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Yale Architectural Competition

Yale University has announced the winner of the Yale Mathematics Building Competition to be the Philadelphia architectural firm of Venturi and Rauch. The competition for the design of the proposed new Yale building drew 468 entries, from which five semi-finalists were chosen last February. The semi-finalists, who were each awarded $10,000, included John Fowler, John Paul McGowan, Architects, of New Haven (with Associated Engineering: Herman Spiegel, Frank Zamecnik); Office of Fitzhugh Scott-Architects, Inc., of Milwaukee (with David Kahler, Thomas Briner, Gordon Pierce); Van Slyck, Callison, Nelson Architects, of Seattle; Venturi and Rauch, of Philadelphia (with W. G. Clark, Jim Greifendorf, Steve Izenour, Arthur Jones, Doug Southworth); and Verman, Lepere, Petit, of Philadelphia (with Marvin Verman, Yves Lepere, Paul Petit).

The designs of the five finalists remained anonymous and unlabeled until the jury, composed of seven architects and Yale officials, had made their decision, which was unanimous.

The competition for the $3 million, 55,000-square-foot structure was opened in November, 1969.

New England Architect
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of the
American Institute of Architects
and the
Building Products Exhibit

June 1970

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wall Thickness, Inches</th>
<th>Type of Block</th>
<th>Block Only</th>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Heavyweight</td>
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Hugh Stubbins, FAIA (left), President of the Boston Society of Architects, and Lowell L. Erickson, Executive Director of the Society, witness proclamation by Governor Sargent, a former architect, who has been awarded an Honorary Associate membership in the local chapter of the AIA.

In recognition of the AIA’s 102nd Annual Convention in Boston this month, his Excellency Francis W. Sargent, Governor, has issued the following proclamation declaring June to be Architect’s Month in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

“Whereas, The American Institute of Architects has urged a reordering of our national priorities to direct a wholehearted commitment of will and money to the solution of problems that now make urban life a difficult and dangerous experience; and

“Whereas, The American Institute of Architects has been a progressive spokesman for the revision of legislative policies on housing so that they conform to contemporary economic standards and available modern technologies, and

“Whereas, The American Institute of Architects continues to speak out against pollution and for environmental control by urging the formation of such bodies as a National Pollution Abatement Authority and a Joint Congressional Committee on the Environment, and

“Whereas, The American Institute of Architects makes every effort, both within the profession and in related areas, to advance the ideals and high standards of the Architectural profession, and

“Whereas, The Boston Society of Architects and the City of Boston will be hosts to the National Convention of The American Institute of Architects from June 21-25 of this year;

“Now, therefore, I, Francis W. Sargent, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby proclaim the month of June, 1970, as Architect’s Month and urge the citizens of the Commonwealth to take cognizance of the event and to participate fittingly in its observance.

“Given at the Executive Chamber in Boston, this twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and ninety-fourth.”

New England Architect
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Rhode Island Chapter Wins Slide Show Competition

Rhode Island, Ohio, and New York Chapters of The American Institute of Architects today were named winners of the national Chapter Slide Show Competition sponsored by the Institute. The winning entry and two runners-up will be shown at the 1970 AIA Convention in Boston, June 21-25.

According to Rex Whitaker Allen, FAIA, President of the 24,200-member national professional society, the winner was "America — A New Synthesis," produced by a group of students at the Rhode Island School of Design and entered by the Rhode Island Chapter, AIA.

First runner-up was "Why Ugliness? — Why Not?" produced by F. Eugene Smith of Bath, Ohio, and entered by the Eastern Ohio Chapter, AIA. The second runner-up was "Midtown Blight? An Audio-Visual Presentation for the People of New York City," produced by two students at Cornell University and entered by the New York Chapter, AIA. A special commendation was made to the New York State Association of Architects, Inc., AIA, for a show entitled "Wildflower," produced by architect Ernest E. Burden of New York City.

The shows were selected from some 20 entries by a jury composed of Ivan Chermayeff, partner in the New York firm of Chermayeff & Geismar Associates, Inc., which won the 1967 AIA Industrial Arts Medal; James Marston Fitch, Professor of Architecture at Columbia University, and Julius Shulman, recipient of the AIA Photography Medal last year. The competition was directed by Mel Gooch, AIA, of Gruen Associates, Los Angeles.

The purpose of the competition was to encourage chapters to produce effective visual aids for use as public relations tools. The runners-up and specially commended show will be available on loan from AIA Headquarters after July 1.

Because of the special techniques employed by the winning entry, arrangements to preview it must be made directly with the Rhode Island Chapter, AIA, in Providence.
National Convention Highlights

June 21:
City Hall Reception and Opening of Exhibit on the City Hall Competition Project 70 — Institute of Contemporary Art Greetings from Mayor Kevin White

June 22:
Slide Show — 3rd place winner (9 a.m.)
Greetings from Governor Francis Sargent (9:30 a.m.)
Keynote Speaker: Senator Edmund Muskie (10 a.m.)
George Rockrise — Report from Task Force on Professional Responsibility (11:30 a.m.)
Ladies’ Luncheon — Dr. Haim Ginott, Speaker
   Topic: “Between Parent and Teen-Ager” (1 p.m.)
Panel Discussion — “The Profession in Industrialized Society,” Courtesy of Producers Council (3 p.m.)
Investiture of Fellows — Tapestry Hall, Museum of Fine Arts, (4 p.m.) Followed by President’s Reception, Museum Sculpture Garden (5 p.m.)
Pops Tickets available by advance sale. (evening)

June 23:
Slide Show — 2nd place winner (9 a.m.)
First Business Session (9:30 a.m.)

June 24:
Purves Lecture (11:00 a.m.)
Convocation of Fellows Luncheon (12 noon.)
Host Chapter Party: “Fete at the Fort”
Clambake at George’s Island
Party Theme: Conservation & Historic Preservation (evening)

June 25:
Slide Show — 1st place winner (9 a.m.)
Second Business Session (9:30 a.m.)
Institute Awards Ceremony (4-5 p.m.)
Medalists’ Ball Honoring Buckminster Fuller, Winner of the 1970 AIA Gold Medal (evening)

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Of the 14 winners of the 1970 AIA Honor Awards, New Englanders were associated prominently with five appearing on the following pages.
Cable Car Terminal
Olympic Valley
California
Shepley Bulfinch Richardson & Abbott – Boston

JURY Comment: This building is ably handled, fulfilling its program well and existing, in addition, as a handsome building. It is a direct reflection of the mechanical requirements of the lift equipment and of the rather stringent demands of handling large numbers of skiers.

Architect’s Statement Concerning Design Problems and Solutions: The problem was to move as comfortably, effortlessly, efficiently, and rapidly as possible a continuous flow of 1,100 skiers per hour from a parking lot at grade, through ticket booths, and to a boarding level which had to be high enough above grade to accommodate the necessary moving counterweights without expensive waterproofing of their shafts. It called for a fireproof, earthquake resistant building which also houses and supports all of the motive machinery for two, 120-passenger cable cars rising 2,000 feet over a distance of 7,000 feet in less than five minutes per trip, while at the same time acting as the anchor for the whole system.

Loading Level: (1) Great Hall (2) Control Room (3) Tramway Car Boarding (4) Tramway Car Slip (5) Rescue Car Carriage


Intermediate Level

Upper Machine Level

Mechanical Level

New England Architect
Ancillary facilities such as a ski rental shop also were to be provided. The solution is a series of flowing spaces of different heights and degrees of congestion through which the skiers move. It begins with a stairway between two constantly moving 120-ton, glass-enclosed counterweights, then through a 30-foot high great hall which leads to a low space containing highly disciplined circulation paths passing by ticket booths, and then into two holding rooms, which at five minute intervals alternately serve a 350-square foot, glass-enclosed, passenger elevator which lifts 120 skiers at a time 30 feet to a boarding level. The building and sequence of spaces are arranged so that the skier at all times is able to view directly or through skylights not only his ultimate mountain-top destination, but also the majority of machinery, both moving and stationary including the cable cars. Seismic resistance is provided by means of long concrete walls parallel to the major axis of the building and the series of paired buttresses arranged at right angles to the major axis.

June, 1970
1970 HONOR AWARDS

Bancroft Elementary School
Andover, Mass.

William D. Warner
Architect, Providence, R.I.

Jury Comment:
We found this building a great delight. Somehow it manages to be fanciful and imaginative within the child's context without becoming overtly corny. We must admire a building that can find such rapport with its users and still survive as architecture. This is a very nervy building — in less capable hands it could have been a disaster, and deserves a special commendation for crawling out on architectural limbs.

(The Bancroft School was featured as Cover Story in the May issue of New England Architect)

National Collection of Fine Arts
And National Portrait Gallery
Washington, D.C.

Faulker, Stenhouse, Fryer & Faulker
Architects, Washington, D.C.

Victor Proetz, Bayard Underwood
Design Consultants, Cambridge

Jury Comment:
The old Patent Office, designed by and constructed under the supervision of, William P. Elliot, Robert Mills, Thomas U. Walter, and Edward Clark and others from 1836 to 1867, is a noble Greek revival building with remarkable interior spaces that span a succession of architectural styles. A building that has been threatened with demolition many times, it is to the everlasting credit of the Smithsonian Institution, and other persons who successfully opposed its destruction, that it stands today at the threshold of a new and useful life as The National Collection of Fine Arts and National Portrait Gallery.
1970 HONOR AWARDS

The Whitney Museum of American Art
New York City

Marcel Breuer
Hamilton Smith
Architects, New York

Michael H. Irving
Consulting Architect
New Canaan, Conn.

Jury Comment:
A bold manipulation of form and space, this building employs handsome materials appropriately and is beautifully detailed. The large exhibition hall is a particularly successful and attractive space.

Milwaukee Center for Performing Arts
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Harry Weese & Associates, Ltd.
Architect, Chicago, Illinois

Dan Kiley
Landscape Architect
Charlotte, Vermont

Jury Comment:
A large, complex, urban building of civic importance which incorporates a large concert hall, a smaller music chamber, a repertory theater, public spaces, a restaurant, considerable office space, and the necessary back-up facilities all under one roof. The site development, particularly along the river, and the general aspect of the building's exterior are very good. The functional requirements must have posed severe problems in composing the exterior forms. These have been resolved very ably. The exterior surfaces are well detailed and have a controlled variety of considerable interest and quality.

The jury was impressed by the fact that the building's interiors strive, for the most part successfully, for an air of festive opulence, a quality for which there is very little successful precedence in contemporary architecture.
Among the 64 members elected to the College of Fellows this year were nine New England architects pictured here with some examples of their work.

Richard S. Sharpe has been the principal in his own architectural firm in Norwich, Connecticut, since 1955. His work has been devoted to a full range of projects from residential to industrial and commercial buildings, with special interest in urban design.

He was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1930, and received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1953. He has done graduate work at the University of Liverpool School of Civic Design. Mr. Sharpe has been active in both civic and professional life and is the recipient of many honors and awards for his architectural work and international relations, as well as community affairs.

Sanford R. Greenfield, an architect in Boston for 12 years, was born in New York in 1926, and received Bachelor of Architecture and Master of Architecture degrees from MIT. He has been a member of AIA for 10 years. In 1959, he became a member of the Boston Society of Architects, a chapter of AIA, and has since served on the Education Committee.

Mr. Greenfield is Director of Education of the Boston Architectural Center which among its multiple activities conducts a School of Architecture, programs in continuing education and, in general, serves as a conference center and clearing house for the environmental design professions. The Center also runs a manpower training program for disadvantaged youths and is involved in community design projects.

He has been especially concerned with opening up the design professions to minority groups and as Chairman of the Associated Collegiate Schools of Architecture Northeast Region Committee for the Education of Minority Students, has been working with others on a broad-pronged approach to the problem of minority education.

Mr. Greenfield is a Partner of the firm Carroll & Greenfield, whose major projects include St. John's Seminary Library, Brighton; Young Israel of Brookline, and the new Airport, Orient Heights and Maverick stations in the MBTA's Modernization Plan.
PHILIP Shirley Wadsworth, a Maine architect for 40 years, was born in Portland in 1899, and received a Bachelor of Science in Architecture degree from The Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has been a member of AIA for 37 years.

In 1933, he became a member of the Boston Society of Architects, which was then the Massachusetts Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, which included the State of Maine in its jurisdiction. He was a charter member of the Maine Chapter which was founded in 1935 and has been a member since. He has held all offices in the Chapter, and has at one time or another served on all Committees. He has also been active in civic and cultural affairs.

At the present time, Mr. Wadsworth is an Architectural Advisor to the Capitol Planning Commission in Augusta. He is currently Chairman of the Maine State Board for Registration of Architects and was Chairman of the New England Conference of Architectural Registration Boards for three years.

Mr. Wadsworth is a partner in the firm of Wadsworth Boston Dimick Mercer & Weatherill of Portland, Maine, which firm has continued since 1931 when it was formed.

Richard L. Howland, an architect in West Hartford, Conn., for more than twenty years, was born in Kingston, N.Y., in 1912. He received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from Syracuse University. A member of AIA for twenty-two years, his national AIA activities have included the Public Relations Committee for several years. In 1949 he became a member of the Connecticut Chapter, AIA and served on many committees, the board of directors, and was the first president of the consolidated Connecticut Society of Architects — AIA. He has also been active in civic affairs, serving on building committees of Mount St. Joseph Academy, Hartford Children's Museum, and the Charter Oak Council, BSA.

As chief of the Bureau of School Buildings of the Connecticut State Department of Education, he reviews and advises upon all municipal school construction in the state, and is responsible for the management of the state's program of financial aid to public school construction. In this capacity, he has authored a group of advisory publications called "The School Construction Economy Series," plus other booklets and numerous articles for various professional publications. He has also participated in the writing of the State Fire Safety Code for Schools and the State Building Code.

Charles W. Moore, Dean of the Faculties of Design & Planning, School of Architecture, Yale University, is Partner-in-charge of the New Haven, Conn., office of Charles W. Moore Associates.

Mr. Moore holds the following degrees: B. Arch., University of Michigan, 1947; M.F.A., Princeton University, 1956; Ph.D., Princeton University, 1957. He has also held teaching positions at the University of Utah, Princeton University and the University of California, Berkeley, and presently at Yale University. Mr. Moore has worked with Mario Corbett, Joseph Allen Stein, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, and Clark & Beutler.

He has served as Associate Professor, Department of Architecture, University of California, 1960-65; Chairman, 1962-65; Director, Migrant Housing Demonstration for HHFA, Berkeley, 1964-5; Chairman, Department of Architecture, Yale University, 1965-9.

Mr. Moore is a Member, Architectural Board of Consultation, Southern Illinois University, 1967-9. He has conducted his own practice in Monterey and Berkeley since 1951. He was a founding partner of Moore, Lyndon, Turnbull, Whitaker, 1962.
PRENTICE BRADLEY, of Pittsfield, Mass., was born in Chicago in 1906. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College (B.S. 1928) and Harvard Graduate School of Design (M. in Arch., 1933).

Bradley was a partner in the firm of Bradley & Gass, Pittsfield until the partnership was dissolved in 1955. He has served as President of the Western Massachusetts Chapter of the A.I.A., 1957-1958; President, Western Massachusetts Society of Architects, 1957-1958; Secretary-Treasurer, N. E. Regional Council, A.I.A., 1956-60; Nat'l Committee on Religious Buildings, AIA, 1958-60.

He served as a draftsman with J. F. Larson, Dartmouth College Architect, 1928-30. From 1933 to 1935 he was engaged in research in building materials and construction methods as Research Associate with Bemis Industries, Inc. He has also held the following posts: Designer, Stone & Webster, Inc., 1936-1937; Designer, Belknap & Weir, Architects, 1937-38; Technical Director, Modular Service Association, 1938-48.

Bradley was co-author of "A Guide for Modular Coordination" and was Seminar Lecturer during the 1948 AIA Convention. He includes among awards a Joint Citation of AIA, American Standards Association and Producers' Council for his contribution to the advancement of Modular Coordination. He was also a prize winner in the NAHB Forum small house competition in 1951.

BISSELL Alderman, an architect in Western Massachusetts for over twenty years, was born in Holyoke in 1912, and graduated from the Holyoke High School and Williston Academy. He received his Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Architecture from M.I.T. A member of A.I.A. for 28 years, his national committee activities have included membership on the Committee on School and College Architecture. In 1955, he became a charter member of the Western Massachusetts Chapter, A.I.A., and has since served on numerous committees and as President in 1967. In 1968, he was President of the Massachusetts State Association of Architects. For several years he was a member of the liaison committee, Board of Schoolhouse Structural Standards and was Chairman in 1967.

A partner in the firm of Alderman & Mac Neish, Mr. Alderman's work has been devoted to schools, banks, libraries, industrial and public buildings. His major projects have included numerous high schools and elementary schools in Massachusetts. His firm currently has schools under construction in Amherst, Northboro, Southwick, Westboro and Wilbraham and banks under construction in Holyoke, Chicopee, Amherst and Ludlow.

Before entering professional practice, Mr. Alderman taught architectural design at M.I.T., at the Boston Architectural Center and at the University of Washington in Seattle. In 1959-61 he served as a member of the visiting committee in the School of Architecture, M.I.T. He has also served on architectural juries in New York State and Boston.

Numbered among his awards are a travelling fellowship in architecture from M.I.T., an honorable mention in the Smithsonian Art Gallery Competition, and his medal of freedom award from Headquarters, Eighth Air Force, for his services during World War II.
CARL R. BLANCHARD, JR., who heads the architectural firm Office of Carl R. Blanchard, Jr., in New Haven, Conn., has been practicing architecture since 1934, with associates Stuart Tiltinghast, Charles Slocum, Alexander Oumov and staff. They have been responsible for many commissions throughout the states of Connecticut and New York including schools, churches, Public Utility structures, hospitals, college buildings, a research laboratory and is currently working on a major expansion of the Masonic Home and Hospital in Wallingford, schools in New Haven and Hamden, equipment buildings for Southern New England Telephone Company in Berlin, Wallingford and Washington, and two specialized schools for the State of Connecticut.

Mr. Blanchard is a past president of the Connecticut Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and is currently serving on the National A.I.A. Committee of Professional Consultants and Liaison Commission. He was appointed to the Connecticut Architectural Examining Board in 1968.

Mr. Blanchard has had an interest in education over many years as president of a P.T.A., a teacher in architectural design, at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, an evening school instructor in solid geometry in New Haven, as an architect on several types of school and college projects, and as a member of a governmental body selecting school sites.

JOHN R. MYER, an architect in Cambridge for 16 years, was born in Boston in 1927, and received a Bachelor of Architecture degree from MIT. He has been a member of AIA for 12 years. In 1958, he became a member of the AIA, and has since served on the Civic Design and Housing Committees, and the Board of Directors. He has also been active in civic and cultural affairs, participating as a member of the Cambridge Planning Board.

A Principal in the firm of Ashley/Myer/Smith Inc., and an Associate Professor, Department of Architecture, MIT, in charge of the Urban Design Program, Mr. Myer’s work has been devoted to architectural and urban design. Among his major projects are the Boston Architectural Center and Boston Waterfront Master Plan.

He numbers among his awards AIA Student Medal, Fulbright Scholarship to Italy, first prize in international competition for the Boston Architectural Center. A frequent contributor to professional journals, he has written the book *The View from the Road* with Donald Appleyard and Kevin Lynch.
PPG Performance Glass has made these 37 recent contributions to America the beautiful. (And America the comfortable.)

Architects all over the country are putting up more buildings that use beautiful PPG Performance Glass. The architects of the 37 projects shown below used a PPG Reflective Insulating Glass, for one or more of several reasons: openness, reflectivity, color, drama, visual comfort, or to keep out the heat and the cold.

The list is made up of Solarban installations only, and while it is by no means complete, it does offer a guide to a number of interesting projects in widely scattered locations. For further details, write or call Mr. D. C. Hegnes, Manager, Architectural Construction Service, PPG INDUSTRIES, One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.

ALASKA: Anchorage
International Airport
Architect: Manley and Mayer
PPG Glass: Solarban (2)

CALIFORNIA: Los Angeles
Jules Stein Eye Institute
Architect: Welton Becket & Assoc.
PPG Glass: Solarban (3)

COLORADO: Denver
Denver Center
Architect: W. C. Muchow Assoc.
PPG Glass: Solarban (2)

FLORIDA: Clearwater
Pinellas County Courthouse
Architect: Anderson, Johnson, Henry and Parrish
PPG Glass: Solarban (2)

FLORIDA: Cocoa Beach
Cape Canaveral Hospital
Architect: Stevens & Walton
PPG Glass: Solarban (3)

FLORIDA: Miami
Mutual of Omaha Regional Home Office
Architect: Houston & Albury Assoc.
PPG Glass: Solarban Bronze (3)

FLORIDA: Titusville
Brevard County Courthouse
Architect: Hirshberg, Thompson & Assoc.
PPG Glass: Solarban (3)

GEORGIA: Atlanta
City Services Building
Architect: Toombs, Amisano and Wells
PPG Glass: Solarban (2)

GEORGIA: Carrollton
West Georgia College
Architect: John W. Cherry
PPG Glass: Solarban (3)

ILLINOIS: Chicago
Hyatt O'Hare Hotel
Architect: John Portman & Assoc.
PPG Glass: Solarban (2)

ILLINOIS: Rockford
Downing Box Company
Architect: Nelson & Darby
PPG Glass: Solarban Bronze (3)

ILLINOIS: South Chicago
Arco Corporation
Architect: McCarthy-Hundrieser & Assoc., Inc.
PPG Glass: Solarban (2)

MARYLAND: Baltimore
Social Security Administration Complex
Architect: Myers, Ayers & Saint
PPG Glass: Solarban Bronze (3)

MINNESOTA: Duluth
St. Luke's Hospital
Architect: Thomas J. Shefchik & Assoc., Inc.
PPG Glass: Solarban (2)

MINNESOTA: St. Paul
Pearson Candy Company
Architect: Cerny Associates, Inc.
PPG Glass: Solarban (23)

PENNSYLVANIA: Indiana
East Pike Elementary School
Architect: Robert T. Scheeren
PPG Glass: Solarban (3)

PENNSYLVANIA: Bristol
Tri-Cities Airport
Architect: Fritzel, Kroeger, Griffin & Berg
PPG Glass: Solarban (2)

PENNSYLVANIA: Beaver
Pearson Candy Company
Architect: Cerny Associates, Inc.
PPG Glass: Solarban (2)

PENNSYLVANIA: Allentown
Mack Truck
PPG Glass: Solarban (2)

WISCONSIN: Milwaukee
South Milwaukee Public Library
Architect: Birchen, Strang, McMullin & Assoc.
PPG Glass: Solarban (2)

WISCONSIN: Madison
Central Wisconsin Product Company
PPG Glass: Solarban (2)

WISCONSIN: Appleton
West Georgia College
Architect: John Portman & Assoc.
PPG Glass: Solarban (3)

MISSISSIPPI: Gulfport
Mississippi Power Company
Architect: Curtis & Davis
PPG Glass: Solarban (2)

NEW JERSEY: Wayne
Urban Office Building
Architect: Bernard Rothzeid
PPG Glass: Solarban (23)

NEW JERSEY: Lawrenceville
Public Service of N.J.
Architect: James Laden and Raymond Althouse
PPG Glass: Solarban (2)

PPG is Chemicals, Minerals, Fiber Glass, Paints and Glass. So far.

PPG INDUSTRIES
New England Architect
GENERAL ELECTRIC KITCHEN & TOTAL ELECTRIC LIVING

concepts

We've all kinds of plans for you ... from all around the world
To the manor born

COUNTRY
ENGLISH

There'll always be an England, there'll always be an English countryside. And there'll always be a breath of Wordsworth's lovely and legendary lake country about this Country English Kitchen. Here, the design tradition of Ye Olde Englande resides comfortably with the contemporary styling of appliances by General Electric—from the horizontal beam ceiling to the rich, vinyl brick floor, to the green wooden cabinetry.

The dishwasher's Power-Flo mechanism, controlled by the 3-cycle manu-cycle dial reduces noise to a minimum, raises washing efficiency to a maximum. With the Soft Food Disposer, there's no need to scrape, no need to hand rinse—just tip off large or hard scraps. 3-level Thoro-Wash takes over the rest of the job.

Klink! Klink! When you press a glass against the rubber cushioned cradle, the ice cubes come tumbling out, two by two. Or, if you prefer, you can have crushed ice. And you don't even have to open the double doors of the 21.2 cu. ft. refrigerator-freezer. The adjustable tempered glass shelves allow storage flexibility . . . make cleaning easier too!

Now the Lord of the Manor can cook his gourmet specialities while his lady prepares the rest of the meal . . . thanks to the unusual back-to-back arrangement of surface units and hoods in the cooking island. One cooktop even has a built-in Calrod® unit that changes from a grill to a griddle at a moment's notice! Flanking the cooking island are two P-7® self-cleaning ovens . . . one with a built-in meat thermometer and rotisserie. You can even bake a plum pudding while the leg-of-lamb broils to perfection!

Isn't it a comfort to know that there'll always be a Country English Kitchen?

Teflon® Griddle
Adjustable Glass Shelves
Meat Thermometer
Let yourself go

POLYNESIAN

All the poetry of Polynesian life is expressed in this carefree kitchen from the South Seas. It even has its own island—for preparation of native and exotic foods. Cool, green carpeting is a stunning complement to the white latticework arches, facings and trim. And a view of the patio beyond seems to bring the outdoors indoors.

You’re never out of ice in Polynesia. The GE Icemaker makes its own automatically, stores up to 340 cubes in a removable bin. Behind the separate freezer door, you can store 165 pounds of frozen food. And, of course, the No Frost refrigerator is on wheels for easy-does-it cleaning.

The Soft Food Disposer of the built-in dishwasher gets rid of food particles and scraps, and the Power-Flo washing mechanism is quietly efficient. Glory Be!—This 2-level Thoro Wash model even has interchangeable front panels for a change of mood or a change of color scheme.

Your bird’s done to a turn when you leave the turning and bast­ing to the built-in rotisserie of this sleek drop-in range. Both spit and rack are easily removable for storage. The oven is self-cleaning, of course, and surface unit controls are located in the hood at eye level . . . the very height of convenience!

Every time you set foot in this Polynesian paradise, you’ll say Aloha. In the islands it means love.
Warm, woody and gemütlich

**BAVARIAN**

The Bavarians have a word for it—gemütlich. The word translates into English as agreeable and cheerful and sums up the mood of this warm and woody kitchen. The stained beamed ceiling and the quarry tile floor provide a mellow backdrop for Avocado appliances by General Electric.

The dishwasher with 3-level Thoro-Wash features an Automatic Dispenser for not one, but two detergent washes and a Piano Key Selector for 4 vigorous washing cycles.

It's no trick at all to clean behind this 19 cu. ft. Refrigerator-Freezer On Wheels. And when the job's done, the refrigerator tucks neatly into its own recessed niche. Only 30½” wide and 64” high, this deluxe GE model also features adjustable shelves, a 7-Day Meat Keeper, and has an optional icemaker available at extra cost.

Now you see it (UGH). Now you don't (AH!). GE's self-cleaning P-7® oven system cleans both ovens automatically, while you stay cool and calm. The upper oven has a meat thermometer and rotisserie. And with two ovens you can bake and broil at the same time. A Sensi-temp® unit on the cooktop adjusts to 4”, 6” or 8” at the touch of a button and quickly reaches and maintains a steady setting from simmer to 500° . . . Makes any pot and pan thermostatically controlled!

Your mood will be gemütlich in this charming Bavarian bower.
Custom Dispenser
Serves Chilled Water, Crushed Ice and Cubes.

Removable Upper Oven Panels

FA800L Disposall

Dishwasher Power Scrub
Mom's apple pie never had it so good

AMERICANA

If you'd rather not travel, you'll feel right at home in this Americana Kitchen by General Electric. Everything about it—the crossbeam skylight, the radiant overhead lighting, the indoor courtyard and the happy harvest tones—bespeaks the tastes of contemporary America.

When your last guest has gone, you'll appreciate the Power Scrub cycle of the built-in dishwasher, the special cycle for extra-dirty pots, pans, and casseroles. Just dial it on the convenient Rotary Controls. And Silver Shower, the gentle, extra wash action gets your silver sparkling, spotless.

Meanwhile, the tough, Carboloy® cutting edges of the GE Disposall® will make short work of bones, rinds and pits.

While the dishwasher is hard at work, relax with a glass of instant ice water from the Custom Dispenser on the door of this 23.5 cu. ft. refrigerator. It dispenses crushed ice and ice cubes as well—all at a touch of a glass to the cushioned cradle. And you need never open the door.

This Americana® Range model offers the busy housewife the ultimate in modern twin-level oven convenience. All surface units boast infinite heat controls, and you can set the Sensi-temp® unit to maintain the temperature on the no-stick griddle or your favorite pot or pan. A built-in two-way exhaust system whisks away vapors or cooking odors. A meat thermometer and automatic rotisserie are featured. The timer-controlled upper oven's easily removable interior panels, as well as the surface unit reflector pans, can be cleaned in the spacious lower P-7® self-cleaning oven.

For the height of modern convenience, this Americana range's companion model, the J896 Versatronic® Range, adds the convenience and speed of electronic cooking in the lower oven! Cook shrimp creole in ten minutes, an apple in three. Microwave energy cooks and Calrod® units brown foods simultaneously.

Come to think of it, Mom, it would be only fitting if the first menu you prepare in this Americana Kitchen includes an apple pie.

Americana Arrangement—SD850L Dishwasher, TFF24R Refrigerator-Freezer, J797L (Conventional Oven-Range), FA800L Disposall® Unit, Textolite®, Upper Cabinets, Avocado, 1655-N Lower Cabinets, Buttery, 1624-N and Countertops, Black, 1610-N.
"Backstage" in the utility room, General Electric appliances are quietly at work keeping your family warm in the winter, cool in the summer, clean and comfortable all year round.

When the heat's on, the Executive Central Air Conditioner (A) automatically cools your home. Its exclusive, durable, Climatuff Compressor assures you years of dependable performance.

When the weather changes, a trim and compact General Electric Furnace (B) takes over to circulate welcome warmth that is part of total comfort.

If the winter air becomes uncomfortably dry and conducive to shocks from static electricity, just set a Humidistat to the desired relative humidity level and the Power Humidifier (C) automatically adds moisture to circulating air.

Whether you cool or warm the air, a General Electric Electronic Air Cleaner (D) keeps your home fresher, cleaner and more enjoyable all year round.

When you do have to clean, enjoy the convenience of a Central Vacuum System. Just plug in the lightweight hose and start to clean. Hose inlets throughout your home are hooked up to a powerful Central Vacuum Unit (E) installed in basement or utility room.

Utility Room Roster—Executive Air Conditioner—36,000 to 63,000 Btuh, Gas Furnaces—60,000 to 180,000 Btuh, Power Humidifier Model No. HU500—Electronic Air Cleaner Model No. EF100—Central Vacuum System Model No. VS600.
"This program will not, we repeat, will not create a museum," New York Times architecture critic Ada Louise Huxtable has written of the restoration of Fanueil Hall Markets in Boston. "Its whole point is to keep these handsome and historic structures that provide the city's continuity and variety, reintegrating them into the community by what are called 'adaptive uses' to serve changing needs and conditions. That, incidentally, is the whole point of historic preservation. Every mayor and renewal director in every American city, large or small, should be exposed to what is being done in Boston."

Mrs. Huxtable's column appeared shortly after Mayor Kevin H. White's announcement of Boston's determination to save from extinction the city's six-acre Quincy Market District, better known to out-of-state visitors as the Fanueil Hall Markets.

Working drawings for the restoration of the exteriors of the North and South Market Street buildings — the first phase of the project — have since been completed and are in the final stages of review by the Boston Redevelopment Authority. Contractors will soon be asked to submit bids, probably by the end of this month, and construction on the dramatic $14 million restoration project will begin by fall.

Behind White's 1968 announcement lay over two years of intensive planning and research, which began with a phone call between two prime movers — architect Frederick A. Stahl of Stahl/Bennett Inc., and preservationist Roger S. Webb, who heads Architectural Heritage Inc., a non-profit group of consultants whose horizons extend well beyond the New England scene.

Both were struck by the same notion at more or less the same time. To what extent, they wondered, was the Boston Redevelopment Authority concerned with that small parcel of now-seedy market buildings midway between its two most ambitious undertakings, the $230-million Government Center and the $125-million Waterfront Redevelopment Project? The answer: BRA was concerned but, without funds or plans, powerless to do more than arrest the decay that was overtaking the public areas of the market district — once regarded as the very model of 19th Century urban planning.

Built in 1824-26 under the administration of Mayor Josiah Quincy to supplement the market space provided by Fanueil Hall, "Quincy Market" (actually named the Fanueil Hall Market Building) and the North and South Market Street buildings were the nation's first "urban renewal" project. The complex was designed by architect Alexander Parris and built at a cost of $150,000 on what had been the town dock. The dock had become cluttered with scows selling oysters, temporary wooden sheds, rubbish and dead cats, and was considered a "blighted" area.

Mayor Quincy's plan called for the market to remain in city possession, which it has ever since.

(Continued on page 46)
By intensive use of systems analysis techniques and critical path diagramming to schedule key management and design decisions, the project development was reduced from an estimated twelve months to five months, from contract signing to contractor bids.

THE striking new corporate headquarters building recently constructed by the Itek Corporation in Lexington, Massachusetts, represents an outstanding example of a unique design process that produced a distinguished finished product. Neal Mitchell Associates, Architects, Engineers and Planners, Cambridge, was given the challenge of programming and designing the building on the condition that they reduce the time normally required for design development and that they control costs of the final building within a specified budget. By intensive use of systems analysis techniques and by using critical path diagramming to schedule the key management and design decisions, the project development was reduced from an estimated twelve months to five months, from contract signing to contractor bids.

Itek executives had reasoned that this type of accelerated de-
Careful siting of the building produced a landscape screen that visually limits and controls on-site annoyances.

Design was based on a sequencing of spatial experiences, both for the visitor arriving at the building and the employee moving within.

sign process was critical when building construction costs are increasing rapidly. They also believed that the modern management and analytical techniques used to manage and control creative research and development in aerospace and defense-oriented contract work should be basic skills known to and used by their consultants as an integral part of the consulting service.

Before beginning any drawings,

All of the exterior windows were of a special acoustic design, using double glazing with "solar bronze" glass for thermal control.
the designers developed a careful articulation of the design process and requirements for this particular project. This information was then reduced to a critical path network diagram (which for this project was twelve feet long). This network diagram identified nine major decision areas requiring client-designer interactions. It was decided further that presentations at the time of each decision made would be made within a systems format. This was done in order to effect better communication and at the same time, insure a thorough transfer of information so that the design decision would be made within in the framework of designer and client understanding of the factors that influenced these decisions. This technique encouraged the designer to present multiple alternatives at each step of the design development process. This type of presentation placed the client in the positive position of identifying what he liked or thought was important at each level of design development, rather than of criticizing a particular fixed design submission.

Careful systems management kept the over-all design development and costs in constant interaction with the more detailed design questions. This resulted in a carefully controlled process of design development that enabled clients, designer and consultants to make meaningful contributions throughout the entire design process.

The effectiveness of the systems design and management process is demonstrated by the fact that the tight time limits on completion of the design were met and the cost of the project was $2.00/square foot below the owner's budget limitation on the project. Of equal significance is the fact that the four contractors that were selected...
A two-story skylighted courtyard provides a focal point for both visitors and employees.

English quarry tile in the main circulation areas blends with the oak privacy fins and the exterior brick, which is drawn into the building on the entrance walls, is used also in the courtyard structural pier and plant walls.

New England Architect
to bid on the project were within 6% of one another on this $119 million dollar project.

Before beginning the actual building design, Neal Mitchell Associates carefully identified specific user needs for corporate operations and developed a program to meet those needs within the framework of the client’s economic constraints and corporate policy.

The user needs analysis was graphically developed for management review. It was interesting that this presentation format led to significant corporate reorganization throughout the design and construction of the building. However, because of the flexibility incorporated into the building system, these changes were easily accommodated by designers and contractors without the usual cost changes.

Site analysis for the project involved the evaluation of several available sites owned by the Itek Corporation. To illustrate the possibilities of siting, 27 alternate designs were prepared within the context of parking requirements, land use, view and other factors, with consideration given to future expansion of both the headquarters facility and the main manufacturing plant located on an adjacent parcel. Alternative solutions were carefully evaluated and tabulated so that the client’s executive committee, assembled to hear the presentation, could use the alternative drawings as an aid in structuring a discussion about future corporate expansion policy.

In this particular case, it was decided that it would be to the corporation’s best interests to reclaim a part of a swamp on a section of land adjacent to the main Itek manufacturing facility. A minimum landscape budget, coupled with normal architectural concern for a strong natural environment, worked to optimize the building location in terms of utilizing the existing trees and vegetation as an integral part of the architecture. A good example of the client-designer-consultant working relationship was demonstrated in the translation of the complex acoustical annoyances present on the site into a significant design feature. The building is directly under the glide path of one of the runways of Hanscom Air Force Base; a railroad runs along the north boundary of the site; and a sanitary landfill, with its large trucks and heavy construction equipment, is located on the opposite side of the road to the south. Careful siting of the building produced a landscape screen that visually limits and controls these annoyances. A detailed technical performance specification for acoustical, thermal and lighting factors, coupled with architectural specifications on view and building appearance, united consultants, designer and client in a careful evaluation of alternative solutions. These evaluations involved determinations, and ultimate decisions, on maximum percentage of glass which could be incorporated into the skin of the building, how to use the available area for view and architectural treatment, acoustical need for double glass, advantages of tinted glass, required wall performance, acoustical performance of the mechanical system, and

The Senior Executive Offices (left) and the Executive Reception Area (below) are subtly separated from the L-shaped two-story tier of supporting staff offices by means of the skylighted court.

A single window size for offices permitted the repetitive use of an expensive item in an economical way.

June, 1970
The final choices were a careful balance of client desires, economic feasibility and architectural suitability. With a systems approach, it is possible to manage the design process effectively so that all members of the team can participate in a meaningful way in developing the technical, cost and aesthetic considerations, thus enabling the final design decisions to be made with the participation and contribution of the client.

Graphic presentations to the client were designed to stress the architectural decision-making process as it related to the more technical evaluation involving engineering or economic considerations. Each major component of the building was subjected to "cost-benefit analysis" and "return on investment studies" as a separate entity, and then as a part of the total building system solution.

Cost savings were possible because of the exploration of building system ideas. Rapid erection of the steel bent was insured by framing each of the 60-foot clear-span trusses into individual and separate two-story, steel wide-flange columns. The area within the floor sandwich was layer-zoned for electrical, heating and air-conditioning, sprinkler and plumbing.

Building system ideas for organizing the technology trade-offs permitted and justified the use of extremely expensive machine-cut, hard-burned ironspot bricks. It was demonstrated that their overall physical qualities, which made placement easy, would produce savings that would offset the higher costs of the material. Cost savings were also possible in the brickwork because the brick curtain wall was designed to be independent of the main structure and it was detailed so that it could be erected independent of the frame. This wall was modularly coordinated so that it used only standard-sized brick plus a special window rowlock brick. This eliminated extensive brick cutting on the job and simplified the wall construction, permitting more effective and simpler supervision by the contractor's foremen.

All of the exterior windows were of a special acoustic design, using double glazing with "solar bronze" glass for thermal control. A single window size for offices permitted the repetitive use of an expensive item in an economical way.

Multi-zone, electric-energy rooftop units were used to heat, cool and humidify the air, and a flexible duct system was used in conjunction with a compatible ceiling system. This integration of ceiling, lighting and flexible duct air distribution system and long clear spans in the structure permitted almost unlimited flexibility for future space division. Supplemental electric strip heating was used under all of the windows, further increasing the spatial flexibility. The use of the exterior steel sunscreens permitted the elimination of one of the rooftop units at a cost saving equal to the cost of the sunscreens.

The architectural design is based on a sequencing of spatial experiences, both for the visitor arriving at the building and the employee moving within the building. The senior executive offices and executive reception area are subtly separated from the L-shaped two-story tier of supporting staff offices by means of a two-story skylighted court. This court, with its lighting, plants and stairs, provides a focal point for both visitors and employees.
This inward reflection of the building has provided visitors with a unique sense of arrival into the center of the building and employees with a major space that relates directly to the functioning of all other spaces throughout the building. The court design has provided all staff and executive offices with either exterior or interior windows.

Finish materials were chosen to produce a simple yet elegant interior within the budget limitations. The use of plants in the interior courtyard has been highlighted by the oak privacy fins on the courtyard office windows. Oak has also been used on the stair hand rails, office doors, file cabinet storage areas and as an accent throughout the building. This use of wood with other materials has given the building a warm friendly feeling.

Carpeting throughout is a brown-gold tweed. The vinyl wall covering is a light tan. English quarry tile in the main circulation areas blends with the oak privacy fins and the exterior brick, which is drawn into the building on the entrance walls, is used also in the courtyard structural pier and plant walls.

Exterior maintenance on the building has been minimized by the careful selection of materials: hard-burned brick, rubber gaskets surrounding the windows and the weathering-steel sunscreens that oxidize to form their own russet brown finish.

The visual success of the building has been complemented by the fact that Neal Mitchell Associates and their consultants were able to design and engineer, in a remarkably short time, a corporate facility which responded to the exacting needs of the executives, met their cost and design criteria, and produced a simple yet dramatic architectural statement for the Itek Corporation.

Consultants to Neal Mitchell Associates for this project were Bolt, Beranek & Newman; James P. Collins & Associates; Francis Associates; Harbridge House; Bill Lamb; Ruben Zalen and Paul Lu. The Contractor was Lewis C. Bowers, Inc.
THE Walnut Park Housing for the Elderly is the only round tower, residential structure in the metropolitan Boston area. The site is a commanding one, and the views from its terrace balconies are superb and varied — and almost as impressive as the client-architect rapport and engineer-consultant teamwork that made it all possible.

"Even though it was recognized that this project was for low-income elderly tenants, it was required the apartment layouts be gracious, comfortable, efficient and well planned," architect Isidor Richmond has said. "It was also requested that there be balconies for every tenant and that the exterior appearance should be as attractive as any found in exclusive high-rent areas."

In addition, the project had to be constructed within the low Congressional Cost Limits which were then in effect for Housing for the Elderly. This cost limit was $3,750 per room and while the Director of the Housing Authority was powerless to increase the cost limits, he did all he could within his organization to help the architects achieve the desired results. To this end he assigned John Millerick, Chief of Planning and Development, and John F. Jennette, Deputy Chief of Planning and Development to assist in all possible ways.

Some fourteen different designs...
A short circular corridor surrounds the core and the entrance to each unit is from this corridor. Shaded area in the Second Floor Plan at right is a typical two-bedroom unit.

The circle was divided into nine equal segments of 40-degrees. A central core contains the stairs, elevators, duct and utility spaces. At left is a typical floor plan, 3rd thru 20th floor.

Nearly half of the Ground Floor (left) is occupied by a semi-circular recreation room which overlooks a garden.
The fanning-out of the side walls of each apartment enabled the architects to place the larger elements of the plan against the outside perimeter walls. (Photo courtesy of Alpert Furniture Co.)

Costs were cut $80,000 by use of post-tensioning design in structural concrete slabs from 3rd to 20th floors, and in the roof slab.

Client-architect rapport and engineer-consultant teamwork were key factors at every stage — from design through completion.

were developed. These followed, more or less, the conventional patterns of Housing for the Elderly in the United States. Among the fourteen designs were ribbon type plans, some were "H" shaped, some were "T" shaped and some "U" shaped. Most had double-loaded corridors, and some had single-loaded corridors. Some were three or four stories high and longer, others were six or seven stories high and shorter. None was distinctive or distinguished and all looked as though they might develop into concrete jungles.

During this research the architects visited the Age Center of New England founded in 1935 by Hugh Cabot of Harvard University and Dr. Robert Munroe, Boston's noted gerontologist. The Age Center was a controlled experiment in problems of longevity and the findings were recorded in a book by Mrs. Cabot entitled "You Can't Count on Dying." The elderly, the architects were told, do not like long dismal corridors with apartment unit doors on both sides.

All the above considerations led the architects to try a design that would contain approximately the same cubic contents as the fourteen previously mentioned designs, but instead of sprawling them on the ground, they stood them on end. If this could be done, they reasoned, foundations would be reduced in area and cost less. For the same reason the roofs would cost less. Furthermore, by switching from a rectangular to a round form, some 15% would be saved in square feet of the wall perimeters. And if the final design could accommodate eighteen floors all alike in plan and exactly repetitive, with all utilities over each other, perhaps further savings could be realized.

Thus it was that a circular tower twenty-stories in height was conceived. The circle was divided into nine equal segments of 40-degrees. A central core contained the stairs, elevators, duct and utility spaces. A circular (short) corridor surrounded this core and the entrance to each unit was from this corridor. Long dreary corridors were eliminated and the elderly tenants would

(Continued on Next Page)
have companionship without feeling “surrounded, engulfed or lost in a crowd.” Because of the curve, only two other doorways could be seen from each entrance.

As the unit plans of each apartment began to develop another great advantage to the circular plan became apparent. The fanning-out of the side walls of each apartment enabled the architects to place the larger elements of the plan against the outside perimeter walls. The small facilities which did not require windows, could be grouped together near the apex of the fanned area. An excellent space distribution could be achieved within the H.U.D. space allowances that would be impossible in any square or rectangular form. In effect, the wedge-shaped fanned-out area “squeezed” the allowable space into the most useful space in both the smaller and larger areas. There are no sharp or unpleasant angular forms in the apartment units.

The decision to have a twenty-story round tower had an additional site advantage. The site was comprised of 1.26 acres, situated between pleasant, tree-lined Walnut Park Street on the North and heavily travelled Columbus Avenue on the South. By concentrating the building area into a tower, the remainder of the site could be developed for pleasant tree and shrub-surrounded lawns with benches for outdoor living and for small garden plots. Nearly half the ground floor is occupied by a semi-circular recreation room which overlooks the garden.

Franklin Park, one of the country’s largest and most beautiful public parks is within easy walking distance. And, of course, there are the views of a harbor and islands to the North; Franklin Park and hills and mountains to the south, and equally beautiful vistas to the East and West.

The entire general area with several miles of the Walnut Park Housing for the Elderly Project is owned or controlled by the City Urban Renewal Authority. All the desired and required neighborhood and recreational facilities are being planned for and provided under the auspices of the City Urban Renewal Authority. The land upon which this project has been built was purchased from the City Urban Renewal Authority and the Authority maintains design control over the entire area. Approval and consent of the City Urban Renewal Authority had to be obtained by the architects and the Housing Authority before the project could proceed.

After a period of study, Lino Patti, of Patti Associates, structural engineer, reported that he could effect a savings of about $80,000 by the use of “Post-tensioning Design” in the structural concrete slabs from the third to the twentieth floor, and in the roof slab. This had never been done in a tower in this area and as far as he knew it had never before been done in a circular tower. By this method, no curved reinforced concrete beams would be required. There would be a flat slab and smooth ceiling without beams in all dwelling units. The floor-to-floor height between apartment units could be reduced. This was
proposed and taken up with the local Housing Authorities and received approval of the H.U.D. Authorities.

After some additional study, the mechanical and electrical engineers (Francis Associates, Inc.) stated that with this form of circular tower it was entirely practical to use electricity as a heat source. The exterior walls of the building would have to be insulated and there would have to be double glazing in all exterior doors and windows. No boiler plant would be required and there would be no need for a basement. A large savings could be effected.

"The technical skills and understanding shown by the contractor and sub-contractors in analyzing the drawings and designs of engineers and architects were important factors in the construction of this project at the low cost required, as was the teamwork between H.U.D. and the local Housing Authority," Richmond recalls. "David Holmes, of Perini Corporation, the general contractor, was especially helpful."

Total number of dwelling units is 168, including 108 Efficiency Units, 54 One-Bedroom Units and 6 Two-Bedroom Units. Architect's estimated cost of the project was $2,400,000. Contractor's bid price was $2,627,839. The cost per square foot including site utilities and public areas was $21.23. Cost per cubic foot including site utilities and public areas, $2.57. The total unit cost including site utilities and public areas, $15,637.30. The total cost per room including site utilities and public areas was $4,866.37.
(Continued from page 31)

with its cost defrayed by rental of stalls. The buildings constructed on either side of the Market, however, were sold to provide developers who were required to adhere to the architect’s designs.

Since those days, Quincy Market and the Market Street buildings especially have undergone considerable exterior alteration and interior deterioration. The restoration project, using Parris’ original plans and modern rehabilitation methods, will return them to their original appearance and prepare the interiors for further adaptation to modern commercial needs.

The Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA) has received a $2.1 million grant from the Federal government for this exterior restoration. Private investment of $10 to $12 million will be required to complete the interior renovation and tenant installation for all three buildings as well as certain open space activity areas.

The BRA will select a developer on the basis of development proposals to be submitted by the end of the year. The developer will lease the buildings and will pay the city an annual minimum rent in lieu of taxes plus a percentage of his profits, or on a comparable basis. The area will provide considerably more tax revenue than it had previously.

The complex includes Quincy Market and the 45 Market Street buildings on either side, as well as the streets in between. It is expected to provide about 428,000 square feet of rentable space, with some single spaces as large as 30,000
square feet, at rents competitive with new office construction.

Quincy Market is owned by the City of Boston, while the BRA has acquired 42 of the 45 structures that make up the Market Street buildings. Durgin-Park Restaurant owns the other three buildings, which are exempted from acquisition under the Waterfront Renewal Plan, but the owners have agreed to cooperate in the exterior restoration work.

The plans include provisions to retain the existing occupants on the first floor of the Quincy Market — primarily produce dealers. Construction will be phased to permit their activities to continue uninterrupted. Marketing areas in the restored building will be increased. Outdoor selling and dining is also envisioned on South Market Street, which will be a pedestrian mall closed to traffic. New facilities will be provided for the efficient operation of a greatly expanded open air market.

For ground plans, Stahl's consulting architects have gone back 146 years to the original work by architect Alexander Parris (1780-1852) who first produced the entire district for his patron, Boston Mayor Josiah Quincy. According to project architect James Howland Ballon, “we'll be restoring the district to its 1824 grandeur, or as close to it as we can possibly come.”

Ballou explains that while the 535-ft.-long, two-story granite Greek Revival market house is fully intact, the two flanking rows of granite-faced, slate-roofed four-story buildings are not. “Originally, there were 47 of these buildings. Now there are 45 left.”

Says project manager Roger P. Lang, “The warehouse block concept is ideally adaptable to a great many contemporary uses without disfiguring history or ignoring basic tenant needs. The adjacent build-

(Continued on Next Page)
The Faneuil Hall Markets project calls for the creation of a unique six-acre historic district that will include small shops and office space, outdoor cafes, restaurants and a pedestrian mall.

ing units function like a horizontal skyscraper. Parris has made our job really quite simple!"

"The use concept," according to Webb, "involves more than just businessmen looking for attractively-priced office space. We envision a diverse area composed of retail, office and residential tenants, living and working alongside the relocated pushcart market, with its street vendors who have long given the area a distinct Old World character." Thus the automobile will be banished from the streets that will be repaved with cobblestones and red brick, and pedestrians, an almost extinct species of city dweller, will be welcomed back.

Meanwhile, Stahl's architects and Webb's technical consultants are, in the words of Roger Lang, "trying everything in sight of reason, and beyond, to restore Alexander Parris' vision within the limits of contemporary materials, techniques, unions and inflation." Among the techniques Lang lists "field measurements, archival research and occasional seances with Mr. Parris." Adding to the planners' difficulty of retrieving the past is the knowledge that they are working with more than a commercially hot property. They are entrusted with one of the nation's most valuable historic assets.

It was here in 1742 that a French Huguenot merchant named Peter Faneuil (name which Bostonians today insist rhymes with "flannel") offered to build for his adopted town "at his own cost and charge a noble and compleat edifice for a market."

(Continued on page 50)

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Though it falls outside of the legal purview of the planners, Fan- euil Hall is clearly the crown jewel, the magnet that will insure a brisk pedestrian traffic flow. Here, in the hall that bears the distinct hand of an even more famous architect, Charles Bulfinch, John Adams led his fellow colonists into revolution against the Crown. A scant block away, Adams’ followers brewed the Boston Tea Party. Two blocks away was to be the scene of the equally infamous Boston Massacre.

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Construction Data Corporation of Cambridge, Mass., has begun publication of a construction news medium serving Eastern Massachusetts. Printed daily and mailed to subscribers first class, the Construction Data Bulletin provides job-by-job reports on all types of construction projects throughout Eastern Mass., including Worcester county. Services also include classified, display and legal advertising, according to Dan Wm. Oley, President, and Richard S. Coughlin, Vice President and Treasurer.

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