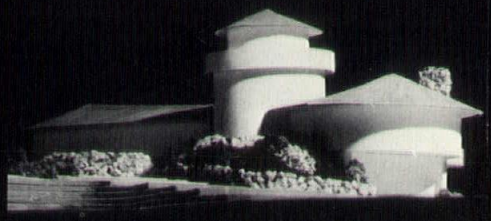
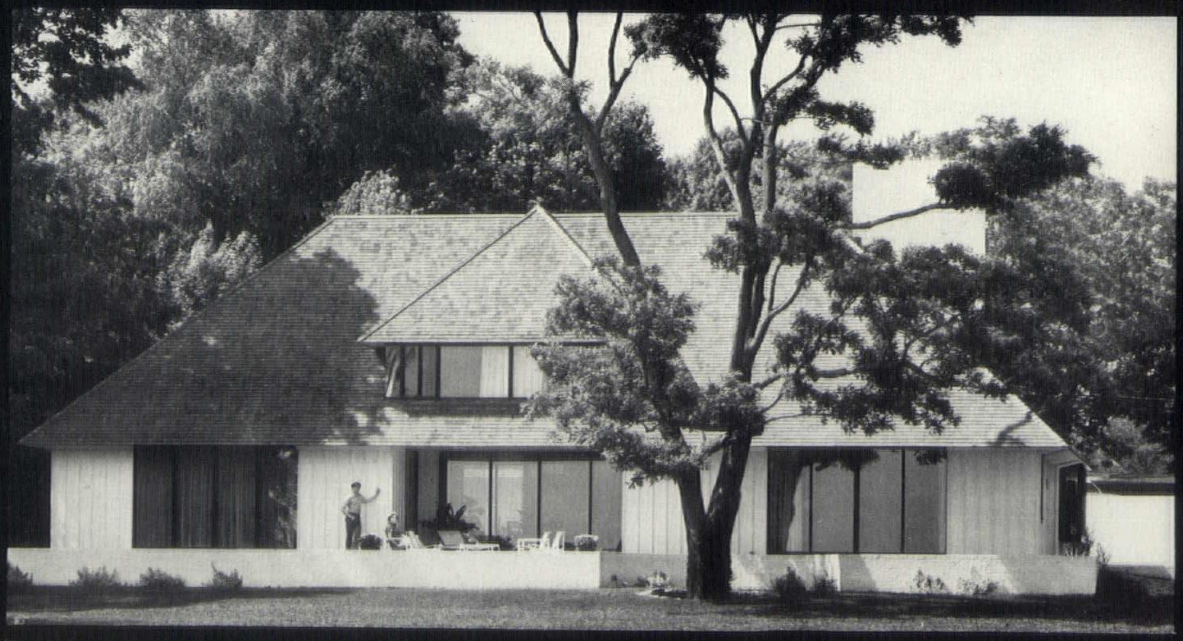
new england Architect

October 1971

Hartford, Conn.



Fairhaven, Mass.



Barrington, R. I.

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Benjamin Gary, Jr., (left) president of Moriece & Gary, Inc., discusses the Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont region with Richard R. Berman, principal in the new branch office in Portland, Maine. Mr. Berman, an Associate, the American Institute of Landscape Architects, will head the projected five-man operation.

NOTES & COMMENTS

Moriece & Gary Open Office in Portland

The Cambridge-based Land Planning firm of Moriece & Gary, Inc. has announced the opening of a Portland, Maine, branch office at 165 Commercial Street in the Old Port Exchange area.

The Office will provide locally in the Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont region land planning and site development services, including analysis and feasibility studies, design development, construction drawings and supervision.

Richard R. Berman, Associate, the American Society of Landscape Architects, will head the projected five-man office. He holds B.S.L.A. and T.C.V.A. degrees from the University of Massachusetts.

Moriece and Gary, 14 Arrow Street, Cambridge, has been in continuous practice of landscape planning since its founding in 1948. Over 700 projects have been completed to date involving all phases of land planning, site design, and construction. Their work includes schools and campuses, parks and recreation, housing, institutions, highways and parkways, urban design, industrial and commercial development and town planning studies.

Two completed projects of note in the Northeast area are Prescott

(Continued on page 27)

new england
Architect
October 1971 Volume 2 Number 6

features

departments

Photo Credits: Bill Maris, Cover (upper left), Gengras Campus Center, pages 4-9; Julius Shulman, Cover (bottom), Seaside Residence, pages 14-19; Jonathan Green, Veterans Stadium, pages 22-24; Alburtus-Yale News Bureau, 27 (Spiegel).

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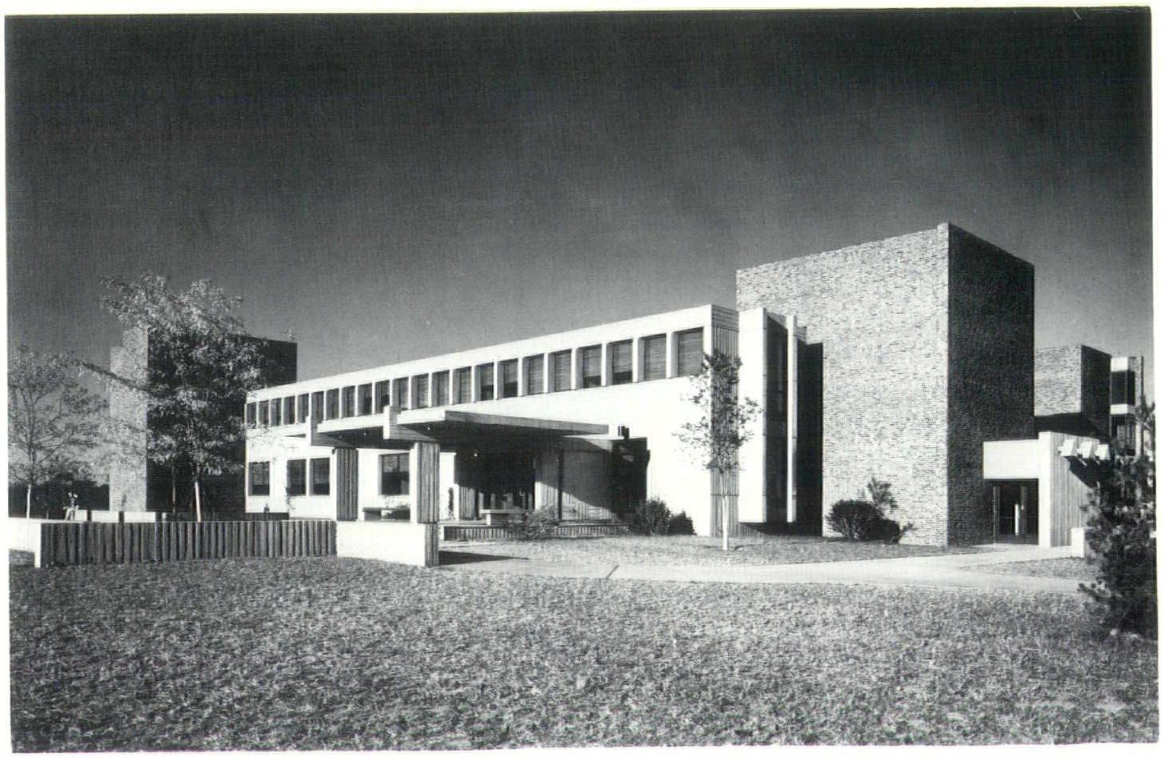
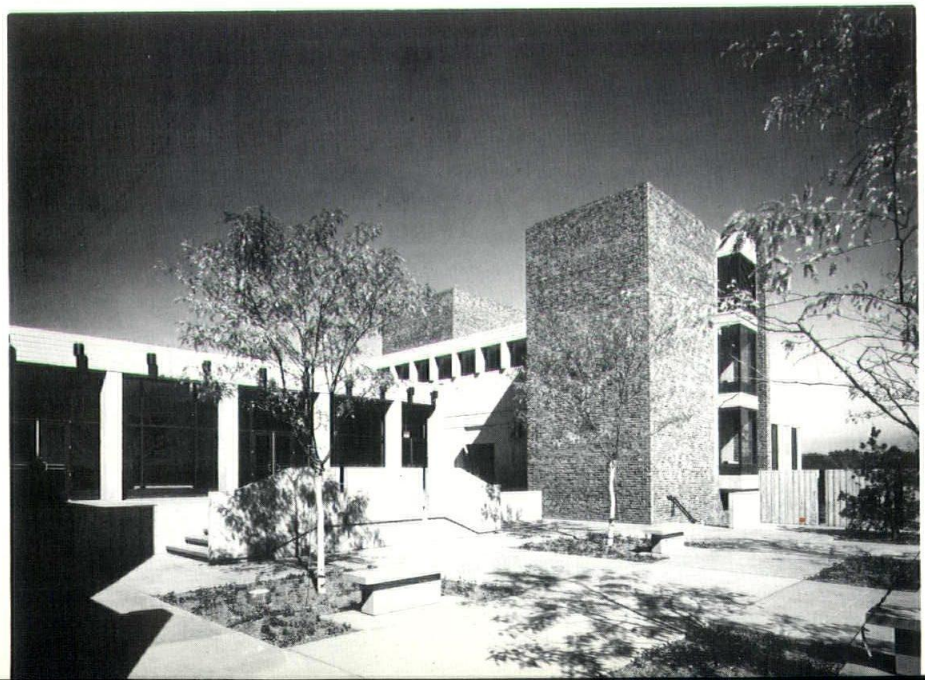
GENGRAS CAMPUS CENTER

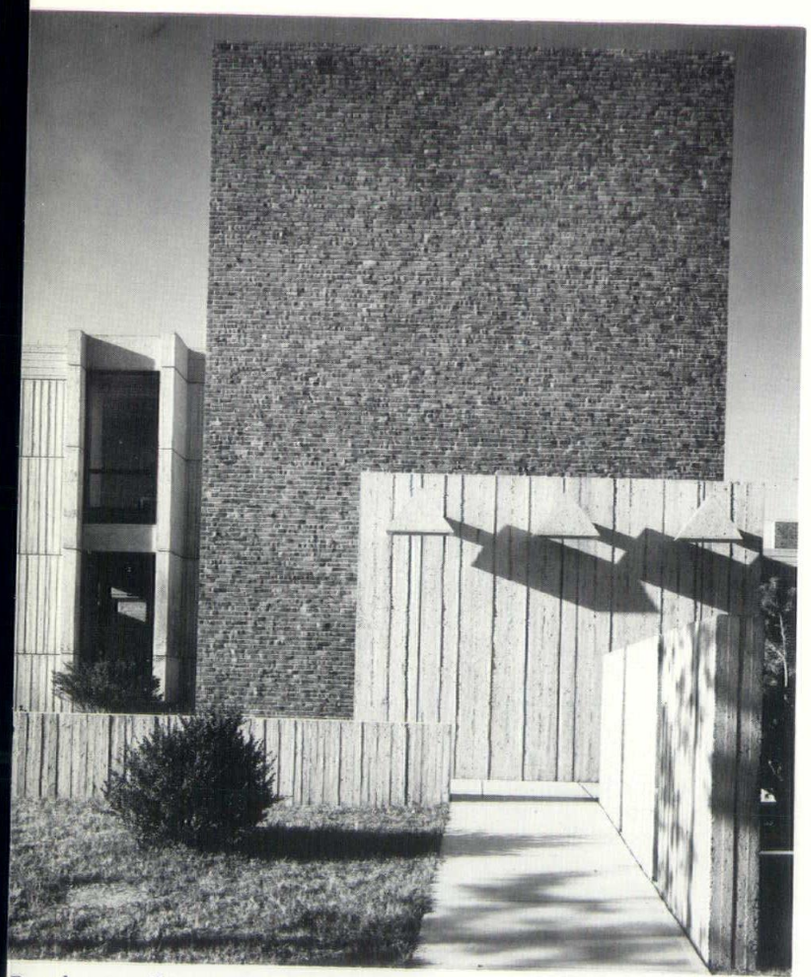




THE Gengras Campus Center at the University of Hartford provides a wide range of services, conveniences, and recreational facilities for the University community. Main features include cafeteria and snack bar seating 600, faculty dining room, recreation area containing billiards, table tennis and games lounge; campus store, main lounge for entertaining and receptions, music listening room with record library, reading room, information center, and numerous conference and meeting-dining rooms. Outdoor terraces are provided for relaxation and summer dancing.

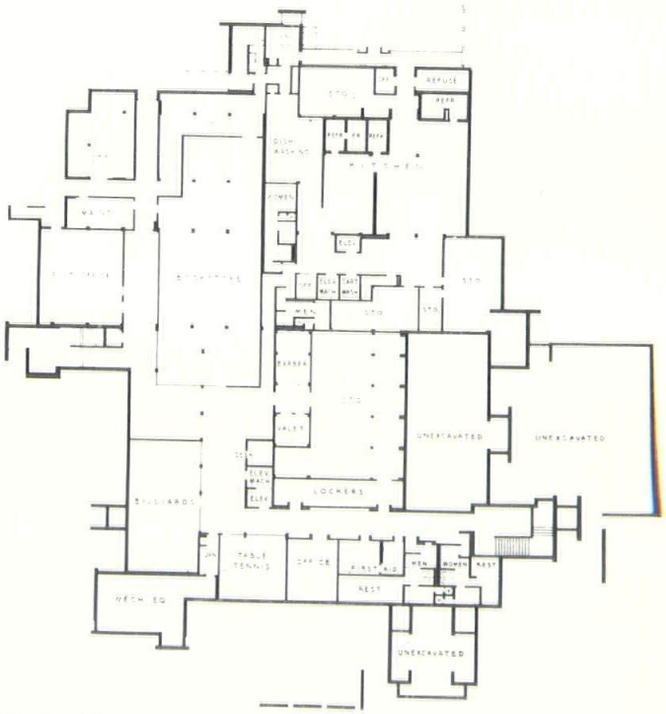
In addition, the Center contains offices for various organizations and functions related to the University

UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD



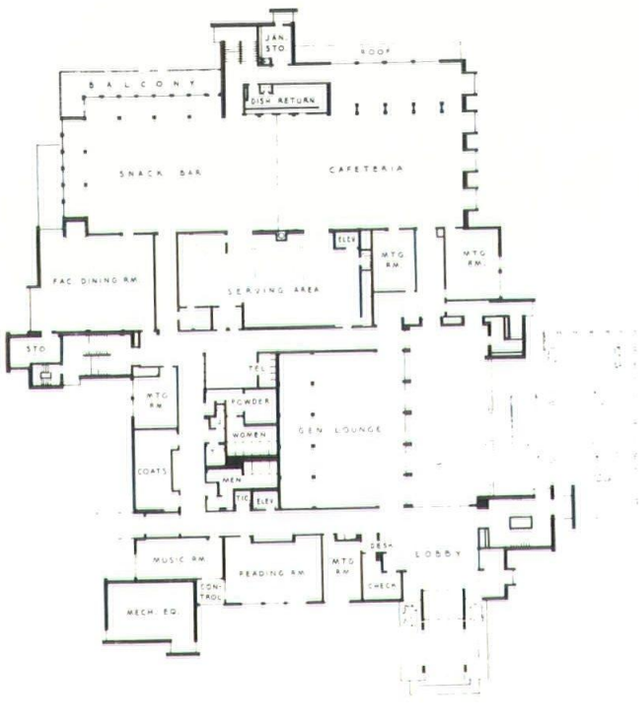
Board textured concrete and waterstruck brick are the basic materials used in the massing of the building.

Moore & Salsbury
West Hartford,
Conn.



Ground floor plan.

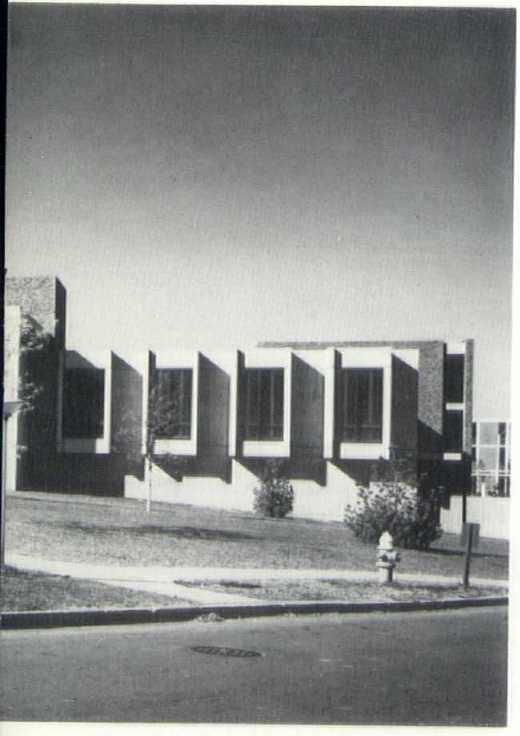
Sculptured architectural concrete screens and fixtures accent the overall design.



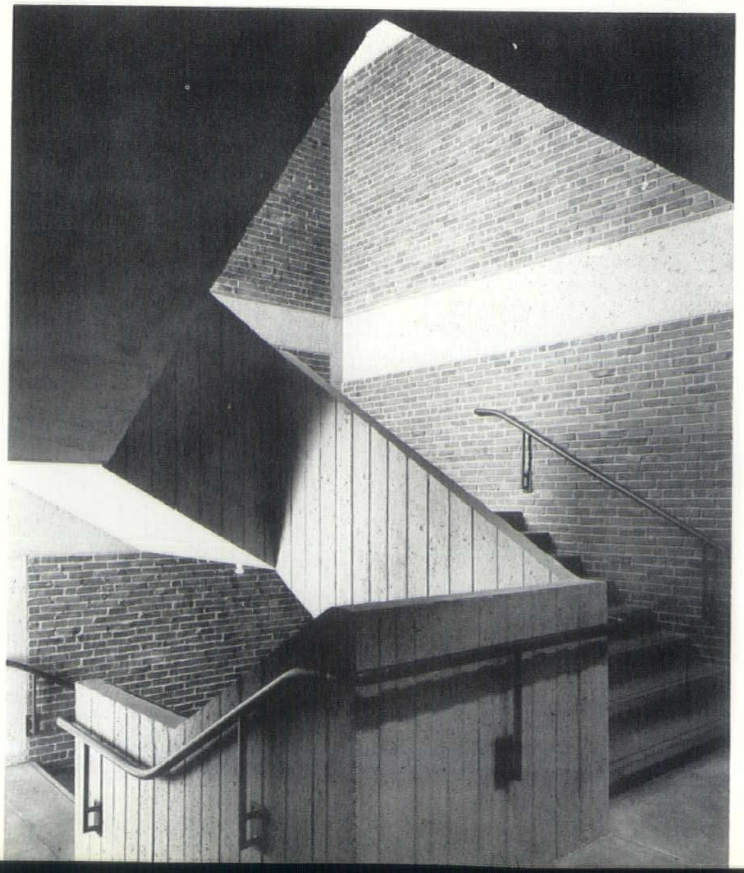
First floor plan.

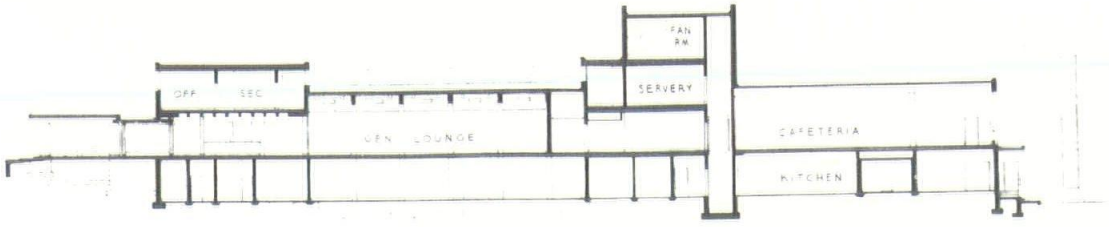
The plan takes advantage of the sloping site providing at-grade entrances on two levels and unobstructed views of the city from the lounge, cafeteria and terraces.

The building is completely air conditioned and equipped with a hi-fidelity sound system. Another feature is the use of carpeting throughout most of the building.



The building, consisting of 82,500 square feet, is comprised of three stories, with five towers strategically located for stairs and mechanical equipment.

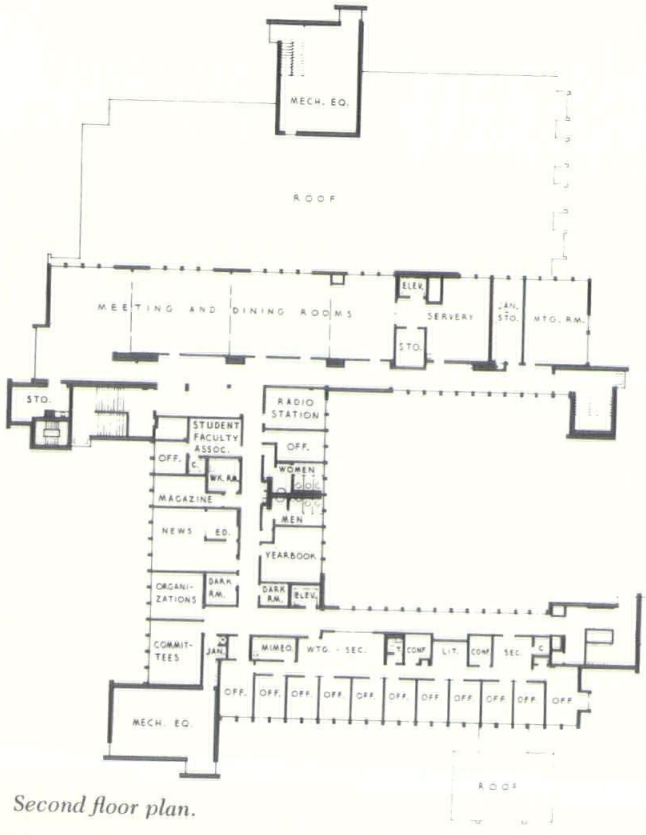




Section looking North.

Recreation area contains billiards, table tennis and games lounge.

Main features include cafeteria and snack bar seating 600.



Second floor plan.

and student activities.

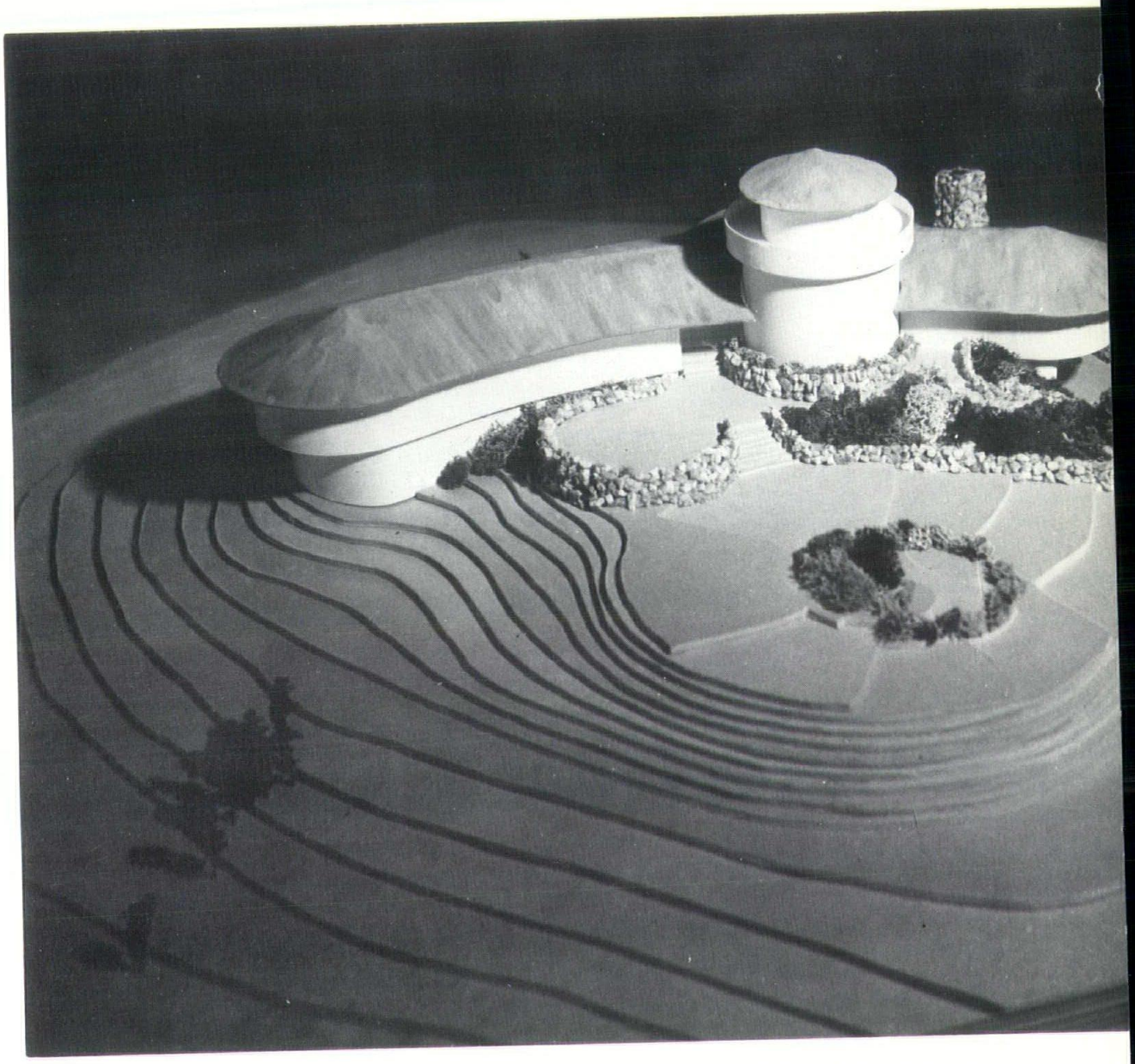
The building, consisting of 82,500 square feet, is comprised of three stories, with five towers strategically located for stairs and mechanical equipment. Its plan takes advantage of the sloping site providing at-grade entrances on two levels and unobstructed views of the city from the lounge, cafeteria and terraces.

The structural system consists of reinforced concrete framing and suspended tube-slabs. Board textured concrete and waterstruck brick are the basic materials used in the massing of the building. Unpainted rough textured concrete block is also used for interior partitions. Sculptured architectural concrete screens and fixtures accent the overall design. The building is completely air conditioned and equipped with a hi-fidelity sound system. Another feature is the use of carpeting throughout most of the building.

Principal-in-charge and designer was the late Charles B. Salsbury, A.I.A.

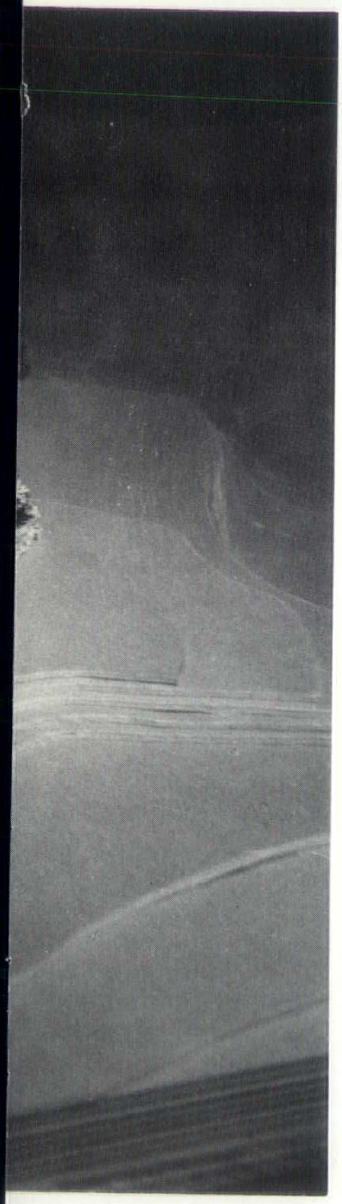
NICOLACI RESIDENCE

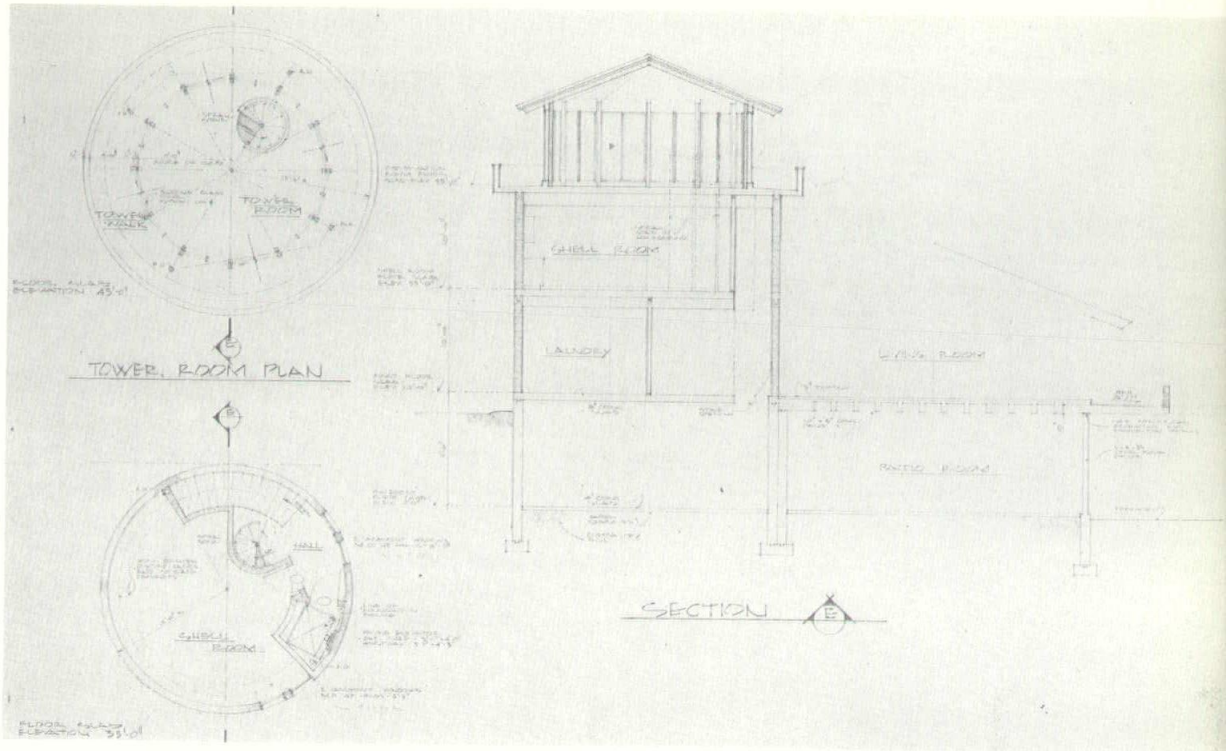
FAIRHAVEN, MASS.



Tallman, Drake & Guay

New Bedford, Mass.





Tower Plans & Section

THE design of the proposed residence of Mr. and Mrs. Domenick Nicolaci at Round Cove Island, Fairhaven, Mass., was initiated by the owner's requirement for a lighthouse-like tower to include an observation tower study, exterior balcony, and space for an outstanding shell collection from all over the world.

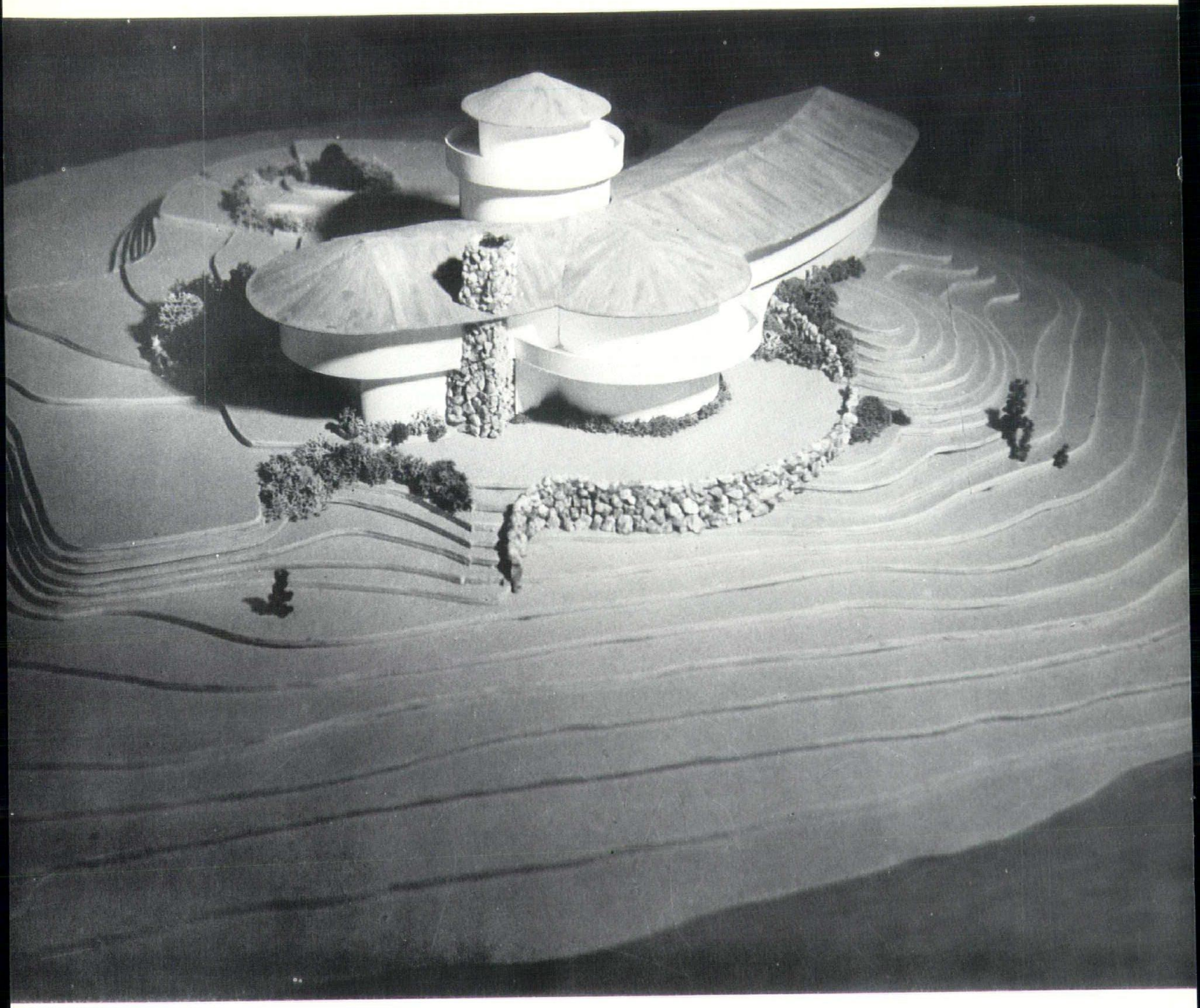
Access to the island residence is by an 1800-foot roadway-causeway combination over marshland to a timber bridge. The island consists of 4.5 acres with the highest existing elevation at 16'-0" above mean sea level. The ground floor has been set at elevation 14'-0" and the first floor at elevation 25'-0". Tidal storm data for the area's worst hurricane of 1938 indicates a possible storm tide of 12'-0" above mean sea level.

Therefore, the ground floor level is mostly sacrificial including service facilities such as mechanical, work space, storage, beach dressing, showers, 28'-0" diameter patio room, 2-car garage and elevator entrance. Patio on north side at ground level is for protection from prevailing south west winds.

The north side is two stories high and the south or main entrance is one story, having been built-up approximately 6'-0" above existing elevation for access to first floor living areas and for outdoor adjacent terraces.

First floor area includes large foyer, 28'-0" diameter living room on north side, large family room and kitchen combination on the east end with separate doors to outside terraces and north side balcony which encircles living room to the foyer. A gallery hall off the foyer leads to the three bedrooms which are isolated from outside noises by closet storage hallways. Two bedrooms (12' x 14' and 12' x 16') with south east exposure share a bath and the master bedroom (15' x 28') has its own bath and dressing areas on the west end.

The first floor of the tower includes lavatory, laundry and sewing area, elevator and passage connecting the family room and foyer with stairs leading to shell room and tower study on second and third



floors.

Approximate Areas

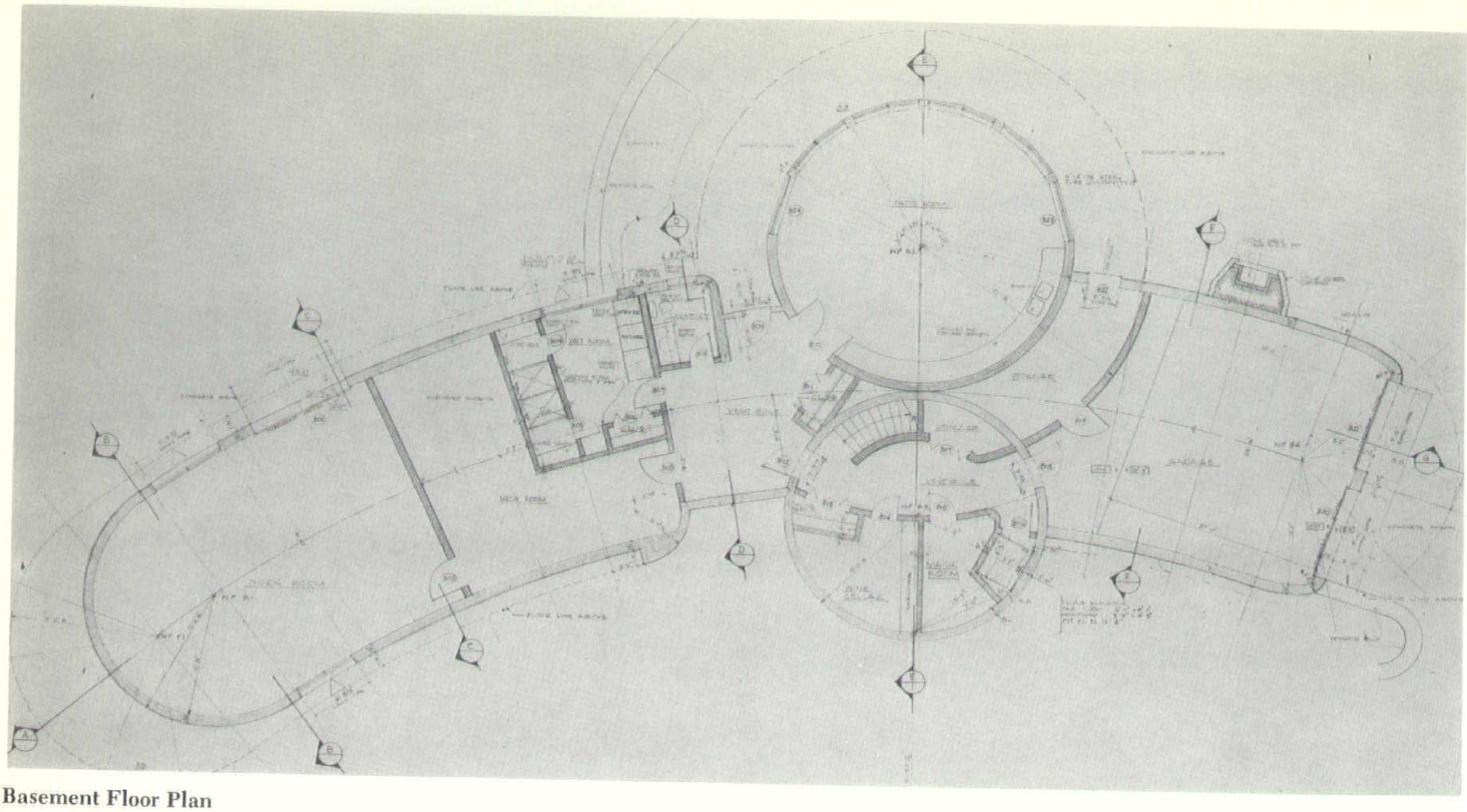
Ground Floor 3,500 sq. ft.
First Floor 4,500 sq. ft.
Shell Room 450 sq. ft.
Tower Room 450 sq. ft.
Total Areas 8,900 sq. ft.

Construction

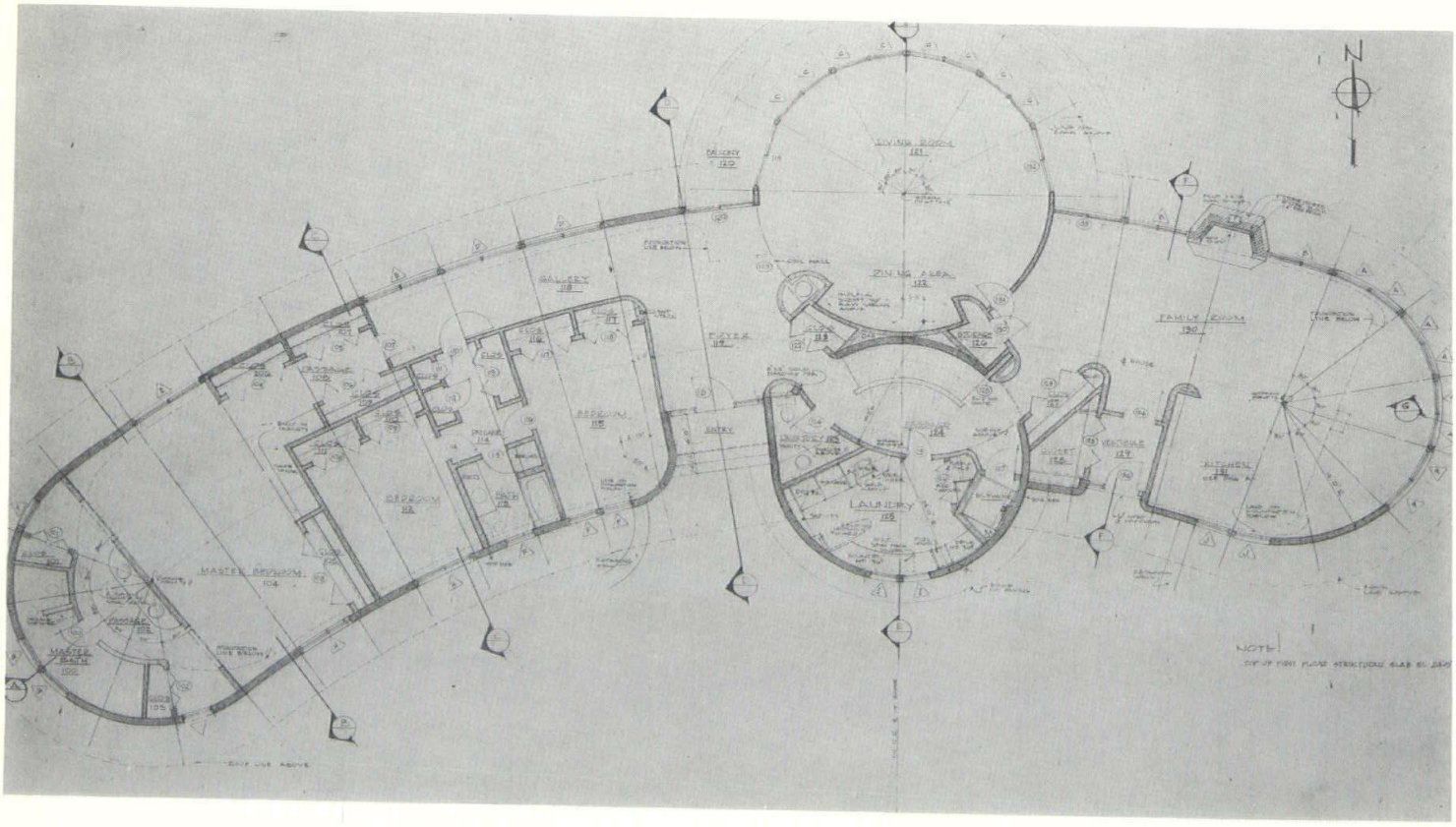
Foundations are 10" reinforced concrete with first floor of reinforced concrete pan system with 3" slab and 10" ribs. A separate 3" topping will be used to cover radiant heating coils. Exterior walls will be 8" masonry block. Roof construction is trussed rafters approximately 9'-0" o.c. with 3" timber deck exposed in certain areas.

Materials

Exterior masonry block and concrete foundation walls will be covered with a white stucco system called "Dryvitt". Roofing material will consist of red spanish tiles. Wood awning windows and wood sliding doors will provide ventilation. Interior finish will consist of plaster walls and paneling. Floor finish will be carpeted, ceramic tile, miami tiles and vinyl tile.

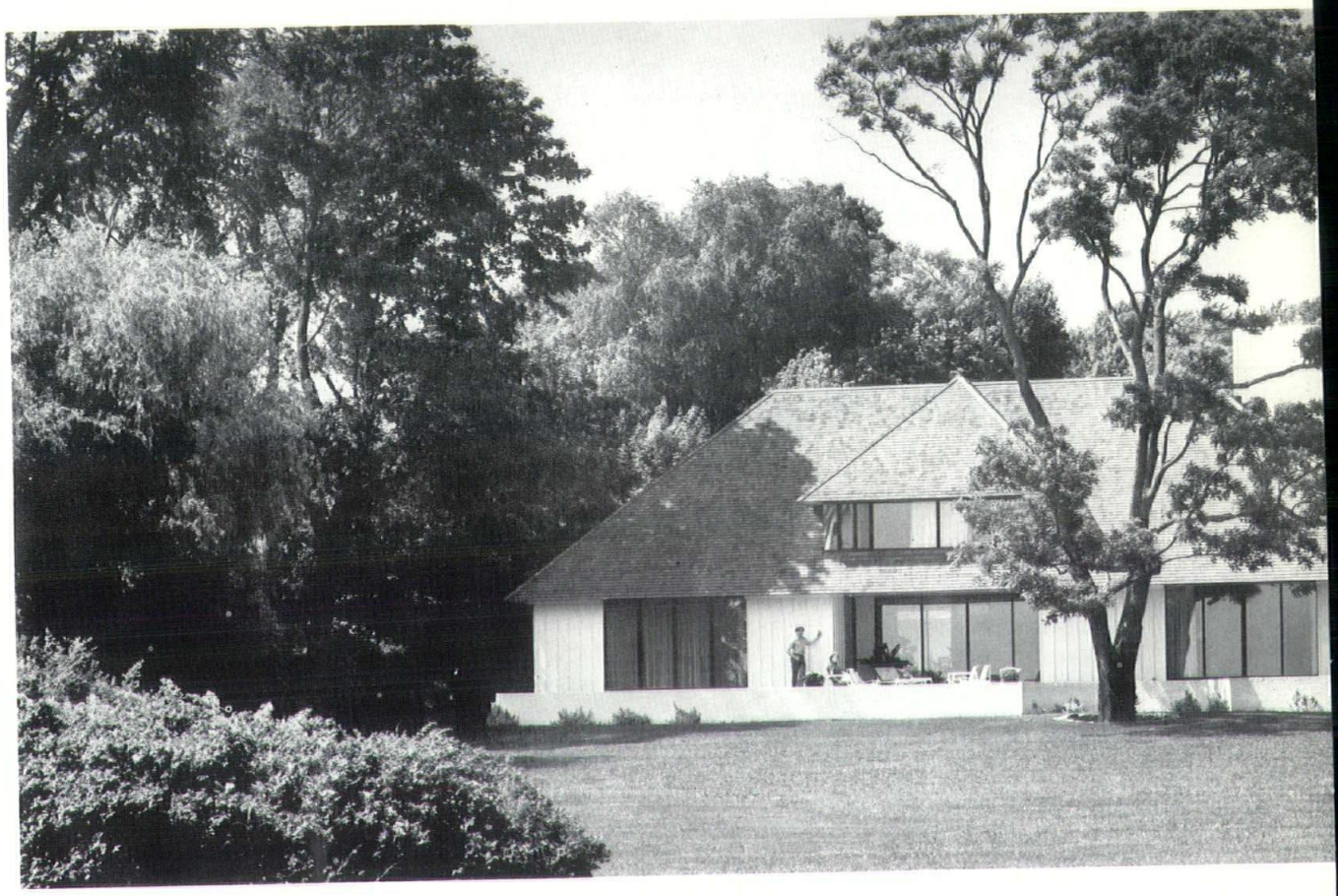


Basement Floor Plan



First Floor Plan

SEASIDE RESIDENCE



SITE of the seaside residence in Barrington, R. I., designed by Huygens & Tappé of Boston, boasts a wide lawn with a few large trees, bordered by tall hedges and shrubs. It slopes gently down to a low seawall and a narrow strip of beach. The view to the south is over Narragansett Bay.

Commissioned by a couple with two college age children, it was necessary to include a separate area for the children when they are home during vacations, with facilities flexible enough to accommodate them in later years when they return for visits with their own families. Uppermost, however, was the requirement that the house feel comfortable for just two people, yet be spacious enough for occasional entertaining.

With the ocean view to the south, the architects decided to place the indoor and outdoor spaces away from the wide view and almost constant wind.

A wing with garage and entrance gallery and retaining walls of various heights connect the house with the relatively bare site, while creating more intimate outdoor spaces.

Near the entry is a stairway to an apartment for the children on the second floor, with a small sitting area on the gallery. The bedrooms have a wide view of the bay.

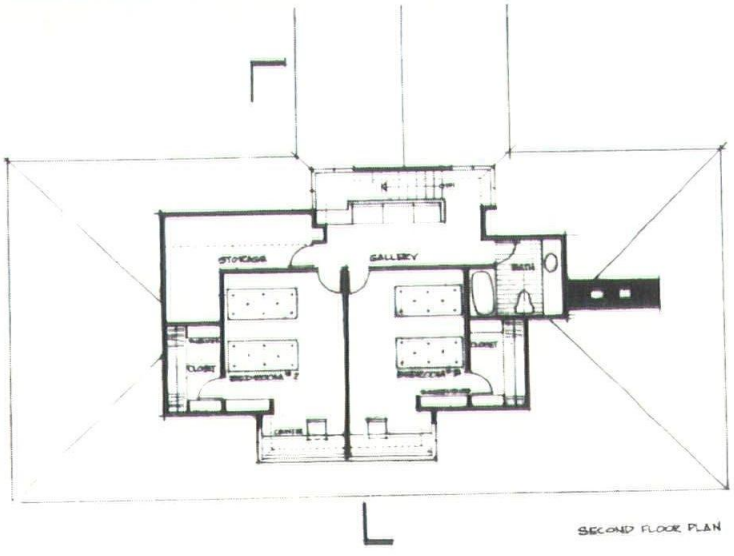
Downstairs the parents have their suite with baths and double dress-

(Continued on page 19)

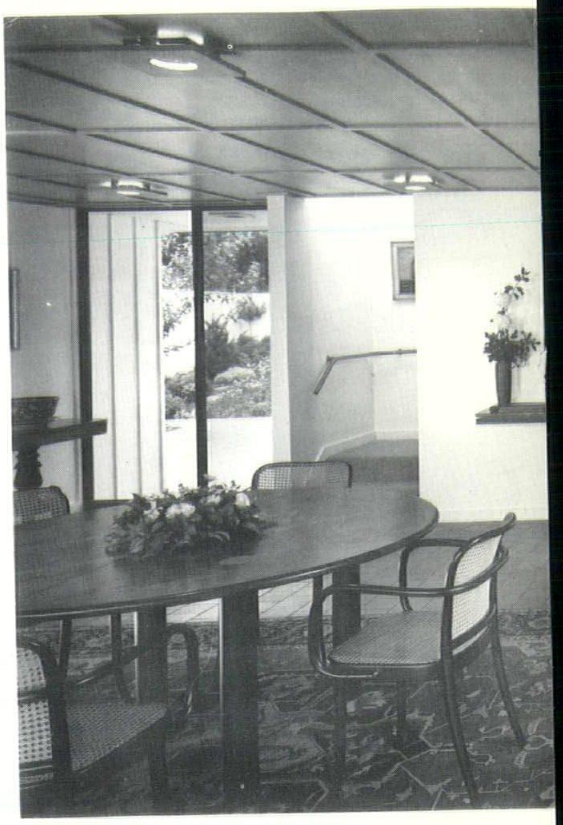
BARRINGTON, R.I.

Huygens & Tappé
Boston

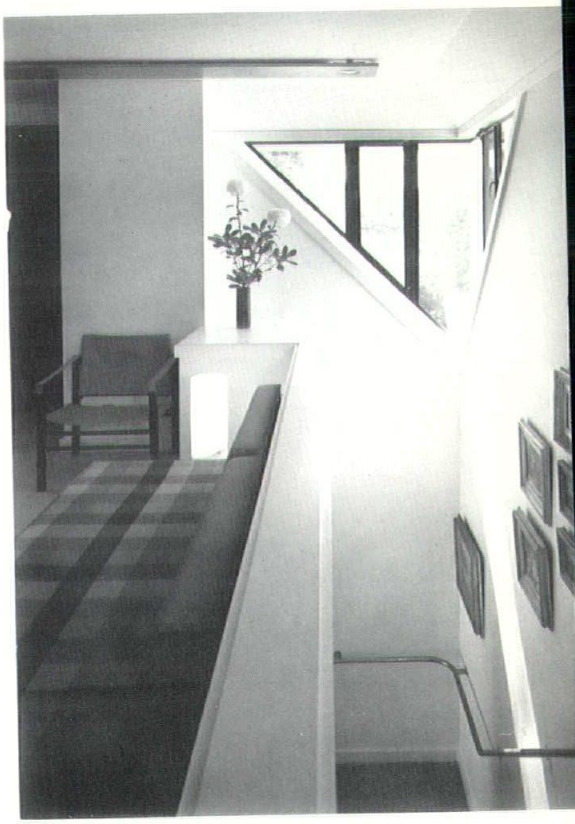
Floors in greenhouse (above) and other high traffic areas are laid with Welsh quarry tile.



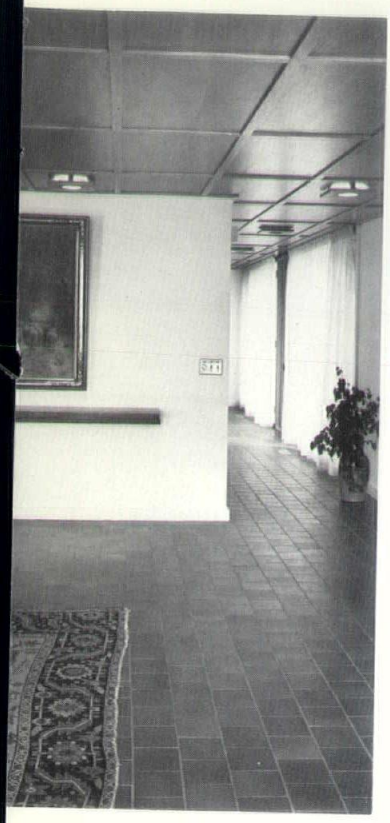
Second Floor Plan.



Stairway near the entry leads to an apartment for the children on the second floor.

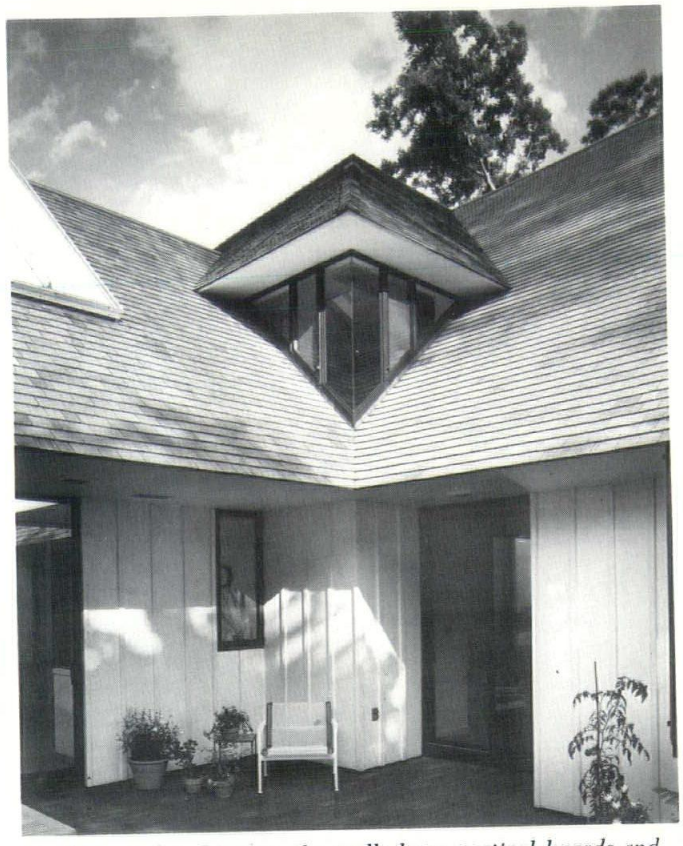


Small sitting area on second floor gallery. Unusual corner window brightens stairwell.



Interior walls are white plaster. All ceilings, to give a dark overhead against the bright light from the ocean, have natural birch paneling.

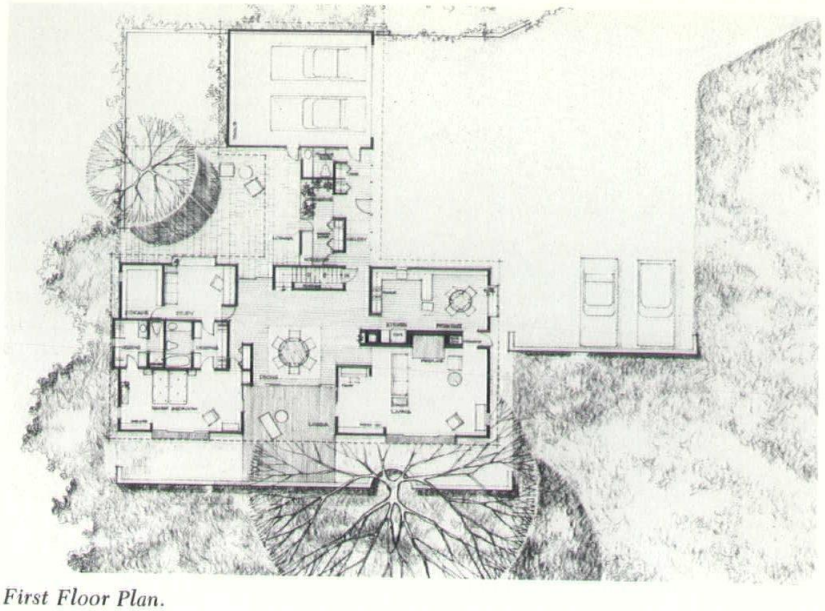
A wing with garage and entrance gallery and retaining walls of various heights connect the house with the relatively bare site, while creating intimate outdoor spaces.



Roof has cedar shingles; the walls have vertical boards and battens, painted white.

The view to the south is over Narragansett Bay.

View from the east.



First Floor Plan.

Outdoor spaces were placed away from the wide ocean view and almost constant wind. Door to left of greenhouse leads to two-car garage.

ing rooms, and den (doubles as guest room) which, turning away from the view, looks inward onto the protected court.

The dining gallery makes an inviting space for larger gatherings while there is a kitchen-family room with morning sun, for more intimate dining and breakfast.

All rooms downstairs open onto a loggia towards the view.

Following the pattern of the region, the roof has cedar shingles; the walls have vertical boards and battens, painted white.

Interior walls are white plaster. Floors in traffic areas are laid with Welsh quarry tile. Other spaces are carpeted. Heating is by warm air.

All ceilings, to give a dark overhead against the bright light from the ocean, have natural finish birch paneling. Doors and windows are bronze anodized aluminum.

General contractor: E. J. Sevigny Construction, Warren, R. I.

FOOTE MEMORIAL

BRANFORD,

Technical Planning Associates, Inc.
North Haven, Conn.

FOLLOWING general agreement among the townspeople that Branford, Connecticut, had considerable need for a highly diverse recreation facility, a private trust was prepared to develop a park on a waterfront tract; the problem was how to meet a majority of the needs on the nineteen-acre, flat-to-gently-sloping site they provided. Incorporating several attractive natural features added to the challenge facing Technical Planning Associates of North Haven, Conn.

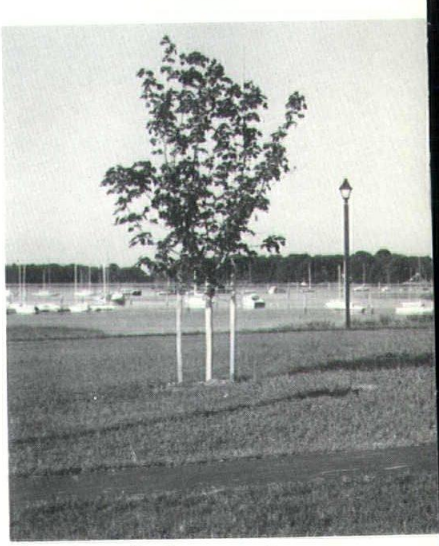
For ease of maintenance and to minimize paved surfaces and public vehicular traffic the 150-car parking lot, a storage-maintenance building and a site for a future year-round indoor recreation facility were located just inside the park's entrance.

A rise of land along the river providing an excellent view of an adjacent large marina was devoted to a sheltered sitting area and game tables for the elderly.

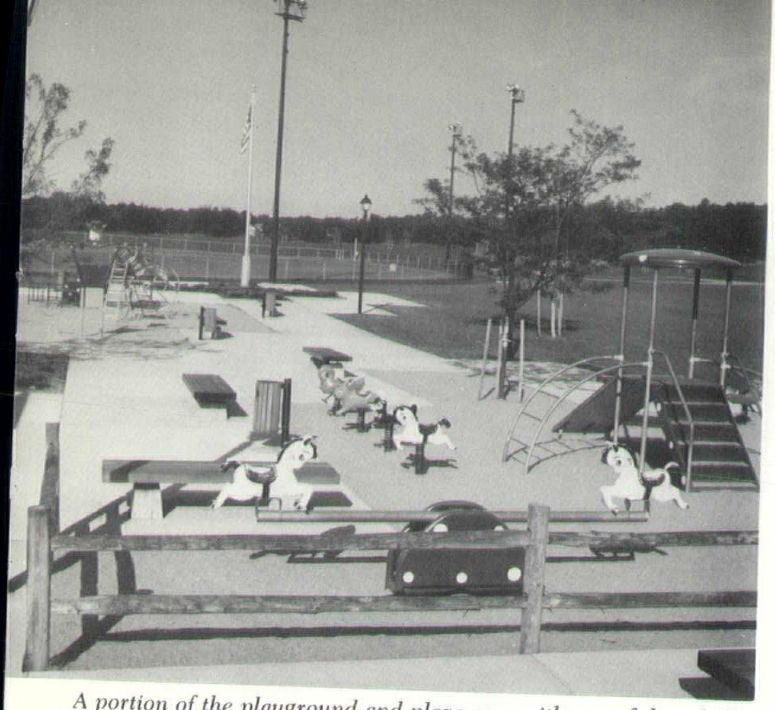
At another point facing out toward the river a natural "bowl" for concerts or other performances was preserved.

A salt marsh at the end of a narrow piece of land protruding away from the major expanse of acreage was to be left in its natural state; a stand of trees located on the protrusion provided the nucleus for a picnic grove. The remaining land required a minimum amount of regrading to be laid out for active recreation areas. Providing optimum exposure to sun and wind, these areas include a basketball court, two small ballfields, a lighted softball field, handball courts, twelve tennis courts and a children's play area.

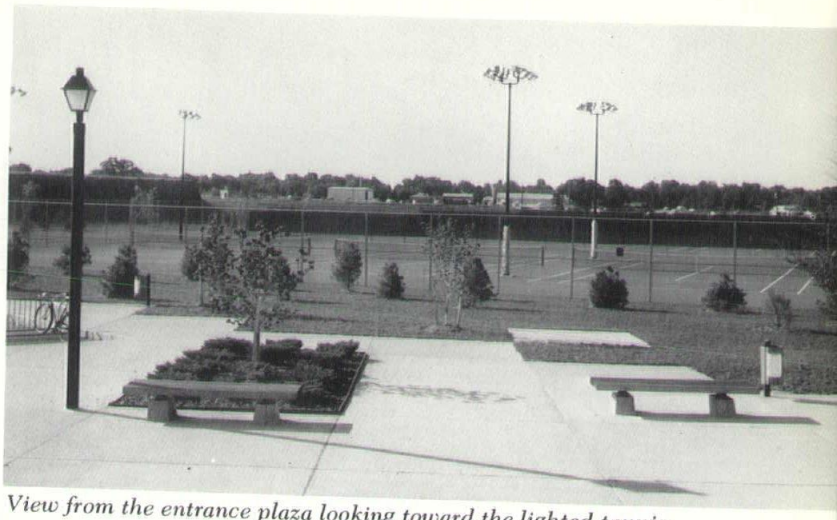
An amorphic shaped plaza com-



The vista of a large marina serves as a natural backdrop for the shelter, game tables and benches.



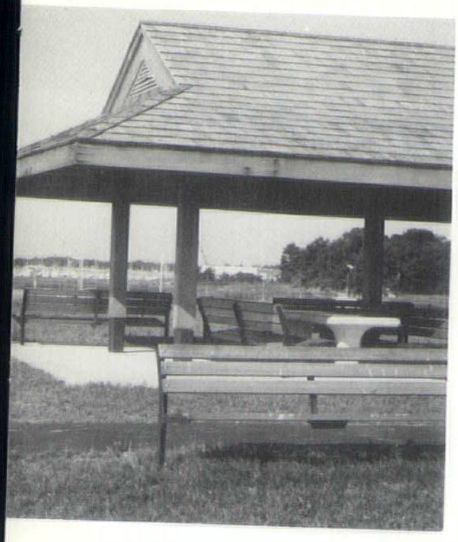
A portion of the playground and plaza area with one of three ballfields visible in the background.



View from the entrance plaza looking toward the lighted tennis courts.

PARK

CONN.



Site plan.

posed of 10-foot brushed concrete squares serves as the focal point of the park. Its design suggests rather than defines pathways to connect activities; pedestrian patterns have been channeled by replacing selected paving squares with landscaping. Benches are located here and along the perimeter of the park. Equipment design and material selection were based on the waterfront location.

Earth colors were chosen for the structures both to reduce their prominence over the open areas and to enhance the natural beauty of the site. Light poles, the highest of which are 50 feet, were required to withstand 100 mph winds. The heavy timbered shelter overlooking the marina has 7" x 7" x 6' rectangular steel tubes imbedded 4½ feet in the ground to develop moment connections at the base of its columns. These requirements successfully met their initial test when tropical storm Doria roared across Branford.

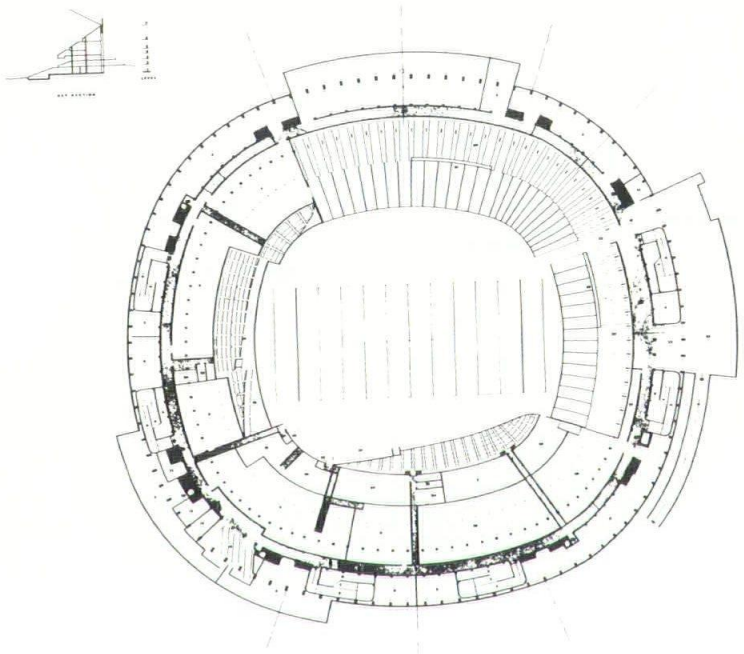
The total project cost of $625,000 and all maintenance costs of personnel and equipment have been assumed by the Foote Family Charitable Trust.

VETERANS STADIUM

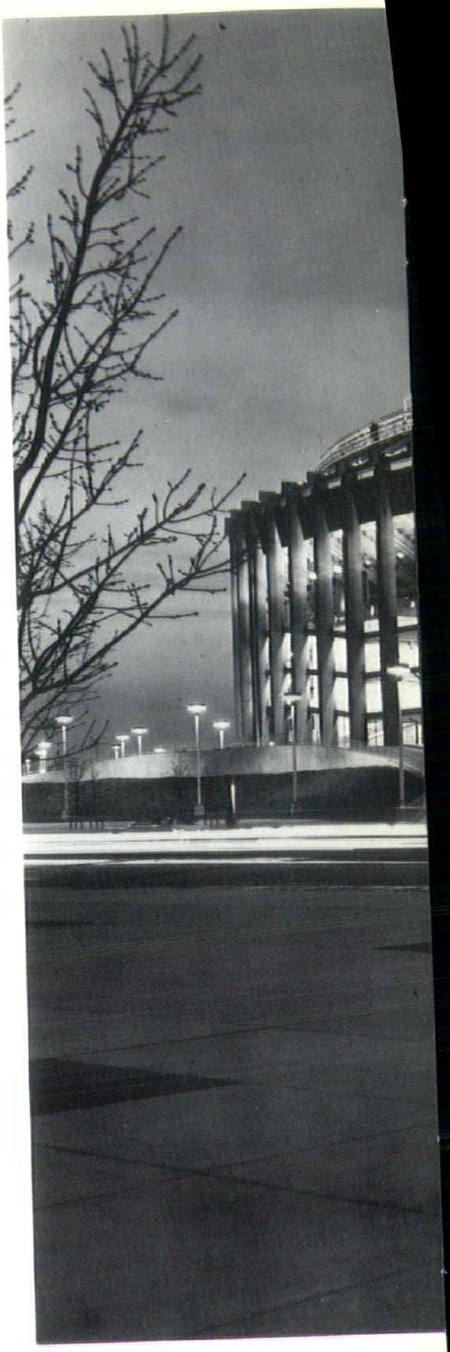
PHILADELPHIA, PA

Executive Architect: ***Hugh Stubbins, Cambridge, Mass.***

Associated Architects: ***Stonorov and Haws and George M. Ewing Company, Philadelphia***



First Level Plan



A landmark sports stadium was completed recently in Philadelphia. Seating 65,000 for football and 50,000 for baseball, the new Veterans Stadium is the largest multipurpose stadium in the country and the largest construction project in Philadelphia history. Its unique OCTORAD shape, devised by Executive Architect, Hugh Stubbins of Cambridge, Massachusetts, has been hailed as a significant breakthrough in stadium design.

According to Hugh Stubbins, "The challenge in the football-baseball stadium is to strike the best compromise between the needs of two seemingly incompatible sports. Circular schemes had been tried, but they put spectators on the 50-yard line for football and on the first and third baselines for baseball at maximum distance from the field. A square or other polygon, on the other hand, reduces this distance but gives angle-of-view problems. So, I wanted to find a new shape and devised the OCTORAD, a slightly arced square based on eight points of radii of two concentric circles."

"Beyond the shape," Stubbins continues, "one of the major considerations was the City's mandate that the Stadium seat no fewer than 65,000 for football and no more than 50,000 for baseball, with the 15,000 additional seats out of sight during the baseball season. This was accomlished by removing 6000 seats from the football configuration to form the baseball outfield and by screening another 9000 seats by two large computerized outfield scoreboards and curtain for the batter's eye.

The maintenance-free plastic seats are organized in four bold color bands — orange, red, yellow, brown — which provide striking contrast to the green AstroTurf playing surface and give emphasis to the OCTORAD's graceful curve. Every

seat has an unobstructed view of the field.

The structure is a combination of cast-in-place and precast concrete with precast seat step units.

The Stadium is located in south Philadelphia, in the southwest corner of the site bordered by Broad, Packer, Tenth Streets and Pattison Avenue, on axis with John F. Kennedy Stadium and the Philadelphia Forum.

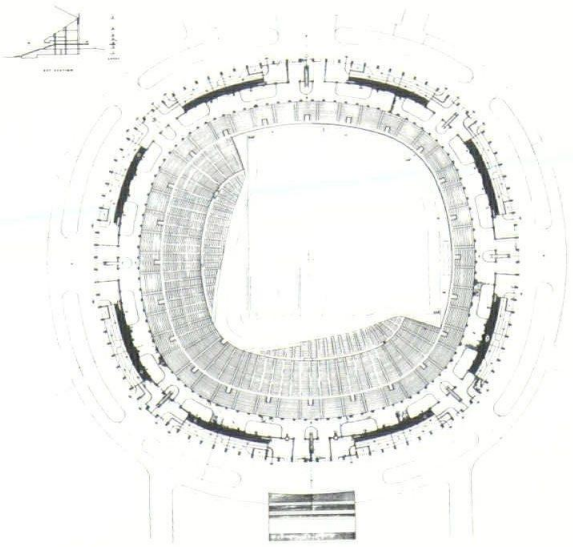
Spectators approach the Stadium by a system of ramps from the various parking areas or by a broad auto ramp leading from Pattison Avenue. They arrive at a 30' wide elevated Podium which surrounds the Stadium's Third Level and enter the Stadium's Main Concourse. Here the numbers divide, gradual ramps, escalators and elevators conveying people either up or down to their seats. An easily understood graphics system provides guidance and, if special assistance is required, a "Hot Pants Patrol" of usherettes is available.

Concession booths and other public conveniences are generously distributed throughout the stadium.

The season ticketholder may join the Fourth Level Stadium Club, with dining facilities for 500 and a 180' bar overlooking the field. Team offices and press facilities are on this level also along with 23 air-conditioned "superboxes," with color TV, bars, and seats for between 20 and 30 guests.

Level One, below grade, contains the Phillies' Clubhouse, Eagles' Locker Room, Visiting Team Rooms, Umpires and Officials Rooms, and TV Studio for post game shows. Also located on Level One are the main receiving dock and other service facilities which are accessible from a protected roadway and parking area underneath the Podium.

The Philadelphia Teams seem en-



Third Level Plan.

Seating 65,000 for football and 50,000 for baseball, the new Veterans Stadium is the largest multi-purpose stadium in the country and the largest construction project in Philadelphia history.

thusiastic about their new Stadium. As Frank Lucchesi, the Phillies manager, commented, "No doubt about it, even the secretaries are typing faster."

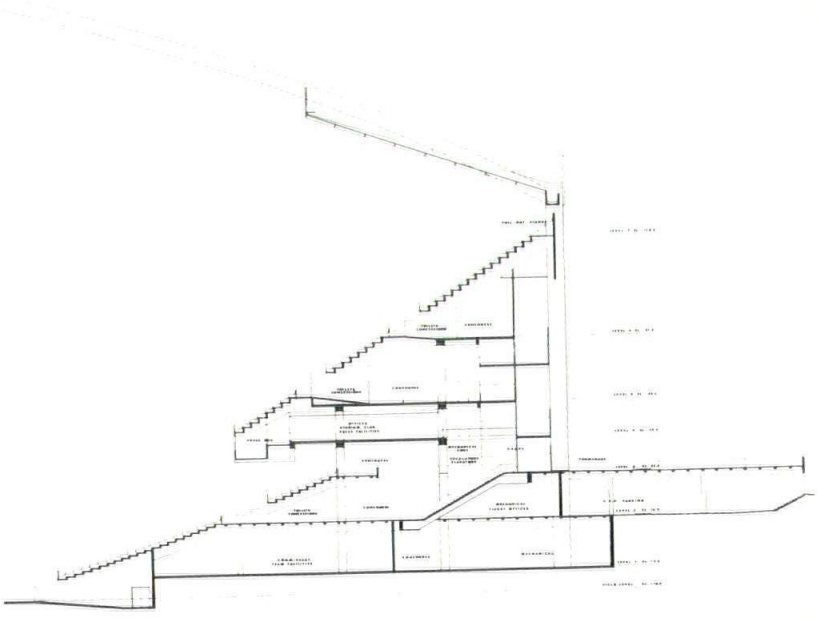
Veterans Stadium replaces the 1909 Shibe Park — later renamed Connie Mack Stadium. A new stadium has been considered for about 20 years and under serious discussion for the past 10. When a stalemate was reached in 1966 over a proposed design, Hugh Stubbins was invited with the recommendation of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects to provide a new solution. The resultant OCTORAD won approval and went into construction.

Executive Architect: Hugh Stubbins, Cambridge, Mass.

Associated Architects: Stonorov and Haws and George M. Ewing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Structural Engineers: McCormick and Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mech/Elec. Engineers: George M. Ewing Company, Philadelphia, Pa.



Typical Section

NEW HAMPSHIRE HOSPITAL USING PORCELAIN-ON-STEEL WALLS

Plate glass and porcelainized steel line the corridors of the intensive care center at the Notre Dame Hospital in Manchester, New Hampshire. Reflection of the photographer's light evidences the smooth surface of the materials, which has no pits or crevices to foster bacteria growth.

IF the experiences of the Notre Dame Hospital in Manchester, New Hampshire, are any criterion, porcelainized sheet steel paneling is an up-and-coming material for interior walls in hospitals and other buildings where functional performance is crucial.

In this institution's intensive care center — where the most critically-ill patients are nursed — the porcelain-on-steel panels have proven their value. The hospital found that they offered the simplest maintenance, a smooth surfacing that can be kept virtually germ-free, ease of installation and removal, and economy.

The newest wing in the hospital, the 2,800-square-foot intensive care center was constructed several months ago, primarily for coronary care. The first such facility in New England, and possibly the first in the nation to provide one-bed-per-room nursing, the fully-air conditioned unit can handle eight patients simultaneously — six in the individual rooms and two in a double room. The center is equipped with ultra-modern electronic cardiac monitors, so that a nurse at a central control station can observe the heart activity of the patients in their rooms. Three nurses man the day shift, two are on the second shift and two at night.

Beautifying and protecting the interiors in the intensive care section are a series of porcelain-on-steel panels, manufactured by Alliance Wall Corporation, Alliance, Ohio. The panels separate the patients' rooms, are used as corridor walls and in the lavatory areas.

Says Leo Antaya, the hospital's administrator: "We have such high regard for this surfacing material, that we've extended its use to serve as partitions in our offices and as bottom panels on our exterior doors. We're especially pleased with the minimum maintenance they require . . . an occasional sponging is the only upkeep we have to perform."

Actually, Antaya adds, their most important value is in assuring a germ-proof, antiseptic environment. Unlike grouted tile or plaster, the panels have no rough mortar areas for disease- and odor-forming bacteria to nest and multiply. The surface is impenetrable, stain-proof, fade-proof and scratch-proof, never needs painting or refinishing.

The Notre Dame Hospital utilizes beige-colored panels (they're made in 107 colors) in two constructions. Single-faced panels, three-sixteenths of an inch thick are made of a porcelain surface applied to 28-gauge, cold-rolled sheet steel, which is backed by a one-eighth-inch tempered hardboard, and has galvanized steel on the reverse side as a backing and vapor barrier. Double-faced panels — used where both sides of the wall will show — are one-quarter of an inch thick and include the porcelainized sheet steel on both surfaces, surrounding a hardboard center core.

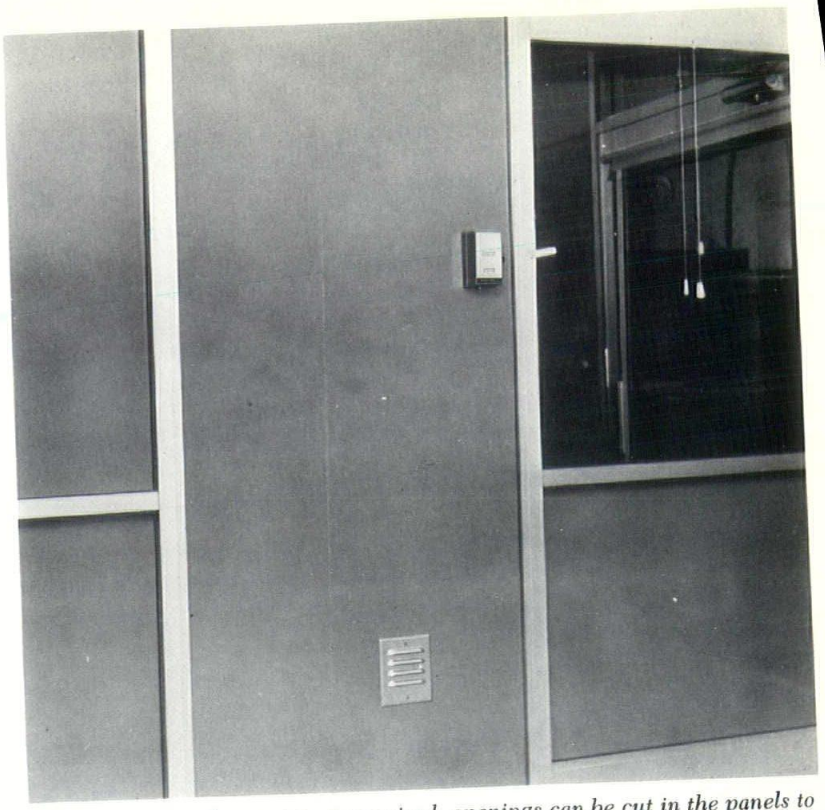
Strangely, the steel walls were recommended to the hospital by the State Glass Co., a Manchester firm which designs and fabricates modern store fronts. William Corriveau, Jr., who runs the firm, found the panels so popular in the New England area — for school doors, curtain walls, apartment terraces and stairwells — that he added their installation to his line.

According to Corriveau, "By using these panels, the hospital obtained attractive, durable and fire-resistant walls for two-thirds the cost of constructing a tile or masonry wall. With the double-faced material, we automatically installed two corridor surfaces at one time. The single-faced variety allowed us to leave space inside the wall for plumbing and electrical wiring. In fact, we can remove a panel from its frame in less than ten minutes, if an electrician or plumber has to get at the connections inside, something you can't do with tile or plaster."

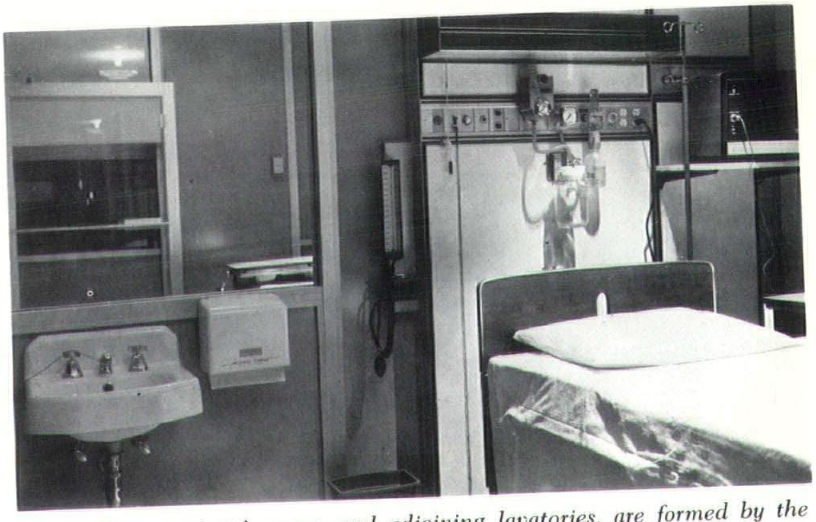
Corriveau reports that installation of the panels was a simple procedure. Metal framing channels were anchored into the cement ceiling with steel angles, then ram-set into the flooring. The steel panels were then cut to fit each frame opening, with the panels set in neoprene gaskets for an air-tight seal. Where vents were required in the panels — for thermostats, night lights, scrub sinks and air conditioning — a Kett saw was used to cut the desired apertures.

On occasion, patients with communicable diseases are kept in the intensive care wing. When these patients recover and are moved to another area of the hospital for convalescence, the room is totally disinfected — sometimes with a "fogging" machine, at times by a steam hosing. The non-porous wall surfaces are not affected by these procedures.

Porcelain enamel is a durable glass substance that is fused to sheet steel at temperatures of over 1400 degrees F. It actually becomes a part of the steel, not just a coating or surface treatment.



Where a vent or thermostat is required, openings can be cut in the panels to insert the units.



The walls in patients' rooms, and adjoining lavatories, are formed by the porcelain-on-steel panels. Choice of a beige shade was made for its soothing effect.

Notes *(Continued from page 2)*
Park, a full recreational community in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and a waterfront redevelopment study and comprehensive city plan for Burlington, Vermont. The Portland office is currently under contract to the Old Port Exchange and the City of Portland for the new Public Safety Headquarters.

Spiegel Named Dean at Yale

Herman D. J. Spiegel

An engineer with a strong background in architecture and teaching has been named Dean of the Faculties of Design and Planning and Director of Studies in Architecture in Yale's School of Art and Architecture.

Herman D. J. Spiegel, who has been Acting Dean since last January, will assume his new appointment immediately, according to Charles H. Taylor, Jr., Provost of Yale. Charles W. Moore served as Dean for a five-year term that ended this past year.

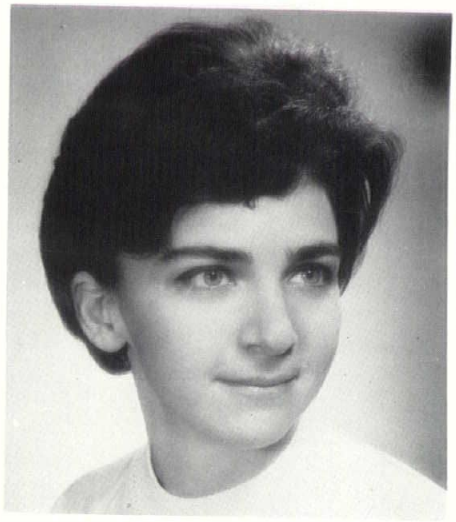
Spiegel, 46, was born December 31, 1924, in the Roxbury section of Boston. After three years of military service with the Army in the European and Pacific theatres he graduated from Rhode Island School of Design with a Bachelor of Science in Architecture in 1953.

He received his Master of Engineering degree from Yale in 1955, and then began his teaching career in Yale's School of Engineering, moving to an Instructorship in architectural engineering in the School of Art and Architecture in 1955. In that year he started practice and in 1964 co-founded the firm now known as Spiegel and Zamecnik, Inc., one of the larger structural engineering practices in Connecticut.

In the meantime, he had been promoted at Yale in 1958 to Assistant Professor and in 1964 was named Associate Professor.

From 1967 on his professional work vied with his teaching work for public attention, and his firm was awarded prizes by the AIA, Progressive Architecture Magazine, Architectural Record and other professional journals. His appointment to full Professor came in 1969, and on December 22, 1970, Yale President Kingman Brewster, Jr. appointed him Acting Dean of the Faculties of Design and Planning and Director of Studies in Architecture at Yale.

Ritchie Designer Receives Certification



Martha Bil Manevich

Mrs. Martha Bil Manevich of Newtonville, Mass., has received her Certification as a Registered Architect in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. She has earned her registration by completing the examinations and requirements of the State Board of Registration of Archi-

tects. She is a designer with Ritchie Associates, Inc., Architects & Engineers, Chestnut Hill.

Mrs. Manevich is a graduate of the University of Buenos Aires School of Architecture and has attended the Boston Architectural Center.

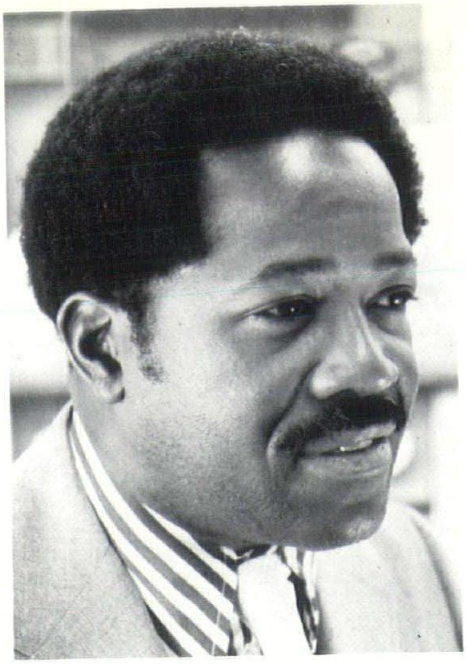
Projects she has been involved with at the Ritchie firm include: The Waltham Hospital, Norwood Hospital, Lynn Hospital, Beverly Hospital Medical Office Building, and the United States Army Hospital, Ft. Devens, Mass.

Howard Opens Hartford Office

Milton Lewis Howard Associates, a newly-formed firm of architects, recently opened its doors for business at 99 Pratt Street, Hartford.

Officially announcing that his company has already begun servicing clients, founder-principal, Milton Howard said, "The keynote of our business philosophy will be what I refer to as 'working pride.' We plan to translate this pride into imaginative architecture and pragmatic planning."

A Chicago native currently residing in Bloomfield, Howard stressed that while the firm is locally based, its operations will be national in scope. "We are already resigstered and doing business in five states — New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Indiana and Illinois," Howard stated.



Milton L. Howard

Howard brings to the new venture 20 years of experience in the diversified practice of architecture, ranging through multi-family dwellings, high-rise office and apartment structures, industrial and commercial facilities, and rehabilitation. He was formerly associated in the area with Walter Douglas and Purcell & Taylor. His professional affiliations include membership in the New York City chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) and the New York State Association of Architects. In addition, Howard is a National Council of Architectural Registration Boards certificate holder.

Howard's associates in the firm are Jorge W. Rendon and William L. Hettler.

Rendon, born in Pereira, Colombia, graduated from LaUniversidad Bolivariana of Medellin with a degree in Architecture and Urban Design. He later received a one-year fellowship in Bogota with the Pan-American Union designing multi-family housing, and worked with the Colombian government on a 150-unit development in his home town.

Hettler, from Buffalo, New York, is a graduate of the Columbia University of Architecture, New York City. Also a veteran of 20 years in the field, Hettler has been responsible for designing a broad spectrum of buildings in every conceivable category.

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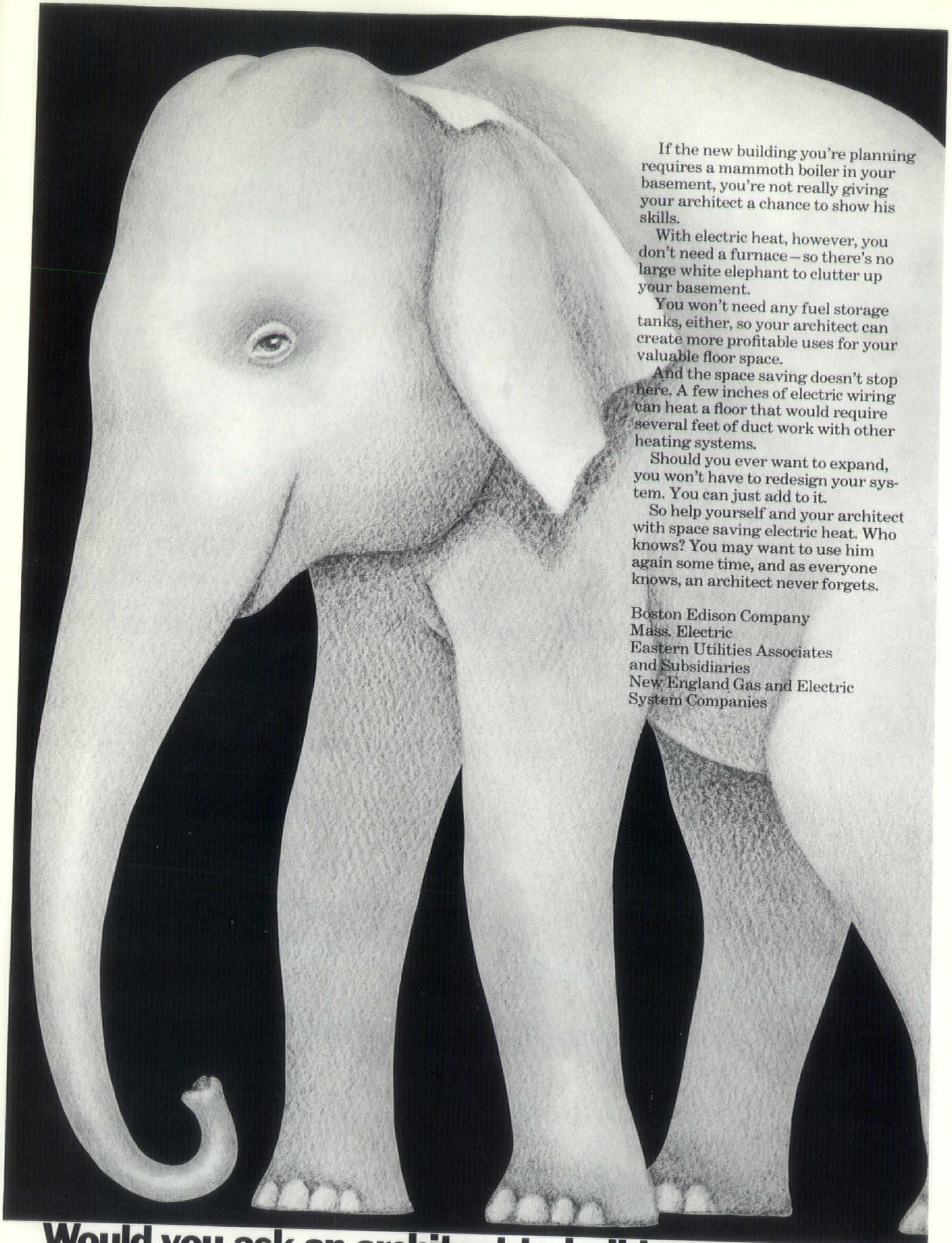

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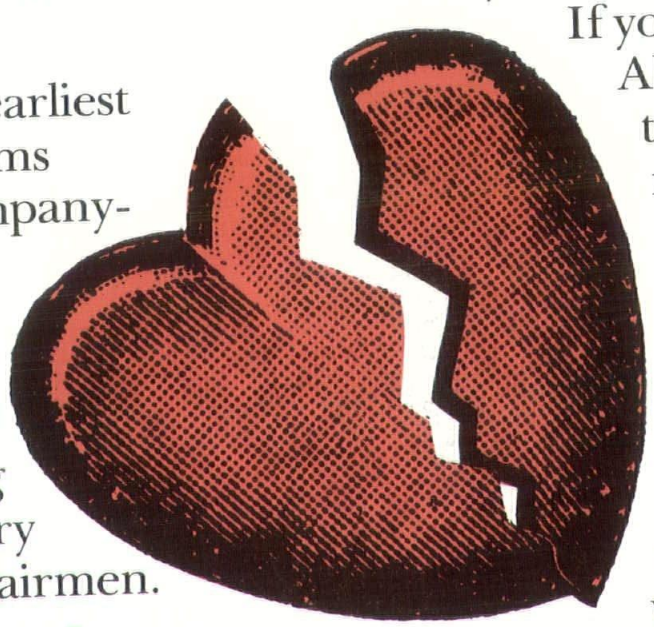

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