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new england ARCHITECT and BUILDER, illustrated—NUMBER EIGHTEEN, 1960
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Contributors are advised to retain a copy of their manuscript and illustrations. Material should be mailed to the Boston Editorial office, and must be accompanied by return postage. Contributions are handled with reasonable care, but the N.E.A.B. assumes no responsibility for their safety. Any acceptable manuscript is subject to whatever adaptations and revisions necessary.

Cover

CBS Electronic
Semi-Conductor Plant
Lowell, Massachusetts

Architect - Minoru Yamasaki
It is common practice when republishing material of this nature for the editors to state: “The opinions expressed in this article are strictly those of the author and NEW ENGLAND ARCHITECT & BUILDER assumes no responsibility as to etc., etc.” In this instance we make no such declaration. As a matter of fact, we are completely and fully in accord with the opinions and statements herein expressed. This statement was broadcast on radio by Paul G. O’Friel, General Manager of WBZ Radio and on Television by James E. Allen, General Manager of WBZ-TV.

THREAT TO THE GOVERNMENT CENTER

The political squabbling that has been threatening Boston’s long-awaited Government Center is growing worse instead of better. In our estimation, the Center project is now in serious danger.

James E. Allen

The Center would include a new City Hall, a new state office building, and a new federal office building in the Scollay Square area. They are all badly needed. The Center would also replace an area of crumbling commercial properties, residential slums, and honky-tonk night spots that make up one of Boston’s worst eyesores. There would be a new lay-out of streets.

(Continued on page 48)

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We chose the Vappi Company for obvious reasons. The integrity and conservative nature of the Company is well known throughout the industry.

When a contractor concentrates chiefly in private and institutional building he must be conservative. The feat is to be progressive at the same time. This is quite a juggling act, as you are all well aware. Close attention to the projects completed and photos with this profile will more than clarify our meaning.

As to the history of Vappi & Company, Inc. The company was founded in 1927 by Mr. Cesare Vappi. In 1948, upon graduating from M.I.T., C. Vincent Vappi joined the company and since 1957 has been the president and active manager of the organization.

Youth seems to be a basic asset of this firm. About fifty percent of the company’s officers and key men received their degrees from 1948 on. It would then seem that for their purposes Vappi & Co. has come up with the right formula. Youth, heavy on the formal technical background mixed with the more seasoned main liners and field men, and using as a catalyst the senior Mr. Vappi’s more than thirty years of practical building experience with the resultant familiarity with any and all types of construction.

Other officers and key personnel are: Paul H. Pierce — Vice President; John X. Foley — Vice President; Robert P. McDonald — Assistant Vice President; Clair E. Acker — Comptroller; Alexander Urban — Construction Manager & General Superintendent; Martin F. Callinan, Construction Manager & General Superintendent; Peter R. Ashjian — Assistant Construction Manager.

Other major projects completed during recent years have been the new department store Building #3 in Boston for Jordan Marsh Company, at an approximate cost of 4 million dollars. The architects were Perry, Shaw, Hepburn and Dean, Boston.

A $400,000 office and manufacturing plant extension at Newington, New Hampshire for the Simplex Wire & Cable Company — Engineers were Charles T. Main, Inc., of Boston.

Also, another outstanding plant extension for Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., in Danvers, Massachusetts, built at a cost of $1,200,000. The Architect was Paul A. Van Wert. A sales and manufacturing unit for Swift & Company, located in Somerville, Mass., completed at a cost of $1,250,000. The contract was administrated by the owners. The engineers were Lockwood Greene.

Boston University Medical Research Building.
Eight story reinforced concrete on piles. Finished in Blue Glazed Brick & Limestone. Now under construction adjacent to the Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals. Completion date is August 1960. Cost is $2,800,000.

ARCHITECTS
Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson & Abbott.

ENGINEERS
Heating: Raymond Vanderwell Company.
Electrical: Thompson Engineering Company.
Structural: Goldberg & Lemessurier Assoc.
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AIRFLOOR COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, INC., 13729 E. Rosecrans Ave., UNiversity 3-5735, Santa Fe Springs, Calif.
John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company Suburban Agency Building, Waltham, Massachusetts.
Two stories. Frame and masonry with Glazed tile. Completed May 1959 at a total cost of $250,000.

ARCHITECTS:
Hayle, Doran & Berry.
Glazed Brick: Ferguson Brick Company.

Sears Roebuck & Company Suburban Store, Saugus, Massachusetts.
Reinforced concrete with pre-cast cement slab exterior walls. Now under construction. To be completed July, 1960 at a cost of $4,000,000.

ARCHITECTS
The Architects Collaborative, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

New England Conservatory of Music Library and Dormitory Building.
Eight story dormitory and three story library. Reinforced concrete on piles. Masonry, Glass and Aluminum curtain walls. Feature walls of Stucco and Limestone. Now under construction at a cost of $1,300,000.

ARCHITECTS
Kilham, Hopkins, Greeley & Brodie.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS
Cleverdon, Varney & Pike.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
McCarron & Sullivan.
New main office building of reinforced concrete and brick. Completed in 1958 at a total cost of $1,300,000.

ARCHITECT


Boston University Women's Residence.
Nine story reinforced concrete building to house 512 students and a cafeteria with a capacity for 1200. Completed in 1959 at a total cost of $2,300,000.

ARCHITECTS


Harvard University Chemical Laboratory
Cambridge, Massachusetts.
Four story building, of concrete faced brick. Building to be used in Organic Chemistry Research programs. Built at a total cost of $1,600,000.

ARCHITECTS
Voorhees, Walker, Smith, Smith & Haines.

Flexibility Through Modular Plan

Production flexibility in the new CBS Electronics semiconductor plant will be provided through modular design, employing a single operator's work space as the basic unit. Punch-out access holes for bringing utilities to the manufacturing floor from the lower level will be pre-cast in the concrete floor slab at each work station. Maintenance and repairs will be carried on in the isolated lower level to create a minimum of disturbance in the production area and to keep it spotless and dust free. The module will also accommodate back-to-back work stations, the use of which can provide greater efficiency and flexibility for in-line production flow.

The architect is Minoru Yamasaki and Associates of Birmingham, Michigan. Yamasaki is widely known for his unique designs utilizing modern building materials. His Wayne University Conference Center, for example, uses angular folded concrete forms to combine the functional with a decorative motif.

Seattle-born architect Yamasaki is a proponent of precision over ornamentation. He believes in letting nature collaborate to provide most of the beauty. Three of his favorite devices are skylights, water and auxiliary walls to control building environment as much as possible. At least two of these are incorporated into the new CBS building. Skylights are a prominent feature and a grid-like masonry screen wall surrounds the administrative wing to lend privacy.

To undertake the construction of this Yamasaki project Lilly Construction Company was selected. To comply with the specs, special concrete forming devices and mold had to be utilized — with no precedent to follow. Certain architectural configurations in this project demanded unique scaffolding and rigging arrangements. Many contractors would have found this a very trying job, indeed!
In the cafeteria and courtyard areas, Yamasaki has used wide expanses of glass to provide a natural, open effect. A 600 ton air-conditioning system will supply a clean, controlled atmosphere for both manufacturing spaces and offices. Light colored, easy-to-clean vinyl floor tile will be used throughout.

Modern laboratory facilities will include the most advanced equipment. Solid-state research will be co-ordinated with that of CBS Laboratories Division in Stamford, Connecticut. A complete pilot plant for readying new products for production will be contained within the new building.

Prime suppliers and sub-contractors:

A DORMITORY FOR EAGLEBROOK SCHOOL, Deerfield, Massachusetts

The unit, completed in 1958, is the first of several dormitories planned by the school to house its student body. Set on a hillside, the two-story building follows the natural contours of the land as closely as possible. It contains 14 double rooms, a commons room, three four-room faculty apartments, washrooms and storage facilities.

CAMPBELL AND ALDRICH · ARCHITECTS

Campbell and Aldrich was founded in 1946 as a successor to Hogg and Campbell. The firm comprises Senior Partners Walter E. Campbell FAIA and Nelson W. Aldrich FAIA, Junior Partner Carmen diStefano AIA, and Associate Partners Leon Keach, Lawrence F. Nulty AIA, Addison F. Schade and Axel Kaufmann AIA. At present the organization of seventeen includes ten registered architects. Engineering firms and other specialists are regularly retained in professional consultation.

Both Senior Partners are active in professional and civic affairs. Walter Campbell is a present member and past chairman of the American Institute of Architects National Committee on Research, and has held various offices in many organizations. Nelson Aldrich is Co-Founder and General Chairman of the Boston Arts Festival, Vice President of the Metropolitan Boston Arts Center, and a Trustee of several institutions.

The firm's practice encompasses a wide range of work; as a matter of policy, it does not specialize in a particular building type. Its aim is to produce good architecture, and it takes pride in its ability to meet budget requirements.

Each commission carried out by the firm is under the direct and constant supervision of a Senior Partner, with one of the other partners acting as Project Architect. In addition, staff conferences held for the purpose of evaluating a proposed design result in the contribution of suggestions and ideas. The firm's design approach stresses the importance of proper programming and careful research. Every job team includes a landscape architect, structural and mechanical engineers, and a cost estimator — their services are called upon at as early a stage as possible, in order to balance the demands of aesthetics, technology and budget.

Because of the increased number of multiple building type projects, the firm has on its staff two planners whose whole time is devoted to programming, research, master planning, and site planning. The firm is College Architect for Dartmouth College, and is engaged in master planning work for Radcliffe College, Bradford Junior College, the Tower School, and several other secondary institutions.
Among recent interesting projects not shown on the pages following are the U.S. Embassy in Taipei, Formosa, in collaboration with Anderson, Beckwith and Haible, several highway bridges, a bridge high above Devonshire Street connecting two First National Bank of Boston buildings, and several residences located from Maine to the Caribbean.

Campbell & Aldrich are keeping their aim well in sight, "to produce good architecture." This is evidenced in the following pages.

University Center for the University of Massachusetts (Proposed), Amherst, Massachusetts

The commission on this project consisted of the design of the first of two buildings for the School of Business Administration, and the study and planning of a University Center complex which would also include a University Office Building and an Auditorium seating 500.

The University Center is located by a Master Plan on the south side of the College common and the road which joins main access to the campus from the Town of Amherst and the newly constructed Massachusetts turnpike. The program required the University Office Building to be so placed as to permit direct access to visitors from out of town (arriving via turnpike) and present an imposing facade from this side (west). By setting a 7-story wing over a ground floor, the building is made the tallest on the campus and given an importance immediately apparent; at the same time, the massing of the building emphasizes its belonging to the entire complex, as a dominant mass. Planning and design were carried far enough that the building functions as required, and "belongs in appearance."

The Center site plan uses a reflecting pool as a design element, thereby taking advantage of water flowing from the pond through the area. The pool eliminates the need for cooling towers for future air conditioning, and will double as a skating rink in the wintertime.

The Business School Building contains all student facilities on the first two floors, with laboratories in the basement, and with offices and a mechanical core occupying the top floor. This arrangement permits design of the building as a single mass, despite varying width requirements. The lecture hall was separated from the building so as to break up the long facade and help to define the interior Center space.

The placement of the auditorium permits vehicular access and nearby parking, both required. It also enhances the view of the Center from the Amherst approach. Service access and parking for the University Offices were kept out of the core of the Center. Paved terraces and walks conform to the traffic pattern.

Materials are red brick (used in all University buildings), aluminum sash with glass spandrels, and white marble trim.
A CHAPEL FOR BRADFORD JUNIOR COLLEGE
Bradford, Massachusetts

Bradford Junior College is a liberal arts school for girls with an enrollment of 300. The primary purpose of this non-denominational chapel is to provide Bradford students with a place where they may go to meditate. It was not intended that the entire student body could be seated here for assembly, but rather that a setting be achieved for individual meditation or small groups of students. The chapel seats 60.

The modern design of the building evolved from the consideration that a Georgian chapel of such small proportion would tend to be out of scale with its surroundings. Materials were carefully chosen to match the texture of those used on the main campus buildings — brick, slate, wood and glass — since it is a basic conviction of the architects that a new building cannot ignore its neighbors, but should harmonize to the greatest extent possible.
The principal feature of the building mass is a steeply pitched roof over the nave rising to a sharp peak and contrasting with the flat roof over other areas. The overall form and shape of the chapel is sympathetic to the shape and form of the surrounding trees which comprises an important part of the total setting. Another major design element is a cloistered garden.

The building consists of a nave, a library, and a vestibule, in addition to the necessary service facilities. To one side of the nave is a wide, low roofed aisle with window bays containing built-in seats. The high roof is supported by laminated wood arches, whose lines are reminiscent of Gothic gracefulness. The library is small, intimate, and carefully detailed. Its shelves hold volumes, each selected for its spiritual values. Music can be provided with a small electric organ near the altar — the altar itself was hand-carved from a solid piece of walnut, and represents a unique example of design and craftsmanship.

It is set against a background of plaster formed into a geometric pattern of pyramidal planes sloping to a low apex and creating an ever-changing interplay of light and shade. Daylight enters from unobtrusive sources, including two stained-glass windows. One of these, in the gable and behind the pews, was designed by Gyorgy Kepes and donated by recently graduated classes; the other at the forward end of the main aisle, was created by Tobert Wade, retired head of the Art Department, and made in France by craftsmen long experienced in this almost forgotten art. Deep wooden fins extending from the outer walls between the aisle windows soften the light from this source, obscure the outdoor view from anyone facing the altar, and screen the view of other buildings.

The chapel was constructed at a total cost of $118,500, including landscaping and Architect's fees. The frequency of its use since dedication ceremonies in 1958, points to the success of the design concept. It is amply fulfilling the function which is its reason for being: a place set aside for meditation and worship, to provide the atmosphere needed for spiritual uplift, to help enrich the lives of those who pass through its doors.
CHOATE ROAD DORMITORIES,
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE,
HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

GENERAL CONTRACTOR:

SUB-CONTRACTORS:


This group of buildings includes four dormitories housing 300 students, two large Commons Rooms and two faculty houses. Each Commons Room, which is at the second floor level, serves two dormitories and is connected with them by enclosed bridges. Each faculty house is located below and connected to a Commons Room. This particular arrangement of buildings best met the educational and philosophical requirements of Dartmouth College.

Dormitory construction consists of concrete floor and roof slabs on face brick and concrete block bearing walls.

Photographs by Joseph G. Molitor
AN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL FOR THE CITY OF BOSTON
Hyde Park, Massachusetts

This school, in service since 1957, has 13 classrooms, a kindergarten, and an auditorium. Designed to fit a narrow (125' X 400') sloping site, the building is entered at the second floor level from the street; to reach other floors, students then go either up or down one flight. The school is corridorless, a space-saving innovation which has proven successful and resulted in gaining bilateral lighting for all classrooms. All communication between classrooms occurs between periods. The kindergarten has its own entrance and play area.

GENERAL CONTRACTOR:
M. Solimando, 584 Columbia Rd., Dorchester, Mass.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY BUILDING
The Fenway, Boston, Massachusetts

Owner: Simmons College

This building, currently under construction, attaches in part to the north end of the main building which is prominently located facing the Fenway (adjacent to the Isabella Gardner Museum). It is the first new building to be erected by Simmons College in half a century, and represents the first structure in an expansion program.

The library building will house the college library, classrooms and offices for the School of Library Science and the School of Publication, as well as study and audiovisual facilities. Since the College did not wish to duplicate other Boston library collections (which are numerous and complete), the number of volumes planned for is 170,000 and will not change appreciably in the future. The School of Library Science has its own library with another 30,000 volumes.

Because of a need for economic land use and zoning restrictions (the 5-story wing is of maximum height allowed), the building was separated into two masses. In planning, the requirement of control led to a solution in which all traffic to and from all floors of the building is channeled past a control desk where books can be checked in and out.

Exterior materials are limestone, grey glass, steel windows, and gold-anodized aluminum grilles. The building rests on 180 piles 130 feet in depth, and will be ready for occupancy by the fall of 1960. Cost is $1,600,000.

SUB-CONTRACTORS:

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY BUILDING


GENERAL CONTRACTOR:

SUB-CONTRACTORS:
METHUEN MUNICIPAL BUILDING - Methuen, Massachusetts

The Methuen Municipal Building represents the most extensive new municipal facilities for any community its size. The building is of modern design throughout, and is comprised of separate wings combining Offices, an Assembly Hall, and a Police Station.

All administrative departments of Town Government are located in an air-conditioned two-story section. The planning of both floors takes into consideration future needs by providing the greatest possible flexibility of partitions. A protected basement (the structure is of reinforced concrete) includes a Civil Defense Department, a storage area, and the boiler room.

The public "meets" its selectmen and government in the Assembly Hall, a distinctive meeting and conference room finished completely in wood. Police activity takes place in a separate one-story section of the building, designed to include an expandable lock-up and a squad room large enough to be used for lectures. A centralized main desk allows the officer-on-duty maximum control. The basement under this wing contains a garage for police and town vehicles, a storage area, and a pistol range.

The building is surrounded by extensive landscaping, in the center of an impressive vista from all approaches, in keeping with the importance of its function, and the pride in local government which it expresses. There is convenient public and service access, and parking for sixty cars.

The exterior materials of the building, which was constructed at a cost of $725,000, are brick stone, wood and glass.

METHUEN TOWN HALL
MUNICIPAL BUILDING, METHUEN, MASSACHUSETTS

GENERAL CONTRACTOR
Singleton Construction Co., 390 Pleasant St., Tewksbury, Mass.

SUB-CONTRACTORS:

View of the Municipal Building from the North. The connecting link is located halfway between floors, making all departments equally accessible.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ROBERT C. ABRAHAMSON
Featured as the “catalyst” of a future shopping center, Architects Campbell and Aldridge designed this unusual structure using a triangular plan for ease of clients' name identification. A star motif is used throughout this building in many variations. The structure consists of laminated wood bents spanning sixty-four feet, with wood beam purlins and sub-purlins in a triangular pattern supporting a two-inch plank roof. Exterior walls are of brick, floors are terrazzo and vinyl asbestos tile.

**STAR MARKET, WOBURN, MASSACHUSETTS**

- **CAMPBELL AND ALDRICH, Architects**

**STAR MARKET**


**GENERAL CONTRACTOR**


**SUB-CONTRACTORS**

- Plumbing: Frank Sullivan Company, Boston.
- Electric: Friedman Electric, Boston, Mass.
- Structural steel, miscellaneous iron: Builders Ironworks.
- Masonry: Caccavaro Construction Company.
- Glass and aluminum store front: Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Boston.
- Resilient floor: John H. Prey Company, Boston.
- Laminated beams: Unit Structures, Peshtigo, Wisconsin.
Currently under construction on an irregularly shaped lot on Tremont Street, a major thoroughfare, the Fire Station will house the busiest engines and companies in the Boston Fire Department. Placement of the building permits a required off-street parking for 9 cars. The building is the most modern fire station in the city.

Exterior masonry is white glazed brick, with blue glazed brick under and above aluminum windows, and aluminum grilles covering the entire window panels floor to roof. A continuous clerestory surrounds three sides of the Apparatus Room, with overhead doors and enameled aluminum siding on the front wall. The Apparatus Room is free of exposed piping and ductwork, and is finished in white glazed brick. Roof beams for the Apparatus Room support purlins from above, and are sheathed in aluminum. The sloping roof has white marble chips, and aluminum gravelstop are used throughout. The building should be ready for occupancy by year's end.

FIRE STATION FOR THE CITY OF BOSTON


GENERAL CONTRACTOR
Kimberley Construction Co., 383 Westfield Street, Dedham, Mass.

SUB-CONTRACTORS:
Conceived, designed and executed as a group project the Temple Beth Abraham stands as a functional memorial to the material and spiritual efforts of the small but dedicated Jewish community of Nashua, New Hampshire. This intense type of lay participation is not unique, but it is seldom encouraged as was in this case by architects John Carter and Bliss Woodruff. The end result, in our opinion, has more than justified their stand in this situation.

Take for example the Ark curtains. They were woven by Lilly Hoffman, a member of the congregation. Further, the Ten Commandment Tablets, the Memorial Alcove Eternal Light, the Eternal Light over the Ark and the Menorah were designed and made by George Salo. Edward Rudman, President of the Old Colony Furniture Company, handled the cabinet work and Robert Sowers of New York was responsible for the stained glass.
The Temple Beth Abraham was dedicated April 24 of this year. It was designed as a spiritually symbolic, efficient and economical structure that would provide a focal point for the religious and social life of the community.

The low wing contains a small chapel, the Rabbi's office, four classrooms, a library and a large lounge. The sanctuary provides for the seating of 96 and by opening the folding partition more than 200 can be seated over the high holidays. With the partition closed there is a large hall with a stage that is served by a complete kitchen designed for catered meals.

The Temple is constructed on a concrete foundation with concrete block cavity walls and pre-cast concrete columns. A unique feature is the use of the Air-floor System (the photos give you a visual idea of what it consists of). Basically, it permanently integrates warm air radiant heating and radiant cooling within the actual building structure. The lower roof is of wood joists with acoustic tile finish and the upper roof is supported on steel trusses with a sand plaster finish inside and cement stucco on the soffit.

The chapel wall is done in a decorative pattern "pierced" with 4"x12" glass blocks. The interior finish is painted or sealed block except in the toilet rooms and kitchen where Glaze-Cote (cement enamel) is used. Birch doors, casings and paneling were utilized throughout, excepting the Ark which is of black Walnut. Another interesting fact is that some of the glass used in this project was imported from Israel. The building site is ideal being that it is located in the North End residential area of Nashua where a large percentage of the congregation resides.

PRINCIPAL SUB-CONTRACTORS

“Worcester is not alone in its appreciation of Lake Quinsigamond. From all quarters of the Commonwealth, and from distant States, there come every year many strangers who find delight in the inspiration of its surroundings.” These words are the opening paragraph in a booklet about Lake Quinsigamond, published at the turn of the century.

Since then many changes have taken place along the shores of the lake, but the inference and words are just as applicable today. This once famous resort and recreation area in Central Massachusetts, like many another, has seen its days of adversity. Its dress looked worn and tattered, its shores and surroundings became run down, but its waters remained inviting and as beautiful as ever.

During the years following World War II many attempts were made to restore the Lake’s former grandeur, but support was never forthcoming. Not until the Department of Natural Resources took an active interest in the lake and its potential as a recreation area was any definitive program launched. Through the foresight and personal interest of the Department’s commissioner, Arthur T. Lyman, another chapter in the history of Lake Quinsigamond began to unfold. In December 1953 the Department submitted a report to the legislature outlining the status of the lake as a recreation area and drawing attention to the need for preserving two parcels of land lying between the highway and the shore and developing them as a State Park. They were both on the west side of the lake about a mile apart and...
owned by the city. Recognizing this need, funds were made available in 1954 to make an extensive "study relating to the recreational development of the shores of Lake Quinsigamond, and to prepare detailed plans for such a development". Forthwith, Planning & Research Associates, a Boston consulting firm, was employed by the Department of Natural Resources to carry out the study and prepare the necessary plans for construction.

Lake Quinsigamond is a gourd-shaped body of water, located in Worcester and Shrewsbury, Massachusetts. It lies in an almost true north-south direction between U. S. Route 20 on the south, and Lincoln Street on the north, a distance of about 4 miles. Belmont Street Bridge (State Highway Route 9) cuts the lake almost in half. In a naturally beautiful setting its southern half is dotted with islands and indented with coves. The northern half — the top of the gourd — is a long narrow stretch of open water offering one of the finest racing courses in the country, for which it has been renowned since the first collegiate race between Harvard and Yale in 1859. The high banks on either side provide protection from disturbing cross winds giving uniformity to the water surface — a quality much desired for racing of all kinds. Because of this unique characteristic the first Olympic rowing tryouts were held here in 1920.

The two available areas were ideally situated. One in the south section of the lake about halfway between Routes 20 and 9, was a portion of a large City Park known as Lake Park. The other, adjacent to and extending northward from Route 9, was known as Regatta Point, for it is opposite this land that the finish line for all regattas is located. Here, too, adjacent to Route 9, the city police substation and lake patrol boat are located. Lake Avenue parallels the west shore throughout its length from Route 20 to Lincoln Street and serves both areas under consideration. Except near Route 20 and just south of Route 9, the highway was narrow and in not too good condition. The southern area contained 30 acres; the area at Regatta Point, a long narrow strip over half a mile long, contained about 8 acres.

The study for the development of these two properties involved a careful analysis from the standpoint of the needs

Biography
R. Newton Mayall

30 years as Site Engineer and Planner:
Highway Design, Off-street Parking, Large Recreation areas, Marinas and Launching Ramps, Housing, Industrial Developments, Schools.

Member Society of American Military Engineers, American Society of Landscape Architects, Boston Society of Civil Engineers, Waterfront Development Committee — American Power Boat Association, National Association of Science Writers.

Author of many books on science and numerous articles in national magazines.

Photographs courtesy of: Planning & Research Associates

Regatta Point — In the beginning, a rubble heap.

Regatta Point — Completed
of the locality and Worcester's growing metropolitan area, as well as the more far-reaching need of the State as a whole and its out-of-state visitors. Particular consideration had to be given to the importance of the area as a boating center — canoes, rowboats, motorboats, sailboats, inter-collegiate and prep school rowing meets, Olympic tryouts, outboard racing, as well as to the demand for swimming and for active and passive recreation on land. The requirements necessary to take care of such demands were many and varied, and the use of each area fell quite naturally into very different categories — active and passive recreation and swimming at the southern area; and a concentration of water recreation facilities, including swimming, at the Regatta Point area.

The highway along the entire frontage of each area required reconstruction and redesign; and at Regatta Point relocation was necessary to obtain sufficient area to accommodate the structures and other features that would be required. A dual highway within a right of way of 100 feet was designed having two 12-foot travel lanes, an emergency stopping lane and sidewalk on either side of a 30-foot grass median. This was deemed adequate to care for the anticipated additional traffic.

The problems encountered were much alike at both places — high steep banks, evidence of disuse, unsightly shores, unsatisfactory and unsafe bathing areas, and a difficult submarine profile that was very steep with depths of 30-40 feet found very close to shore.

The scheme for the southern area comprised the lowering of the high ridge at the shore, using the material excavated to fill the unsightly ravine, thereby creating a large active sports area of bowl-like character, containing a quarter-mile running track, within which football, field hockey, archery, softball and other active games could be played. The side-slopes of the bowl provided a natural stadium for spectators. By lowering the ridge the lake could be seen for the first time from the highway. The large woodland area in the south half of the park was cleaned and developed as a picnic area, where plants indigenous to the woodland were planted. A bank of six championship Grassstex tennis courts replaced the two old clay courts.

The existing sandless beach required cutting down and remodelling to enlarge the area, and cutting back to gain shallow water for safe swimming. This enlargement of the beach area was made possible by stone walls and terraces — one of which became a sand sun terrace elevated above the beach area in front of the bathhouse. The stone-walled bathhouse was renovated inside. In the southern end of the bathhouse a snack bar was built with a suitable paved area outside where tables and umbrellas could be set up, if desired.

Major parking for about 250 cars was located on either side of the entrance road, and an overflow parking area was located at the south end to service the picnic area.

The changes that have taken place, together with the much needed safe and attractive approach, have given a new lease on life to this area, now called Quinsigamond State Park. Her new dress was just a glimpse of things to come for the Regatta Point development was even more drastic and dramatic in concept. Few could visualize how that once unsightly rubble heap could possibly be transformed into one of the most beautiful spots on the lake.

At Regatta Point, Lake Avenue North was but a two-lane road and the area between the avenue and shore was so narrow that there was not sufficient area to accommodate the concentration of structures and parking necessary to make this an attractive and usable area. Double the amount of land was required. This could be gained only by relocating and redesigning Lake Avenue North. Fortunately, the land taken for this purpose was already in public ownership. Although Lake Avenue North from Route 9 throughout the length of the park was designed as a dual highway having the same details as at the southern area, advantage was taken of the topography of the new location which lent itself to making the highway a 2-level road, thereby adding character and beauty to its long curves as well as allowing travelers going either north or south to overlook the park and the lake.

Here again, deep water close to shore, together with underground water conditions created many problems. A prime requisite was to provide the facilities necessary to rejuven-
nate this once active water sports area. The basic requirements were a boat house, bathhouse, concession, service building, parking, beaches, and plenty of room and good vantage points from which spectators could view activity on the water and at the shore, particularly during races. Furthermore, provision should be made for the protection of participants in the events and their equipment.

The scheme for Regatta Point provided a wide promenade set well back from the shore, extending across the entire point and elevated about 6 feet above water level with the required structures at the rear of and along it. Here then is the concentrated area of activity — a boat house, bathhouse, concession, and service building. The area between the promenade and existing shore was to be reconstructed and enlarged as a beach and shallow water area for safe swimming.

The boat house was designed to provide accommodations for a large number of racing shells and sculls, canoes, rowboats, sailboats, repair shop and for community sailing activities.

The main beach is opposite the bathhouse, which was designed to handle the swimming requirements of the new beach area. North of the main beach is an auxiliary beach. Also, it was deemed advisable to set aside a special beach area with its own building where little tots could be safe and properly supervised.

A large parking lot adjacent to Lake Avenue North, to accommodate about 300 cars, completed the general picture. This parking lot together with the emergency lanes on the avenue made possible the safe control and parking of over a thousand cars, without interrupting the general flow of traffic on Lake Avenue.

The city police substation and lake patrol boat remained in their locations at the corner of Route 9 and Lake Avenue North, where they are separated from the activity in the rest of the area. Here an ambulance road leads to the new police dock and service area.

A harbor was planned to give protection when launching shells and a special dock was designed for this purpose, together with a single ramp. A seawall outlines the harbor and retains the promenade around the boat house. Surmounting the seawall is a stone wall approximately 3 feet high which surrounds the harbor and continues along the full length of the promenade to the auxiliary beach on the north. An aluminum guard rail simulating a ship's rail affords protection throughout the length of the promenade wall.

Associated with the boat house is another dock which juts directly into the lake, where sailboats can comfortably take off or dock. At the north end of the promenade a large "public dock" was installed to allow access to the park from the lake, and to be used as a service dock on racing days.

The promenade is 40 feet wide and about 750 feet long sweeping in a graceful curve from the harbor to a large circular promontory jutting into the lake. Not only can this promenade accommodate 10,000 people during peak periods, but its pattern of dark and light pavements and its aluminum ship-like guard rail create a picture that is effective at all times. The large circular area forming the promontory serves not only the public dock and the concession, but affords a prime view of the lake in all directions.

Regatta Point from the air.

Photograph courtesy of: Planning & Research Associates

The promenade lends character and beauty to this once unsightly point.
The seawall surrounding the harbor was constructed of precast flush concrete cribbing. This design was used because of the difficult underground water conditions, the difficulty of damming the lake water, and for economy and ease of construction under such conditions. The harbor depth varies from 3'6" to a maximum of about 4'6". The construction of the harbor also made possible the picturesque island at the entrance. Its riprapped shore and its landmark tree add beauty to this once desolate area. The new finish line for crew races is now located on this island.

The creation of a satisfactory beach and safe shallow-water swimming area at The Point was a difficult problem due to the narrowness of the lake and its great depth. In many places it is 90 to 100 feet deep thereby resulting in a very steep submarine profile beginning a relatively few feet from the existing shore line. The new beach area was accomplished by cutting back this shore line to enlarge the shallow water area.

General planting of trees and shrubs was held to a minimum and confined to such plant material as would require little or no maintenance. Planting was used to serve a purpose — either to act as a director of foot traffic, as a screen, or for needed shade. Due to the nature of the varied activities anticipated at Regatta Point, which would require the use of the area after sundown, the entire park is lighted with mercury-vapor street lamps mounted at 30 feet on aluminum poles. Standard flashing beacons at the end of all jetties protect the night boater.

Regatta Point is the terminus for all racing. The granite monument established there in 1859 has been preserved, and may be seen just south of the children's bathhouse. It marked the finish line of the first collegiate race held on the lake, between Harvard and Yale. Since then racing has been a major activity on this part of the lake, and these events command great interest. The ability to handle the demand at such times is inherent in the scheme for the development.

The report and recommendations of Planning & Research Associates was submitted to the Legislature, by the Department of Natural Resources, in December 1954. Legislation providing for the acquisition of the southern area and the area at Regatta Point, and for the development of those areas as a State Park was enacted in 1955. The first step in the rejuvenation of recreation at the lake began with the construction at the southern area in 1956, and this new park was opened to the public in 1957. This was closely followed by the relocation of Lake Avenue at Regatta Point. In 1958, ground was broken for the reconstruction at Regatta Point. The completed project was dedicated on August 23, 1959.

Once more this proud and historic area resounds to the sound and activity of people seeking recreation on both land and water, under ideal conditions. The tide has turned. In 1956 the Region I Divisional Outboard Motorboat races were held for the first time in many years. Following that, in 1957, the National Championship Outboard races were held here, even though construction was underway. In 1959, the Divisionals were held again — this time with all the new facilities available. On May 14, 1960 the Intercollegiate Rowing races were held at Regatta Point; and it is the hope of many concerned that the next Olympic tryouts will be held there.

The Department of Natural Resources is working on a program for community sailing similar to that so successfully operated on the Charles River Basin in Boston. Such a program is appealing to both young and old alike, and will provide beneficial activity for young people.

The development of Lake Quinsigamond has made it one of the finest recreation areas in the State, and it is the first step in a major program to enhance the water resources in Massachusetts and make our Water Wonderlands more accessible and useful to the evergrowing population seeking them for recreation.
Modern school uses precast concrete... reduces costs to less than $11.00 per square foot!

How to get the best school at the lowest cost. This is a common problem in growing communities. The Linton-Stockton Elementary School in Linton, Indiana, solved it with precast concrete.

The school building has received wide acclaim in educational circles... and the cost was only $10.87 per square foot.

There are 36 classrooms in all, each averaging 1200 square feet in size. Total accommodations: 1200 pupils. Total cost for this 80,000 square foot school: $870,000.

Construction was relatively simple. The frame was formed by precast concrete members supporting precast roof slabs. All precasting was done at the site.

Careful planning, standardization of members and re-use of forms helped hold down costs and building time. Other advantages include low maintenance, long life, low annual cost and high fire safety.

If your community is considering a new school, it should definitely consider precast concrete. Free information will be sent on request.
The word "unique" does not describe this church. Neither does contemporary.

This writer's impressions were many and varied. Our Lady of Jasna Gora Church will stand on the highest hill in Clinton. This is fitting and symbolic — all houses of worship should stand on high ground as did the temples and forums of antiquity.

Another picture crosses your mind as you view the entrance and facade. You are reminded of the old Spanish Missions and Churches where the curved top of the front wall was used as sort of a stencil or cut-out with the sky being utilized as a back-drop to heighten or emphasize the dropped out sections. In this instance the opening takes the form of a cross.

From the side you are reminded vaguely of a feudal castle wall because of its squareness and the treatment of the windows which are very narrow and elongated as were the openings used by the archers and crossbowmen in ancient times.

How all of these architectural concepts were ever melded and aesthetically so — into a genuinely contemporary Roman Catholic Church is a triumph in itself. Furthermore, we consider the design of the decorative art and sculpture of the project as reflecting the modern-day spirit of the Church.

It has been our experience to see, unfortunately, brilliant designs such as this completely brushed aside by short-sighted clergy and or building committees who felt that they would probably be considered as non-conformists. The architects, Henneberg & Henneberg, must have been gratified indeed to have received the active support of the principals involved, who are: His Excellency, Bernard J. Flanagan, Bishop of Worcester — The Reverend Peter Samorajski, Pastor of Our Lady of Jasna Gora Church, and Attorney Walter R. Snyder — the Chairman of the Church Building Committee. We feel the architects have more than justified their decisions.
The basic plan is roughly diamond shaped with side chapels at the transept resulting from the continuation of the northwest and southwest walls of the lower level of the nave.
The diamond shape plan offers several advantages. The elimination of parallel walls reduces echo and strengthens the voice from the pulpit. It groups the seats in the most acoustically and visually desirable distance from the altar.

The intersection of the barrel-shaped roof and the planes of the walls results in dramatic parabolic roof eaves with the area between curved eaves and horizontal top of the masonry becoming window space emphasizing the lightness of the roof structure.

The outside walls are masonry with concealed steel columns and foundation, walls are of poured concrete. The floors of the nave and choir are ribbed reinforced concrete slabs, the floor of the lower level is concrete slab on grade.

The roof is a homogeneous barrel-shaped wood structure — spanning at the widest place seventy feet — and made entirely of two-by-ten inch fir planks twelve feet long.
ONE HUNDRED ONE MONMOUTH APARTMENTS

Plans for the construction of a luxurious 150 unit apartment house in Brookline were unveiled recently by Alvin B. Allen of the S. & A. Allen Construction Company of Boston.

The eight story structure, to be known as One Hundred One Monmouth, will be situated in Brookline at the Boston line, on the corner of Monmouth Street and St. Mary's Street Extension. It will provide tenants with a quiet, estate setting, yet it will be only one block from public transportation on Beacon Street and within walking distance to Kenmore Square. There will also be immediate access to the new Highland Branch of the M.T.A.

One Hundred One Monmouth will feature studio and one, two and three bedroom apartments, renting from $150 to $375 per month. The apartments will be equipped with ultra-modern electric kitchens including dishwashers and disposals, will have abundant closet and storage space and each will have its own terrace. The entire building will be air-conditioned.

For relaxful, gracious spring and summer living, One Hundred One Monmouth will have its own free formed swimming pool and will feature a roof sun-deck. The yard area will be landscaped into a flowering garden setting.

Tenants may park at the One Hundred One garage to be located just across the private driveway. Car deliveries will be handled by garage attendants and uniformed doormen.

Officials of S. & A. Allen Construction Company plan an immediate start on construction and it is expected that the apartments will be ready for occupancy by the spring of 1961.

Architectural design for One Hundred One Monmouth was created by the firm of John H. Graham and Associates of Washington, D. C. who were the architects for Palm Beach Towers at Palm Beach, Florida. The property will be under the management of Dreyfus Properties, 50 Federal Street, Boston, one of the nation's leading real estate development and management firms.

S. & A. Allen Construction Company is one of the most prominent general contracting firms in New England. The company has erected many multi-million dollar projects in this area, including the luxurious Sidney Hill Country Club, the control tower and administration building at Logan International Airport, the Atomic Accelerator plant at Harvard University and the new IBM Building in Cambridge.

Allen, whose firm has also erected several large suburban housing developments, stated that surveys taken by his company indicated, "many families prefer the convenience of in-town living, provided they can reside in a garden-type setting away from the hubbub of city traffic and city noises."

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Whether in organized activity or just fooling around, junior high groups can subject their gyms to a lot of wear and tear. To keep much-abused wall areas in healthy and attractive condition both for young athletes and their spectator-public, Spectra-Glaze is often specified up to "jump height".

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Second Annual Bosses' Night . . .

Women In Construction

Vice President Theresa Kiley completes the "punch line" as Mr. Hall Nichols and Gloria Salvo express everyone's enjoyment.

Jack Prager, Boss of the Year—1959, receives his gift from Rosemary Shea (standing). Fred and Maria Dellorfano are amused at the "King Size" score anticipated by Jack.

Boss of the Year, Joseph DeLeo, receives his Badge of Honour and gives his promise to carry on its tradition to the best of his ability for the coming year. Hall Nichols looks on with approval.
Roving photographer catches Mr. Jack Freedman and Hall Nichols in an informal chat with Miss Kathleen Happenny and Allen Freedman prior to the night's activities.

Miss Maria Dellorfano, Miss Kathleen Happenny and Mrs. Mildred Gainey Reardon exchange pleasantries with Guest of the Evening, Mr. Hall Nichols.

Waiting to be served are WIC Officers and their bosses ... left to right: Celia Wojcicki (Treasurer); A. Schultz, Jefferson Construction Company; Theresa Kiley (Vice-President); Sid Stanell, Stanell Construction Company; Sue Murphy (Director); Murray Lilly Columbia Construction Company; Gloria Salvo (Ex officio); Romeo Vara, Vara Construction Company.

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The ever-changing face of old Dame Boston was never more evident than in these excellent aerial photographs by the Arber/French Company, Boston. One is a view of a section of the Back Bay area bordering on the Charles River Yacht Basin. In the center stands the nearly completed “330” Beacon Street apartment house (featured in the October issue of the New England Architect & Builder magazine). The second aerial pictures the current progress of the new West End Redevelopment, although razing is not complete, construction of the first unit was begun late last month.

The first of 661 piles supporting a 23-story apartment tower at Charles River Park was driven May 20th, signalling the start of construction on the $55,000,000 West End Redevelopment Project.

Eight days of testing ended a day before on the site of the apartment tower, one of four buildings to be erected in the first complex of the 2400-apartment development. A 16-story apartment building will get underway by the end of this month. Two 3-story apartment town houses will also be erected. All will be ready for occupancy by September, 1961. The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company financed this first complex.

Piles will be driven an average of 30 feet deep under the 23-story tower, according to Cyrus Smith, project superintendent. He said that 120 tons of material will be driven into the earth in each pile. More than 2000 yards of concrete will be used in the construction of this first building.

**COMMENDED**

Roy A. Shipley, president of Natco Corporation, has received an official commendation for his contribution to the Structural Clay Products Research Foundation.

SCPRF Board of Management members recently named Mr. Shipley's service as Foundation Chairman since 1951, the subject of a resolution which was unanimously adopted at its meeting in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

The resolution reads:

"Whereas, Roy A. Shipley has served as Chairman of the Structural Clay Products Research Foundation since November 7, 1951, and during that time has given unstintingly of his time and energy in the management of the Foundation and in consultation with the Director and members of the Foundation staff; now, therefore, be it resolved that the Board of Management, on behalf of the entire membership of the Structural Clay Products Research Foundation, expresses sincere appreciation for the valued contribution Roy A. Shipley has made to the advancement of the Foundation and to the progress of the structural clay products industry."

Mr. Shipley served as president of the Structural Clay Products Institute from 1956 to 1948. He served for many years as a member of its Board of Directors and Executive Committee.

**PRESTRESSED CONCRETE 6TH ANNUAL CONVENTION**

The 6th Annual Convention of the Prestressed Concrete Institute, carrying the theme: "Prestressed Concrete, Key to Creative Architecture and Imaginative Engineering," is scheduled for September 27 through September 30, 1960 at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in New York City.

Registration fee for the convention is $35.00 plus $6.50 for scheduled luncheons. For full details write: Norman Scott, Executive Secretary, Prestressed Concrete Institute, 205 West Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill.

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KEEN INTEREST IN MEMORIAL COMPETITION

The Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission announced in Washington, D. C., that by April 25 over 2200 requests for applications to enter the Competition to select a design for a memorial to Franklin Delano Roosevelt had been received; and that some 1200 registrations had already been filed by competitors. In reviewing the registrations, the Professional Adviser for the Competition, Edmund N. Bacon, stated, "It is most gratifying to see this enthusiastic response from all parts of the country. An impressive segment of America's artistic talent is participating in this creative undertaking to honor the late President Roosevelt and to enrich the Nation's Capitol."


COLONIAL STYLE BUILDING ERECTED IN FOUR HOURS

History was made last month on old Boston Common when L. Grossman Sons, Inc., delivered the last of three entirely new-type, panelized office buildings which The Foundation Company of New York will use as field headquarters during construction of an underground garage for the city. Each Colonial-style building was erected in less than four hours.

Purposefully designed in the New England architectural tradition in deference to the scenic beauty of the Common, the attractive structures present a vastly different appearance from the tar-paper shacks usually associated with construction jobs. One story in height, with white clapboard walls, they face a rectangular "village green" which will be appropriately landscaped.

Their look of permanence belies their mobility. Knocked down into the original panels, they can be transported from one location to another with ease.

Manufactured by Grossman's Engineering and Components Division, Quincy, Mass., the buildings were delivered in Grossman's trucks to Boston Common, where The Foundation Company erected them on pre-built decks, using its own crew and equipment.

The smallest building is 24 x 72 feet; the other two are 20 x 96. Designed in 8 x 21 foot panels, the wall sections were dropped into position by mobile crane, as were the interior partitions and the 8 x 24 foot roof sections.

According to S. W. Thompson, spokesman for The Foundation Company which is world-wide in its scope of operations, the completed buildings provide a superior solution to the problem of temporary offices. He said his firm plans to use similar, attractively-styled staff buildings on all big city construction jobs in the future. The three now on the Common will be moved to a new job site when the underground garage is finished in an estimated 18 months' time.

The garage, being built for the Massachusetts Parking Authority, will house 1457 cars beneath the heart of downtown Boston. The surface of the Common will be restored to its former picturesque tranquility.

Setting the theme for the show were leading interior decorators and the American Institute of Decorators, New England Chapter.

Herbert H. Coe set the theme of the show with his contemporary and modern booth entitled "The Spirited Sixties." This display gave a preview of what will be the newest in interior decor styling during the next decade.

Major prize of the show was a Frank Lloyd Wright styled cottage completely furnished. The public attending the show all seemed greatly interested in the A-frame construction of the Wright cottage.

The show was viewed by some 100,000 visitors from a radius of 100 miles from Boston.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES' INTERIORS FEATURED AT HOME FURNISHINGS SHOW

The largest and most varied home furnishings show ever held in New England took place April 18-24 at the Commonwealth Armory, Boston.

Features of the show were a famous lock collection loaned by the Yale-Towne Manufacturing Company. A feature of the display was the original gate to the Holy Sepulchre brought back to England by Richard Coeur de Lion and his Crusaders.

ORIGINAL GATE TO HOLY SEPULCHRE was a feature at the New England Home Furnishings Show, Commonwealth Armory, last month. The lock was brought back to England by the Crusaders and is now the property of the Yale-Towne Manufacturing Company. Miss Wilda Walker, Quincy secretary, is shown examining Holy Land Shrine lock.
Thousands of concrete and cinder blocks were supplied by the MASSACHUSETTS CEMENT BLOCK COMPANY, the foremost manufacturer of block in New England for one of the foremost commercial buildings in the nation.

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TREADWAY MOTOR HOUSE

The new Treadway Motor House off Brattle Square, in Cambridge, Mass., straddles a ground-level municipal parking garage. The New England Motels, Inc., built the unit after friendly discussions with the city of Cambridge about the need for parking space. The land was bought from the city by New England Motels and leased back for $1 per year. In return, the ground-level parking lot is operated by the city from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. At night and on Sundays and holidays, Treadway Motor House guests have first call. The second parking level is for guests. Completely air-conditioned and soundproof, the Motor House's architect was Paul G. Feloney, of the Boston firm of H. E. Davidson and Sons.

JULICHER JOINS SAXE WELDED CONNECTIONS, INC.

A. J. Julicher has announced his resignation as District Engineer of the New England office of the American Institute of Steel Construction.

He will become associated with Saxe Welded Connections, Inc., which manufactures Saxe Clips used (Continued on page 43)
William E. Smith, Jr. of 82 High Plain Street, Walpole, has been appointed merchandising service manager of the Building Products Division of Bird & Son, Inc. Robert Cashen of 28 Short Street, East Walpole replaces Mr. Smith as sales service manager of the Eastern Division.

In his new position Mr. Smith will have charge of all merchandising plans and price publications for all products sold by the Building Materials Division. It is his responsibility to coordinate these plans for the entire Division which operates plants and offices in Chicago, Shreveport, La., and Charleston, S. C. as well as East Walpole. He will spend some time also on sales analysis work.

Mr. Smith started with the company as a messenger at the Norwood Roofing Plant in 1941. He had previously graduated from Walpole High School and worked in a local store. In September, 1941 he became a clerk in the Roofing Plant Office. From March 1943 to December 1945 he was a Sergeant in the U. S. Infantry. Four years later, in 1949, he transferred to the Main Office as sales correspondent, and in January 1953 became a sales trainee. On July 1, 1954 he was appointed sales service manager.

Mr. Smith has served as co-chairman of the Junior Achievement program in Walpole since 1956. He also serves as sales adviser in one of the Junior Achievement companies.

Robert A. Cashen, the new sales service manager of the Eastern Division, has likewise been a clerk and then a sales correspondent. He served first as clerk in the Roofing Shipping Department in August, 1954, and then as planning clerk at the plant office. From May, 1956 to April 1958 he was in Military Service in Germany. Upon his return he was made a supervisor in Shipping, remaining on this work until transferred to the Main Office as a sales correspondent in March, 1959. On January 4, 1960 he was appointed assistant to the sales service manager and on April 4 was promoted to sales service manager.

Mr. Cashen is a Norwood High School graduate. He worked for a time at Plimpton Press and attended Boston College for two years. He is presently studying Business Administration in a night course at Boston College. This year he is serving as an adviser for the Walpole chapter of Junior Achievement.
A local firm, Techbuilt, Inc. of 127 Mount Auburn Street, Cambridge, has won the top award in its price category in the 1960 Homes For Better Living Competition sponsored by The American Institute of Architects in cooperation with Life and House and Home. The First Honor Award was presented to Techbuilt for the best house designed for a merchant builder within the price range of $15,000-$25,000. The award was presented at the A.I.A. Convention in San Francisco on April 19-22.

Included in the distinguished jury for the 1960 Homes For Better Living Competition are Lucy Thomas, Modern Living Editor of Life, Robert W. Chasteney, Jr., Managing Editor of House and Home, and John Noble Richards, President of The American Institute of Architects.

Designed by Techbuilt architect Robert Coles, the top award winning two story Techbuilt house is located in Sterling Forest, a twenty-seven square mile research park now under construction in a virgin area thirty-five miles from New York City. When complete, this huge development area will comprise a vast complex of laboratories and industrial research facilities, educational and recreational buildings, shopping centers, and thousands of homes for the scientists and engineers engaged in some of the nation's most important research work.

"A primary concern of the developers in Sterling Forest is to provide good housing that does not destroy the rugged beauty of the natural environment," said John R. Wilson, President of Techbuilt, when describing the prize winning house. The house was designed specifically to make the most

Designed to merge into a beautiful wooded environment, the Techbuilt house that won the top award in its price category in the 1960 Homes For Better Living Competition has stone walls on both sides to add a rustic quality, horizontal cedar siding that blends with the natural surroundings, and lots of glass to open the house to the view.

Taken on a misty day, this photo dramatizes the wild beauty of the site.
of the beautiful wooded area by preserving trees wherever possible, using exterior materials in natural finishes with almost no painted surfaces, and opening the house to the spectacular view with window walls and sliding glass doors along the entire terrace elevation. The house includes in its plan a living room, dining room, family room and kitchen on the lower floor and four bedrooms on the upper floor.

A Lexington house, designed for Techbuilt by Cambridge architect Carl Koch, also won a Merit Award in the 1960 Homes For Better Living Competition in the $15,000-$25,000 category. The one story 1,248 sq. ft. 3 bedroom house is located in Lexington’s Middle Ridge section. It was built to demonstrate the new one-story Techbuilt modular construction system and is designed with many space saving ideas that have been used extensively in subsequent houses. The living room has a dining alcove opening onto a terrace through a sliding glass door thus facilitating outdoor dining during summer months. The kitchen is separated from the living room by a seven foot high free-standing storage wall to carry out the open plan theme and to enhance the feeling of spaciousness created by high cathedral ceilings. Off-the-floor maple cabinets extend from the kitchen (used there for counter space) into the dining area to create a built-in dining room buffet. Complete laundry facilities (automatic washer and dryer) are built into the wall in the hall connecting the living and sleeping sides of the house. The award winning home, like all others in the Middle Ridge section, is especially notable for its siting: it is almost impossible to see neighboring buildings from any window.

The 1960 AIA award is one of a long string of major awards given to Techbuilt over the past six years. The American Institute of Architects previously awarded the Cambridge firm a citation for "The Best Development House," Parents Magazine presented it with its national Merit Award, House and Home called Techbuilt "the design that sparked the two story revival," and the Ford Foundation’s TV-Radio Workshop televised its construction in half hour programs over NBC-TV’s nationwide "Excursion" and "Omni-bus" programs.

The unique Techbuilt idea of prefabricating in interchangeable panels instead of entire walls was first created by architect Carl Koch in 1954. Since that time the Cambridge firm has been pioneering to raise the standard of American housing with its clean designs for middle priced contemporary homes; designs that make the most out of natural materials, offer more space for family living at a minimum cost, and provide variety in mass production that was hitherto thought impossible. Techbuilt now offers a design service for custom planning apartments, schools, motels, faculty housing, fraternity houses and a wide variety of other institutional and commercial structures — all using prefabricated panels;
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**ECONOMY?** Fireproofing with Permalite plaster requires no expensive, time-consuming forms and is quickly and easily applied by hand or machine.

**APPROVAL?** UL-approved Permalite used as aggregate in job-mixed plaster qualifies for more than 50 UL fire ratings.
as connection units on welded structures. Saxe Clips eliminate the need for holes and bolts which have been required to hold a structure together prior to welding.

Mr. Julicher has served in the Philadelphia office of the AISc and two years ago opened the Boston office for the AISc. During his time in Boston he has become affiliated with several engineering societies, he is a Director of the Worcester Section of the American Welding Society and has also served on the Structural Metals Committee which has been charged with a review of the Boston Building Code.

He says that his experience in the structural steel industry has proven that the future of the industry will revolve around welding and the economies inherent in the use of Saxe Clips.

CONSTRUCTION BEGINS ON CARLETON GRANBERY DESIGNED DORMITORY

Radcliffe College began construction June 8 of three co-operative houses to accommodate 75 undergraduate students, President Mary I. Bunting has announced. These houses, an achievement of the current fund drive for $10,000,000 will be the first units of contemporary design to be built at Radcliffe. The architects for the co-operative houses will be The Office of Carleton Granbery of New Haven, Connecticut.

To be reinforced concrete construction with brick and concrete masonry walls and redwood trim, the Co-ops will be constructed as two buildings with three separate living units. A garden court between the buildings extends a vista from the Quadrangle. The new houses will be three stories in height with flat roof and sheltering overhangs.

Each unit will accommodate 25 students and a resident fellow and each will have its own kitchen and dining facilities. Practical kitchen features include dishwasher, storage pantry, and a center island for cooking with electric range and large ovens. The design also provides a pleasant eating area and planning center, and a snack bar. A serving counter opens between the adjoining dining room and kitchen. There will also be a service entrance to each kitchen as well as to the basements. Bedrooms will have built-in bureaus, closets and bookshelves, and a 7½ foot casement window. Basements in each unit will contain two study rooms, a typing room, and large areas for storage with a coin operated laundromat in one or more of the units.

The McCutcheon Company of Boston will be the general contractor. This firm has also built for Radcliffe the Graduate Quadrangle, Moors, Holmes, Cabot and Comstock Halls.

The architectural firm of Carleton Granbery has designed a number of residences throughout New England and has recently completed the new Foote School group in New Haven and the new home of the Yale University Press.

H. Thomas Patton, Jr. has been named eastern regional sales manager for McKinney Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., producer of builders' hardware, according to an announcement by W. R. Julius, Jr., vice president of sales.

Mr. Patton succeeds W. P. Roach, Jr., who was recently named field sales manager for the company.

Mr. Patton will be responsible for all McKinney sales in the Eastern region which is comprised of states along the Atlantic seaboard from Maine to Louisiana.

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FLINTMATIC, ASPHALT MASTIC WEARING SURFACE, FEATURED IN NEW BOOKLET BY FLINTKOTE

An attractive, four-page booklet describing Flintmatic, a surface coating for industrial and work floors, is being issued by The Flintkote Company, a leading manufacturer of building products.

Flintmatic provides an effective and economical method of restoring worn and uneven floors, both wood and concrete, to a level, wear and water-resistant surface, according to the publication.

Non-brittle and semi-flexible, the material resists indentation from loading and abrasion from wear, and is easy to prepare. It can be laid thick or thin and over almost any type of existing firm base, according to the booklet.

Flintmatic is a mixture of cement, sand and stone chips combined with mineral colloid type asphalt emulsion and gaged with water for consistency suitable for spreading as a wearing surface. Photos in the publication detail the ease with which the material can be applied to a surface.

A copy may be obtained by requesting booklet 1-E-36 from the Industrial Products Division, The Flintkote Company, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

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- Sound Control

TECO CATALOG

A new comprehensive 8-page catalog on TECO timber connectors, framing devices and installation tools is now available. Timber Engineering Company has announced. Attractively illustrated, the new publication provides the architect, engineer and builder with complete specifications and details on the full line of TECO products.

New products covered in the TECO catalog include the recently expanded line of Teco-U-Grip joist and beam hangers for 2 x 4 to 4 x 11 members, Du-Al-Clip framing anchors, and Fas-Lok metal bridging — the new type of bridging that requires no nails. Such widely known and used products as Trip-L-Grip framing anchors and TECO split rings, shear plates, spike grids, clamping plates and toothed rings are also described in the catalog.

The designer and builder receiving the TECO catalog will find of special value tables of recommended working loads for Teco-U-Grips, Trip-L-Grips and Du-Al-Clips. Instructions on the installation of Fas-Lok bridging are also provided.

Copies of the new TECO catalog are available free of charge and can be obtained by writing Timber Engineering Company, 1319 18th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D.C.

SCHLEGEL MANUFACTURING CO.

A new bulletin containing a complete list of window and screen manufacturers who use Schlegel woven pile weather stripping in their products has been published by The Schlegel Manufacturing Company, Rochester, New York. Designated Bulletin W, the publication is entitled, "Your Guide to Windows and Screens." Both domestic and foreign fabricators of residential, commercial and monumental prime windows, storm windows, and curtain wall units are included in the literature. This bulletin is one of the most complete compilations of its type ever compiled, and it includes design and application data concerning woven pile weather stripping.

Copies of Bulletin W may be obtained by writing to Department W, The Schlegel Manufacturing Company, 1555 Jefferson Road, Rochester, New York.
MECHANICAL MAT REMOVES DIRT AND GRIT

An ingenious new door mat that automatically removes dirt, grit, mud and slush from pedestrians' shoes as they enter a building is the "MIRACLE MAT", a product of theProgressive Engineering Company of Holland, Michigan.

The "MIRACLE MAT" is a heavy-duty aluminum grille and nylon brush system, rubber-mounted within a welded steel frame installed in the floor. Foot pressure and traffic over the mat activate an electric reduction gear motor which oscillates the brushes at the rate of 7 times per second. A one or two step exposure to this scrubbing action causes the residue to collect in special collection pans in the pit. Twelve standard sizes, as well as a special golf shoe model for country clubs, are available to cover up to 12.5 square feet of floor area each — or up to 25 square feet for tandem units.

Particularly effective for the electronics industry, the "MIRACLE MAT" is of tremendous advantage in any building entrance with a high frequency of pedestrian traffic. The life span of tile, wood and carpeted floors shows a marked increase, and air conditioning systems are allowed to function more efficiently.

Specifications, details and installation engineering are available from THE MODERN-FOLD COMPANY, 19 WASHINGTON STREET, WELLESLEY HILLS 81, MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW STANDARDS

Two new American Standards for gas water heaters have been approved by the American Standards Association and published by the American Gas Association.

American Standard Approval Requirements for Gas Water Heaters, Volume I, Z21.10.1-1959 applies to all but side-arm type water heaters having input ratings less than 50,000 BTU per hour. American Standard Approval Requirements for Gas Water Heaters, Side-Arm Type, Volume II, Z21.10.2-1959 applies to side-arm type heaters with input ratings less than 50,000 BTU per hour and designed for use with auxiliary storage systems for domestic service. Heaters covered by these requirements usually contain water-carrying parts of the tubular or cast element design.

These new American Standards are intended to cover design, fabrication and performance requirements of the water heaters covered for fuel gases such as natural gas, manufactured and mixed gases, liquified petroleum gases, LP gas-air mixtures.

The American Gas Association is administrative sponsor of ASA Sectional Committee Z21 concerned with approval and installation requirements for gas burning appliances.

American Standards Z21.10.1 and Z21.10.2 are available at $2.00 per copy from the American Standards Association, Dept. PR179, 10 East 40th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

LOCAL FIRM TO HANDLE NEW SOLAR SUNSHADES

Extruded aluminum solar sunshades, a new product of the Metal Products Division of the Brisk Waterproofing Company, are now available locally at John Thornton, 450 Statler Office Bldg., Boston 16, Mass.

These new solar sunshades provide year-round protection for commercial and institutional buildings from the rays of the sun while lowering electrical costs. In addition their function as protective "eyebrows" filtering sunlight, they also produce architectural symmetry and interesting detail. By eliminating the necessity for drapes and curtains inside a building, they simplify maintenance and cleaning operations.

Designed for cantilever installation projecting as much as five feet, these solar canopies lower air-conditioning requirements by reducing transmission of heat through windows, decreasing the heat load inside the building.

Brisk solar canopies are available in several fascia designs to allow for varying architectural treatment. Vanses are of 12-gauge aluminum. All Brisk extruded aluminum solar canopies are designed to carry a snow load of 30 pounds per square foot.

Solar canopies have been successfully installed in buildings of from one to five stories, and are adaptable for high-rise construction.

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new england ARCHITECT and BUILDER, illustrated — NUMBER EIGHTEEN, 1960
Mastic Tile's Second Annual Architectural Competition, "Education for Youth and Adult, and Recreation for All The Family," reached the final date for registration, May 15th. Greater interest and enthusiasm than ever continued down to the last moment, with applications for entry blanks being made right up to the final date.

The 1960 Competition continues the challenge to architects set up by last year's contest, "Better Living for the Middle Income Family." The great national impact and success of last year's contest has added its impetus to the current program: and architects, students, and graduates of schools of architecture throughout the country by the hundreds have entered their names, and are at work on their designs.

Dealers can capitalize on the nationwide interest in the Second Mastic Architectural Competition by reminding their architectural offices of the date the entries must be in—June 10th, 1960. Official notification of the winners will be made September 1.

Among the 40 colleges entered, including Columbia School of Architecture, Cranbrook Academy of Art, Stanford University, Department of Art & Architecture, Harvard Graduate School of Design, M.I.T., Pratt Institute, Rhode Island School of Design, University of Illinois and Yale University, many will use the Mastic 1960 Competition for class projects.

In addition, a number of commercial firms, housing committees, cities and other organizations have requested full information for their study in planning their industry and community activities in the future.

A NEW ASSOCIATION . . .

. . . of old, proven companies. For the past ten years Pitcher & Co., Inc. have had extensive experience in the design and installation of Wood Fibre Portland Cement Composition Roof Decks. Pitcher, with a quarter century of dependable service to the construction industry, currently installs over one million square feet of composition roof decks each year. To offer a wider selection of roof decks to New England Architects and Engineers, and to better serve the needs of their customers, last January, Pitcher decided to terminate their association with their former manufacturer. They then entered into an exclusive franchise arrangement with: PORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY of North Arlington, New Jersey, manufacturers of light weight concrete roof deck products since 1920. Porete is a pioneer in the use of composition roof decks and is the founder and originator of the wood fibre-portland cement binder roof deck industry in America. They have recently completed installation of an entirely new production line which has resulted in increased product performance and made possible greater quality control of Porex, the acoustical, structural and insulating roof deck. The new production line incorporates modernized production techniques and the use of steel forms, precision made to close tolerances.

All of this, coupled with the new laminating method of casting Porex with an integral topping of nailable light-weight concrete gives Porex a higher load carrying capacity and other advantages over similar products.

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new england ARCHITECT and BUILDER, illustrated — NUMBER EIGHTEEN, 1960
New Private investment would be encouraged. New green spaces would be created. Beauty would replace blight around some of the city’s historic shrines.

Yet the whole gleaming project could come to grief over one question: What sort of building should occupy the northwest side of the development?

One group, including Governor Furcolo and Mayor Collins, wants to build there a new state Mental Health building, plus a reception and classification center for the Department of Correction. There is much to be said in favor of this proposal.

Another group, led by Representative Giles, House Minority Leader, objects to this plan and would erect instead a new building for the Department of Employment Security. There is also a definite need for this. Further, there is every likelihood that the Federal government would eventually pay the whole cost of this building, thus reducing the cost of the Center to the state.

Either proposal would apparently satisfy the Federal government’s demand that its own office building be separated from the edge of the Center project by suitable “buffer” buildings.

At first glance, this disagreement would not appear to be too serious. But, as so often happens in this state, the arguments on the merits of the two proposals are becoming completely obscured by personal politics. This is an election year. It seems certain that Governor Furcolo will be running for a major political office in the fall, and he would like to get credit for having pushed through the Government Center plan. Mr. Giles wants to get the Republican nomination for Governor and he is aware that, if a less expensive plan for the Center were adopted under his leadership, it would be a feather in his cap.

This political infighting might be harmless were it not that either plan requires a two-thirds majority of both houses, since bond issues are involved. This means that one-third of either house, plus one, could defeat the entire Center project. For, if neither plan for the northwest site can be agreed upon, then the Federal office building will not be built, and the Center itself will have to be abandoned.

We urge the two leaders in this controversy — as well as every legislator who will have to vote on it — to keep in mind that the over-riding need is for the Government Center to go ahead. There can be no political capital in killing the project. But for everyone who helps it become a reality, there will be plenty of political glory. This is too important a project to fall victim to a political vendetta. This is an issue on which both sides must — for the good of Boston — seek common ground. The Government Center has been years in development. It must not be allowed to fail at this late date.

NATCO GLAZED FACING BRICK

Imaginative use of building materials played an important role in architectural design of the one-story plant and offices of Split Ballbearing, a Division of MPB, Inc., in Lebanon, N. H.

Located on a 15-acre site in a scenic valley, the structure provides a colorful welcome to employees and visitors through a skillful combination of ceramic glaze velour textured face brick with glass block, plate glass, and anodized aluminum.

The black ceramic glaze facing brick, bonded with white mortar, accounts for much of the building's distinctive appearance. Supplied by Natco Corporation, Pittsburgh, from its Cordova, Ala., plant, the standard size textured brick provides an eye-catching background for a white concrete canopy covering the front walk and entrances to the plant and offices. The canopy, which was cast in place, is supported by 14 steel columns that are painted a brilliant red.

Architectural firm was Carl M. Koehl & Associates, Westton, Mass., while the consulting engineering firm was Anderson-Nichols Company, Concord, N. H., and the general contractor was R. E. Bean Construction Company, Keene, N. H.

BATTEN ROOF SYSTEM BY ALCOA

A dramatic installation of Aluminum Company of America's new Batten Roof system is being added to Pittsburgh's skyline.

St. Sebastian's Church, now under construction in the city's North Hills area, is using the system on its unusual 60-degree-slope roof for optimum protection and outstanding architectural effect.

The roof, which also acts as the major part of the side walls for the structure, contains a total of 26,000 sq. ft. It is 77 feet high, 200 feet long and 90 feet wide at the base. The roof is finished in Antique Gold, one of Alcoa's popular baked enamel Aluminum finishes. More than 20,000 pounds of aluminum were needed for the project.

Located behind a new shopping center, the church was given the unusual roof design for outstanding character in the highly populated area. Gerard and McDonald, Pittsburgh, was the architect. Mellon-Stuart was the general contractor, and Miller-Gykus Roofing and Sheet Metal Company installed the roof. Both firms are also located in Pittsburgh.

Francis H. Curtin

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NEW "PENCIL" VIBRATOR ANNOUNCED BY MAGINNIS

The well-known Maginniss Hi-electric concrete vibrator is now available with a 1 1/4" diameter head for use on precast concrete columns, beams, and pipe, as well as prestressed work.

It is reported that the homogenizing action of the high frequency, low amplitude vibration produced by this Maginniss vibrator results in concrete surfaces virtually free of pock marks. Patching and finishing costs are claimed to be reduced to a minimum.

Other features of the Maginniss "pencil" vibrator include a built-in cooling fan, replaceable air filter, and a duplex-type handle for easy operation in vertical or horizontal position. The reinforced flexible shafts are available in 5', 10', 15' and 20' lengths. It is said that these 10' lengths of shaft may be coupled together without loss of vibrating performance.

For complete information write to: Maginniss Power Tool Company, Mansfield, Ohio.

TOWER CRANE CUTS MATERIAL HANDLING COSTS

A new American-made tower crane, designed for fast, efficient material handling in the construction field, has been announced by the Shlagro Steel Products Corporation, Somerville, Massachusetts.

The new Shlagromatic Tower Crane, Mark I, extends to 100 feet in height, and has a maximum reach of 65 feet from center at full height with a capacity of 2,000 lbs. It is capable of rotating 360 degrees to deliver material to the work crew at any part of the building under construction. The crane is mounted on rails to insure maximum mobility on the job, without costly dismantling and moving operations.

Completely electrically powered, the Shlagromatic Tower Crane is more economical in operation, and requires much less maintenance than other types of cranes. Electric power of the crane also offers the advantages of compact sizes and greatly reduces noise on the job. The Shlagromatic Tower Crane is operated by "push button" remote controls. If desired, the crane may be operated from the top work-level as well as from the ground.

The Shlagromatic Tower Crane can deliver heavy loads to all work sections resulting in considerable savings in work cycle time and material handling costs. With the Shlagromatic Tower Crane, the contractor can be more competitive in bidding any construction job. For complete information on the Shlagromatic Tower Crane, write to: the Shlagro Steel Products Corporation, Somerville 43, Massachusetts.
HOW TO SELECT A STANDBY ELECTRIC PLANT

"STANDBY ELECTRIC PLANTS and CONTROLS — a Guide to their Selection and Installation"... is the title of an 8-page, 8½"x11" folder offered by D. W. Onan & Sons Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

A must for all who have a need for emergency electric power, this authoritative bulletin is the official Onan insert in the 1960 Sweet's Architectural File. It is available, free of charge, to all consulting, design and electrical engineers; architects; purchasing agents; hospital administrators; federal, state, county and city officials; public utilities personnel and maintenance superintendents of industrial and commercial buildings, and farm and home owners.

Beginning with the need for Standby Power, Onan's new folder outlines clearly the steps to be considered in the selection of any emergency electric generating plant.

Practical suggestions are offered in the planning and designing of the installation... the degree of protection desired... important "musts" to consider... common errors to avoid.

The folder goes on to list items to evaluate to meet particular requirements in specific installations — for example: manual, automatic or instantaneous starting; type of fuel; air or water-cooling; special heaters; radio shielding; plant exercisers and instrument panels.

Distinct advantages of both Gasoline and Diesel-powered emergency generator sets are clearly stated and typical examples of both types of installations are illustrated. Representative models of each are listed, with basic specification data given.

A brief description of Onan's new INSTAPAC Inverter Power Unit to operate microwave equipment is given and the company's line of automatic line transfer controls is described.

Included in the folder are the home addresses and telephone numbers of 14 Field Engineers representing Onan in the U.S., Canada and Mexico.

As mentioned above, copies of this helpful brochure on the selection of an emergency electric generating plant are available at no cost.

Write the manufacturer, D. W. ONAN & SONS INC., 2515 University Ave, S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minnesota.

ROUND POWER VENTILATORS BY BOWMAN

Bowman Steel Corporation Bulletin RPV-1 gives complete specifications on the company's round power ventilators. The construction features unrestricted air passage with complete weather protection. Counterbalanced aluminum dampers open and close automatically.

Sheetmetal parts of ventilators are Bowman Steelbestos, an asbestos, asphalt-protected metal available in black or color. Other features contributing to long life are totally enclosed ball-bearing motors, stainless steel fan blades, and rugged frame construction.

Copies of this new Bulletin RPV-1 may be obtained from this publication, or by writing Bowman Steel Corporation, Box 2129, Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania.
CAMPUS TYPE HIGH SCHOOL NEARS COMPLETION

If any trend is clearly discernible in high schools being planned and built in this decade, it is the quest for personalizing the schools. Presenting a modified campus layout, Architects Korslund, LeNormand & Quann have made the best use of the new idea of “The House Plan” in the design of Newton South High School in Newton, Massachusetts.

Aerial view taken in the fall of 1959 shows the general layout of the buildings with the two-story classroom buildings grouped around the circular library unit. The unit at the left contains the auditorium, cafeteria, shops as well as art and music classrooms. The double gym with locker rooms between is located on the right.

To provide two somewhat opposing qualities — separation and compactness, the architects have adequately shown in this administrative arrangement a division of a large student population and yet retained a sense of “belonging” in this so-called house plan.

It has been proven that this semi-campus plan has the advantage of dividing this expected enrollment of fifteen hundred into groups of five hundred students per house thereby providing an instructional program that nearly fits the needs of the individual and at the same time avoids the massiveness and impersonality of the large city high school.

Enclosed walk is being readied for the application of facia, coping and roofing. Beyond is a detailed study of the Library Unit with the large aggregate Mo-sai panels, precast multions and aluminum sash.

Newton South High School contains 214,789 square feet and was awarded to the M. S. Kelliher Company of Boston in the Fall of 1958 for the sum of $3,042,137. This school and the firm of Korslund, LeNormand & Quann have been cited by the American Association of School Administrators, a department of the National Education Association and was recently selected for publication in the series “Profiles of Significant Schools” prepared by the Educational Facilities Laboratories, Inc. of New York.
New England Architect and Builder magazine considers this school typical of the progressive thinking of the architects of New England and will prepare a complete report upon its completion in the fall.

The girls gym in the foreground has a unique application of precast panels contrasting with the dark Aklo glass, aluminum sash and face brick. Evident in this view of a classroom unit is the typical use of Mo-sai panels and precast concrete mullions.

View shown was taken between the gym and a "house unit." Steel frames between the two units will be united by steel decking to form an open walkway and bus entrance. Beyond can be seen the library and auditorium units in various stages of completion.

EXHIBIT HALL ERECTED IN SINGLE DAY

Architect’s rendering of “New NEW HAVEN PROGRESS Pavilion” planned for one-day raising Saturday, June 18, as gateway to big redevelopment area in midtown New Haven.

Built largely of Plasticrete masonry bloc, 50’ x 100’ structure is co-operative gift to city by local building-materials manufacturers, contractors and architects, with labor volunteered by members of local building-trades unions. Building ranges from 12’ to 16’ high, with central tower 30’ high, overlooking 96-acre Church Street area at heart of city.

Total of 723 acres in four major parcels being reconstructed in New Haven over next few years; Pavilion to house maps, scale models, etc., for public information on entire project.

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ARTS FESTIVAL ATTRACTION

This lattice-work geodesic dome, fashioned in gold aluminum and covered with translucent vinyl nylon, was the scene of the 1960 Boston Arts Festival's architectural exhibit.

Made of extruded aluminum tubing produced by Aluminum Company of America, the dome measures 50 feet in diameter and stands more than 20 feet high. The Alcoa gold Architectural Color was applied to the aluminum through the anodizing process. Nearly 1250 pounds of metal were needed.

The unusual dome was designed to be dismantled at the end of the festival, and then re-used each year through 1970. This year's festival began June 3 and ended June 19.

Models and photographs of five architectural projects, recently selected as New England's best in a special competition, were housed in the structure. They included a public library, a temple, business headquarters, college dormitory, and a private beach house. Geometrie, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., designed the dome. It was erected by F. W. Dixon Co., of the same city.

BUTLER ALUMINUM ROOF SYSTEM

Pre-engineered buildings, long an answer to the problem of low-cost structures, today became even more practical with the introduction of an aluminum roof system guaranteed for 20 years.

Now available for the first time, the 20-year roof is being offered by Butler Manufacturing Company, Kansas City, Mo.

Fabricated from a special sheet alloy developed by Aluminum Company of America, the roof is now a part of Butler's complete line of pre-engineered buildings for plants, churches, schools, offices and a host of other applications. Finished in any of the Butler-Tone colors — gray, cream, tan, green, white and red, or in natural aluminum — the roof may be matched with sidewalks in the same hues.

The unusual 20-year guarantee can be offered only because aluminum is used in the roof system, according to Butler. Alcoa cooperated with the company in developing the special high-strength sheet, which is coated with a pure aluminum alloy for ultimate protection from corrosion from natural elements.

Roof pitches of 1 to 12 and 4 to 12 make Butler roofs adaptable to virtually any type of architectural applications, with or without insulation.

"This development now makes possible the construction of a building that insures the owner of complete roof protection and freedom from maintenance," said a Butler spokesman. "Butler's new guarantee, plus the time-proved merits of aluminum in this type installation, promise to make possible a new standard in pre-engineered building construction."

For complete information on the Butler guaranteed 20-year roof system, contact NEW ENGLAND ERECTING CO., 321 Commonwealth Road, Coolidge, Mass.
This resume was compiled with the cooperation of GAINEY'S CONSTRUCTION NEWSLETTER of Boston, Mass., from building construction contracts awarded during the month of May, 1960.

**MASSACHUSETTS**

**AMHERST**
Dining Commons Addn., Univ. of Mass.
Archit: Milhams, Hopkins, Greesley & Brodie, Boston
Contr: D. A. Sullivan & Sons, Northampton

**BOSTON**
Elem. School, Dwight District, Boston
Archit: John M. Gray Co., Boston
Contr: James S. Kelliker Inc., Brockton

**BRAINTREE**
Junior High School
Archit: Rich & Tucker, Boston
Contr: C. A. Batson Co., Brockton

**BROCKTON**
Shopping Center — Brockton Public Market Inc.
Archit & Engr: Engineering Services Inc., Portland, Me.
Contr: C. A. Batson Co., Brockton

**CAMBRIDGE**
Dining Hall — M.I.T.
Archit: William H. Brown & Assoc., Boston
Contr: Kirkland Construction Co., Cambridge

**CHICOPee**
Housing for the Elderly
Archit & Engr: Joseph L. Poley & Sol S. Richmond, Boston
Contr: Ralph Richard Constr. Co., Dedham

**EAST WEYMOUTH**
North Sr. High and Vocational School
Archit: Coletti Bros., Boston
Contr: John Capobianco, Boston

**EAST WOBURN**
Goodyear Elem. School Addn.
Archit: Edw. J. Tedesco, Woburn
Contr: Norman Foster Constr. Corp., Lynn

**GEORGETOWN**
Jr. & Sr. High School
Archit: Ellsworth H. Tidd, Georgetown
Contr: Rich Constr. Co., Allston

**NORTH ATTLEBORO**
Junior High School
Archit: Haideman & Jacoby, Brockton

**SPRINGFIELD**
U. S. Post Office Topley Annex Extn.
Archit: Arthur Winebaum, Boston
Contr: Ley Constr. Co., Springfield

**SWAMPSCOTT**
Housing for the Elderly
Archit: John J. Mahoney Assoc., Salem, Mass.
Contr: Messina Bldrs. Inc., Brockton

**UPPER WEST PEABODY**
Elem. School
Archit: John M. Gray Co., Boston
Contr: Stammell Constr. Co., Cambridge

**WESTON**
High School
Archit & Engr: Alderman & MacNeil, West Springfield
Contr: Daniel O'Connell's Sons Inc., Holyoke

(Continued on page 59)

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GRID SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION USED AS DECORATIVE CEILING

Visitors to Swampscott, Massachusetts, will now have an opportunity to enjoy the hospitality of The Colony, New England's newest resort motel. The newly-opened Colony is located on Route 129 in Swampscott, with 600 feet of New England shoreline making an impressive backdrop for the luxury motel. There are three connected buildings, two containing room units and one housing The Colony's lobby, dining room, cocktail lounge and other facilities. Salsberg & LeBlanc, of Boston, Massachusetts, were the architects. Construction was by the Poley-Abrams Corporation of Boston.

Modern, functional styling is the keynote of The Colony, and is especially apparent in the exterior and interior of the room units, as shown in the photo above. The room and terrace roofs incorporate a unique coffered ceiling effect through the use of Grid System Reinforced Concrete Construction. This system, utilizing two-foot modules formed by steel Grid domes, was chosen by Salsberg & LeBlanc in the interest of savings of time and building materials.

The Grid System ceilings are both highly effective acoustically and clean in appearance, so that no suspended acoustical treatment or other finishing was required. Room ceilings were given one coat of acoustic paint.
Grid System Construction, used throughout the motel, was an important factor in keeping building time and materials at a minimum. Grid System’s two-way ribbed construction made possible considerable savings in concrete over comparable-strength flat slab construction. The system requires only a minimum of shoring, and the steel Grid domes facilitate speedy installation and removal, saving valuable building time. The Grid Flat Slab Corporation of Boston, Massachusetts, originators of Grid System, supervised the installation of Grid Systems in The Colony Motel.

**CONCRETE FOLDED PLATES**

The past few years have seen many innovations in structural concrete. Certainly, today’s designer has an abundance of concrete design systems at his command to fit every imaginable loading and span length requirement.

One of the most popular of these new design concepts is the concrete folded plate. A most efficient structural shape, the folded plate has many other advantages that make it appealing to the architectural and mechanical designer. Concrete folded plates can be built well within the limits of today’s construction budgets. The low maintenance cost and fire safety of any concrete structure, combined with the simple forming and efficient use of material, have made the concrete folded plate an economically sound construction technique.

For the structural designer, folded plate construction has made span length almost a negligible consideration. Because of its easy adaptability to changes in shape, depth and slope, plus the tremendous spans possible, the folded plate gained exceptional popularity in airplane hangar construction. Cantilevered hangar roofs with spans of 150 feet have become construction realities. Engineers have also successfully applied prestressing to add to the structural capability of the folded plate. Precast folded plate sections, made on an assembly line basis with quality control, are available in the New England area. With the present emphasis on flexibility and columnless floor areas, concrete folded plate construction has proved to be the answer for long spans under any loading.

When the folded plate is used for roof framing, its sloping sides make possible the reduction of heat transmission to the interior, since only one of the two inclined planes is under the direct rays of the sun at any time. In addition, by cantilevering the roof beyond the walls of the building, the cost of sunshading is eliminated. The slanted sides also provide for rapid drainage of rain water from the roof.

When used for a floor as well as a roof system, the folded plate provides built-in ducts for mechanical and electrical services, whether for air conditioning an office building or providing coolant air for a refrigeration warehouse. Openings in the bottom of the folds at convenient intervals easily convey the service to any desired location.

Acoustically, folded plates have two distinct advantages. The inclined folds in the plate not only break up the sound waves, but they also provide a larger surface area for the greater dissipation of sound.

With all these functional advantages, one might expect an architectural monstrosity, but such is not the case. The beauty of folded plate construction has made it a favorite of the architect. Whether the project is a school, warehouse, bank or industrial plant, the designer can now make architectural beauty compatible with functional efficiency.

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Wilcox Technical School — State of Conn.
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In the first place them plans you gave us weren’t no good and you must of need it all the time because some-buddy in your office had to write a whole design book to try to tell what should have been put on them plans in the 1st place. This book was chuck full of stuff about a lot of design crap probably some reftype of his was stolen and there wasn’t anything in the book about stuff we used anyway. Then in front of book was a bunch of stuff looked like some layer had stuck it in their cause it was in real little print and looked like it was theirs to jip us.

Be sides all that the man we sent up their to take care of our truck and see that the building got done said the man who sent up their slowed him down a lot and made him port truck load of cement in big holes under the building that didn’t help none and cost a lot more money than we should have spent.

All this stuff caused so much trouble our man started to drink and carry on some and when I got their to see about it I told him off so bad I had to go on a months drunk myself and you ought to be smart enough to know that you cant get buildings built to fast when you go to bed drunk all the time.

If you guys had any sense at all you had to do was tell us what kind of building you wanted and how big and where to put it and we could have got it built in about a month or so then this stuff wouldn’t have come up and we could all make a wad of dough.

If this ain’t enough to get the damages stopped let me know. We could start telling some of the nasty stuff about mistakes in your plans which ain’t in accord with our ethics but we don’t intend to let that stop us if it looks like it will cost us any money.

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