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Exterior granite used on the addition to the Savings Bank of New London, Conn., was milled from the same Massachusetts quarry used on the original 1909 building. Architects for the addition were: Lindsey, Liebig & Roche.



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NOT COMMEN Sherman Morss, Jr. Joins Anderson, Notter



Sherman Morss, Jr.

Sherman Morss, Jr., of Gloucester (whose home is featured on page 6-11 of this issue) has joined the Boston architectural firm of Anderson, Notter & Associates.

Morss, who received a Master of Architecture Degree from the Graduate School of Fine Arts, University of Pennsylvania, in 1970, was formerly with the office of architect Louis I. Kahn, Philadelphia. He was co-job-captain for The Paul Mellon Center for British Art and British Studies, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., and he served as designer, draftsman and modelmaker for the Kahn organization in 1970 and 1971.

Following receipt of a Bachelor of Arts Degree in 1966 at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, he worked for Walsh Brothers, contractors in Cambridge, Mass. While with Walsh, he served as superintendent's assistant, Police Building Construction, Government Center, Boston, in 1967.

He was subsequently employed by Philadelphia architects Ueland and Junker. Morss was also instructor of college preparatory physics at Penn Center Academy, Philadelphia, during the '70 Spring Semester.

Morss and his wife, have one child, a daughter.

His father, Sherman Morss, is a partner in the firm of Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson and Abbott.

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21

April 1973 Volume 3 Number 10



The Morss Residence	
Gloucester, Mass.	6
Connecticut Blue Cross	
North Haven, Conn.	12
Blessed Sacrament Church	
East Hartford, Conn.	18
Dimension 4 Town Houses	
Westville, N.H.	22
New Hampshire College	
Manchester, N.H.	24

departments

Notes & Comments	2
On The Drawing Board	20
Letters to the Editor	29
Index to Advertisers	32

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In Memoriam John F. Alter

On Monday, February 5, 1973, John F. Alter died after several lonely years in a nursing home in North Andover.

After receiving a Master's Degree from M.I.T. in 1912, he led a life of quiet dedication to the profession.

He began his career in the office of James E. Allen, Lawrence, Mass. From 1915-19, he was in Chicago teaching and returned in 1920 to become a member of the firm of Ashton, Huntress and Alter where he remained until 1933.

During that period, he did several schools, the John Aldred Memorial Church and the Boston & Maine Station in Lawrence, and the Memorial Building in Framingham. 1934-1941, he carried on his own practice doing residences, commercial buildings and a Nurses' Home for Lawrence City Hospital. From 1945-1951, he was a member of the firm of Pearson, Alter and James, doing residences, commercial work and several housing projects.

He retired in 1952 to practice in his own home in North Andover and did the St. Michael's School, North Andover.

From 1923-45 John F. Alter taught first year design at the School

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of Architecture of the Boston Architectural Center filling the vacated position held for many years by Professor Gardner of M.I.T. From 1945 to the early sixties he made many significant contributions to the Center's education program as a member of the Education Committee. He was vice-president for two terms and then continued to serve on the Board of Directors. When the John Worthington Ames Scholarship was established in 1955 he was made the first permanent secretary and served until 1963 when he became Secretary Emeritus.

In June, 1964, on the occasion of its 75th Anniversary, he was made an Honorary Member of the Boston Architectural Center for "his devoted friendship, leadership and guidance in the Boston Architectural Center and its education program and for his contribution to the advancement of Architecture."

Inspired by his firm belief in human values, John F. Alter was one of the few persons whose devotion to the Center School during the desolate years of the depression and World War II was in great part responsible for keeping the spirit of the Center alive and keeping its doors open when other schools of this kind closed theirs. Were it not for John F. Alter and persons like him, we would not be here today enjoying this building and the prestige of the Center School. It is they who made this possible through their faithful quiet devotion and leadership.

For twenty of the most discouraging and challenging years of the Center's life, John F. Alter came religiously each week from North Andover to teach first year design. Quietly, he started many young men on their careers in the profession. John F. Alter's record as a teacher and his contributions to the profession and the Center School stand witness to his dedication and are a challenge to all of us. We are proud to have a plaque in his honor in the third floor drafting room..

> Arcangelo Cascieri, FAIA Dean Boston Architectural Center

> > **New England Architect**

Young Named Specifications Chiefs



Carlton S. Young

Connecticut architect, Carlton S. Young, AIA, has been named Chief of Specifications for Fletcher-Thompson, Inc., Bridgeport-based architects and engineers. The announcement was made by John G. Phelan, President of the firm.

Mr. Young succeeds Mr. Everett C. Bradley, R.A., of Orange, Conn., who retired February 1st. after 19 years with the Fletcher-Thompson Specification Department.

Fletcher-Thompson, one of New England's largest A&E firms, serves government, business and industry nationwide and, as Chief of Specifications, Mr. Young assumes responsibility for the preparation of construction specifications for building projects with an annual construction value estimated at upwards of \$40 million. Currently he is personally handling the specifications for the \$35 million replacement program for Bridgeport's St. Vincent's Hospital.

Mr. Young gave up his own private practice as Architect and Specification Consultant in joining Fletcher-Thompson in 1962. He has been a registered architect in Connecticut since 1958, is a professional member of the Construction Specifications Institute, with memberships in the Hartford and Housatonic Chapters, and is a member of both the Connecticut Society of Architects and the Bridgeport Association of Architects.

He is a graduate of The Taft School, Watertown, Connecticut, and holds a B.A. degree in architecture from Cornell University. He has also continued his studies at Columbia University and The New

York City.

He served for two years in the U. S. Army Corps. of Engineers from 1952-1954. Mr. Young lives at 353 Davis Road in Fairfield with his wife and daughter.

"Meet Owners' Needs," Sampson Tells A/E's

Arthur F. Sampson, administrator of the General Services Administration, has challenged architects and engineers to evolve methods of practice to meet the growing demands of owners - both public and private - to build "better, faster, and less expensively."

His remarks were made at The American Institute of Architects/ Consulting Engineers Council Public Affairs Conference held Monday and Tuesday (March 19 and 20) in Washington, D.C. He spoke on the recently published report of the Commission on Government Procurement.

Sampson said that owner pressures on architects and engineers to modernize their roles will increase. "I see owners asking several firms for proposals which include a professional fee, a functional design concept, a representation of the aesthetic quality of the proposed project, and an analysis of the quality of equipment and other building components on a life-cycle basis.'

Owners, he said, are asking "for

School for Social Research, in New new services from architects and engineers like value engineering and participation as construction managers . . . private sector owners are turning to those firms which provide the most comprehensive and complete services."

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A protected view from the southeast prompted a triangular plan with living spaces toward the ocean and service spaces grouped at the rear.

T HE two-and-one-half-acre site of the Sherman Morss Jr., Residence in Gloucester, Mass., includes three hundred feet of the rocky coast of Cape Ann. The house is positioned to the rear of the lot, commanding a southerly view of the ocean and the Eastern Point Lighthouse, one quarter mile distant. Lowland between the house and lighthouse is maintained by the Massachusetts Audubon Society.

A protected view from southeast through southwest prompted a triangular plan with living spaces toward the ocean and service spaces grouped at the rear. Climatic considerations reinforce the plan.

The hypotenuse of the 45-degree triangle, with sun and view, incorporates large expanses of glass and sheltered decks. The less perforated legs of the triangle shield the interior from northeast storms and winter northwest gales.

A cylindrical stair tower at the right angle reflects the lighthouse. In New England tradition, the house is bulky to minimize the surface to volume ratio and, thus, retain heat.

The first floor, with playroom and storage areas, is a "basement on grade" which elevates the living spaces above the windblown bushes.

A pyramidal skylight dowses the living room with light from above, softening the contrast of window and wall. The third floor hall functions as circulation space, exhibition area, lightwell, communication opening, and ventilation shaft.

The fireplace, centered in the view, faces the furniture grouping at night but relieves the continuous plane of the horizon during daylight hours.

The house is constructed on a thirteen-foot module, chosen for

Architect: Sherman Morss, Jr. Gloucester



THE MORSS

New England Architect



RESIDENCE

GLOUCESTER, MASS.

functional furniture arrangement. Specific window configurations were accomplished at reasonable cost by the use of custom sizes for fixed glass only.

All furniture shown on the floor plans was built in place.

Floor area is 3800 square feet, including percentages used for storage, decks, etc.

The fact that the house is triangular is not readily apparent as one steps down the flight of solid oak railroad ties leading to the front door and enters the rectangular Entry Hall.

It is only upon entering the main living area that the visitor gets his first inkling of the unusual parameters of the house and an appreciation of exactly how imaginatively the architect has allocated his interior space.

Even here, the sharp corners and awkward angular areas one would expect to find in a house with three sides are virtually non-existent. For these one must explore the closets and seek out relatively secluded areas.

To the left are Library and Music areas; to the right, Dining Room. On the walls the works of Alexander Calder and Jean Mireau are awash in natural light from the pyramidal skylight above. There is no "hall" area on this level comparable with the one above that serves as circulation space and exhibition area, but the expansiveness of the vertical space directly overhead tends to heighten the feeling of lateral "openness" that permeates the whole design concept.

All fixed glass frames were milled personally by the General Contractor Richard V. Hunt, as were solid walnut bookshelves, desk top and casings in the Library; the benches

> Contractor: Richard V. Hunt Gloucester



A pyramidal skylight floods the living room with light from above, softening the contrast of window and wall.

on either side of the Living Room fireplace; the laminated maple countertops and birch cabinets in the Kitchen; the oak stair rails and treads in the stair tower, and the built-in furniture in the smaller bedrooms on the third level.

Upstairs, in the two smaller bedrooms, the placement of the windows overlooking the ocean tends to expand visually angles formed by the hypotenuse and the shorter sides of the triangle, critical areas that could easily have proven awk-





The hypotenuse of the 45-degree triangle, with sun and view, incorporates large expanses of glass and sheltered decks.



The laminated maple countertops and birch cabinets in the kitchen were milled by the General Contractor Richard V. Hunt, as were the solid walnut bookshelves, desk top and casings in the Library; the benches on either side of the Living Room fireplace; the oak stair rails and treads in the stair tower; and the built-in furniture in the small bedrooms on the third level.





The fireplace, centered in the view, faces the furniture grouping at night but relieves the continuous plane of the horizon during daylight hours.

ward and uncomfortable. Instead, the rooms are pleasant, comfortable and thoroughly in keeping with the rest of the house.

Construction: Concrete slab floor. First floor exterior walls are concrete block. Second and third floor exterior walls, stair tower, skylight, and all interior partitions are of wood frame construction. Exterior vertical siding is of 1" x 3" tongueand-groove white cedar boards. Deck and balcony duck boards are of fir. Heating is electric.



Dining Area.



CONNECTICUT BLUE CROSS

NORTH HAVEN, CONN.

Architects: CE Maguire, Inc. North Haven, Conn.

Contractor: Dwight Building Co.



N 1968, it was becoming increasingly evident to the managers of the Connecticut Blue Cross, Inc. that their downtown New Haven office would shortly become too cramped to adequately serve their expanding organization. Accordingly they hired a consultant to project their space requirements to 1976 and to propose alternatives to meet those requirements. The options presented were only too familiar to businessmen faced with space problems: either commit the company to a constricted downtown highrise type solution, or relocate to a rural area. A key consideration in the final decision was employee access. Since the consultant's report predicted a 1976 employment of 450, parking in the congested downtown areas under consideration would be all but impossible. Compounding the difficulty was the fact that the Blue Cross could expect a substantial number of visitors in the normal course of business. Perhaps the most important factor, however, was the scarcity of appropriate urban sites. Therefore, the Connecticut Blue Cross decided to move its corporate headquarters to the nearby suburb of North Haven. To design their new home office they chose CE Maguire, Inc. as architect

and engineers.

The site chosen by CBC answered the problem of access by virtue of its location adjacent to Interstate 91 approximately 12 miles from downtown New Haven. It is 60 acres of gently rolling countryside in a primarily residential neighborhood. Anxious to halt the encroachment of "throwaway" types of architecture, such as gaudy shopping centers and industrial facilities, which violated the character of the community, North Haven welcomed the development of the high-quality permanent CBC headquarters facility. The design effort focused considerable attention on the problem of establishing an organic harmony between building and site. This included significant expenditures on landscaping and site work; for example, three man-made lakes were created near the building. In addition to the original landscaping, a program of future improvements has been planned. Edward Onofrio, Director of CBC Corporate Services and chief liaison between the Blue Cross and CEM's project manager cites the relationship of the building to this "man-made" pastoral environment as one of the most successful aspects of the project.

Functional programming required



Every floor is arranged around a central service core which includes lavatories, stairs and elevators, reception areas and conference rooms. Each floor is dedicated to a functionally related group of activities.





The exterior of the building is of glass and smooth precast finish concrete.



The bold mass and horizontal expression of the Connecticut Blue Cross Office Building reflect the influence of the predominantly flat site and resulted directly from program requirements of large open spaces.





The design focused considerable attention on the problem of establishing an organic harmony between building and site. This included significant expenditures on landscaping and site work; for example, three man-made lakes were created near the building.



On the first floor, office services include an employee lounge and a cafeteria and a kitchen.



that the building must not only house acitivities, but also promote efficient interaction between the diverse elements which Blue Cross operations encompasses. Provisions had to be made for executive and operations offices and the various departmental facilities for Claims Division, Hospital and Provider Relations, Marketing, Finance and Personnel Departments, and building services which include a cafeteria, general use conferènce rooms and employee medical facilities.

The design was to provide flexibility and adaptability in the face of unknown factors such as possible mergers or new governmental programs which could have a tremendous impact on the company's growth rate. Finally, programming established the two prime concepts of orderly expansion at some unspecified future date and maximal true usable area tailored to the company's character. Top management at CBC took a keen interest in the project and offered valuable contributions during programming and design.

The bold mass and horizontal expression of the Connecticut Blue Cross Office Building reflect the influence of the predominantly flat site and resulted directly from program requirements of large open spaces permitting flexibility and contiguity of function. Every floor is arranged around a central service core which includes: lavatories, stairs and elevators, reception areas and conference rooms. Each floor is dedicated to a functionally related group of activities.

On the first, office services include: stock room, files and storage area, maintenance, mechanical and telephone equipment rooms, an employee lounge, a cafeteria and a kitchen. The second floor houses the company computer, a keypunch room, systems and programming areas, stenographic pool, prescription and subscriber services, the main lobby and personnel administration and training offices. The third floor contains the complete claims center of the company as well as membership and hospital relations staff. On the fourth floor are the executive offices and an unassigned area for expansions in the immediate future.

The exterior of the building is of glass and smooth precast finish concrete. The generous use of windows provides people within the building with total visual access to the campus-like site.

Area of Building: 151,000 sf.

Total Cost including Site Development: \$5,620,000.

Completed: 1972

Project Architect: Benjamin M. Hunter, AIA Principal in Charge. Interior Planners; Rodgers As-

sociates. Landscape Architect: Mason &

Frey.

Contractor: Dwight Building Company.

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	4," 5" & 6" 8" 10" thru 36" 4" thru 36"					

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BLESSED SACRAMENT CHURCH

EAST HARTFORD, CONN.



Both interior and exterior walls of the one-story, 10,500-square-foot building are white-stained cedar, and natural lighting is provided by rectangular windows located slightly above ground level.

THE Church of the Blessed Sacrament was designed by architects Russell Gibson vonDohlen as contemporary, a multi-purpose building which not only preserves the tradition of the Roman Catholic liturgy but also serves the cultural and social need of the community. Constructed of white-stained cedar, the single story, 10,500-square-foot structure retains the residential scale of the surrounding neighborhood and becomes an integral part of the community.

A dramatic departure from traditional church design, the East Hartford, Connecticut church is described by the architects as "a structure that looks 'outward,' toward the community. The entire thrust of the completely functional structure is to serve the needs of the community."

The most prominent space in the building is the nave, which is designed as a flexible space able to facilitate large services and meetings as well as small weddings and funeral services. All seating and other fixtures, such as the altar and baptismal font, are moveable and may be easily rearranged or removed as needed for community functions.

The narthex, designed as a flexible space for use as a small meeting room, vestibule or baptismal area, is located in the rear of the church, adjacent to storage, lavatory and kitchen areas.

A second enclosed area within the 7,000-square-foot nave is a small circular chapel which is used for religious purposes only. The chapel walls are twelve feet high and are constructed of white-stained cedar. The chapel, with a seating capacity of 25, is used to conduct daily and memorial Masses, Baptisms and other services for which use of the larger 500 seat nave is not necessary. All liturgical appointments in the chapel, such as the altar, tabernacle and stations of the cross, are permanently fixed.

Blessed Sacrament Church is a design solution which answers a community need for an inexpensive, multi-purpose facility, one which cares for both the spiritual and the social needs of the neighborhood.



Every fixture in the nave is movable.



The small circular chapel.

Architects: Russell Gibson von Dohlen

ON THE DRAWING BOARD

John W. McCormack State Office Building

The Government Center's newest building, designed by Hoyle, Doran and Berry, of Boston, is a 23-story tower that will provide offices, cafeteria and conference suites for 3000 state employees now scattered across Boston, and extensive centralized computer facility.

Plantings and open space adjoin the State House and Suffolk County Courthouse. Exterior is of precast panels and bronze glass in dark anodized aluminum sash. The steel frame rests atop a previously constructed four-level underground parking facility.

The building incorporates a powered smoke evacuation system, emergency communications, and is partially sprinklered with provision for 100% sprinklers. Owner is Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Government Center Commission.





City of Stamford Public Works Garage

Designed by Weinreich & Masciarelli, Architects, of Stamford, Conn., this garage facility is slated to house and maintain trucks of the City of Stamford's Public Works Department.

Some 16,000 square feet in area, the structure has a clear ceiling height of 18 feet. Exterior walls and the roof, which has a clear span of 94 feet, are constructed of precast concrete tee panels.

Together with basic maintenance facilities, a paint spray shop and truck washing area are included. Also a washroom and locker-lounge facilities for the workmen, along with a clerk's office are planned.

The estimated construction cost for the new facility has been set at \$370,000.

Henry J. Pariseau Apartments

Scheduled for completion in October are the Henry J. Pariseau Apartments designed by Granite State architects Isaak, Moyer, Walsh & Dudley for the Manchester Housing Authority.

General Contractor for the HUDaided Low Rent Housing Project for The Elderly is Davison Construction Company of Manchester.

The 11-story building, which will include 100 efficiency and one-bedroom units, is situated on a 16-acre site. It will offer off-street parking, tenant gardens, walks and lawn areas in a park environment.



DIMENSION TOWN HOUSES WESTVILLE, N.H.

Architect: Gary Dwain Lowe Watertown, Mass.





With Dimension 4, architect Lowe (left) believes he has combined the best of two personal interests: Industrialized (modular) construction and cluster planning. According to Lowe, a long flat site is not required because the units can be manipulated horizontally or vertically in pairs, on any site up to a ten-degree slope.

WESTVILLE Homes Corporation, leading designer and manufacturer of complete homes in New England, has introduced a new modular "multi-unit living concept" called 'Dimension 4,' designed by Gary Dwain Lowe of Watertown, Mass.

According to Adam R. Rizzo, Westville Homes president, 'Dimension 4' offers flexibility and land-use advantages intended to benefit builders and developers as well as residents.

An AIA "outstanding student" graduate of Ohio University (Bachelor of Architecture, 1966), Lowe long has held an interest in industrialized housing — beginning when he was designer and project architect with several architectural firms. Now, as an independent professional architect, he remains a strong proponent of the flexibility and cost benefits offered by industrial housing — modular developments in particular.

Lowe also favors cluster-type site developments – due primarily (Continued on page 30)



BECOND FLOOP



ew Hamoshire

3 BEDROOM

TOWNHOUSE

23





Section: Main Pedestrian Street.



Stark Hall.



Hampshire College Manchester, N.H.



N EW Hampshire College, founded in 1932 by H. A. B. Shapiro of Manchester, was originally known as the New Hampshire School of Accounting and Secretarial Science and later as the New Hampshire College of Accounting and Commerce. Four years ago it took the name of New Hampshire College. It is now the largest college of Business Administration in Northern New England.

Through the years the school remained at its downtown Manchester location, but has since moved to a new campus on a heavily wooded tract just north of town. The site, along the Merrimack River, has ninety acres traversed by easements for a new interstate highway, a power line, and a railroad right of way along the river. Forty acres are available for development; only fourteen acres are on level ground. Most of the land is densely wooded.

The college did not have an actual program of requirements when architects Huygens and Tappé were commissioned to design the campus. Compiling such a program was part of the project.

From the outset, the campus was seen as a growing "town," ultimately for a population of more than 2,000

> Architects: Huygens and Tappe Boston

General Contractor: Blanchard Stebbins, Inc. Manchester, N.H.



Dormitory Building.





people. Unlike the traditional "institution," the town has no entrance gate, no imposing administration building, no impersonal dormitories or dining hall. Instead, the various functions of the "town" are grouped along a main street, forming the business section. Intersecting the main street, are roads leading to the residential area on one side, and car parking areas on the other. Running parallel, these areas are always within easy walking distance from all functions along the main street.

Classes are occasionally held outside the Classroom Building.





The cold and conventional classroom has been replaced by distinctive rooms featuring lively color schemes and unique cathedral ceilings with natural light provided by skylights.



As the town grows, the business section, residential area, and parking areas grow, parallel and proportionately, always maintaining their same relationships.

The buildings themselves are merely parts of the "townscape;' street walls rather than independent forms. Their functions will be as those of a town: offices for town government (college administration), private business offices (classrooms), small professional offices (faculty), but also restaurant and coffee shop, drug store, book store, and post office. As in a town, there is a library, a large meeting space for community activities (gymnasium). The residences are, as "condominiums," places where the student has his privacy as any citizen. The community's social and recreational activities take place along or on the main street. The residences have only limited recreational spaces for private use of the members of the "families" that live there. "Night Life" and weekend activities will therefore happen on and along the main street.

The "town" quality extends to the treatment of all graphics on campus. Strictly functional road signs and directions, commercial signs for book and drug store or restaurant, "institutional" or "business" signs when such is the function of a facility, "residential" and "fun" signs where those are appropriate.

All buildings, except for the gymnasium, are of frame construction, with texture "1-11" as exterior siding. Windows are aluminum, with a dark shop-applied finish. The gymnasium has concrete block walls, metal siding and a steel truss and bar joist roof structure. All heating is electric.

The following buildings were constructed during Phase I:

Frost Hall, the college's administration building, contains adminis-



trative and faculty offices, a reception area and admissions office. It also has several classrooms and a computer center which houses equipment used in class instruction.

Stark Hall is the main classroom facility, housing eight classrooms as well as a number of faculty offices.

Winnisquam and Chocorua Halls include several living modules, each of which accommodates up to 14 students, and each with its own lounge and bathroom facilities. One hundred and ninety-two residents currently enjoy comfortable living quarters here.

A spacious building called the Student Center contains the bookstore, post office, cafeteria, snack bar and lounge, while the H.A.B. Shapiro Memorial Library honors the memory of the college's founder. This modern multi-media resource center houses a growing collection of 25,000 volumes, plus periodicals, newspapers, microfilm, recordings, art forms, films and slides. Students seem to agree that study assignments are a pleasure in this effectively designed and attractively arranged resource center. The New Hampshire College gymnasium, constructed of concrete and steel, features the first New England installation of a synthetic gym floor of brilliant blue and gold polyvinyl chloride. This surface, more resilient than wood, can even be utilized for indoor tennis. The gym-





nasium provides the college with an all-purpose facility which can be used both as auditorium and convocation center. It is, of course, the heart of the school's intramural and intercollegiate athletic programs.

Phase I Cost Per Square Foot: \$19.10.

Owner: Edward M. Shapiro, President, New Hampshire College.

Program Consultants: Dober, Paddock and Upton Associates, Cambridge, Mass.

Site Engineering: Linenthal, Eisenberg and Anderson, Inc., Boston.

Structural Engineering: Linenthal, Eisenberg and Anderson, Inc., Boston.

Mechanical Engineer: William R. Ginns, East Milton, Mass.

Electrical Engineer: Lottero and Mason Associates, Inc., Boston.

General Contractor: Blanchard Stebbins, Inc., Manchester, N.H.

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Letters:

General Electric Plant Dear Editor:

Your article "General Electric Plant (Feb. 1973) is most interesting. The requirements of precision for design of this huge construction are amazing. G.E. and Charles T. Main Inc. must be proud of having completed this job.

But – there must have been a builder who erected this structure with a precision of an expensive clock. Who is he? Accurate design without precision builder is just one half of this game. We should be proud having in our country first class designers and builders.

Kazys Daugela **Registered Civil Engineer Registered Land Surveyor** Bedford, N.H.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Steelwork on the 96,000-square-foot facility was completed by Lyons Iron Works, Inc., Manchester, N.H. "In fact, the excellent fabrication job by Lyons put us weeks ahead of schedule for steel erection," according to William Peterson, superintendent for the General Contractor, Davison Construction Company, Inc., of Manchester.

Both ASTM A36 and some highstrength ASTM A572 (Bethlehem V50 - 50,000 psi yield stength) shapes and plates, supplied by Bethlehem Steel Corporation, were utilized by Lyons in fabricating and erecting the structure.

Actual erection work was done by B. A. Roy Steel Erecting Company, Manchester, under subcontract to Lyons.

Draftsman Supervisor Sought Dear Editor:

We are presently seeking an architectural draftsman supervisor to assume management responsibility in our drafting department.

I would like to run an advertisement in your magazine in recruiting for this position.

The following outlines more specifically our requirements for an Architectural Draftsman Supervisor:

- At least five years of residential house experience, single family dwellings

- Minimum of three to five years **Drafting Department** - Knowledge of post and beam

construction helpful - Ability to design custom homes and light commercial construction.

While the experience is critical, background in management of it is also preferred that a person have a degree in Architecture, and the "icing on the cake" would be for one to have a seal.



Any help you can give us in this (Continued on Next Page)

New Hampshire College **"UPON THE EDUCATION OF THE** PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY THE FATE OF THIS COUNTRY DEPENDS." Benjamin Disraeli GENERAL CONTRACTORS BLANCHARD STEBBINS, INC. Manchester 330 Lincoln Street 669-6323 V. S. GOODRICH, INC. MANUFACTURERS OF Water Struck Brick HARVARD, COLONIAL, ANTIQUE, FACE AND COMMON BRICK Recently Completed: Clarke School for the Deaf-Dormitory -Northampton, Mass. Canton Intermediate School - Canton, Mass. Amoskeag Bank Branches: Hanover St., Manchester, N.H. - Hookset, N.H. □ Epping, New Hampshire Established 1906 □ Telephone 679-5338 □ *Telephone* 679-5339 Also Sales Outlet for a complete line of Masonry Supplies Supplying Schools, Churches, Industrial Buildings, Town Houses, Apartments and Home Construction.



(Continued from page 29) area will be most appreciated. Carl L. Binnig

Sudbury, Mass. EDITOR'S NOTE: Replies should be sent to Carl L. Binnig, Personnel Manager, Stanmar, Inc., Boston Post Road Sudbury, Mass. 01776.

Dimension 4:

(Continued from page 23)

to the land utilization and environmental advantages offered via clustering over conventional plans. With 'Dimension 4,' architect Lowe believes he has combined the best

of both personal interests: industrialized (modular) construction, and cluster planning.

During 1970-71, Lowe traveled on a Rotch Scholarship to Russia, Europe and Africa, where he reviewed varying industrialized housing systems and studied past and present patterns of urban habitation.

As a project architect and designer with the Architects Collaborative of Cambridge, Mass., he was responsible for research and development of low-cost industrialized housing systems. During that



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period he designed several projects, including an 800-unit development for Phase I of 'Amherst New Town' in New York state. His panelized townhouse design for a 414unit development in Binghamton, New York was selected for a cover story feature of ARCHITECTURAL RECORD.

According to Lowe, his 'Dimension 4' design purposely allows more units to be built and situated attractively within a given space.

"Construction costs have increased 100 percent since 1951, just as land has increased in value over 300 percent during the same period. Therefore, less percentage of the total cost of a development these days is devoted to the living units themselves. Or to put it another way, if any savings is to occur in a development, it must come from the use of land or reduced construction costs," Lowe said.

Lowe cited the economic factors as reasons for the "cluster" design of 'Dimension 4'. Conventional single family developments generally vary from 2 to 6 units per acre. Cluster developments offer 12 to 15 units per acre and a better utilization of land, with less disruption of the natural landscape. According to Lowe a long flat site is not required for a 'Dimension 4' settlement.

"The units can be manipulated horizontally or vertically in pairs, on any site with up to a 10 degree slope," he pointed out.

He showed how with cluster developments lesser percentage of the total land area needs to be used for parking, streets and utility lines. "In short, recreational land and facilities are more of a possibility," Lowe said.

Rizzo explained that the new concept was designed to far surpass FHA minimums. He cited the increased square footage of each living unit as an example.

"Too often minimums have become the maximum building guide. This has never been the case with Westville," Rizzo said. Square footage of each unit ranges from 1,080 to 1,490 square feet of living space.

According to architect Lowe, the modular approach continues to hold strong promise for this nation's builders and developers, despite early criticism.

"The problem with past modular efforts has been that they indeed (Continued on page 32)



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(Continued from page 30)

looked like they were built in a fac- for the living units range from aptory. We have deliberately strayed from the 'boxiness' characteristics of past industry efforts," Lowe said. Lowe underscored his intent to design "for gracious living, using the traditions of residential living in the Northeast." Pitched or shed

roofs, wood siding (shingle or vertical barn siding) and clerestory lighting highlight the design of 'Dimension 4' in an effort to keep the development "snug and tight".

"Graciousness has been missing in middle- to lower-income living in this country," Lowe said.

For instance, he explained, the entry of most recently built American homes opens into the living room. In his attempt to return to sequential entries to each unit, Lowe designed a first entry through the front garden, another through a sheltered exterior area, and finally, an entry into a vestibule.

"Instead of designing a Ford, Plymouth, or Chevy as so many developments have been in the past, we've designed a Pontiac, so to speak, that can cover a broader selection of consumer tastes and pocketbooks," Rizzo said.

Above ground costs, Rizzo said, proximately \$14 to \$16 per square foot. Total development costs - including all land preparation, utilities, etc. - are expected to come in at approximately \$22 per square foot.

Of more importance to builderdevelopers is the time factor involved. According to a recent MIT study ("Industrialized Housing Feasibility Study") conventional developments require an average of 36 months to complete - from idea stage to turnkey. With 'Dimension 4', this time span is reduced to more than half - a major factor influencing the time required for financing.

"Ninety percent of the total development cost is fixed with this modular approach. Therefore a builder-developer's risk only varies 10 percent," Rizzo said.

According to Rizzo, 'Dimension 4' represents a rarity in the modular condominium construction industry: "Honest stand-alone ownership."

"We're all familiar with the poor guy who buys a condominium and discovers that his dining area is directly under his neighbor's bedroom," he said.



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