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LIBRARY

From the Publisher: As 1975 draws to a close, we can't think of anyone in the architectural profession or, for that matter, the entire construction industry who will weep for its departure. Our industry has been hit perhaps hardest of all by the "recession", and one of the principal problems seems to be that there is no central source of industry data which can tell us exactly how low the blow has been.

This issue of Connecticut Architect features the CSA Honor Awards' winners for 1975. While no awards were made this year in the area of multi-family housing, the projects in the other categories of competition are all indicative of the basic strength of the design professions in the State. That fact, at least, bodes well for the future.

Errors and Omissions: In the September-October issue of *Connecticut Architect*, the feature story concerned Glen Lochen Mall in Glastonbury. Due to an oversight, the name of one individual, without whom the project would have been impossible, was omitted from the list of credits. Glendon R. Mayo, P. E., served as the Codes Consultant for Glen Lochen and was instrumental in reinterpreting the town's building codes to accommodate the unusual requirements of this project.

With this issue, we mark the end of two years of publishing Connecticut Architect. It has been a pleasure and a privilege working on the magazine, and we thank all those both within the profession and the construction industry generally who have provided so much help along the way. May 1976 see better days for all of us!

Cover: Honor Award winning residence in West Cornwall, Connecticut. Photograph by Joseph W. Molitor.

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....from the CSA

From the President

The year 1976 will be a vital one for the CSA. The times and circumstances require that the old ways of doing things be challenged. This applies to our roles in architecture, and it applies to our CSA organization. It is a time of opportunity for us to reshape and firm up, and it certainly is a time for leadership, for the CSA to energize and provide direction and decision in critical areas. I look forward to it.

As the CSA President for 1976, I inherit the assets of a sound organizational structure, an excellent staff headed by Peter Borgemeister, our Executive Director, a dedicated Board of Directors and Officers, and tremendous resources in the energies and talents of our membership. There are also the liabilities of a poor economy, unemployment in the profession, and confusion or apathy within some CSA activity areas. In response to all of the above, I propose the following objectives and action programs for our Society in 1976.

Objective One: To raise the profile of the Connecticut Society of Architects. Many of our members are unaware of the functioning of our CSA and underestimate its resources and value. Nonmembers within the profession, and the public, likewise, do not fully understand what we are.

Our officers, Commissioners, Board Members, Executive Director, and all members will be encouraged to express themselves often on behalf of the CSA in as many circumstances as possible to communicate CSA views and establish a "presence". We will begin a program within communities to relate architects to needs for service, and to have architects speak on various matters.

Informal regional grassroots meetings will be held semi-annually throughout the State to provide for two-way communications between members and the CSA Board. These will be two-to three-hour meetings over lunch.

I will use a half-hour at each regular meeting to advise the membership of CSA activities. Meetings will also make available resources from the National AIA.

Our three publications, Connecticut Architect, CSA Reference Book, and Bulletin will continue to be utilized as effective means of written communication.

Objective Two: To provide for effective involvement by younger members, and provide advisory service to communities.

The younger members of our Society find few of our programs allow for meaningful participation on their part. Furthermore, our communities throughout the State could benefit from contributions by architects in several ways.

Response: We will form Community Service Teams composed of experienced and younger members to serve specific Towns or Cities in the following ways:

a) Provide speakers for "Career Days" at high schools, or to talk about architecture and the environment to any school or civic group.

b) Provide information and advice to any group, public or private, regarding organization, standards and procedures for architect selection, fees, budgeting, and building programs.

c) Serve as an informal Design and Review Board for any public Commission or Committee

d) Appear at public meetings and hearings to comment, as appropriate, on matters relating to environmental design, historic preservation, conservation, architectural awareness, or any other subject that relates to the profession.

Objective Three: To develop policies to guide our profession in the future. There continue to be forces at work to change the conditions in which we function. Therefore, we need guidance as to how we should respond to new situations.

We will form a Council of Presidents, composed of past presidents of the Connecticut Society of Architects, and charge them with the responsibility of being a Policy Committee for the future. In addition, the Council will be available to provide counsel and guidance for the active President and his Commissioners. The first charge to the Council will be to develop guidance for the new era of competition within and outside the profession, fee proposals, and ethical standards.

Objective Four: To provide for alternatives to reduce the high cost of professional liability insurance.

More information is needed by members regarding available sources for insurance, and how to reduce costs. Our Insurance Committee will evaluate available sources, and provide information on evaluating coverage and applying for coverage. We

will also institute a new Loss Prevention Program, and provide guidance regarding project insurance and contractural limitation of liability.

Objective Five: To improve understanding between the public and the profession regarding our working relationships.

Recent public statements suggesting standard school building plans be used for new buildings indicate that there is little appreciation and understanding of architectural service in general.

We will develop a major public relations effort relative to a specific project type, such as industrial buildings, schools, housing or retrofitting. This will take the form of a one-day symposium to which will be invited clients, public officials, reporters, and experts. There will be prepared exhibits, documents, and position papers, dialogue and debate, and summarized results for physicians.

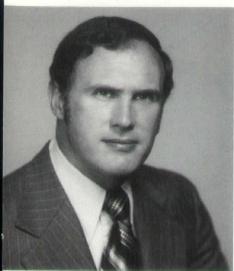
Objective Six: To modify the Supplemental Dues program to be more meaningful and equitable.

There has been a variety of questions about the varying responses by firms to the payment of these dues. We propose two significant benefits resulting from the payment of supplemental dues. First, all firm employees for whom dues are paid will be granted Associate Membership in the CSA which will entitle them to participation in activities and personal receipt of CSA mailings. Second, a Firm Listing Service will be instituted to provide information to the public and potential clients regarding firms and their CSA members.

Objective Seven: To support and maintain the effective existing CSA structure and programs. There are existing programs which should continue under the existing general structure as in the past, although some slight modifications are to be effected.

There will be six general meetings per year, each to be varied in style, content and location. They will be interesting, stimulating, loaded with content and worthy of attendance.

Close and cooperative relationships will be established with our State agencies and legislature. We will work closely with the Connecticut Business and Industry Association and the Connecticut Alliance for Construction and a Legislative Action Committee will be formed.



Richard E. Schoenhardt, AIA strong Continuing Education Program vill continue with emphasis on Codes, iability Loss Prevention, Life-Cycle Deign. etc.

n the area of design and the environnent, we will continue Design Awards nd Citizen Awards, and add an Historic 'reservation Award, and a Craftsman Contractor Award.

hese are not all the possibilities for the ear, and I emphasize that these are my roposals. They may be modified and xpanded by the Commissioners, Comnittee Chairmen, Executive Committee, nd other active members.

Is your President, I believe my essential ole to be to provide leadership. Not nuch can happen, however, unless there support and participation by many nembers. Therefore, I call upon all mempers, in all places and positions, to repond with energy and commitment to he challenge of this year 1976. I look orward to hearing from you.

Richard E. Schoenhardt

rom the Executive Director

he moving of the Chapter office from 52 Temple Street to 85 Willow Street in New Haven was accomplished in one orrendous day, November 25, and we re now settling in to our new abode. Ill members are cordially invited to visit our new office. To get here, simply take he Willow Street Exit off I-91, proceed up Willow Street a short distance. The Marlin Firearms plant is the large complex on the right. Go through the arch, and he door to our office is on the right. here is ample parking.

Ve have had conversations with the Connecticut chapter of ASID (American ociety of Interior Designers) regardng their leasing part of our space. The CSA Executive Committee has approved he idea, and the interior designers seem to be enthusiastic. Mrs. Hazel Priest Korper of the ASID has visited the office and has expressed satisfaction with the proposal we made to ASID.

Richard Schoenhardt, CSA President announces that the following architects have agreed to head the Chapter's commissions:

William Riddle of Hartford, Commission on Community Affairs;
Sidney Sisk of West Hartford, Commission on Education;
Murray Gibson of West Hartford,
Commission on Government Affairs;
Edward Johnson of New Haven,
Commission on Professional
Practice;

Michael Buckley of Hartford, Commission on Design & Environment; George Conklin of New Haven, Commission on Chapter Affairs.

It was mentioned in the last issue of this magazine that a Liability Insurance Task Force had been formed and that it intends to sponsor a series of lectures on Loss Prevention. The theme of these lectures will be the improvement-ofpractice methods that will reduce the exposure to law suits. The first lecture will be given on January 21 in conjunction with a Chapter meeting, and Peter G. Kelly, Esq. will discuss Architectural Contracts and Specification Writing. The program will include Kelly's talk and a question and answer period. Details on the entire series are being worked out by the Task Force.

I am pleased to announce that, despite a short fall in dues income because of the depressed economic conditions, the Chapter will finish this year with a slight surplus. We have been able to do this primarily because our secretary, Judi Harris, was put on a leave of absence for the last quarter of the year. Judi has been extremely helpful to us by coming in to maintain our bookkeeping

and membership processing. She will be resuming her full-time position at the first of the new year.

Speaking of the new year, this is the best time to speak to people about joining the CSA. Persons joining now will get a full year's benefit from Chapter's activities. Furthermore, this is the time that people decide whether or not to join societies or clubs. Please speak about the CSA and its varied activities to your colleagues who are not members.

The Chapter's Job Clearing House has resumés of many highly qualified people at all levels of skill and responsibility. We will send resumés to firms looking for people immediately after getting a call, or we will read resumés to those inquirers who are in too much of a hurry to wait for the mails. We consider this one of the office's important activities, and we take great satisfaction in placing people. Please call us if you need permanent or temporary help.

Shortly after the new year, this office will be selling AIA documents. This is an additional service we can perform for the architectural community, and we will make some money. We have discussed the sale of documents with our excellent distributor, Cleaveland Legal Blank Service, in Hartford. Gordon Ramsay of Cleaveland has indicated that he will continue to carry documents, and we recognize that CLBS can service the Hartford area more efficiently, just as we think that we can do a good job for the architects in this area.

Judi Harris and I are looking forward to 1976. Our bright, new office is a pleasant place in which to work, and we are excited about the enthusiasm shown by the new officers, commissioners, and committee heads for making your Society of more service to its members. Happy New Year.

Peter Borgemeister

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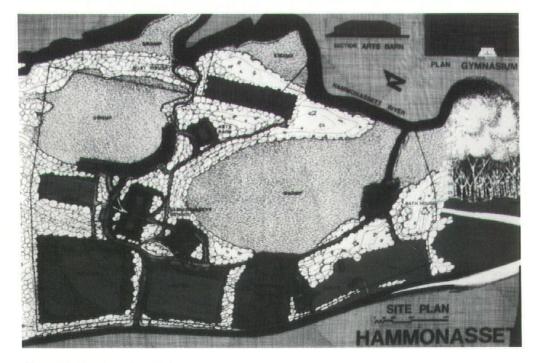
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ARTISTS' MATERIALS
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Design Follows Philosophy The Hammonasset School



The large commons area provides the central focus of activity for Hammonasset's Academic Building.



Dana M. Newbrook, AIA, is vice president of The Robinson Green Beretta Corporation of Providence, Rhode Island.

by Dana M. Newbrook, AIA

The Hammonasset School is a private educational center for two hundred and fifty commuting senior-high-level students. It is designed to provide the optimum opportunity for creativity and flexibility and its educational programs, which consist of both modern and traditional teaching methods. The school was conceived by two couples — Walter and Carol Maguire of Madison, and William and Constance Pike of Old Lyme, who saw a need for an alternative to public secondary education. These people set about their convictions into practice by purchasing a rural wooded site in Madison, and hiring Gordon Schofield as headmaster, the Robinson Green Beretta Corporation as architects, and Landon and Hall, Inc., as contractors for the project.

The program was to provide an educational center designed to provide the optimum opportunity for creativity and adaptability — qualities necessitated by the constant change prevalent in our society — through a challenging and diversified academic program with modern, as well as traditional, teaching techniques. The keynote is flexibility and variety of experience in a creative approach to education.

Two major restrictions were imposed on the project: a tight time schedule which required fast-tracking design and construction, and a very limited budget (since the philosophy of the group was that education did not require expensive facilities in order to excell).

The site in Madison is 59 acres of old farmland which included two swamps, the Hammonasset River as a boundry, a larch, pine and oak forest and three open fields. The school was sited so as to impose itself on this environment in the leas intrusive way. The buildings are on knolls and deliberately set low to minimize their impact within the forest, and are oriented around and look over the larger swamp which abounds with wildlife. The three structures are interconnected only by tree-sheltered gravel paths for pedestria traffic, looking much like a well-traveled trail in a forest. Vehicular traffic and parking are not allowed to impose on the school or the forest, but are placed away from the buildings, at lower elevations and somewhat hidden from view by the





The School's "open classroom" method of teaching is reflected in academic areas which flow uninterruptedly through the building.

lexibility and Openness

he principle philosophy of the school flexibility and openness; and openness nd freedom in instruction where there is close relationship of mutual respect nd trust between the student and the aculty. This openness is also reflected in he design of the school. The three major tructures — the Academic Building, the arts Barn and the Gymnasium — were opical separations and were, therefore, pread apart to enhance the site by re-

he Academic Building houses most of ne classroom space, the administration rea, study lounges and a large central ommons. The large open space is the najor teaching area, an area equivalent of ten classrooms all surrounding a central esource library. The flexibility allows a struction in small groups or large lecture ituations with only slight changes of novable furnishings. The science lab perpress all functions within one space, using mall fixed utility islands and many movble tables. There is an enclosed darkroom prall to use.

he attractive commons area provides a ariety of functions for the students ranging from a comfortable spot to study, ommunity gathering and "town meeting," to rough housing, informal eating ind even art displays. Activity in this real centers around two centers of attenion: the large fieldstone fireplace and the epressed "conversation pit."

he Arts Barn is roughly a square build-

ing giving it the look of a summer stock theater. As a matter of fact, one of its functions is to provide an area for the performing and dramatic arts, as well as for fine arts and music. The center of the building provides a recessed floor usable as a theater in the round or as a sculptor pit.

The third and tallest building is the Gymnasium, which contains a gym, locker and shower rooms, and a dance studio. Here the students are allowed to come and go as they please to structured and non-structured use of the gym. This space has also been used by the local community for various purposes.

The Academic Building and the Arts Barn are erected with laminated wood roof beams, wooden column supports in the interior, and steel columns hidden in the exterior masonry block cavity walls. Openweb steel joints form the roof support for the gymnasium, which is also constructed with masonry block. The interior walls are unpainted masonry block and the ceilings in all three buildings are of exposed cementitious wood fiber.

Carpeting is used throughout the academic building, except in the janitor and storage rooms and in the bookstore, where there is treated concrete. Vinyl asbestos is used in the work and locker rooms, and in the Health department. In the darkroom and at the toilets in all three buildings, there is seamless flooring. The main floor areas in the Arts Barn are carpeted, with the exception of the art work-

shop and the storage rooms, where treated concrete is used. There is vinyl asbestos tile in the practice rooms. In the dance studio and gymnasium there is a 1/4" resilient gym floor. Treated concrete exists in all remaining areas of the gymnasium building.

The lighting is mainly ceiling mounted fluorescent fixtures with some incandescent downlights and incandescent globes. The buildings are heated electrically, using roof-top air-handling units and supplementary baseboard radiation. Some additional features include exposed painted ductwork, as few doors as possible except as required for fire control, and wood barn doors acting as rolling partitions for controlling the administration and Art Barn spaces.

Headmaster Gordon Schofield stresses that intellectual achievement is not enough without also assuming the responsibility to meet the present day needs of the students and the philosophies of education. "The school is dedicated to help every young person grow into the broadest, the deepest and the most vital person he or she can become. Each student must become a responsible and creative member of our increasingly diversified society. A good school design effort has been described as one in which the program is inspired by the particular needs, activities and life style of the people who will use the building, and one wherein the creative process does not start with the idea of what a school should look like.'

The Hammonasset School

Architects:

The Robinson Green Beretta Corporation Providence, Rhode Island

Mechanical and Electrical Engineers:

Dubin-Mindell-Bloome Associates West Hartford, Connecticut

Contractor:

Landon & Hall, Inc. Guilford, Connecticut

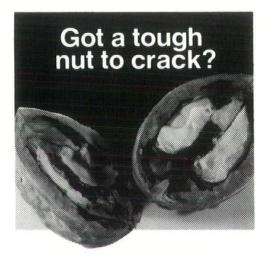
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The 1975 CSA Honor Awards

"To honor distinguished architectural design within Connecticut, and to develop public awarenesss of architecture in Connecticut."

Six building projects in the State were recipients of the 1975 Honor Awards at the Annual Meeting of the Connecticut Society of Architects, held November 18 at the Preston Hill Inn, Middlebury. Certificates were presented to the winning architects and their clients by Robert L. Wilson, AIA, outgoing president of the Society.

The winning buildings were selected by a jury, under the chairmanship of Richard Bergmann, AIA, of New Canaan, which included Harold Roth AIA of New Haven; Richard Dee ASLA, principal of the landscape architecture firm of Johnson & Dee of Avon; Harlan Griswold of Middlebury, chairman of the Connecticut Historical Commission; and Frank Zullo, an attorney and former Mayor of Norwalk.

Honor Awards were made in the Residential and Non-Residential categories of the program and, for the second consecutive year, in the category of Renovations and Recycled Buildings. No awards were given in the category of Multi-Family Residences because, in the words of the jury, "While there was an abundance of excellent projects submitted in the three categories receiving awards, the jury felt a particular lack of serious, imaginative efforts at improving the quality of multi-family housing."

Residential Awards

Two residences at opposite ends of the State received awards in the residential category. The first, by Eliot Noyes & Associates of New Canaan, was designed for an unusually small piece of land at the edge of the seashore in Mystic, Connecticut. The house is triangular in shape, a concept which developed directly from the conditions of the site and the owner's desire to take advantage of the remarkable views in three directions. "A clear and studied solution resulting from an uncompromising geometric notion," was the jury comment.

The second residential award went to the architecture firm of Bohlin and Powell, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, for a vacation residence which is, in the words of the jury, "unusually sensitive and thoughtful [with an] exciting spacial sequence to an imaginative plan." The house, located in West Cornwall, Connecticut, was designed for summer and weekend use by a couple whose children are grown.

Non-Residential Awards

Eliot Noyes & Associates also received a second Honor Award in the non-residential buildings category for its design of the Wilton Library, Wilton, Connecticut. Surrounded by stately trees, the Library, located in the town center, was purposefully given a domestic scale to blend with the residential character of the area. "Beautifully detailed and crisp," was the jury comment. "An interesting contemporary approach in keeping with the white pristine look of the small Connecticut town."

The Bridgeport Communications Center, designed for the Long Lines Department of American Telephone & Telegraph Company by SMS Architects of New Canaan, received the second award in this category as, "A superbly sculptured and well-detailed enclosure for sophisticated communications equipment – a strong presence adjacent to an elevated expressway." Among the problems facing the architects were the necessity of designing a basically windowless building which could be expanded vertically to 12 floors at some future date.

Renovations and Additions

Architect John Damico of Waterbury designed the addition to the Elks Club in that city which won the first Honor Award in the Renovations and Rehabilitations category. The jury was impressed by the architect's skill in developing a visual relationship between his building and its urban environment, calling it "a vigorous and compatible addition to a typically urban masonry structure."

Two unoccupied factory buildings were renovated by the Greenwich architectural firm, Maitland-Strauss, to provide new space for the Mead School, a private kindergarten-sixth grade school for 180 pupils. This entry gained the second award in the Renovations and Rehabilitations category. The architect was commissioned to design a school based on the open classroom, non-graded method of teaching, with an orientation to provide a rich environment for various subjects contained within one large interrelated area. These goals were achieved with a bold use of color and an imaginative rearrangement of interior spaces which stayed within the stringent limitations of the school's budget.

1975 Lay Person Award

The Honorable Fran Zullo was named the recipient of the CSA Lay Person Award for 1975. Each year, the CSA searches out Connecticut citizens outside the field of architecture who have contributed significantly to environmental quality, whether through excellence in community design, the creation of greater awareness of the environment, or social action leading to community betterment and better living for its people. Mr. Zullo's citation reads: "As Mayor of Norwalk between 1965 and 1971, you were in large part responsible for enhancing the local acceptance of visual arts and architecture. You established an Historic Buildings Commission, and designated a number of buildings in Norwalk for preservation. You supported a local organization, The Association for Better Community Design, which has become an important force for an improved environment in Norwalk. As Mayor, you overhauled the process of selecting architects for municiple projects, so that it became based on the architect's capability to do the work."



Frank Zullo

Bohlin Residence West Cornwall, CT

Jury comment: "An unusually sensitive and thoughtful weekend house. Simple use of unpretentious materials. Exciting spatial sequence to an imaginative plan opening to the heavily-wooded site."



This residence, planned for summer and weekend use by a couple whose children are married, is located on a forested hillside facing northeast. The upper portion of the site is covered with mature evergreens while the lower portion extends into deciduous woodland. The approach is along a winding drive through a thick hemlock forest to a small parking area from which the modestly scaled end elevation of the green-stained house is visible. A path winds down to the entrance bridge which projects from a small shaded clearing that was once a log-loading platform. The bridge extends between large hemlock trees, passes under a low soffit at the edge of the house, past a dark red painted concrete column, and down a small flight of stairs to the red stained entrance door. The door is glazed to permit a view through the house to the far end of the living space and the

The sixteen-foot wide building is organized on two levels. The upper level contains a bedroom, bath and den; and the lower level, the living/dining space, kitchen, utility room, bath and master bedroom. The house's shed roof pitches

sunny deciduous forest beyond.

up to the southeast sun and all spaces are oriented toward the tall southeast face. While the recessed living room shares the view to the southeast, it extends up to the roof and opens toward the sunlit deciduous forest to the northeast and northwest through two glazed walls of steel industrial sash painted dark red. Built-in seating and steps from the dining area with loose cushions provide a variety of seating requirements. The den overlooks this space while the dining area is defined by the low ceiling under the den balcony. The dining area opens to a deck and a small fern-filled forest clearing through sliding glass doors. The kitchen extends beyond the building face toward the sun under a glazed roof. The bedrooms on both levels face into the shaded edge of the hemlock forest.

In making its award, the jury noted that, "If the house were removed, the site would be completely intact; an extremely sensitive approach to the intrusion with nature."



Architect:

Bohlin and Powell, Architects/ Planners, Engineers Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania

Partner in charge: Peter Q. Bohlin

Project Architect: Russell B. Roberts

General Contractor: Olsen Brothers

Owners:

Mr. and Mrs. Eric Q. Bohlin

Photography: Joseph W. Molitor

Johnson Residence Mystic, CT

Jury comment: "A clear and studied solution resulting from an uncompromising geometric notion. Carefully sited on rugged waterfront land to take maximum advantage of long-range views. Well thought-out organization of the plan."



The Johnson residence is located on an unusually small piece of land at the edge of the seashore in Mystic, Connecticut. Behind the shore area, the land rises some ten or twelve feet as a rocky ledge to an upper level. The triangular shape of the house grew directly from these conditions of the site and a desire to take advantage of a remarkable view in three directions, northeast, north and northwest. Accordingly, the living room, dining room, and music area stretch in a row on the upper floor across the northern side of the house with large glass areas facing the three directions of view. A screen porch at the peak completes the triangle. Because the porch adjacent to the living areas is completely screened, the sliding doors on the edge of the living room need no screening and the spaces flow uninterruptedly together. Being elevated, they have a magnificent view of the water and its activity. The south side of the house, containing bedrooms, gives directly on to the upper ground.

The ground floor contains the entrance, carport, a domestic work room, mechanical services, a large shop, and storage space for boats. This is constructed mainly of poured concrete. The upper floor is wood, with cedar boarding.

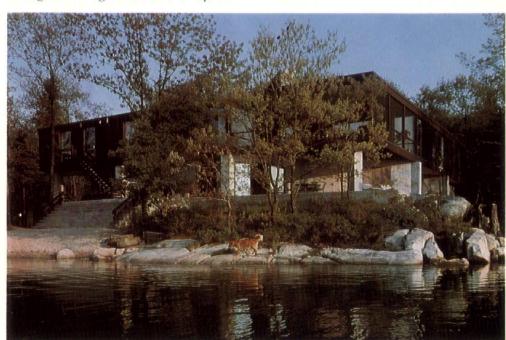
Architect:

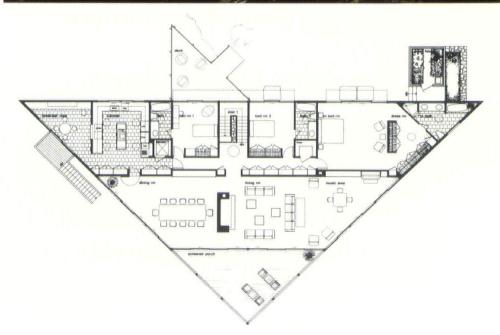
Eliot Noyes & Associates New Canaan, Connecticut

Owners:

Mr. and Mrs. R. Francis Johnson

Structural Engineer: Arne Thune, P.E.





Mechanical Engineer: Peter Szilagyi & Associates

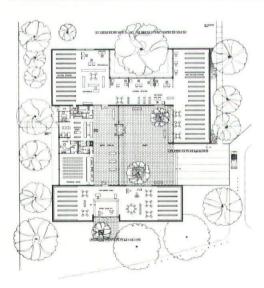
Lighting Consultant Sylvan R. Shemitz & Associates Contractor: Ole P. Jensen

Photography: Norman McGrath and Eliot Noves

The Wilton Library Wilton, CT

Jury comment: "A handsome and inviting town library, well-scaled in response to the surrounding residential environment."





This new library, as seen among the stately trees surrounding it, looks more like a white brick garden wall than a building. The library was purposely given a domestic scale to be compatible with the town center. The building is planned in three sections; one for adults, one for children, and one purely for community use. These public spaces are grouped around and open inward to a large courtyard. This courtyard, which is also the entrance to the building, has trees, benches, and later will have some sculpture. It is likely that in use it will become the "village square" in every sense.

Painted white brick is the principal building material both inside and out, with a minimum number of other materials. There are white surfaces in large expanses, wood ceilings and doors, natural flagstone floors, and a brown-black carpet. The interior color scheme was muted to allow the color of the book jackets and furnishings to dominate. The lighting is unobtrusive and varied. Low brightness fluorescent fixtures are deeply recessed in the ceiling; shielded fluorescent tubes are integrated into the grid of book stacks; and incandescent fixtures are focused on the brick walls.

Architect:

Eliot Noyes & Associates New Canaan, Connecticut

Owner:

The Wilton Library Association

Structural Engineer: Arne Thune, P.E.

Mechanical Engineer: Peter Szilagyi & Associates

Lighting Consultant: Sylvan R. Shemitz & Associates

Landscape Architect: Johnson & Dee

General Contractor: Sam Grasso Company, Inc.

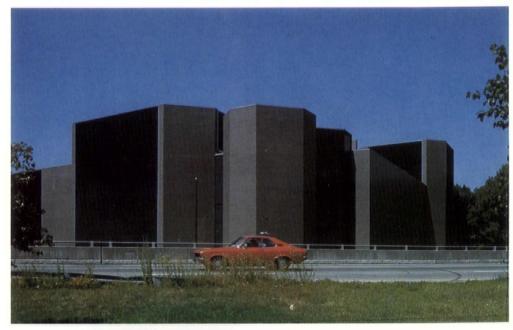
Photography: Eliot Noyes

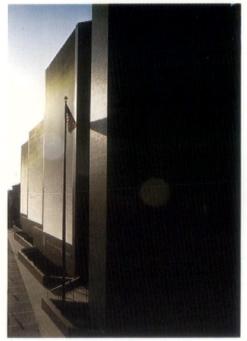
Communications Center Bridgeport, CT

Jury comment: "A superbly sculptured and well-detailed enclosure for sophisticated communications equipment requiring a totally controlled interior environment."

The Southern New England Telephone Company and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company were co-clients or SMS Architects PC on the second awarded project in the non-residential architecture category. This telephone equipment building, housing long lines witching and related equipment, is located in the downtown area of Bridgeport. Among the owner's requirements for this facility were: maximizing the typical floor size within the property line set back requirements, making provision for future vertical expansion to 12 floors in the three-floor structure, designing a basically windowless building that forms a protective shell around sensitive tele-phone equipment.

The architects provided visual interest and reduction in scale to a potentially massive structure by dividing the exterior wall into a series of offset and angled planes which breaks down the scale into vertical components and gains a maximum variety of tonal values on these planes from the east to west movement of the sun. This effect enhanced by the use of reflective materials which respond to changing sun angles for the exterior skin. The excessive heat loads produced by the telephone equipment within the building mandated large openings in the exterior wall for intake and exhaust air. These openings are concealed behind the louver areas on the south face of the building. The awards jury also cited the excellent choice of materials and colors in this well thought-out project.





Architect: SMS Architects New Canaan, Connecticut

Owner:
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
Long Lines Department

Structural Engineer: Pfisterer, Tor & Associates

Mechanical Engineer: Myer, Strong & Jones

Site Consultant: Environmental Design Associates

General Contractor: Frank Briscoe Company

Photography: Martin Tornallyay

The Mead School Greenwich, CT

Jury comment: "A vibrant adaptation of existing factory spaces for elementary school use. A rich and varied learning environment achieved within stringent budget limitations."



Architect:

Maitland/Strauss Architects Greenwich, Connecticut

Owner: The Mead School

Mechanical Engineer:

Sanford O. Hess

Structural Engineer:

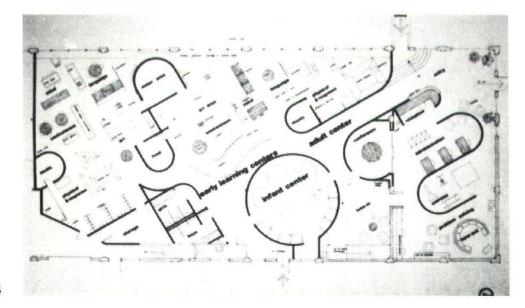
Gerard A. Spiegel

General Contractor:

Hvolbeck Construction Co.

Photography:

Nathaniel Lieberman





The architect was commissioned to design a school based on the open classroom method of teaching, non-graded, with an orientation to providing a rich environment for various subjects contained within one large interrelated area. It became apparent at the very beginning that meeting code requirements and the additions of bathrooms, mechanical, electrical equipment and safety factors left little in the budget for design niceties. Thus, required items had to be utilized in a way that would create an exciting space without the need for nonessential elements.

The South or Early Learning Building houses administration and 3- to 5-yearolds, and the North or Elementary Building houses the first through sixth grades. Entry to the school is via an existing industrial bridge to which has been added a gateway and protective fencing.

In order to satisfy additional square footage requirements, a mezzanine was constructed within the 40'-high space of the North Building as a floating element. All construction in both buildings was designed at a 45-degree axis to the existing rectangular forms to provide relief from the rigid geometric shape. The South Building, not having the advantage of the North Building's height to create excitement, utilized curved walls to ease the building's rigidity and to provide a flowing feeling that reinforced the functional patterns of the school.

Elks Club Addition Waterbury, CT

Jury comment: "A vigorous and compatible addition, in good scale and relating well to the existing, typically urban masonry structure."

Architect John Damico of Waterbury, aced with the problem of designing contemporary addition to a 19th Cenury structure, chose to establish a relaionship and identity for his building n three principal ways: the use of masony materials similar to those of the existng building, with arched voids and corbel-type crenelations. He used heights and set-backs similar to the neighboring buildings, and employed forms associated with the dominant neighborhood symbol, the train station tower by McKim, Mead and White.

Both levels of the addition are organized around a private central court which serves as a focal point providing sufficient natural light at both levels and an appropriate background for various special club functions. The upper level elevation fronting West Main Street is primarily private to insulate it from constant traffic. Roof light monitors provide sufficient exposure at private areas to catch the light as it moves across the sky.

Architect:

John Damico Waterbury, Connecticut

Owner:

Waterbury Lodge 256, B.P.O.E.

Chairman of Building Committee: Francis Feeley, Esq.

Structural Engineer: Spiegel & Zamecnik

Mechanical Engineer: Edward Del Campo

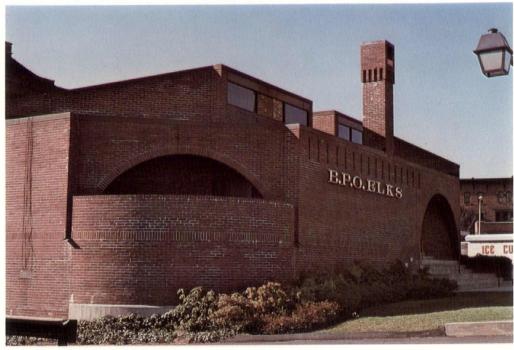
General Contractor:

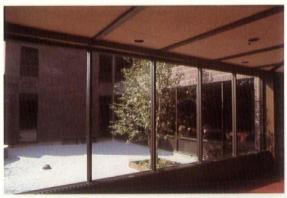
N. V. Mancini

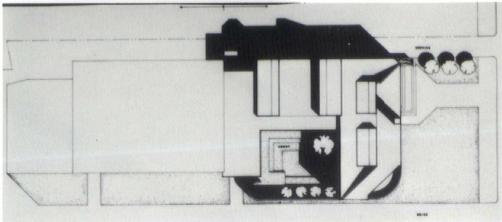
Photography:

James Brett David Yager

Monica A. Wolff







CSA Elects Officers and Directors

The Connecticut Society of Architects, AIA, elected officers and three directors at its October 22 meeting held at Kline Tower of Yale University, New Haven.

Richard E. Schoenhardt, AIA, of Simsbury, who had served as vice president and president-elect, became president. Mr. Schoenhardt has held several administrative positions in the Society, including those of Commissioner of Design & Environment and treasurer. Richard Foster, AIA, of Wilton, whose office is located in Greenwich, was elected vice-president. In 1975, Mr. Foster managed the chapter's activities with State and Federal government as Commissioner of Government Relations.

Elected for a second term as secretary was Michael Buckley, AIA, of West Hartford. Mr. Buckley, prior to being secretary of the Society, served as Commissioner of Education. Under his leadership, the Connecticut Society of Architects sponsored a series of advanced seminars on practice management which gained national recognition.

Phyllis Olson, AIA, was re-elected for a second term as treasurer. Mrs. Olson, a resident of Wethersfield, has been Commissioner of Chapter Affairs with responsibility for numerous activities including membership, public relations and finances.

Robert Gantner, AIA, of Coventry who practices in Willimantic, was made a director for three years, along with Roger Carpenter, AIA, of Westport and Gerald Kagan of Woodbridge.



(Standing left to right), Richard Foster, AIA; Richard Schoenhardt, AIA; and (seated) Phyllis V. Olson, AIA.

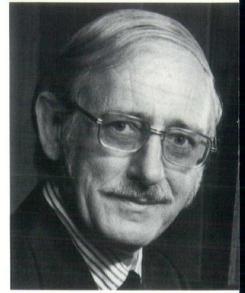
AIA's Marshall Addresses Producers' Council

Architects still call the shots on the selection of building materials and products, says William Marshall Jr., FAIA, President of The American Institute of Architects. Speaking at the national conference of Producers' Council, Inc., an association of manufacturers of building materials and products, Marshall addressed what he described as "something of a fad", the thought that "architects are no longer the primary decision makers when it comes to selecting the materials and products that go into a building."

"No matter what other changes have taken place in the construction industry -shortages of money, materials, and labor; new techniques and new consultants; the greater involvement of building owners in the building process — the sequence of events has remained the same," Marshall said. "The architect-designer makes his decisions about materials and equipment as he works out his design, usually in the early stages of the design. The information about materials and products and the way they are to be put together is passed on to the specification writers; the specifications are written, the job is bid or negotiated, and contracts are awarded.'

"It is at this point," Marshall said, "that many producers feel the process breaks down. It is at this point that someone—the owner, the construction manager, the contractor—starts making substitutions. . . . But whatever the reason for the substitution, and whoever makes or proposes it, it is ultimately the architects who must approve it, in most cases. I know of no one in the entire picture who is nearly as interested as the architect in preserving the quality and design integrity of the products used."

"Architects are concerned about their place on the building team," Marshall said. "Maintaining that position is our problem, our responsibility. We are not ducking that responsibility, nor are we trying to diminish the importance of any other members of the building team. What we are trying to do is to get better at what we have to do - to know more about the relationship between what we build and the natural environment, to learn more about designing buildings that use less energy, to design buildings that can be built more economically and efficiently, to know more about materials and products, what they can do, what they cannot do, how much they cost, whether they are available.'



William Marshall Jr., FAIA

One problem that affects the entire construction industry, he pointed out, is the lack of a comprehensive, unified system of product information. "If there is to be any unified product information system," he said, "it is going to require the support of the product manufacturers and the support of the architects. It's a little like a see-saw; if one of us gives up, the other one falls."

And, said Marshall, there is "no substitute for cooperation" in the construction industry. "It is all too easy to get so wrapped up in our own individual tasks and problems within the construction industry that we lose sight of one overall objective the building of a man-made environment in harmony with nature and truly responsive to man's real needs and aspirations, and one that is responsible in its use of our earth's finite resources. It is a great challenge. It will require the best of all of us. But if we give our best as part of a coordinated, collective effort we will meet the challenge and, for the first time, create an understandable identity for a construction industry that will become a strong participant in the decision-making processes of our country.'

Condominium Sales Rise In Connecticut

Sales of condominium units in Connecticut experienced an 83 percent increase during the months of June, July, and August, 1975, according to Development Research Services of New Haven. The increase is based on the sales performance of 68 condominium projects during this period, contrasted with the unit sales

of the same sampling in the preceding three-month period, and reflects the largest quarterly increase in condominium sales since the spring of 1973.

At the same time, unit sales in June, July and August, 1975 showed a 59% improvement over the same period in 1974. According to John T. Scott, Director of Development Research Services, this is an indication of a significant stabilization of the Connecticut multi-family ownership housing market, which has experienced sales declines on a seasonally adjusted basis for eight consecutive report quarters.

DRS reports that there are 202 condominium developments in the State of Connecticut with a total of 27,302 planned units. Approximately 18,600 of these units are constructed or substantially completed and 16,330 are sold to individual purchasers. At present 77 of the State's condominium developments are completely sold out and 96 projects are engaged in active marketing programs.

Condominium development got its start in Connecticut in June of 1967 with the opening of Heritage Village in Southbury, the State's single most successful condominium community with more than 2500 units sold to date.

Development Research Services is a market research and real estate consulting organization specializing in condominium planning. Its affiliate, DRS Pub-

lications, Inc. publishes the quarterly Connecticut Guide to Condominiums, now in its sixth edition, and maintains comprehensive data on all Connecticut condominium developments, as well as those in Westchester County (New York) and Western Massachusetts. According to Scott, the DRS data files are presently being stored in its newly acquired computer facility, and plans are being finalized to develop similar on-going analytical programs for New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Eastern Massachusetts.

University of Hartford Names Greene to Associate Board

Walter F. Greene, Jr., AIA, founder and general partner of Associated Architects of Farmington, has been named to the Board of Directors of the University of Hartford Associates. The U. of H. Associates program, established in 1963, consists of more than 200 small-to-mediumsized businesses in Greater Hartford which support the University which, in turn, provides various specialized services for member firms — a unique blending of the area's business community and higher education.

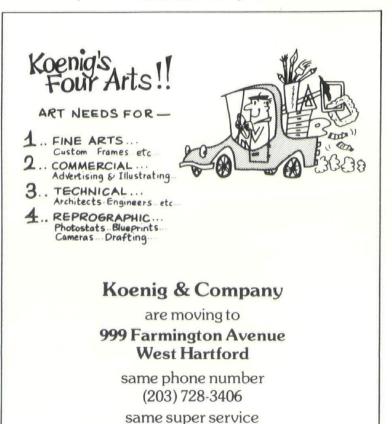
Greene, who holds a bachelor's degree from the School of Architecture of Syracuse University, is currently president of the New England Regional Council of the American Institute of Architects, and a former treasurer, vice president and president of the Connecticut Society of



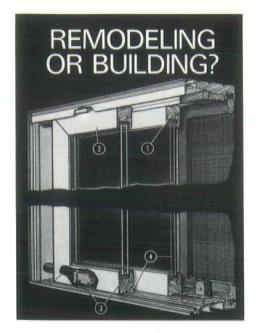
Walter F. Greene Ir., AIA

Architects. Among the recognition he has received are awards for excellence in architectural design for the Farmington Industrial Park, and a certificate of excellence for the Connecticut Spring Corporation building. Green was architect and designer for such facilities as the Renbrook School complex in West Hartford, and industrial parks in Farmington, Plainville, Avon, Wallingford and Cheshire. "Skip" and his wife, Nancy, live in Avon and are the parents of three sons.





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Owens-Corning Fiberglas Makes 1975 Energy Conservation Awards

A waste-water treatment facility in Wilton, Maine, and an elementary school in Reston, Virginia, have received the top awards in the fourth annual Energy Conservation Competition sponsored by Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation. The winning projects were entered in the competition's Industrial and Institutional categories, respectively; no awards were made in the Governmental and Commercial categories.

The winning projects were cited by the jury for their integrated approach to the problems of energy conservation involved in all elements of their architecture, engineering and construction.

The Wilton project was designed by Douglas A. Wilke, architect and engineer of Glen Head, N.Y., and Wright, Pierce, Barnes & Wyman, engineers of Topsham, Maine. Because the building is subject to severe winters and is in an area of high energy costs, the designers had to maximize the natural energy potential of the site. Solar collectors fill most of the energy requirements, including process needs; in winter, they even take advantage of reflections off the snow. Vegetation and built-up earth act as insulation and windbreaks, supplemented in winter by plowed snow. By setting the compact plant into a slope, the designers built in gravity flow to lower process energy needs.

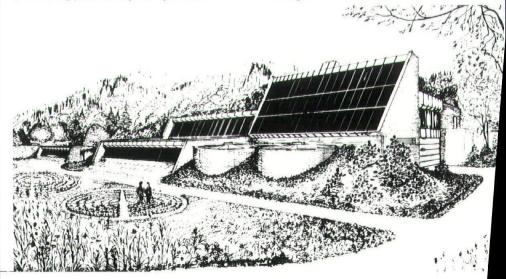
The Terraset Elementary School is the work of Davis, Smith & Carter, Inc., architects and Vinzant Associates, both of Reston, Va. Hankins & Anderson, Inc., of Richmond was the solar energy consultant for the project. The school is being built competely underground. A two-to three-foot earth cover insulates the structure and simplifies equipment needs, while retaining the openness of area and natural topography. The designers have also developed a system for generating and storing both hot and chilled water for use during peak utility-rate periods.

Honorable Mention in the Institutional category went to the Princeton Education Center in Blairstown, New Jersey, designed by Harrison Fraker, architect, and Flack & Kurtz, consulting engineers.

The Owens-Corning program was designed to encourage a national awareness of the urgent need to conserve energy resources. Specifically, it recognizes architects, engineers and owners of buildings designed or equipped to conserve energy, since it is precisely at the planning and design stage of construction where energy conservation either becomes an integral part of a given project or is relegated to a position of minor importance.

"Not all applicants were conscious of the integrated approach to the problems of energy conservation," commented William Porter, jury chairman and Dean of the MIT School of Architecture and Planning. "Some architects and engineers appeared to add a few solar collectors to their buildings to satisfy the energy efficiency requirements, but 24-hour energy cycles were not included in their planning. Their approaches were simply not far-sighted or broad enough.

"The problem stems from a lack of awareness, as well, of financial concerns," Porter continued. "The owners are not yet sufficiently concerned with energy problems to spend extra money or time. They don't seem to understand that energy efficiency will provide major financial savings throughout the life of the structure. There is no need to wait for new energy sources or governmental action to solve this part of the energy crisis. Totally integrated design approaches can produce energy-efficient structures that are economically justifiable. There need be no exotic solutions. Architects, engineers and planners must consider everything from availability of natural energy sources to peak utility rates in all aspects of their designs.'



The Wilton wastewater treatment plant, located in Wilton, Maine, was this year's energy conservation award winner in the industrial category.



Ralph T. Rowland, AIA

Rowland Appointed to State Building Code Committee

Ralph T. Rowland, AIA, Vice President of Fletcher-Thompson, Inc., architects-engineers of Bridgeport, Connecticut, has been appointed to the State Building Code Standards Committee by Connecticut Public Works Commissioner Robert A. Weinerman. The committee works with the State Building Inspector to promulgate and update the Connecticut basic building code, establishes qualifications for local building officials, and certifies individuals having those qualifications.

In accepting this appointement for a three year term, Mr. Rowland said, "I am very pleased to have an opportunity once again to serve on this significant committee. Connecticut was the first state to adopt a building code which is applicable uniformly statewide to all towns and cities. Lack of code uniformity has often been cited as one cause of high construction costs in the country, and I believe it is tremendously important for Connecticut to continue its leadership role in maintaining the highest degree of uniformity in its building code requirements and administration."

Mr. Rowland will serve as one of two architects on the 10-member committee, which also includes three engineers, two building contractors, a building official and representatives of the State Fire Marshal and State Health Commissioner. Chairman of the committee is builder, Philip Arcara of Waterford.

Mr. Rowland was one of the original members of the Connecticut State Building Code Standards Committee, serving 1970-72, and was Chairman of the Certification Sub-Committee. He served on the Central Naugatuck Valley Regional Planning Agency, 1966-74, and was its Chairman in 1969. He was also a member of the Cheshire Planning Commission, 1966-72, and served as Chairman, 1968-69.

He is a registered architect in Connecticut and New York and is certified by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards. A resident of Cheshire, he is a member of the American Institute of Architects, the Connecticut Society of Architects, American Society for Hospital Planning, American Society of Planning Officials and is Vice President of the Bridgeport Association of Architects.

De Moll Installed as National AIA President

Philadelphia architect Louis De Moll, FAIA, was formally installed as the 1976 president of The American Institute of Architects in ceremonies held in Washington, D.C. on December 6. He succeeds William Marshall, Jr., FAIA, of Norfolk, Virginia, as head of the 25,000-member AIA.

De Moll, principal in charge of design in the Philadelphia firm of Ballinger Co., has served as AIA first vice president for the past year. A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, he has served on many national AIA committees and was chairman of the Institute's 1973 convention held in San Francisco.

As a practitioner in the Philadelphia area, de Moll has been an active member of the Philadelphia Chapter AIA, of which he is a past president. He has also been co-chairman of the Pennsylvania Interprofessional Committee, working with the General State Authority.

De Moll's community involvement includes participation in the Greater Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, the Citizens Council of Delaware County, the Philadelphia Council of Churches, and the Bicentennial Site Task Force.

In addition to De Moll, five other officers were installed. They included the first vice president (president-elect) John M. McGinty, AIA, of Houston; three national vice presidents, Elmer E. Botsai, FAIA, of San Francisco; Carl L. Bradley, FAIA, of Fort Wayne, Ind., and Robert L. Wilson, AIA, of Stamford, Conn.; and treasurer, Charles E. Schwing, AIA, of Baton Rouge, La.

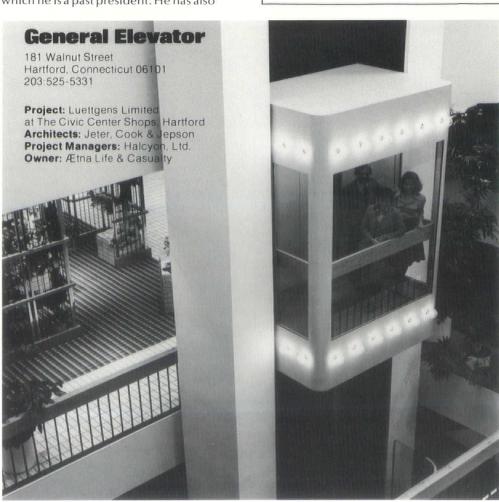
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The Exchange, Farmington, Connecticut 06032 203-677-1385 Ten by Warren Platner. Edited by Jeremy Robinson, with a foreword by Ezra Stoller. Photographs by Ezra Stoller, Alexandre Georges, and Susan McCartney. McGraw Hill Company, New York. 193 pp. \$19.95.

Warren Platner, FAIA, and the designwork he has completed over the past several years occupy a very special and unique position in the contemporary architectural scene. To begin with, he is a complete designer in the sense that his work covers a broad range of scale. Although we are most familiar with his interior design and his exquisite furniture, he has several complete buildings to his credit which demonstrate the same kind of patience, careful attention to detail and classic sense of beauty which characterize his chairs and desks.

Platner is also known as a master of lighting design, as any who have studied his spaces can readily see. In his association with Kevin Roche, the Ford Foundation building in New York is the epitome of total, complete and utterly unified creation, conveying a pervasive sense of richness and unlimited resources.

Certainly, many of his projects enjoy construction budgets which are seemingly as limitless as his creative horizons — a happy combination of circumstances which, in the right hands, tends to yield extraordinary results. And yet, in some fascinating way, although we know the materials and construction techniques employed necessitate huge budgets, there is no overriding sense of outrageous waste or even moderate extravagance.

This weighty volume, Ten by Warren Platner, leaves none of these points unexplored. Indeed, it goes beyond any brief overview as only a few hundred magnificent photographs can do. You will rarely see a collection of photo images so clear, rich, luscious — in a word, so beautiful. Actually they are just a bit too "picture perfect." Like the spaces themselves, the photos are rarely complex, layered or inflected. However, our eyes are so seldom treated to this variety and range of visual feasts that assimilation can be a process which is lengthy if not occasionally difficult. Stoller's work is well known as the finest in the field and it is not surprising that these environments are presented in a fantastic, ethereal, almost tactile manner.

Connecticut Architect

This book is a treasure. Binding, printng, cover, typeface — all are aglow just as the pictures themselves. The text, nowever, succeeds primarily when offerng facts. This is, after all, a great huge picture book.

The unity of Platner's architecture reults from the careful placement of objects and openings in the space and a dominant ense of axial order, as well as the pervaive homogeneity of all components. Reinorced by the finishes and the reflection of light, the richness is achieved through he quality of the materials and incredibly ensitive detailing. The spaces, predomnantly Miesian in concept, are by no neans complex, structural expression is ubtle, and the use of explicit historical orms is minimized.

he fact that the furniture is so harmonious serves to confirm the status of Plather's designs and, while it is clear that his kind of architecture might be called rrelevant in a time which is emphatically priented toward social consciousness, t seems there must always be room for he ideas represented here. It is good ortune that here, in a single integral volume, much of the best is brought together for us to view, to study, and to enjoy.

John Merriman

Solar Primer One, by Quinton M. Bradley and James F. Carlson. SOLARC (Solar Energy in Architecture), Whittier, California. \$10.00 plus \$1.40 postage and handling.

This "How-to" book is aimed at providing a thorough introduction to the application and implementation of solar energy in architecture for architects and building designers, but can be easily understood by laymen interested in the subject.

Included are chapters on solar characteristics, collection, structure, transfer, storage, and total systems, as well as a bibliography of over 85 references and lists of "People in solar energy" and manufacturers of solar equipment. Illustrations, graphs, and photos are used liberally throughout the book, giving graphic reinforcement to this "Guide for the Designer".

The authors, both graduates of California Polytechnic Institute, began researching solar energy and its relationship to architecture while studying architectural design in college. They are now involved in other research projects and are designing a solar system for the heating and cooling of a new home in Riverside, California

SOLARC is a Whittier, Calif., firm specializing in solar energy in architecture, research, publications, and consultation.

Graphic Problem Solving for Architects and Builders, by Paul Laseau. Cahners Publishing Company, Boston. 159 pp. \$14.50 (hard cover), \$11.00 (paper).

"Our thinking is dramatically altered when it is directly linked to drawings. Visual images have the power to alter our perspectives." These statements by architect and educator Paul Laseau form the basic rationale for this book of graphic problem solving. The book consists of a series of diagrams which have been applied to the illustration of a range of typical problems encountered in the designbuild process. It is intended as a ready reference to graphic tools and their use in everyday work situations, and also as an illustration of a range of alternative ways to approach problems.

Four basic types of graphic device (bubble diagram, network, matrix and area diagram) are used as they deal with the most common variables in the building process: size, location, identity relationship and process.

The book is intended to be helpful to architects, engineers, developers and builders, and to those engaged in architectural education. It has been named a selection of the Architects Book Club.

Paul Laseau is Acting Director of Ohio University's School of Architecture and co-founder of Building Sciences, Inc., a building process consultation firm.

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Reusing Railroad Stations: Book Two Educational Facilities Laboratories, New York. 60 pp. illustrated. \$4.00.

Railroad stations are a ubiquitous reminder of a golden age on which the gilt has tarnished. Because of changes in transportation technology, the stations no longer serve their original purpose, and many large terminals languish unattended and, until recently, unwanted. Many of these buildings can be put back to work, but not necessarily as transportation centers. However, if some passenger service can be included, so much the better. Another approach to reusing stations is to link them with other transportation services. This approach is being actively encouraged by the Federal government.

Reusing old buildings (sometimes called recycling, rehabilitating, remodeling, or adaptive use of found space) is a fairly wellestablished practice that meets the approval of real estate developers, architects, financing institutions, and particularly the people who occupy them. Reusing Railroad Stations Book Two, a companion volume to Reusing Railroad Stations published in July, 1974, is written for nonprofit and profit-making groups that want to determine if they can muster the resources to convert an unused or underused railroad station to private or civic use. The book describes the procedures of market studies, mortgage rates, estimating rental incomes, etc., that apply to any type of building that is to be bought or leased and put to a new life.

For groups with projects not yet underway, the book details the objectives and eligibility requirements of 30 federal programs that may be able to offer some financial assistance.

Some of the material in the book was first discussed at a conference on reusing railroad stations held in Indianapolis in July, 1974. (However, it is not a conference report.) The conference and both books were funded by the Architecture & Environmental Arts Program of the National Endowment for the Arts.

Reusing Railroad Stations Book Two illustrates reused stations at Savannah, Yuma, Baltimore, and Duluth, and describes proposals for Indianapolis, Hartford, Seattle, Dallas, Los Angeles, and New London.

Reusing Railroad Stations has been reprinted. It illustrates reused stations at Lincoln, Neb., Fargo, N.D., Oberlin, O., Yuma, Duluth, Hartford, Baltimore, Chattanooga and Washington. The publication is 11+8½, 80 pages, illustrated. Copies of both books are available from Educational Facilities Laboratories, 850 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022, \$4.00 each prepaid.

Emerging Form in Architecture: Conversations with Lev Zetlin, by Forrest Wilson. Cahners Publishing Company, Boston. 222 pp. \$25.00.

This book, written for practicing architects and engineers as well as for students, reveals both how and why a gifted engineer works: his approach to an engineering problem and the values that guide his thought. It also explores the results of Zetlin's thinking in a text liberally illustrated with drawings, diagrams and photographs. These show his ideas applied first in a traditional way and later in new contexts, wherein innovations play a major role.

The total thrust of the book — its description of the framework within which a talented engineer solves problems — is intended to offer inspiration to architects, engineers, builders, construction managers, teachers and students.

The author is currently Assistant Dean for Architecture and Chairman of the Department of Architecture and Planning at the Catholic University of America, in Washington, D.C. Formerly he was Director of the School of Architecture, Design and Planning at Ohio University, and before that Assistant Professor of Architecture at Pratt Institute. Former Editor of *Progressive Architecture*, he has served as designer and construction superintendent on numerous building projects. Mr. Wilson has written ten books and more than 200 articles on various architectural topics.

Dictionary of Architecture and Construction. Edited by Cyril M. Harris. McGraw-Hill, New York. 553 pp. \$35.00.

Over 20,000 concise definitions of terms selected by 52 contributing editors, all specialists in their own fields are incorporated into this comprehensive reference book. All the definitions encountered in the daily practice of architecture and construction are included, as well as the major terms from associated fields. It defines terms found on drawings and in specifications, including building products and materials, and in areas dealing with design, appearance, performance, installation, and testing.

Profusely illustrated and written for the non-specialist, the *Dictionary* also includes both traditional and recently developed materials, definitions of finishes, coatings, and surfacings, and terms relating to the building trades. In addition, it covers those definitions used in the control of the environment in buildings, such as air-conditioning, heating, wastedisposal, and fire-protection systems. Definitions of terms from various engineering specialities have been written for those who are interested in the terms but are not themselves specialists in these fields.

In-depth coverage of terms found in Classical, Medieval, and Renaissance

architecture, as well as definitions used in urban planning and landscape architecture, are provided in this work of wide scope.

The editor, Cyril Harris, is professor of architecture in the Graduate School of Architecture and Planning at Columbia University, where he also holds a professorship in electrical engineering.

Brochures and Catalogs

Lead Roofing and Flashing A 16-page brochure on the newest as well as tested methods for forming and joining lead for roofing and flashing applications, including complete specifications and diagrammatic drawings.

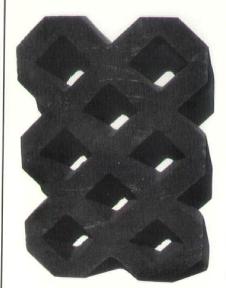
Lead in Building A four-part data sheet discussing the use of lead for waterproofing, sound barriers, roofing and flashing, and anti-vibration applications. Copies of these two publications may be obtained free of charge from the Lead Industries Association, 292 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Fire Resistive Design Guidelines for Curtain Wall Assemblies A six-page manual outlining voluntary guidelines for the construction of curtain walls on commercial and other large buildings which will resist fire and prevent the spread of smoke and flame between floors. This is one of a series of publications from the Architectural Aluminum Manufacturers Association on subjects of interest to the building and construction industry. For copies write AAMA, 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.

Charles Parker Company Catalog. This 48-page color publication presents the complete line of Parker washroom equipment. A new feature of this year's catalog is a section listing Federal specifications for washroom equipment, together with the Parker units which conform to these specifications. For a free copy, write to the Charles Parker Company, 290 Pratt Street, Meriden, CT 06450.

Design Wind Loads for Aluminum Curtain Walls. Another in the series of Technical Information Reports from the Architectural Aluminum Manufacturers Association, this publication is a comprehensive review of the fundamentals of wind-load design problems and criteria as related to the structure of aluminum curtain walls. Available free from AAMA, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601.

How to Anchor Bolts, Rebar and Dowels With Epoxies. Said to be the first complete guide to step-by-step anchoring methods using epoxies, this six-page illustrated brochure is available from Adhesive Engineering Company, 1411 Industrial Road, San Carlos, California, 94070.



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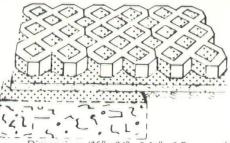
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