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The Producers' Council, Inc. is a national organization of manufacturers of quality building materials and equipment and Trade Associations of such manufacturers. It was formed in 1921 by The American Institute of Architects, and for several years existed as the Producers' Section of the AIA's Structural Service Committee. The need for a better understanding among architects and producers as to their common interests in the characteristics, presentation, and appropriate utilization of the products entering into construction was the original reason for the establishment of the Council.

The Council and the AIA entered into an agreement of affiliation after the incorporation of the Council as a separate organization in 1929. The formal affiliation has remained in continuous effect since that time.
Publisher’s Uneasy Chair

Several years ago, a group of competent and dedicated citizens combined talents and energies to preserve Connecticut’s tidal wetlands. They researched the problem, developed the solution, and informed the state’s residents. More than any other group or individual, The Save the Wetlands Committee, Inc. is responsible for the action taken by Connecticut people and their legislature to halt the ruthless violation of essential salt marshes. The leaders of this group, which remains poised for action on a standby basis, are Freeborn G. Jewett of Lyme and Roy C. Wilcox of Meriden. They and their associates have earned the appreciation of all who respect our environment.

Now there is another threat to Connecticut’s shore. This time Senator Abe Ribicoff is leading the battle. He has come out squarely against the proposed bridge across Long Island Sound from Rye, New York, to Oyster Bay on Long Island. He is opposed to the use of any federal funds for the project. Without these funds, New York State might not be able to proceed with its plans. The Southwestern Connecticut Regional Planning Agency also opposes construction of the bridge. The fight against spanning the Sound deserves support to keep Connecticut from becoming nothing but an extension of the New York megalopolis and a high speed traffic corridor between New York and Boston.

We were delighted to receive so many compliments following the announcement of Connecticut Architect’s publishers being honored by The Connecticut Society of Architects. Editor Bice Clemow of West Hartford Times said our magazine “keeps us hopeful about both private and public architectural design.” Dick Thevenot, executive director of Louisiana Architects Association, wrote: “Your magazine is a fresh breeze in an otherwise arid desert.” And just to keep us from flying too high, William Wilson Atkin of Norwalk said he thought “the magazine is doing a good job generally” and then whammed in to take us to task for a “poorly written” piece referring in this space to William F. Pedersen when it should have been William F. Pedersen (we’re sorry, Mr. Pedersen, that we trusted our source and did not double check).

It would be remiss of us not to comment on New Haven’s current architectural hangup. The action of the city’s board of aldermen in opposing Yale’s building plans for combining two new colleges with well planned retail space—a project which would improve the city esthetically, functionally, and financially—can be described only as myopic in the extreme.

Now to this issue—we have a Connecticut architect’s prize winning project in the State of Maine, a university building in New Haven, and a church in East Hartford. Reported, too, is a study on educational facilities in Connecticut, and Bob Mutrux’ comments on “A New Architectural Symbol.” These stories and other items of interest—plus our first full color advertisement by Connecticut Savings Bank—add up to another chapter in the continuing story of Connecticut and its architects and architecture. We are sorry that the Connecticut electric power companies are missing from our back cover after all these years. It seems to us that this is a good place for utility companies to tell their stories to the planners and designers of Connecticut architecture.

Art Exhibits

The Yale Art Gallery, New Haven, will feature 15th Century European Prints, April 1-8; and Some Directions in Recent Art, through May 16. At New Britain Museum of American Art, New England Paintings by William T. Richards will be exhibited through May 20.

Address Changes

When you change your address, advise Connecticut Architect promptly to ensure receiving all copies of the magazine. Please give your former address and new address, including zip code. Send this information to: Circulation Department, CONNECTICUT ARCHITECT, Box U, Guilford, Connecticut 06437.
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FRONT COVER: Standing bold against the sky on a New Haven hilltop is one of the growing number of buildings on campus at University of New Haven. The New Haven architectural firm of Davis Cochran Miller Baerman Noyes designed strength and utility into this striking building. See story on page 10.

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PHOTO AND ART CREDITS: Front cover, Davis Cochran Miller Baerman Noyes; page 6, Notrella; pages 7-9, Charles N. Pratt; pages 10-12, Charles Schulze; pages 13-15 and page 21, Bill Maris; page 22, Better Homes and Gardens.

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

Seventy-five Cents a Copy Four Dollars and Fifty Cents a Year
The most graphic and the most emphatic of all man's expressions, if not the most profound, lies in the field of architecture. Art and architecture are a part of the answer to the eternal questions of who, what and why we are. History is a chronological pageant of landmarks in the search for more knowledge of the world and of ourselves.

The quest and its goal were once less obscure. In the Middle Ages, the entire horizon, spiritual as well as geographical, was dominated by the church. The pilgrim was oriented by its spire by day and by its lantern at night. It was the focal point of activity for city dweller and peasant. The scholar studied in its shadow; even the criminal found temporary refuge within its walls; and somewhere within its sculptural intricacies lay the answer to every question. In the last half-millenium the horizon has changed. The church building, because its message is no longer conclusive, is now overshadowed by the power station, the high-tension line, the grain (levator, the batching plant. Plainly visible, too, are the civic stadium, the inevitable parking garage, and an occasional repertory theater.

In this crowded and jumbled perspective, man, although he has attained a degree of maturity, has not yet found himself. Despite his manifold extensions in commerce, in communications, and in the arts, he is more than ever preoccupied with the search for his identity. And in the panorama of contemporary history, this search deserves a symbol which it does not possess.

The need for the symbol, likewise, is not lacking. We need more than ever to be reminded that, somewhere, someone is actively seeking the truth and, as always, the most forceful reminder is a visible, tangible, preferably useful building. If Descartes had said, "Aedifico, ergo sum," I doubt if anyone today would contradict him. The question is, what will be our most significant symbol? By what fruits shall we be known?

Our topless towers of trade, whose distorted scale threatens Battery Place with the fate of Babel and Beauvais, are the personification of the current megalomania, but not of the growth of the human spirit. Our vast industries — spreading over the countryside, the emblem of creation without inspiration and of energy without direction—are hardly a worthy legacy. Our sophisticated network of highways and interchanges, leading without exception only to places we already have visited, are symbols of our frustrations rather than our innate desire to explore, to expand, and to learn. Nor can the sincere search for truth be fully represented by the White House, by No. 10 Downing Street, by the Elysee Palace, or by the Kremlin. It will be difficult to find it, to everyone's satisfaction, in the contemporary image of the church.

The true symbol of man's faith in himself, his belief in a world greater than our day-to-day vision, can best be represented by our centers of advanced learning and research — in other words, through the image of our colleges and universities. It is only through education at the highest level that we will be able — granted, with the help of our bootstraps — to achieve the greatness we were born to anticipate.

It is the architect's job to create this symbol. The visionary trustee, the gifted department head, the well-endowed donor will encourage, inspire, and contribute, but only the architect can achieve the image which will make our age graphically permanent in the way we — and history — deserve to see it. It is a challenge without parallel.
Although not a "radical" church in today's use of the adjective, the new Blessed Sacrament Church in East Hartford presents a major departure from the usual church structure in both design and plan.

Richard W. Quinn, principal in charge of the project for the West Hartford firm of Russell Gibson von Dohlen, Architects, describes the building as a "Unistrut Space Frame" with a minimum of fixed interior elements. The major portion of the interior is also described as a flexible open space, adaptable for a variety of both parish and community uses, in addition to the normal religious services.

Reinforced concrete foundations and nine columns support the roof framing system and plywood deck. Both exterior and interior sheathing is rough-sawn cedar, laid vertically and painted white. The floor is carpeted throughout.

One of the unique features is the exposed roof framing system, and the intricate geometry and delicate nature of this structural system is further highlighted by the lighting fixtures within the framework.

A small, 25-seat, intimate chapel is one of the two fixed elements and the permanent reservation of the blessed sacrament. This is furnished with bent-oak chairs rather than pews.

The second fixed element could be referred to as the "service module," since it comprises the sacristy,
Entrance is spacious and exciting.

Structural support matches intricate geometry of roof framing system.

kitchen, rest rooms, and storage areas. In relation to the rest of the interior expanse, both the chapel and the service area appear to be floating structures.

And it is in the treatment and function of this remaining space that Blessed Sacrament Church stands as a dramatic change in the philosophy of religious buildings. Here, the interior appointments such as the altar of sacrifice, the ambo, and the baptismal font are movable, as are the 500 seats for the congregation at regular services. With this scale of flexibility, almost the entire church can be made free for a variety of parish functions.

For this Roman Catholic church, the word parish applies in its

Every fixture in the nave is movable to permit multiple use of its seven-thousand-square-foot area.
Small circular chapel is reserved for religious services.

broadest sense, and the building in many ways serves as a multi-purpose community center — because it was planned that way. The congregation's building committee became seriously involved in its responsibility and was able to comprehend and communicate Architect Quinn's design concept for a new style church.

Today, Blessed Sacrament Church is in use almost every day — and night — of every week, with Boy Scouts, Parent Teachers Association, and other community activities, as well as the usual parish doings and the regular church services. This high degree of activity is indicative of its enthusiastic acceptance by both the community and the parish.

Assisting Architect Quinn in the mechanical design was Peter J. Dalton Associates, West Hartford. Their task, and that of the builder, was complicated by the fact that the old church building, which remained in use until completion of the new structure, came within five feet of the new building's entrance. Landscaping was handled by Maine & Associates of West Hartford.

Russell Gibson von Dohlen Inc., West Hartford and Pittsfield, Mass., originated in 1954 as Russell and Gibson. Von Dohlen joined the partnership in 1957, and the firm incorporated at the beginning of this year. James F. Russell, Murray O. Gibson and Robert J. von Dohlen are graduates of Cornell University. Other principals are Terry F. Hallock (Wesleyan University), who heads the Pittsfield office; John L. Riley (Cornell University); and Charles T. Bellingrath (Princeton University). Richard W. Quinn, project architect for the Blessed Sacrament Church, is a graduate of the University of Notre Dame. Russell Gibson von Dohlen Inc., one of the largest architectural firms in Connecticut, has had design responsibility for more than two hundred structures. The company expects to move its Connecticut operations into a new building in Farmington next year.

March-April 1973
Some buildings look good on paper, some are striking when plans are translated into form, and some just function well. When there is a combination of all three, the structure is worth its planning and building. Such a structure is the physical education-auditorium building at University of New Haven.

Designed by the New Haven-based firm of Davis Cochran Miller Baerman Noyes, Architects, AIA, the building has met the test of use as well as the design requirements. In active use for a year and a half, it fulfills its role as an integral part of the university's campus.

The architects placed special emphasis on integrated planning. Basically, they created their design plan to avoid spaces limited to special or infrequent functions. The objective was to provide flexible multi-use spaces which would give the university maximum return on its investment.

A sloping site indicated that a three level structure would be most appropriate. At some future time, upper level additions on both sides of the building will form an additional phase of construction as funds become available. The long-term plans call for a seminar room, multi-use lounges, press box equipped for radio and television broadcasting, and overnight dormitory facilities for visiting teams. A swimming pool is also in the plans, and the building is designed to accommodate these additions without complication.

The auditorium access is through a spacious lobby, and a sky light runs at a forty-five-degree angle the entire length of the entrance.
way. This striking feature adds to the area's function as a display space for such activities as art and craft exhibits.

The main auditorium can accommodate 1750 spectators on extendible bleachers at athletic events, and 3000 persons can be seated for assemblies and other purposes such as graduation exercises. Athletic staff offices are located on the same level as the auditorium, and toilet facilities flank the entrance lobby.

The lower level of the building contains athletic equipment storage rooms, separate locker rooms for varsity and visiting teams, and space for the physical education classes for both men and women. Among the other facilities on this floor level are a medical service room, a therapy room with whirlpool bath and other equipment, showers, handball court, general purpose classroom, a wrestling-fencing room, a weightlifting room, and a large all-purpose exercise room.

The physical education-auditorium building is constructed of brick with flat concrete slab decoration to achieve a harmonious relationship with other buildings on the main campus. The brick exterior walls in some cases pass through intersecting glass panels to become interior walls. This inside-outside continuation of brick
contributes to a feeling of spaciousness.

With a floor area of 43,800 square feet, the project cost $1.76 million. Federal funds provided $350,000, and the remainder came from a state bond issue and university funds.

Design credit and implementation is shared by Davis Cochran, Miller Baerman Noyes, Architects, as a team operation. Frederick N. Vogt had the assignment of project architect for the team. Pfisterer, Tor & Associates was the structural engineering consultant, and Hubbard, Lawless & Osborne Associates, Inc., provided mechanical engineering consultation.

Davis Cochran Miller Baerman Noyes, Architects, started its professional service in 1928 in New Haven. In 1956 Walter H. Cochran (Yale 1928) and Henry F. Miller (Yale 1948) joined the firm. In 1965 Herbert M. Noyes (Yale 1952) became a partner, and in 1969 Donald J. Baerman (Yale 1953). Founder Harold H. Davis died in 1969. The firm has a broad professional practice and has pioneered in computerized specifications writing, a service it shares on a consulting basis with other architectural firms.

Education Facilities

Three Connecticut architects played important roles in the Connecticut Commission for Higher Education study of Facilities. Robert H. Mutrux, AIA, an associate of Fletcher-Thompson, Inc., was chairman of the Facilities Research Group, and among those working with him were David N. LaBau, AIA, of the firm of Golden, Thornton & LaBau, Inc., and David Basch, AIA, director of planning for the Connecticut Board of Trustees for the State Colleges.

Since 1965, the Commission for Higher Education has been assigned a planning role, and in 1972 it was directed by legislative action to prepare a five-year master plan. The objectives are to establish educational goals and propose means of attaining these goals, establish bases for better understanding of the state system of higher education, and establish bases for state commitments to specific long-range policies and directions for higher education in the state.

Among its recommendations, the Facilities Research Group suggested means to handle the construction backlog of facilities by lengthening the development program of the community college system, slowing facilities development of the state colleges, and deferring commitment to new programs which require new facilities.

The establishment of a Central Facilities Group within the Commission for Higher Education to engage in a continuing planning process and the exploration of opportunities for developing joint-use facilities was recommended. Also, it was suggested that the Department of Public Works add a staff which would be charged solely with responsibility for higher education facilities and cooperation with the Group.

The committee found that the present system of architect and engineer selection could be improved by having the president of an institution be a major factor in the selection of all professionals engaged in the planning, programming, and design of campus facilities.

Still another section of the report is devoted to environmental and esthetic considerations. "Respect for environmental factors in site planning, energy conservation, and the preservation of natural resources is of prime importance in a field which, by definition, is a major influence in the shaping of the world we live in and hope to enjoy," the report stated.

Other members of the facilities resource group were Paul J. Goines, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, West Hartford; Frank Gomes, Jr., Post Junior College, Waterbury; Carroll Hughes, Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, Hartford; Dr. Wallace Lee, Western Connecticut State College, Danbury; Dr. Frederick W. Lowe, Jr., Manchester Community College; Robert Meyers, Career Training Institute, Wethersfield; Miss Eileen
Park-Danforth, an elderly housing project in Portland, Maine, has earned for its designer, the New Haven based Office of Bruce Porter Arneill Architects, AIA, the Maine State Award. The award was presented by Maine's Governor Kenneth M. Curtis and the Arts Council of Maine.

Governor Curtis' citation states: "We in Maine have always cherished the natural beauty around us and, frequently, we have done battle to preserve it. All too often we fail in our appreciation and concern for our artifactual environment. It is indeed heartening to discern in Maine an awakening in this regard. And when we discover an exemplary instance of this concern translated into action, commendation most certainly is in order.

"More than a decade ago, the Board of the Home for the Aged in Portland faced the fact that its services and facilities were inadequate and outmoded. Forthwith, an ambitious building program was inaugurated to correct these shortcomings. Using funds generated by a partnership with seven local banks and resources from its own trust, work began. The fine old Federal period residence the Home utilized might have been torn down. Thanks to the vision of a few who felt it their responsibility to save the best of the city's architectural heritage, the stately edifice was spared; recycled to serve the future.

"The Park-Danforth residence stands today as a monument to that vision. Combining harmoniously the old residence with the new Samuel Clark, Jr. Memorial Wing, the striking complex has succeeded not only in serving the expanded needs of our elderly, but in the process has enhanced the architectural beauty and integrity..."
of the city of Portland.

"In presenting this award we wish to commend Bruce Porter Arneill, the architect who executed the dream; Margaret Jones, the person who first had that dream; and Elias Thomas, Jr., President of the Board of Managers, who have all worked to make this idea come true. It is our great privilege to present a Maine State Award for this exemplary accomplishment to Park-Danforth."

From an architectural standpoint, the project which was completed in 1971 called for the design of a modern home for elderly residents adjacent to an authentic Georgian, red brick building in an area of fine old houses. Further, the old house had to provide for a portion of the function. The new structure in terms of floor area was to be the larger of the two, thus creating a scale problem. The solution was to renovate the old building into sleeping quarters for
twenty-two people and provide extra space for storage and activity areas. The new building would contain the kitchen, dining room, administrative offices, lounges, fifteen one-bedroom apartments, eight efficiencies, and twenty-seven single rooms.

By designing a modern compact building which picked up the same lines and proportions which identified the old building, it was possible to maintain a relatively small residential scale. The mansard roof of the new building allowed a fourth floor to "sneak in" without a scale conflict with the original building. The entrance to the new and old buildings is formed by the space between them. There are fewer and less steep steps to the new entrance, and these steps can be avoided completely by using the level entrance from the parking area. And, due to the compact design, over half the block site is available for additional facilities.

Courtyards were dug on the sides of the new building, thus permitting use of the basement for the dining room and kitchen. The main level of the new building provides all the lounge spaces plus six single rooms and two efficiencies in the back. This combination stacks for four floors, and the three floors of five apartments each are above the main lounge area on the street side.

The lounge area is opened by large expanses of glass which lead out to balcony-like terraces and relate to the side walk. Throughout the project, there is a successful effort to maintain internal and external communication among people.

In order to keep the height of the new building low and connect the floors between the new and old structures, a thin slab system with no hung ceilings was used with brick bearing walls as vertical support. When an opening was needed a lintel or corbel system was used as expressed in the front of the building.

In common with most contemporaries, design creates orderliness without restraints.
Construction Scholarship

The Connecticut Building Congress, a statewide association of architects, engineers, general contractors, subcontractors, and suppliers, has announced a one thousand dollar scholarship aid award for a Connecticut high school student interested in studying a construction industry related subject.

The award will be made on potential and need and will be renewable yearly based on grades and performance. Application forms have been sent to all Connecticut public and private secondary schools. Students must apply by April 20.


Further information may be obtained from Connecticut Building Congress, 2377 Whitney Avenue, Hamden 06518.


Further information may be obtained from Connecticut Building Congress, 2377 Whitney Avenue, Hamden 06518.

Stamford Building

Walter Douglas Associates, West Hartford architects, has designed a thirteen-story, 130,000-square-foot building to contain 176 luxury apartments for senior citizens.

The structure will be located on Strawberry Hill Avenue and will contain central dining facilities and nursing services. It is scheduled for completion the end of this year.

General contractor is Dwight Building Company, and the building will be constructed using Bison, a precast concrete wall frame housing system, manufactured by C. W. Blakeslee & Sons, Inc. at its Branford facility.

Art Exhibition

A special exhibition in all media by artists and craftsmen of the Silvermine Guild of Artists, New Canaan, will be held April 15 to May 16 at 1037 Silvermine Road. Each of the more than one hundred works will be accompanied by a sketch by the artist depicting his "ideal" site for the piece.

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Carpet Article

Ferdinand Jaworski, head of the interior design department of Russell Gibson von Dohlen, Inc., West Hartford architects, is the author of an article on specifying carpet installations which appears in the February issue of The Construction Specifier.

The author states in his article that “carpet specifications and its installation should be directed by the architect working on behalf of his client.”

Specifications Chief

Carlton S. Young, AIA, has been named chief of specifications for Fletcher-Thompson, Inc., architects and engineers with headquarters in Bridgeport.

Mr. Young joined the firm in 1962 following several years in private practice as an architectural and specification consultant. He is a graduate of the Taft School, Watertown, and earned his degree in architecture from Cornell University. He did advance work at Columbia University and at the New School for Social Research.

In his new assignment, Mr. Young will be responsible for the preparation of construction specifications for the firm, and he is currently handling this assignment for the $35 million replacement program for Bridgeport’s St. Vincent’s Hospital.

He is a member of The Connecticut Society of Architects, Construction Specifications Institute, and the Bridgeport Association of Architects.

Connecticut Growth

During the past year Connecticut has experienced “impressive growth” in its economy, according to the state Development Commission which forecasts “a continued high level of construction activity during 1973.”

In the building sector last year, expenditures were up $184.1 million, or more than 27 percent higher than the comparable figure in 1971. Non-residential building rose by $121 million, or 38 percent, and residential building value increased by $63.1 million, or 18 percent. Non-building awards for such projects as highways, power stations, and sewage disposal facilities totalled $19.2 million, up 10.2 percent.

Educational

Continued from page 12

Patton, University of Connecticut, Storrs; Thomas U. Raimondi, Hartford State Teachers College; Douglas Reid, Bridgeport Public Library; James W. Robertson, Quinnipiac College, Hamden; John Rohrbach, University of Connecticut, Storrs; Mrs. Barbara Tirola, Westport; Reginald W. Washington, Greater Hartford Community College; Mrs. Margaret S. Wilson, Eastern Connecticut State College, Willimantic; and Benn T. Winn, South Central Community College, New Haven.
Bank Addition

An interesting blending of structures was accomplished in the design of an addition to the Savings Bank of New London by Lindsey, Liebig & Roche, Waterford architectural firm.

The original bank building was erected in 1905 and features exterior columns of Milford pink granite. The addition is a modern interpretation of the original columnar Grecian architecture. Exterior granite used in the new building was milled from the same Massachusetts quarry which produced stone for the 1905 bank structure.

The $1 million addition features a lower-level drive-up customer banking facility, and the main level houses the bank's mortgage loan department with individual offices for each interviewing officer. The second level has an employee training center; employee lounges; accounting, audit and marketing departments; and rental office area.

Religious Architecture

The National Interfaith Conference on Religion and Architecture is scheduled for June 4-6 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The conference is being convened by the Interfaith Research Center whose sponsoring organizations include the Guild for Religious Architecture, affiliate of The American Institute of Architects; the Liturgical Conference; the National Council of Churches, USA; and the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

The program will include a visit to St. John’s Abbey at Collegeville, designed by Marcel Breuer; a tour of the new town of Jonathan; a session at the new town-in-town of Cedars-Riverside; and a reception at the Crystal Court of the new IDS building in Minneapolis, designed by Philip Johnson.

Information about the conference may be obtained from 1973 Minneapolis Conference, Guild for Religious Architecture, 1777 Church Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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AIA Committees
In addition to national committee assignments with the American Institute of Architects reported in Connecticut Architect's January-February issue, Harvey M. White is a member of the Nominating and Office Practice committees; Robert L. Wilson, Housing; Zane Yost, Automated Practice Technology; and Hugh McK. Jones, FAIA, chairman of the Commission on Institute Affairs. Richard Sharpe, FAIA, was appointed recently as vice chairman of the AIA Committee on International Relations.

Project Coordinator
Thomas W. Murphy has been named project coordinator for the Pittsfield, Massachusetts office of Russell Gibson von Dohlen, AIA, West Hartford-based architectural firm.

Associated with the firm since 1965, Mr. Murphy started as a job captain and later advanced to project architect. He was previously with Eero Saarinen as an assistant job captain.
Housing
Continued from page 15

cororary building projects, it had to
be designed within the framework
of a strict budget. Therefore, the
basic building shape is two boxes
put together around an elevator
core. The scale and proportions
were resolved and made interest­
ing by the mansard — garrett con­
cept — roof, window proportions,
and openings at the base by
lounges or in courtyards.

Working within the concept of
having the buildings complement
each other, the space between is
an invitation to the new complex.
All the pertinent details of the
older building were studied and
influenced the detail design deci­
dions. The west end of the new
portion is designed so the corridor
on each level can plug into a
future connector and make it
possible to add another housing
unit building which will use exist­
ing central facilities.

Modern and “alive” color graph­
ics are used in both buildings,
and this has been found completely
acceptable by the residents. Em­
phasis on fun and warmth was
the goal, and this generates a
feeling that visitors and guests are
welcome. By using brick in the
lounge area, a continuity was
established in the form of a com­
mon exterior and interior expres­
sion. The combination of strong,
bold graphics and colors add a
sense of direction and livability all
too frequently missing in elderly
housing projects.

Park-Danforth has room sizes
substantially larger than FHA eld­
ery housing standards. No federal
money was used in the project
which was supported by Portland
banks and the original Park-
Danforth trust. Total cost of the
project was $1.1 million.

Working with the architect were
Rudolph Besier, structural engi­
eer, Old Saybrook; Francis Asso­
ciates, Inc., mechanical engineer,
Marion, Massachusetts; and Fos­
ter-Doernberg, Inc., interior de­
signer, New Haven.

OFFICE OF BRUCE PORTER
ARNEILL, ARCHITECTS, AIA, New
Haven, is directed by Mr. Arneill who
earned his bachelor’s and master’s de­
grees in architecture at Yale and com­
pleted further study at Mexico City
College and L’Ecole des Beaux Arts in
Paris. Margaret A. LaVin, Peter H.
Nuelsen and Joseph C. Schiffer are
recently appointed associates of the firm.

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Low Cost Home

In nearby Westerly, Rhode Island, is an architect-designed 1260-square-foot $16,000 home.

Mrs. Patricia Cummings' home, designed by architect Jack Williams, was featured in Better Homes and Gardens. It is an L-shaped structure placed diagonally on the lot to make it appear larger. The architect left bushes, trees, and meadow grass in their natural state to hold down installation and future maintenance costs. Since smallish trees, if left alone, would obstruct the first floor view, it was decided to have the main living areas on the second floor.

Standard materials were used throughout, with simple cedar plywood siding and wide board exterior trim. Space and function were interlocked as in the case of the concrete block cube which supports the second floor and also serves as a carport wall and provides outdoor storage space.

Architect Williams points out that this expandable house, by foregoing standard-size rooms, could be built at lower cost and still have good, livable spaces. As far as the owners are concerned "he's proved his point with a home that's bright, comfortable to live in, easy to maintain, and best of all, affordable."
AIA Convention

The 1973 convention of the American Institute of Architects will be held May 7-10 in San Francisco.

"The Challenge of Growth and Change" is the convention theme and the program will include presentation of the second report of the AIA national policy task force, and a keynote address by Dr. John Caldwell, chancellor of North Carolina State University. A series of seminars will examine issues affecting the architectural profession. These include the crucial questions of growth—"how many more people we should plan for, how and where should we put them, and where are we to find the energy resources to provide for them."

Convention reservation information is available from CSA executive director Peter H. Borgemeister, 152 Temple Street, New Haven, 06510.

Named Partner

Norman S. Baier has become a partner in the Simsbury architectural practice of Galliher and Schoenhardt and joins Roger E. Galliher and Richard E. Schoenhardt in assuming "full responsibilities for the activities and direction of the firm."

Since becoming associated with the partnership in 1967, he has been project architect for a number of buildings including The Simsbury Bank and Trust Company, Prince of Peace Lutheran Church in Berlin, Thomas Abbey Elementary School, and the Lee H. Kellogg School expansion in Falls Village.

Mr. Baier is a graduate of Middlebury College and of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute where he earned his degree in architecture.

Carlin P/Z Chairman

Earl P. Carlin, New Haven architect, has been elected chairman of the Branford Planning and Zoning Commission.

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Arneill Appointments
Margaret A. LaVin, Peter H. Nuelsen and Joseph C. Schiffer have been named associates in the Office of Bruce Porter Arneill, Architects AIA, New Haven.

Mrs. LaVin, a staff member of the firm since 1966 and a graduate of Katherine Gibbs School in Boston, coordinates business and administrative work for the group.

Mr. Nuelsen is a 1962 graduate of Wesleyan University and earned his master's degree in architecture at Yale in 1966. Before joining the Arneill firm the following year, he was with the New Haven Redevelopment Agency. He is currently project manager for the expansion of the Sharon Hospital.

Mr. Schiffer, an architectural graduate of Cooper Union, joined the firm's staff in 1968 after working with the New York architectural firm of James Stewart Polshek. He coordinated the recently completed Melissa Jones School expansion project in Guilford and is in charge of an Arneill elderly housing project in Portland, Maine.

Current projects of the firm also include an elderly housing project in Branford, an East Haven branch of Connecticut Savings Bank, three new Chuck's Steak Houses in Connecticut, and the Children's Mental Health Center in Philadelphia.

School Modernizing
According to a national survey of school business officials, almost half the nation's school systems intend to modernize facilities this school year. The survey conducted by School Product News indicates 46.5 percent of all school systems will upgrade educational facilities through renovation, redesign, and modernization of existing buildings.

The use of existing structures with architectural and equipment modifications could save as much as half the cost of a new structure while neither removing additional property from the tax base nor disrupting normal teaching schedules.


Outstanding design achievements which meet educational requirements will be recognized annually at the Association of School Business Officials conference. The awards will be presented to either the designing architect or to the individual school modernized.

Craftsmen Show
The annual spring show of the Society of Connecticut Craftsmen will be held April 29 through May 26 at the Society's Gallery, Farmington Valley Arts Center, off Route 44 in Avon. The hours are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Tuesdays through Saturdays, and 1 to 4 p.m. on Sundays.

Art Display
Paintings and collages by architect Clifford Mitchell, a vice president of the Hartford architectural firm of Golden, Thornton, La Bau, Inc., will be presented in a one-man exhibition at the Silvermine Guild of Artists in New Canaan through April 11.

More than twenty-five works which comprise the exhibit encompass a variety of media. Collages combine painting and calligraphy with traditional collage techniques, and there are photo collages and a series of leather collages, as well as Mr. Mitchell's highly complex paintings in oil.

Clifford Mitchell received his bachelor's degree in architecture from Tuskegee Institute in Birmingham in 1949. Later he studied at the Hartford Art School of the University of Hartford from which he was graduated cum laude. He has won a number of major art awards and was president of the Connecticut Watercolor Society from 1970 to 1972 and president of the Connecticut chapter of the National Society of Interior Designers from 1969 through 1972.

Exhibition viewing hours are 12:30 to 5 p.m. daily. The Guild, a fifty-year-old non-profit art center and association of artists and art patrons, is at 1037 Silvermine Road, New Canaan.

Associates Named
Clarence M. Horton and Divyakant S. Parikh have been appointed associates of Pfisterer, Tor and Associates, New Haven and New York City consulting engineers.
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CSI Competition
Construction Specifications Institute 1973 competition entries must be submitted by April 30. Information may be obtained from Roger E. Galliher, CSI, The Courtyard No. 10, Simsbury 06070.

Engineer Honored
Louis A. Warner was honored recently as "engineer of the year" by his associates in the Connecticut Society of Professional Engineers.

Producers’ Council
The third annual joint meeting of the Producers’ Council and the Connecticut Society of Architects is scheduled for March 29 at 5:30 p.m. at the Yankee Silversmith in Wallingford. Members of the Associated General Contractors of Connecticut have been invited to be present.

Robert O. Harvey, dean of the College of Business Administration at the University of Connecticut, will speak on the "construction picture in Connecticut." A former chief of the urban land economics program at the University of Illinois, Dean Harvey has done extensive research in urban growth and land use structure, real estate finance and development, real property valuation, and urban economics.

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