

new england

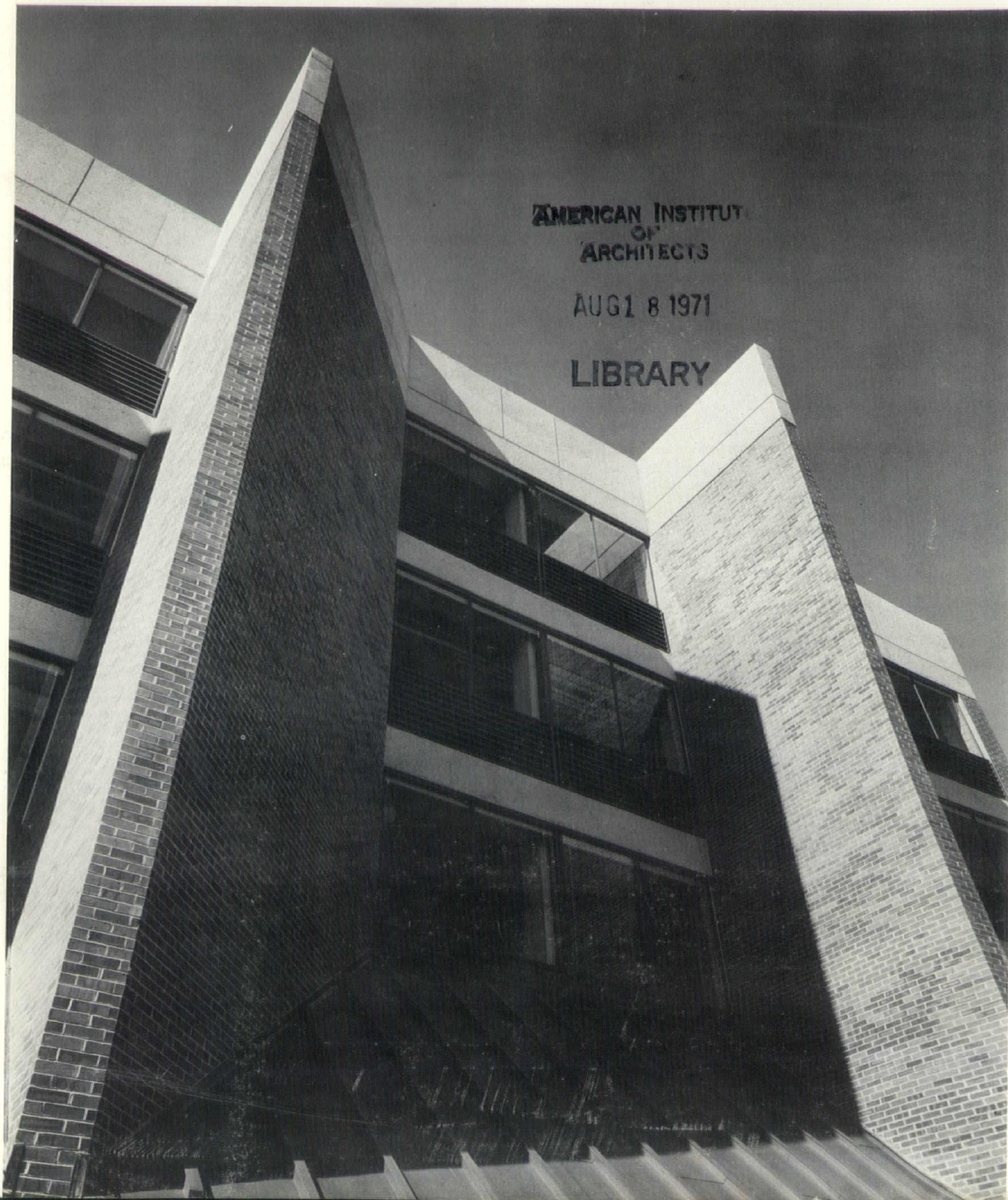
Architect

July - August 1971

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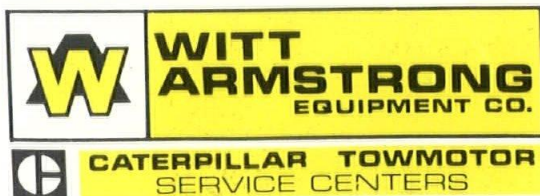
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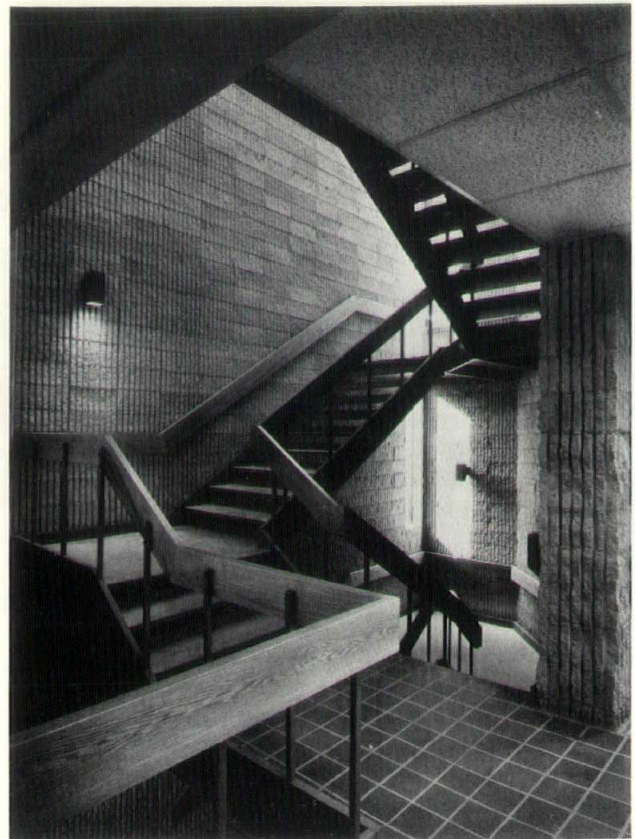
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Riverside Park Office Building,
Weston, Massachusetts
Architects:
Steffian, Steffian and Bradley, Inc.,
Boston, Massachusetts
General Contractor:
George B. H. Macomber
Photo by Phokion Karas

PROFILE MASONRY UNITS

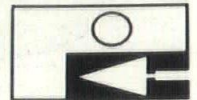
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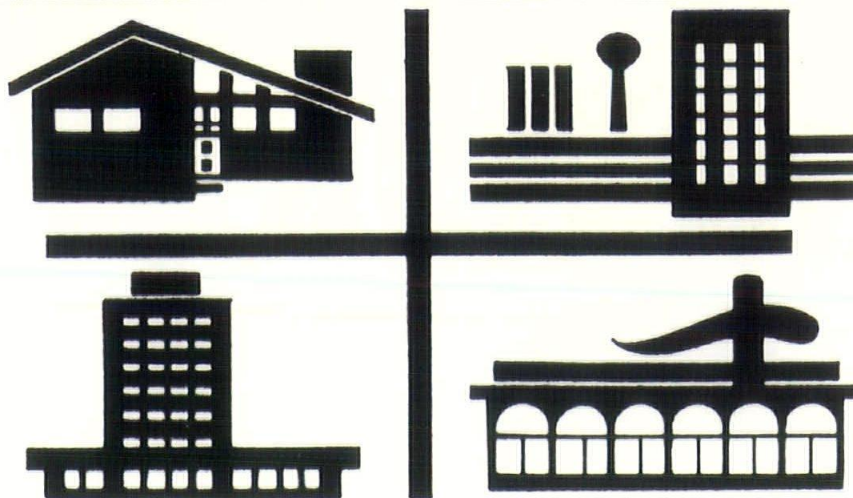
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**NOTES &
COMMENTS**

**Three Bay Staters
Set Up Own Firm**

Joseph M. Kelly, A.I.A., Frederick M. Lawton, Eugene K. Skoropowski and Robert J. Verrier have announced the formation of Boston Architectural Team, Inc., with offices located at 141 Milk Street, Boston.

Kelly, partner and president of the new firm, was formerly an associate in the firm of George L. Garfinkle Associates, Boston. He was previously project manager in the firm of Bedar & Alpers, Boston (1962) and designer for Beal Sons, Boston (1961). Kelly was field supervisor for Sturgis Associates, Boston, in 1957 and draftsman-designer for Metcalf & Eddy, Engineers, Boston, in 1956.

Kelly graduated from the Boston Architectural Center 1965. A graduate of Everett Vocational High School, Everett, Mass., he also attended Northeastern University and Wentworth Institute, Boston, where he majored in architecture.

Lawton, partner and secretary of the Boston Architectural Team, was formerly designer and project coordinator for George L. Garfinkle Associates, Boston. He was project manager and design supervisor, Bedar & Alpers (1959), and project architect for Samuel Glaser Associates, Boston (1956).

A graduate of Rogers High School, Newport, R.I., Lawton holds a degree in Architecture from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y.

Skoropowski, partner and treasurer of the firm, was previously architectural project manager for George L. Garfinkle.

He holds a degree of architecture from Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. He graduated from St. Mary's Boys' High School, Lynn, Mass., in 1962. Skoropowski was recipient of the ALPHA RHO CHI National Architectural Fraternity Award for outstanding scholastic merit at Catholic University in 1967.

Verrier, a private rehabilitation consultant, is currently under contract with the Continental Wingate Corporation, Boston, for rehabilitation

(Continued on page 31)

new england

Architect

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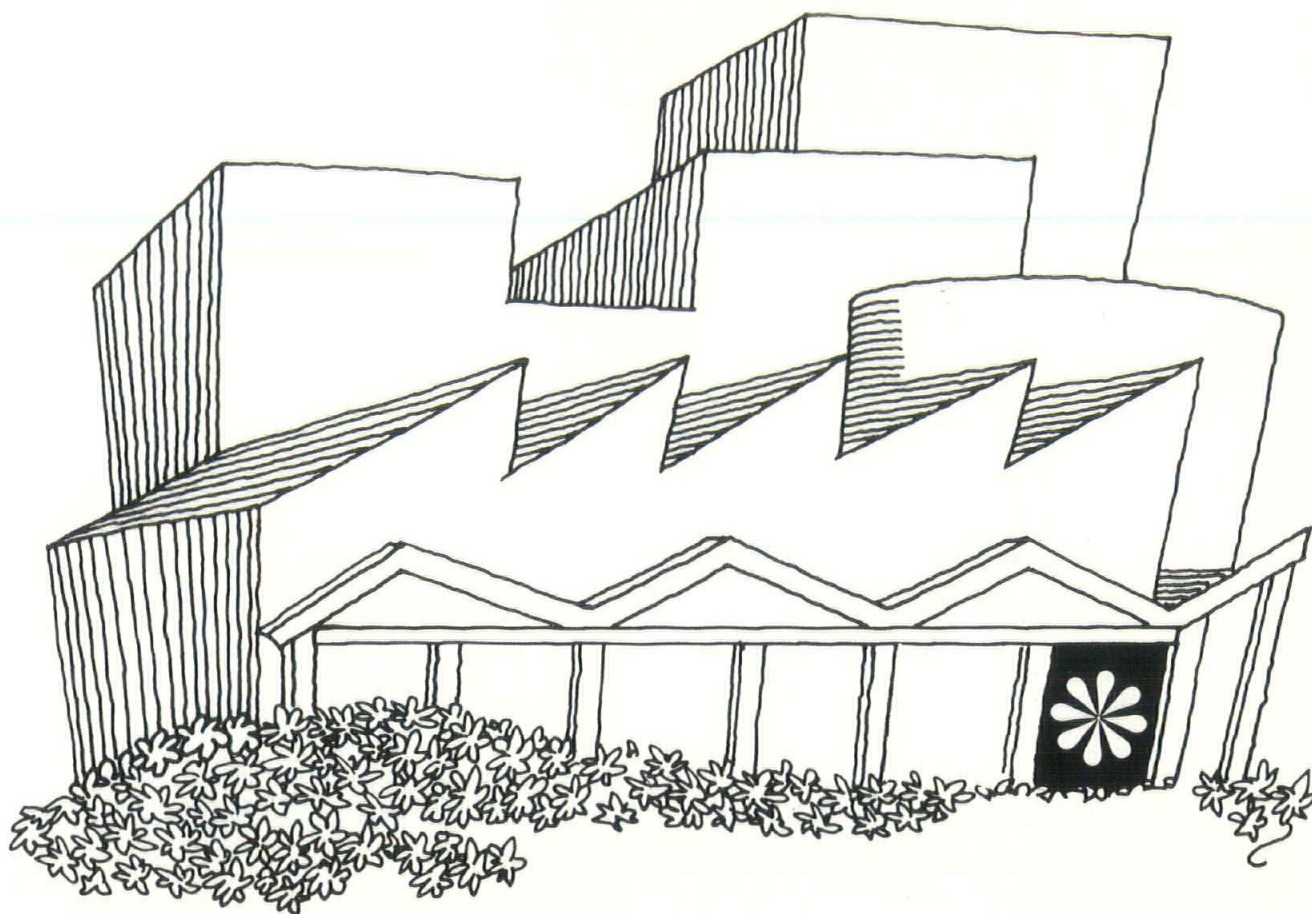
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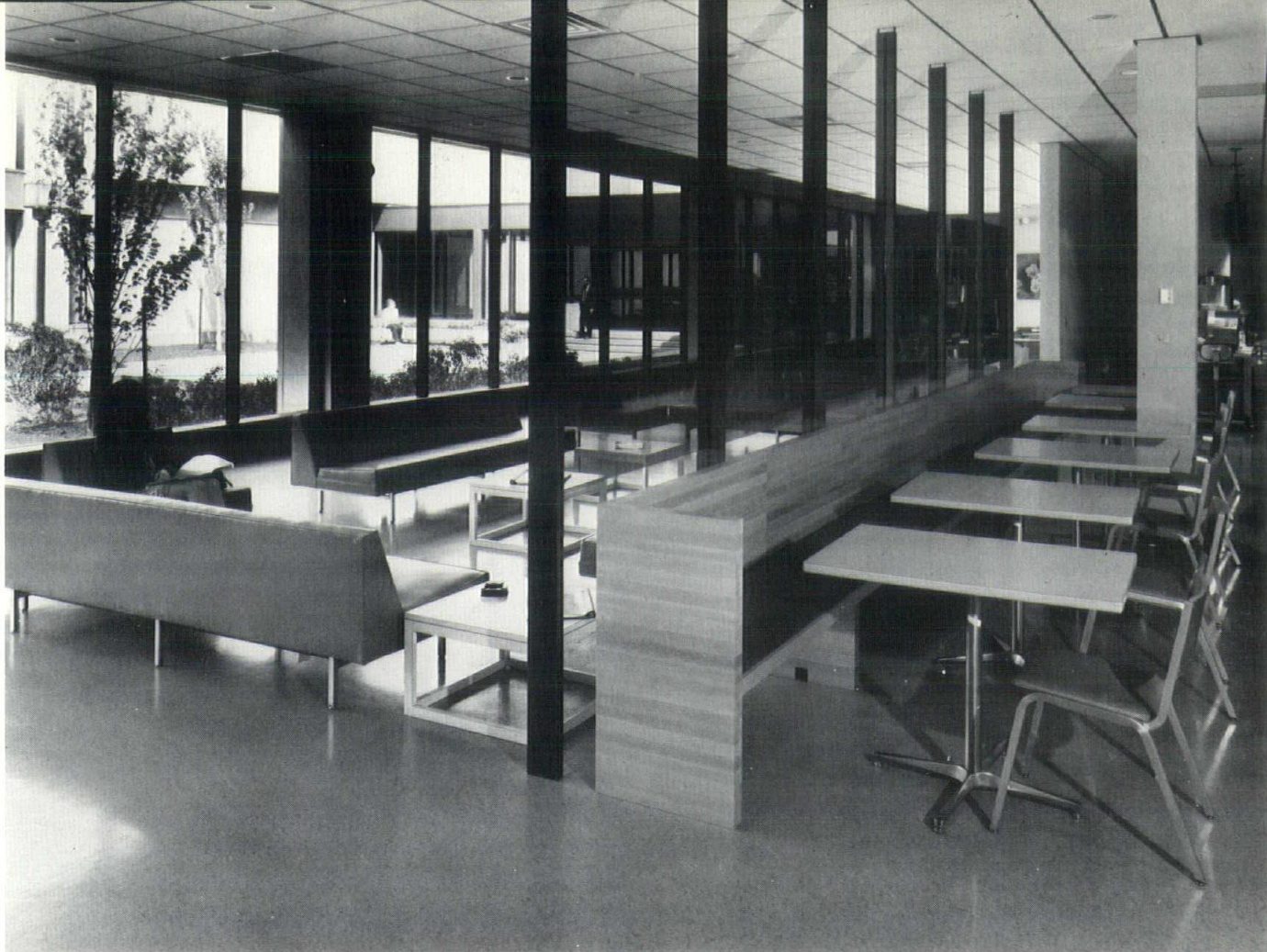
DURING the early 60's two quite different buildings were constructed on adjacent lots along Morrissey Boulevard in Dorchester. One was a three-story limestone-clad Data Processing Center for the First National Bank of Boston; the other was a one and a half story brick and pre-cast concrete panel structure for the Dickie-Raymond Company, a direct mail house. Over the years the operation of the First National Bank increased dramatically while Dickie-Raymond was sold and moved to a consolidated headquarters elsewhere. In early 1969, the Bank purchased the Dickie-Raymond building and came to that building's architects, Symmes,

Maini & McKee Inc. of Cambridge, with a three-fold expansion problem to accommodate a projected 1700 employees.

First, the 50,000-square-foot distribution area on the first floor of the Dickie-Raymond building as well as the 25,000-square-foot second floor had to be remodelled into flexible office space for computer related activities. Secondly, a 25,000-square-foot extension to the second floor of the Dickie-Raymond building had to be added with all the original roof structure substantially strengthened to support the heavy equipment of the Bank; and thirdly, a 40,000-square-foot two-story addition had to be constructed housing

employee cafeteria and recreational facilities on the first floor, and landscaped office space for the Systems Division on the second floor.

How to relate these two buildings that were so different in original function, materials and scale? The architects found their solution in the handling of the two-story addition. They placed it at right angles to the Dickie-Raymond building so that it formed the third side of a large courtyard. They repeated the same bay spacing and limestone cladding of the original Data Processing Center, but maintained the roof line of the Dickie-Raymond Building. Between this new addition and the original Data Center they



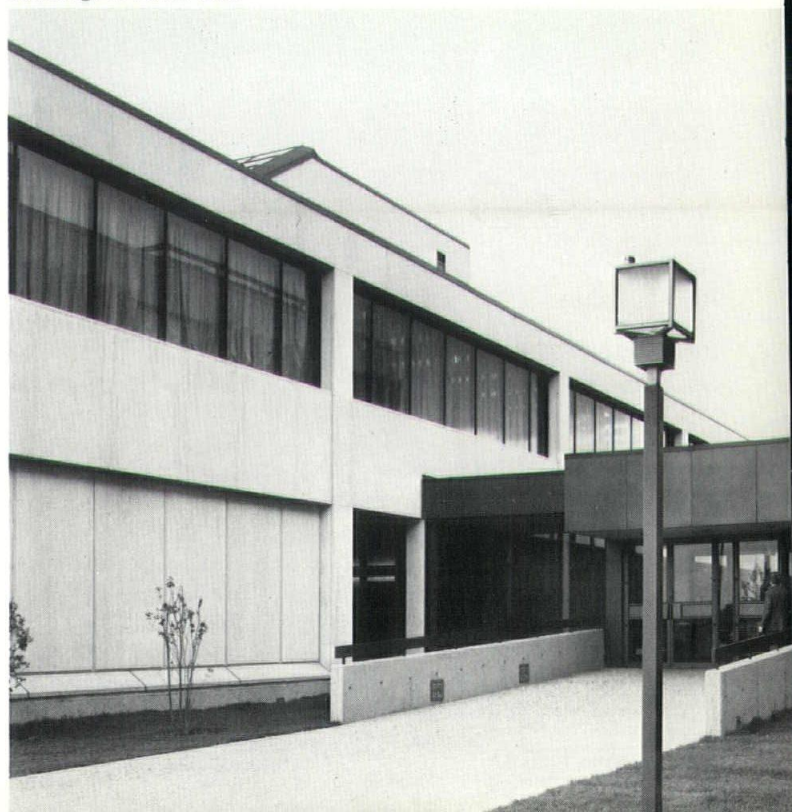
Full-height windows at the first floor lounge of the two-story addition permit generous views of the courtyard. Separating the lounge from the 500-seat cafeteria is a transparent screen of bronze colored plexiglass which creates a subtle divider with a view of the garden beyond.

designed a one-story link that serves both as a pedestrian corridor and the main entrance to the complex. With its wall of solar-bronze glass and its cornice of dark porcelain enamel panels, the link was conceived as a simple, monochromatic foil to the rich limestone buildings at either end.

The courtyard itself was planned as a unifying factor. Bold concrete benches both define the separate areas and act as common elements. Shuffle board courts were added for noontime recreation. The informal landscaping contrasted with the necessarily formal arrangements of the buildings. Walks throughout were of exposed aggregate concrete.

Full-height windows at the first floor lounge of the two-story addition permit generous views of the courtyard. Separating the lounge from the 500-seat cafeteria is a transparent screen of bronze colored plexiglass which creates a subtle divider with a view of the garden beyond. The cafeteria has similar

A one-story link (below) serves both as a pedestrian corridor and the main entrance to the complex. With its wall of solar-bronze glass and its cornice of dark porcelain enamel panels, the link was conceived as a simple, monochromatic foil to the rich limestone buildings at either end.

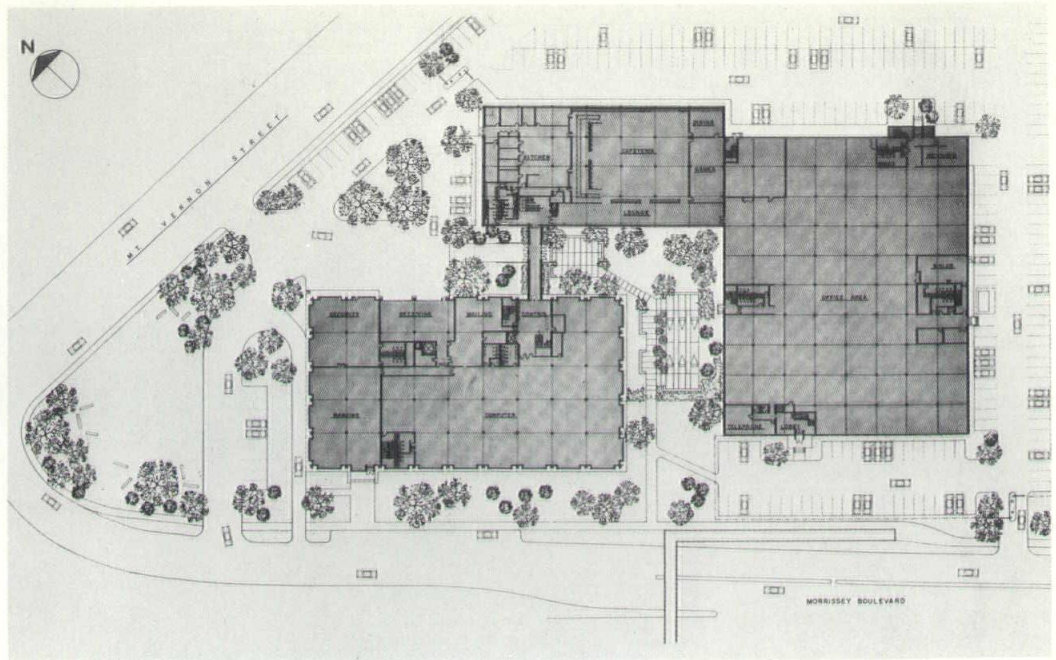


screens to separate the serving lines. Butcherboard is used throughout the cafeteria for benches, fascias and custom detailed condiment islands. It is also used for the boldly scaled rails at the dramatic main stair. A large skylight floods this stairwell with natural daylight.

Among the many technical problems that had to be solved were the elaborate reinforcing of the roof of the original one-story section of the Dickie-Raymond Building so that the new second story floor could support the heavy equipment loads; the installation of an underfloor duct system in the old buildings; the integration of the existing HVAC system with the new one; the meeting of many different materials. A further complication was the staggered occupancy and indeed "hopscotch" switching of departments required by the Bank's program for this 140,000-square-foot project.

Landscape Architects: Mason and Frey, Cambridge.

General Contractors: Jackson Construction Company, Needham.





RIVERSIDE PARK

Weston, Mass.

Steffian, Steffian & Bradley — Boston

RIVERSIDE Park is situated in Weston, adjacent to the intersection of the Massachusetts Turnpike and Route 128, and will ultimately contain 150,000 square feet of rental office space with parking for 750 cars.

The program requirements were for the development of an office park on a long narrow strip of land bordered by Riverside Road, the Penn Central Railroad tracks, and Park Road and to maximum land utilization within the constraints of the zoning bylaws. Further requirements were ultimate flexibility for office planning and construction comple-

tion six months after starting construction.

The project is divided into two phases: Phase I, containing 59,000 square feet, is completed. Phase II will contain 91,000 square feet. In order to obtain the maximum square footage of rental space, the buildings are raised one-half story above ground, permitting parking below, thereby reducing the apparent open parking areas as well as permitting as much parking as possible adjacent to the entrances.

The design of the building evolved out of a team approach; the team consisting of the architect, owner,

general contractor, and leasing agent, all working together at the onset to develop an economical design fulfilling the requirements of the program.

There are five interconnected buildings, all similar in design. Phase I includes the first two buildings. The buildings themselves are divided into two parts: The rental space is constructed entirely of three basic precast concrete components—namely, stepped columns, “L” shaped spandrel beams, and long span, single tees. The columns are 20 feet on center and are sandblasted on the three exterior faces. The spandrels



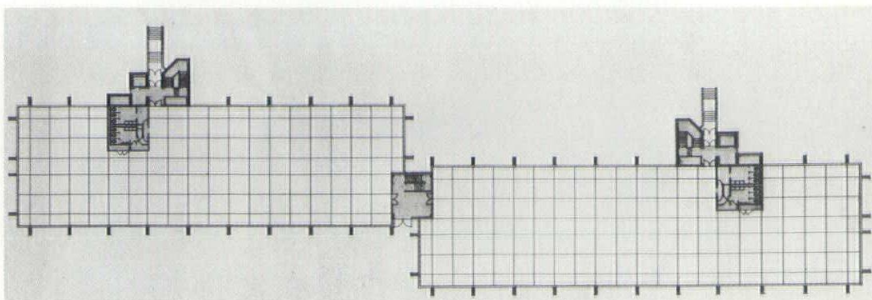
are "L" shaped, span 20 feet and cantilever six, eight and ten feet respectively at the ends of the building. The spandrels were cast against a 1- x 3-inch board form. The single tees are 10 feet wide, 32 inches deep and span 60 feet, 64 and 68 feet respectively. Each floor steps out over the one below providing sun control as well as simplifying the erection procedure. The glass is attached directly into the top and bottom of each spandrel in 5-foot, 4-inch x 10-foot, 0 inch pieces with dark bronze mullions between each piece. The glass runs behind the columns on the inside thus providing an interior without the usual column projections. This also allows the mechanical system to run horizontally around the perimeter without jogs for columns, etc.

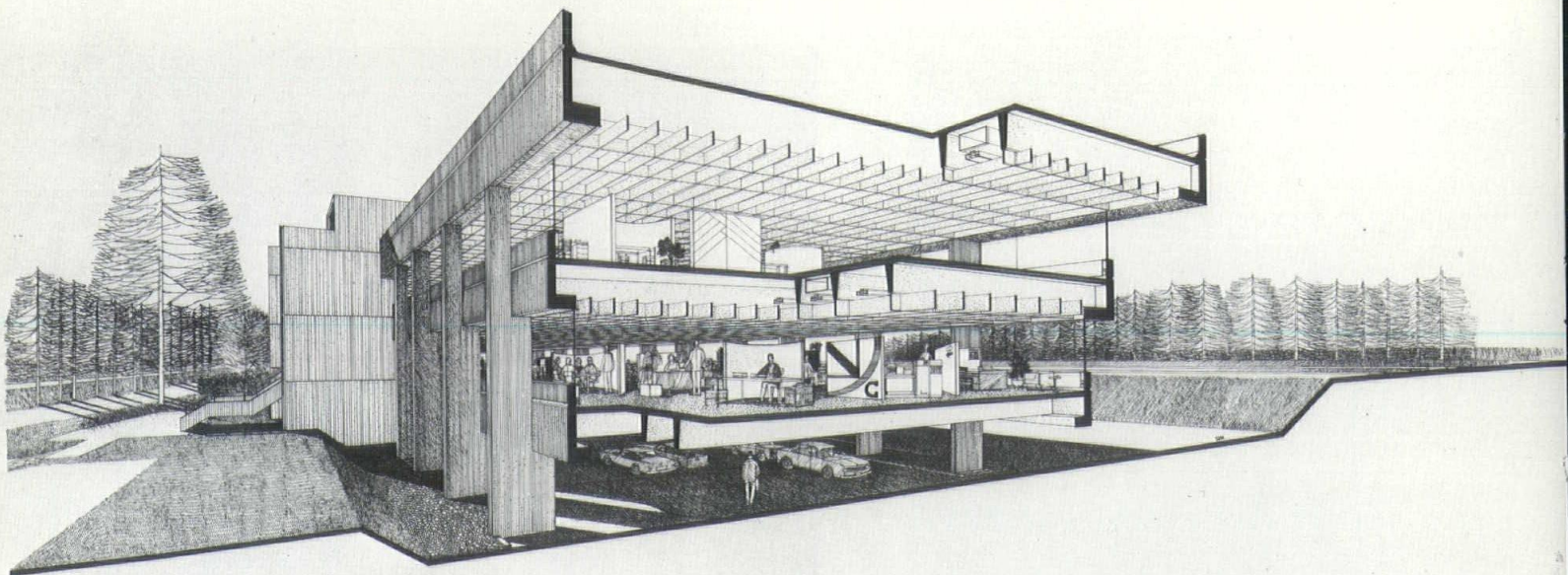
The vertical circulation and mechanical chases are contained in towers constructed of 12-inch split-ribbed concrete block bearing walls located on the exterior of the building. The central core between the two buildings is cast-in-place concrete and serves as an anchor for the precast structural systems.

The mechanical system consists



In order to obtain the maximum square footage of rental space, the buildings are raised one-half story above ground, permitting parking below, thereby reducing the apparent open parking areas as well as permitting as much parking as possible adjacent to the entrances.





of gas-fired boilers supplying hot-water radiation around the perimeter and a central zoned heating and air conditioning system.

The long spans and column-free interior space provides an extremely flexible area suitable either for convenient office planning or, more appropriately, office landscaping. By virtue of the fact that the interior

surfaces of the exterior walls are flush, partitions can be placed on any module around the perimeter by means of a compressible gasket against the glass.

Owner: Richard C. Fitzgerald.
Architect: Steffian, Steffian and Bradley, Inc.

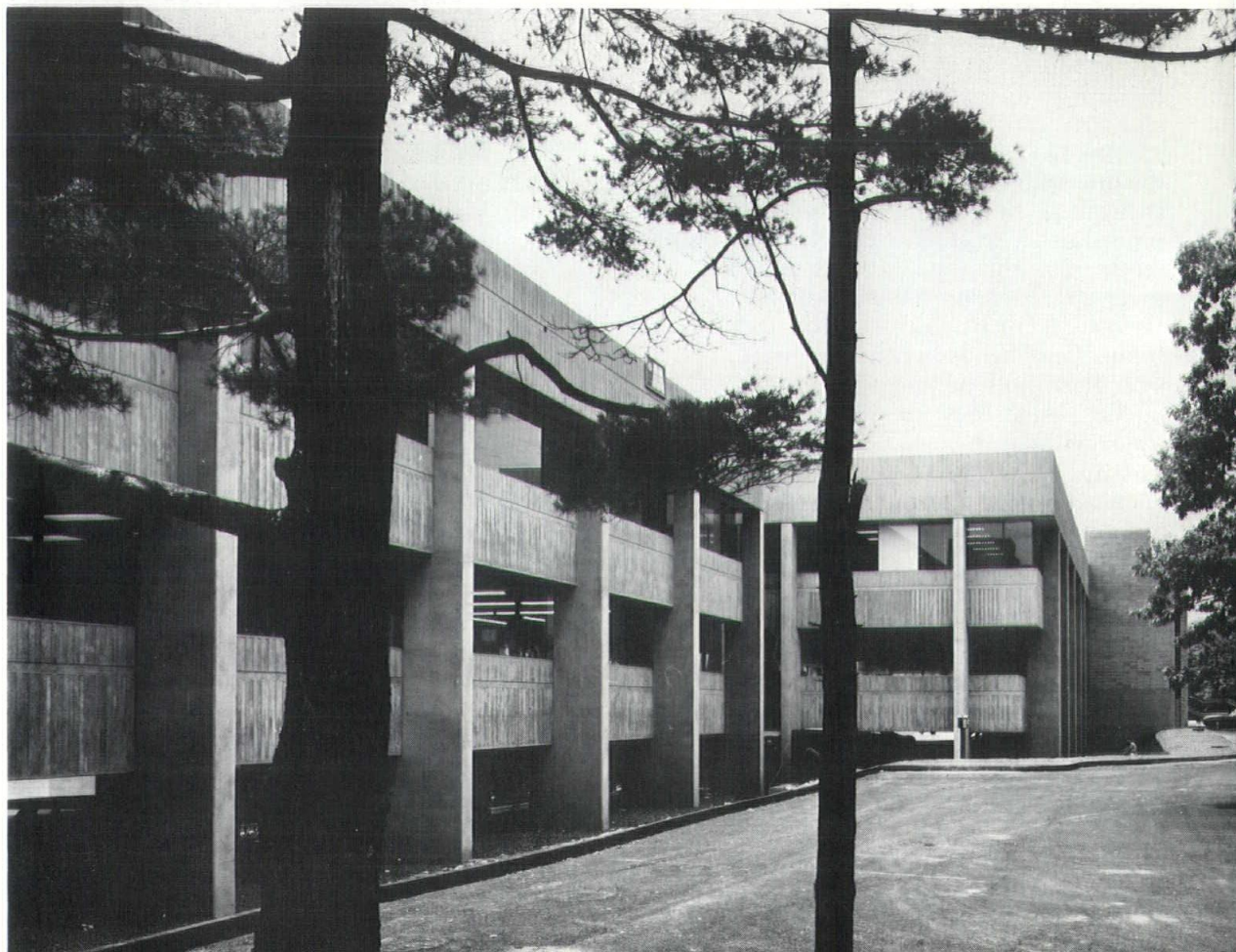
Structural Engineer: Thomas Rona Associates.

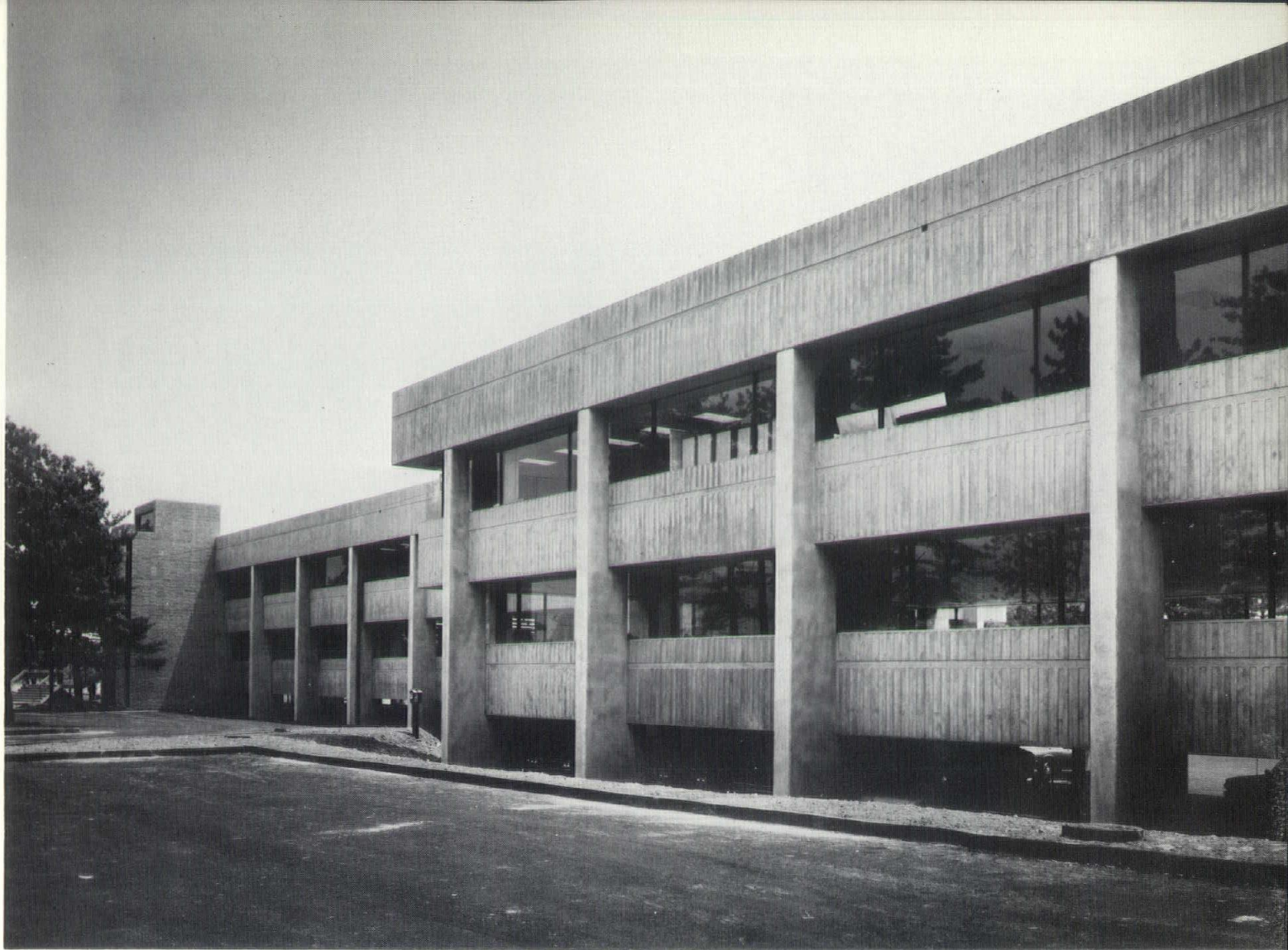
General Contractor: George B. H. Macomber Company.

Precast Concrete: San-Vel Concrete Corp.

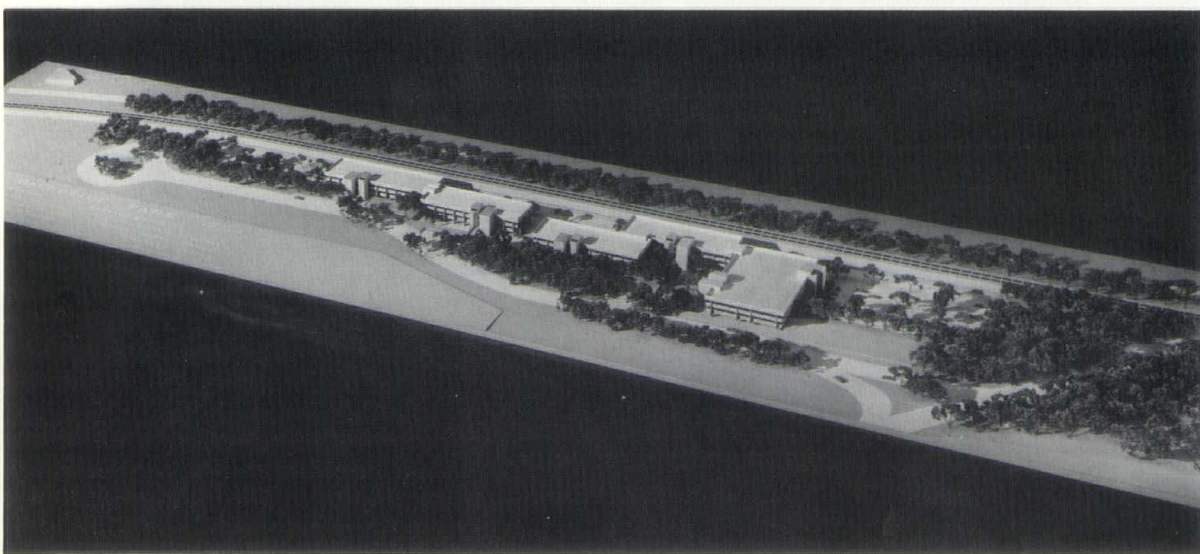
Total gross square footage, Phase I: 59,000 square feet.

Cost per square foot: \$26.60 (Including building standard tenant improvements, site work and landscaping.)

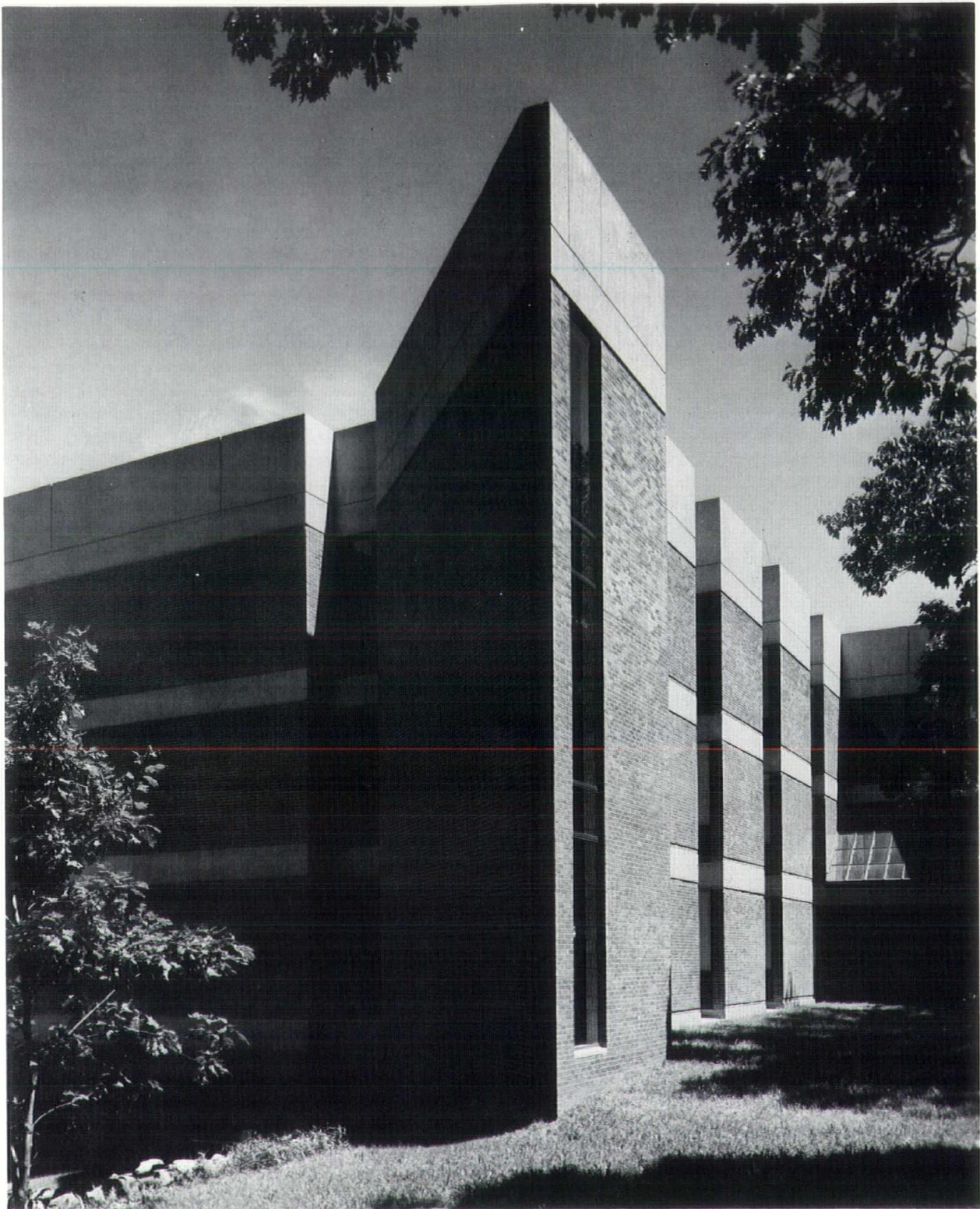




Each floor steps out over the one below providing the sun control as well as simplifying the erection procedure. The glass is attached directly into the top and bottom of each spandrel in 5-foot, 4-inch x 10-foot, 0-inch pieces with dark bronze mullions between each piece. The glass runs behind the columns on the inside thus providing an interior without the usual column projections.



The program requirements were for the development of an office park on a long narrow strip of land bordered by Riverside Road, the Penn Central Railroad tracks, and Park Road and to maximum land utilization within the constraints of the zoning bylaws.



REGIS COLLEGE SCIENCE BUILDING

Weston, Mass.

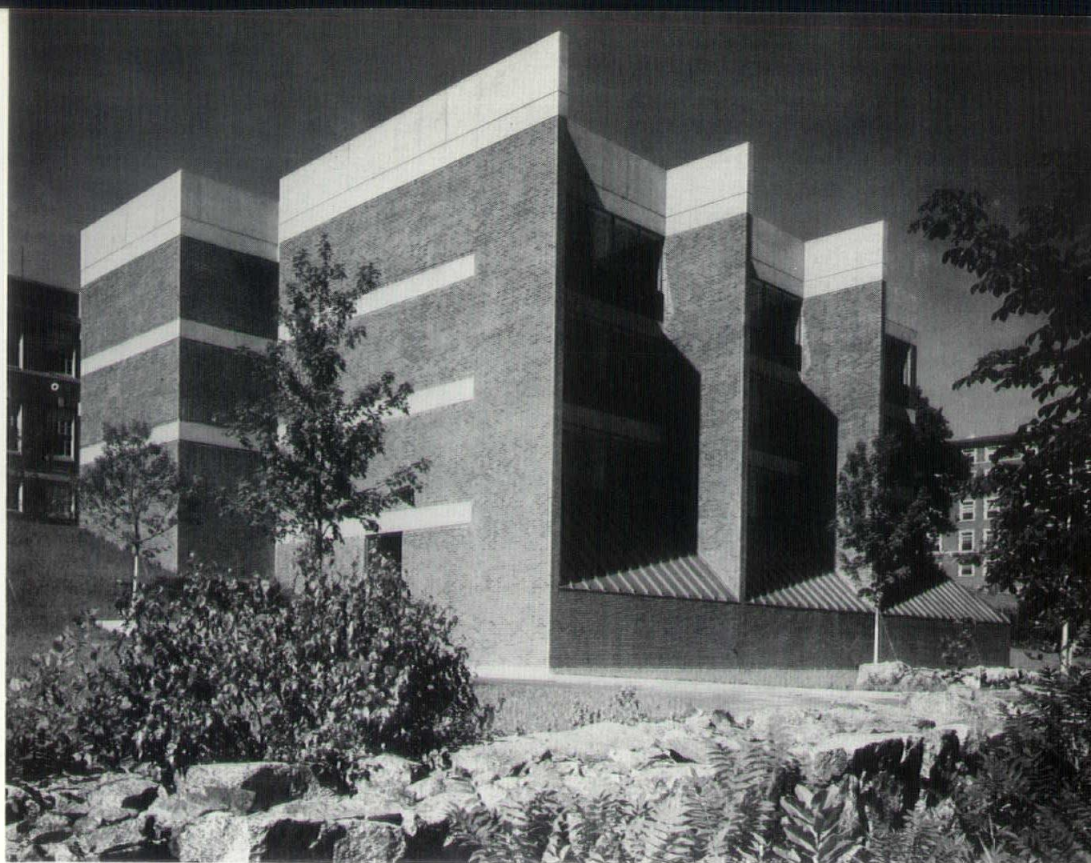
CLIENT for the Regis College Science Building was a small Catholic four-year college for girls, located in the Boston suburb of Weston. The project consisted of renovating O'Connell Hall, the 30-year-old existing science building, and adding a new building which more than doubled the original size.

One of the basic design goals was therefore to make a unified whole of the two buildings. Harmony between old and new was accomplished by keeping the new building's floor levels and general architectural scale consistent with the old, and by the selection of brick and concrete colors which would harmonize with the existing brick and limestone. Beautiful old trees were carefully preserved along with old stone walls, which all contributed to giving the new addition an appearance of nestling into the hillside and campus.

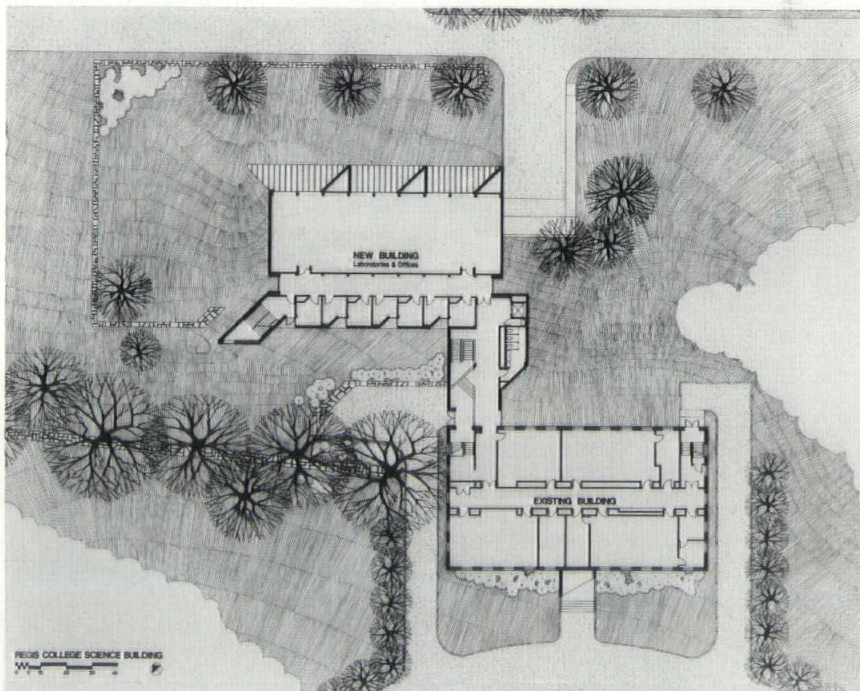
Because of the unpredictable but constantly increasing needs of the sciences, the new building was planned and sited in such a way that it could be expanded to several times its size by adding building increments in a linear fashion to the west of the building.

For the same reason, the interior was planned to readily accommodate changes in mechanical services, such as piping, wiring, and ductwork. The services are fed from a mechanical room along the base of the north face of the building directly up into vertical chases and then into the ceilings of the respective laboratories; both the chases and the ceilings have been designed for easy access, with ample space allowed for unforeseeable future needs.

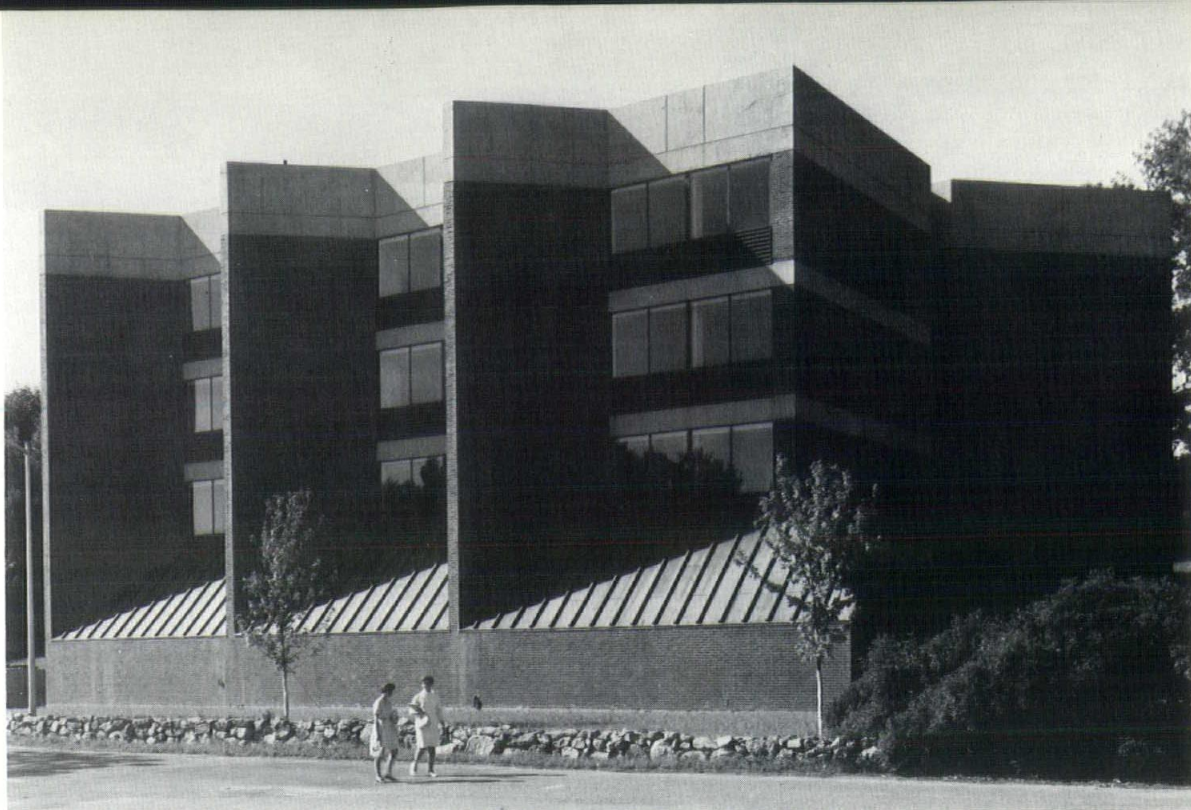
The old building lacks any space for casual gathering of students and faculty, so to provide for this, the connecting corridor between old and new buildings includes small lounge areas. The location between the two buildings makes this area



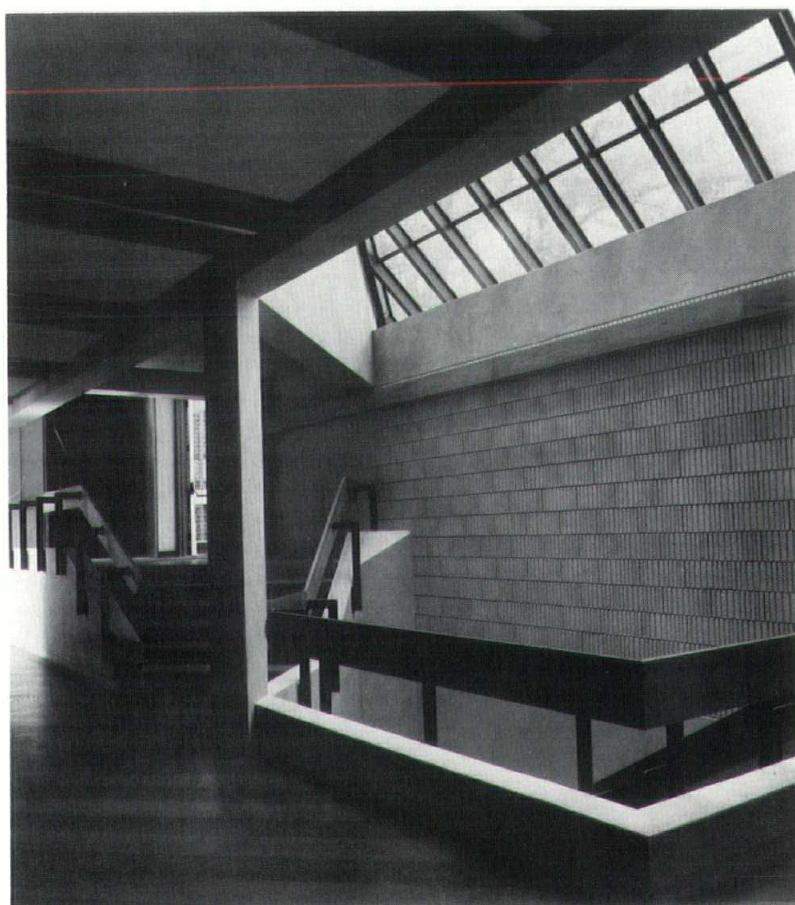
Beautiful old trees were carefully preserved along with old stone walls, which all contributed to giving the new addition an appearance of nestling into the hillside and campus.



Sasaki, Dawson, DeMay Associates — Watertown, Mass.



Harmony between old and new was accomplished by keeping the new building's floor levels and general architectural scale consistent with the old, and by the selection of brick and concrete colors which would harmonize with the existing brick and limestone.



The interior treatment is in keeping with the casual utilitarian nature of the laboratories. The piping, ductwork and other mechanical equipment are not concealed, but are kept under control by the suspended ceiling clouds and the materials selected — striated pumice block for walls, exposed concrete structure, tectum ceiling clouds and oak trim — are natural and rugged, requiring little maintenance over the life of the building.

a natural focus of activity, which is heightened by the large windows and skylight, vivid colors, and overlooks between floors.

Construction: Exposed reinforced concrete structure with brick and block cavity wall infill, built up flat roof, copper sloping roof. Heated and air-conditioned with unit ventilators in laboratories, fan coil units in offices. Hydraulic elevator.

Building Area: Gross area existing building, 17,670 square feet; gross area new building, 23,298 square feet; total, 40,968 square feet.

Building Costs Renovations, \$140,700; **New Construction,** \$1,020,000. **Total contract cost,** \$1,160,700. **Cost per square foot, renovations (including laboratory equipment),** \$8.00. **Cost per square foot, new construction (including laboratory equipment, sitework),** \$43.70.

Principal in Charge: Kenneth DeMay

Project Architect: Richard T. Hardaway

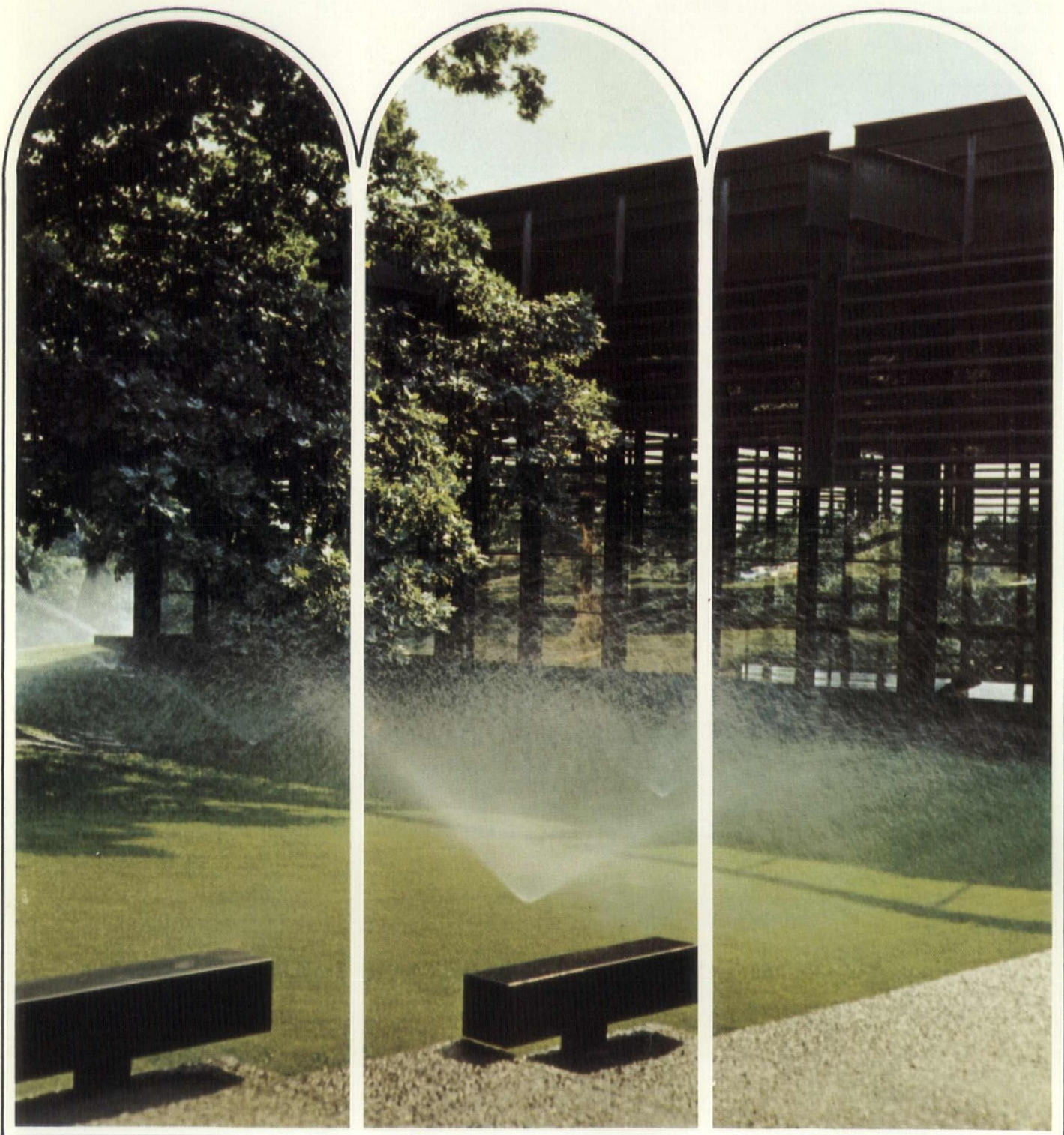
Consulting Engineers: LeMessurier Associates and Greenleaf Engineers.

Laboratory Consultant: Burgess Standley.

Contractor: Poorvu Construction Company.

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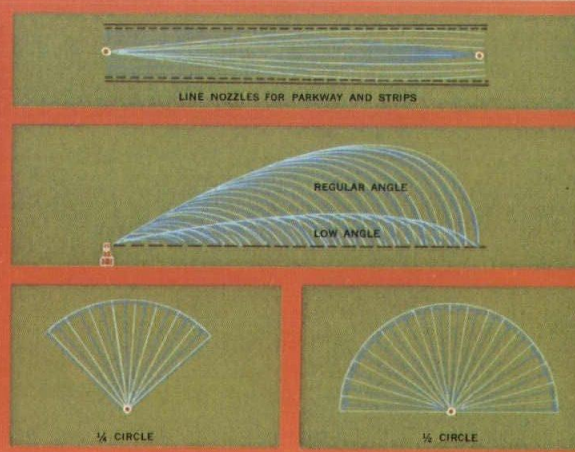
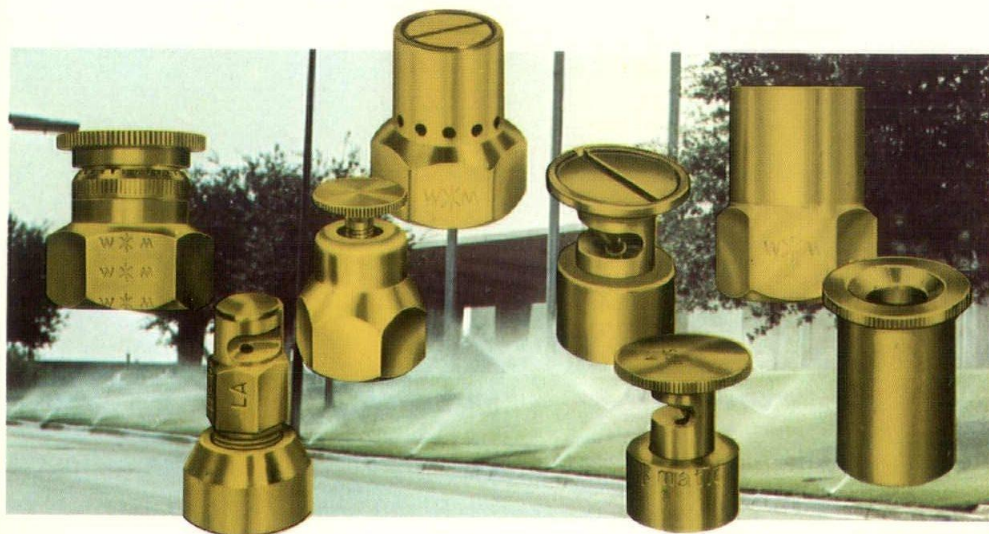
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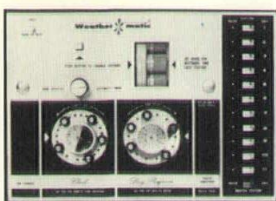


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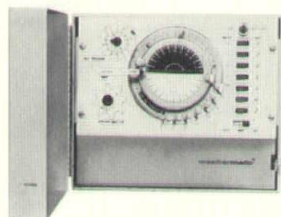
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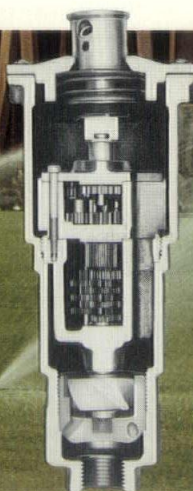
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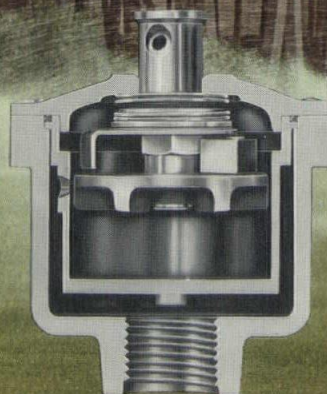
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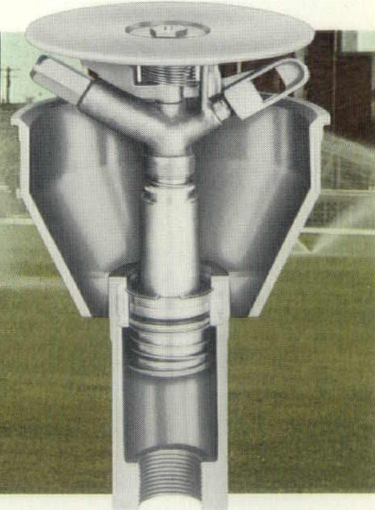
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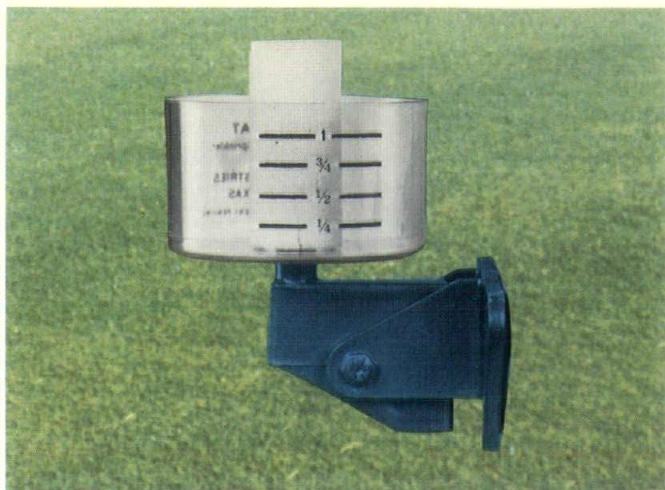
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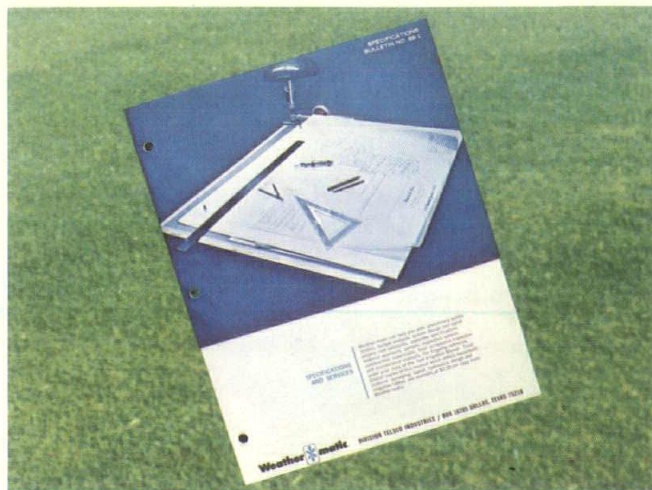
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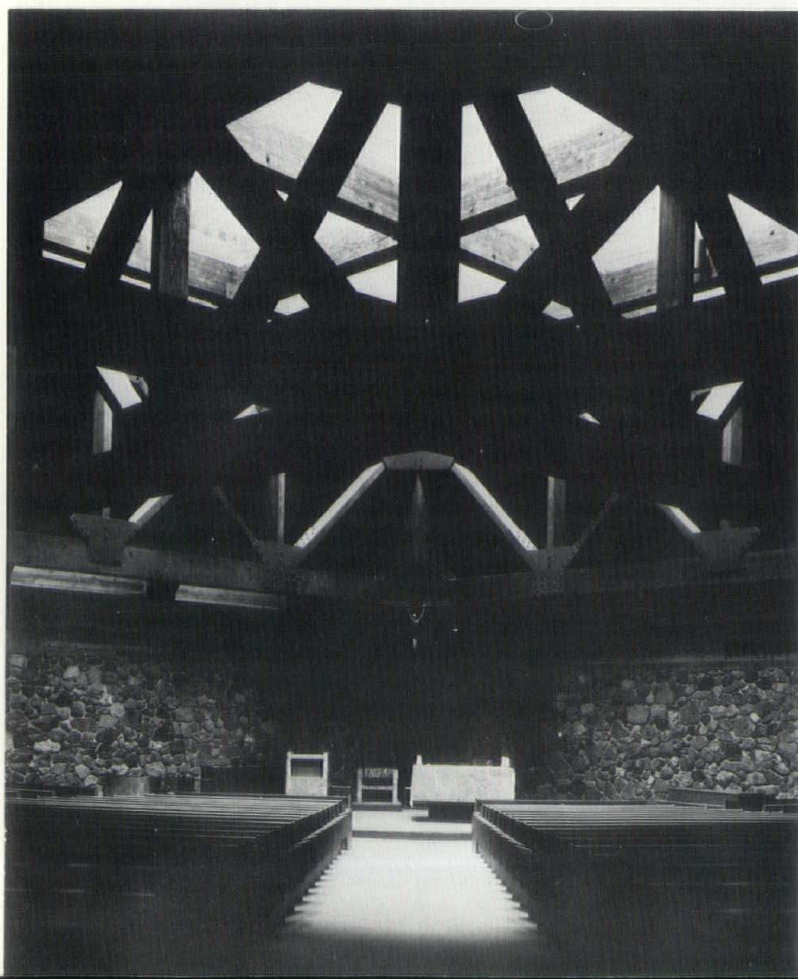
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CHURCH OF ST. PETER CLAVER

West Hartford, Conn.

Russell Gibson vonDohlen — West Hartford



THE Church of St. Peter Claver, designed by the West Hartford, Conn., architects, Russell Gibson vonDohlen, has been cited by the Connecticut Building Congress for its "contribution to environmental quality."

The awards program is designed to respond to the objectives of the Connecticut Building Congress, specifically to encourage cooperative and productive working relationships within the building industry. Other awards were for the Mattatuck Animal Hospital and the East Hartford High School swimming pool addition.

Stone, traditionally used in construction both for its esthetic value and for its characteristic as an enduring building material, was the principal material used in the construction of The Church of St. Peter Claver. In addition to the rough textured fieldstone walls, Russell Gibson vonDohlen chose cedar planking on a laminated timber structure for interior and exterior finishes.

This choice of building materials resulted from the very specific requirements of the owner — the church was to implement the new liturgical developments of the Eucharistic Sacrifice, as formulated by the Second Vatican Council.

In addition, the architects were requested to select finishes and materials that would reflect the organic nature of the site and harmonize with the surrounding residential neighborhood, while preserving the natural beauty of the site.

The citation was presented to Russell Gibson vonDohlen by Augustus G. Kellogg, chairman of the Connecticut Building Congress.

WHITEHALL

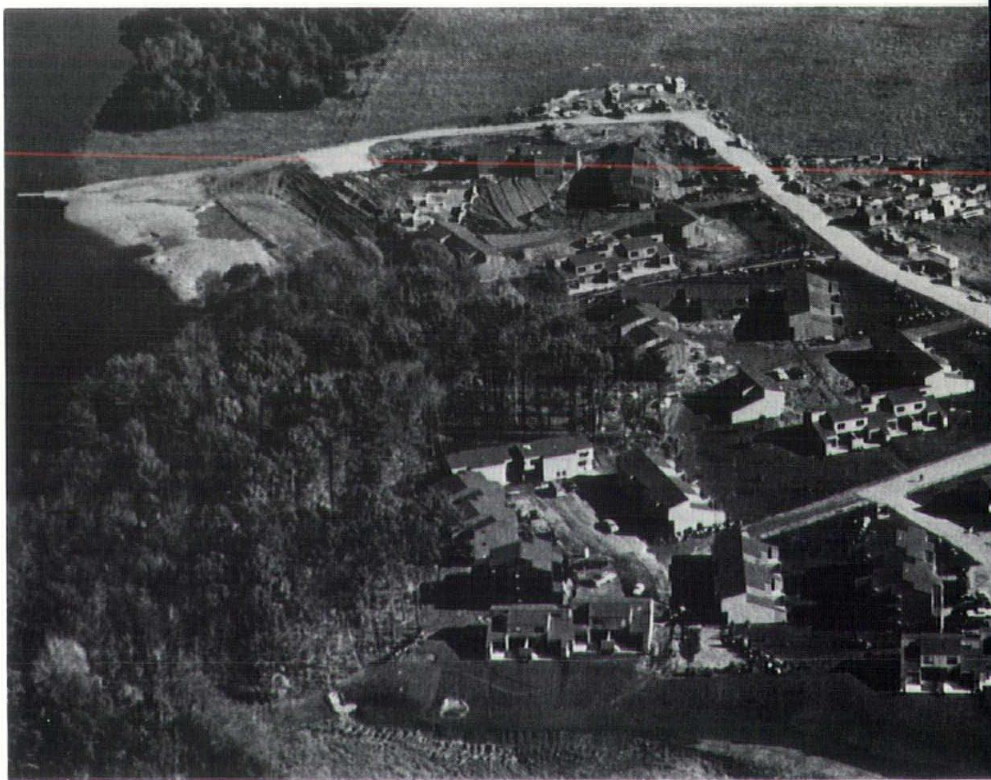
Amesbury, Mass.

WHITEHALL Village is a cluster development that will eventually include 500 townhouses and apartments. The first phase of 120 apartments and townhouses in four clusters has already been completed. They were designed as rental units which can be easily adapted to condominiums to accommodate a leisure oriented mode of living. The accessibility to work, shopping and recreational amenities of the area, including an 80-acre lake, open fields, golf course and ski tow, make this location desirable for year-round living.

The 50-acre site of gently rolling farmland has 2,000 feet fronting on Lake Gardener and is only one mile from the center of Amesbury, an attractive historic New England town of 12,000 population. It is only a 50-minute drive from Boston.

"The prime objective was to organize a high density, low rise community offering more than conventional apartments or suburban living, where the advantages of single family living are achieved, but in a compact manner," says architect Tom Holzbog. "This way the duplication of costly utilities and roads is avoided, maintenance is reduced and less land is disrupted."

The units are planned as row houses with back-to-back utilities clustered around motor courts, enabling cars to get close to the entrance. Each family is on the ground and has a private patio favoring the south, east or west exposure. The townhouses have optional 2 or 3-bedroom and den layouts, and have cathedral ceilings in the living rooms and bedrooms.



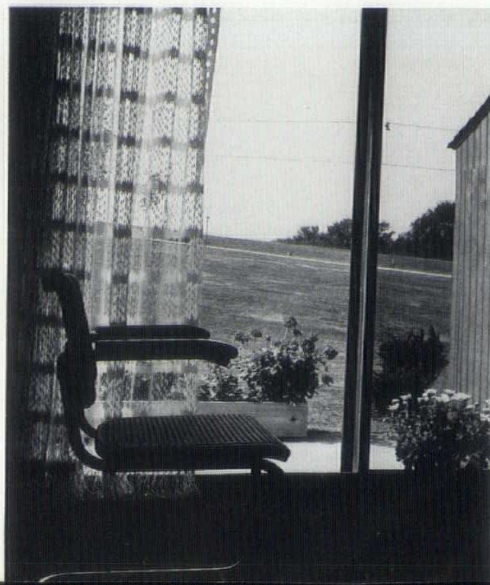
To maintain the natural charm of a countryside dotted with meadowland and rolling hills, the architects designed a series of spaced housing clusters of townhouses and apartments through which they threaded a continuous park-like setting.

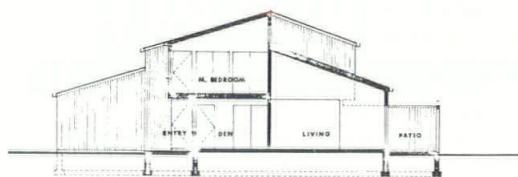
VILLAGE

Environmental Planners, Inc.
Architects — Cambridge, Mass.

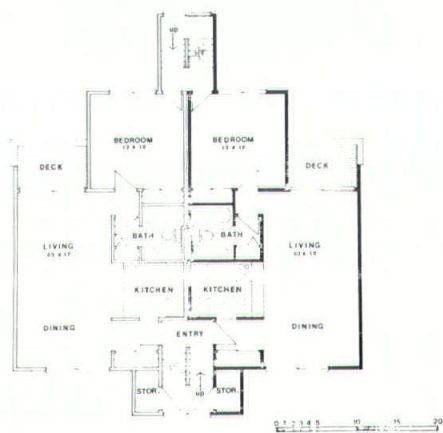


A cluster comprises 29 to 33 units, of which two-thirds are two-floor duplex townhouses with two bedrooms and a den which could be converted into a third small bedroom. The rest are single bedroom units in three-story buildings.





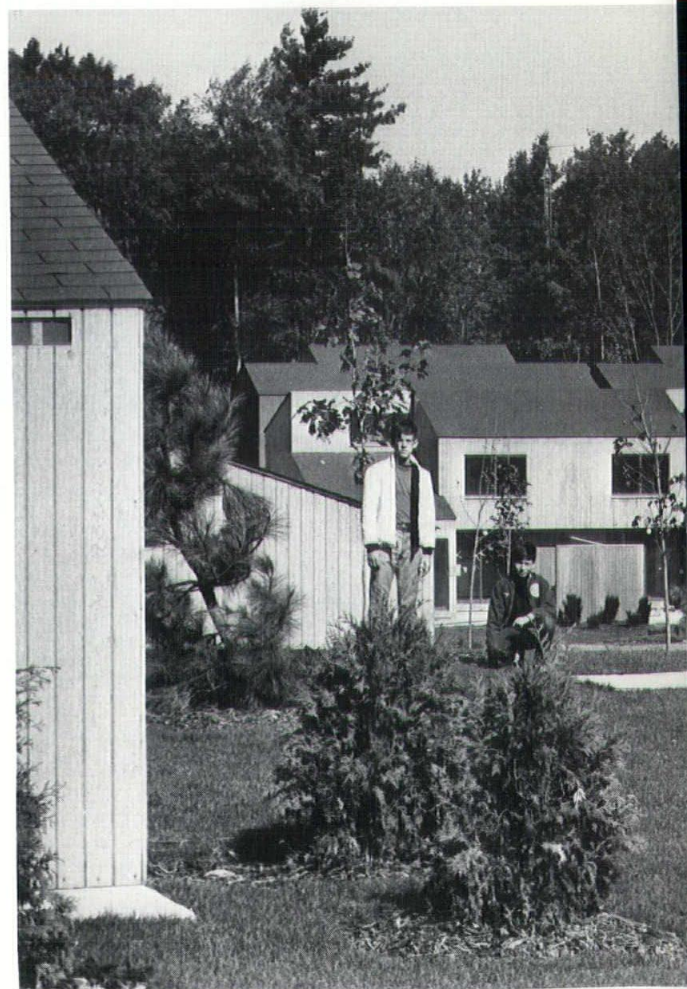
Townhouse Section



Apartment Plan

The units are planned as row houses with back-to-back utilities (above).

Each family has a private patio favoring the south, east or west exposure (right).



The project was conceived originally by builder-developer Frank Yoffe of Newton, Mass., who found the old way of subdividing housing lot by lot "tired, obsolete and unsatisfying." The apartment community he envisioned four years ago when he found the 50 acres of meadowland and rolling hills would, instead, conserve at least half the land area as open space.

A cluster comprises 29 to 33 units, of which two-thirds are two-floor duplex townhouses with two bedrooms and a den which could be converted into a third small bedroom. The rest are single bedroom

units in three-story buildings. Each cluster accommodates 1.4 cars per unit.

"We opted for a motor court inside each complex and for the front of the houses to face the south, east and west with as few as possible facing to the north," says Holzbog. He described each complex as a kind of "butterfly cluster" made up to two "U's" on their sides with the back of the "U" broken. A loop road connects and threads together the cluster.

As a result, when one enters his townhouse or apartment he is confronted with the view of the terrain

through sliding glass doors facing patios and upper decks.

Density is approximately 11 units per acre.

The one-bedroom apartment blocks are entered at mid-level and are situated on the downhill sides to retain the motor courts. The enclosed motor courts serve as hard surface communal play areas, while the patio side is private and looks out to the natural landscape beyond.

An open space network in the form of a continuous park is created, which threads its way between the clusters. Sixty per cent of the total land is to be left as green. The unique site po-



Interiors Consultant for Whitehall Village is Christa Marcelli of Design Research, Cambridge.



tentials, lake frontage, rolling terrain, existing farmhouse, barn and wooded areas have been preserved. The shoreline is being developed as a beach and marina with tennis courts and other facilities.

Construction is woodframe over basements or crawl space. Exterior siding is 4'x8' plywood panels (4" rough sawn cedar — saw kerf) without sheathing and staggered like a patchwork. Roofing is black asphalt shingles. The sliding doors and windows are bronze enamel aluminum. The interior is white plasterboard. The floors are wall-to-wall shag carpeting. Mechanicals are electrical baseboard heating and through the wall A.C.

Construction cost, not including site work, was less than \$10.00 per square foot.

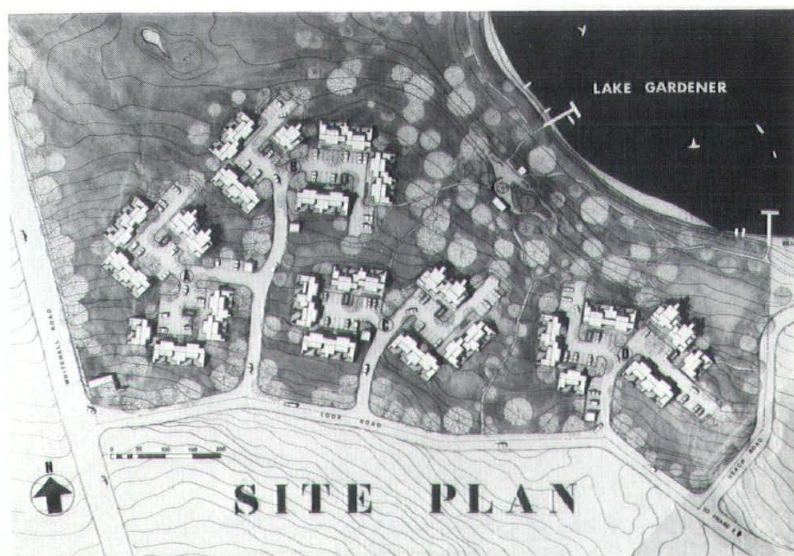
Architect: Thomas J. Holzbog of Environmental Planners; Assistant, Kenneth R. Zolon.

Landscape architect, Charles W. Holzbog.

Interiors: Christa Marcelli, Design Research, Cambridge.

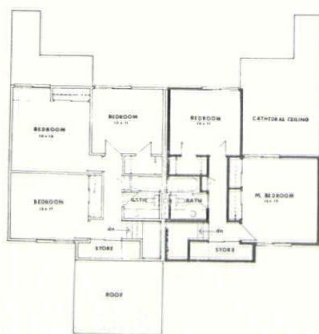
Developer and General Contractor, Franklin M. Yoffe, Cambridge.

Landscape Contractor, Arthur P. Boglisch & Sons, Windsor, Conn.

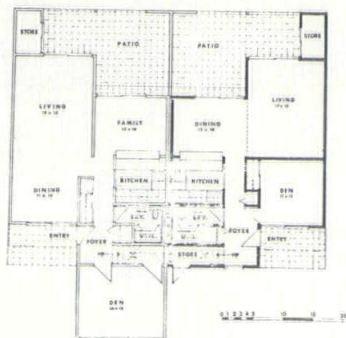




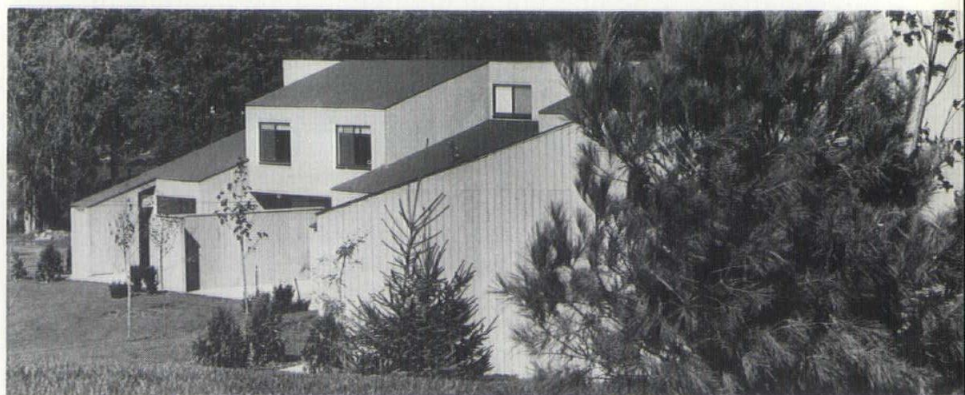
Approximately one-fifth of the units were rented prior to completion of the first 120 apartments and townhouses.



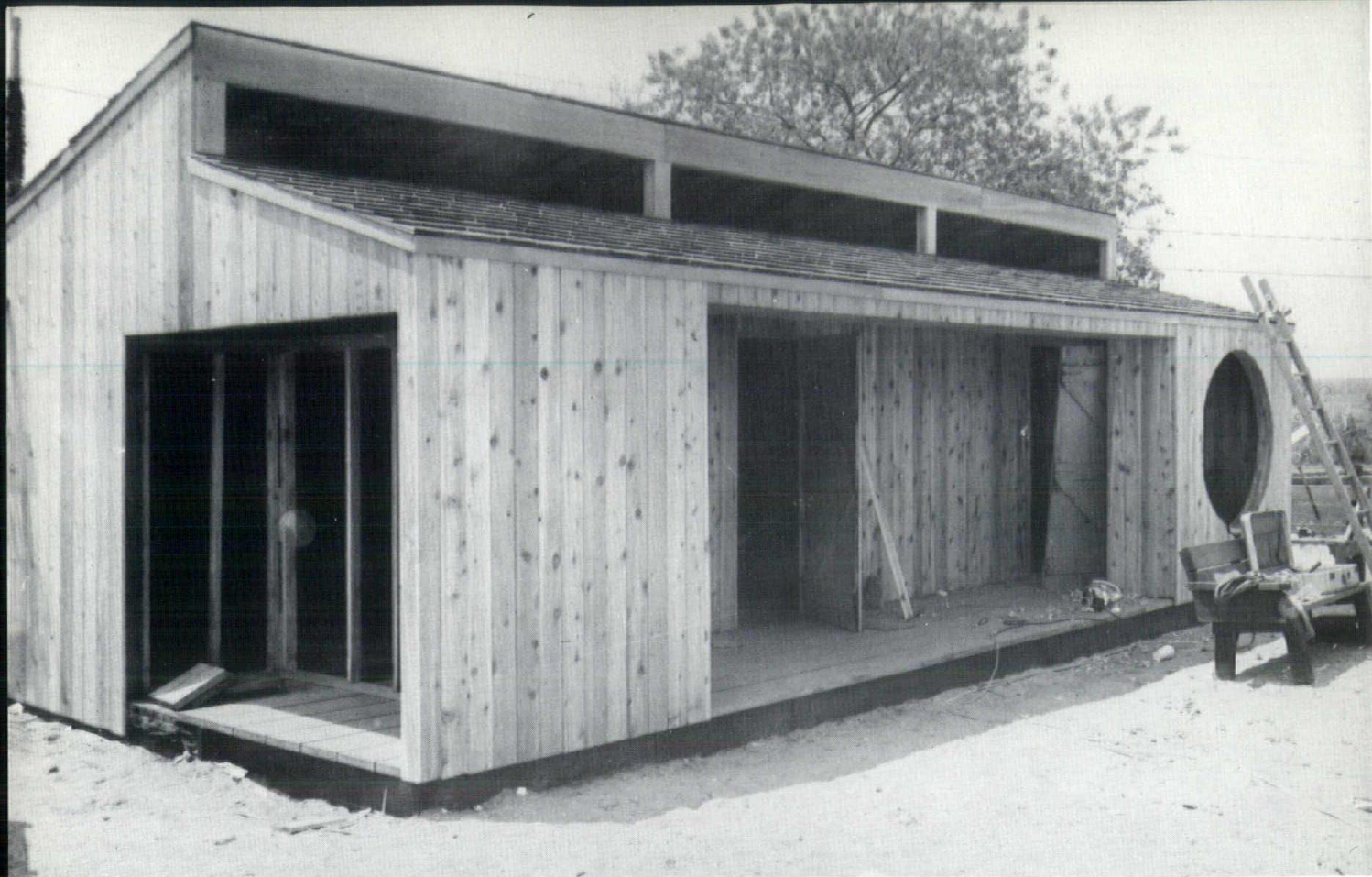
Townhouse 2nd Floor Alternates



Townhouse 1st Floor Alternates



The townhouses have optional 2 or 3-bedroom and den layouts, and have cathedral ceilings in the living rooms and bedrooms.



YALE STUDENTS DESIGN, BUILD

THIS summer, beachgoers in the shoreline town of Guilford, Conn., may enjoy the sun and sea a little bit more, thanks to 19 Yale architecture students.

They are all members of the first year class in architecture in the Yale School of Art and Architecture who have just completed a three-section beach house for Jacob's Beach, the town's principal swimming and sun-bathing area.

For the past four years, first-year students in architecture at Yale have designed, and then actually constructed, three community centers, two summer camps, and three play areas for public service agencies from Kentucky to New Hampshire as part of their Yale training. This year's project in Guilford was closer to home, but no less ambitious — and came in \$1,000 under the projected budget to boot.

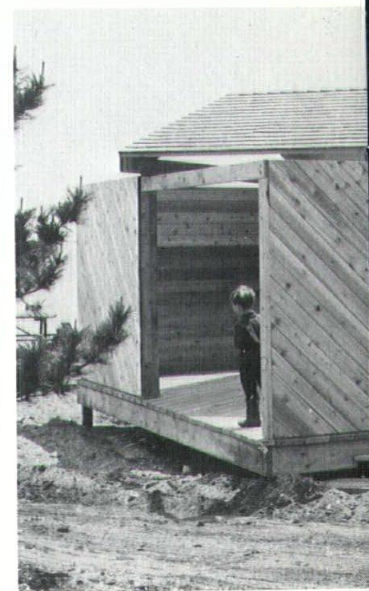
For several years the town of 10,000 just east of New Haven had needed a replacement for its aging

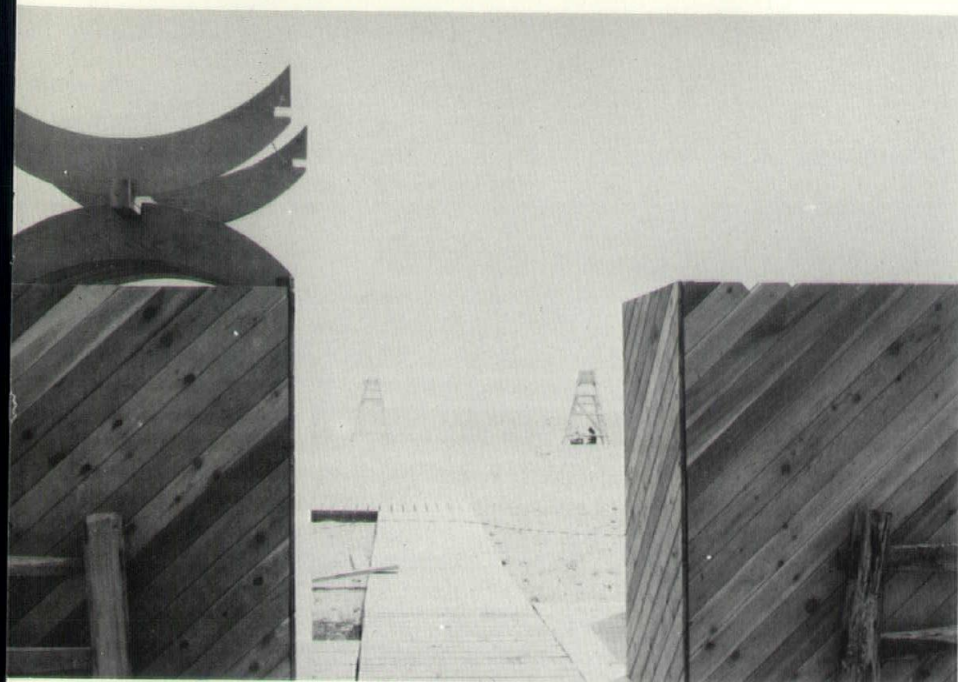
beach service building, and when Kent Bloomer, Associate Professor of Architectural Design who advises the first year class, was approached about it he suggested the building to his students. They looked over the site on the estuarine shoreline, and came up with a novel concept.

Instead of constructing a single building to house service areas, vending machines, bath houses and a sheltered pavilion zone, they reasoned that a more discreet, less "monumental" set of buildings might fit the low-lying landscape with more grace.

"Instead of dominating the beach, we chose to embrace it," said Diane Blitzer, one of the students who participated in the construction. "We conceived a kind of 'community of buildings,' allowed to spread out along the top of the beach and give it form," she added.

The two largest structures stand at each corner of the back of the beach, and are connected by board-





Six bathhouses — two of which are whimsically elaborated with plywood horns resembling a "Choctaw fertility symbol," form a visual center for the project at the back of the beach.

BEACH CENTER

Guilford, Conn.



The pavilion, open to the view but designed to protect the beachgoer from sun and wind, stands on the eastern back corner of Jacob's Beach, and the service building, with insets for such "necessities" as vending machines and lifeguard apparatus stands opposite on the western corner.

July-August, 1971

walks to the six changing booths ("so you won't have to brush sand off your feet when you walk to the car") located at the main beach entrance in the center. Atop the two middle booths is a touch of whimsy — two horn-like structures which, resembling a "Choctaw fertility symbol" in the words of the students, nonetheless serve to "center" the project and tie it together.

Lest anyone think that it was a simple job, though, Professor Bloomer recounts that the project had to be approved by a properly watchful town government, which included Departments of Parks and Recreation, Planning and Zoning, the all-important Finance, and the Board of Selectmen. But fortunately some early skepticism was vanquished.

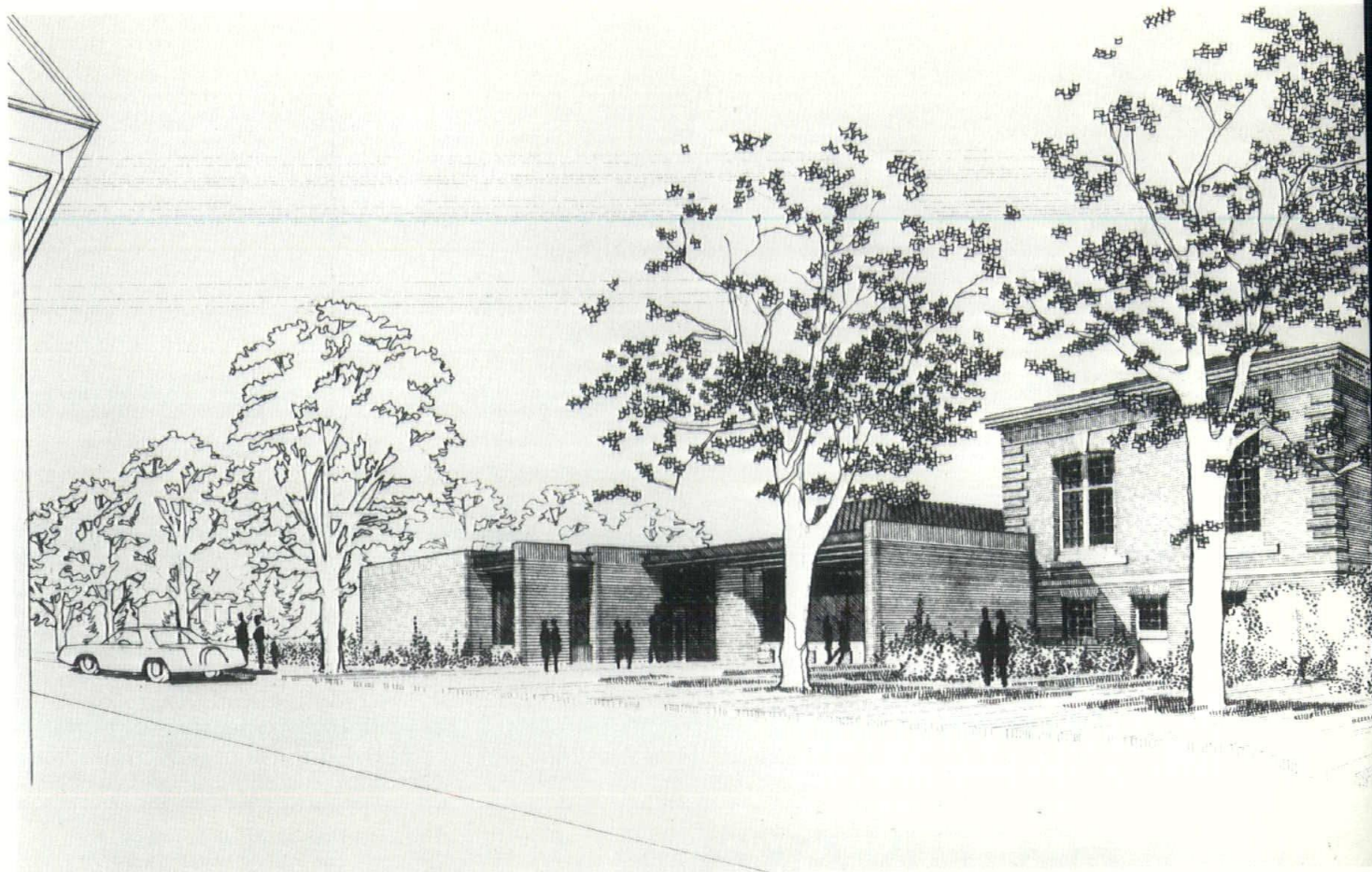
"I think it looks great," said Guilford First Selectman Milton Bullard, "and I'm sure it will work out very well. We had a few calls before the project began from people afraid that the buildings would block their view, but since they've been up we haven't had a call from anybody. It looks even better than the model."

The Guilford project was about the right size for the class according to Professor Bloomer, who noted that commercial estimates for the job ran as high as \$20,000. Total cost for the town was \$5,600 — about \$4,200 for materials which the students used (which does not include the plumbing). All student construction was free, of course. . . . but another reason for the low budget was the students' work in persuading lumberyards of the "public service" nature of the job, with accompanying discounts.

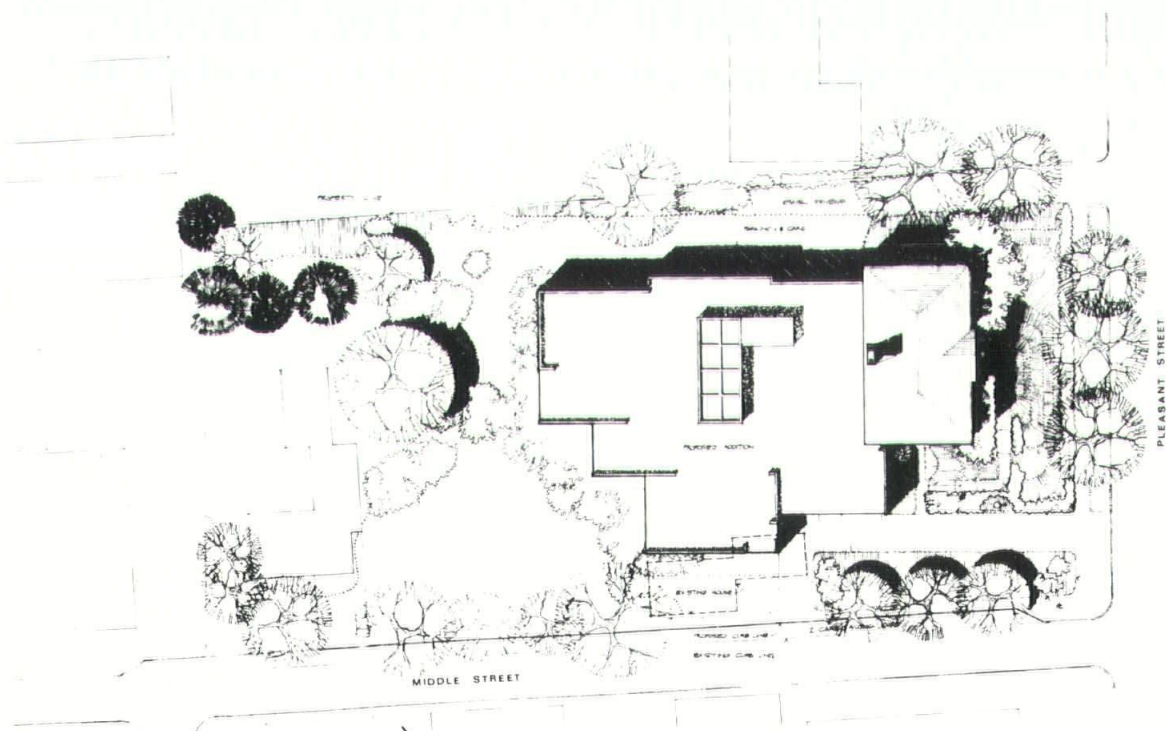
Some of the results — besides the expansion of the building, along the beach — were usually "good use of materials," said Bloomer, like the fir flooring and low-maintenance cedar siding, and general use of diagonals which contribute to the illusion of a complex plan — though the buildings are basically rectangular.

Among the few concessions to "pop" design were walls in each of the two main buildings that are opened up with two five-foot diameter holes. The holes form a sighting axis across the beach between the structures, and "they're fun for kids, besides," said student Don Raney.

. . . and fun for grownups, too — which is the point of the job.



CURTIS MEMORIAL





THE John Curtis Memorial Library in Brunswick, Maine, is located on a corner lot surrounded by tall trees along a typical elm lined Main Street in a small New England College town. The new building shares the site with an existing Neo-Georgian building which has served the town as library up to now.

The needs of the community had far outgrown the facilities of the existing library building, which was built in 1904. Where the old building only provided shelfspace for 18,500 volumes, the current need is for 32,000 volumes. The existing structure with 5,000 square feet required 10,600 square feet of additional space. Deed restriction required continued use of the old building as part of the library complex.

The character of the old building

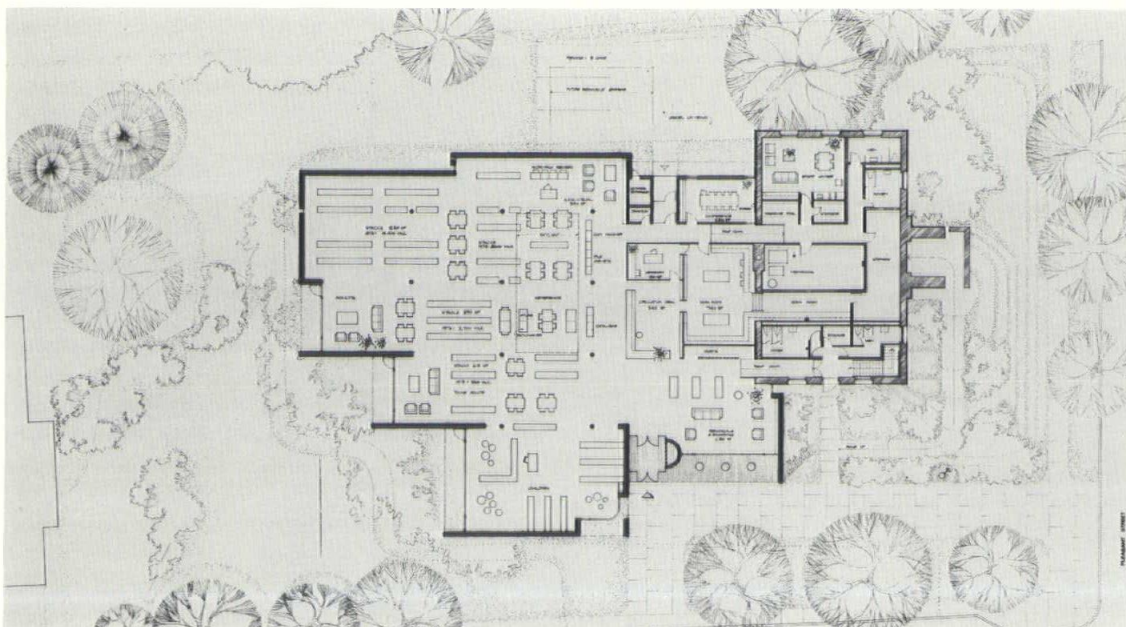
deserved that the much larger addition not overwhelm it. Behind the library is a pleasant garden. This suggested that the new facility be a "garden structure," garden walls surrounded by shrubs and planting, rather than massive presence.

The new building appears much smaller than its 10,600 square feet. The new entrance is on grade so there is easy access for paraplegics. A new ramp is provided leading to the entrance of the old building. Here the interior is completely gutted and remodeled to provide community meeting rooms upstairs and utility facilities on the lower level.

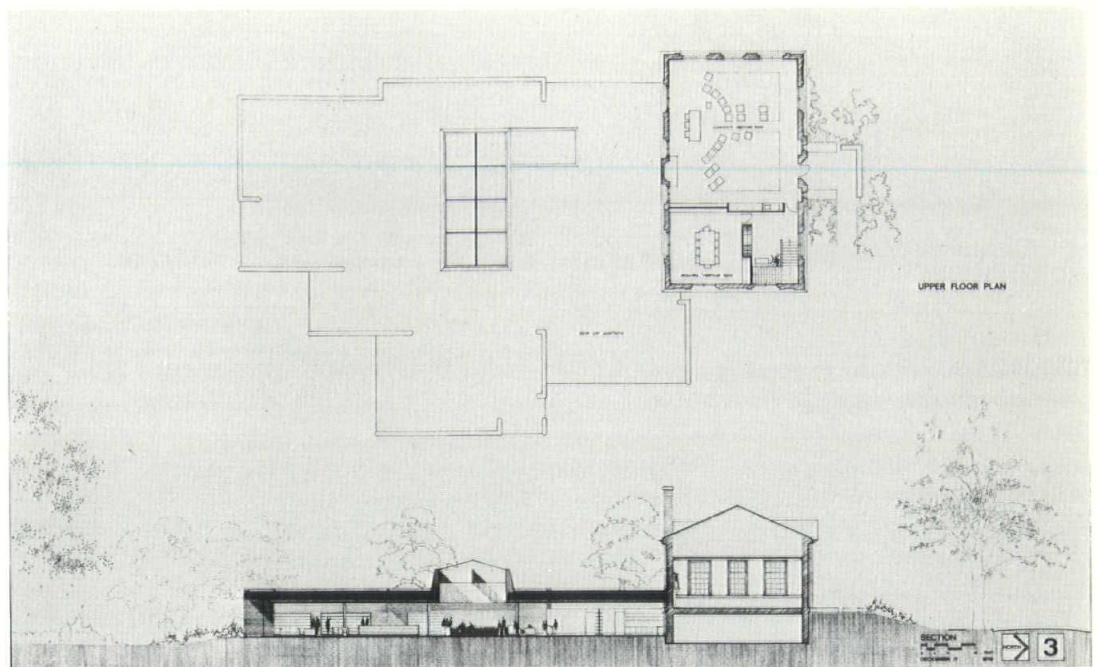
All library functions are in the new building. Here centrally located, the circulation desk surveys the entrance and four reading areas: periodicals, a children area, and areas

LIBRARY Brunswick, Maine

Huygens & Tappé, Inc. — Boston



The building's great depth is relieved by a large skylight, creating an inner courtyard feeling in the building's interior.



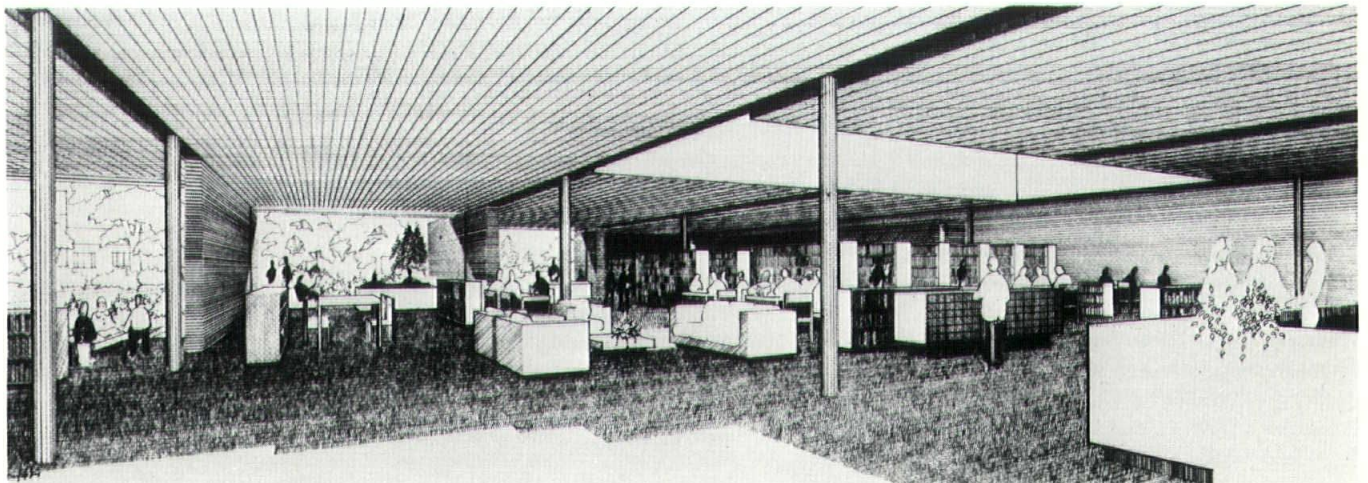
for adults and young adults. The main view is directed towards the garden.

The building's great depth is relieved by a large skylight, creating an inner courtyard feeling in the building's interior. The book stack area can be extended further out

into the garden should more space be required. The character of the total building should prove an effective invitation to the public to come in and browse.

The bearing walls are of a red brick, inside and out, selected to harmonize with the existing build-

ing. The roof has steel beams and bar joists. Facias are painted steel. The ceiling is sheathed with "Luxalon," a system of spaced aluminum channels with an acoustic blanket back-up. All floors are carpeted. The building has a warm air heating system and is air conditioned.



All library functions are in the new building. Here centrally located, the circulation desk surveys the entrance and four reading areas: periodicals, a children area, and areas for adults and young adults.

Notes (Continued from page 2)

tion housing in Detroit, Mich. Verrier is the field supervisor for inspection for the firm. He is partner and assistant treasurer of the Boston Architectural Team.

He was formerly architectural rehabilitation planner for George L. Garfinkle (1966), and project manager for Symmes, Maini & McKee, Cambridge (1959).

TAC Board Names Three Associates

The Board of Directors of The Architects Collaborative has announced the election of Qazi Ahmed, Hugh Kirley, Perry Neubauer and Richard Sabin as Associates of the Cambridge firm.

Grace Waterproofing Film Available

"Black Magic", a new motion picture on Bituthene membrane waterproofing, is now available for showings to professional and trade groups, architectural and engineering schools and similar organizations, according to the Construction Products Division, W. R. Grace & Co., Cambridge.

Key sequences, filmed on location at major waterproofing jobs, show actual installation of unique, "pressure-sensitive" Bituthene membrane on concrete floor slabs and foundation walls. The film highlights and explains the self-adhering, self-sealing properties of the Grace product, and emphasizes its simplicity of application under a wide range of job conditions, the manufacturer states.

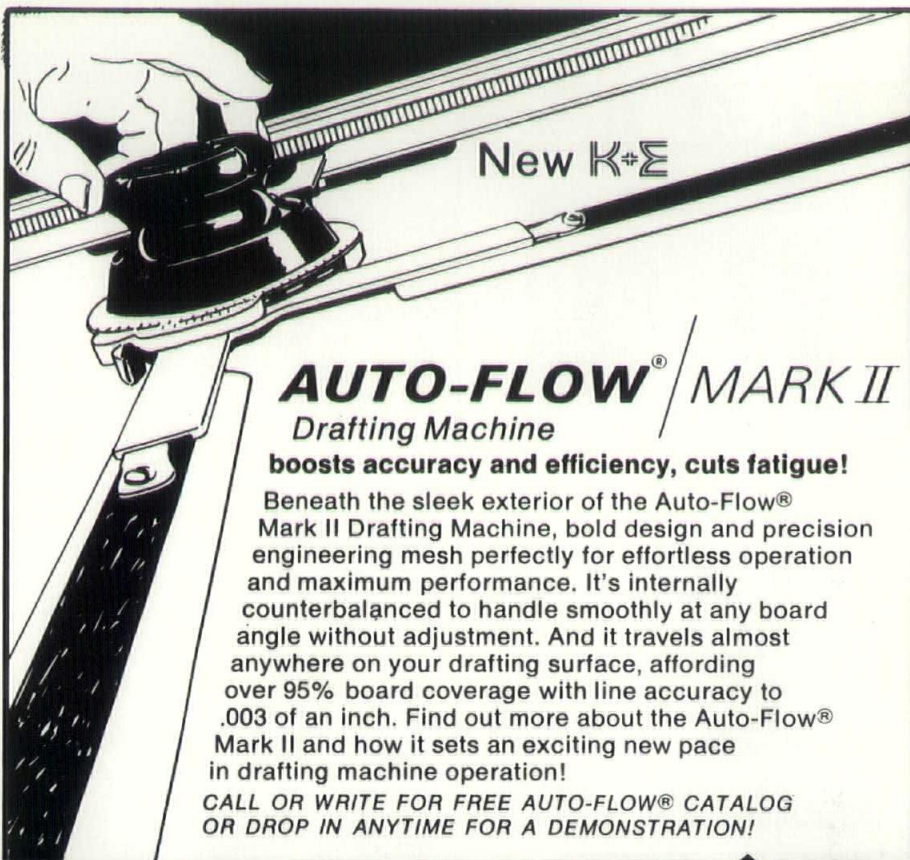
In approximately fourteen minutes' running time, "Black Magic" is said to compress a wealth of useful information on waterproofing. According to the producers, the new movie should be of great interest to specifiers and applicators of waterproofing materials.

The film will be booked initially for showings in a series of information at meetings now being scheduled by Bituthene distributors coast to coast. W. R. Grace & Co. states that it will welcome inquiries from recognized industry groups regarding showings later this year. Prints of the motion picture will be loaned at no cost on a first-come, first-served basis, the company adds.

Hunt Joins Andover Firm

Precast System Consultants, Inc., has announced the appointment of Ted Hunt as a vice president of Marketing. Hunt is leaving the Portland Cement Association to become a

partner in the Andover, Mass., firm. For the past 18 years he has been the Architectural Concrete Consultant for PCA. A recognized authority on all phases of decorative concrete, he has pioneered in both precast and cast-in-place architectural concrete.



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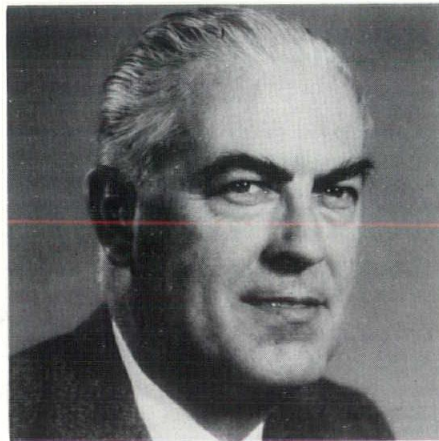
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Hunt is a civil engineering graduate of the Missouri School of Mines, and he is registered as an engineer in Missouri and Maryland. In addition to his employment with PCA he spent some 20 years with the Corps of Engineers in construction and project planning in various lo-

cations throughout the country. He is a Fellow, American Society of Civil Engineers, a member of the American Concrete Institute and a member of the Prestressed Concrete Institute. He is a member of ACI Committee 533, "Precast Concrete Wall Panels" and ACI Committee 303, Architectural Concrete." In PCI he serves on the following committees — "Guide Specifications for Architectural Precast Concrete" and "Plant Production of Architectural Precast Concrete Products."

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Ted Hunt

Beckwith Elevator Marks Ads Milestone



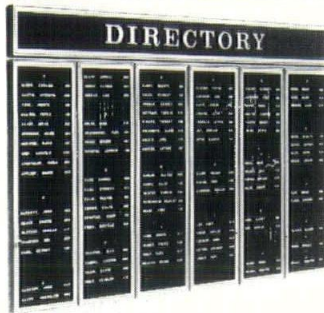
The Beckwith Elevator Company, 8 St. Mary's Street, Boston, Mass. was recently awarded a commemorative plaque by the New England Telephone Company in recognition of Beckwith's 50 years of continuous display advertising in the Boston Yellow Pages Directory.

The plaque was personally presented to Mr. Norman C. Bedford, President of Beckwith Elevator Company, by Mr. Harry R. Wiley, (above, right) National Yellow Pages Service Manager. This event was especially significant in that it was one of the first 50-year awards ever given to a National Yellow Pages advertiser by the New England Telephone Company.

For five consecutive decades, a Beckwith ad has appeared in every Boston Yellow Pages directory published, from 1921 through 1971.

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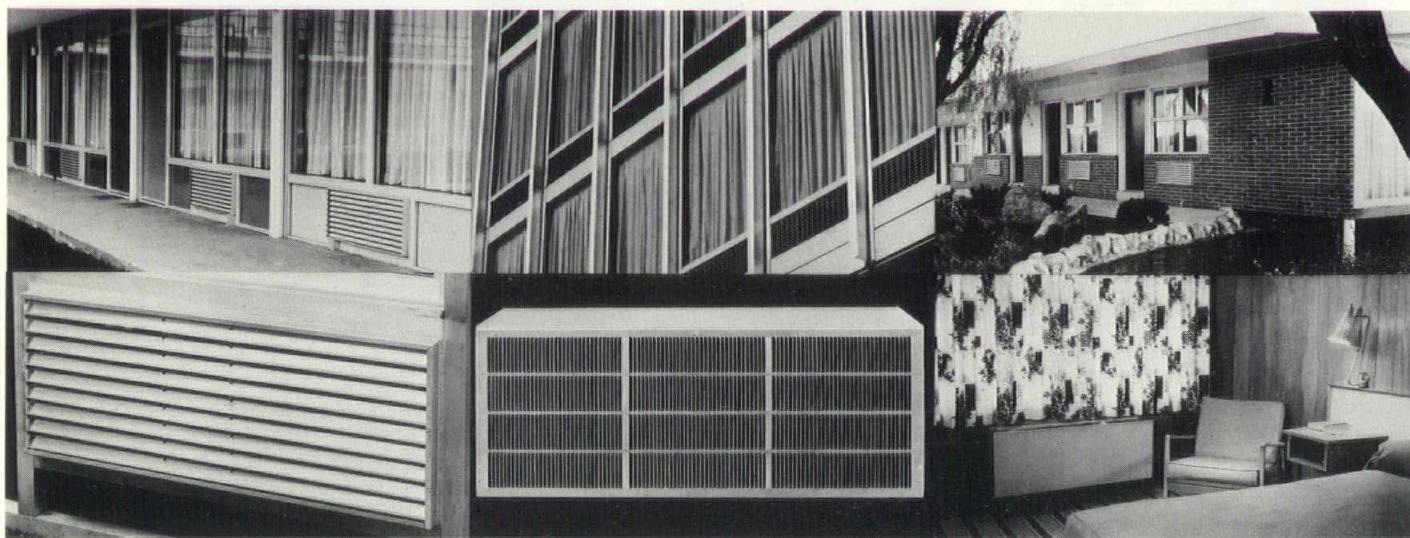
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