

new england

Architect

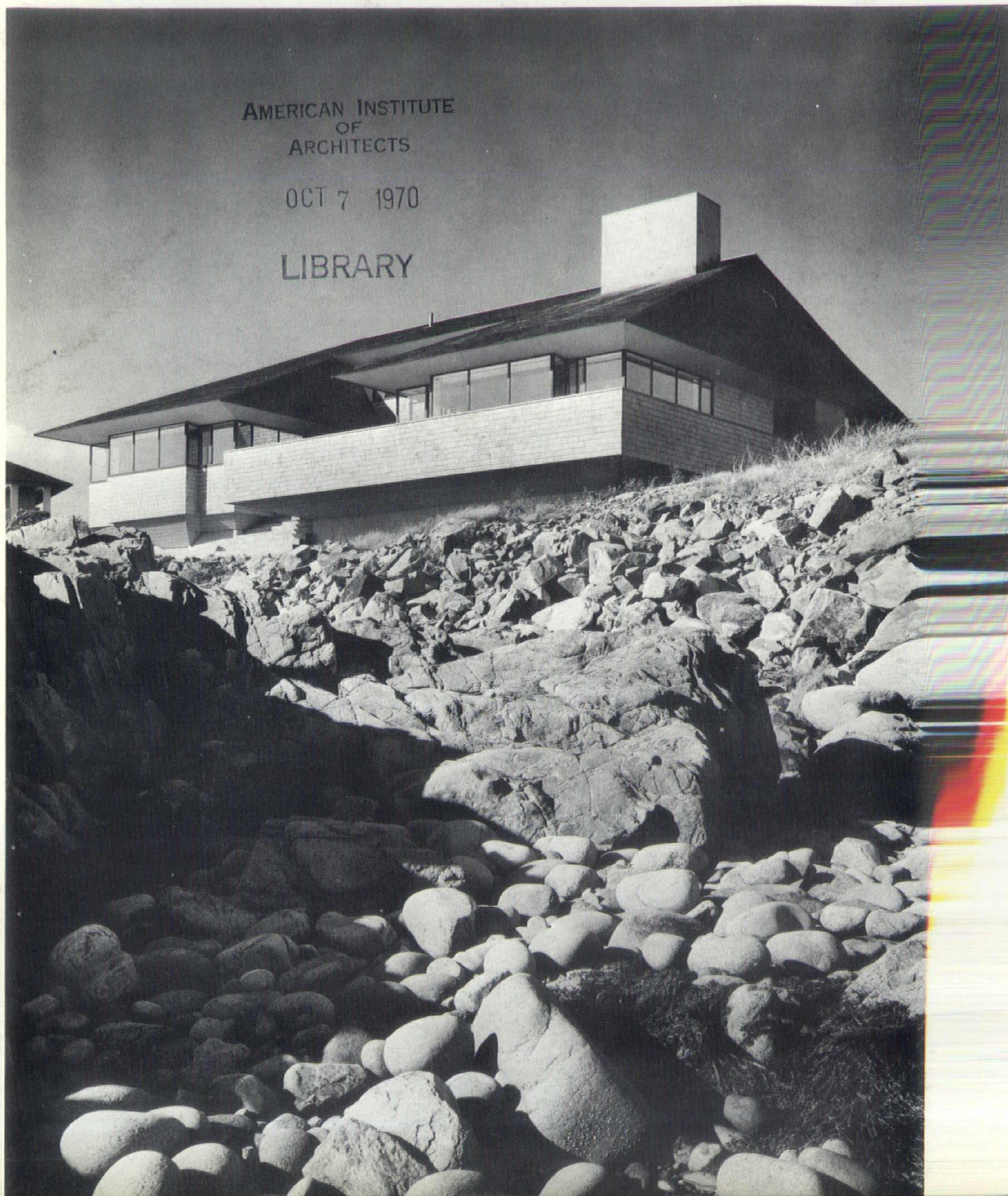
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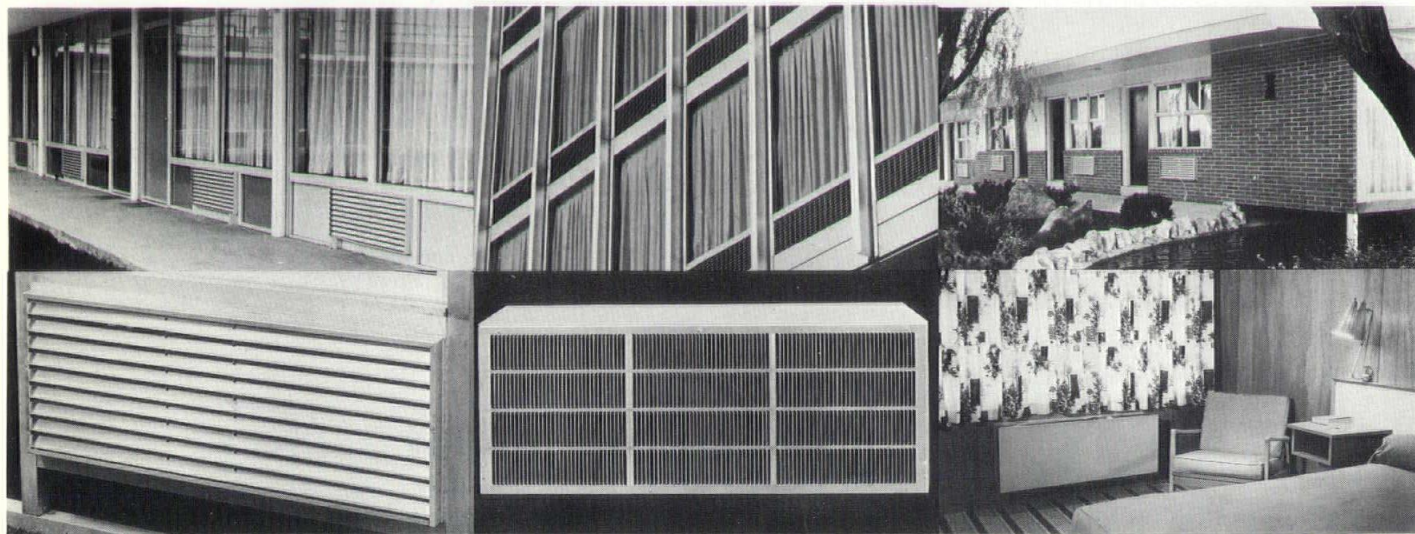
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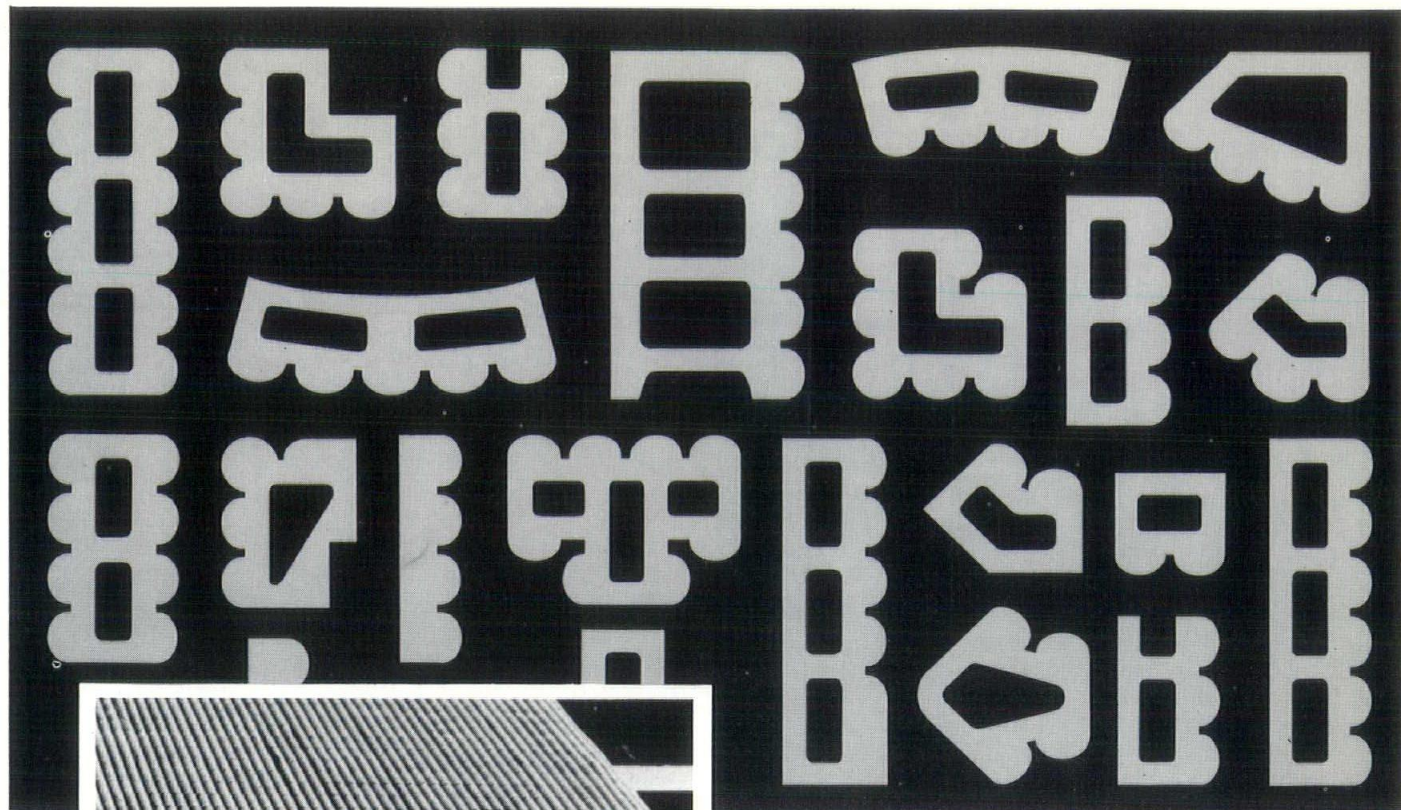
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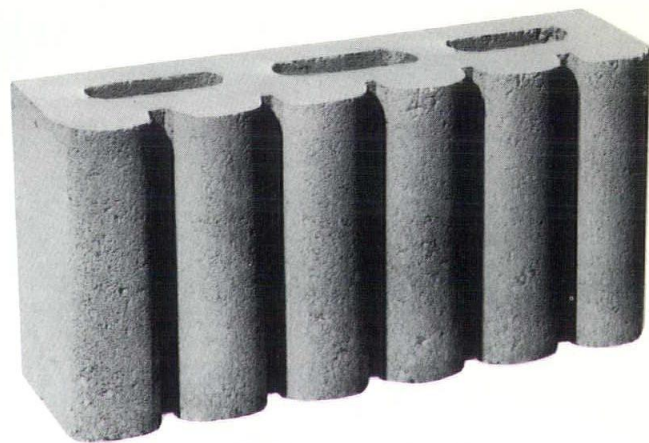
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new england

Architect

September 1970

Volume 1

Number 5

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Mary H. Arnett

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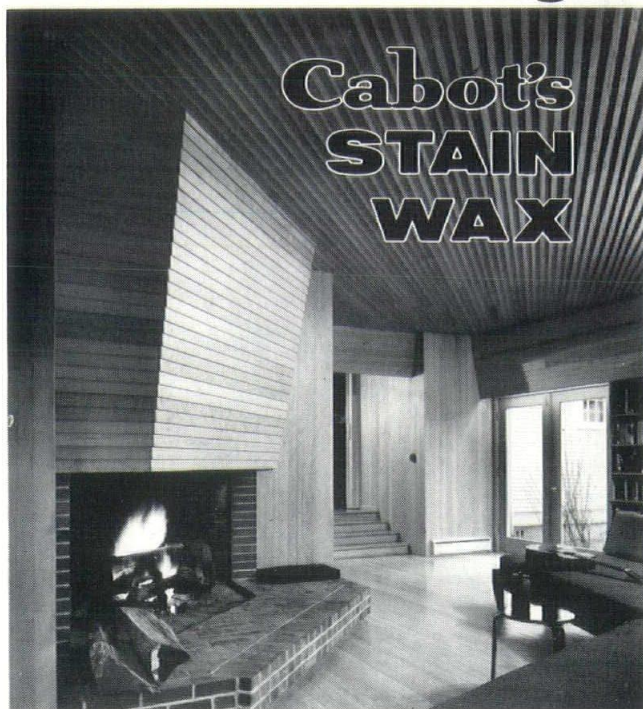
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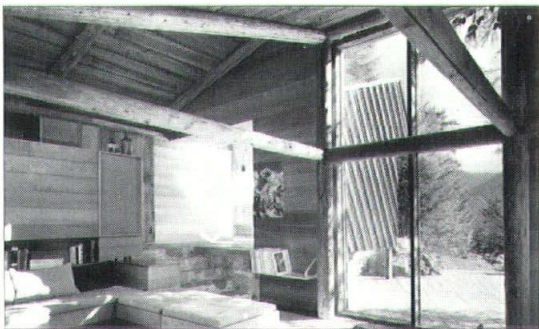
For Wood Paneling



Home in Tacoma, Wash.; Architect: Liddle & Jones, Tacoma, Wash.; Cabot's Stain Wax throughout.

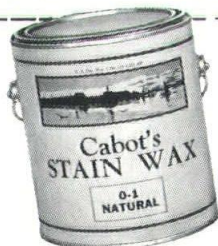
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Cabin on Mt. Rainier, Wash.; Architect: Liddle & Jones, Tacoma, Wash.; Cabot's Stain Wax throughout.

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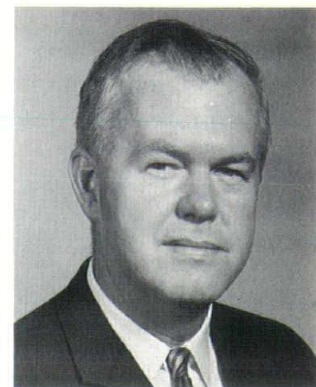


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NOTES & COMMENTS

Cavanaugh Sets Up Own Practice

William J. Cavanaugh, formerly Senior Consultant with Bolt Beranek and Newman, Inc., Cambridge, has established an independent practice as consultant in acoustics at 3 Merifield Lane in Natick, Mass.



William J. Cavanaugh

Mr. Cavanaugh provides consulting services in acoustics and noise control and in the coordination of acoustical design in architecture and urban design. In addition to his consulting responsibilities at BBN, Cavanaugh served as department manager divisional Vice President and Director of the Cambridge, New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and San Francisco Regional offices of the firm's Architectural Technologies Division.

October 10th Deadline For Fire Station Competition

An October 10, 1970, deadline has been announced for entries in the competition for design of a Fire Station in the Town of Southbridge, Mass. Designs will be due Dec. 1, 1970, according to architect Walter T. Anicka, of Great Barrington, who is serving as Professional Advisor.

Jury members, scheduled to meet on December 5th, will include Ben Thompson, Cambridge; J. Foley, Columbus, Ohio; Prof. D. Lynson, M.I.T.; Prof. Forester, Ren. Polytech; E. Decker; artist Norman Rockwell; C. Kalisher, architectural photographer.

First Prize is \$500 and the contract for architectural services; Second Prize, \$300; Third Prize, \$250.

The competition, approved by the American Institute of Architects, is limited to architects registered in Massachusetts or to associates — including students — of a registered Bay State architect.

A registration fee of \$10 is required to cover costs of program materials. Additional information may be obtained by mail addressed to W. T. Anicka, Professional Advisor, "Fire Station Competition," Stockbridge, Mass. 02162.

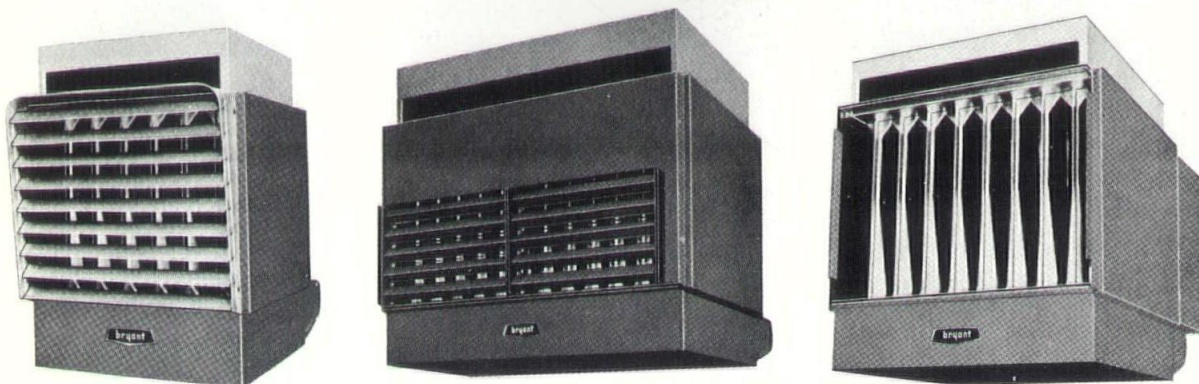
Haldeman & Goransson

Haldeman & Goransson Associates, Inc., of Boston, has been commissioned to design a new four-year high school for the city of Salem, Mass., and will be involved in all phases of the project from school programming, to site selection, through final design and construction supervision. Comparative studies of potential sites for the 2,600-student facility have already been initiated.

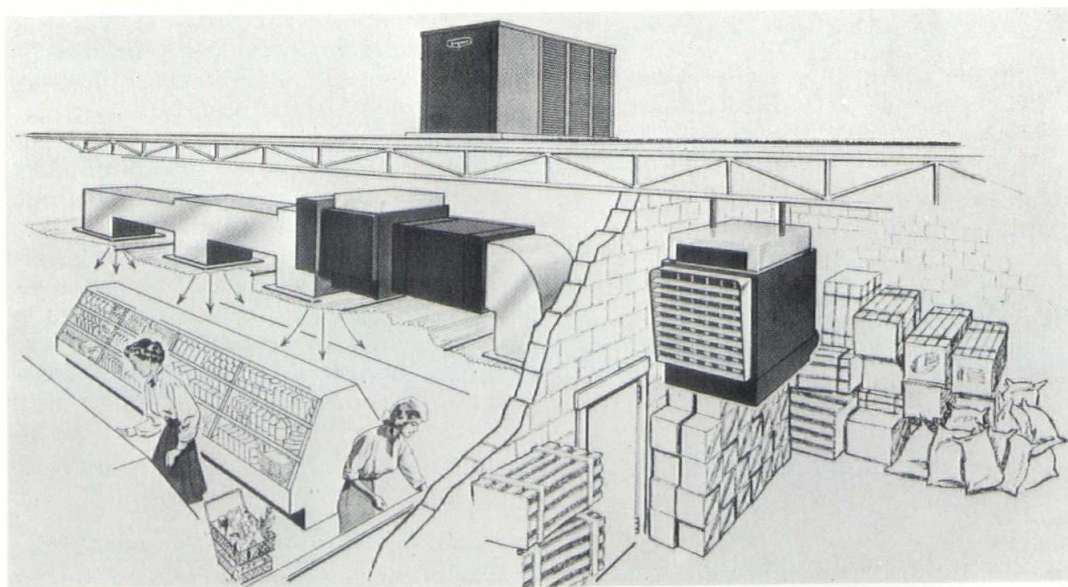
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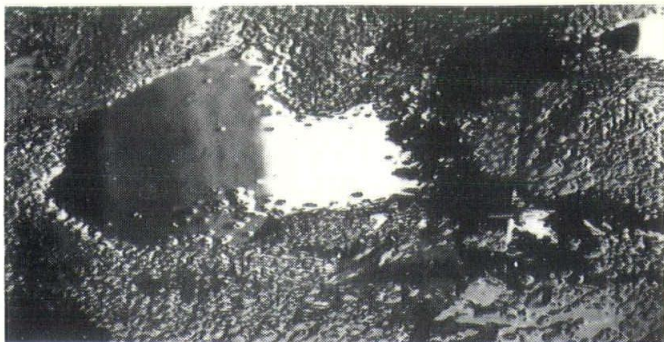


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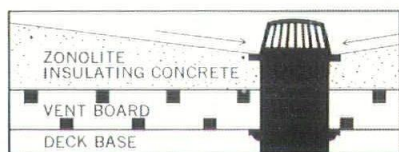
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Campbell, Aldrich & Nulty Appoints Six Partners and Planning Director

Campbell, Aldrich and Nulty, Boston architects and planners since 1945, have announced the appointment of six new partners and a planning director.

Named as partners are: James J. Fitzgerald, Mark R. Mendell, Glenn R. Merithew, William E. Palk, Jr., Jan K. Sterling, and Samuel C. M. Wang.

The firm has also appointed Victor Cromie as planning director, in response to increased volume in the areas of urban, institutional and development planning.

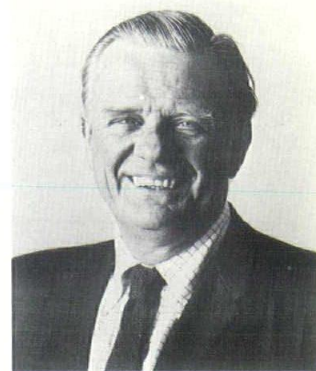
The announcements were made by the firm's managing partners, Nelson W. Aldrich and Lawrence F. Nulty. One of the founding partners, Walter E. Campbell, retired earlier this year.

The major emphasis of the firm's work has been in the design of educational buildings, science laboratories, medical facilities, housing and office structures. The firm is active in urban, institutional and development planning, and is conducting research and development programs in systems analysis and industrialized building.

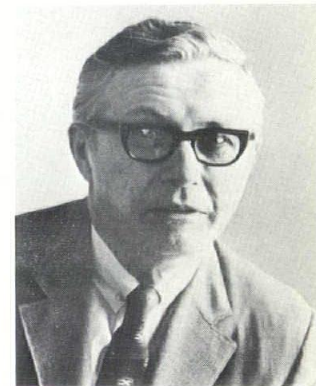
Campbell, Aldrich and Nulty's in-house capacity includes — in addition to building design and the preparation of working drawing — master planning, project programming, interior design and landscape design.

In carrying out its commissions, the firm regularly forms interdisciplinary problem-solving teams by associating with other firms in the fields of programming, management consulting, engineering, cost control and cost-benefit analysis, land real estate development, and others.

The firm is currently conducting systems studies as sub-contractors to Arthur D. Little on a new generation of hospitals for the Department of Defense as well as a similar study on housing for the New York City Urban Coalition. The



Nelson W. Aldrich



Lawrence F. Nulty



James J. Fitzgerald

(Continued on page 24)

New England Architect

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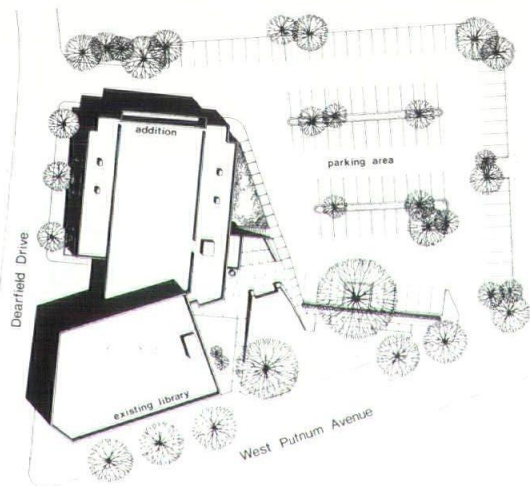
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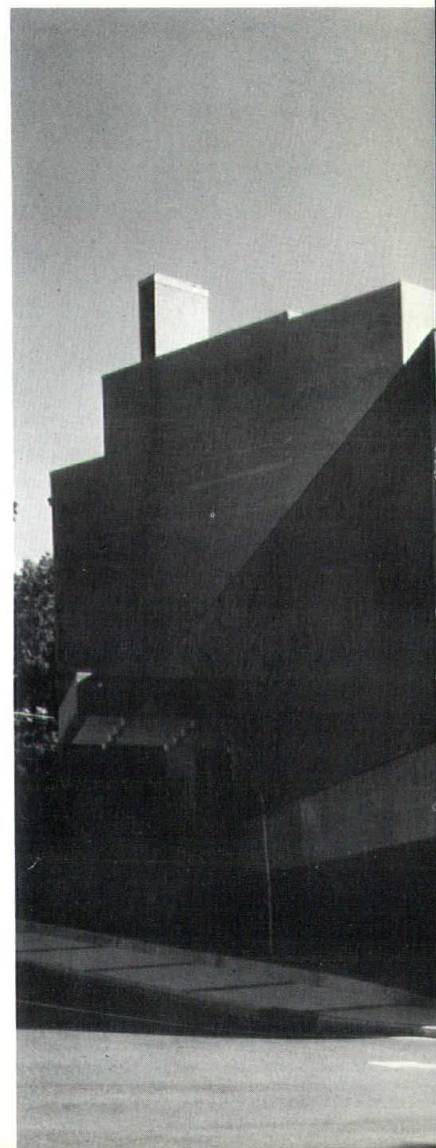
Greenwich Library Addition

Greenwich, Conn.

*The SMS Partnership/Architects
Stamford, Conn.*



N Site Plan



THE vastness of the open, high-ceilinged stack area — one of the largest in Connecticut — and the design integration of structure and mechanical systems impart a feeling of strength as well as an organic sense of order to the Greenwich Library Addition designed by the SMS Partnership of Stamford.

The concrete columns and beams of the building have been left “as found” — as they appeared when the rough board forms were stripped from the concrete. By contrast the shop cast, smooth, prestressed “T” beams are painted white. Air con-

ditioning ductwork and lighting are contained between the alternate stems of the “T” beams in the “home” provided by their natural “T” sections.

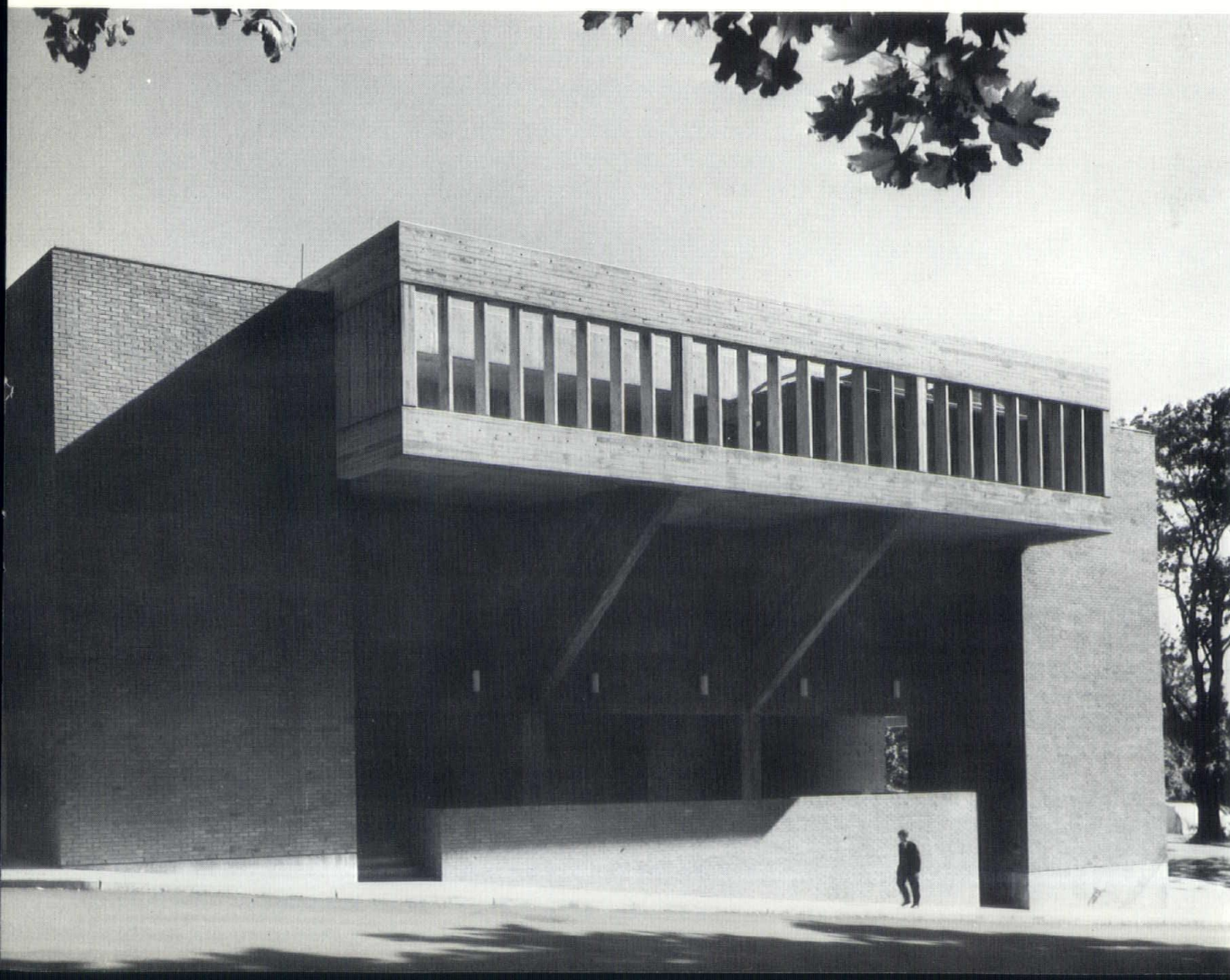
Natural brown brick and teak casework and shelving complete the palette of permanent low maintenance materials. The architects designed much of the casework and graphics, and selected the furniture and colors.

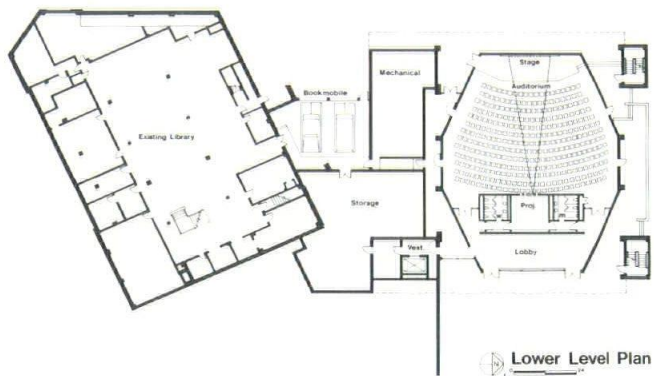
The 27,600-square-foot addition houses 100,000 volumes, an information center, two mezzanine areas for study carrels and a 370-seat auditorium for speakers, small mus-

ical groups and screenings of vintage films.

Convenience and accessibility by automobile were primary considerations. The new 100-car parking area, with grade access to both the main floor and auditorium at the lower level, gives the Greenwich Library a greater parking capacity than any other public library in the state.

Librarians are seated at an island information desk located at a pivot point between the new addition and the existing building in order to maintain necessary supervision while remaining completely

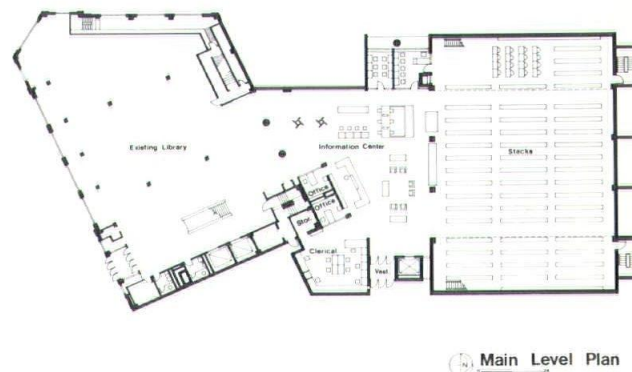
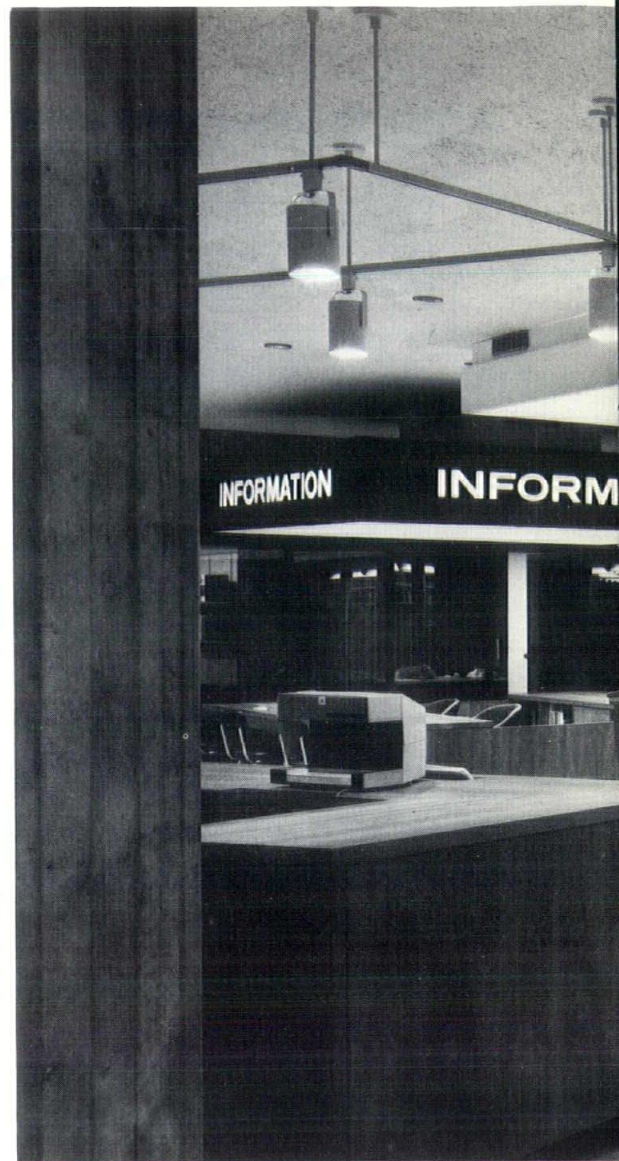


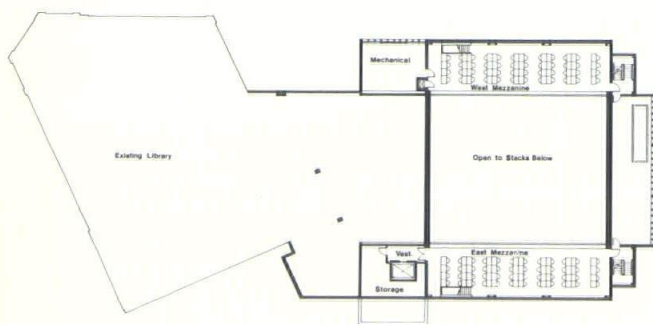


accessible. Microfilm readers, the special business collection, individual study carrels on the mezzanines and lounge type seating are conveniently close at hand.

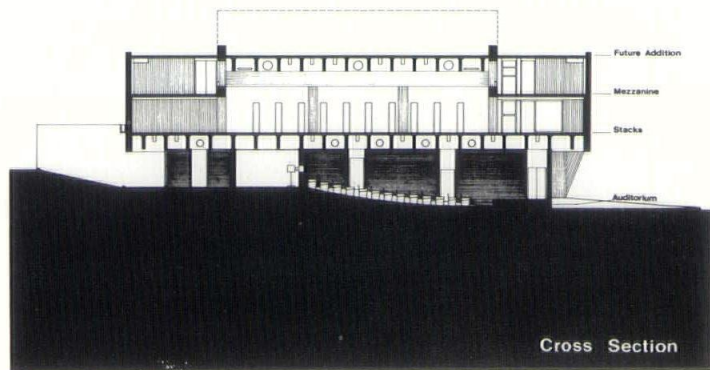
The addition is fully air conditioned and carpeted. Provision has been made for a future second floor so that additional space may, when necessary, be added economically.

Gray Taylor was partner in charge for the architectural firm and Willis N. Mills, Jr., the designer. Viggo Bonnesen was the structural engineer who developed the long span prestressed concrete framing solution. Smith and Hess were the mechanical engineering consultants.

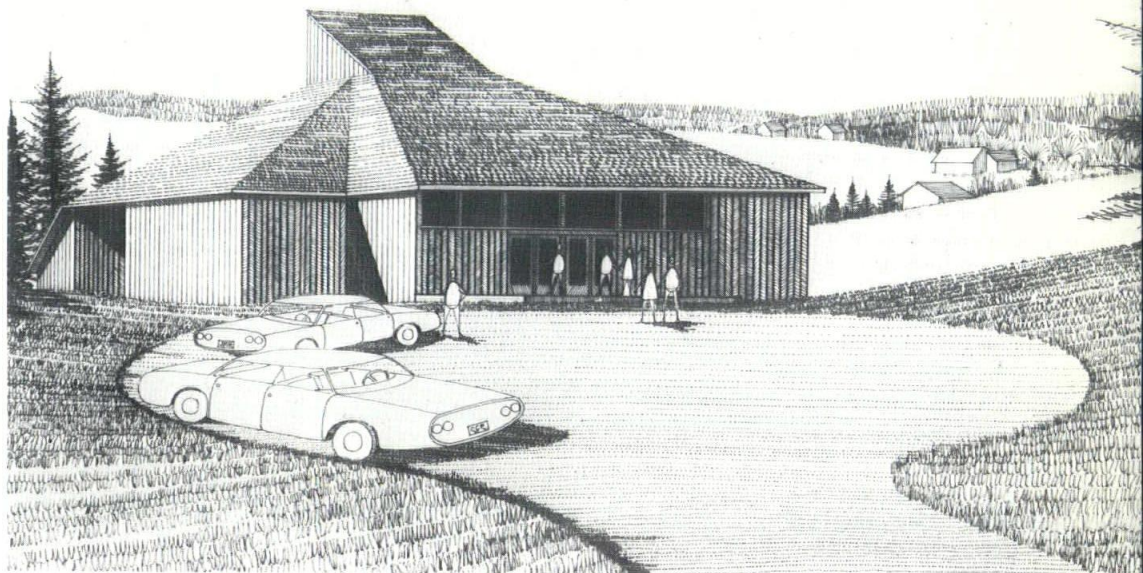




Mezzanine Plan



Cross Section



CONCERT HALL

Greensboro, Vt.

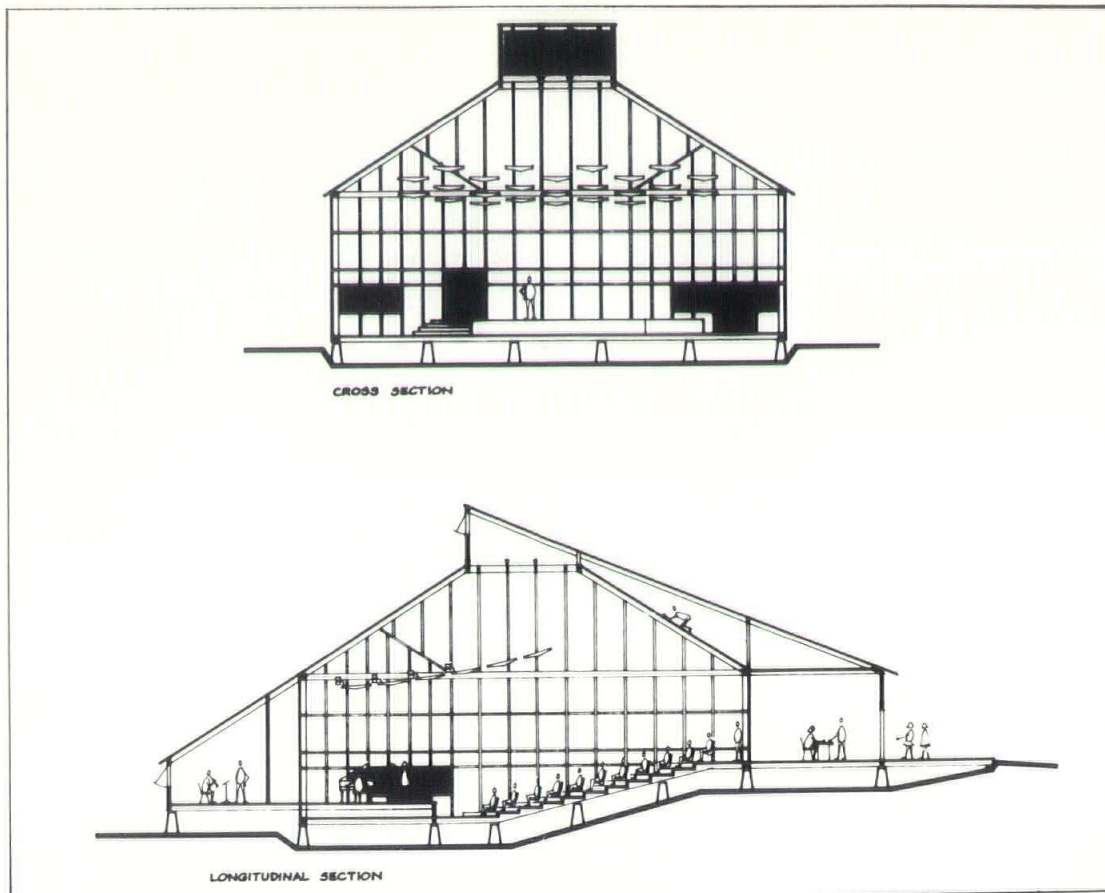
*Jonathan M. Hall
Warren, Vt.*

UNLIKE most concert halls built to serve more than one purpose (often at the expense of program requirements), the proposed Craftsbury Chamber Players Concert Hall has been designed by architect Jonathan M. Hall solely for the performance of chamber music by musicians from all over the country who come to Greensboro, Vt., every summer to participate in an extensive program of concerts and education.

In past seasons, the concerts were given in the Sterling School auditorium in Craftsbury Common. However, the building is no longer available and plans had to be made for the new concert hall.

The program called for a building to seat about 400 with lobby, practice rooms, dressing rooms, etc. It will be for summer use only so heating, insulation and interior wall sheathing were all left out.

The studs, which are two-by-



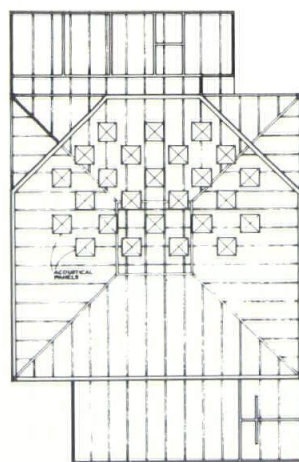
Two-by-twelve studs spaced four feet on center were designed to break up and diffuse sound. Roof structure, siding and roof deck will be exposed from the inside, the structure serving as sound diffuser and the wood as a material with good resonance.

twelves spaced four feet on center, were designed to break up and diffuse the sound for good acoustics. In fact, the proportions and shape of the room were determined by acoustical considerations studied jointly by the architect and Cambridge Acoustical Associates.

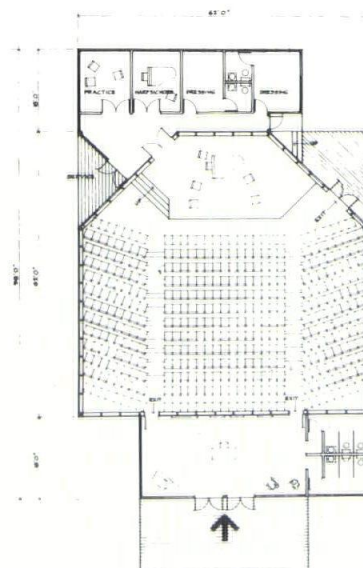
All the wood structure, siding and roof deck will be exposed from the inside, the structure serving as sound diffuser and the wood as a material with good resonance.

The site is a hillside meadow that looks back on the village of Greensboro. It is part of a piece of land already owned by the musicians which will also be used to accommodate their own summer cottages. The concert hall itself is of scale and materials that should relate well to the barns in the surrounding countryside.

Structural engineers are Associated Engineering of New Haven, Connecticut.



Reflected Ceiling Plan

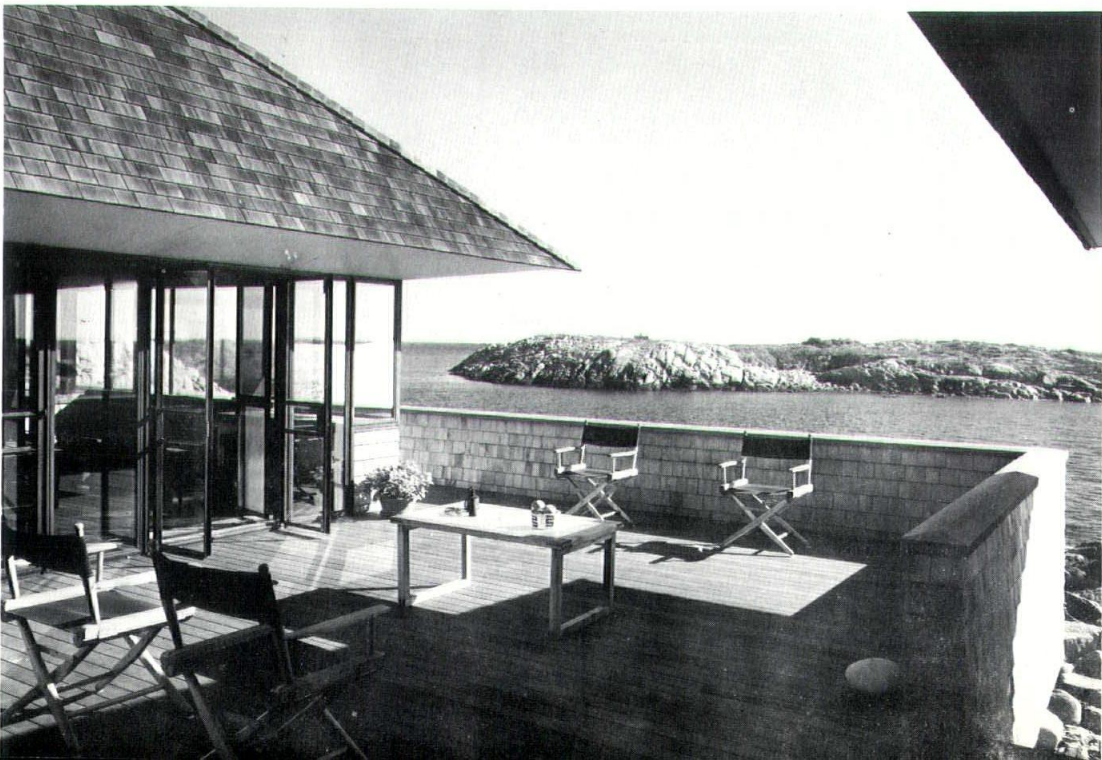
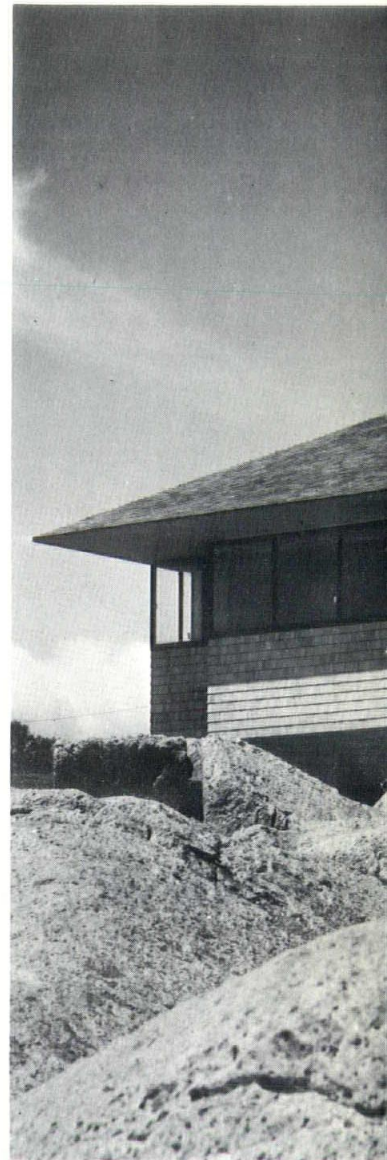
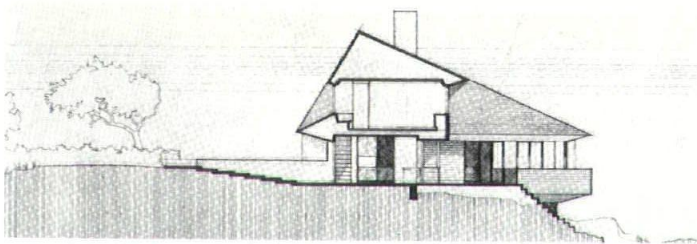


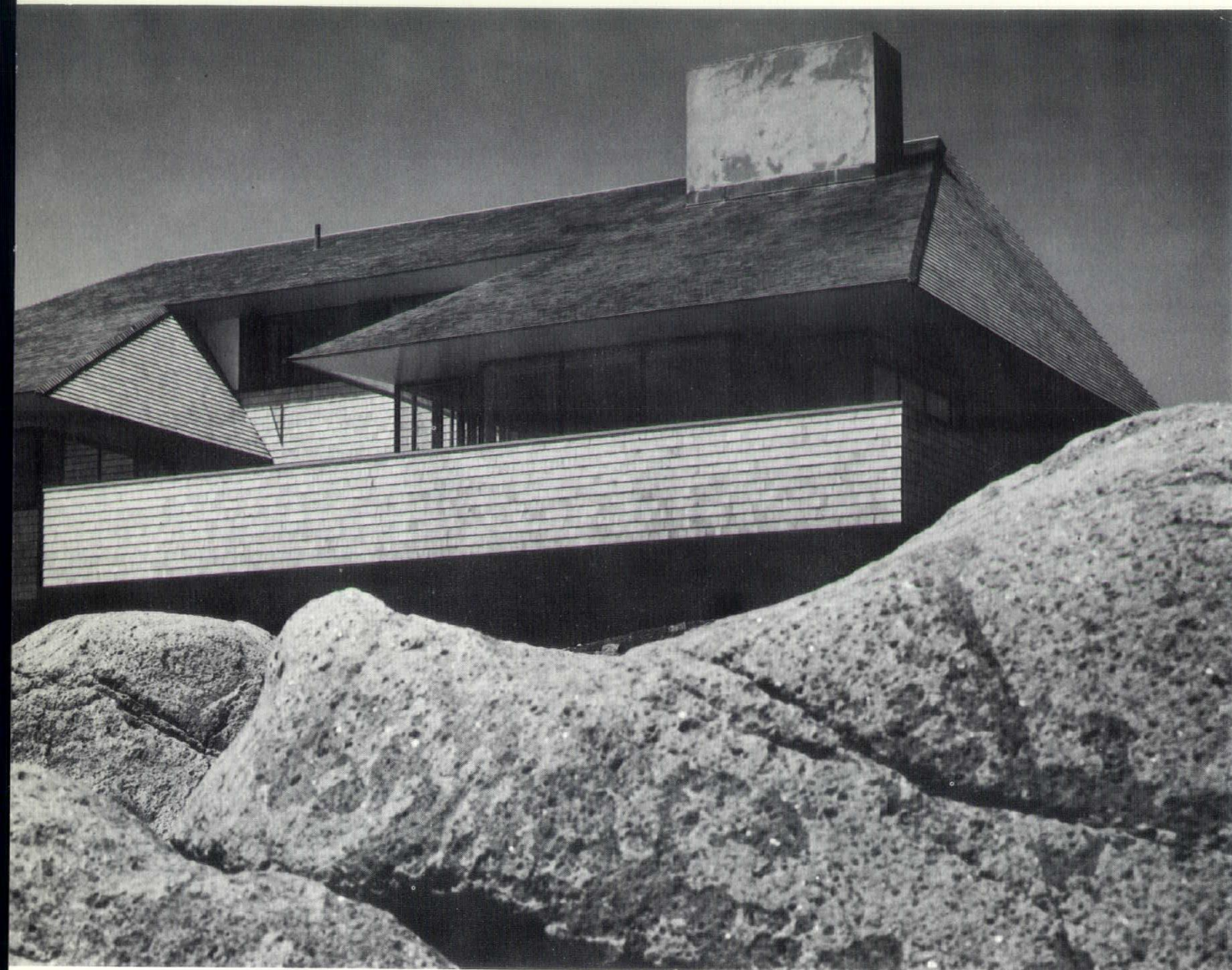
Floor Plan

The Gerstein House

Rockport, Mass.

Huygens & Tappé — Boston





First Honor Award: AIA Homes for Better Living Awards Program
Sponsored by American Home and House and Home

THE Sumner Gerstein House in Rockport, Mass., recipient of First Honor Award in the 15th annual Homes for Better Living program sponsored by The American Institute of Architects in cooperation with *House & Home* and *American Home*, is a year-round vacation home built on a narrow, rocky promontory known as Gap Head at the tip of Cape Ann.

The home, which is also being featured this month in the September issue of *American Home*, was designed by architects Huygens and Tappé of Boston for an active couple with two college-age daughters.

Bare rocks form a broken, steep cliff down to the ocean twenty-five feet below. There is just enough level ground for driveway and parking. From a second floor the view is across Gap Head, back towards Rockport harbor. The view is northeast, the exposure to wind and weather extreme.

The view is in a direction where there is no sun. Where the sun is, the view is not attractive. The U-shape of the floor plan gives the living room a southern exposure, while the master bedroom obstructs the view of one of two neighboring houses. The cantilevered living room and deck hide a house to the north from view from the

master bedroom. The two legs of the "U" enclose a deck from which steps lead down to the rocks.

A central gallery gives ample light and wall space for the owner's print collection, while providing a spacious dining area. A small bedroom on this floor can be either a maid's room or a guest room. Its bathroom doubles as a powder room.

On the street side the building sits very low, dug into the side of the cliff. A stepped footpath leads down to the entry. In contrast, the ocean side cantilevers boldly out toward the view.

A staircase leads directly from entry to a second floor gallery



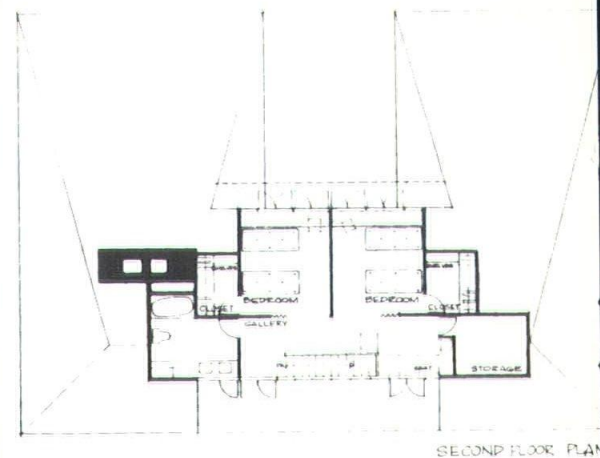
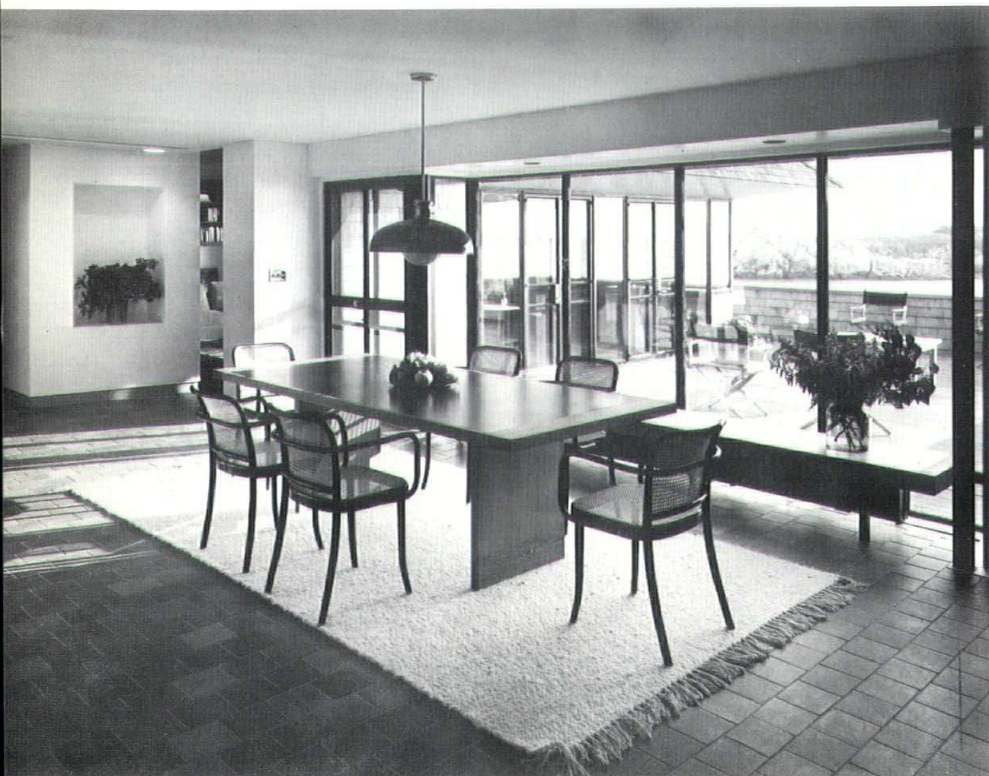
To provide a dark overhead against the glare of the ocean, ceilings are of redwood boards.

with a small sitting area for TV and entertaining. From this upper level there is a wide view of Rockport harbor. This narrow space connects with side folding doors to the children's bedrooms.

Materials were selected for minimum maintenance; maximum resistance to extreme weather conditions.

Turning its back to the road, one side of the house is of poured concrete with few openings. All concrete is sandblasted. The other sides, open and cantilevered out towards the ocean, have cedar shingles, left to weather. Doors and windows are galvanized and painted steel. The roof has cedar shingles. Interior walls are white plaster. To provide a dark overhead against the glare of the ocean, ceilings are of redwood boards. Floors in traffic areas are laid with Welsh quarry tile. Other spaces have dark stained oak boards and carpeting.

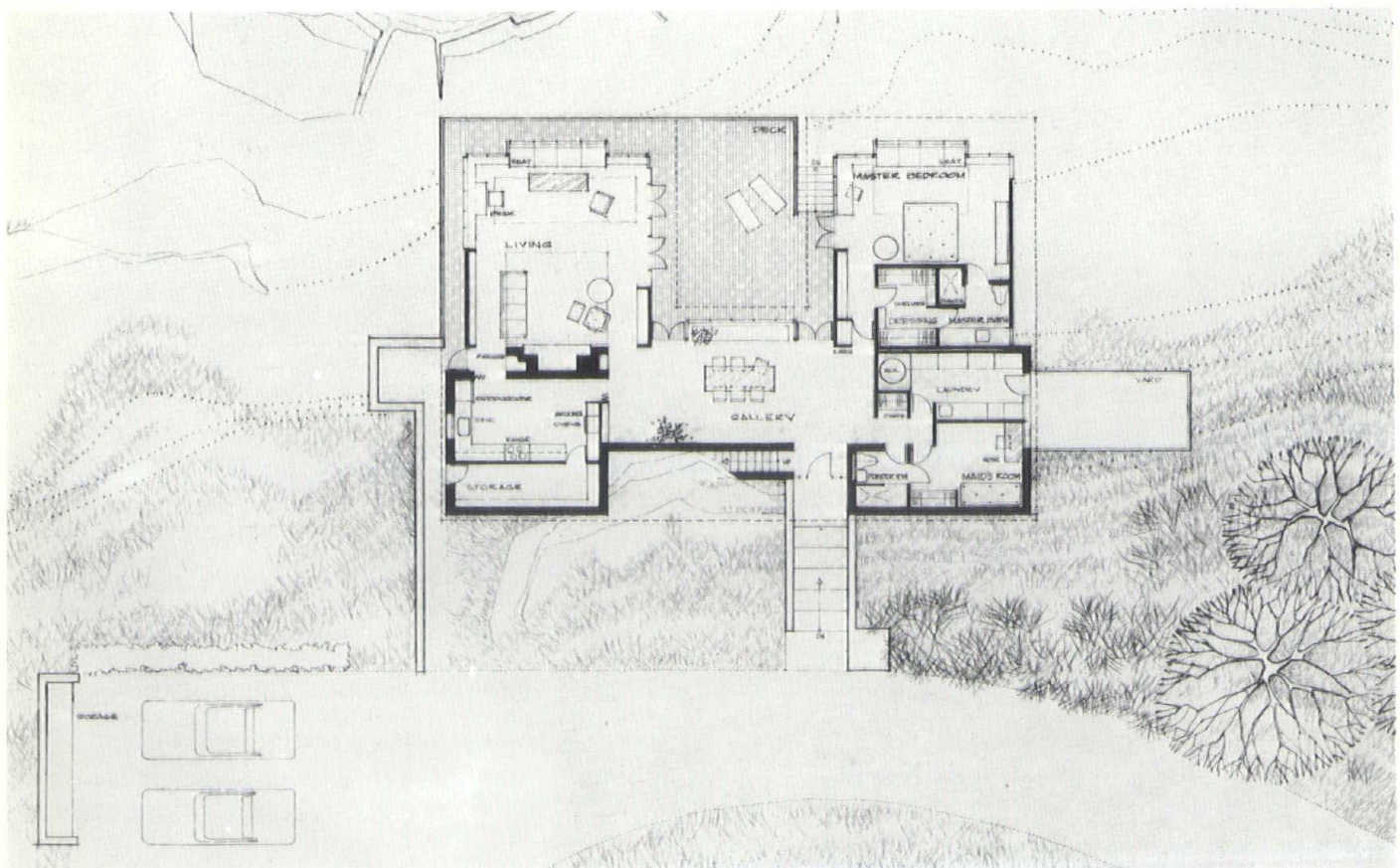
The house is electrically heated. General Contractor was Cameron & Hogan, also of Rockport.



A central gallery gives ample light and wall space for the owner's print collection, while providing a spacious dining area.



A stepped footpath leads down to the entry on the street side of the building, which sits very low, dug into the side of the cliff.





Fireproof Construction Pays Annual Dividends

ANNUAL insurance premium figures indicate that a building owner may receive a substantial reduction in ownership costs when his architect specifies fireproof construction materials.

The two insurance rating associations covering the New England states furnished the estimated annual premiums shown in the accompanying tables. These figures are accurate calculations based upon reasonable assumptions, but should not be applied to a specific building because of factors such as special hazards related to the occupancy or to adjacent structures. The figures will provide a guide to the annual savings possible with proper materials selection.

There are two separate tables: one for apartment buildings and one for small commercial and industrial buildings. The premiums for apartments were calculated for a three-story building with basement, and a total floor area of 33,000 sq. ft. The buildings were insured for \$500,000, with an 80 percent coinsurance Fire and Extended Coverage Rating. Insurance for vandalism and malicious mischief is included. The variables are the location and the wall, floor, and roof material, as indicated in the table.

The premiums shown for commercial and industrial buildings were calculated for a single-story building, 10,000 sq. ft. in area. The buildings were insured for \$80,000, with an 80 percent coinsurance Fire and Extended Coverage Rating. Insurance for vandalism and

malicious mischief is included. In addition to location, variables include both the construction type and the nature of the occupancy. The construction types are:

Type I Walls are 12-inch load-bearing concrete masonry; roof has a two-hour fire rating.

Type II Building has a pre-engineered steel frame and a metal roof. Walls are eight-inch non-bearing concrete masonry.

Type III Typical "package" metal building with the usual 26-gauge metal (1/56th inch) walls and roof.

Perhaps even more important to the owner, at least with regard to the commercial and industrial buildings, is insurance on the contents of the building. The premium tables of necessity show the cost of insuring the building only. Premiums on inventory or equipment within the building will vary similarly, but generally with an even greater proportional difference. Therefore in a fireproof building, the total annual premium saving on both the building and its contents may be many times that shown in the table for the building alone.

In the past, many owners who have erected a building without the services of a design professional have been faced with unnecessarily high operating costs, and in some cases have been required to incorporate additional fireproofing materials as an expensive afterthought. These tables are reproduced here to enable the New England architect to alert his client to the cash benefits realized every year he owns a fireproof structure.

APARTMENT BUILDINGS

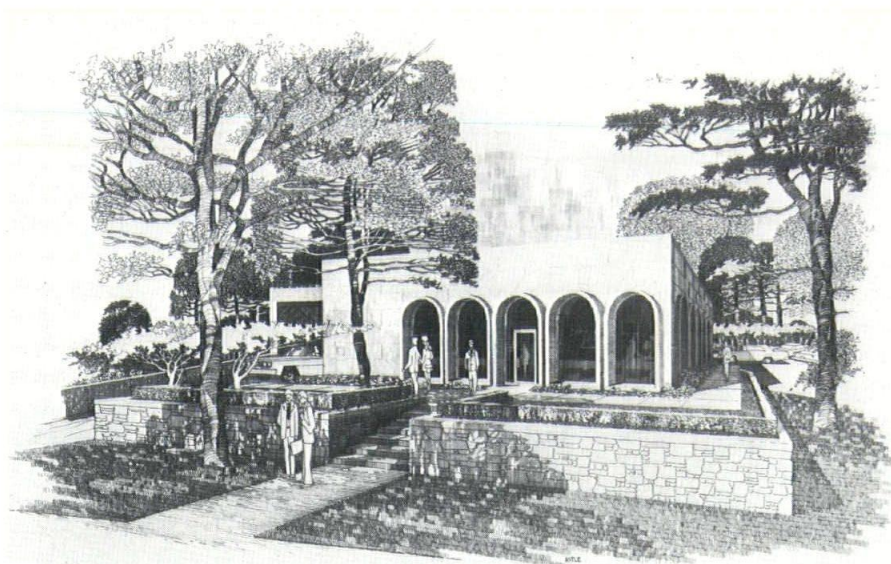
ANNUAL INSURANCE PREMIUM (DOLLARS)

WALLS	TWELVE-INCH MASONRY (8-in. hollow block plus 4-in. solid clay or concrete unit)			EIGHT-INCH HOLLOW CONCRETE BLOCK			WOOD STUD WITH BRICK VENEER
	FLOORS	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	WOOD	CONCRETE	CONCRETE	WOOD
ROOF	2-hour RATED	WOOD TRUSS	WOOD TRUSS	2-hour RATED	WOOD TRUSS	WOOD TRUSS	WOOD TRUSS
CONNECTICUT							
BRIDGEPORT	650	830	3535	760	945	3535	5040
HARTFORD							
NEW HAVEN	595	760	3535	695	865	3535	5040
NEW LONDON	710	915	3535	830	1035	3535	5040
MAINE							
BANGOR	615	790	5100	715	890	5100	6450
PORTLAND	615	790	4900	715	890	4900	6150
MASSACHUSETTS							
BOSTON							
NEW BEDFORD	980	1260	5820	1160	1470	5820	7120
SPRINGFIELD							
NORTHAMPTON	1290	1730	5820	1595	2021	5820	7120
WORCESTER	1075	1400	5820	1265	1630	5820	7120
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
KEENE							
LACONIA	760	1085	3800	760	1085	3800	3800
MANCHESTER	695	985	3725	695	985	3725	3725
RHODE ISLAND							
PROVIDENCE	535	745	3750	665	840	3750	4650
VERMONT							
BURLINGTON	675	875	2550	795	990	2550	3300

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OCCUPANCY	WAREHOUSE AND GENERAL STORAGE			LIGHT MANUFACTURING			GASOLINE-POWERED EQUIP- MENT SALES & SERVICE		
CONSTRUCTION TYPE	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III
CONNECTICUT									
BRIDGEPORT	154	260	317	215	334	391	262	617	674
HARTFORD									
NEW HAVEN	142	226	283	200	299	358	242	542	598
NEW LONDON	170	285	341	235	358	416	290	692	749
MAINE									
BANGOR	259	505	536	203	352	368	234	538	568
PORTLAND	234	450	480	186	312	328	210	466	476
MASSACHUSETTS									
BOSTON									
NEW BEDFORD	190	352	416	208	391	457	342	751	815
SPRINGFIELD									
NORTHAMPTON	254	510	574	265	558	624	465	1101	1165
WORCESTER	208	418	459	223	458	524	375	876	940
NEW HAMPSHIRE									
KEENE									
LACONIA	119	310	358	190	406	470	164	526	582
MANCHESTER	110	286	334	175	390	446	156	566	622
RHODE ISLAND									
PROVIDENCE	152	356	424	163	240	320	147	386	456
VERMONT									
BURLINGTON	99	138	176	161	216	256	192	330	368



Branch Bank

Construction has started on the 2,700-square-foot Barrington Branch of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust National Bank. Site of the facility, designed by Robinson, Green and Beretta, of Providence, is a triangular-shaped site-plateau at the intersection of County Road and Maple Avenue in Barrington.

Scheduled for completion in late winter, the new full-service branch will provide accommodations for eight tellers' stations, including a drive-up window and an under-cover walk-up station.

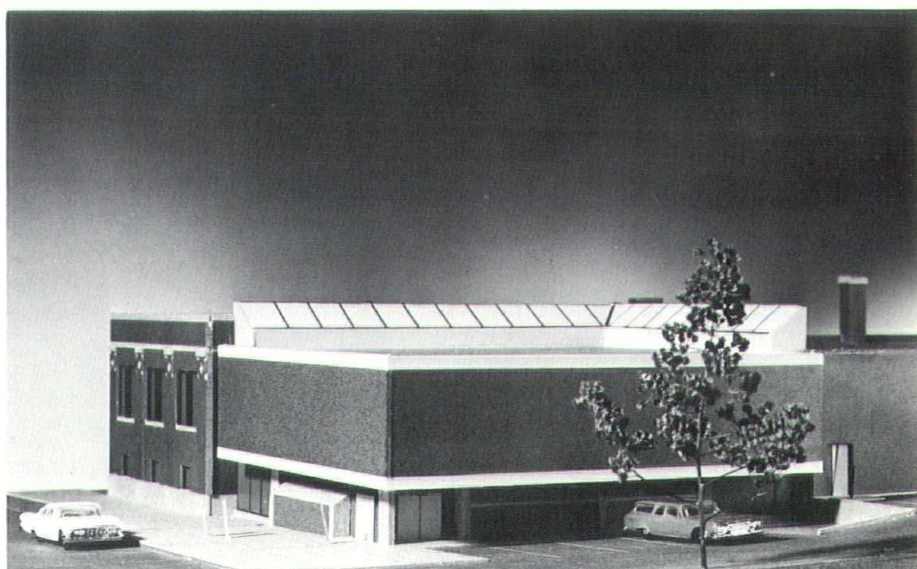
General contractor is E. A. Burman, Inc.

ON THE DRAWING BOARD

Office Equipment Center

The McAuliffe Office Equipment Center in Burlington, Vt., is a two-story addition to an old bakery which is being remodeled for sales, office and warehouse space. The new building, designed by architects Alexander & Truex, of Burlington, is separated from the old by a two-story open well and is joined at the roof by a continuous skylight. Glass is also being used vertically between the two buildings to maintain the integrity of the old and the simplicity of the new.

General Contractor is Pizzagalli Construction Co. of Burlington.



AIA Community Architecture Award



THE American Institute of Architects' prestigious Citation for Excellence in Community Architecture has been awarded to the Town of Nantucket, Mass., the only city to be so honored to date in 1970. The announcement was made at the AIA Convention in Boston by Rex Whitaker Allen, FAIA, president of the AIA. (Last year, the award went to New Orleans for its Board of Trade Plaza, to Oakland, Calif., for a decade of outstanding architecture, and to Cincinnati, O., for its Gidding-Jenny department store and Fourth Street Development Plan.)

The award recognizes the comprehensive master plan for the restoration of a major portion of the Nantucket waterfront and commends the design approach of Sherburne Associates, owners and developers, and its architects, The

NANTUCKET WATERFRONT DEVELOPMENT

Nantucket, Mass.

The Providence Partnership — Providence, R. I.

Providence Partnership: Richard H. Kuehl, partner in charge; Gary E. Daughn, project architect; and partners David A. Presbrey, Raymond N. Menard and Philemon F. Sturges, III.

The following consultants also participated in the Nantucket Waterfront Redevelopment Project: Lawrence L. Ketchen — Structural (Wharf Design); Malcolm Gear Designers, Inc. — Graphic Design; Pamela Kuehl — Graphic Design; H. E. Coffin — Architect, Advisor for Nantucket Historic District Commission.

Project Background

The Island of Nantucket is located 30 miles off the southern coast of Cape Cod, Massachusetts. From the late 18th century to the middle of the 19th century, Nantucket was the world's largest whaling port and produced some of the country's wealthiest families of that era.

These families built many of the finest examples of American architecture to be found in this country. The residential area of the Town, known as Nantucket, remains much the same as it was 200 years ago.



A variety of materials was used in the parking lot to define its required function. Parking stalls of paving block define parking areas and brick patterns define pedestrian walking surfaces.

The business section of the Town, centered around five principal wharves, was destroyed in part several times by fire. In the course of rebuilding over 100 years, this section became shabby and its architecture bore no resemblance to the residential area. A combination of circumstances caused this to happen.

With the discovery of petroleum in 1860, whale oil, the principal product of whaling, had no market. Almost overnight this thriving port became a ghost town. Gradually it became known as a summer resort, but never with the importance or influx of wealth that made its neighbor Newport, Rhode Island, famous.

The business section gradually accommodated itself to the early 20th century needs of a small fishing industry and to tourism. There was no planning. Ice plants, lumberyards, filling stations, and fuel oil tanks were built in the center of the town. Tiny winding streets, and no facilities for parking cars, choked the main street and business section. The few remaining structures of architectural importance in the area were deteriorating. What had once been a quaint little seaport

town was becoming increasingly shabby.

The Problems:

1. Following World War II, growth of an affluent population caused more and more people to come to this tiny bit of Early Americana during a two-month season — July and August.

2. Even with the increased number of visitors, local businesses were unable to create necessary facilities to handle the visitors. The island continued to be an economically distressed area.

3. Major year-round businesses, i.e., supermarkets, appliance and variety stores, had already started to move to more accessible plots of land on the edge of town, where they were not only creating another unplanned business area, in the fashion of the 1950's, but leaving the beautiful elm-lined, cobblestoned main street to cheap and unattractive seasonal shops.

4. Parking facilities were needed to keep year-round businesses in the main street and wharf areas. Buildings needed to be moved and rearranged in order to straighten and widen streets to accommodate the increased number of auto-

mobiles. New buildings, whose architecture would be compatible with the 18th and 19th century surroundings, and still be functional for late 20th century and even 21st century use, were needed.

5. Four of the five wharves were gradually deteriorating. While the harbor and the water surrounding the island are among the finest for the growing boating population, Nantucket had practically no facilities for docking boats. If this island were to take advantage of its finest natural resource, it needed a protected boat basin.

How to overcome these problems in such a way that business enterprise could make use of the island's natural resources to help preserve the entire community's architectural heritage, was the major problem.

Preservation Objectives:

1. To acquire and restore where possible, to rebuild and innovate where necessary, the commercial resources of the island as a source of self-preservation.

2. To develop facilities and services that will attract the heritage-minded visitor — not only during the crowded summer months, but from early spring through the holiday season.

3. To create year-round job opportunities through a program of increased visitor interest and through the development of arts and crafts programs.

"The only way the modern inhabitants of Nantucket can make a living is to capitalize on the town's architectural, cultural, and physical history. For this and other reasons the historic appearance must be maintained and guarded." — Walter Beinecke, Jr., Partner, Sherburne Associates (From LIFE Magazine, September 6, 1968).

Architectural Objectives:

To restore and rebuild a run-down commercial area that would be beautiful as well as functional in terms of today's social and economic needs. The elements involved were as numerous as those of a large urban complex. They involved:

Building design dictated by an existing 18th and 19th century environment.

Integration of a commercial and residential pattern related to land

and water.

Traffic flow pattern for pedestrian, motor vehicle, and water.

Creation of recreation and rest areas, with a variety of views — both land and water.

Creation of a community center.

Use of materials and graphics that would create interesting texture and patterns compatible with surrounding historic atmosphere; in some cases combining modern and traditional materials.

Solution:

The Nantucket Waterfront Redevelopment is comprised of three major elements:

1. A commercial development around a parking lot.
2. A residential and commercial development around a public square and bandstand.
3. Residential, commercial, and boat basin facilities.

The parking lot with its surrounding commercial facilities replaced old coal bins, oil tanks, concrete and lumber storage sheds. The buildings were studied to be compatible with the adjacent historical structures as well as functional in their 20th century requirements. The parking lot uses a variety of materials to define its required function. Parking stalls of paving block define parking areas; brick patterns define pedestrian walking surfaces; and abundant landscaping gives a park-like quality. The large tree, hidden by the decaying structure, became one of the major determinants of the design.

The idea of closely integrating commercial, residential, and public facilities is developed in "Harbor Square" where a bandstand, used for concerts, is surrounded by shops, apartments, and gardens. This square, adjacent to the water, once a large oil storage tank farm, becomes a space for art shows, fashion shows, etc.

The parking lot and Harbor Square develop the major area which the entire project is based upon: that of again relating all functions back to the waterfront as a living restoration sympathetic with the simplicity of the original architecture, and that of creating exciting patterns of texture.

The development of the three

wharves which comprise the boat basin portion of the project is divided into commercial facilities, artists' shops and galleries, and residential housing on land on piles over the water. The boat slips are related to these facilities to permit the boat owner to dock his boat next to one of the houses he may rent.

The major requirement of the boat basin was a breakwater for protection during frequent northeast storms. This breakwater not only shelters the basin from storms, giving the boat owner the assurance of safety, but helps to integrate water activities, housing, and recreation toward a total environment.

A major effort was made to control materials, graphics, and color compatibility.

Travel and walking surfaces were cobblestones, granite paving blocks, brick, wood blocks, and scallop shells.

Building surfaces were white cedar shingles, clapboards, or brick.

Paint colors were compatible with the defined historical colors on the island. The pile caps throughout the basin were fiberglassed and painted so they also become part of the texture.

To avoid the standard metal signs for direction control, wood signs with silkscreened letters were used.

The objectives of the project have become reality — the waterfront is an active living environment. The boat basin is filled to capacity, people wander down wharves with shops and art galleries, rest, and watch the activity.

The project will continue to change and develop as requirements change, but it proves that a deteriorated waterfront area can be revitalized, be compatible with history, and meet the requirements of the 20th century.



The development of the three wharves which comprise the boat basin is divided into commercial facilities, artist shops and galleries, and residential housing on land on piles over the water. The boat slips are related to these facilities to permit the boat owner to dock his boat next to one of the houses he may rent.

Campbell, Aldrich & Nulty (Continued from page 6)

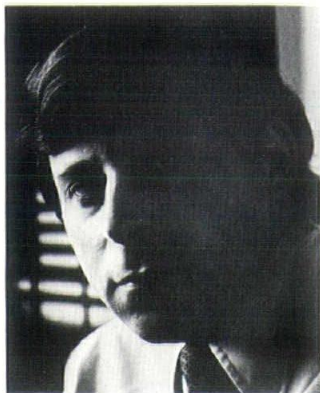
firm is also conducting a study on Massachusetts schools for the Massachusetts Advisory Council on Education.

James F. Fitzgerald, 34, is a project manager, responsible for a new replacement General Hospital for the Newport Naval Base. He is a graduate of Wentworth Institute and the Boston Architectural Center. His previous experience includes participation in new work for hospitals, educational and student facilities and with commercial-industrial research labs.

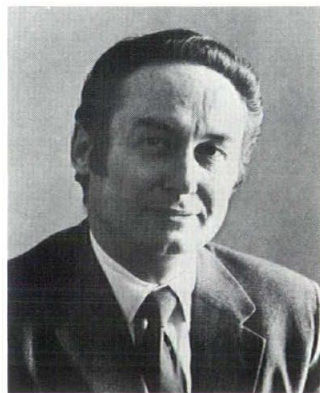
Mark R. Mendell is presently project manager for the Massachusetts Medical School. He worked in Milan, Italy on the design of worker's housing for the Commune Di Milano, the Genoa Fair Steel Pavillion, and the Parco Di Milano. Mr. Mendell was graduated from the Rhode Island School of Design and attended schools in Italy. He taught at the Boston Architectural Center, the Cambridge Adult Center, and was guest critic at the Rhode Island School of Design.

Glenn R. Merithew is co-director of research and development of an in-house systems analysis program for master planning. He has been project manager for the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass; Chemistry building, Amherst College, and Simmons Science Center, Boston. He has previously been associated with Eero Saarinen, Detroit and Skidmore Owings and Merrill. Mr. Merithew is a graduate of the University of Michigan, and holds a degree of Master of Architecture from M.I.T.

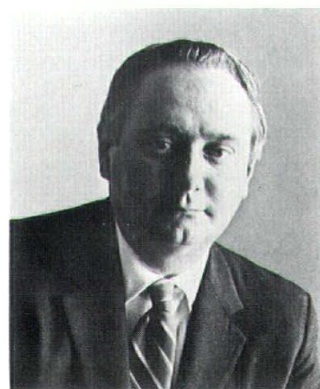
William E. Palk, Jr. is chief field administrator for projects in the construction phase. His experience as administrator includes buildings constructed of concrete, steel, masonry and wood, for educational, residential and industrial use. His previous experience with other Boston firms in-



Mark R. Mendell



Glenn R. Merithew



William E. Palk, Jr.

cluded duties as draftsman, job captain, project manager and field administrator primarily in the public school field. Mr. Palk is a graduate of Wentworth Institute, Boston, and the Boston Architectural Center.

Jan K. Sterling has been designer and/or project manager for many of the firm's clients including the First National Bank of Boston and the New England Pavilion at the New York City World's Fair. His past experience as designer includes many educational, medical and religious buildings. Mr. Sterling received a degree of Bachelor of Architecture, University of Liverpool, England where he also engaged in post-graduate study of town planning and prefabrication methods.

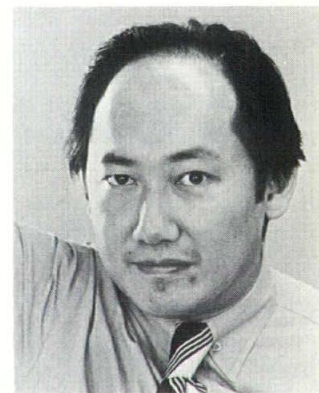
Samuel C. M. Wang has been a project manager and designer with the firm since 1965. Mr. Wang attended the Rhode Island School of Design and was graduated from M.I.T. While on leave of absence from M. I. T. he attended the University of Paris. Mr. Wang was born in Manila and lived in Java for 3 years. He attended school in Hong Kong and has traveled extensively throughout the world.

Victor Cromie has been project manager and designer on a number of major projects. He conducted a feasibility study for the new office building of the First National Bank of Boston. Mr. Cromie is involved with the development of industrialized building systems and went to England in 1968 to study the application of existing high production European building systems to the United States. He has had extensive training with several firms in the United Kingdom and was graduated from the University of Liverpool.

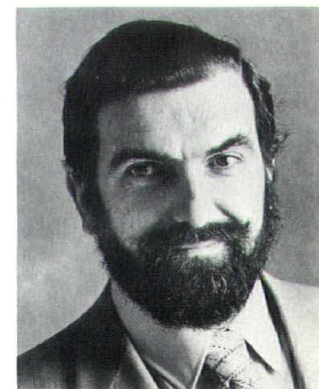
Among Campbell, Aldrich and Nulty projects under way are the U. Mass Medical School in Worcester and the 37-story First National Bank Building of Boston.



Jan K. Sterling



Samuel C. M. Wang



Victor Cromie



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and Stewart and has already written
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fications supplied by the Boston-
based firm, which recently received
delivery of a PDP 15/30 computer
system.

"Turn-around time between the
questions received by the computer
and the answers supplied to the
designer is merely seconds," ac-
cording to general partner Clifford
Stewart. "In his dealings with
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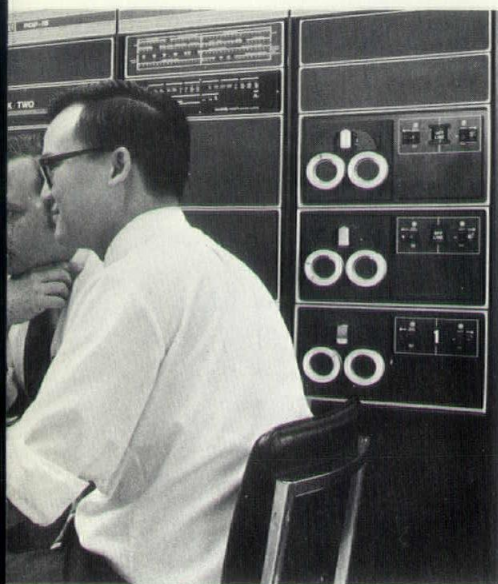
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PDP 15/30 Computer System



Kaiman Lee, Computer/Architecture Coordinator at Perry, Dean & Stewart directs a drawing onto one of two Cathode Ray Tubes by use of a sensory pencil while Clifford Stewart, Partner, looks on. In the background is the Digital Equipment Corporation's PDP 15/30 computer.

architectural programming, functional relationship, space allocation, preliminary and detailed estimating, graphics manipulation, perspective, data storage, retrieval and manipulation, automated specification, area and quantity take-off, stair tower design, project control report, C.P.M., manpower assignment, and automated working drawings.

The PDS system is called ARK/2 standing for ARCHITECTURAL KINETICS MAN/MACHINE INTERACTION. It includes the following pieces of hardware:

P.D.P 15/30 computer with 16K core memory and three tape drives; PC 15 paper tape reader and CRO3B card reader;

1/4 million 18 bid word disk; KSR 35 teletype; 2 Computek 400 cathode ray tubes;

Gould Clevite 4800 printer; Autotrol 3700/3929 digitizer; 2 key punches.

It is expected that payroll, accounting, construction scheduling, data analysis for special building types, and code checking, etc. will be completed in the near future, Stewart said.

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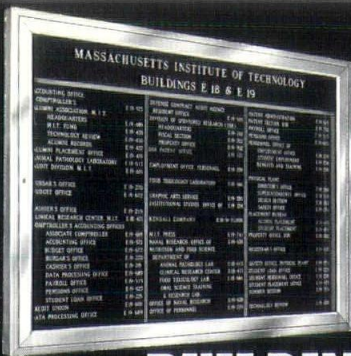
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Research Conference

The seventh annual Architect-Researchers Conference, co-sponsored by AIA's Joint Committee on Research and the Department of Architecture at the University of Cincinnati, will be held in Cincinnati November 1-3.

Current research by architects and non-architects on a wide range of problems affecting how Americans live will be presented. Around 30 research papers and 300 participants are expected. Subjects include: design of courtrooms, industrialized housing, urban transportation, planning for health and college facilities, shelter for American Indians, computer applications, and others. Papers presented at this year's conference will appear in the fourth annual publication of the proceedings of the Architect-Researchers Conference.

Information and registration material can be obtained by contacting Professor John M. Peterson, AIA, Department of Architecture, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio 45221.

Student Forum Nov. 27-29

One of the largest meetings of architectural students in this country is slated at the University of California campus Nov. 27-29. The annual Forum of the Association of Student Chapters of The American Institute of Architects is expected to draw 600 students. Four workshops will chart how to reform instruction in some 90 schools and departments of architecture, how to work in community action programs such as the Community Development/Design Centers now operating in more than 40 cities, how to educate the public to environmental perils and remedies, and how to work with "the system" to gain funds, influence, and help for work in the community. Information may be obtained from Kirk Miller, 2318 Parker Street, Apartment C, Berkeley, California 94704.

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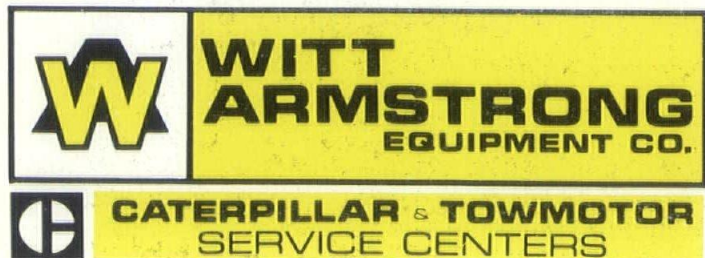


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