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Span-Deck is strong, fire-resistant with excellent acoustical properties. Winter or summer as walls or floors it installs fast and easily. The difference can be profits.
Birch Burdette Long Prize
Awarded to Steve Oles

Steve Oles of the Newton, Massachusetts office of Interface Architects has won for the second time the Birch Burdette Long Memorial Prize, a national competition in architectural delineation held annually since 1928 by the Architectural League of New York.

The competition and subsequent exhibition were held in the A.I.A. state headquarters in New York City, where the jury included designer Ivan Chermayeff and architects Bernard P. Spring and Richard Meier.

This year there were two prizes, both of which were won by Oles' two Prismacolor black pencil drawings of I. M. Pei's National Gallery East Building in Washington (New England Architect Dec. '71).

Former winners of the prize include Theodore Kautzky, Hugh Ferriss and Helmut Jacoby. The 1968 prize was awarded to Oles for a pencil rendering of a theater of his own design.
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WHEN in June of 1968 architects Rich, Lang & Coté, Inc., of Boston, began working with the Town of Braintree to design a high school facility, seven different proposals were studied, including additions to existing school buildings as well as new structures located in various sections of town. The proposal adopted by the town which appeared to have the most merit educationally was a new four year high school on a ninety-acre site at the north end of Sunset Lake. An educational consultant working with the school administration submitted
a program which called for a building of 460,000 square feet or 162 square feet per pupil. The preliminary designs were developed and the cost was estimated at $16,900,000. When the project was presented to the town meeting in March of 1969, the town voted to proceed with the planning of a four-year high school on the Sunset Lake site, but a twelve million dollar construction cost ceiling was imposed on the project.

The architects then began working closely with the administration and the educational consultant to devise a program for housing 2800 pupils in a facility that would meet the requirements of the construction cost ceiling. First, every department in the school had to be reduced in size and then programmed for maximum use efficiency. After two months of careful planning, the educational specifications were accepted by the School Building Assistance Bureau and a new design was developed constituting 380,000 square feet or 135 square feet per pupil.

The plan has four basic parts. To the north, three floors containing the shared facilities: first floor, the
cafeeteria; second floor, the resource center; third floor, the science and business departments. To the south, the academic wing: three floors containing four houses of interchangeable classrooms, administration and guidance areas. To the west, the Arts Building: two floors containing art studios, home economics labs, industrial arts shops, music rooms, and a 320-seat auditorium. To the east, the Physical Education Building: two floors containing one large gym and three smaller gyms, locker rooms, and the central receiving and storage areas for the building. The four parts are connected by two entrance lobbies which serve as academic areas during the day.

A great deal of time was then invested in creating a total building system which included the structur-
The main entrance lobby from the balcony corridor, outside the resource center.

The Fine Arts building from the south, showing the industrial arts shops.

The student locker areas are located off the main corridors. The floors in these areas are carpeted to reduce the noise during class change and bright accent color graphics brighten the walls.
The Physical Education Building contains one large gym and three smaller gyms, locker rooms, and the central receiving and storage areas for the building.

Contractors were consulted as to how the building could be constructed in the least amount of time, thereby saving cost for labor. Materials were considered because of minimum cost, easy installation, and low maintenance. All the mechanical systems — plumbing, heating and electrical were coordinated with the structure to provide an efficient layout for each trade.

The plan was developed on a structural module or grid, and the basic structural material is reinforced concrete. One third of the interior floor space is carpeted and fully air conditioned. One basic light fixture which fits into the structural grid was used in all areas. Only 20% of the building, corridors, toilets, etc., has suspended acoustic tile ceilings as the concrete floor system above is the finished ceiling below. Every element in the design was studied and researched in order to achieve maximum repetition, minimum unit cost, and the least time for installation.

The design was approved in June of 1969, and the working drawings were completed in October. The final construction cost estimate was submitted to the town at $11,600,000. The low bid rendered by Vappi & Company, Inc. totalled $11,537,000 and the second low bid was listed at $11,585,000. The total project cost, including site analysis and all other Building Committee expenses, architect’s fees, equipment and furnishings, resident clerk, and a building contingency of $300,000 was $14,200,000. The town approved the bond issue in January of 1970, and the contractor began clearing the site in March.

The maximum amount of existing shrubbery and trees was saved around the ninety-acre site to provide a natural setting for the building and a visual and acoustic screen from the adjacent residential areas.

The site work included developing thirty-two acres of playfields
and twenty-eight acres of building, parking and access roads. The contract called for the building to be completed in 24 months, or March 1972. The first concrete foundations were set in May of 1970 and the entire structure, including walls, windows and roof finish, was completed in May of 1971. The site work was developed early so that the playfields would have an opportunity to mature before they were put to use.

While supervising the construction of the building, the architects were involved in specifying and bidding $1,750,000 of equipment and furnishings, which included all the departmental equipment and supplies, tables, chairs, clerical machines, ground and custodial machines, and supplies, so that the building would be completely operational.


General Contractor: Vappi & Company Inc., Cambridge; Edward A. Hines — Project Manager; Kevin Hurtin — Project Superintendent.
The church plan is basically two squares 63 feet each side, one at 45 degrees to the other.
The roof structure is four equal wood designed trusses resting on eight counterfront pillars of concrete. The exterior finish is of standard materials consisting of textured mahogany siding, wood sash with permanent plastic finish and black asphalt shingle roof.

The lower level houses the religious education classes. One large area in the center is for church suppers and activities.

ST. Matthew's Catholic Church in Hampden, Maine, which was dedicated last month, is the newest religious structure in the Bangor area.

The church plan is basically two squares, 63 feet each side, one at 45 degrees to the other. The roof structure is four equal wood designed trusses resting on eight counterfront pillars of concrete. The exterior finish is of standard materials consisting of textured mahogany siding, wood sash with permanent plastic finish and black asphalt shingle roof.

The church is designed in two levels. The lower level houses the religious education classes with six classrooms. One large area in the center is for church suppers and activities.

The total square footage is 10,800 with about 5,000 square feet in the lower level. The church building cost $180,000 not including the furnishings, officials said.

The general contractor was Down East Associates of Bangor. The structural engineers were Cleverdon, Varney and Pike, Boston, Mass., and John Ackerman of Portland was the landscape architect.
THE ELIOT PRATT

GODDARD COLLEGE

Hill Miller
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Hollander
Inc.

Cambridge, Mass.

THE Eliot Pratt Center serves the entire Goddard College Community from its central location off the North Montpelier Road. Envisioned as the gateway to the College, the building houses a variety of facilities which include the central campus telephone switchboard, the college admissions office, the community bookstore, a fully-equipped multi-media learning aids center and the college library.

The college library has an ultimate capacity of 75,000 volumes and has been designed to accommodate one-third of the projected college student population of 750 at seating facilities which include informal lounge areas on both levels, standard library tables, individual open study carrels equipped with audio receivers, typing carrels, microfilm readers, acoustically isolated two-person media carrels equipped for both audio and video reception and a large conference/lecture room for 50.

The learning aids center contains facilities for the production videotapes, a graphics and copy workshop equipped with an offset press, a photographic laboratory housing darkroom facilities for both color and black and white film and an in-house audio/visual communications center capable of transmitting audio and video signals to receivers located in the media carrels and elsewhere throughout the building.

The building is organized around a central sky-lit two-story high exhibition area which is immediately visible from the circulation desk.
Natural red oak was used for all handrails, doors, special partitions, panelling and the end covers for all metal bookstacks.

Individual open study carrels on the south side of the upper level.

The basic materials used are plain reinforced concrete columns, exposed concrete waffle-slab floor and roof construction, and Dartmouth Colonial waterstruck brick in the exterior masonry walls and infill panels.
This dramatic space serves to unify the two main levels and to bring natural light into the central core of the building. In general, the allocation of spaces within the library follows the concept of placing the noisiest and most public areas adjacent to the main entrance, with the most private and quiet areas located along the far perimeter of the building.

The basic materials used in The Eliot Pratt Center are plain reinforced concrete columns, exposed concrete waffle-slab floor and roof construction, Dartmouth Colonial waterstruck brick in the exterior masonry walls and infill panels, scored buff-colored concrete block for the interior masonry walls and a bright orange carpet throughout the library and learning aids center. Natural red oak has been used for all handrails, doors, special partitions and panelling and the end covers for all metal bookstacks. In so far as possible, this wood has also been used for most of the furniture and equipment.

Only the radio-television studio is air-conditioned. The entire building is heated with in-duct electric coils which supply warm air to both the Upper and Lower Levels from duct space located above the acoustical-tile ceiling which is suspended below the Upper Level floor slab. The building is equipped with an automatic fire-alarm system and a
The building is organized around a central sky-lit two-story high exhibition area which is immediately visible from the circulation desk.

October, 1972
HAMPTON NATIONAL

Hampton, N.H.
The new main office building of the Hampton National Bank of Hampton, N.H., which was designed in conjunction with the president, Mr. William S. Treat, is a two-story facility sheathed in polished, Italian white marble with large window areas of dual-glazed glass set in anodized bronze frames. The marble and glass facade is broken by white precast concrete fluted pilasters to the full height of the building.

Large window areas of dual-glazed glass set in anodized bronze frames permit the interior of the building to be lighted with natural glare-free light.

Extensive landscaping around the bank featuring traditional New England flowers and plants further dram-
The marble and glass facade is broken by precast concrete white fluted pilasters to the full height of the building.

atizes the marble structure. Concealed exterior lighting illuminates the building and landscaping at night.

The building consists of three full floors with a total area of 15,000 square feet.

In addition to the private offices of bank executives, there are seven teller stations, a large vault with space for 2,000 safe deposit boxes, and a loan office with a separate entrance for after hour loan business.

The banking area on the second floor is devoted to such banking services as accounting, bookkeeping, records, data processing, and directors' board room. A portion of the second floor level is available for professional tenants who have a private entrance off the main foyer.

The basement level contains a reception lobby, employees' lounge, a storage vault, mechanical equipment, and a large area for public functions.

A mezzanine gallery gives the lobby area a vertical dimension of the full height of the building with a chandelier designed especially for the bank. The building is fully carpeted except for terrazzo flooring in the foyer. A spiral stairway leads from the main banking floor to the gallery and also to the basement.

Interior walls are covered with choice wood paneling and the attractive decor is highlighted by specially designed lighting arrangements. Background music through an integrated sound system complement the spacious working areas.

Maximum comfort and climate control is achieved through a com-
pletely modern heating and air conditioning system.

The approach to the main entrance to the bank building is across an attractively landscaped pedestrian plaza leading to the bank from Winnacunnet Road.

A walk-up window to serve customers after hours is in the enclosed foyer at the main entrance.

The generous parking area accommodates up to forty-five automobiles.

Two drive-up windows are available for customers who prefer to do their banking from their vehicles.

The bank has 260 feet of frontage on Winnacunnet Road and about an acre and a half of land for its new building.

A home on the westerly side has been purchased by the bank and will eventually be removed to permit completion of the landscaping and parking.

General contractors were Seppala and Aho of New Ipswich, New Hampshire.

Consultants included Albee, Harold and Hirth, Structural; William Ginnis, Mechanical; and Sam Zax, Electrical; Umberto Motroni of the Old Colony Landscaping Service, landscaping.

Interior walls are covered with choice wood paneling and the decor is highlighted by specially designed lighting arrangements.

Large window areas of dual-glazed tinted glass set in anodized bronze frames permit the interior of the building to be lighted with a natural glare-free light.
Site preparation at Brook Village North began last October (1971) on 56 acres just outside Nashua near the Massachusetts line. The first apartment was occupied on August 5, 1972. The modular units are the first to be constructed by the General Electric Company outside of the Operation BREAKTHROUGH prototype sites for which they were created.

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BREAKTHROUGH Prototype

Units Built By GE

Dedicated in Nashua, N.H.

The 160 garden apartments comprising Brook Village North in Nashua, N.H., are the first to be constructed by the General Electric Company outside of the Operation BREAKTHROUGH prototype sites for which they were created, and the first Operation BREAKTHROUGH-type units completely occupied in the six-state New England region.

The Nashua project, which was dedicated last month, is owned by First Equity Associates, a Boston realty development firm. The housing modules were manufactured by GE's Re-entry and Environmental Systems Division plant near Philadelphia, Pa.

The modular apartments have automated cast-plaster walls reinforced by galvanized steel members, which provide the sound-proof quality and the beauty of conventional wet plaster walls, but with greater dimensional accuracy and structural strength, according to Jerry Rubin, First Equity's president. The cast-plaster wall system is a direct spinoff from RESD's extensive research and development of aerospace materials.

The units also feature the use of a central utility core that incorporates polyvinyl pipes for the water and drainage systems. The centralization of the complete mechanical and electrical distribution system in the "wet" wall, as the utility core is termed, allows for rapid construction, erection and utilization of the apartments.

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New England Architect
(Continued from page 2)
of California, where he was Senior
Architect and organized and di­
rected the development of building
systems projects for the nine cam­
uses of the University.
Mr. Kantz holds a B.S. degree in
Architectural Engineering from
Kansas State University and an M.A.
degree in Architecture and Urban
Design from Cranbrook Academy.
Mr. Kantz and his family will reside
in Barrington.

Locashio & Boselli
Associates at SM&M

Locashio (left) & Boselli

Philip M. Locashio and Reynold
C. Boselli have recently been made
associates of the Cambridge archi­
tectural and engineering firm,
Symmes, Maini & McKee Inc.
Mr. Locashio, who received a
Bachelor's Degree in Architecture
from the University of Illinois in
1959, was previously with Caudill,
(Continued on page 26)

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October, 1972
Rowlett & Scott and Hugh Stubbins and Associates. A registered architect in the States of Massachusetts and New York, he is certified by the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards and is a former design faculty member of the Boston Architectural Center. Mr. Boselli, who attended Northeastern University, was formerly with Stone & Webster Engineering Corp., Arlwood Corp. and Universal Foods Systems.

O'Connor Appointed
MMI Executive
Director

John P. O'Connor

John P. O'Connor, former Executive Director of the New England Concrete Masonry Association, has been appointed Executive Director (Continued on page 28)
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October, 1972
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(Continued from page 26)

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The Institute’s Board of Trustees includes representatives of the Associated General Contractors of Massachusetts, the Building Trades Employers Associations of eastern and western Massachusetts, the Mason Contractors Association of Massachusetts, and the Worcester General Building Contractors Association. Serving as an Advisory Board are Mr. Thomas McIntyre, Vice President of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union, and Business Agents from the Massachusetts State Conference of the BM&PIU.

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