



Photo Credit: Rokwabo

Leroy David polishing soapstone creation.

Cornwall Island Soapstone Carver Launches Career

Sionterakwen — Leroy R. David

Believe it or not, Sionterakwen - Leroy R. David, started carving soapstone seriously only about a month ago. He seems to have been born with the latent talent. When asked if he did any carving prior to June of this year, he said that he had done some simple whittling around the fire from wood scraps, "the kind you throw into the fire afterwards." Leroy is exhibiting his carvings at the Canton Public Museum in the show titled, AKWESASNE: Our Dreams, Our Visions. His work may also be viewed at the North American Indian Travelling College Museum as part of its permanent collection. Leroy, a native of Cornwall Island, is presently specializing in the carving of leisure soapstone pipes. He is planning to produce a series of pipes in his distinctive long stem style. Leroy is also one of the founding members of the Akwesasne Wolf Pack running club and he runs nightly with the Pack. Indian Time wishes Leroy a long and prosperous career in stone carving. Akwesasne would do well to support its local artists like Leroy David, because if his very first efforts at carving is any indication of his artistic ability we can only expect that his later works will be masterpieces of carved art.

Course Emphasizes Energy

Boston - The University of Mass. at Boston this fall will offer a new concentration on energy in its community planning B.A. program. The program is directed toward students who want to pursue a career in energy management and planning or for those in the energy field who want to broaden their abilities in energy conservation and production matters at the local level.

Professor Richard H. Rudolph who helped design the university program, says students will get direct experience through field work as well as regular course work and independent study. Issues to be addressed in the curriculum include energy conservation and job creation; community work for energy management and production; public participation in energy planning; utility rate setting and energy forecasting, particularly for alternative energy projects; performing energy audits; and solar site suitability analysis.

Source: Renewable Energy News Northeast edition.

FARMERS USED GROUND HEAT A CENTURY AGO

By Paul Bush
Windham Conn.

Bob Peck thought he had developed a unique method to heat his house until a neighbor near his home asked him to help with an ailing water pump. Standing in the basement of his friend's old house, Peck realized Yankee farmers had beaten him to the idea of using the heat of the ground well over 100 years ago.

Peck, a scientist, built his home with an interior wall fitted with RS1-2 (R-11) insulation, which is separated by a 10 centimeter (4 inch) space from an exterior wall insulated to RS1-3.4. The space between walls leads to louvers which open into the basement which is insulated to 0.6 meters (2 ft) below the surface.

"It's well understood that the amount of energy it takes to heat a house is a function of the outside temperature," Peck says. "Underground houses take advantage of this fact by having a ground temperature of around 55 degrees F to surround them." Peck's method allows a house built above ground to draw on warmer ground below the heat air within the wall space, which then acts as the "outside" for the heated interior and reduces the energy needed to heat it.

The concept is similar to an envelope house, which has a wide air space to circulate solar heat collected in the house's thermal mass. Peck reports that over a two-year period his house has maintained temperatures equal to those claimed by a major envelope house designer, without the large solar collection area.

He believes Yankee farmers took advantage of the same effect when they drilled holes in cellars between the interior and exterior walls. "The idea is no doubt related to the farmer's use of fruit cellars," he says. "The temperature in these cellars was fairly uniform and well above freezing. It is easy to see in retrospect how a farmer familiar with ground heat would harness it for his own living space." The introduction of improved stoves and central heating eliminated the benefits of ground heat generations ago and the methods fell into disuse.



—INDIAN TIME —

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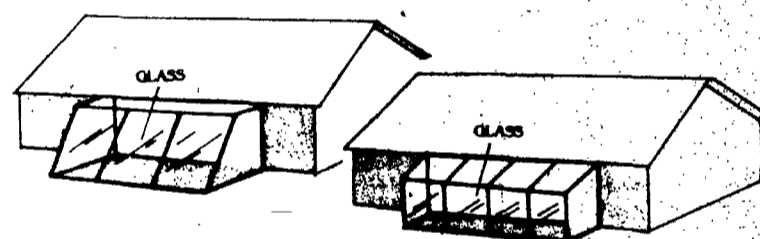
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SOLAR: GREENHOUSE OR SUNROOM

We planned on adding a solar greenhouse to our mother's kitchen to get her out of the hot garden in the summer months. We also thought we could get the greenhouse to heat the kitchen which has only a crawlspace in the foundation and gets cold in the winter. We found out that you can't have both without a lot of compromise. We also want it set up so she doesn't do as much work in the greenhouse as she did in the garden too!

EITHER/OR

It's got to be either/or, as the experts tell us. A) greenhouse-plant producer; B) a walk in heat collector; C) a living space-sunroom. Each has its own specific design requirements, and these can conflict with each other. So we are compromising and plan on the greenhouse as first priority and try to heat the kitchen as a second need.

PLANTS... are heat stealers. Evaporation is one of the biggest problems in greenhouse and sunspace design. If your plants (& soil) cover the whole floor, there's usually no heat left over to heat the rest of the house. Also free water will work against heat gain. So anyone wanting hot tubs & solar pools need good designs. For optimum plant growth you need lots of light, overhead glazing, and east-west glazing which tends to lose more heat than gain it. It should also have ventilation, even in our northern winters. Plants need the air, so it can't be airtight, but it needs a good design for this, and operable windows, perhaps an exhaust fan, or air to air heat exchanger. Movable insulation helps, as well as sloped glazing. Sloped always has more heat gain than vertical, but snow in front of vertical glazing means the sun will reflect off the white snow into your space which is efficient. Plants like diffused light, and lots of it. You can use translucent glazing instead of transparent, and use white gravel inside. This diffuses the light around the room. Extra mass retains heat well but will compete with your plants for heat. Mass means brick and heat holding material for walls & insulation & beds, so you need both white reflective materials and dark heat holding mass. Just arrange your plants & mass so they do not compete (not in front of each other). Ducting hot air from the top of the sunspace and down thru a gravel bed under the soil is good as it doesn't compete with the plants. But then you must also insulate under the thermal mass and the floor because it'll never get warmer than the earth it's in contact with.

EAST-WEST GLAZING... you can eliminate East West glazing if you increase your south glazing. This you can do by digging down to increase the south side glazing all the way down to the floor level. Remember, you can justify any heat loss if you can grow lots of food plants in your greenhouse to cut your food budget. This means lots of work and keeping the area a comfortable work temperature.

SLOPED VS VERTICAL... if you go more for a heat collector, you can insulate your East-West instead of glazing. You must also keep it cool and not build an oven. You can duct the hot air into rock beds under the floor or house, but the experts now say that this isn't too efficient (for heating sunspaces). If you minimize mass you can pull more heat into your house, rather keeping it tied up inside your greenhouse/sunroom. This is for a heat collector only, as you would want to heat your house and not keep it in the room. Experiment with the movable mass and design anything permanent like brick well. The more glass, and bigger space, the more heat. Plan on using the heat or it will turn into an oven.

A LIVING ROOM... vertical glazing is more comfortable. Its easier to shade and the faults with vertical in greenhouses turn into pluses for living spaces. With furniture in a living space, the mass can be blocked from the sunlight and you lose heat gain there. Insulated east-west again, and insulated roof and slab floor. In cold climates a thermal curtain is needed to keep heat in at night. You should also ISOLATE your room from the rest of house. While it may look great in architectural mags, you must always deal with your room being too cold or too hot. They suggest, if you must have easy access to and from the house use sliding glass doors. Otherwise have a side entrance or a good insulated entrance from the inside.

KEEP IT SIMPLE. — COMPLEX MAY NOT BE RIGHT FOR YOU.

COMPROMISES: "Some" overhead glazing, insulate the roof and use skylights or other curved units, and they should be operable to cool it down in summer. Size: the more space, the more room you have to maneuver. You can actually build 2 or 3 spaces side by side and each with its own different requirements.

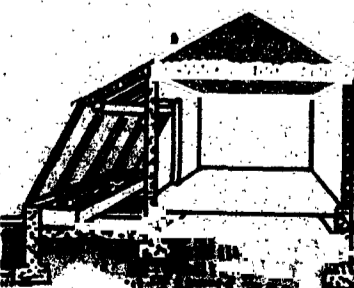
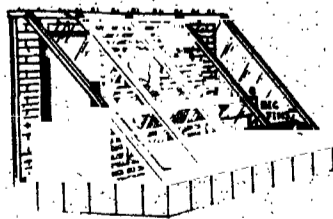
SUGGESTED READING:

SOLARSPACES by Darryl Strickler
Van Nostrand Reinhold
7625 Empire
Florence KY 41042

THE SOLAR WORKBOOK
by Hawes & Wright Limited & Brace Research Institute
National Research Council of Canada
Publications Section, Bldg. R88

Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0R6
112 pp \$14.95, 3rd Class
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LOW COST PASSIVE SOLAR GREENHOUSES: A DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION GUIDE by Ron Alward & Andy Shapiro
National Center for Appropriate Technology
Publications Division
POB 383
Butte, MT 59002
174 pp \$7.00



Information taken from:
NEW SHELTER MAGAZINE
33 East Minor St.
Emmaus, PA 18049
"SUNSPACE UPDATE" by Marguerite Smolen, August 1983

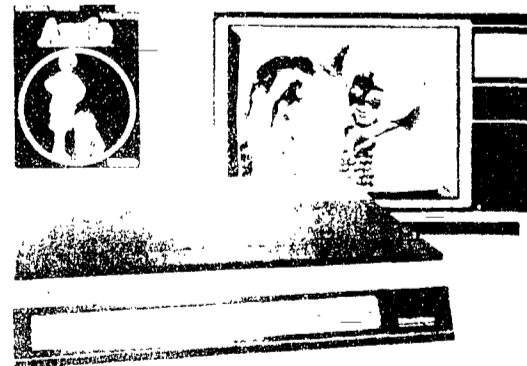
— Alex Jacobs

— MOHAWK VIDEO —

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