial Boys Club, Community Health Care Center, Howard Johnson Motor Lodge, Center Gant, and the J. P. Flaherty Company.

New Firm



Milton Howard.

Milton Lewis Howard Associates, a newly formed architectural firm, has opened offices at 99 Pratt Street, Hartford.

According to Mr. Howard, the firm plans to carry on operations on a national basis while maintaining its offices in Hartford. "We are registered and now doing business in Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts, Indiana, and Illinois. The keynote of our business philosophy will be what I refer to as 'working pride.' We plan to translate this pride into imaginative architecture and pragmatic planning," he said.

Milton Howard has had twenty years of experience in a diversified practice of architecture and was formerly associated with Walter Douglas, and Purcell & Taylor.

Associated with him in the firm are Jorge W. Rendon and William L. Hettler. Mr. Rendon was graduated from La Universidad Bolivariana with a degree in architecture and urban design. Mr. Hettler is a graduate of Columbia University and also from its school of architecture.

Design Competition

A plywood design competition for architects has been announced by the American Plywood Association. A top award of \$1000 will be presented in each category: single-family homes, multifamily homes, vacation homes, and commercial-institutional construction.

Judges are Edgar Tafel, AIA, principal of Edgar Tafel, New York; James DeLong, AIA, Architectural Editor, *House Beautiful*, Los Angeles; and Donald Wm. MacDonald, AIA, principal, Donald Wm. MacDonald, San Francisco.

Entry deadline is January 11, 1972. Information may be obtained from the American Plywood Association, 1119 A Street, Tacoma, Washington 98401.

New Office

David E. Woodward, Architect, has opened an office for the practice of architecture at the Bushnell Plaza, Hartford.

Mr. Woodward, a 1961 graduate of Texas A & M with a degree in architecture, later earned his Master's degree in architecture from Cranbrook Academy of Art, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. Following an assignment as a designer with Vincent King of Philadelphia, he joined the office of Jeter and Cook in Hartford and became an associate partner with that firm in 1969. He is a lecturer in architecture at Trinity College.

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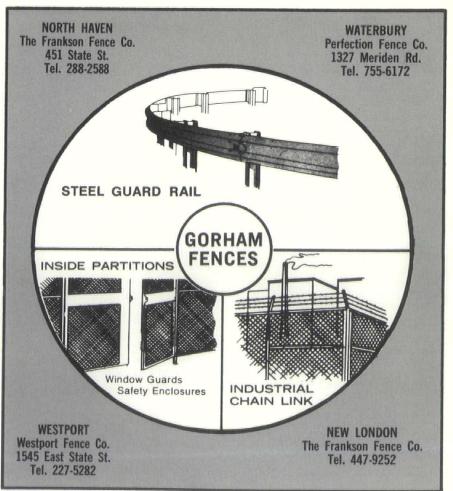
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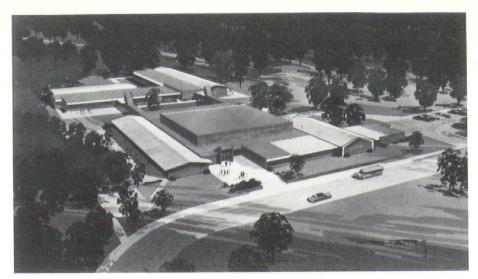
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Steel Award

Pfisterer, Tor and Associates, New Haven, was structural engineer for the Service Group building in Old Westbury, Long Island, which was a winner in the twelfth annual competition for steel framed buildings sponsored by the American Institute of Steel Construction. The building was designed by James Stewart Polshek and Associates, New York architects.







Shaded areas show new construction of Fletcher W. Judson Elementary School.

Canadian Lumber

A new booklet, "Canadian Dimension Lumber," contains onestep span tables and working stresses for new sizes of dimension lumber. A free copy is available from Canadian Wood Council, 300 Commonwealth Building, 77 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, Ontario.

Specifications Competition

The Construction Specifications Institute has announced a seventeen-category competition to promote improved specification practices by recognizing merit. Details are available from the CSI, 1150 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

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School Concept

"Expansion of existing plant rather than construction of new facilities is a significant trend in public school construction," according to Richard W. Quinn, partner in Russell Gibson von-Dohlen, West Hartford architectural firm.

The comment was made following completion of a project in Watertown which involved the expansion of three schools. Watertown High School's capacity was increased from 1200 to 1600 students, Swift Junior High School's capacity from 600 to 900, and the capacity of Fletcher W. Judson Elementary School was doubled to accommodate 700 students. Comparing this with an 1100 student high school, which is equivalent to the increased capacities of the three Watertown schools, Mr. Quinn noted that in today's market the cost might be \$6 to \$7 million exclusive of site costs. The Watertown additions amounted to a total of \$4.5 million.

"The addition of one school building in a district often requires the adjustment of grade levels in existing facilities. This can result in dramatic changes in curriculums of the various schools, as well as in revisions to the student body composition. Expansion where feasible is one means of keeping the existing educational program intact," Mr. Quinn said.

Russell Gibson vonDohlen is engaged, also, in the expansion of schools in Meriden and Groton.

Address Changes

When you change your address, advise Connecticut Architect promptly to ensure receiving all copies of the magazine. Please give your former address and new address, including zip code. Send this information to: Circulation Department, CON-NECTICUT ARCHITECT, Box U, Guilford, Connecticut 06437.

Yale Appointment

David von Schlegell has been appointed director of studies in sculpture in the Yale School of Art. He succeeds James Rosati who will continue as a professor of sculpture. In making the announcement, Dean Howard Sayre Weaver of the Yale School of Art and Architecture said that Messrs. Rosati and von Schlegell, with Erwin Hauer, associate professor of sculpture, make "a most impressive combination of practicing artists in a university faculty."

A native of St. Louis, Mr. von Schlegell studied engineering at the University of Michigan and became an aircraft engineer before entering the military service as a pilot in World War II. Later he worked as a naval architect and in an architectural office, and then began intensive study of painting under his father, artist William von Schlegell. He painted professionally until the early 1960's when his interest moved to sculpture.

Book Available

Construction management and project administration are subjects of a new book available from the AIA. Author is William R. Foxhall, senior editor of Architectural Record. The 124-page book, "Professional Construction Management and Project Administration," sells for \$15 retail, \$12 to AIA members. Orders may be sent to Publishing Department, AIA, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

Board Member

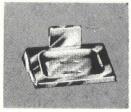


Frances Wilson.

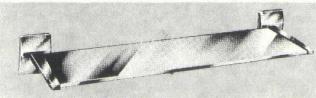
Mrs. Frances
E. Wilson, director of SMS
Interiors, a design service of
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has been elected
to the national

board of governors of the American Institute of Interior Designers. She is the current president of the Connecticut chapter of the American Institute of Decorators.





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Awards Jury

John G. Dinkeloo, partner in the Hamden firm of Kevin Roche John Dinkeloo and Associates, has been named to the jury which will select the 1972 honor awards of the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. Dinkeloo, who is a registered engineer as well as an architect, is credited with major technical developments such as structural neoprene gaskets for curtain walls, laminated metalized glass for reducing heat load in buildings, and use of weathering exposed steel. An architectural graduate of the University of Michigan, he worked with the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and served in the Seabees. Following a period when he was chief of production in charge of working drawings at the Chicago office of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, he joined the office of Eero Saarinen in 1950.

Other jury members, chosen by the AIA board of directors, are: Henry N. Cobb, New York City, chairman; Antonin Aeck, Atlanta, Georgia, student representative; Gerald L. Allison, FAIA, Honolulu; Harry M. Weese, FAIA, Chicago; and Harry C. Wolf, Charlotte, North Carolina. Milton L. Grigg, FAIA, Charlottesville, Virginia, 1971 jury chairman, will serve as advisor.

Construction Guide

A 56-page guide for plywood construction systems is available from American Plywood Association, 1119 A Street, Tacoma, Washington 98401.

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Church Cited

Russell Gibson vonDohlen, West Hartford architectural firm was cited recently for the "excellence of design" of St. John the Evangelist Church, New Britain. The citation by the city's Design Review Committee was part of the initial annual series of awards for the use of good design and promotion of beautification in New Britain.

St. John's is a six-hundred-seat Catholic church and parish hall, built to replace an existing church on the same site.

The awards are the culmination of more than five years of redevelopment and beautification activity in New Britain. Charles Ferguson is chairman and Victor Kowalewski is vice chairman of the Design Review Committee.

Lighting Commission

Sylvan R. Shemitz and Associates, Inc., West Haven, has been commissioned to design a new exterior lighting system for the United States Supreme Court building in Washington, D. C.

White Appointed

Harvey M. White, AIA, president of the Connecticut Society of Architects, has been appointed by Governor Thomas J. Meskill to the Architectural Registration Board. Mr. White, a principal in the firm of Kane, Farrell, White, Architects, succeeds Howard J. Sullivan, AIA.

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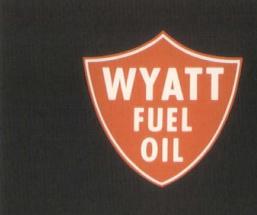
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