The new State Street South complex will demand more electricity in one day than the entire town of Hingham.

The new State Street South computer center will be opening in 1973. And it will do so with a lot of power. Up to 23,000 kilowatts of power by the end of the decade. That's more electricity than many towns use. And in the center, there will be some 380 miles of wiring. And 4 sub-stations to handle the load.

What this adds up to is jobs. And economic growth for Quincy—and the entire Metropolitan Area. That's something to be proud of.

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Hilltop Place, the new condominium residences for adults in New London, New Hampshire, is a unique adaptation of modern, maintenance-free condominium living to the relaxed, friendly environment of a small New England college town.

Unlike many “planned retirement communities,” Hilltop Place is architecturally designed and sized to be an integral part of an existing community. Consequently, its residents feel immediately at home, and become socially and economically a part of the town.

Located in one of New England’s most attractive college towns, Hilltop Place will consist of six clusters, each with approximately twenty-five residences of individual character and design. In addition, there is a community center building, arts and crafts center, and so on.

Because the architect wanted a community that was as maintenance-free as possible, Andersen Perma-Shield Casement Windows were a natural choice. All the exposed portions of these windows are enclosed in a sheath of tough, durable vinyl that does not deteriorate, does not rust or pit or corrode, does not need painting. He knew he could get them fast from Brosco’s vast warehouse stocks to meet his construction schedules. (He liked the local service backup, too.)

Additionally, these windows bring warmth and beauty to inside frame and trim surfaces. Wood means charm and character in design. Also, wood’s stability and insulating properties, and Andersen craftsmanship in assembly, make these windows especially weather-tight — important protection against our rugged New England weather.

With five styles and hundreds of sizes and combinations, Andersen Perma-Shield Windows will fit any design — traditional, modern or contemporary — and still give you low maintenance with traditional character.

For more information, call your nearest BROSCO Architectural Representative who is available to serve you with budget prices, window detailing and spec writing.
Relax ... let us help you

That's what Bancroft and Martin is all about. For instance we manufacture and stock concrete pipe. Seventeen sizes from 8 inches to 8 feet in diameter in at least 3 different strength classes are available along with all the manholes, catch basins and other types of water and sewer pipe to go with them. Why so many? Because we want you to look to us as a reliable, helpful supplier.

We have a very competent engineering and estimating staff if you'd like some technical and budget help. This goes for all the other items we stock or fabricate; structural steel, reinforcing steel, warehouse steel and Span-Deck hollow core concrete panel.

Call us, we'd like to help.
Russell Gibson von Dohlen Inc., West Hartford, Conn., has announced that Christopher Winsor has joined their staff as a project architect. His special responsibilities will include investigative research and coordination of building code and fire safety code compliance.

Winsor has been associated with architectural firms in the Hartford area for the past twenty years. He comes to Russell Gibson von Dohlen Inc. from Jeter & Cook, where he was a project architect and specifications writer.

A 1954 graduate of the Rhode Island School of Design, Winsor holds a Bachelor of Science degree in architecture. He is a charter member and past president of the Construction Specifications Institute, Hartford chapter, which he currently serves as newsletter editor. He is also vice chairman of Hartford’s Technical Code Revision Committee, which re-wrote the City Building Code, subsequently incorporated as part of the Connecticut Building Code.

Winsor serves the Town of Canton, Conn., as chairman of the Building Code Board of Appeals and as an alternate on the Zoning Commission. He, his wife (the former

(Continued on page 6)
When he stops building a cheaper wall he’ll be out of a job.

In an age of moonflights and mass production, bricklayers are still building masonry walls, piece by piece. Each year the bricklayers’ skilled hands construct hundreds of thousands of homes, schools, hospitals, and high-rise buildings.

Why? The answer is really quite simple. Masonry walls look better and cost less—often more than 50% less—than similar walls of metal, glass, or concrete. And they keep on saving money—brick walls reduce heating and cooling expenses and are far less expensive to maintain.

Popular preference and economy—these are the reasons why brick walls are still around, and why the bricklayer is still around, too.

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A unique joint labor-management organization whose purpose is to improve the masonry industry through educational programs and to provide technical assistance to designers, builders, and government officials.
Helen Johnson) and their three children live in North Canton.

Russell Gibson von Dohlen Inc., with offices in West Hartford and in Pittsfield, Mass., is among the largest architectural firms in the area. Since its establishment in 1954, the company has been awarded design contracts in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Vermont and New Hampshire.

If it has 4 walls, we can air condition it!

New construction or reconversion... hotel, motel, apartment, office building, shopping center or industrial plant... we can do the job right. Our equipment? Carrier, the finest and widest air conditioning line on the market. Our personnel? Experts factory-trained in installation and service. In short, we're specialists. Call us—let us show you what we can do for you!

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B.A.C. Students Win Reynolds Prize

Three students at the Boston Architectural Center have received Honorable Mention in the national competition of the Reynolds Metals Company.

The student prize, administered by the American Institute of Architects, is offered for the "best original architectural design in which creative use of aluminum is an important contributing element." It was established by Reynolds Metals Company to encourage creativity in architectural design and to stim-

(Continued on page 26)
On the Drawing Board

Brickyard Mountain Condominiums

Ground breaking ceremonies for 180 condominium apartments designed by Wilson F. Pollock, Jr., Architectural Design Development, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., were held last month at the Brickyard Mountain resort community at Laconia, N.H.

The 17-acre site for the 10-building complex is just below the resort's indoor tennis center, south toward the Manor French Restaurant. Each three-story building will contain 18 apartments.

All of the 180 condominiums will contain two bedrooms, with separate entrances, two baths, a living room, completely equipped kitchen, wall to wall carpeting and a porch overlooking Lake Winnipesaukee.

Charlesgate Square

The Providence Partnership, architectural firm, Davenport Associates, Inc., sponsor developers, and Donatelli Building Co., all of Providence, Rhode Island, have begun work on a new $3,226,000 housing for the elderly project on North Main Street in Providence.

The development which is called Charlesgate Square North will be 14 stories and is insured under FHA Section 236. Future structures on the site will include a 200-unit nursing home and 300 units of housing.
THE architect-developer team of The Rouse Company and Benjamin Thompson & Associates has been selected by the Boston Redevelopment Authority to restore and revitalize Boston's historic Faneuil Hall Markets area, in preparation for the 1975 opening of the Boston 200 Bicentennial Celebration.

The announcement was made by Redevelopment Director Robert Kenny on March 22, leaving exactly two years for the completion of the project in time for April 19, 1975 — Patriot's Day — when the national celebration will officially begin.

The Rouse-Thompson plan for the famous market area, which is directly adjacent to Faneuil Hall and New City Hall, calls for the rejoining of historic form and function in a three-block area of six acres, which will become an integrated around-the-clock market district featuring food, retail shopping, amusements and diverse activities. The market buildings — over 500 feet in length — will thus be restored not only to their historic condition architecturally, but to the functions and activities for which the Quincy Market and adjacent blocks were built in 1825-6.

The 24-hour use proposal was contained in the architectural concept of Benjamin Thompson & Associates, which had been chosen in an earlier competition by the B.R.A. Because the developer selected at that time subsequently withdrew, Thompson interested the Rouse Company of Columbia, Maryland in joining the project. Rouse adopted the design concept, and resubmitted an enlarged financial proposal last summer.

The market concept envisions the restoration of a major pedestrian

Architects:
Benjamin Thompson & Associates
Cambridge, Mass.
market embracing two major traffic-free streets, where a full range of eating places, shops, cafes, services, and nightclubs will revive the quarter as Boston's crossroads of commerce and urban activity. In some 400,000 square feet of space, there will be no major department stores or standard chain operations. The merchandising plan calls for small, owner-operated (local) shops, including some 20 restaurants and other places to eat and drink. Emphasis will be on small scale individuality and a variety of goods and services geared to the dense downtown business and residential market. Thus it will be designed primarily to serve the needs of Bostonians, not the transient tourist trade.

Special emphasis is placed on food retailing and food-related shops as it always has been in the Quincy Building, which is now a Historic Landmark. This central building will be kept open as an indoor street, with stalls operated by individual merchants comprising a comprehensive farmers' bazaar. Over 50 concessions will offer fish, meat, fruit and farm products, daily goods, cheese, wines, and specialty foods with both a regional and international flavor. A similar array of ready-food stalls will provide an international range of specialties in the "Boston Market Buffet" on the lower level. Food vendors will provide common seating areas and sidewalk tables in summer.

The North and South blocks will offer shops and boutiques (on three levels), ranging from fashions and apparel, home furnishings and accessories, to hardware, sporting goods, personal services, and many fast-food and quality restaurants. Inner corridors will link the buildings and give circulation between shops both horizontally and vertically, thus providing sheltered strolling for shoppers.

After hours and late evening activity will be emphasized in the market district. A section of the farmers' bazaar will be open all night, as will cabarets, clubs, and retail shops for late browsing, music, and dancing.

The open space of Dock Square beside Faneuil Hall will be integrated into the developer's plan, where there is to be a permanent pavilion for flower vendors and, in winter, the traditional display of Christmas trees for which Dock Square is noted.

North and South Streets will serve as important pedestrian routes as well as activity areas. Cobblestone paving will be restored, and extensive planting and street furniture added. Street Fairs and sales of many kinds will be a regular feature, including such activities as parades, puppet shows, concerts and dances, festivals, and movable theater. Under sheltering arcades and special structures there will be regular outdoor markets including arts and crafts, special sales, flea markets, and the weekly pushcart vendors. Both streets will have colorful and unusual kiosks selling books, magazines, sweets, refreshments, and walk-away lunches. Arcades, kiosks and street structures will be heated to permit year-round use by vendors and cafes.

Total budget for the project will be $18,000,000 including a H.U.D. grant of $2,200,000 for restoration of the original facades — work that is currently underway under the direction of the B.R.A.
CENTRAL FIRE HEADQUARTERS
STAMFORD, CONN.
WHEN architects Howard Weinreich and Anthony Masciarelli were commissioned by the Fire Department of the City of Stamford to design a new Central Fire Headquarters, their problem was twofold: design a structure functional enough to meet the exacting requirements of an emergency vehicle building; provide an environment attractive and comfortable enough to accommodate men who virtually live and work in the building.

The five-bay fire station, built on Main Street in Stamford’s Urban Renewal area meticulously adheres to standards imposed by the building’s use. Men, fire fighting equipment and one of the most highly developed communications system in New England are housed in the three-story, 24,320-square-foot brick structure.

With the increased capacity of the new facility, the latest fire fighting equipment is amply accommodated on the first floor. Here, in addition to the open expanses provided for the fire engines, a watch desk is strategically situated and gear storage areas hold hoses and hose dryers. Apparatus can move easily through the extra large overhead doors which face Main Street. Doors at the rear of the station allow ingress for vehicles that may arrive when other trucks are in place at the front of the building.

On the second floor, there are dormitory facilities for twenty four men and four separate rooms for line officers. To ensure a degree of privacy for each firefighter, without incurring the prohibitive cost of individual rooms, the architects developed a dormitory with private sleeping areas defined by 6-foot, 4-inch high wooden wardrobe units. In this way, each firefighter has his

Architects
Weinreich and Masciarelli
Stamford, Conn.

General Contractor
A. F. Conte & Co., Inc.
South Norwalk, Conn.

June, 1973
own quarters containing a bed, a reading lamp and a closet for his belongings. Both the dormitory and the officers' rooms are carpeted, minimizing sound transmission and enhancing the restful atmosphere.

Toilet and shower facilities are adjacent to the dormitory. A recreation area, consisting of a lounge, a fully equipped kitchen and dining area with floors covered in vinyl asbestos tile occupy the rest of the completely air conditioned second floor.

The third floor is devoted to administration offices and the extensive communication center. Provision has been made for future ex-

Oversized brick is used both on the exterior and interior of the steel frame structure and provides a low maintenance wall finish in and out.

Third Floor Plan
Five large doors, behind which fire trucks stand ready to roll into action, dominate the first floor.

Expansion of this level. The fire marshall and staff, the Fire Chief and Assistant Chief, and the training officer direct operations from the crucial center. This level, too, is carpeted and air conditioned throughout.

A partial basement contains general storage area, the emergency generator room and extra equipment sections.

The exterior design of the fire station expresses the strength and purpose of the building's occupants. The five large doors, behind which fire trucks stand ready to roll into action, dominate the first floor. In contrast to this sense of space and openness, the architects chose to reduce the windows on the second floor in scale heightening the effect of privacy...men live here. The third floor has an even smaller window pattern, accented by corbelled brick piers. A wide cornice, extending over the brick piers, provides a terminus for the building.

Oversized brick is used both on the exterior and interior of the steel frame structure and provides a low maintenance wall finish in and out.

The apparatus floor is solid concrete, specially treated to resist abrasion.

All those who watch with nervous eye as building costs rise month by month will appreciate a rather remarkable financial footnote to Stamford's new Central Fire Headquarters. The fire station was actually constructed at a cost below the original budget estimate. Items such as carpeting and furnishings, which were not in the original plans, were then added to the project which was still below the capital budget.

The total price of the building was $987,000; the communication system, $152,525. A. F. Conte & Co., Inc., South Norwalk was the general contractor for the headquarters completed in December 1972.
HONORABLE MENTION

RAINBOW CENTER
PLAZA COMPETITION
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

To New England Architects Ralph Clampitt, Stuart Lesser, Roger Roman and Andrew Oldman, whose entry in the widely publicized Rainbow Center Plaza Competition won an Honorable Mention Award, Light is the symbol of the historic power of Niagara Falls.

Accordingly, their presentation was based to a large extent on the belief that the heroic expression of light as the appropriate symbol of electric power offered a unique opportunity to the City of Niagara Falls.

"The Plaza creates this opportunity," they noted, "by providing the setting for a powerful beacon of light that will serve to locate the Convention Center for those approaching the city, and express the historical significance of the city and the falls.

"The setting consists of a simple abstract pyramidal form repeated, first as a positive form that contains the beacon and provides the hard open surfaces required for large scale exhibits, and second as a complementary negative form that creates a sense of enclosure for the amphitheater, and related functions of less demanding scale.

"A particularly appropriate possibility exists for Niagara Falls to establish a permanent exhibit related to energy sources and their uses. As a part of this exhibit, the technical capability exists for the sloping plaza surfaces containing the beacon to be used as collectors of solar energy in order to provide a supplemental power source for the light. This will demonstrate in a sophisticated way future alternatives for the use of our natural resources. This possibility is a potential option subject to the discretion of the sponsors of the project."

Entrants in the competition were asked to design the five-acre plaza that will front the Niagara Falls International Convention Center, currently under construction and due to be completed in March 1974.

The jury that judged the entries (there were a total of 292 from all the provinces of Canada and 256 firms from 33 of the United States) was chaired by Pietro Belluschi, Dean Emeritus of the School of Planning and Architecture, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

A mandatory part of the design requirement was to conceive of a weather enclosed pedestrian connection that would allow convention attendees to move freely and in comfort between the convention center and the convention hotel and commercial development to be constructed on the opposite side of the plaza on old Falls Street.

A $4 million budget limit was given to each entrant.

The first prize of $20,000 plus the design contract went to Abraham Geller and Associates, 44 East 23rd Street, New York. The second prize of $10,000 went to Dean Abbott, 157 35th Street, New York. Third prize of $7,500 was awarded to Tarapatia, MacMahon, Paulsen Corp. of Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.

Architects:
Ralph W. Clampitt
Stuart D. Lesser
Roger C. Roman
Andrew Oldman
Cambridge, Mass.
DEERING PAVILION
PORTLAND, MAINE

Though it will have eleven floors, Deering Pavilion will stand only ninety eight feet tall.

THERE is a great deal that is new about the Catholic Diocese of Portland's new residency for low-income elderly people.

First of all, by building and operating this four million dollar facility the Church is directly meeting a major need in the Portland area. In addition, there is the new "human involvement" that has guided architect Nicholas Holt A.I.A. of Kumbhaar & Holt of Ellsworth, Maine.

As he describes the concept, it is to provide a rich and meaningful life in an atmosphere of individual dignity and independence for older people: to emphasize a home-like atmosphere with small group centers on each floor and to provide a rich variety of optional activity for the older community at large on the
According to the architect, the bearing wall system, consisting of poured-in-place concrete walls and ten-inch-thick Span-Deck floor panels, made excellent height ratios economically feasible.

The site itself is unique, a seven-acre wooded lot on the edge of Baxter Woods located in urban Portland. Great care is being taken to preserve the virgin forest atmosphere. Special outdoor terraces and recreational facilities will surround the eleven story building. On the roof there will be a sundeck, garden, and greenhouse for use of the residents.

The ground floor will include a library, two classrooms, a craft area, a non-denominational chapel as well as a generous lounge and community room. There will also be a kitchen and a large dining room-recreational area. The facility is planned to allow the elderly tenants to be served.
Plan of one bedroom unit and efficiency apartment.

The site itself is unique, a seven-acre wooded lot on the edge of Baxter Woods located in urban Portland.
at least one major meal a day, if
they wish. Laundry, office, main-
tenance and storage space is pro-
vided.

Each of the ten upper floors will
have twenty apartments built around
two large living room areas. In all,
there will be 125 efficiency apart-
ments, 70 one-bedroom and 5 two-
bedroom units. They will all have
individual kitchens and private
baths. Heating for each apartment
will be separately controlled.

The efficiency apartments will
rent for $101 per month; single-bed-
room units for $118; two-bedroom
units for $143. Occupancy will be
restricted to low and moderate
income elderly. A rent subsidy will
be available for those who qualify.
From a human concern point of
view, the Pavilion is providing an
even balance between country set-
ting and city access to shopping and
cultural facilities; between privacy
and opportunities for friendship; be-
tween individual freedom and per-
sonal safety and comfort.

The actual building itself repre-
sents a new approach. Though it
will have eleven floors, it will stand
only ninety eight feet tall. The bear-
ing wall system, consisting of poured-
in-place concrete walls and ten-
inch-thick Span-Deck floor panels,
gives excellent height ratios, while
the Span-Deck weighs only sixty
pounds per square foot.

Careful planning and coordina-
tion between the architect, the prime
contractor, and Bancroft & Martin,
the sub-contractor for Span-Deck,
has made it possible for Stewart &
Williams to complete an entire floor
— consisting of 13,700 square feet
— every ten days!

The 32' x 8' pre-stressed, rein-
forced concrete, hollow core Span-
Deck panels are fabricated with pipe
chases at Bancroft & Martin’s Leeds
plant and shipped in proper se-
quence so that they can be lifted
directly from the truck and placed
in position with a single handling.

The windows will be inset for
added protection from the wind
and weather. To achieve this, some
of the Span-Deck panels have an
added six-foot cantilever with addi-
tional reinforcing in the top layer.

Deering Pavilion is expected to
be ready for occupancy in late spring
or early summer of 1973.
Hilltop Place

Architect: Edward C. Collins II
Associates
Lincoln, Mass.

Contractor: McGray and Nichols, Inc.
Newport, N.H.
HILLTOP Place is an adult condominium community comprised of six clusters of approximately 25 units in each cluster, plus a Community Association Building, Hilltop House, and Hilltop Barn, which includes Art Studio, Green House, Recreation Room and Work Shop. Each unit is individually designed, allowing an opportunity for custom modification in many cases. Units run from one to four bedrooms in size, and $35,000 to $65,000 in price. Each building houses from one to four units and shows a great variety in configuration. The colonial feeling blends well into the surroundings of the New England landscape.

Each of the six clusters of residences at Hilltop Place is carefully sited within the project, with wide open spaces between it and the next cluster, usually out of sight, and within the cluster each residence is designed to take maximum advantage of its location. All utilities are buried and cable television has been provided to eliminate rooftop antennae. The buildings are low in profile, never more than two stories, and have a rustic cedar, reversed board and batten exterior neatly trimmed in white. Chimneys are of old brick.

There are buildings which house single residences, while other residences are joined in twos, threes or more as the terrain dictates. Most
Si7o Tou^n House unit.

Private patios are standard with all residences.
residences are at ground level, one step in, although "Town Houses" are available.

Standard with all residences are individual room control electric heat, carpeting or oak flooring, enclosed private garages, private patios or balconies and open hearth fireplaces.

The property comprises 55 acres of high open and wooded land within the Town of New London, one mile west of the center of town and two miles east of Interstate 89, off exit 12. New London is within a
two-hour drive from Boston, three hours from Hartford, and five hours from New York City. It is midway between Concord, the State Capitol and Hanover, the home of Dartmouth College, with easy access to both via Interstate 89.

A town of 2,000 inhabitants, New London is small and typically New England. It is the home of Colby College, N. H. The surroundings are mountainous and wooded, punctuated by many lakes, rivers and ponds. Sailing, swimming, tennis and golf clubs are a major part of the New London scene during the Spring, Summer and Fall months, and skiing during the winter.
(Continued from page 6)

ulate interest in the design potential of aluminum.

Joseph Mulligan Jr., Thomas Bracken and Charles Spidle won the student competition at the Boston Architectural Center with a concept for the use of aluminum in temporary emergency facilities, housing and disaster control.

They have received a check for $300 from Reynolds. For their Honorable Mention in the national competition the award is $1,000, to be divided with the School. Their design, along with those of winners from other participating schools of architecture in the United States, was entered in the national competition for the Reynolds National Student Architectural Prize. The winning award carries with it $5,000 to be divided equally between the winning student and his school. Honorable Mentions are made by the jury at its discretion and are limited to two.

Joseph Mulligan, a fourth year student, has an Associate Degree from Wentworth Institute, is married and lives in Randolph. Thomas Bracken is a fifth year student, has served as a captain in the Air Force, and is a native of Philadelphia now living in Back Bay. Third year student Charles Spidle is a veteran, is married and lives in Bedford where he is employed by a local building concern.

Building a Hospital

Completing a model of an addition to the Anna Jaques Hospital, Newburyport, Mass., are project architect, Gary Lahey (left), and specification writer, Edgar Fowler, of the Boston-and-London-based architectural, planning and engineering firm Markus Nocka Payette and Associates Inc. The new wing which represents a major operation of the hospital, will house a 32-bed medical/surgical patient floor and an 8-bed combined Intensive Care and Coronary Care Unit. When completed in 1975, the project will also include a new enlarged outpatient department and expanded emergency room facilities, laboratory, radiology and central supply departments. In addition, it will provide space for expansion of the physical therapy department, and revamping of surgical suites, as well as create shell space for administration offices, a
pharmacy, general stores area and a modern kitchen/cafeteria. The shell space will be provided to ensure vertical and horizontal expansion eventually. This will enhance operating efficiency while it helps to control operating costs.

Crawley Associates

David M. Crawley Associates, Architects in Plymouth, Mass., has incorporated under the name, David M. Crawley Associates Inc. The firm, established in 1953, presently offers a full range of Architectural and Comprehensive Services including feasibility studies, in-depth program analysis, planning, landscaping, interior design and performance specifications.

The principals are David M. Crawley, R.A., President and Richard W. Lowrey, R.A., Vice-President.

The firm's offices at 25 Sandwich Street, Plymouth was reportedly the first "Systems" building in Massachusetts employing the SCSD components of Structure, Ceiling/Lighting, Environmental, and Partitions. According to the Architects, the working relationship with the com-

(Continued on Next Page)
Fenton G. Keyes Wins ASHRAE Design Award

Fenton G. Keyes Associates, consulting architect-engineers, Providence, has been selected recipient of the Rhode Island Chapter of the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers' (ASHRAE) First Annual Outstanding Design Award.

The award was presented for the total energy system designed by the Keyes firm for the Commonwealth Gas Company's new office and operations center in Southborough, Massachusetts. Commonwealth Gas Company, formerly Worcester Gas-Light Company, is a subsidiary of New England Gas and Electric Association.

The total energy system designed by Keyes is a unique method for providing heating and air conditioning in a building from its own on-site power generating system. It is, it was noted, a perfect example of air pollution control, energy conservation and efficient utilization of fuel, all items which the Federal government is trying to control under its Energy Conservation Program.

According to Lewis J. Bain, P.E., Keyes' chief mechanical engineer, "The system utilizes one fuel as the sole energy source for the complex. This fuel is converted into usable energy, generating all electrical requirements through gas engines. In the process, rejected or waste heat is recovered to generate and supply steam for space heating and air conditioning."

The fuel being consumed in this facility is, of course, gas. However, the fact that this basic system can be adapted to generate energy from other fuels, such as gasoline and diesel oil, broadens its potential.

Today's commercial electrical power plants are only about 35% efficient. Of the fuel which is burned, 65% of the energy generated is lost as wasted heat or in electrical transmission.

"Even though the engines in a total energy system, such as those in the Commonwealth Gas Company"
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June, 1973
Customized Concrete Masonry

"Concrete block is now out of the workhorse stage. Frank Lloyd Wright and a few others have used with imagination the great variety of concrete masonry wall units which the manufacturers have given us. Now the manufacturer makes available to the architect a masonry wall material which will serve the usual skin function of the building and, in addition, present an interesting facade. The inherent flexibility of customized concrete masonry has put a unique tool in our hands and the results already indicate that this material can be more meaningful in the total concept of building design."

(Continued from page 28)

project, are basically inefficient," noted Mr. Bain, "the addition of heat recovery equipment, along with the generators and pumps, results in an efficiency of approximately 70%, or double the energy generated by the same amount of fuel through conventional methods."

Feasibility studies made early in the planning of the project, revealed that the implementation of the total energy system would save $14,000 per year in capital and operating expenses. Another noteworthy efficiency feature is the facility's variable volume air conditioning system which precisely meters the amount of conditioned air entering a particular area.

Ceiling-mounted air conditioning terminals have self-contained thermostats which control the opening and closing of their dampers to provide cooling air as needed when an area is occupied. Once again, operational costs and expended energy are held to a minimum, as fans and refrigeration equipment are not taxed beyond that amount of cooling which is actually required.

"When Commonwealth Gas Company's Office and Operations Center opens its doors for the first time next February," noted Mr. Bain, "it will prove to be a model for energy systems of the future.

"Larger versions of this total energy system will be developed some

(Continued on page 32)
ARE YOU THE KIND OF CONTRACTOR THAT BUYS HIS INSURANCE AS SOME WOMEN BUY THEIR PANTY HOSE? IF SO, THEN PERHAPS THE ROWLEY AGENCY CAN HELP YOU FIND A BETTER FIT.
"day soon," he continued. "It is our belief that their application will be a truly effective answer to the energy conservation crisis which now faces us and becomes more critical with each passing day."

Cities & Dates Set
For Noise Control Seminars
Cities and dates have been selected for the three-day course on "Noise and Vibration Control of Mechanical and Electrical Equipment in Buildings" to be given in 1973 by Bolt Beranek and Newman Inc., consultants in architectural acoustics and engineering noise control:

Chicago 5-7 September
New York 19-21 September
Memphis 17-19 October
Miami 31 Oct.-2 Nov.

The course is designed for Mechanical and Ventilation Engineers, Architects, Plant Engineers, and building owners. It includes noise level data of equipment (motors, pumps, compressors, fans, boilers, cooling towers, transformers, etc.), noise control procedures, room acoustic, sound transmission loss of walls and floors, vibration control procedures and materials, and ventilation system noise control, all illustrated with sample calculations and solutions and documented with a complete set of printed lecture notes. This course has been attended by over 900 engineers and architects in the last four years.

A related course on "Noise Control in Manufacturing Plants" is also to be given in each of these cities for interested engineers and plant personnel.

For a brochure describing the course, contact Miss Gloria A. Cianci, Bolt Beranek and Newman Inc., 50 Moulton St., Dept. B, Cambridge, Mass. 02138, Phone (617) 491-1850.

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SONOTUBE FIBRE FORMS
For round columns of concrete

Easy-to-use SONOTUBE Fibre Forms are the fastest, most economical method of forming concrete columns because they place, brace, pour and strip quicker to save time, labor and money.

These one-time-use forms are made from many layers of high quality fibre, spirally wound and laminated with a special adhesive. Inside coatings vary according to designated uses. SONOTUBE Fibre Forms contain a "moisture barrier" within the wall to provide uniform "wet curing" of the concrete without impairing the sturdiness of the form.

SONOTUBE Fibre Forms are designed to cut costs in any structure where concrete columns are required. These economical forms may be used also to form piles, piers, posts, underpinning and stub piers. They require no cleaning, oiling or assembly — and no form inventory is required.

COMPARE

- costs of cleaning and reshipping metal forms. SONOTUBE Fibre Forms are designed for one-time use — no form inventory.
- fabricating and assembly costs — No unit assembly needed with one-piece SONOTUBE Fibre Forms.
- placing and bracing costs — lightweight SONOTUBE Fibre Forms place quickly and easily, require only minimum bracing with light lumber.
- stripping time and labor — form easily cut from column.
- job time. Any number of SONOTUBE Fibre Forms may be set and poured at one time.
- curing time and labor — no special compounds or expensive treatments needed.
- form inventory. No permanent investment in forms necessary.

How to conserve and save money.

Use your Natural Gas Equipment more efficiently.

By doing so, you not only conserve natural gas for yourself and everybody else, but you save yourself money too. Try following these three simple things that will save everyone natural gas. And you money.

1. Rearrange schedules to utilize process equipment for continuous periods of operation. 2. Shut down or idle equipment at holding temperatures whenever production is interrupted (especially weekends). 3. Reduce temperatures inside buildings to reasonable comfort levels when occupied, to practical levels at other times.

The Natural Gas Companies of Massachusetts
Your Gas Company representative will be glad to consult with you on any of these projects.