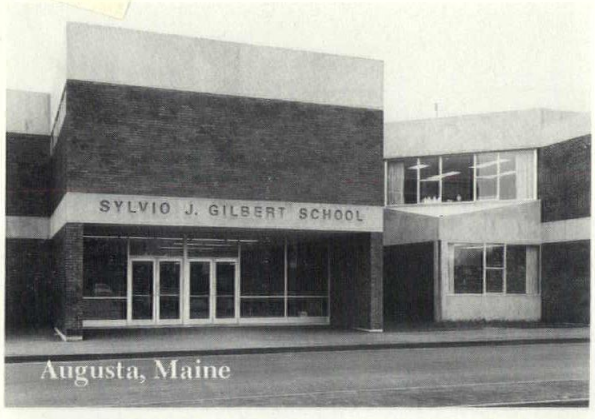
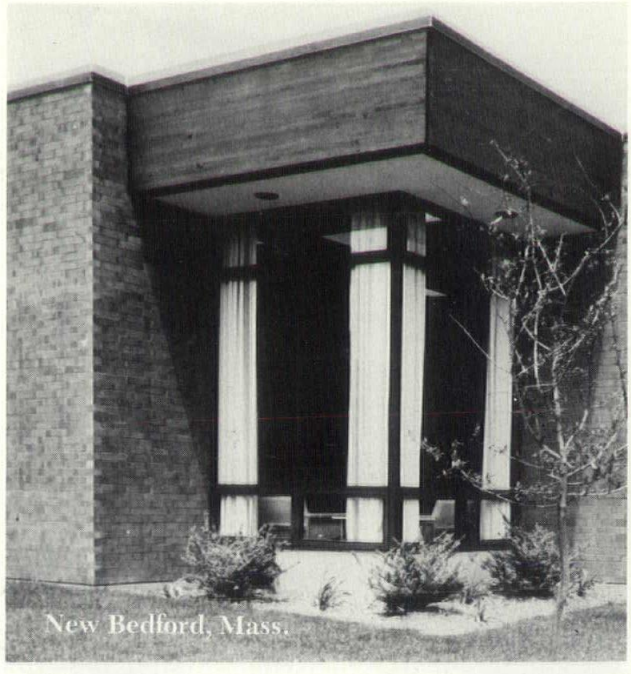
New England Architect

& N.H. ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW

January
1973

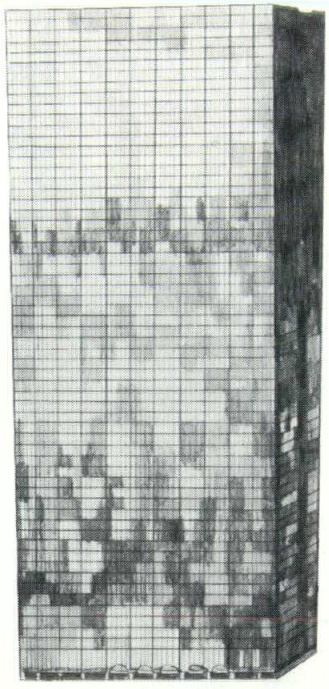


Augusta, Maine


New Bedford, Mass.

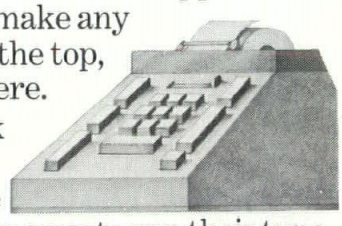

Waitsfield, Vt.

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.

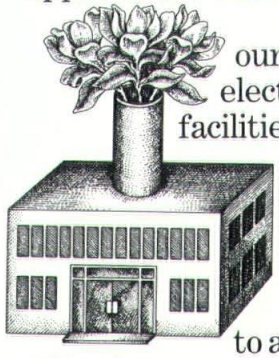
Of course, it won't make any difference if there's room at the top, if there's no way to get there.



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

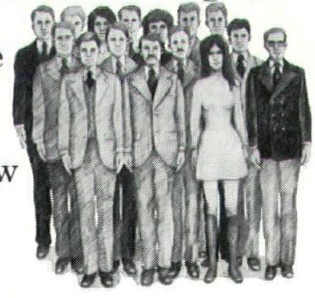
And electric power will not only take people for a ride, it will also give them light, and heat, and energy to run their typewriters, copying machines and other electric office equipment.

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.

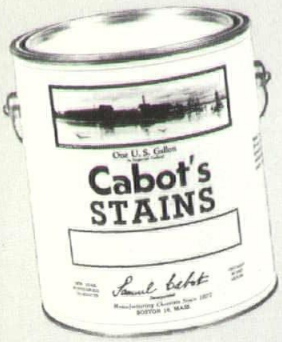


Yet, some people continue to ask, "Who uses all this electricity? Why do we need all these new power plants?"

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

Boston Edison Company
Mass. Electric
Eastern Utilities Associates and Subsidiaries
New England Gas and Electric System Companies.

The Deck House designed by Richard Berkes, Deck House Inc., Wayland, Mass.; Cabot's Stains on all wood surfaces, exterior and interior.



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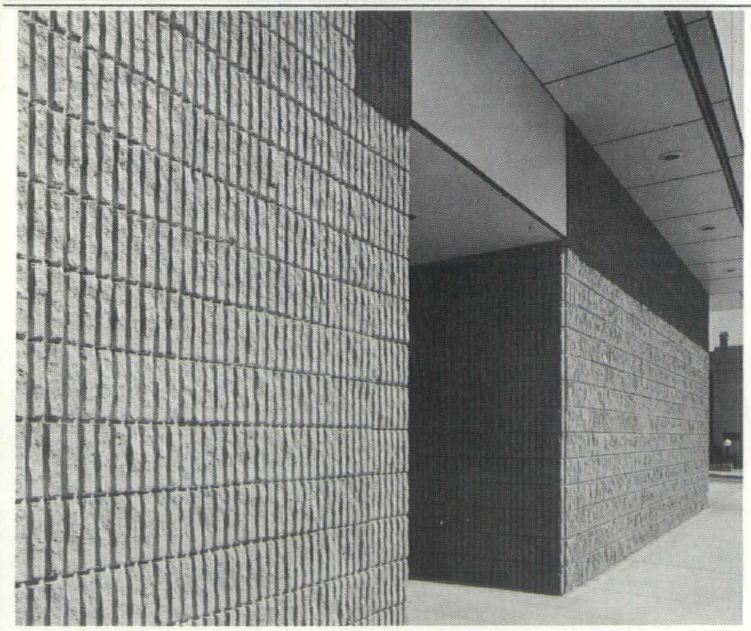
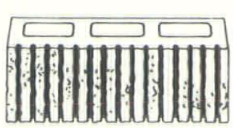
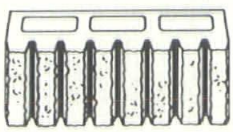


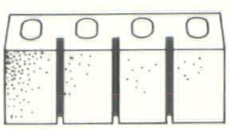
Center Mall Theater, Bristol, Conn. — Architect: Andrew Rossetti, Bristol, Conn.



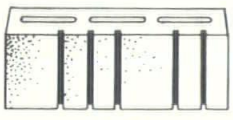
SPLIT STRIATED



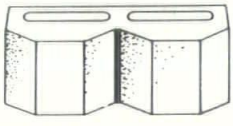
SPLIT RIBBED



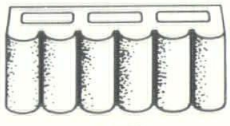
DEEP GROOVED



SCORED



HEX



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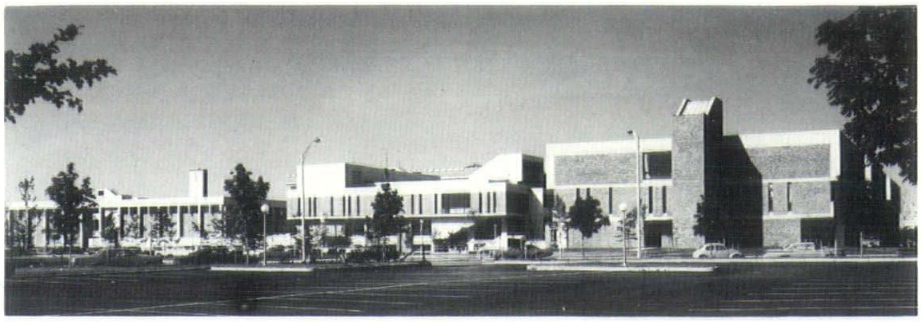
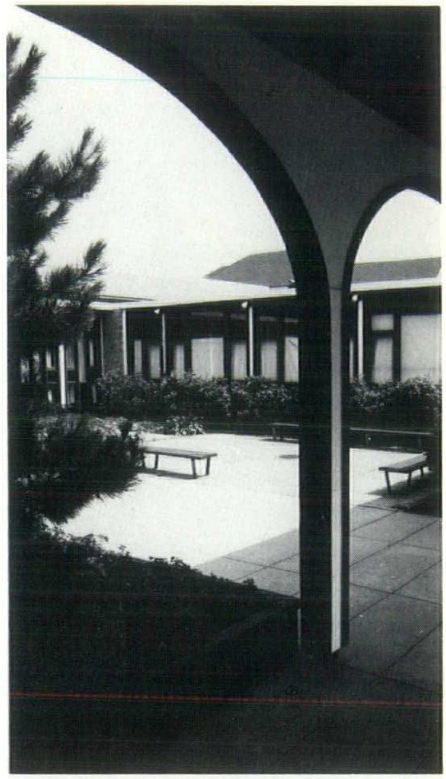


Architects for the James L. Hanley Education Center were as follows:
HARKNESS & GEDDES
Providence, Rhode Island
THE ARCHITECTS COLLABORATIVE, INC.
Cambridge, Massachusetts
ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

Credits in the November issue of the New England Architect *listed T.A.C. as "Architect" and the Rhode Island firm as "Associate Architects."*

NOTES & COMMENTS

Moriece and Gary Wins Landscape Award



Temple Tifereth Israel

Moriece and Gary, Inc. of Cambridge, Mass. has recently been chosen to receive the 1972 Landscape Merit Award for Temple Tifereth Israel in Winthrop, Mass. by The American Association of Nurserymen, Inc.

Temple Tifereth offers a unique solution to the urban environment. With the intent of creating a sheltered area conducive to meditation and small gatherings, Temple Tifereth was provided with sufficient planting to provide a buffer against the noise from the street and nearby Logan Airport.

Extensive research was done to prepare a list of plants mentioned in the Bible. These were then arranged in a garden, upon which two sides of the building look.

While complementing the surrounding area, Temple Tifereth provides an oasis within its urban environment.

The design awards will be presented by the American Association of Nurserymen in Washington, D.C. during the spring.

new england
Architect
INCLUDING N.H. ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW
January 1973 Volume 3 Number 7

features

departments

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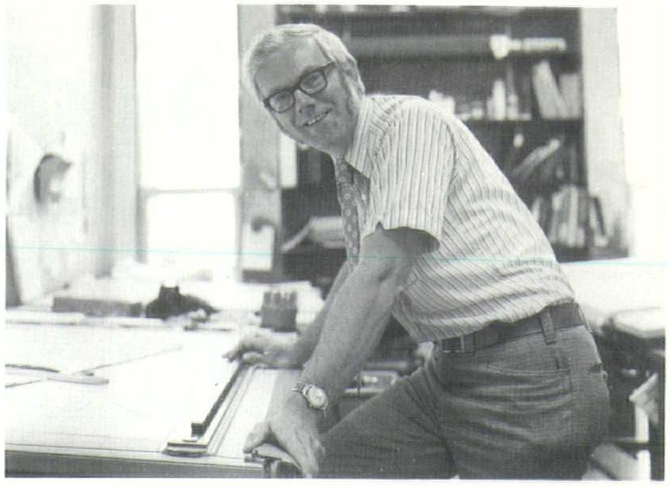
Editorial & Sales Office:
Three Sheafe Street
Portsmouth, N.H. 03801
Telephone: 603-436-4503

Published monthly by the Walsh Publishing Corporation, Three Sheafe Street Portsmouth, N.H. 03801.
Controlled circulation postage paid at Portland, Maine. Postmaster: Please send Form 3579 to NEW ENGLAND ARCHITECT, P.O. Box 900, Portsmouth, N.H.
Fifty Cents A Copy
Subscription: Five Dollars Per Year.

Emery Named V-P At Ritchie Associates



Lewis D. Emery

Lewis D. Emery, P.E., has been named a Vice President of Ritchie Associates, Incorporated, Architects and Engineers, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts. Announcement of Mr. Emery's appointment was made by the firm's President, Donald Ritchie, at the annual meeting held in November.

Mr. Emery, who directs the Structural Engineering Department of the Ritchie organization, joined the firm in September, 1971. He had been a consultant to the firm since 1962 in his former position with the firm of George M. Levinson, Incorporated, structural engineers, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

A member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Mr. Emery received his B.S.C.E. from Drexel University, Philadelphia. He is a national member of the American Concrete Institute, and a member of the society's New England Chapter. Honorary engineering fraternity memberships include Tau Beta Pi and Chi Epsilon.

For the Ritchie firm, which specializes in the planning and design of health care facilities, Mr. Emery is working on a variety of projects, including the Massachusetts Mental Health Center, Boston; Robert Breck Brigham Hospital, Boston; Boston Hahnemann Hospital; Newton-Wellesley Hospital, Newton, Massachusetts; Kessler Institute of Rehabilitation, West Orange, New Jersey; St. Joseph's Hospital, Lowell, Massachusetts; Lynn Hospital, Lynn, Massachusetts; and Highland Hospital, Rochester, New York.

Mr. Emery resides in Sherborn, Massachusetts, with his wife and three children.

Kleinschmidt Heads Acoustics Section

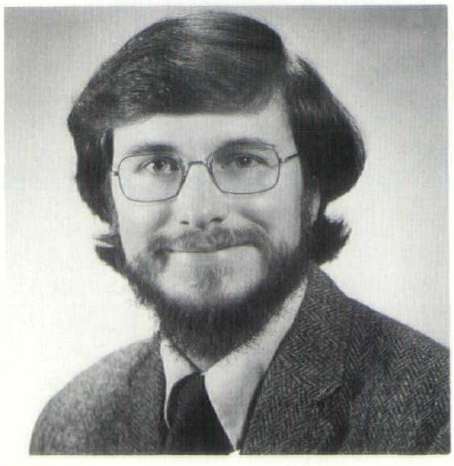
Klaus Kleinschmidt

Cambridge Acoustical Associates has announced the appointment of Klaus Kleinschmidt as head of the firm's Architectural Acoustics Section.

Kleinschmidt, who has been with C.A.A. for nine years, graduated from M.I.T. in 1957 with a B.S. in Electrical Engineering. He was previously with Raytheon Co.; Bolt, Beranek and Newman and Cambridge Systems.

A Registered Bay State Engineer, he specializes in architectural acoustics, industrial noise control and environmental noise measurements. He is a resident of Arlington, Mass.

Bingham Joins Community Design Services



R. Dean Bingham

Community Design Services (CDS) announces the appointment of R. Dean Bingham as an architect. Community Design Services is a subsidiary of Kuras & Co., a diversified firm that provides planning, financing and development services for all segments of the real estate industry.

Mr. Bingham was an architect with Huygens & Tappé in Boston prior to joining CDS. He has also worked for Davies and Wolf in Cambridge and Schmidt, Garden & Erikson in Chicago.

He was graduated from Miami University in Oxford, Ohio and received a Bachelor of Architecture. Mr. Bingham is a native of Illinois and presently resides in Watertown, Mass.

Spring Courses Planned at B.A.C.

The Continuing Education Committee at the Boston Architectural Center is planning professional courses for the spring. The tentative course list features issues and topics of considerable value to architects and building professionals. There will be a course in each of the following areas:

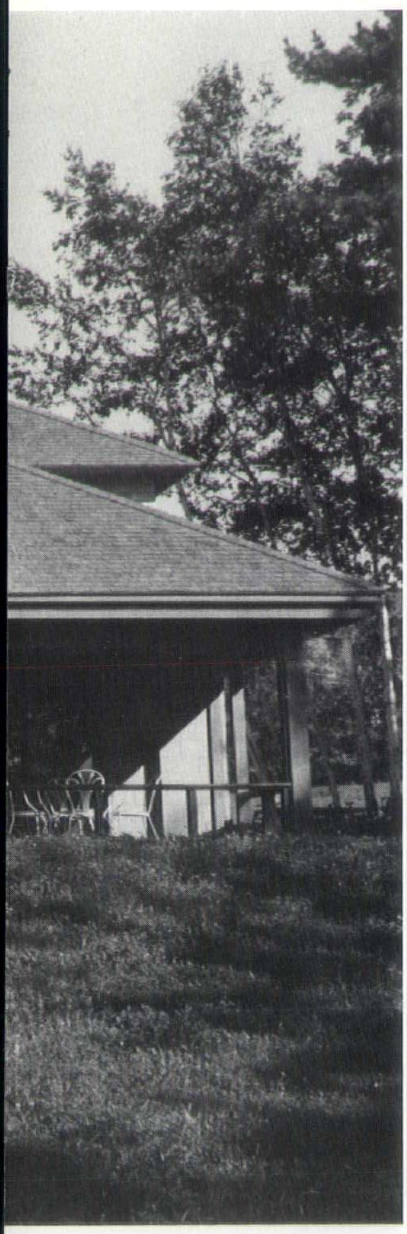
— law, liability and architecture
— computer applications

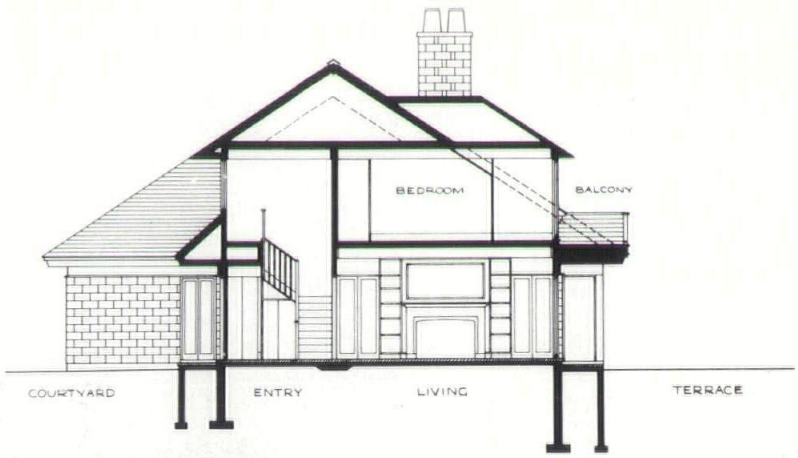
(Continued on page 26)

JOHNSON RESIDENCE

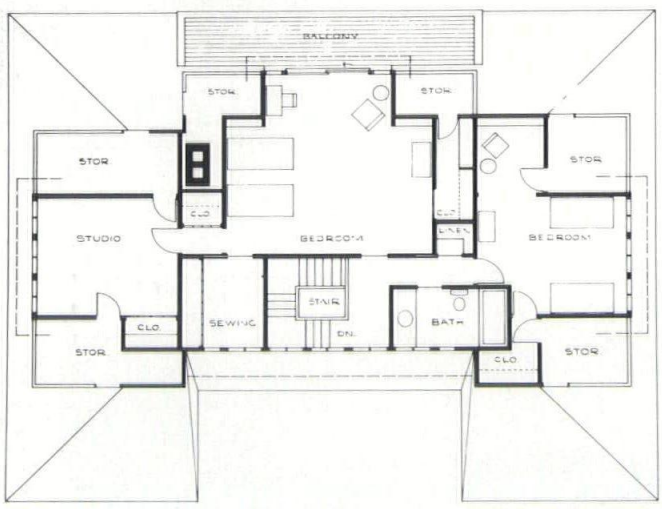
WAITSFIELD, VT.

Robert Melik Finkle
Rochester, Vt.





EAST - WEST SECTION



Second Floor Plan

THIS is an all-year house for a middle-aged couple with four married children who are their frequent guests. Mrs. Johnson is French and wanted a house with a French Provincial atmosphere although not an imitation of the French style.

Neither client liked the prevalent asymmetrical roofs and windows of so many recent houses, nor did they like the advantages of the open plan. They wanted a formal house with separate rooms that could be closed with doors and lots of wall space, but they also wanted to let in the sun and enjoy the spectacular views of the Vermont landscape. They wanted a high peaked roof, brick floors, the warmth of wood and rough textured walls as a background for their fine French antiques, including a mantel from their old house.

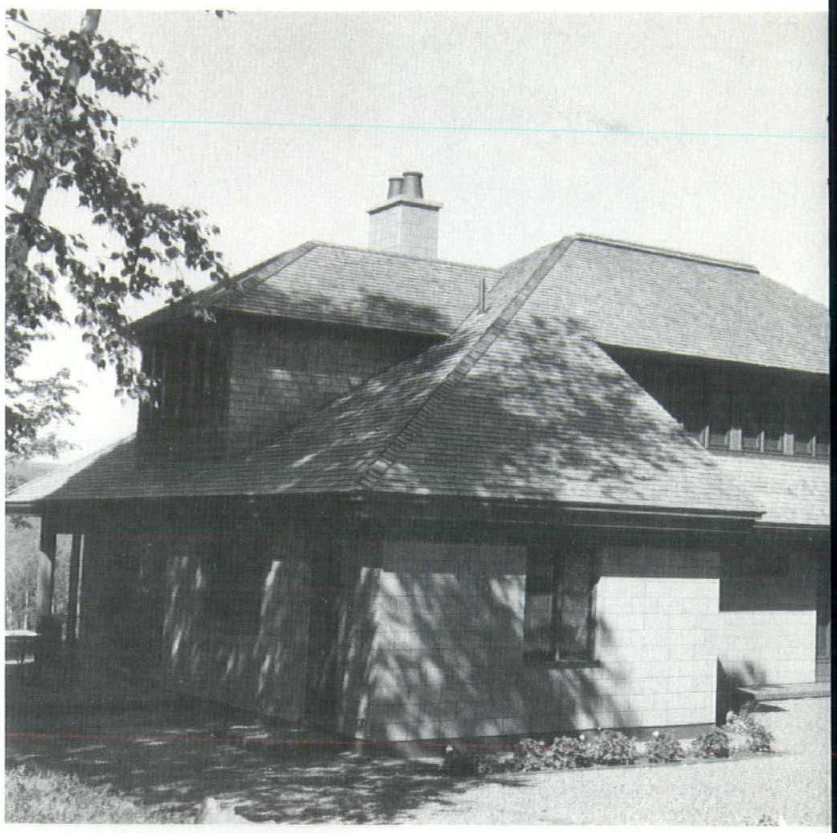
The house sits up high at the back of a sloping meadow overlooking a

large pond, a valley and the mountains beyond. Visitors see the open side of the house first from far below, then drive up the hill to the "back" or entrance side, which is relatively closed, walk across a courtyard (paved in marble chips) to the massive (3" thick) entrance door, which nevertheless looks inviting. Once inside, the major rooms are wide open to the view with large expanses of glass (20 unbroken feet in the living room) extending the floor area out to covered porches, terraces and a 28' x 6' balcony off the master bedroom.

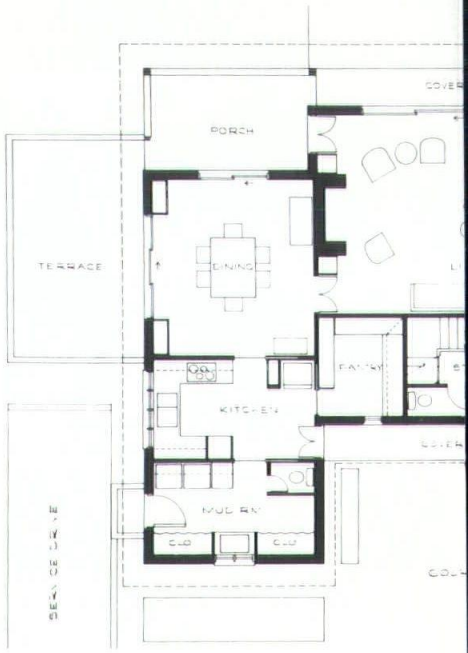
The plan is basically H-shaped and very compact. Very little floor area is used for hallways. The living room works very well as a passage between the service and dining wing and the library-bath-bedroom wing on the North side which can be completely closed off to function as a guest suite.

The image of the house emphasizes the roof as a symbol for shelter as it sweeps down from a narrow

The "back" or entrance side is relatively closed. The courtyard has been paved with marble chips.



The roof terminates in unusually wide eaves (hovering only eight feet above the first floor level) to protect the windows and porches from the ravages of Vermont winters.



North-South Section.

peak, (containing and largely concealing the ample area of the second floor) and terminating in unusually wide eaves (hovering only eight feet above first floor level) to protect the windows and porches from the ravages of Vermont winters.

The roof is further emphasized by a separation from the low (7') first floor masonry wall with a 12" wide "frieze board" which is repeated on the interior as a continuous band and becomes part of the unusually elaborate (for a modern house) but meticulously detailed woodwork system. These details give each room a feeling of being contained within a structure (as in a Japanese house) rather than in a room carved out of a larger space. Furthermore each room has an individual atmosphere (although composed of the same elements of detail) and often a special "feature" or a "surprise."

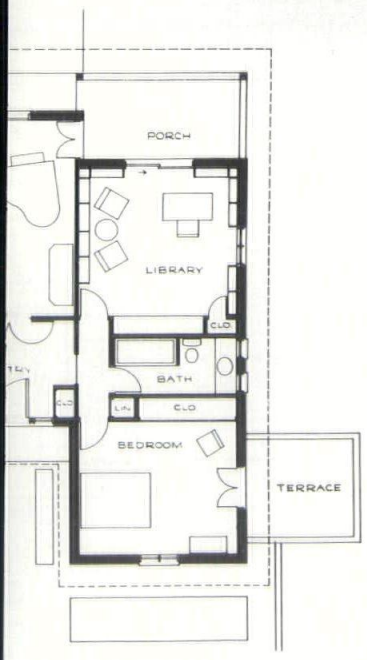
These features or surprises take the form of numerous "built-in" cupboards and bookcases, different ceiling treatments varying in height and design, from the massive beamed and boarded ceiling of the living room to the delicately delineated peaked ceiling of the studio contained within the South dormer.

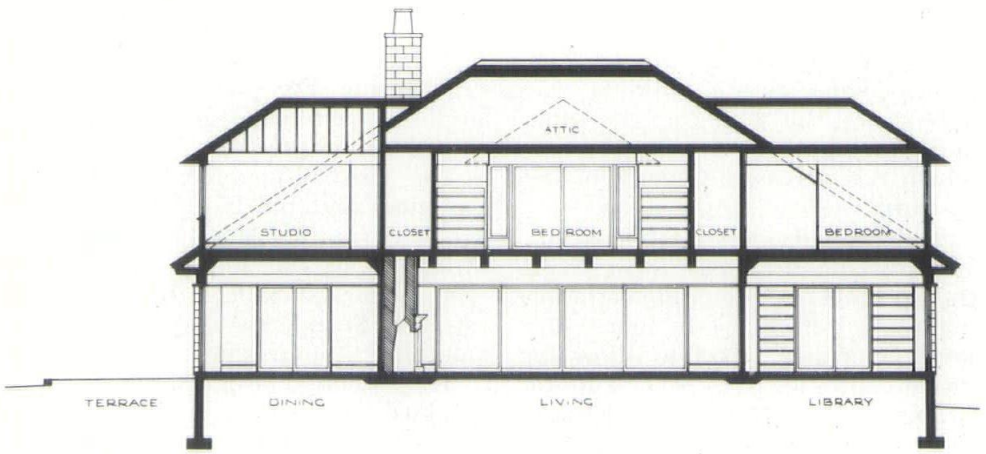
Other "surprises" include features as can only be found under an "old fashioned" roof such as the small reading alcove off the North dormer bedroom and ample closet and storage space.

Another old fashioned feature and a special requirement of Mrs. Johnson — a large pantry with a variety of open shelves and cupboards with sliding glass doors for storage of dishes, preserves and wine — made it possible to keep the kitchen efficiently small.

"In addition," according to the architect, "the owners benefited from the integrity of an unusually conscientious contractor and the craftsmanship and perseverance of two very skilled Vermont carpenters.

Structural Engineer and General Contractor: Philip Grover, Randolph, Vt.

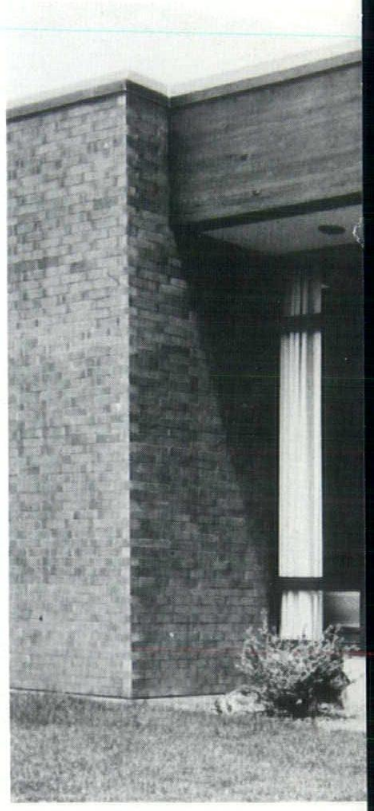




NEW BEDFORD

Y.M.C.A.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.



THE new Y.M.C.A. Building in New Bedford, Mass., which replaces the oldest Y.M.C.A. Building in America built in 1891, is located on 3 acres of land in the South Terminal Urban Renewal Project Area.

The site is in the southern waterfront section of the city near the downtown area and this proximity was instrumental in its selection by the Y.M.C.A. for its new building. Nearby are also housing developments for both minority groups and low and middle income families as well as a Coast Guard base.

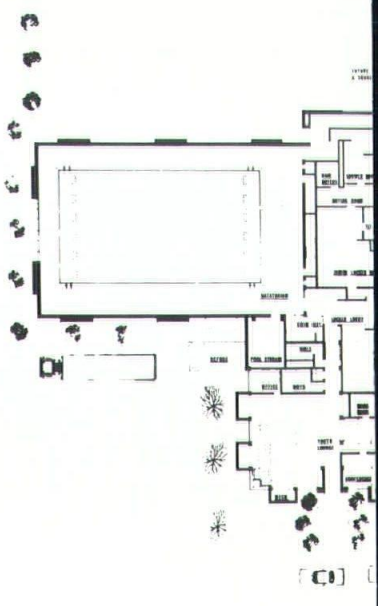
Site layout of the building was determined by topography, ledge and interceptor sewer easements which run across the center of the property.

The property has a 16-foot elevation change from east to west and the location of the administration wing was located on the lowest site level on Water Street to allow for ground entrance from parking to the proposed meeting rooms and social halls in basement and administration entrance on first floor with access to dormitory rooms on the second and third floors. However, the meeting rooms and social halls including the dormitories were not built due to lack of funds and the administration wing remained a one-story building instead of four stories.

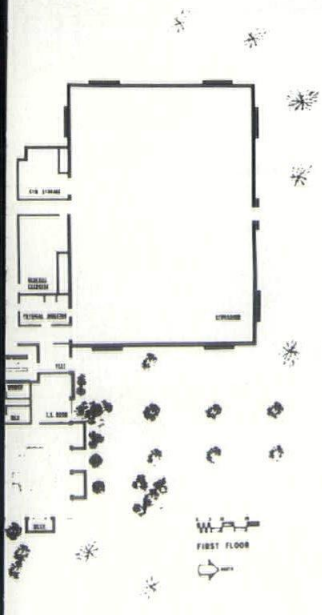
The primary aim of the first floor layout was to provide as much of the required exercise facilities on one floor for better access, supervision and minimum cost. The gym was located in the northwest corner because of high ledge area and the fact that no basement was required underneath. The pool was located in the lowest ledge area so as to minimize rock removal.

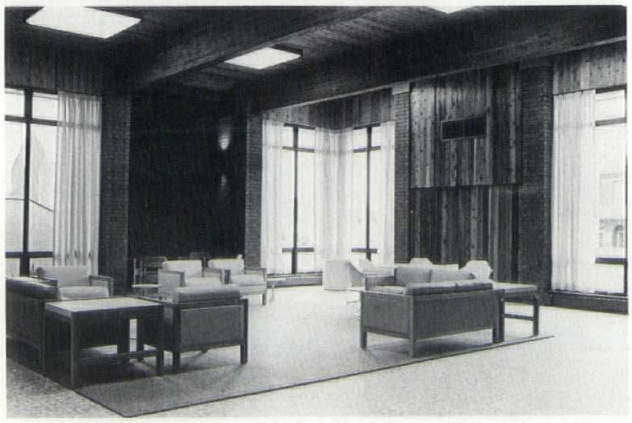
The existing interceptor sewer easement and the 25-foot building setback requirements imposed restrictions in the building layout. The intent was to have the administration area face the parking lot but this was not possible.

The structural design of the building incorporates concrete floor slabs and columns, laminated wood beams and wood deck for roof construction. Exterior walls are red Norwegian



Architect:
Tallman, Drake
& Guay, Inc.
New Bedford

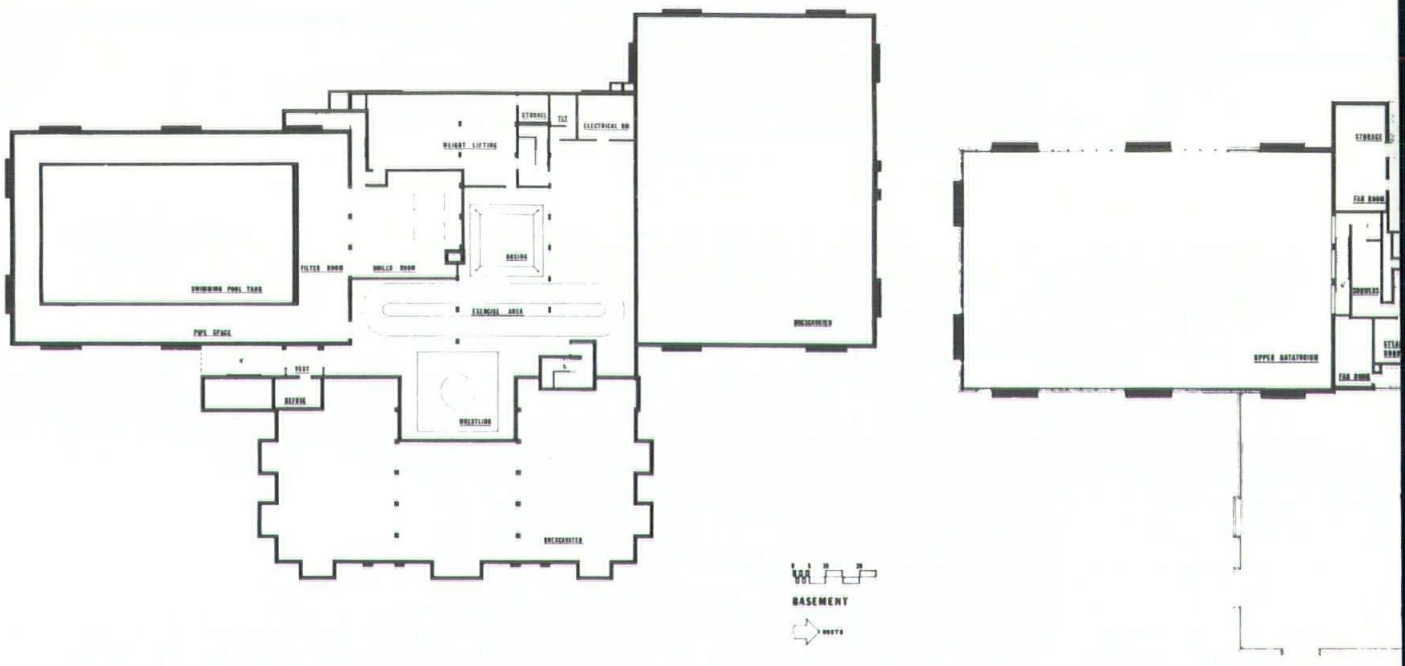




Adult Lounge (above) is on the first floor.

Landscape Architect:
Suzanne Underwood
So. Dartmouth, Mass.

Exterior walls are red Norwegian brick.



Youth Lounge (below) is on the first floor.

brick 12" long x 3" high x 4" deep with ¼" joints. Interior walls are brick with wood paneling in the administration areas and concrete block with epoxy finish elsewhere. All interior walls and floors in wet areas are of ceramic tile as well as the floors in the Senior and Junior Lounges of the administration area.

Total Project Cost: $2,000,000.

Total area: 52,000 square feet.

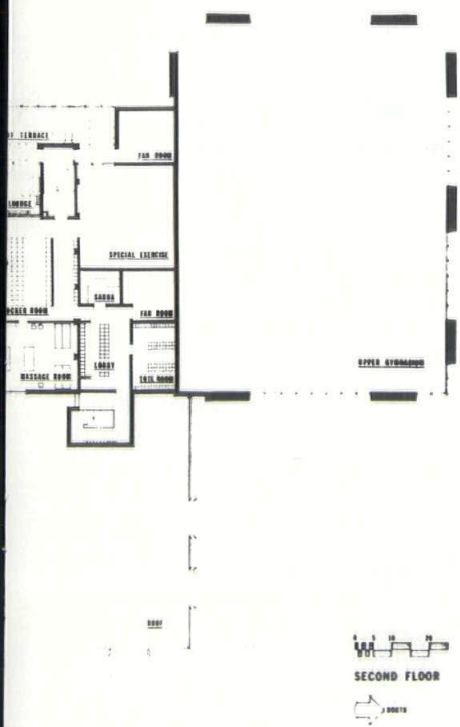
Completed: March, 1972.

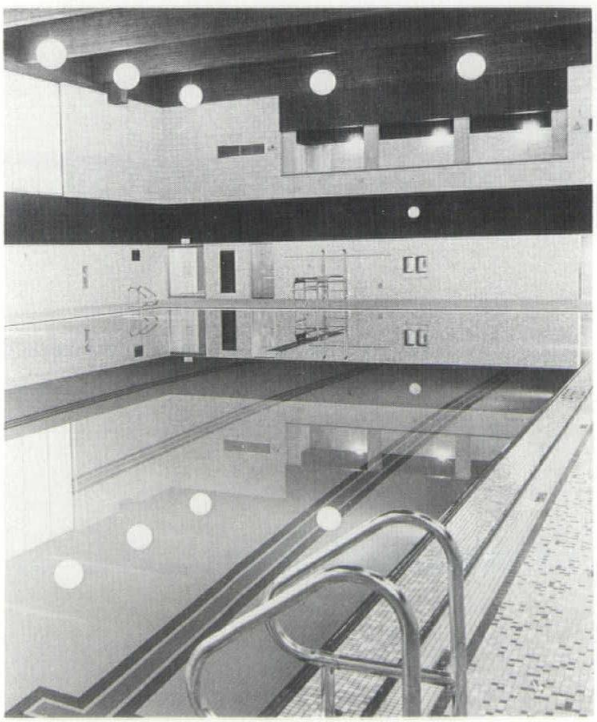
Structural Engineers: Souza & True, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.

Mechanical Engineers: Gerald W. Monjeau, So. Dartmouth, Mass.

Electrical Engineers: Francis Associates — Division of Sippican Corporation, Marion, Mass.

Contractor: E. Turgeon Construction Co., Inc., Providence, R. I.





The swimming pool is 42' x 75' (six 7-foot racing lanes).

SYLVIO J. GILBERT

Henneberg & Henneberg
Cambridge, Mass.

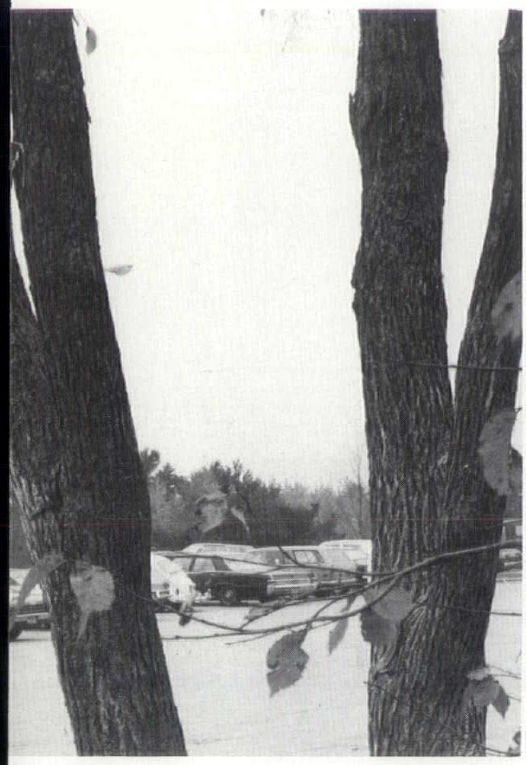
THE program for the Sylvio J. Gilbert Elementary School in Augusta, Maine, required equal accommodation of orthodox classroom teaching methods as well as open structure instruction, with each instructional group served by the study area.

The instructional areas were to be non-rectangular, subdivisible into small and large sections, interconnecting between each two groups of the same grade level, and each subdivided section to be suitable for use of audio-visual teaching aids.

The instructional clusters for each grade level are organized around the two-story high Multipurpose Room and are served by four stairways. Each section of cluster has

SCHOOL

AUGUSTA, MAINE

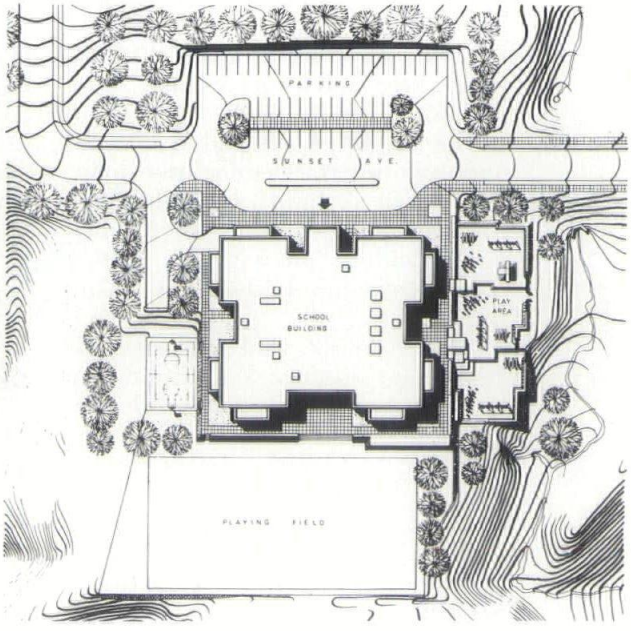


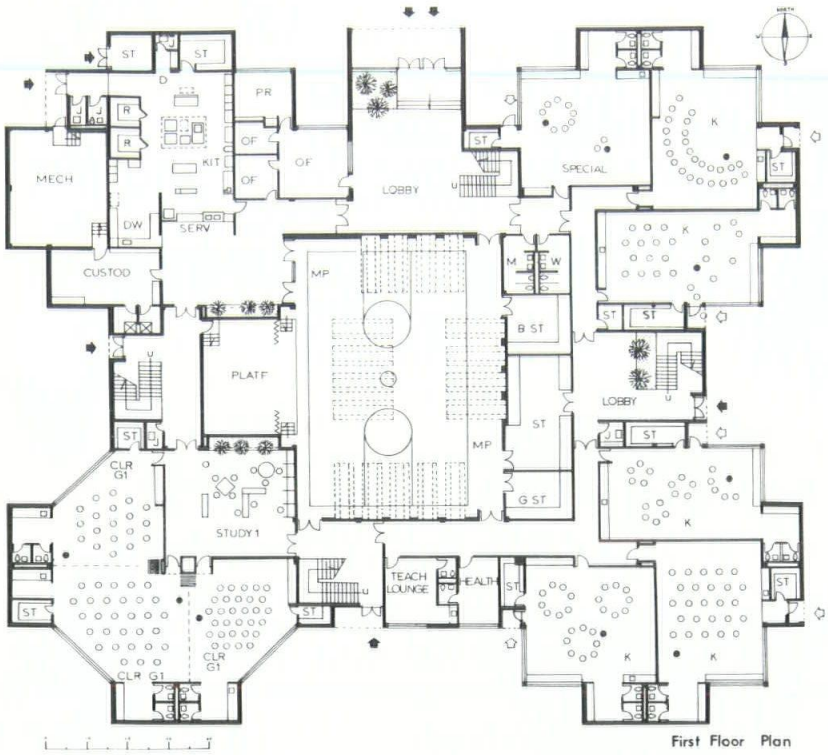
the shape of a small auditorium and contains girls' and boys' toilets, project area with sink, educational materials and teachers' storage, and children's coat racks. Tack and blackboards are on walls and on both faces of folding partitions.

Structure: Steel frame with joists and steel deck second floor and roof, first floor — slab on grade.

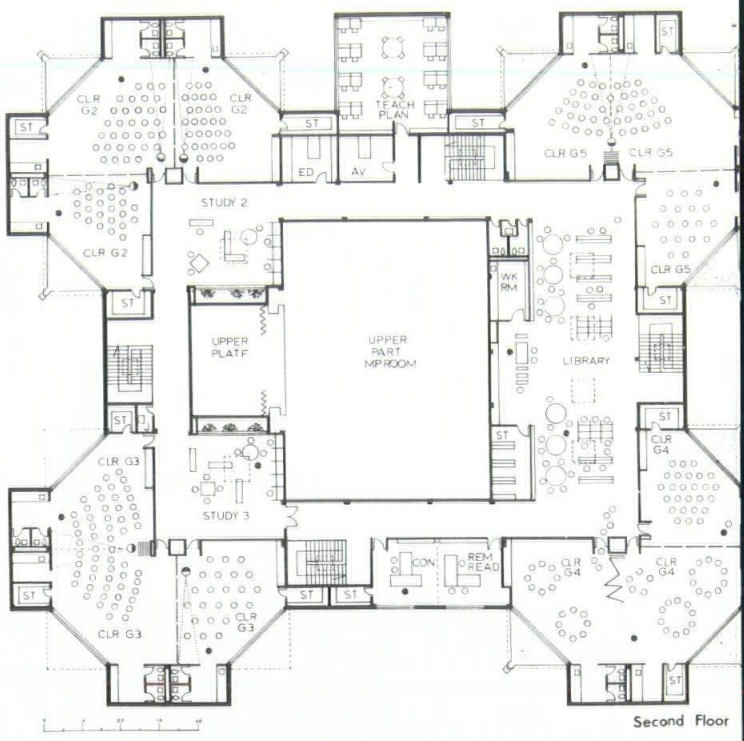
Exterior: Brick cavity walls with thermal insulation, painted concrete block. Precast concrete fascias and panels; aluminum windows with insulated glass.

Interior: painted concrete block walls, tack and blackboard folding walls, acoustic ceilings, vinyl asbestos tile floors, carpet in Library. Electric Heating.





First Floor Plan



Second Floor

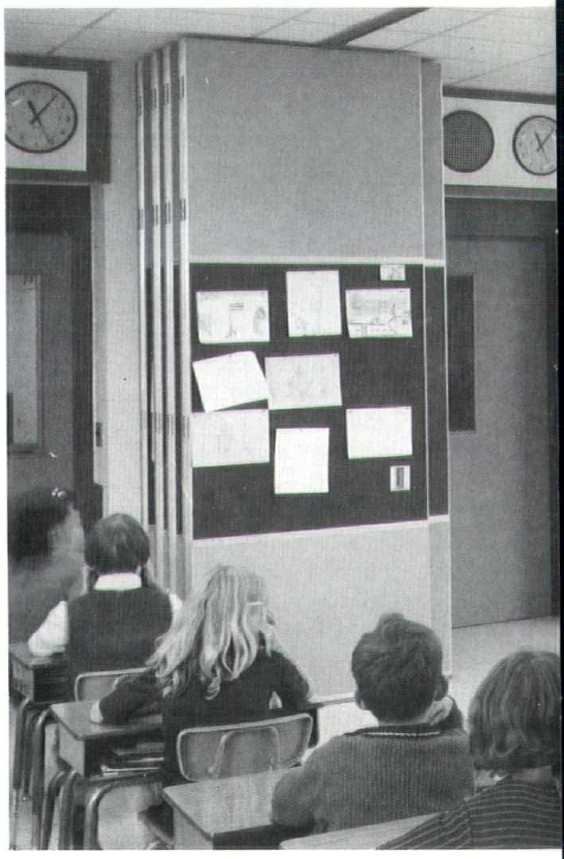
Site development: Lighted parking for 100 cars, with approach drive for cars, buses, and service. Perimeter paved walk interconnecting Kindergarten Play Area, play field and paved basketball court. The Kindergarten Play Area is equipped with swings, see-saws, slides, climbing gyms, etc., and is paved and landscaped.

The Grade 1, 2, and 3 clusters open into separate study areas lighted by roof skylights, through which the daylight penetrates to the first floor planters, allowing for growth of decorative and educational plant life.

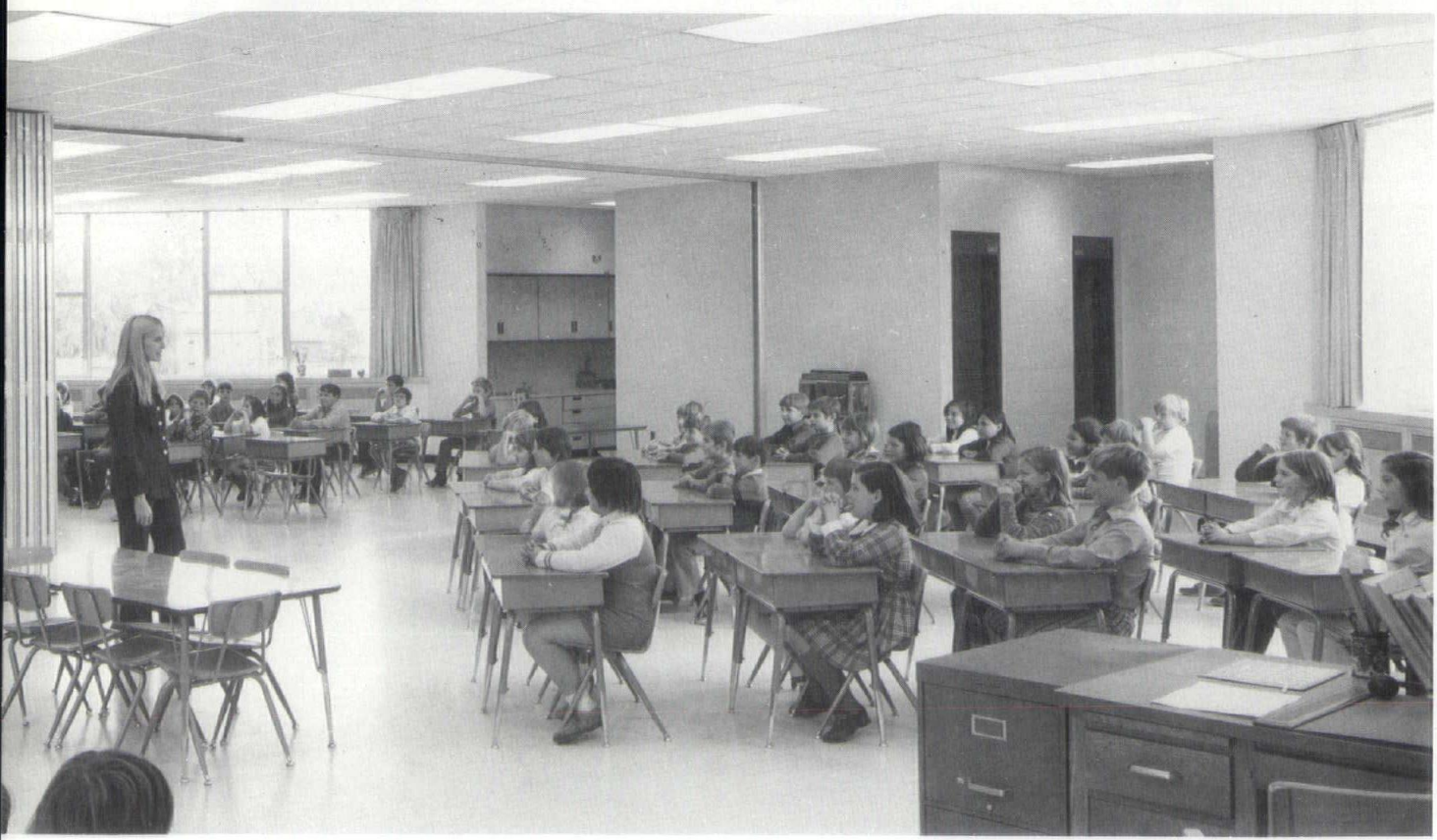
The Library and Instructional Resource Center on the second floor is used by the Grade 4 and 5 clusters as an individual study area as well as being a central Library for the whole elementary school.

The Librarian's Charging Desk is located between the work room and book storage with visual control of activities.

The Remedial Reading and Conference Room can be joined into one



Library Shelving and Carrels



Typical Instructional Cluster with open folding walls.

area by folding the dividing partition.

The Teacher's Planning Room, A-V room and educational materials storage create a staff work section.

The Multipurpose Room serves as a gymnasium, 272-pupil dining room, and as a 500-seat auditorium. The stage has a theatrical suspension grid, valances, curtain, and lighting for drama, music, movies, or dance performances. Folding benches and tables are stored in flush wall pockets.

The Kindergartens and Special Classroom are self-contained, and each room exits to the outside.

The Administration Suite is located next to the Main Lobby.

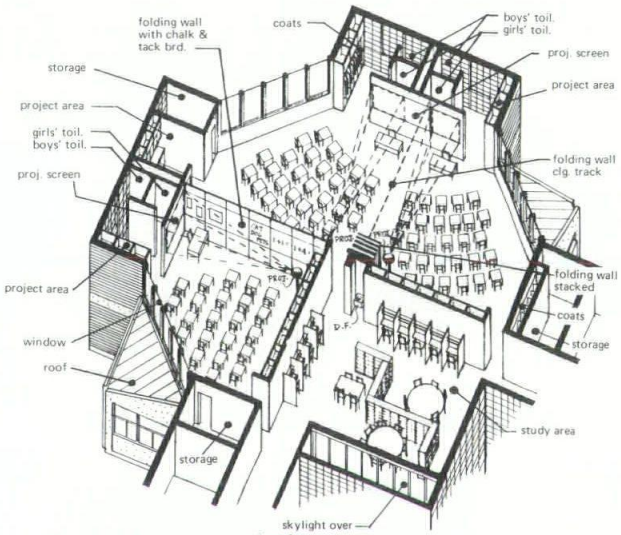
Art: Color murals were designed by the architects for the Main Lobby, stairways and study areas. Color panels, numerals and lettering are used as identifying graphics within the building.

Grades: K-5.
Capacity: 630 pupils.
Site Size: 8.9 acres.
Building area: 52,377 square feet.
Total cost: $1,240,000.00.
Completed: October 1971.

Structural Engineers: Souza & True, Inc., Cambridge.

Mechanical Engineers: R. G. Vanderweil.

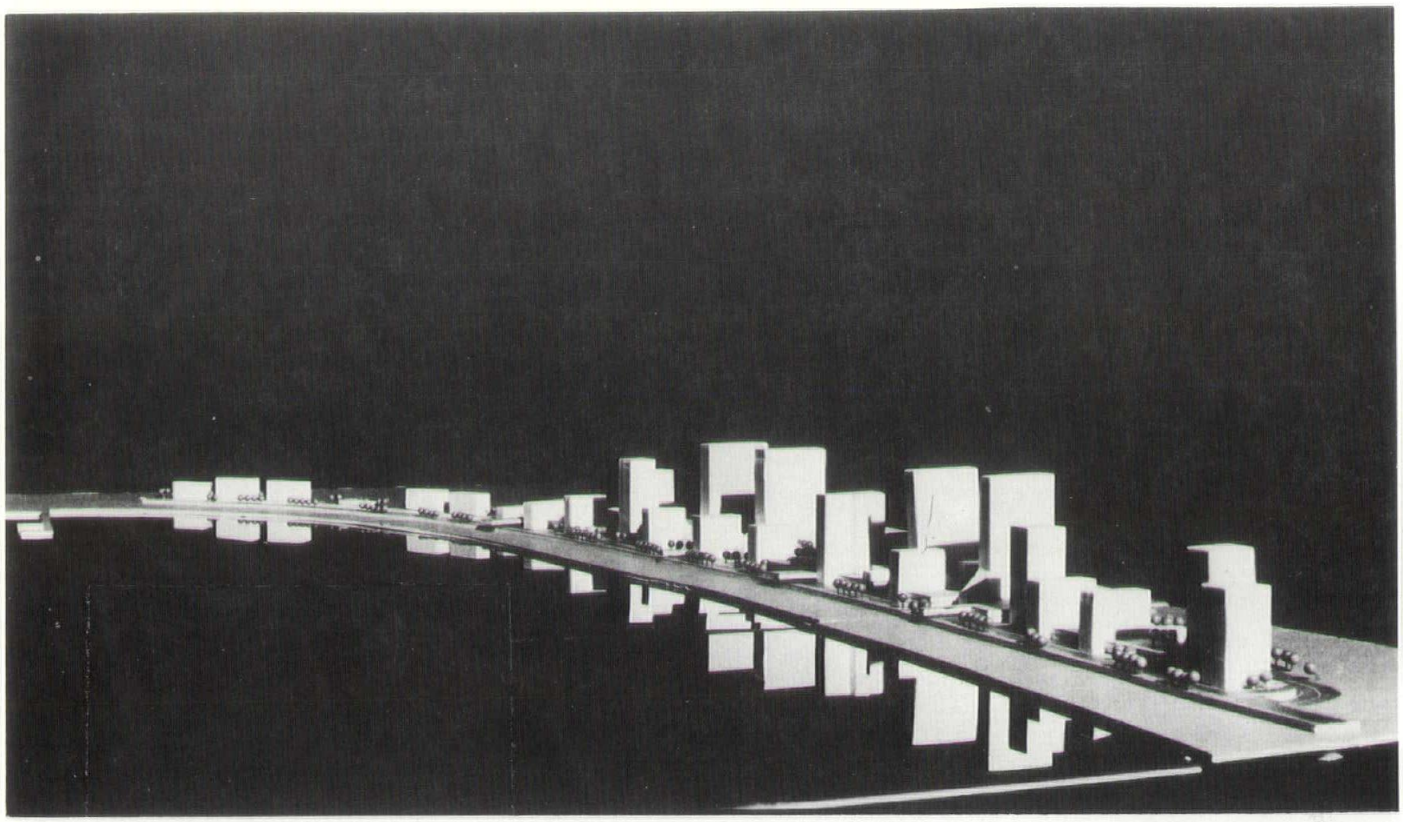
Construction: Peachey Builders, Augusta, Maine.



Typical Instructional Cluster.

North Corridor.

Study Area 2 and Mural by Gay von Henneberg.



Revere Beach Development

ON THE DRAWING BOARD

A spectacular $300 million plan for redevelopment of Revere Beach into a booming year-round residential and commercial complex was presented to the City Council at a dinner-conference called last month by Mayor William G. Reinstein.

The project area covers the 1⅛ mile stretch of Revere Beach between Eliot Circle and Revere St. and extends back to the MBTA tracks. It includes two 200-apartment condominiums, 4,000 high and low rise apartments with a panoramic ocean view, a 400-room hotel, 200,000 square feet of office space, 200,000 square feet of retail space and parking for 6,600 vehicles.

The mayor declared that the project, when completed, would mean over $4½ million dollars in tax revenue compared with the present $240,000 now being brought in by the beach area, resulting in a saving of $50 on the tax rate. He said the tax loss to the city while construction is under way would only reach $1.14 under the agreement.

The project would also house commercial and recreational facilities including restaurants and theatres. The parking would serve residents, the commercial buildings, commuters and beach-goers.

The overall plan was drawn up by the New York office of the national architectural and engineering firm of Welton Becket and Associates. Property and land acquisition negotiations were handled by William H. Dolben and Sons, realtors of 40 Court St., Boston.

The highest buildings will be 30 stories in height and the area will house four such structures. Other buildings will be low-rise to make the project eye appealing instead of a solid concrete barrier against the sea.

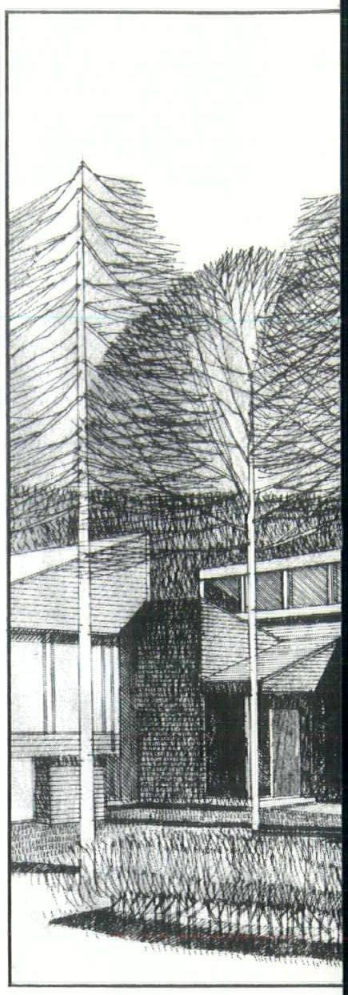
Charles W. Stanton, A.I.A., director of the Becket firm's New York office, said the huge urban project is unique in the Boston area. "We foresee a development with a pleasant and practical intermix of residential and commercial uses that will provide urban living at its finest. The location is unsurpassable — Boston is minutes away and the ocean is at the doorstep.

"Our plan for the site was formulated around the desire to enhance this public beach front in every way possible. Beachgoers will be able to arrive here and park with more ease than ever before. Amenities for dining, shopping, and recreation will assist in once again making Revere Beach a complete recreation center for the Greater Boston area."

According to the master plan developed by the Becket firm, the project would be divided into several phases with completion dates spread over a span of several years.

Stanton envisioned the residential units in a cluster of towers located back away from the beach frontage and interconnected low-rise buildings. He said they will be orientated in such a manner so as to allow the maximum number of apartments with views of the ocean. The low-rise buildings will be located around

(Continued on page 28)

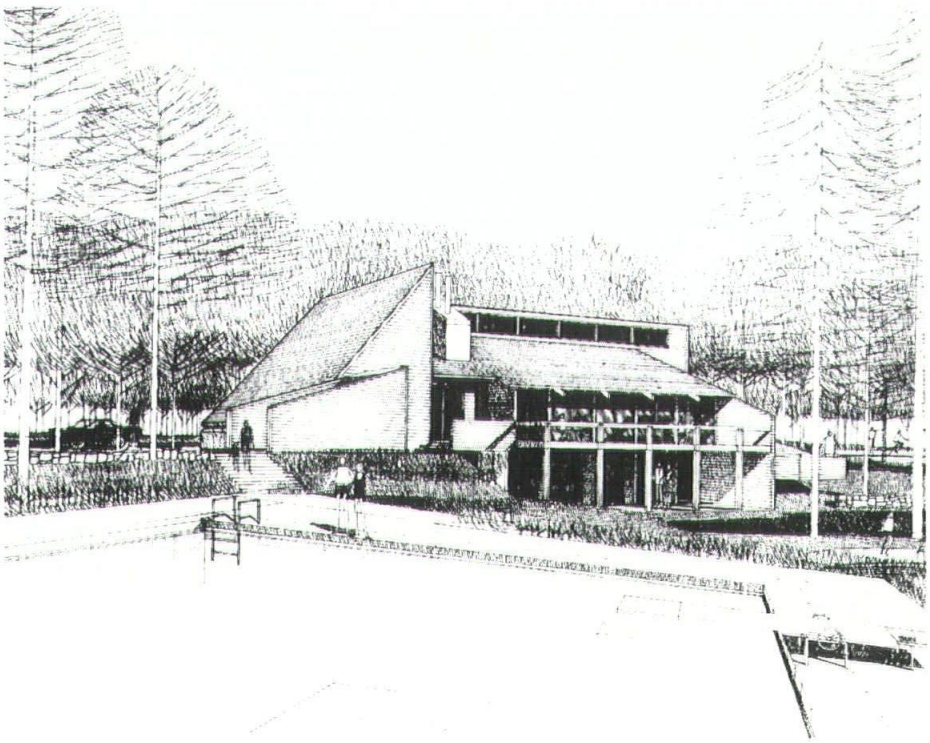


NAGOG WOODS

ACTON, MASS.

Architect:
Edward F. Koehler
Lincoln, Mass.

Landscape Architects:
John Wacker Associates
Waltham, Mass.

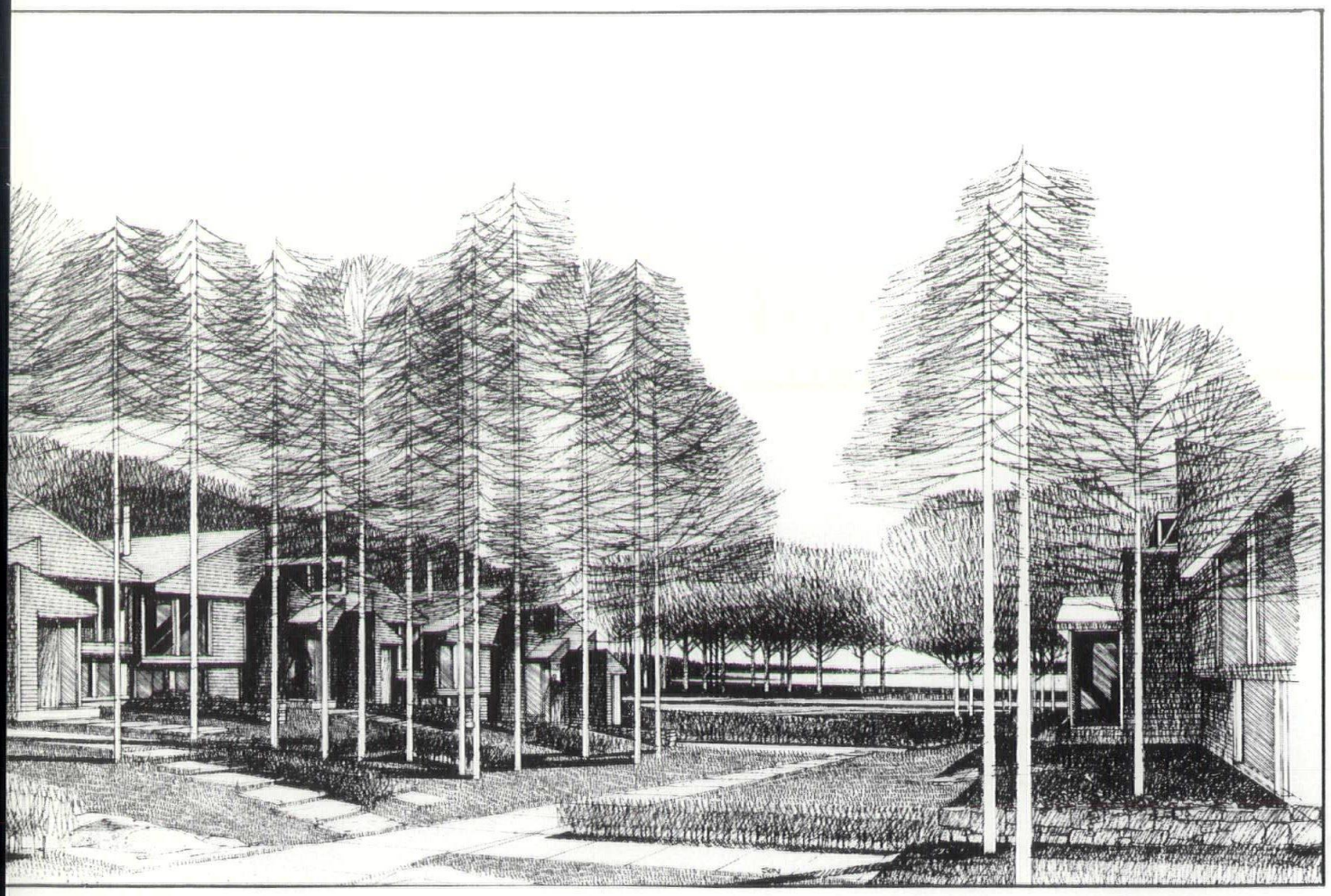


The Gathering Point, the clubhouse designed by Bay State Architect Edward Koehler, is located next to an olympic size swimming pool and children's wading pool.

THE Village of Nagog Woods in Acton, Mass., is the first Townhouse condominium complex in the New England area with both adult areas and family units, and the first to provide its own $400,000 sewage treatment plant. In addition, it is the first planned unit development created in a town without enabling legislation without a town meeting vote, and without recourse to Appeal Board intervention — in a town where zoning requirements specify one and two-acre house lots.

It was made possible by extraordinary cooperation among town agencies — conservation, health, selectmen, planning board, the State Department of Natural Resources and the League of Women Voters. Some ten hearings were held under subdivision regulations for each area in the master plan submitted by the developers.

During the two-year period preceding actual groundbreaking, eight parcels were assembled totaling 200



acres of land zoned for various mercantile or industrial uses and, in effect, rezoned into uses compatible with a master plan allowing higher density housing, open space, recreational amenities and commercial use.

As a result, the Village of Nagog Woods could easily influence planning officials in other communities and make them more receptive to planned unit developments of this type.

Despite the developers' aversion to comparisons with Heritage Village in Connecticut, many of the environmental considerations and recreation amenities inevitably underscore certain similarities. The Village of Nagog Woods is owned by Northeast Resources Corporation, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Northeast Federal Savings & Loan Association of Watertown, Mass.

Even the commercial area in the master plan is a radical departure from the usual supermarket-type complex to the smaller, individually owned neighborhood shops. Land planner for the development is John Wacker & Associates of Waltham, Mass.

Automobiles are being kept away from living units where walks are emphasized. One of the four ponds being dredged under the Hatch Act will cover five acres.

In order to accomplish such environmental considerations, the developers were allowed an average density of 9.1 per acre with some of the land in a 5.8 ratio and other areas in 12.4 per acre. Nineteen acres were devoted to recreational use including eight tennis courts. The building coverage is less than 25 per cent of the total 200-acre site.

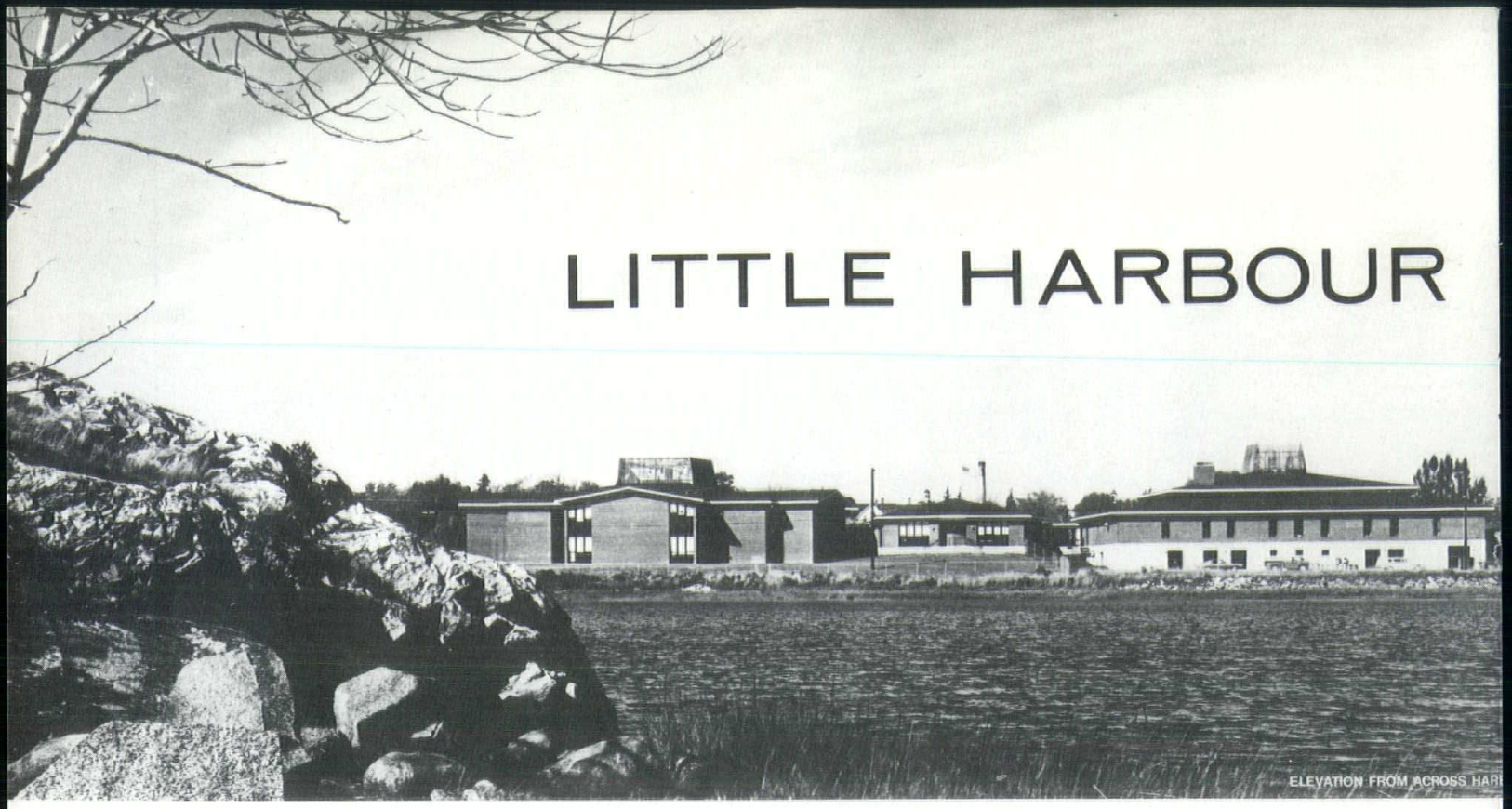
Originally there were six different Row House models and three different Block House models, mostly of wood frame and clapboard construction in keeping with the woodsy New England setting. All interior and exterior millwork was trimmed with mahogany.

Square footage of the two and three-bedroom units designed by Bay State Architect Edward F. Koehler range from 1500 to just under 1800 square feet. They are priced from $30,000 to $45,000.

A large contemporary styled Clubhouse, also designed by Koehler, contains sauna baths; fully equipped health and gym areas; billiard room and card rooms; workshops for photographers, artists and craftsmen, and complete kitchen facilities available for both private and community social events.

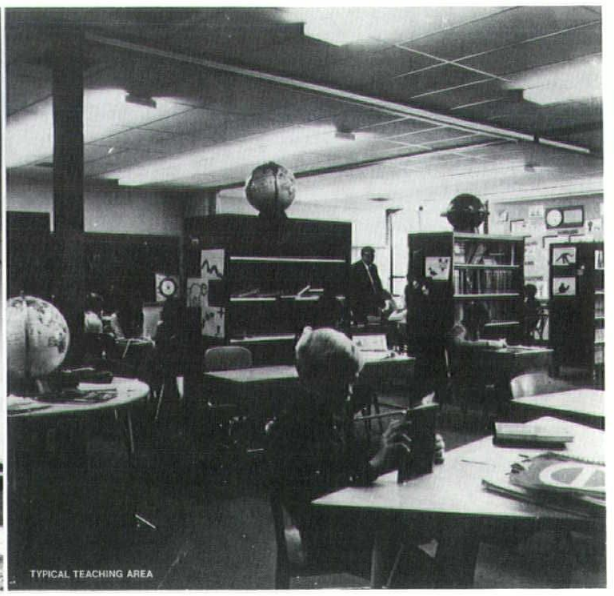
A total of 545 units are projected for the development, with 50 completed and 80 under way. A contract for the construction of 121 additional units was awarded last month to Seppala & Aho of New Ipswich, N.H.

LITTLE HARBOUR



ELEVATION FROM ACROSS HAR

SOUTH ELEVATION

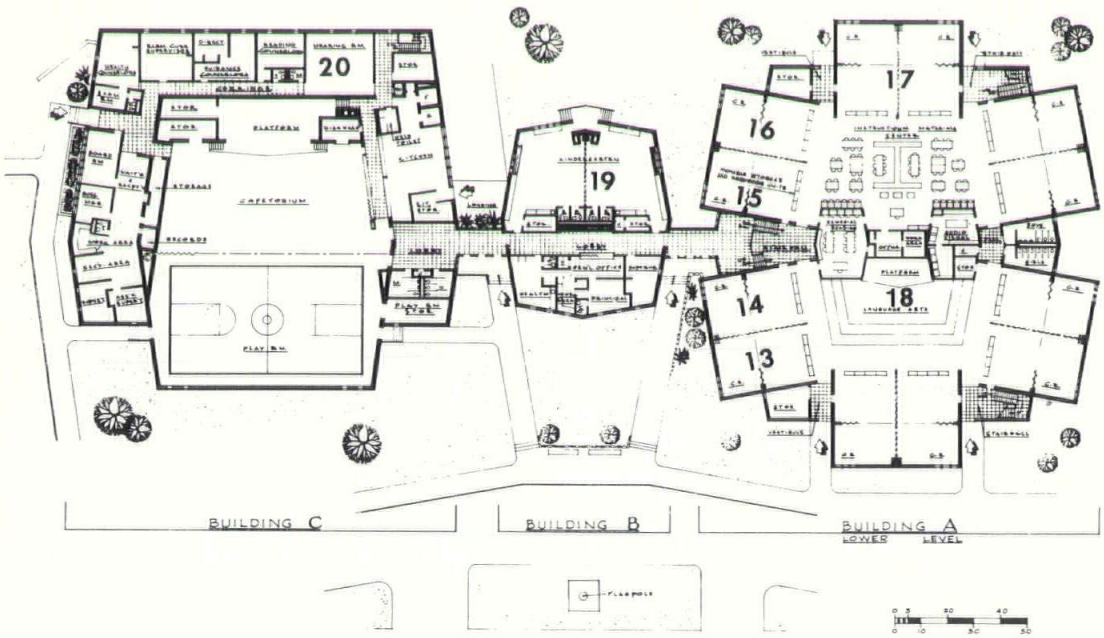


TYPICAL TEACHING AREA

New Hampshire Architectural Review

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

PORTSMOUTH, N.H.



THE Little Harbour Elementary School was designed to replace three school buildings built in 1846, 1889 and 1903. The goal was to emphasize flexibility, economy over the years, and practicality for better individual instruction.

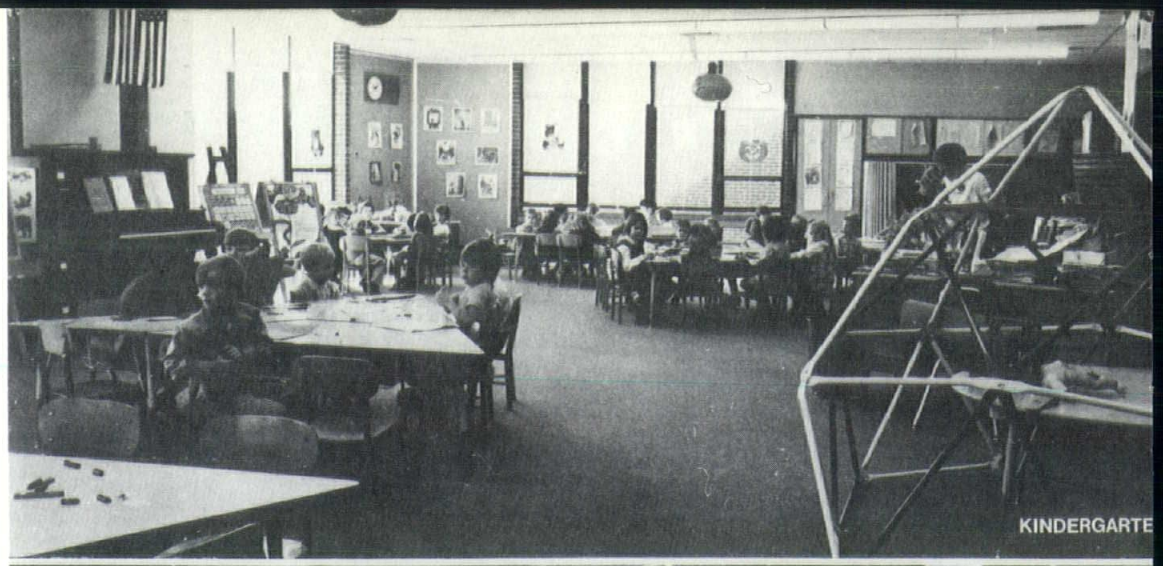
The facility is built on a 16.5-acre site with teaching areas located in a two-story split level complex which coordinated with the sloping site conditions.

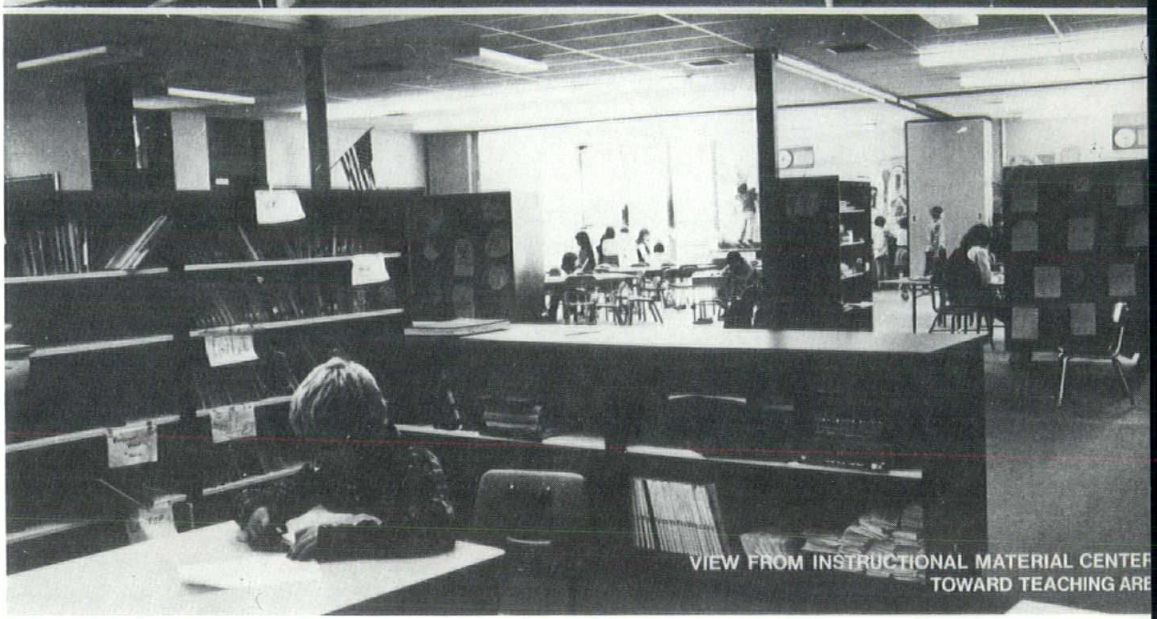
The lower floor consists of Grades 1 through 3 ungraded with teaching areas surrounding an Instructional Materials Center and a Language Arts Center. The upper level consists of Grades 4 through 6 ungraded with teaching areas surrounding an Instructional Materials Center and an Art-Science Resource Demonstration Center. A center core contains facilities for team teaching planning, remedial reading, speech therapy and conference rooms.

The Intermediate (or entrance) level contains school administration offices, health facilities and two Kindergarten teaching areas adjacent to their own play space. A wing contains a combination Auditorium-Cafeteria which is separated from an adjoining Physical Education-Gymnasium area by a coiling wall which, when opened, provides for a large area offering seating for 1,000 people for community functions.

Bordering this facility on two sides are School Department central administration areas with offices for the Superintendent of Schools, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Business Manger, Elementary Cur-

Perley F. Gilbert Associates
Lowell, Mass.


KINDERGARTE


VIEW FROM INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL CENTER TOWARD TEACHING ARE

riculum Supervisors, Health Counselors, Reading Counselors, Guidance Counselors, a School Board Room and a Hearing Room.

Due to a site and budget considerations, the planners chose a type of structure that would offer good durability, easy maintenance, and maximum fire safety. Construction consists of a concrete foundation on slab with proper precautions against dampness and moisture penetration. Concrete foundation supports a structure consisting of steel columns and beams which support a roof and a floor system of open web joist with reinforced concrete floor slabs and wood plank roof decking.

Exterior walls are brick faced, non-bearing cavity walls. Window areas consist of fixed or awning type plastic coated steel sash. Interior partitions are vinyl plastic faced dry wall on metal studs. Ceilings throughout are acoustical and acoustically engineered for the activity involved.

Toilet rooms and kitchen are ceramic tile. Floors in all academic areas are carpeted with vinyl asbestos tile in the Cafeteria-Auditorium and Gymnasium-Play Room. Lobbies and public areas are quarry tile.

Heating consists of an air system originating from roof top units, ducted to ceiling supply registers with terminal re-heat hydronic coils operating in response to a pneumatic temperature control system for each occupied area. Fuel to the rooftop boiler room is gas with supplementary electric baseboard coils under glass window areas. The system is fully automatic with zone controls in order to maintain maximum economy. Provision has been made for the possibility of future air conditioning of this structure.

Lighting is fluorescent except in areas requiring specialized lighting. There is a public address, intercommunication system, AM-FM radio and record player facilities, and facilities for both educational and closed circuit television.

Plumbing provides a complete water supply system, a sewage system, and a drainage system.

General Contractor: Franchi Bros. Construction Corp., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Electrical: D. E. Nelson, Electrical Contractors, Inc., Hanson, Mass.

Plumbing & Heating: Standard

AFETORIUM

Plumbing & Heating Company, Portsmouth, N.H..

Metal Cabinetry: Grade-Aid, Division of The Maine Manufacturing Company, Nashua, N. H.

Steel Lockers: E. A. Wilson Company, Lawrence, Mass.

Acoustical Treatment & Ceiling System: The Brader Company, Burlington, Vt.

Ceramic Tile: Merrimack Tile Co., Derry, N. H.

Glass & Glazing: PPG Industries, Inc., Boston, Mass.

Roofing and Sheet Metal: Donald A. Hall, Inc., Berwick, Maine.

Steel Stud & Drywall Partitions: National Partitions, Inc., Nashua, N.H.

Structural Steel: Coastal Construction Co., Inc., Cumberland, Maine.

Notes: (*Cont'd from p. 5*)

— mechanical system noise and vibration control
— federal housing standards
— lighting
— environmental impact of highways
— graphics and signing
— drawing and specifications

The courses will be held in the evenings at the BAC. Cost will be $50 for each five-week course. The exact scheduling of the courses has not yet been established. More specific information on the schedule and the courses will appear in the next issue of this journal. Further information can be obtained through the BAC at (617) 536-3170.

Wood Mouldings Book Available

Touted as "the first modern wood moulding reference book", this new publication covers mouldings from their early history through manufacturing techniques, popular patterns and exciting end-use applications from colonial to ultra-modern.

Full of exciting full color renderings the 24-page publication is useful for students, architects, builders, designers, decorators and do-it-yourselfers, detailing everything from stunning room scenes to architect's pencil point elevations and construction details.

Single copies of the new book are free to builders, architects, designers and decorators. Write Western Wood Moulding and Millwork Producers, Dept. ABP, P. O. Box 25278, Portland, Oregon 97225.

PPG Booklet on Reflective Glass

Architectural reflective glass as a dynamic design medium is described in a new booklet available from PPG Industries.

The full-color, 16-page publication contains a word-and-picture essay on the architectural design potential of reflective glasses, as well as performance data for the wide range of PPG reflective products. The new architectural glasses have an ultrathin transparent metallic coating that mirrors a building's surrounding and reflects the sun's brightness and heat for comfortable interiors and more efficient energy consumption.

The booklet focuses on the role of reflective glass as a new design medium, offering an ever-changing appearance in contrast with granite, marble and other traditional materials for blending a building with its environment.

Color photographs illustrate some of the aesthetic effects architects have created using reflective glasses in buildings across the country. Around-the-clock photographs of the same building show how a reflective glass changes appearance with changes in sky coloring and cloud patterns.

Performance data are given for a spectrum of cool, warm-toned and neutral reflective glasses, which offer virtually limitless design possibilities, in both single glazing and insulating products for a range of environmental conditioning effects. Included are light transmittance, reflectance, shading and heat gain values for reflective Solarcool and LHR single glasses and Solarban Twindow insulating glasses.

The booklet, "Reflections," may

(Continued on page 28)

(Continued from page 26)

be obtained by writing PPG Industries, 10 North, One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.

On The Drawing Board:

(Continued from page 19)

semi-enclosed, multi-level landscaped plazas that will also afford views of the ocean. All of the residential buildings will have their main entrances fronting on landscaped plazas along Revere Beach Boulevard. These landscaped areas will be accessible to the public.

A traffic plan has been developed by Welton Becket and Associates to improve the flow of traffic through the area, provide a means of entry and exit for the project, and alleviate the traffic jams that presently plague summer beachgoers. Ocean Ave. will remain a two-way artery with a central divider for greater safety. Revere Beach Boulevard will remain essentially as at present, although with added landscaping and improved drop-off areas. Essentially, the Becket plan is to de-develop a loop traffic circulation pattern which would minimize left turns across traffic.

Construction Under Way

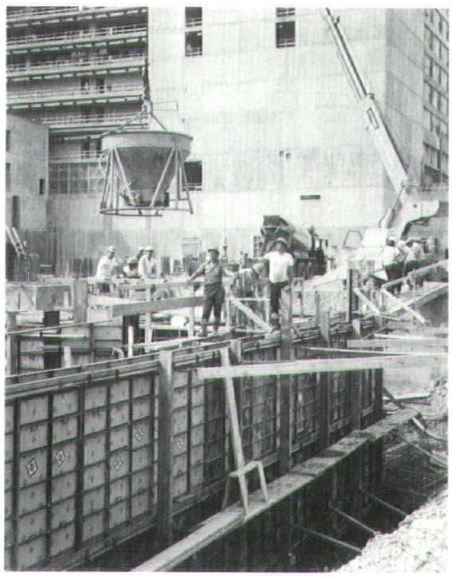
At U. Mass. Facility

The 400-bed, 10-story University of Massachusetts Medical School Teaching Hospital, part of the Commonwealth's new professional health care training center, is rising near Lake Quinsigamond in Worcester, Mass. The $44-million facility, which has a 44-month construction timetable, is a referral general medical/surgical hospital. It will be connected to the school's Medical Science Building, also under construction.

Groundbreaking took place in May, 1972 with completion of the hospital programmed for early 1975.

Current building progress is at the first elevated level; foundation work, and the shell areas for the two lower levels have been completed. Architects and engineers for the hospital are Ritchie Associates, Inc., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

The cruciform shape structure, which will contain 704,000 square feet of space, has a reinforced concrete frame and will be faced with medium gray textured Canadian granite. It will be connected directly at all levels to the adjacent Medical Science Building. This facility will contain classroom and instructional areas for the medical doctors-in-training.



Foundation walls at the Teaching Hospital of the University of Massachusetts Medical School being poured at the Worcester, Mass. site in recent construction activity on the $44-million project. Workmen are directing bucket of concrete held by cable from crane in right rear to appropriate form.

Index To Advertisers

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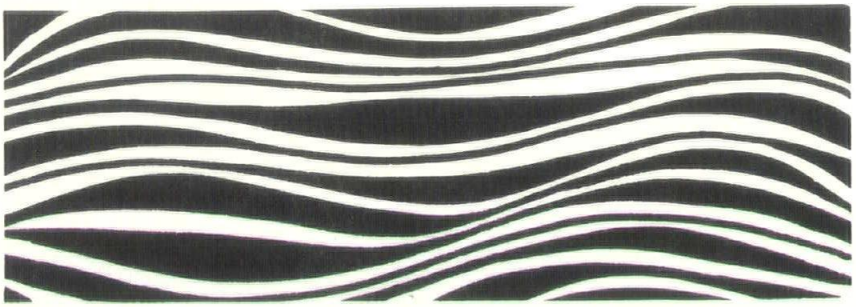

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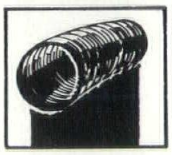

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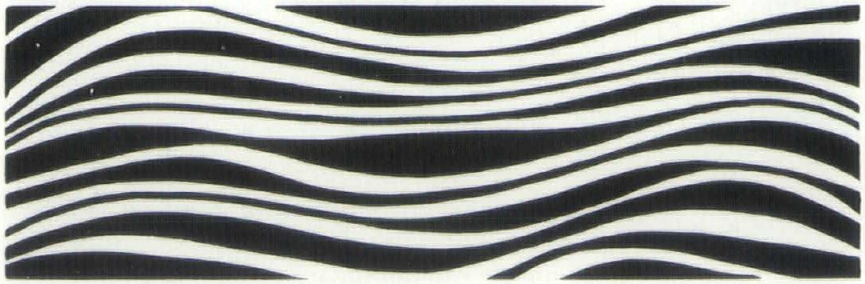

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