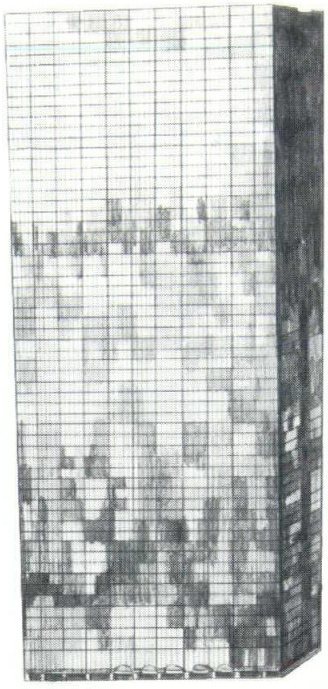
New England Architect

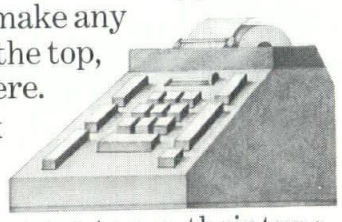
May –
June 1972

We're going to take 7000 people for a ride.



When the John Hancock Tower Building opens, it's going to open up a lot of new opportunities.

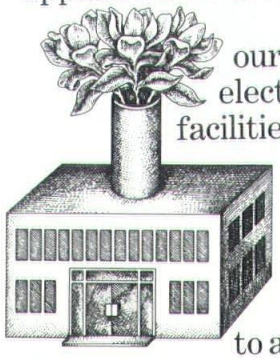
Of course, it won't make any difference if there's room at the top, if there's no way to get there.



But there will be, aboard the 30 double-deck elevators. Elevators powered by electricity.

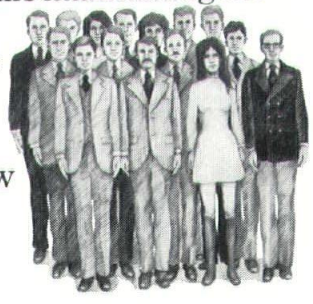
And electric power will not only take people for a ride, it will also give them light, and heat, and energy to run their typewriters, copying machines and other electric office equipment.

Progress and power go hand in hand. We need power to help industry produce new products and power to provide energy for the many electric appliances we use at home.



And that's not all we need power for. As we enhance our efforts to save our environment, we're going to need electric power for recycling plants, sewage conversion facilities, and other ecological projects.

All this adds up to a lot of work. That's why electric companies are already planning for the 1980's; working to provide the power we all need, while maintaining the clean atmosphere we all want.



Yet, some people continue to ask, "Who uses all this electricity? Why do we need all these new power plants?"

Maybe people on the way up don't realize how much electricity they need to get there.

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- offered in a variety of decorator's colors

Andrew Wilson Company will exhibit at the ALA Conference in Chicago, June 25 - 29, 1972, in the Continental Room of the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Booth 2717.

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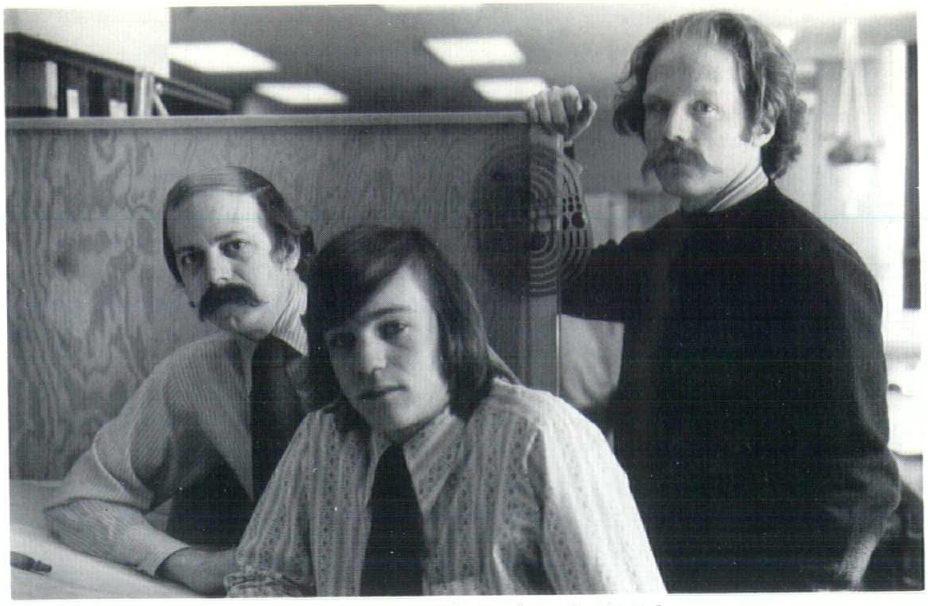
Ritchie Associates Names Three to Design Staff



Left to Right: Richard Hansen, Larry Bender and Michael Hicks.

Ritchie Associates, Inc., architects and engineers, Chestnut Hill, have made three new appointments to their design staff: Richard Hansen, Newton Centre; Larry Allen Bender, Chestnut Hill; and Michael Hicks, of Cambridge.

Mr. Hansen, a registered architect, received his B. A. degree from Clark University, Worcester, and his B. Arch. from Yale University. He has been a design critic at the Boston Architectural Center for the past three years. He is currently involved in the planning and design of St. Joseph's Hospital, Lowell, Mass.

Mr. Bender, a native of Ft. Smith, Ark., received his B. Arch. from the University of Arkansas. He is working on the master plan for Wesson Memorial Hospital, Springfield, and an addition at Cooley Dickinson Hospital, Northampton.

Mr. Hicks' responsibilities to date include a proposed medical office building for the Springfield Hospital Medical Center, and the master plan for the Union Hospital, Lynn. He is also a design critic at the Boston Architectural Center.

NOTES & COMMENTS

AIA Announces Winners Of 1972 Honor Awards

Nine buildings, including two large performing arts complexes and two structures that convert old buildings into new uses, have been selected to receive the nation's highest awards for architectural excellence — the 1972 Honor Awards of The American Institute of Architects.

The winners also include a fine arts center, a convention-exhibition hall, a small day camp, a corporate headquarters, and a house. They were selected by a jury of five architects and a student representative from 470 entries.

The Honor Award winners are (architects in parentheses): Walker Art Center, Minneapolis (Edward Larrabee Barnes, FAIA, New York City); Koerfer House, Lago Maggiore, Switzerland (Marcel Breuer and Herbert Beckhard, New York City); Alley Theatre, Houston (Ulrich Franzen, FAIA, & Associates, New York City); Mummers Theater, Oklahoma City (John M. Johansen, FAIA, New York City); McCormick Place On-the-Lake, Chicago (C.F. Murphy Associates, Chicago); New York State Bar Center, Albany (James Stewart Polshek & Associates, New York City); YM-YWHA Day Camp, Mt. Olive, N.J.; (Claude Samton & Associates, New York City); Weyerhaeuser Headquarters, Tacoma, Wash. (Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, San Francisco); Ice Houses I & II, San Francisco (Wurster, Bernardi and Emmons, Inc., San Francisco).

Jurors for the 1972 AIA Honor Awards Program were: Henry N. Cobb, AIA, Chairman, New York, New York; Antonin Aeck (ASC Representative), Altanta, Georgia; Gerald L. Allison, FAIA, Honolulu, Hawaii; John G. Dinkeloo, AIA; Hamden, Connecticut; Harry M. Weese, FAIA, Chicago, Illinois; Harry C. Wolf, AIA, Charlotte, North Carolina; and Milton L. Grigg, FAIA, Adviser (Chairman, 1971 Jury) Charlottesville, Virginia.

The awards were presented at the 1972 AIA convention in Houston, May 7-10.

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Architect

May – June 1972 Volume 3 Number 1

features

departments

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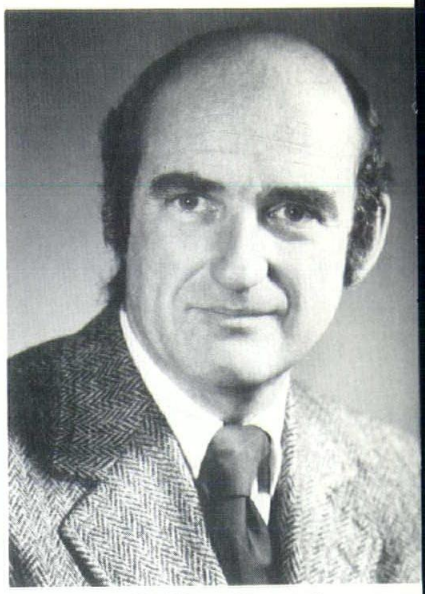
SIX NEW ENGLAND ARCHITECTS ELECTED TO COLLEGE OF FELLOWS



H. Morse Payne, Jr.

SIX New England Architects have been elected to membership in the College of Fellows of The American Institute of Architects.

They are Wilhelm Viggo von Moltke, a professor of urban design at the Harvard University Graduate School of Design; H. Morse Payne Jr., a partner in The Architects Collaborative, Cambridge; Hugh Shepley, a partner in the Boston firm of Shepley Bullfinch Richardson & Abbott; E. Carleton Granbery Jr. and Henry Forster Miller, both of New Haven, and Carrell Stewart McNulty Jr. of Stamford.

Apart from the Gold Medal, which may be presented each year to one architect from any part of the world, Fellowship is the highest honor the 24,000-member Institute can award to its members. (All Fellows of the AIA may use the initials FAIA following their names.)

Investiture of the 79 newly elected Fellows took place May 8 in Houston at the Institute's annual convention.

The main thrust of *Wilhelm Viggo von Moltke's* work has been in urban design. As chief of the division of land planning and later as chief designer for the Philadelphia City Planning Commission, von Moltke was in large part responsible, under executive director Edmund Bacon, for the plans for Society Hill, and the Plan for Center City. These are regarded by many critics as still among the very best urban design accomplishments of urban renewal.

In 1961 he joined the Guayana Project of the Joint Center for Urban Studies of M.I.T. and Harvard University as the director of urban design. He is largely responsible for the physical development plan and strategy for this new city of 650,000 in eastern Venezuela.

In 1962 von Moltke became a professor of urban design at Harvard, where, according to colleagues he has continuously stressed the importance of the involvement of architects as urban designers in the planning and development process at the urban scale.

Many of his former students hold key positions in public agencies or in private offices dealing with urban design or are teaching urban design.

H. Morse Payne Jr., has been associated with The Architects Collaborative for 20 years where he has considerable design responsibility.

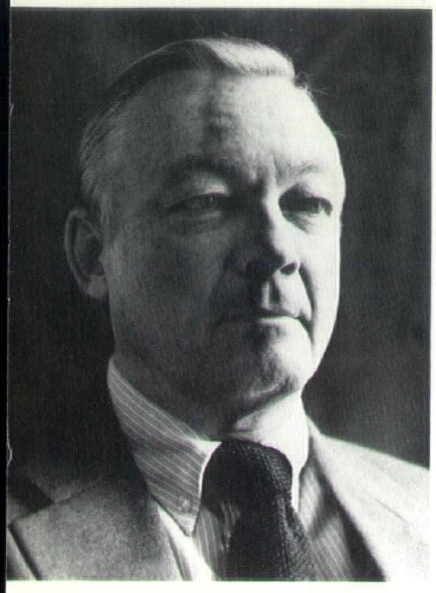
Some of his more renowned projects are the United States Embassy in Athens, Greece; the University of Baghdad Faculty Tower in Iraq; and TAC's offices in Cambridge, which in 1967 won the Offices of the Year Award from Administrative Management magazine.

Other awards he has won include an award citation in 1964 from Progressive Architecture magazine for the I.B.M. Federal Systems Division Office Facility at Gaithersburg, Md., and the Boston Center Project which won a First Design Award from Progressive Architecture in 1954.

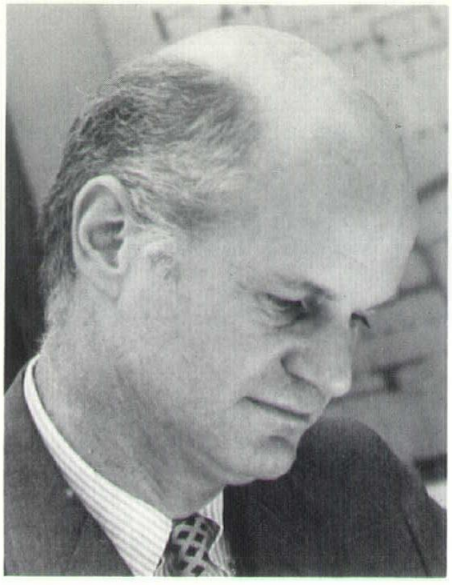
Payne has been president of the Boston Architectural Center for two two-year terms in 1964-65 and 1970-71. He is credited with having played a major part in BAC's new building program by creating the program for the building and arranging a national design competition, which led to a contract and construction of the new facility. The BAC presented him with a Citation of Honor for his role in that construction program.

One of *Hugh Shepley's* most significant contributions to the architectural profession has been his work as chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Massachusetts State Association of Architects.

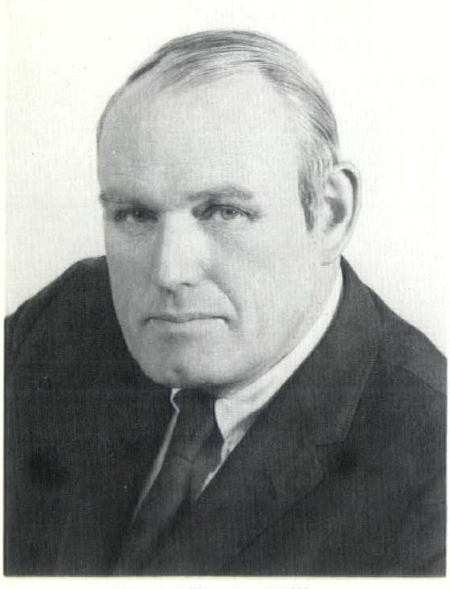
During his three-year chairmanship of the committee, he was instrumental in obtaining passage of three vital pieces of legislation. These were a bill reducing the designer's statute of limitations, another which established a Designer Selection Board for all state work, thereby removing the selection of architects and engineers from politi-



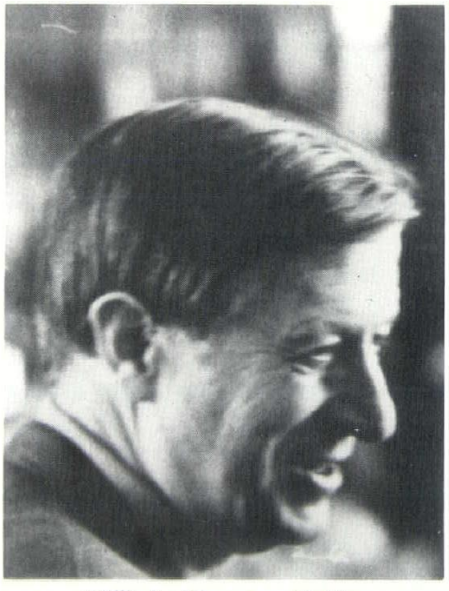
E. Carleton Granbery, Jr.



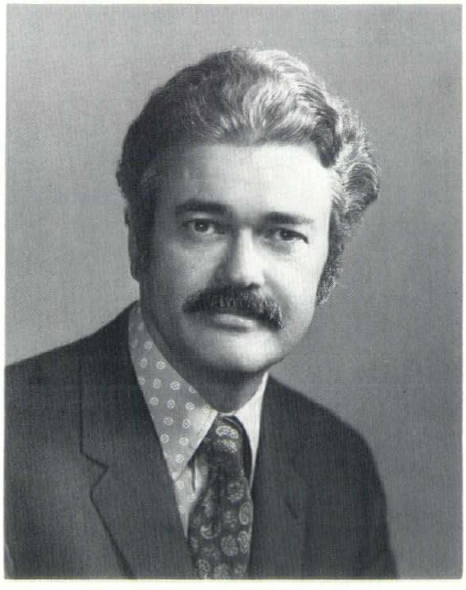
Hugh Shepley



Henry Forster Miller



Wilhelm Viggo von Moltke



Carrell Stewart McNulty, Jr.

cal influence, and a third bill prohibiting building inspectors from approving plans not bearing an architect's or engineer's seal when one is required by law.

This legislative activity led to an appointment by the Governor to a special state commission to review legislation related to public construction contracts. For five years Shepley served as the architect member of this commission, which enabled him to resist the encroachment of homebuilders, contractors and others on the interests of good design and planning.

After serving on several committees of the Boston Architectural Center, where he both studied and taught, he was elected president in 1969. During his two-year term, he steered the institution safely through a period of student unrest and financial problems without either a student strike or a budget deficit.

While president he also arranged to have a team from the National Architectural Accreditation Board visit the BAC, even though the Center did not grant a degree, then a requirement for accreditation. The team report was so favorable that the committee recommended the N.A.A.B. make a change in its bylaws. When this was done BAC became the first school not granting a degree, to receive accreditation.

E. Carleton Granbery Jr. is especially noted for his work in school buildings and housing for the elderly. In 1960 his firm, Carleton Granbery Associates, with the Perkins & Will Partnership, developed the educational and architectural programs for New Haven's 13 new school plants. Two of those schools, the New Foote School and the Quinnipiac K4 School, (both of which Granbery's firm designed in association with Perkins & Will) have been widely acclaimed by architects and educators, and the flexibility of their spaces has influenced the design of schools throughout the country. Granbery's other school designs include the Melissa Jones Elementary School, North Guilford, and the Abraham Baldwin Middle School, Guilford.

In 1960, Granbery carried out intensive research in connection with New Haven's first housing project for the elderly. The report of his findings, which contained extensive criteria to be used in designing for the elderly, has become a standard reference work in the field. Granbery is the architect of Winslow-Celentano Park and Newhall Gardens, both housing projects for the elderly in New Haven.

Granbery's extensive work in residential architecture includes the Dr. Stanley Leavy House in New Haven and the Rev. Alanson B. Houghton House in Guilford. Among his other major buildings are the Yale University Press, Christ Church Parish House and Rectory, and the Edgewood Park Skating Pavilion, all in New Haven.

As chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Urban Beautification from 1967 to 1969, Granbery was instrumental in launching New Haven's first campaign to combat air and water pollution. From 1958 to 1968, he was a member of the New Haven Citizens Action Committee, which stimulated public support for the city's outstanding redevelopment program. In 1968, as a member of the Citizens Committee to Keep Connecticut Clean and Beautiful, he helped initiate a statewide anti-litter campaign. In 1952, he helped draft a new building code for the city of New Haven. In Guilford, where he resides, he has been a member of the Building Code Board of Appeals since 1965.

Henry Forster Miller, a principal in the New Haven architectural firm of Davis Cochran Miller Baerman Noyes, is one of the nation's most active and effective leaders in the cause of preserving and restoring significant buildings and landmarks of America's past.

He has played important, often instrumental, roles in saving from demolition such landmarks as Norwalk's Lockwood-Mathews Mansion, East Haddam's Goodspeed Opera House, and New Haven's Atwater-Ciampolini House, North House, Post Office, and Public Library. In Providence, R. I., he designed the Benefit Park garden mall in the College Hill section, which led to the reconstruction and preservation of the distinguished 18th-century houses in the surrounding area. He was influential in the passage of Connecticut's statewide preservation law, which has been used as a model for similar laws in other states.

Miller's architectural works have received numerous citations, including an Honor Award from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for the Christopher Columbus School in New Haven, an Honor Award from the Connecticut Society of Architects for the Aible Booth Memorial Boys' Club in New Haven, and a Merit Award from the Connecticut Building Congress for the Beecher Road School in Woodbridge.

As one of eight citizen appointees to the State Commission on Housing, Miller helped prepare a report to the Governor containing recommendations for attacking housing problems in Connecticut. He is currently serving as a director of the Hill Housing Development Corporation, a black self-help organization for housing production.

Carrell S. McNulty Jr. has developed a distinguished reputation for his school building designs and his contributions to the advancement of industrialized housing techniques. He has been a member of SMS Architects, a Stamford firm, for 21 years, and a partner since 1958.

One of McNulty's clients, the Ramapo Central School District in Spring Valley, N.Y., has engaged his services continuously for the past 14 years. During that time, he has designed 12 new school buildings for the district. Among his many other school buildings are Mendham High School, Mendham, N. J.; Helen Keller Middle School, Easton, Conn.; Olcott School, Greenburgh, N. Y.; and Ridge School, Ridgewood, N. J.

McNulty's conceptual design for an industrialized housing system was the only one submitted by an architect to be awarded a contract for further development in the "Operation Breakthrough" program of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The unique system, employing prefabricated panels and utility cores, is adaptable to both new construction and the rehabilitation of existing housing units.

McNulty has been actively involved in professional affairs for more than a decade. As president of the Connecticut Chapter, AIA, he launched the profession's first effective legislative program in Connecticut. The effort secured passage of a statewide Statute of Limitations and Corporate Practice Bill for Connecticut architects. He is currently chairman of the national AIA Urban Planning and Design Committee.

PROVIDENCE COLLEGE LIBRARY

PROVIDENCE, R.I.

NINE libraries, ranging in size from a small branch serving a community of oyster fishermen and tobacco farmers to a 3,525,000-volume university facility, have been named winners in the 1972 Library Buildings Award Program sponsored jointly by The American Institute of Architects, The American Library Association, and The National Book Committee.

From among 204 entries submitted in the program, a jury of two architects, three librarians, one representative of the National Book Committee, and one architectural student representative selected two libraries for First Honor Awards and seven for Awards of Merit.

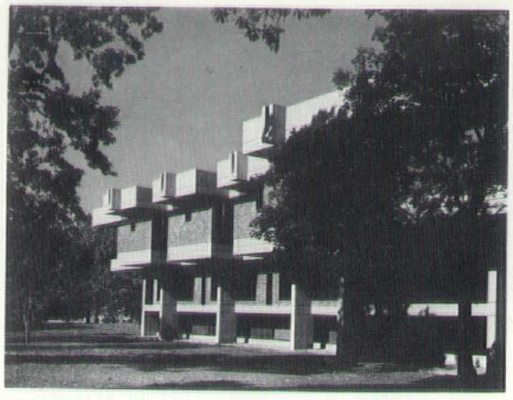
The First Honor Award winners are (1) Providence College Library, Providence, R. I. (Kenneth DeMay of Sasaki, Dawson, DeMay Associates, Inc., Watertown, Mass.) and (2) Ohio Historical Center Library-Archives, Columbus (Ireland/Associates, Inc., Columbus).

Because of the large number of commuting students and the inadequate study facilities in dorms, architects of the Providence College Library combined study space and enough room to store 500,000 volumes.

Two-thirds of the space is allotted for study areas which are convenient to the stacks. The stacks, in turn, are arranged to simplify traffic and facilitate general orientation.

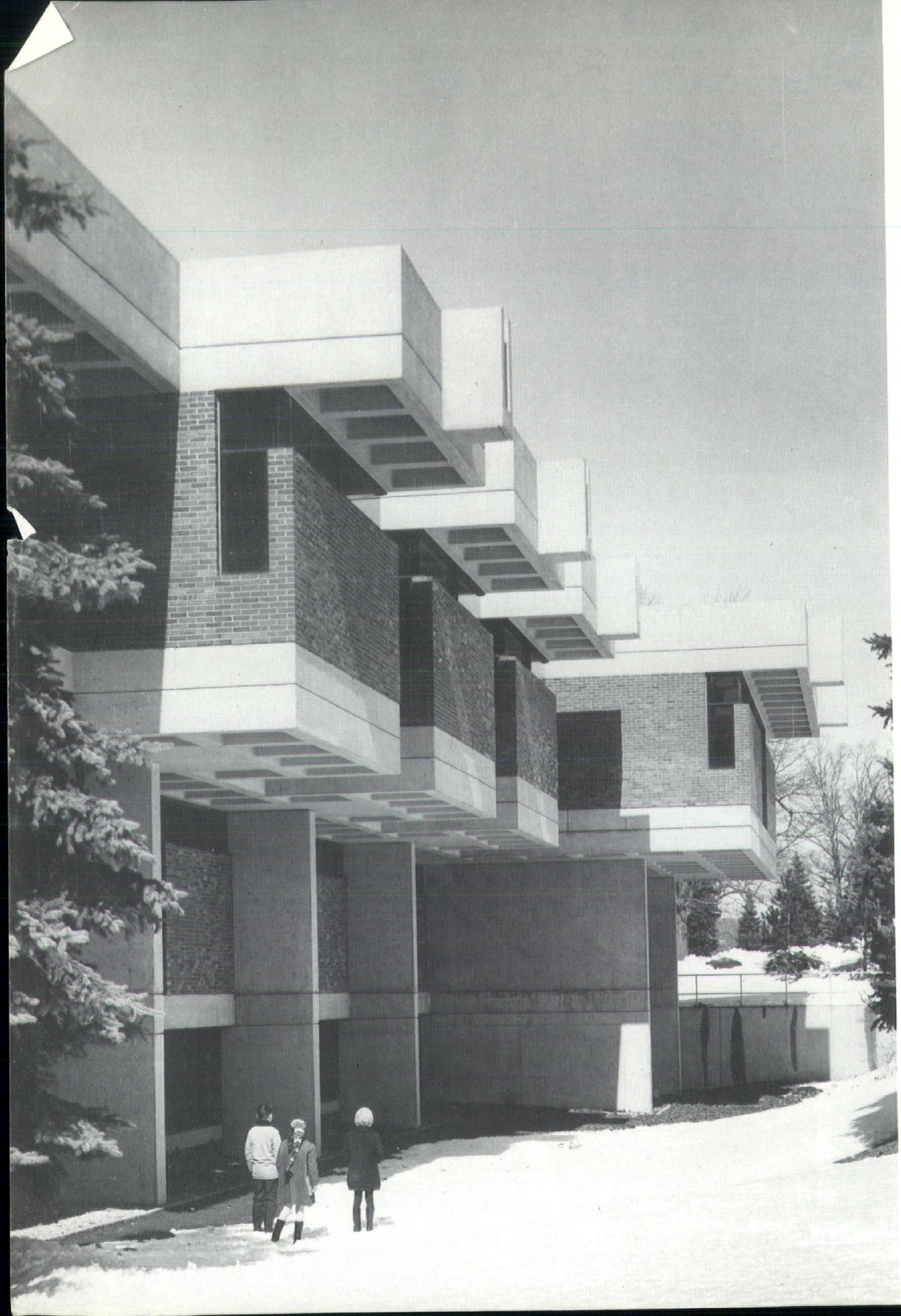
Special rooms for music, typing,

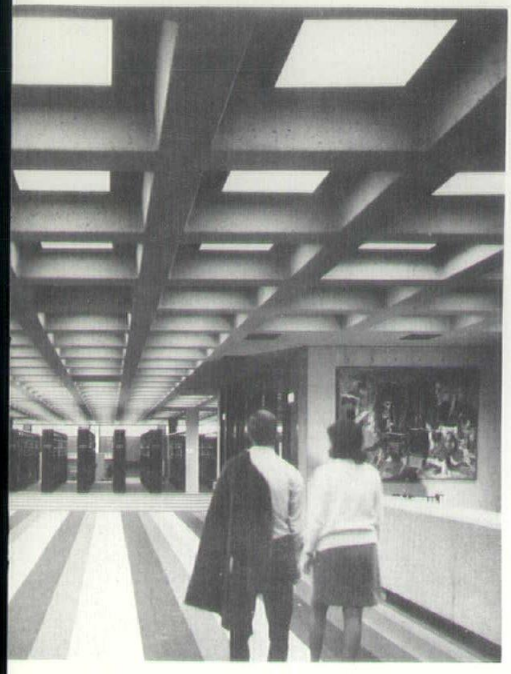
1972
Library Buildings

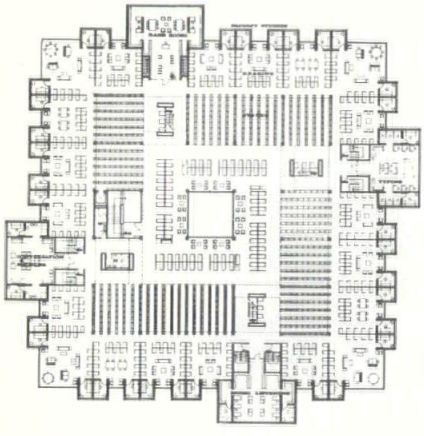


Honor Award

Architect: Kenneth DeMay (of Sasaki, Dawson, DeMay Associates)
Project Architect: John Molloy

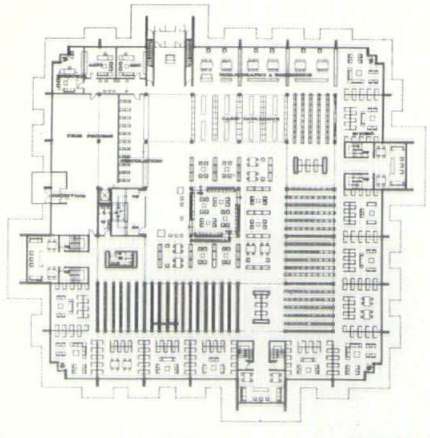






PROVIDENCE COLLEGE LIBRARY SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Note: The Katherine Brush Library, Loomis Institute, Windsor, Conn., (also designed by Kenneth DeMay; Project Architect, Philip Minervino) recipient of a Merit Award in the 1972 Library Buildings Award Program, was featured in the January/February issue of the NEW ENGLAND ARCHITECT.



PROVIDENCE COLLEGE LIBRARY FIRST FLOOR PLAN

smoking and rare books are in the thrust points of a pinwheel plan isolated from the main circulation area. A central lightwell which provides vertical orientation within the building serves as a counterpoint to the predominantly horizontal spaces.

Study rooms for the faculty members are cantilevered around the periphery of the second floor. Deeply recessed bays and mature trees shield the windows from the sun allowing greater use of glass than is usually possible and, simultaneously, integrate the interior with the site.

Consulting Structural Engineer: LeMessurier Associates.

Consulting Mechanical Engineer: Greenleaf Engineers.

Contractor: Dimeo Construction Company.

Library Consultant: Philip McNiff.

Interior Designer: Bill Bagnall Associates.

Construction: Structural frame: poured-in-place concrete bays 25'6" square formed with 4'3" domes to match stack spacing; Exterior finish: sandblasted concrete, waterstruck brick, solar tinted glass with color anodized aluminum frames; Basement: concrete slab on grade; all mechanical and service facilities.

Jury Comment: **This library is unusually well organized for its size. All functions are well related. The pinwheel arrangement of the stack groupings and the relationship of stacks to study and reading areas are excellent. The openness of plan is commendable, and there is an excitement in the interplay of spaces within this building. The scale of the structure and the use of color are outstanding. The expression of the structural system, choice of materials, and integration of the mechanical systems are very sensitively handled. An enthusiastic choice for Honor Award.**

CAPE COD ART ASSOCIATION BUILDING Barnstable Village, Mass.

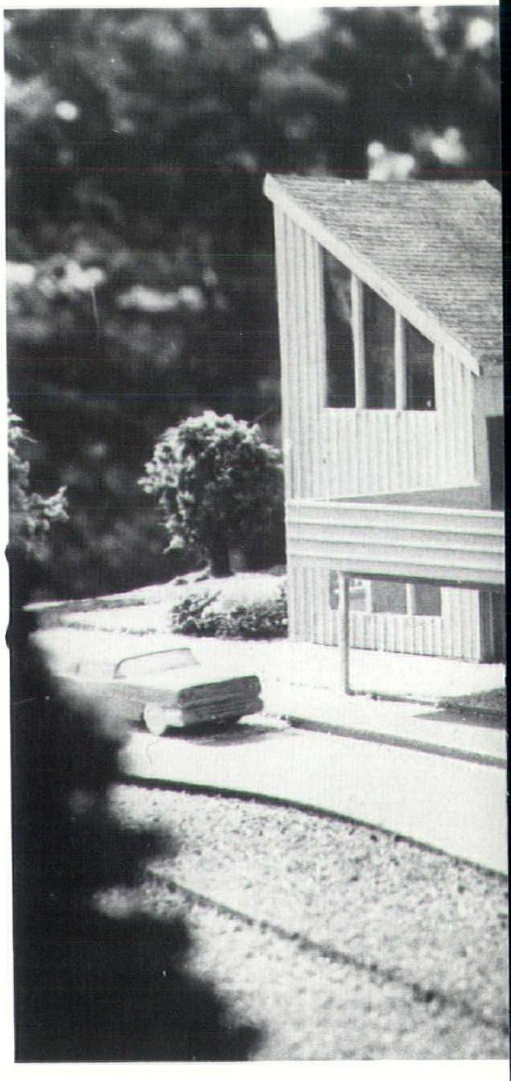
Richard Sears Gallagher
and
Paul M. Stark
Barnstable

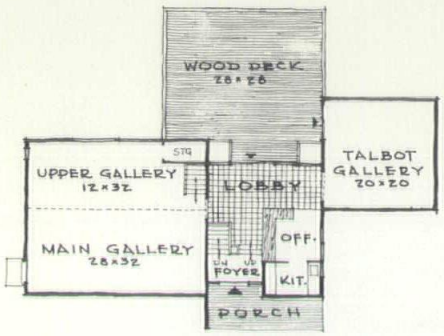
THE Cape Cod Art Association Gallery and Teaching Facility was designed to replace the former downtown-Hyannis Gallery which was recently sold.

Client requirements called for maximum summer use when group and solo exhibitions up to 140 paintings can be held, as well as limited winter use encompassing smaller shows, classes in drawing, painting, silkscreen, sculpture and wood carving. In order to provide this flexibility, the Main Gallery portion may be unheated, and only the Talbot Gallery and core facilities used in the winter months.

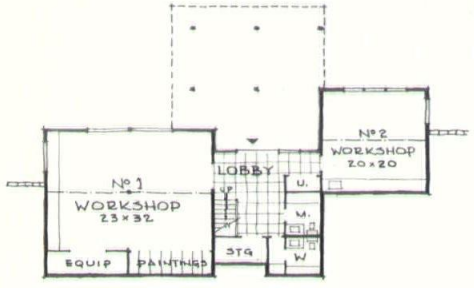
The two-acre site in Barnstable Village, on Route 6-A, is high ground, gently rolling with a fine panoramic view to the north, overlooking Sandy Neck and Cape Cod Bay. Orientation for maximum use of this view — both for north light and aesthetic considerations — was a main design requisite.

Materials planned include rough-sawn cedar board-and-batten siding, wood casement windows, red cedar shingle roofing for pitches portions, built up for flat portion, wood frame construction, exposed beams and wood roof deck. Floors, carpeted in galleries, lobbies and stairs, sheet vinyl for rest rooms and kitchen, concrete for work shops and storage. Interior partitions to be gypsum board and Homasote.



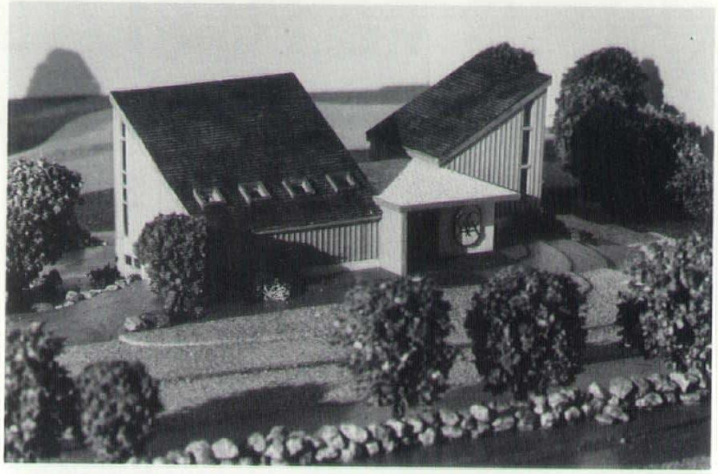


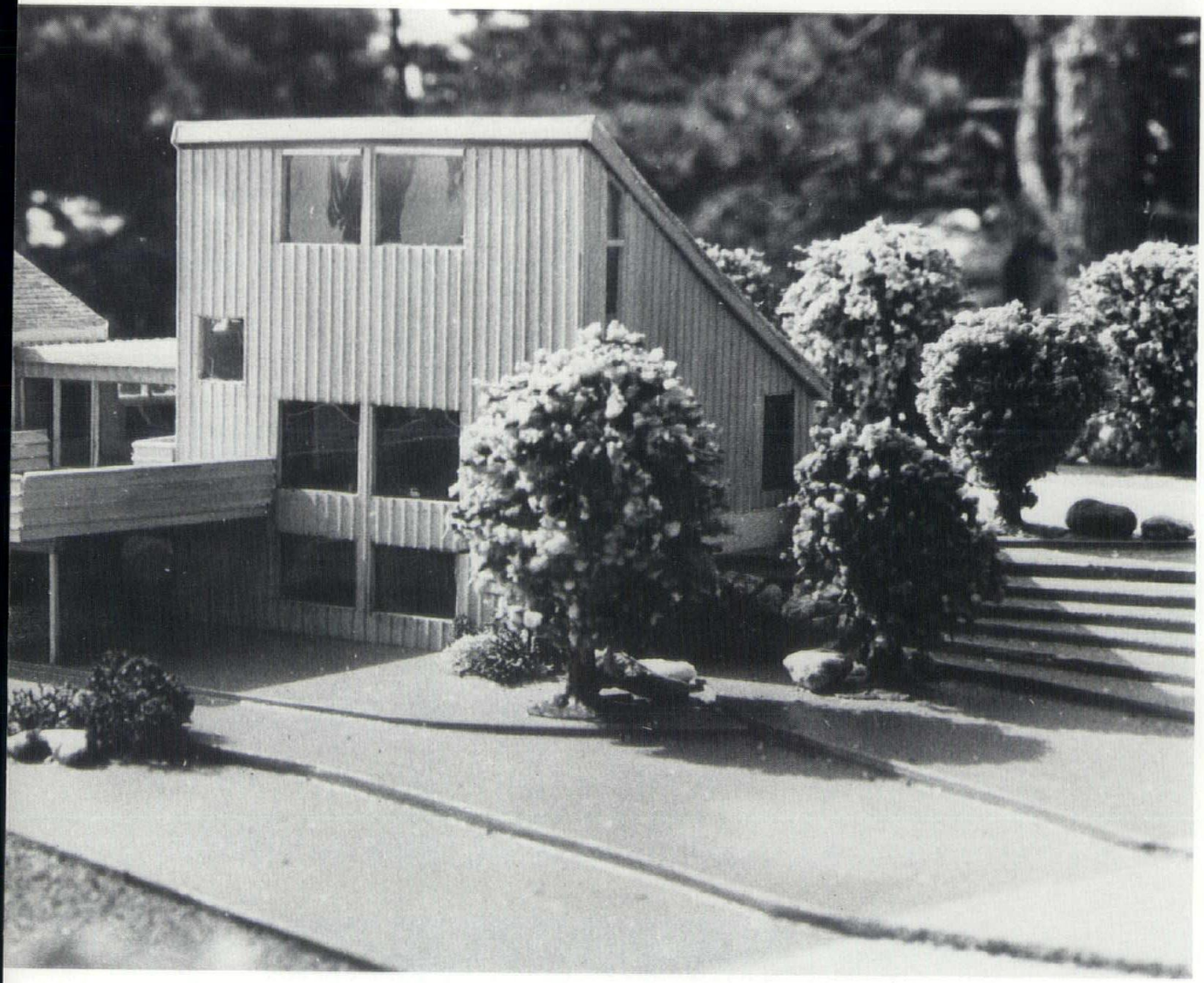
• FIRST FLOOR PLAN •



• LOWER LEVEL PLAN •

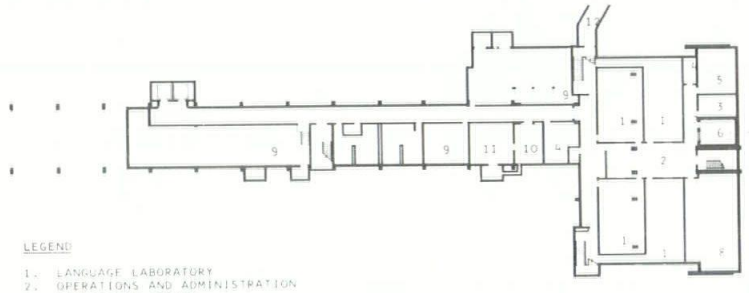
The wood deck provides a sheltered outdoor teaching space, as well as a beautiful entertainment center for use during show openings, painting demonstrations by invited artists and meetings of the Association. .





HERTER HALL
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS
AMHERST, MASS.

Coletti Brothers
Hingham, Mass.

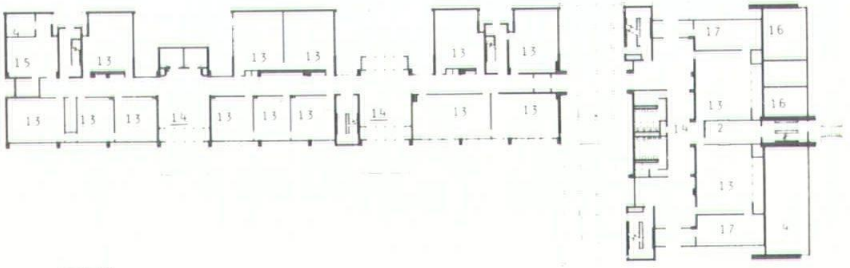


LEGEND

1. LANGUAGE LABORATORY
2. OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION
3. DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
4. STORAGE
5. DIAL SWITCHING
6. RECORDING STUDIO
7. TAPE LIBRARY
8. SHOP
9. MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT ROOM
10. ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT ROOM
11. TRANSFORMER VAULT
12. TUNNEL

BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

0 100 FEET

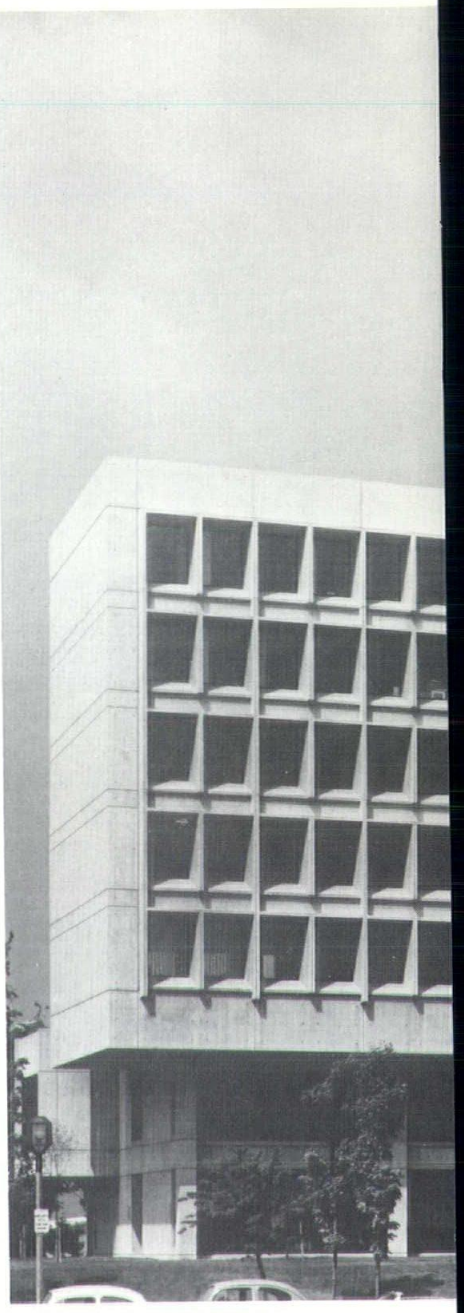


LEGEND

2. OPERATIONS & ADMINISTRATION
4. STORAGE
13. CLASSROOM
14. LOBBY
15. RECEIVING
16. OFFICE
17. SEMINAR ROOM

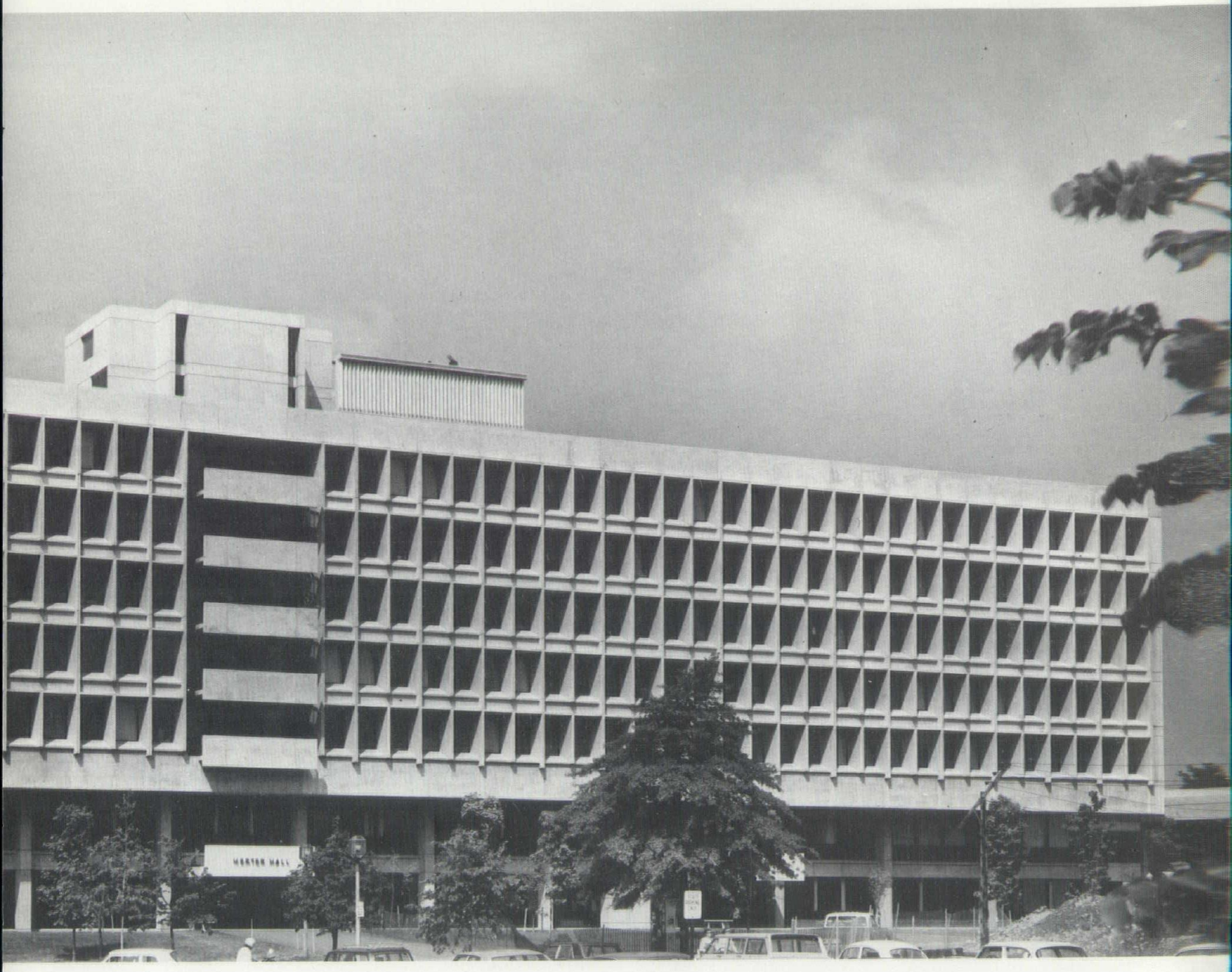
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

0 100 FEET



The first two floors of the seven-story classroom and office structure house a total of 30 classrooms. These two floors and lecture hall wing are of poured-in-place reinforced concrete. The remaining five floors contain faculty offices, 35 per floor.

CUCE AWARD



HERTER Hall at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst was one of two projects designed by New England architects that have been awarded Citations for Architectural Excellence by the 1972 College and University Conference and Exposition; the other was College No. 5 (pages 16-19) at the University of California at Santa Cruz.

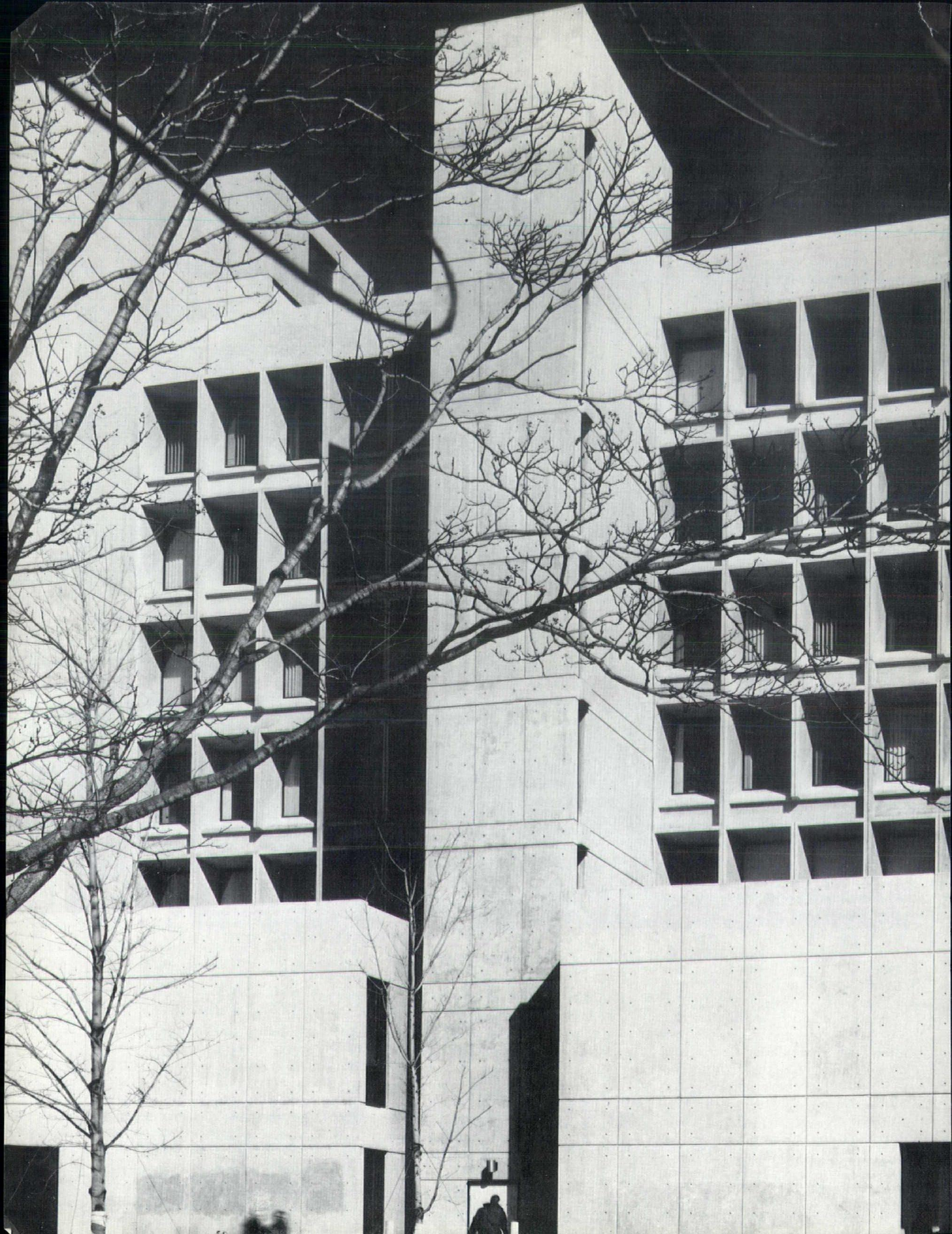
Designed by Coletti Brothers of Hingham, Mass., Herter Hall was constructed in two sections, as office and classroom section and a lecture hall wing.

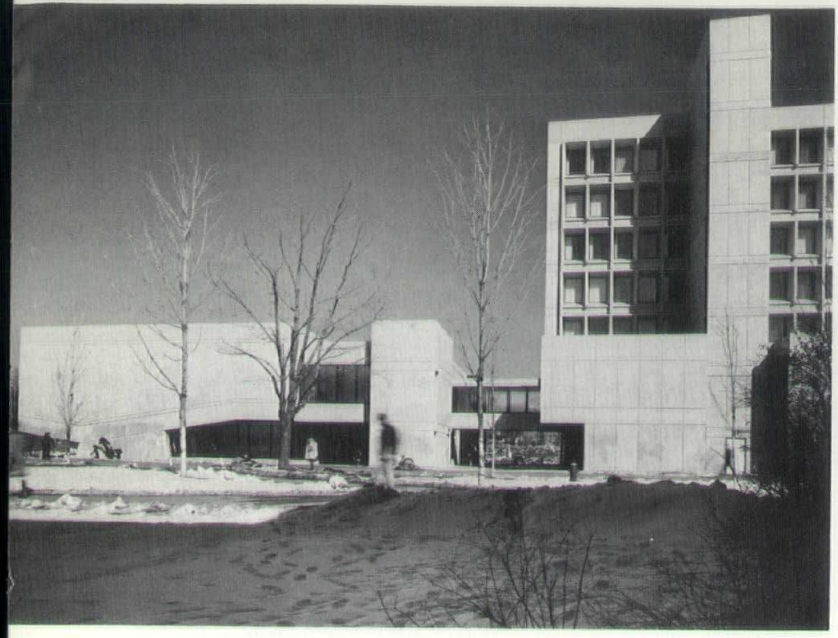
The first two floors of the seven-story classroom and office structure house a total of 30 classrooms. These two floors and lecture hall wing are of poured-in-place reinforced concrete. The remaining five floors contain faculty offices, 35 per floor.

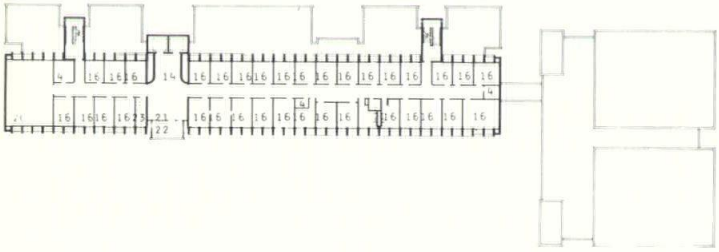
Construction of the office floors was given column-free flexibility by the use of two-story postensioned load bearing panels that support pre-cast concrete tees. The skin of the building thereby becomes its structure.

"Fabrication of the panels and tees was started during the excavation of the foundation and panel and floor erection took place within forty-five days," according to Paul Coletti, founder of the firm who did the actual design work on the building. "Costly and time consuming on-site forming and curing was eliminated."

The lecture hall wing is connected







LEGEND

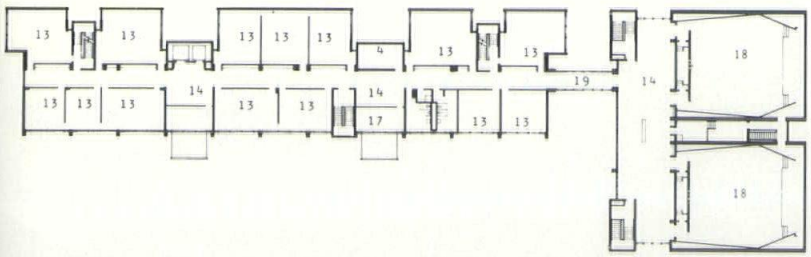
4. STORAGE
14. LOBBY
16. OFFICE
20. READING AND CONFERENCE
21. LOUNGE
22. BALCONY
23. KITCHENETTE

THIRD THROUGH SEVENTH FLOOR PLAN

0 100 FEET

Construction of the office floors was given column-free flexibility by the use of two-story postensioned load bearing panels that support precast concrete tees. The skin of the building thereby became its structure.

Fabrication of the panels and tees was started during the excavation of the foundation and panel and floor erection took place within 45 days.



LEGEND

4. STORAGE
13. CLASSROOM
14. LOBBY
17. SEMINAR ROOM
18. LECTURE HALL
19. BRIDGE

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

0 100 FEET

by a bridge to the first two floors of the seven-story classroom and office structure, and by an underground tunnel to the existing Liberal Arts building. This section contains four language laboratories on the ground floor, two classrooms on the first floor and two lecture halls on the second floor, each with a capacity of 200 pupils.

General Contractor: Fontaine Brothers, Springfield, Mass.

Structural Consulting Engineers; Steco Engineering, Inc., Canton, Mass.

Electrical Engineers: Engineers Incorporated, Needham, Mass.

Heating, Ventilating & Plumbing Consulting Engineers: Fitzmeyer & Tocci, Melrose, Mass.

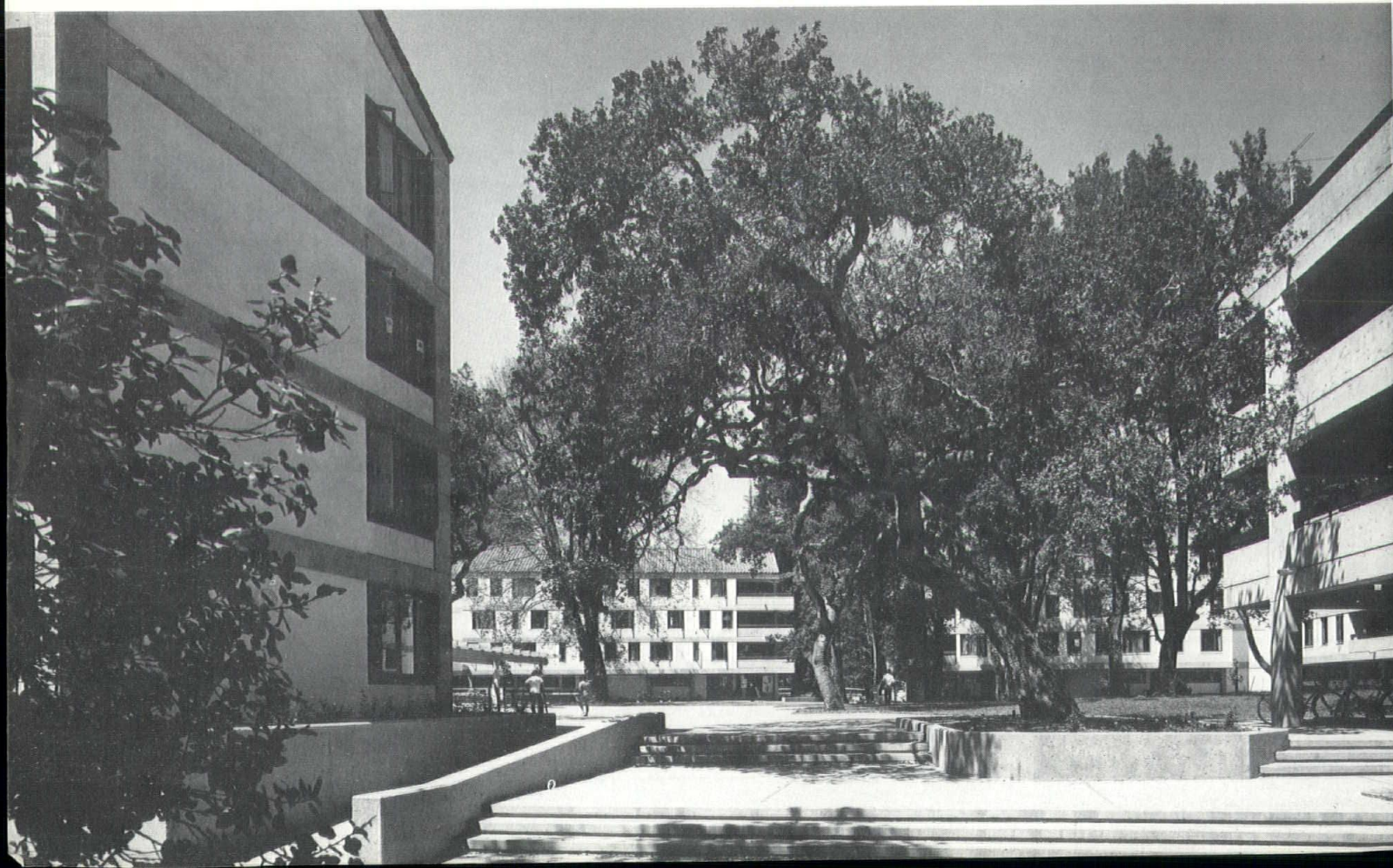
CUCE AWARD

Hugh Stubbins & Associates
Cambridge, Mass.

COLLEGE No. 5 — so far the largest at the University of California at Santa Cruz — was conceived of as a compact quadrangle recalling aspects of Christ's Church College, Oxford, and a small town in the Alps — Maritime.

The desire for compactness — without resorting to elevator high-rise buildings — stemmed from the University's sensible prescription to leave areas between colleges as undisturbed landscape. The forest, the deep draws, the pastoral slopes and the sea are an inescapable part of the inter-college scene. The student, as he goes from college to college, or from college to center, is constantly aware of this compelling landscape.

COLLEGE NO. 5
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



A purposeful attempt was made in this college to give it a sense of identity — a sense of place — and to give a different and more cultivated "environment" within the walls as compared to that on the outside.

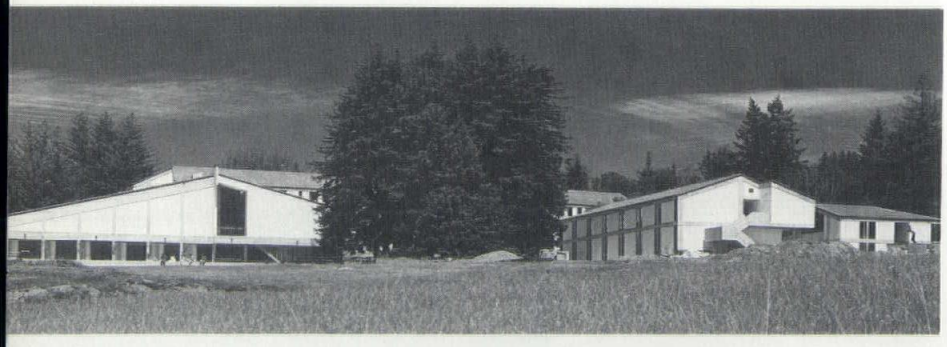
"A college — like a town — has its place of work, its residential quarters, its marketplace and its place of public assembly and seat of government," says architect Hugh Stubbins.

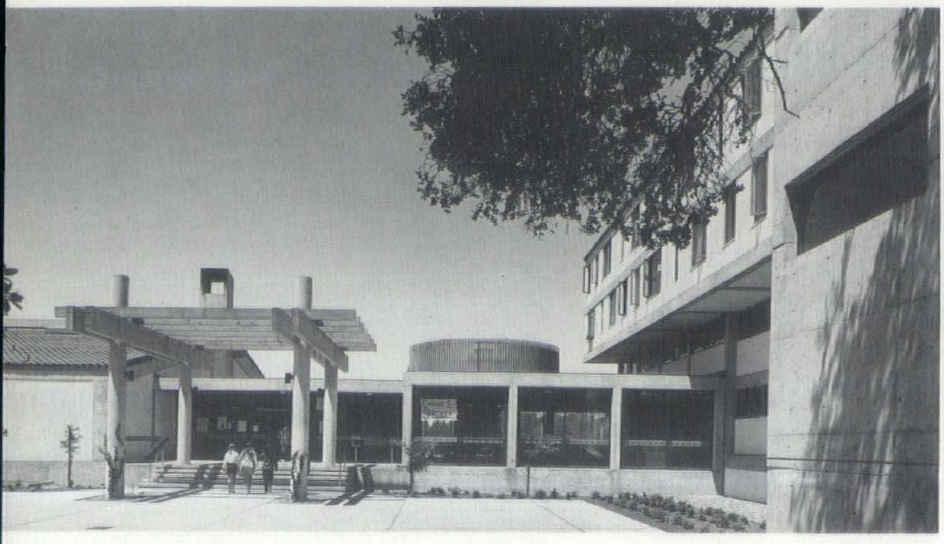
The houses for the men and women are grouped around a two-level court, and form the walls that enclose the "town square" and separate it from the natural landscape. The houses are mostly four stories high, — one is five, due to a change in grade. They, in turn, are divided into living-study suites of various sizes. Apartments for faculty are strategically located near the major entrances.

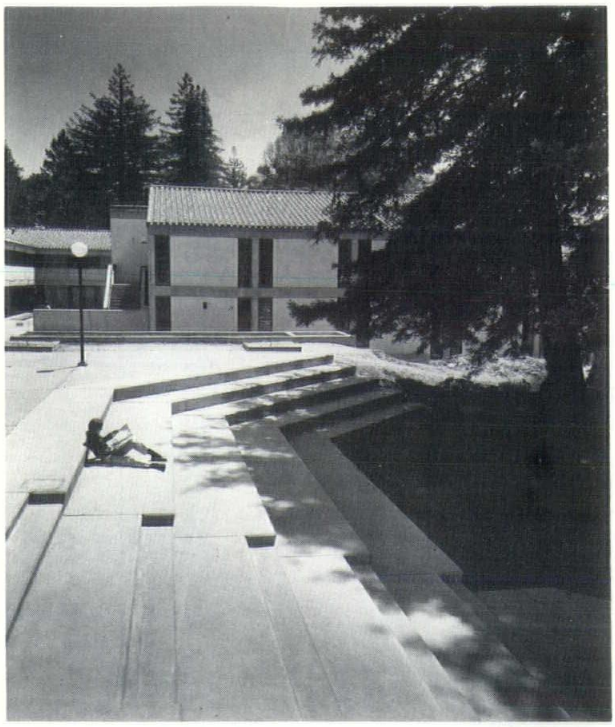
The academic areas — class and seminar rooms — are placed on the ground floor of some of the houses to encourage a mixture of student activities, and to get multi-use (perhaps at night) from some of the academic spaces. Laundry and vending rooms are located within the buildings with snack bar centrally located outside in the court. The library is the heart of the great court, and is easily accessible as well as inviting to use. The interactivity of students and faculty encouraged by this arrangement can hopefully create better patterns for learning.

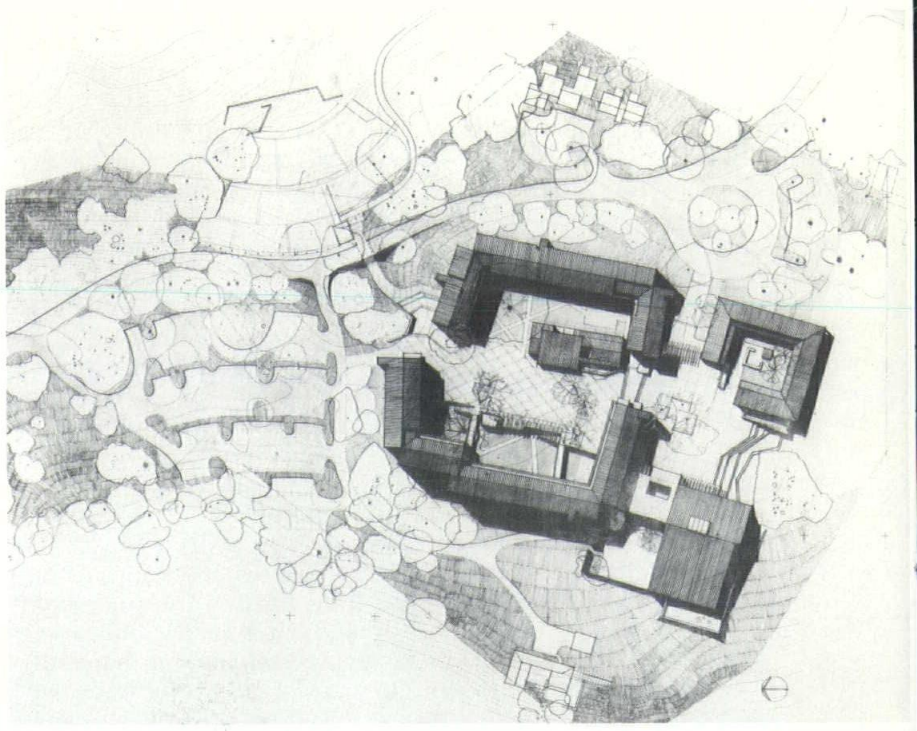
College No. 5 at the University of California at Santa Cruz was one of two projects designed by New England architects that have been awarded Citations for Architectural Excellence by the 1972 College and University Conference and Exposition; the other was Herter Hall at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst (pages 12-15).

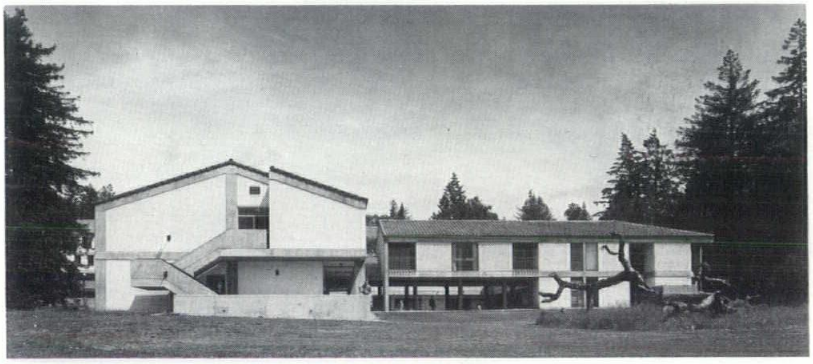
AT SANTA CRUZ





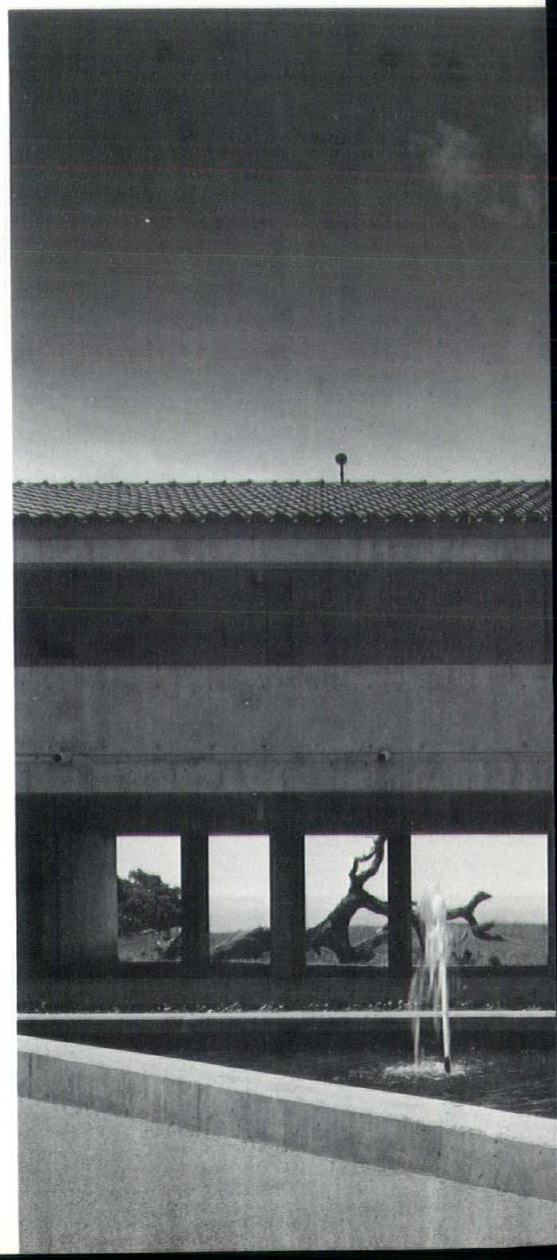


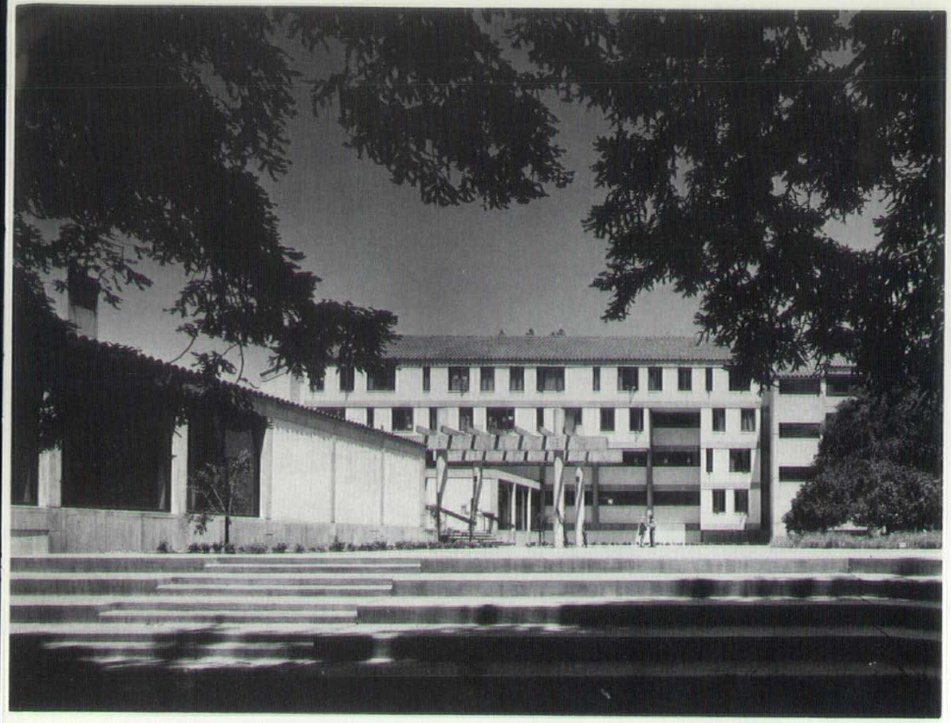




The houses for the men and women are grouped around a two-level court, and form the walls that enclose the "town square" and separate it from the natural landscape.

To carry the "town" analogy further — beyond the great court is the public square — seat of government and public assembly. This square contains the main entrance to the college from the east, the administrative offices, faculty studies and tutorial rooms in a two-story building wrapping itself around a small fountain courtyard.





To carry the "town" analogy further — beyond the great court is the public square — seat of government and public assembly. This square contains the main entrance to the college from the east, the administrative offices, faculty studies and tutorial rooms, etc. in a two-story building wrapping itself around a small fountain courtyard. It also contains the dining hall, closely connected with the student commons.

The views from this group of buildings are controlled. From the courtyard all distant vistas are framed by buildings or buildings and trees, so that only glimpses are obtained. The main view off the sea is from within the dining hall.

College No. 5 accommodates 550 resident students and 250 commuters with their supporting faculty of approximately 50 persons. The commuter is, by design, a definite part of this fabric. To reach his classroom or locker facilities, he enters the great court from the north and becomes immediately involved in this center of activity, or continues to the dining commons or administration court. The college is coeducational with emphasis on the liberal arts, most particularly the performing arts. The Performing Arts Building is not a part of the immediate college environment, but is located nearby within easy walking distance.

There are opportunities for student performances and exhibitions within the court areas beneath the redwoods and within the Dining Commons.

Engineers: Structural, Clarence Rinne, Palo Alto, California; Mechanical and Electrical, Ralston and Dwyer, San Francisco.

Landscaping: Thomas D. Church, Inc., San Francisco.

Food Facilities: Harry John Dutton, Lafayette, California.

General Contractors: Carl N. Swenson Co., San Jose, and K. J. McGranahan, Santa Cruz.

Gross Floor Area: 170,300 square feet.

Total Construction Cost: $5,240,-700 (including site/built-in equipment).

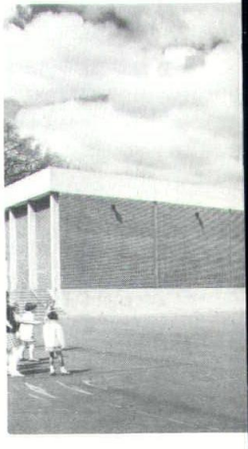
Construction Completed 1969, 1970.

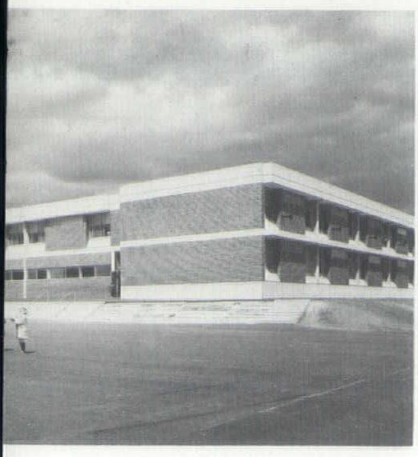
JAMES F. HENNESSEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

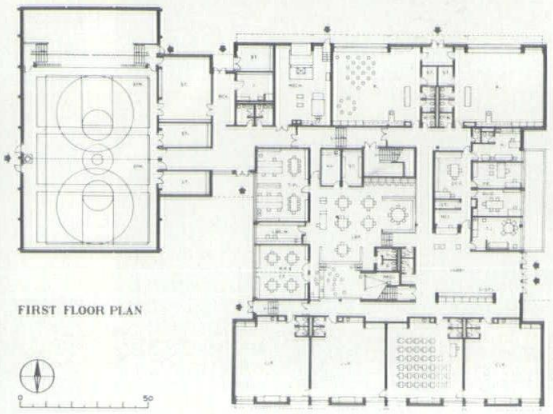
Lawrence, Mass.

Henneberg & Henneberg
Cambridge, Mass.

General Contractor: Sawyer Construction Company, Burlington, Mass.
Structural Engineer: Sepp Firnkas Engineering, Boston.
Mechanical Engineer: Progressive Consulting Engineers, Cambridge.
Electrical Engineer: Lottero & Mason Associates, Boston.







FIRST FLOOR PLAN

THE school plant housing 650 pupils from Kindergarten to Grade Six is located on a site of very limited size in the City of Lawrence and is composed of a Classroom Building, Gymnasium-Auditorium with playing fields, and a Kindergarten Playground. The school's main entry is on the east from Hancock Street, with a separate entry to the Kindergartens provided from the north.

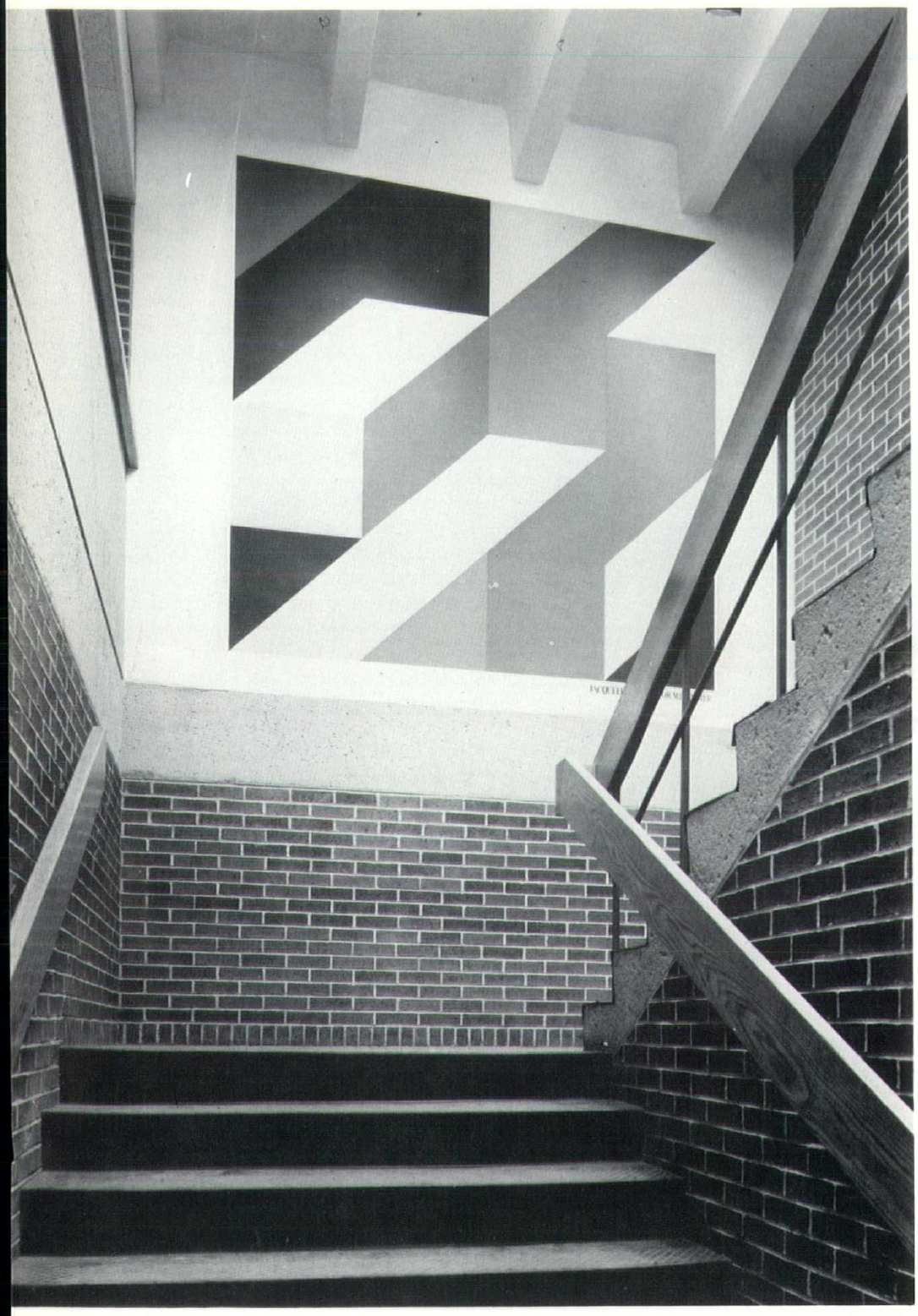
The two-story Classroom Building contains two kindergarten units, sixteen classrooms, one sewing room, administration area, mechanical rooms, and a library and instructional materials center.

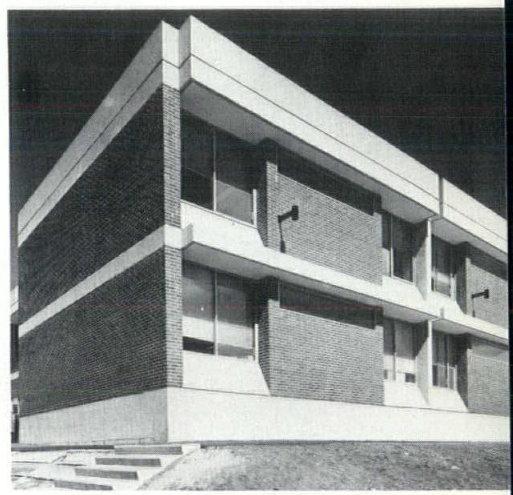
The Closed-Circuit Television and Audio System allows for broadcasting of various programs at any time and within any arrangement selected by the School Administration. The programs can be recorded from educational television channels, originated and recorded within the school, or played from commercially available video or music tapes. Apart from the Library, each classroom has a separate television set wired to this closed-circuit system.

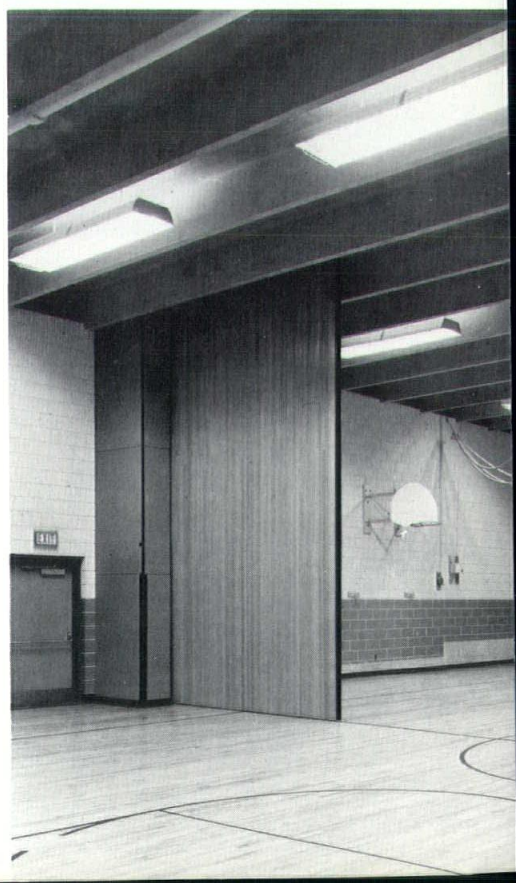
The Gymnasium Building contains game areas, a stage, and storage rooms. The boys' and girls' game areas are divided by an electrically operated coiling wall and can be united to form a large basketball court or an auditorium seating 500 people. The stage is divided from the game areas by a theatrical curtain and an acoustically treated folding wall. When this wall is closed, the stage area can be used for music instruction or other functions. The large storage room may be used for dressing during stage productions. The entire Gymnasium complex can function independently from the rest of the school plant.

The Library and Instructional Materials Center, located at the sunken area of the first floor, is visually open to the rest of the school and is adjacent and directly accessible to the Remedial Reading Rooms, Librarian's Office, Teachers' Planning Room, and Audio-Visual and Educational Materials Storage Rooms. The Library is divided into

The gymnasium Building (bottom photo) contains game areas, a stage and storage rooms. The boys' and girls' game areas are divided by an electrically operated coiling wall and can be united to form a large basketball court or an auditorium seating 500 people. The stage is divided from game areas by a theatrical curtain and an acoustically treated folding wall. When this wall is closed, the stage area can be used for music instruction or other functions.

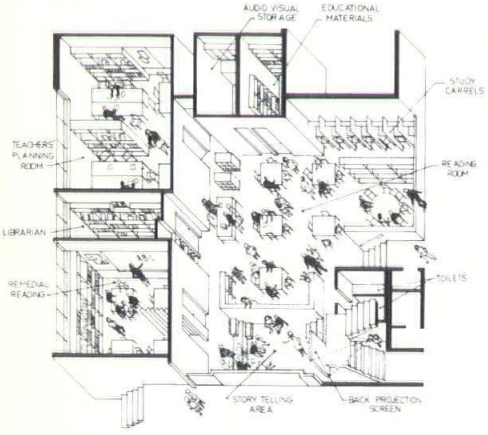




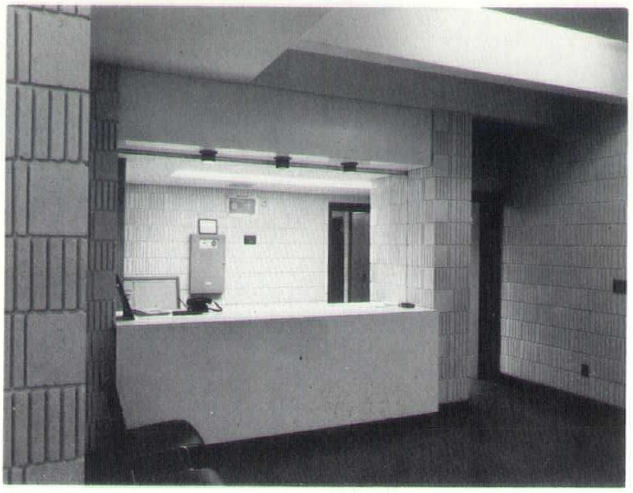


Mural at South Staircase (above) was designed originally by Jacqueline Casey as a poster for M.I.T.

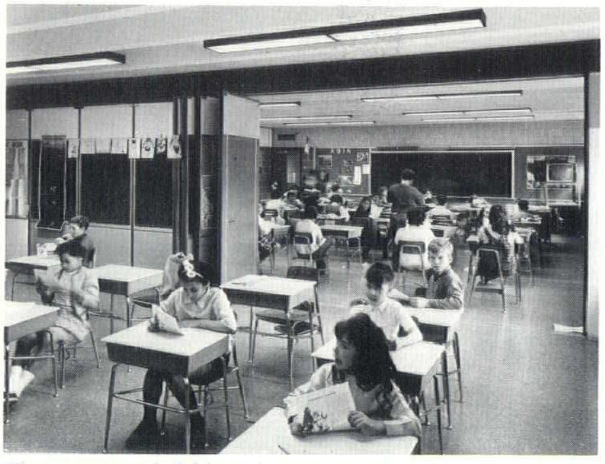
The Library and Instructional Materials Center (plan below), located at the sunken area of the first floor, is visually open to the rest of the school and is adjacent and directly accessible to the Remedial Reading Room, Librarian's Office, Teachers' Planning Room, and Audio-Visual and Educational Materials Storage Rooms. The Library is divided into three main functions: reading and bookshelves, story-telling area, and study carrels.



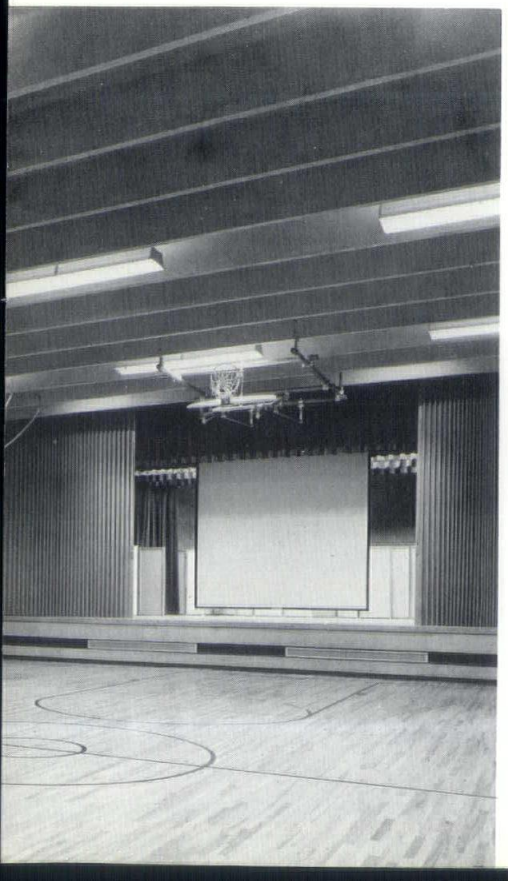
LIBRARY AND INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS CENTER



Reception Area.



Classrooms with folding door.



three main functions: reading and bookshelves, story-telling area, and study carrels. **The story-telling area** is at a lower level than the rest of the Library and is equipped with a large television and glass rear projection screen. This system allows for sound and pictures to be programmed and shown to a small group of children without the help of a teacher. Each study carrel has a small television set and audio system.

The basic structural materials are concrete and masonry with foundations of concrete piles driven approximately twelve feet into the ground. The interior walls are of glazed concrete block or pumice block scored in a pattern. All floors are finished with vinyl tile except for the Library floor which is carpeted and the Gymnasium floor which is of wood. All cabinetwork is of metal. Both staircases have plastic domelights at the ceiling illuminating the multicolored murals painted on the stair walls.

The kindergarten units have a separate playground, surrounded by planters and consisting of platforms, walls and towers all built of heavy wood logs. Playing areas for older children are terraced along the slope of the site.

The construction cost of the school, which was completed and in operation in the fall of 1969, was $1,150,000 including all site development, furniture and movable equipment.

New Products

REINFORCED CONCRETE PANELS USED FOR FANWALL FENCING

FIVE years ago Bill Pickett, the inventor of FANWALL, was confronted with the development of a public beach parking area adjoining his lakeside home. A noisy stream of cars and people shattered the Picketts' tranquility. Clouds of wind blown dirt, fumes and litter were scattered from one end of his yard to the other. Frequent trespassing was added to the loss of visual and aural privacy.

Recourse to fencing companies brought out some interesting developments: While producing good competitive bids on conventional fencing, they were quick to warn Pickett that he would probably have to face up to ⅓ original cost in repair bills for his exposure because there were no curbs in the public parking lot. As an alternative they suggested a stub wall three feet above grade with fencing mounted above. While the stub wall would have worked, Pickett felt the expense was quite high and the appearance was ugly. Another problem became how to deter bumper damage with an attractive, reasonably priced privacy fence.

At this point, Pickett said he wasn't about to be forced into putting up an expensive composite monstrosity that would ruin the appearance of his home. With his background in engineering and construction (Boston Company Building and General Electric Medinet complex) he felt a better solution could be found.

Basically, what was needed was a wall at a cost comparable to a fence and which offered an attractive face on both sides. This meant that conventional methods of wall construction had to be abandoned and new approaches provided. The problem itself posed several questions: Why fight frost heaves below grade and stresses of temperature extremes above? Why not produce a resilient masonry structure. And, instead of smallscale parts requiring expensive on-site joining activity such as is required for bricks and blocks, why not employ precasting and furnish full-height fence sections?

However, in order to avoid use of cranes and other expensive materials handling equipment, it was necessary to beat the weight problem. Since these were not to be support walls, there was no requirement for the thickness associated with column loading. Use of lightweight aggregates and reinforcing grids reduced the thickness to one inch and the weight to a minimum. Codes determined the panel height of 7½ feet and manual handling the width of 2 feet. This allows the panels to be embedded 18 inches (against lateral displacement) and still subscribe to the 6-foot height limitations.

Obviously a one-inch thick wall would be unstable with respect to overturn so a sight-tight joining system was devised (patent pending) which allowed the panels to be joined at any angle up to 90 degrees left or right. Tensile strength across the joints is provided by angularly adjustable stainless steel fasteners anchored to the reinforcing grid during casting. The joining system is of the "push-together" type so that each panel includes all the parts necessary for the completed assembly regardless of the joining angle.

This flexible joint system is essential since it allows FANWALL panels to be set at angles consistent with stability and the patterns chosen by the designer. It has the unique ability to follow lot line curves and circumvent obstacles when necessary. It provides the resiliency to thermal expansion and contraction and frost heaves.

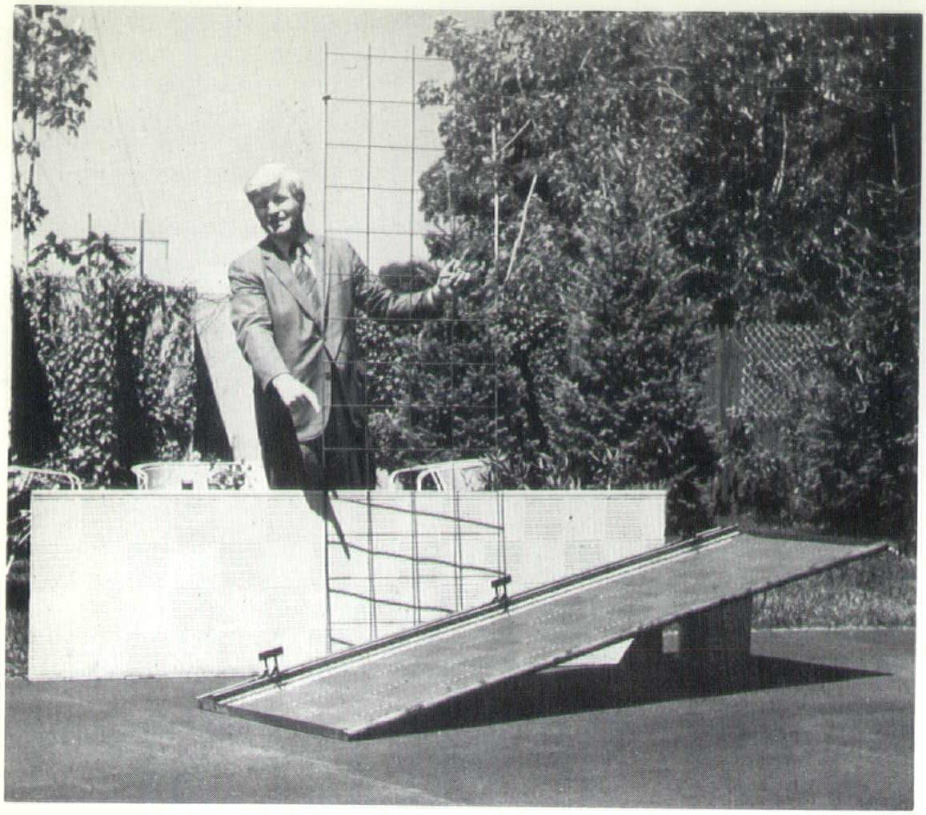
After the first fence was completed on Pickett's property, he found that the new appearance was attracting a lot of comment. After many serious chats with fence companies, architects, landscapers and contractors he decided to start his own company producing the concrete panel system he calls FANWALL.

He has produced his own precision steel forms to equip quality casters in New England assuring a quality end product. Another quality control feature is the use of wet ovens to ensure uniform cross section curing.

Walpole Woodworkers Inc. of Walpole, Mass., has been named New England distributor. The firm will handle all sales and installations of FANWALL in the region through their network of local outlets.

In short, it's a whole new idea in fencing: A one-inch thick, eight-foot tall panel of concrete that can be imprinted with any design motif required.

"Add color, embedment holes or leave wood, brick or stone impressions on the panels," suggests Pickett. "Both sides are 'good' — free of posts and rails . . . and maintenance."



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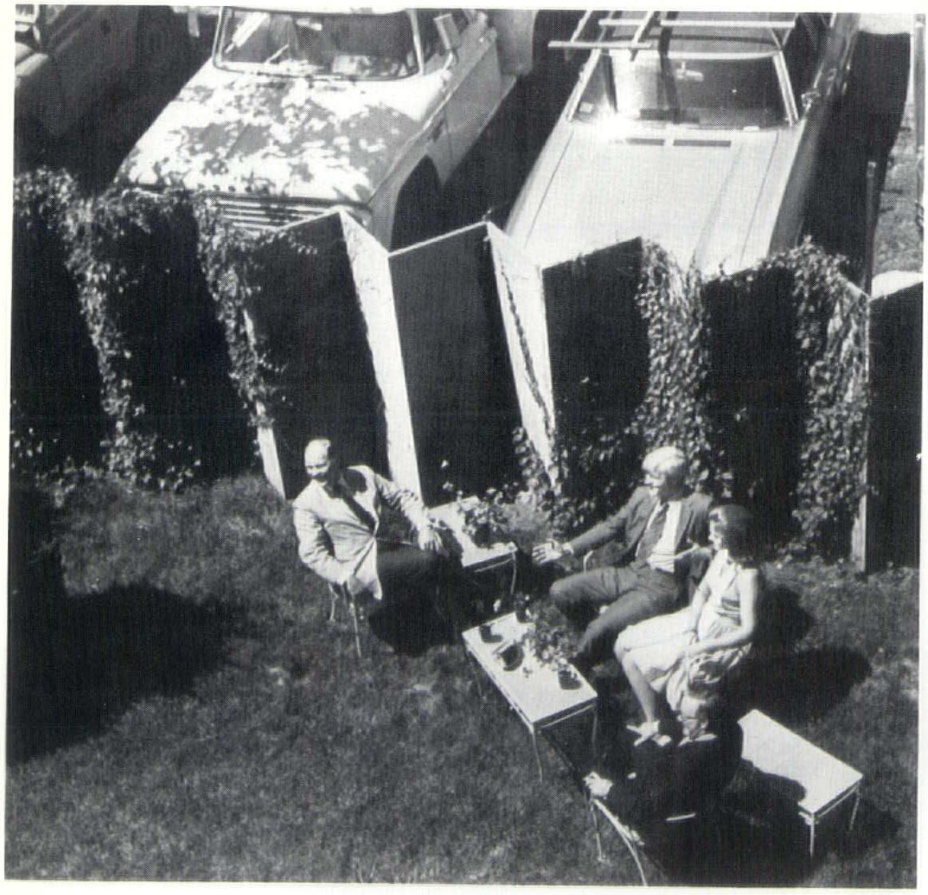
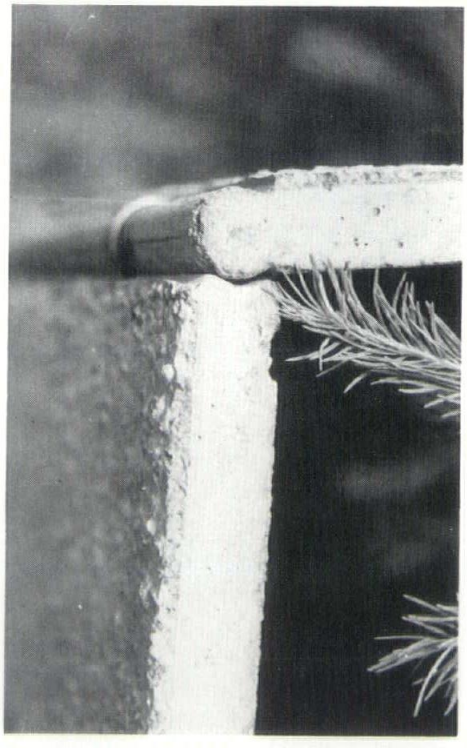


Editorial Note: This is the first in a series of features devoted to New Products of special interest to architects.



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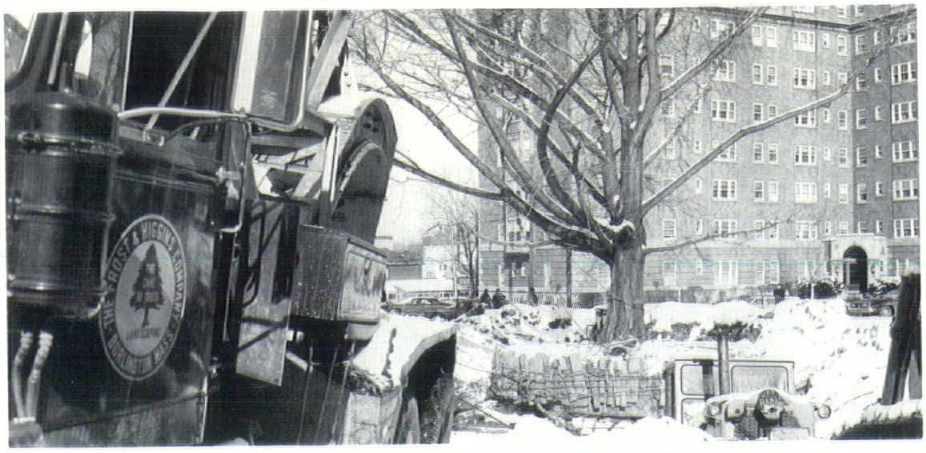
Frost & Higgins Transplants 200-Ton Ginkgo



Frost and Higgins, one of the nation's oldest landscape firms, recently topped-off its Seventy-Fifth Year with a major achievement in the field by moving the largest tree ever successfully transplanted in the United States. The tree, a 200-ton, Ginkgo was five feet in diameter and 90 feet tall, with an 80-foot spread.

Efforts to save the Ginkgo, which was brought to Niagara Falls, N.Y., from China in a small tub approximately 150 years ago, were launched by some 2,000 concerned citizens who considered it a magnificent example of an Oriental species which botanists believe is more than 200 million years old.

The tree was moved in February with a large root ball, 28 feet in diameter and six feet in depth. The root ball was put on a platform and the tree was moved slowly along a wide trench approximately 200 feet to its new home.

Frost and Higgins of Burlington, Mass., has been the recipient of 17 Industrial Landscape Awards sponsored by the American Association of Nurserymen.

Rensselaer Program In Color Technology

A summer program of three intensive courses in color technology is being offered for the eighth consecutive year by the Rensselaer Color Measurement Laboratory at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y. The first course offered, Principles of Color Technology, will be conducted from July 10-14. Color Technology for Management, will be held July 20-21, and Advances in Color Technology, is scheduled for July 24-28.

The courses are under the direction of Dr. Fred W. Billmeyer, Jr., Professor of Analytical Chemistry at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Assisting Professor Billmeyer will be Max Saltzman, Manager of Color Technology, Allied Chemical Corporation and Adjunct Professor of Chemistry at Rensselaer. Both Professor Billmeyer and Professor Saltzman have published widely in the field of color science, culminating in their book, "Principles of Color Technology" which will be used as the textbook in the courses. Other outstanding authorities on color science will present guest lectures in the areas of their specialties.

The topics covered in these advanced seminars will be: Instrumentation for color measurement; Data reduction and colorimetric calculations; Color difference calculations and color spaces; Turbid-medium theory and color matching; and Geometric aspects of color measurement.

Vappi To Build Teaching Hospital

Vappi & Company, Inc., of Cambridge, a subsidiary of Technical Operations, Inc., has been awarded a $44 million contract to build a 400-bed teaching hospital for the new University of Massachusetts Medical School in Worcester, according to Walter J. Poitrast, director of building construction for the Commonwealth. The Vappi firm was low bidder on the project.

Construction of the medical school is already underway in the eastern part of the city, and work on the 11-story hospital will begin shortly.

Architects for the hospital, which will be of reinforced concrete faced with granite, are Ritchie Associates, Inc., of Chestnut Hill.

Louis Sullivan Award Established by Union

The "Louis Sullivan Award for Architecture" — a biennial award honoring a practicing U. S. or Canadian architect whose work in masonry exemplifies the ideals and accomplishments of one of America's greatest architects — has been established by the Bricklayers, Masons & Plasterers International Union.

The award program will be administered by The American Institute of Architects.

A $5,000 prize accompanies the award.

This is the first national award memorializing Sullivan, who in the late 19th century designed buildings in Chicago and other cities that are recognized as landmarks in American architecture. Historian Henry Steele Commager called Sullivan "the most remarkable figure in the History of American architecture between Jefferson and Frank Lloyd Wright . . . the father (or at least the godfather) of modern American architecture."

The first Louis Sullivan Award will be made this year. Announcement of the award program is being mailed by AIA to all registered architects practicing in the U.S. and Canada.

In 1970, the BM&PIU established a Thomas Jefferson Award for Architecture, which was won that year by Ulrich Franzen, FAIA.

Subsequently, the Union decided to change the name of the Jefferson Award to avoid confusion with the pre-existing Thomas Jefferson Medal of the University of Virginia. The Jefferson Award is now reconstituted as the Louis Sullivan Award.

The first winner of the Louis Sullivan Award will be announced this summer. The award will be bestowed at the BM&PIU convention in September.

Collaborative Achievement Medal to R.I.T. Team

The five individual architects, a landscape architect, artists, and engineers who collaborated to create the remarkably unified new campus for the Rochester Institute of Technology, have won the 1972 Collaborative Achievement in Architecture Medal from The American Institute of Architects.

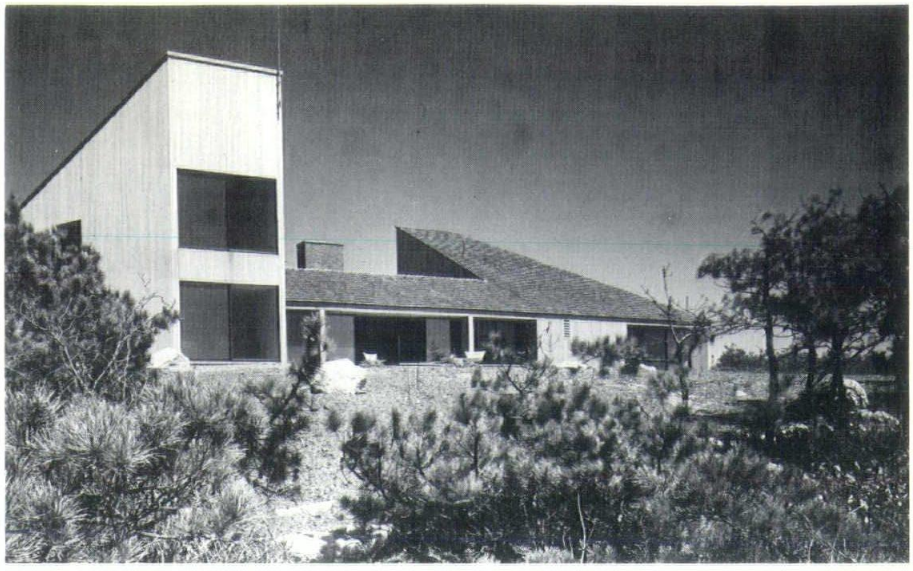
The medal, given to the project which best exemplifies the results of outstanding collaboration between practitioners of the building arts, has been given only twice before — in 1964 to New York City's Seagram Building, including its Plaza and the Four Seasons Restaurant, and in 1966 to Ghirardelli Square in San Francisco.

The medal was presented in May to Lawrence Anderson, coordinating architect, on behalf of the participating architects and artists, during the 1972 AIA annual convention in Houston.

Under the aegis of Mark Ellingson, president of RIT, and landscape architect Daniel Urban Kiley, recipient of AIA's 1971 Allied Pro-

fessions Medal, five architectural firms — Anderson, Beckwith and Haible; Edward Larrabee Barnes; Kevin Roche, John Dinkeloo and Associates; Hugh Stubbins and Associates, and Harry Weese and Associates — jointly developed the campus from master planning through design.

Two New England Architects Win Awards In 1972 Homes For Better Living Program



James A. S. Walker, AIA, Boston, received an Award of Merit in the 1972 Homes for Better Living Program for his design of a custom house (above) in Pocasset, Mass.

New England architects James A. S. Walker, Boston, and Bruce Porter Arneill, New Haven, have received Awards of Merit in the 1972 Homes for Better Living Program sponsored by the AIA in cooperation with *House & Home* and *American Home* magazines.

This year's 30 winning designs — nine First Honors and 21 Awards of Merit — were chosen from over 300 entries located in all parts of the country. Two juries, one for custom-designed homes and the other for the merchant-built and multi-family housing, selected the winners late in March during a two-day session at AIA headquarters.

The awards to Walker and Arneill were in the custom house category.

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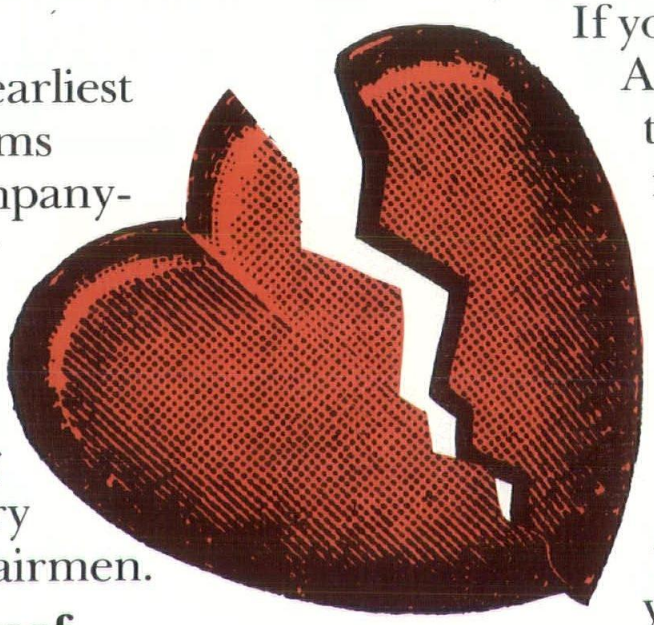

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