new england Architect

& NEW HAMPSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW

June 1974

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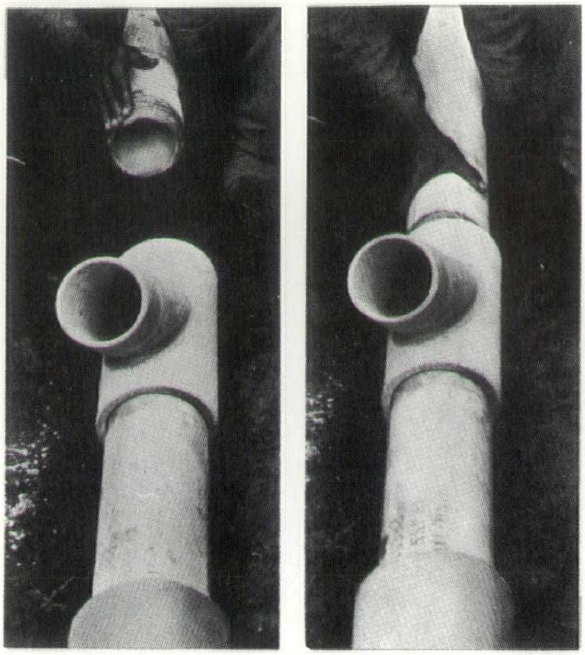

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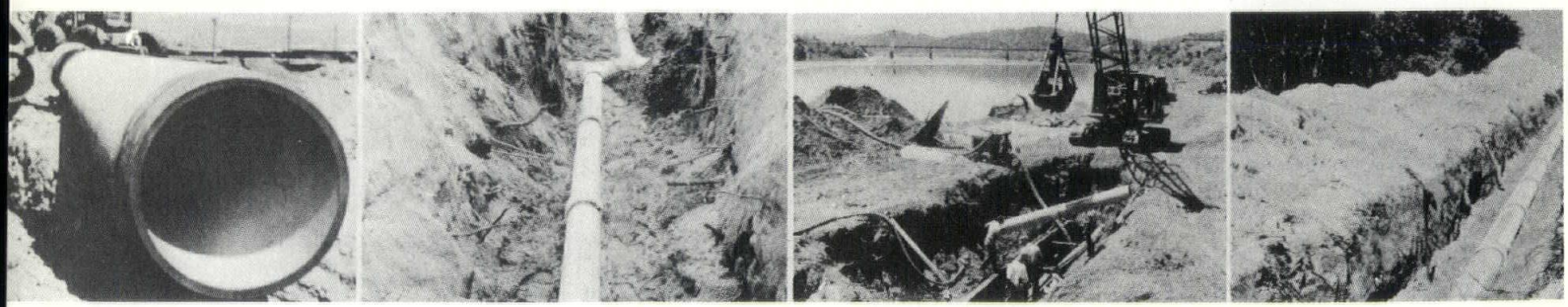

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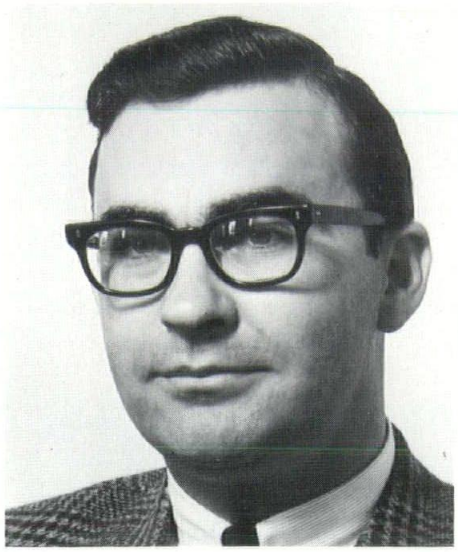
NOTES & COMMENTS

Peter Woytuk, A.I.A.



Peter Woytuk, A.I.A., died on May 8. Mr. Woytuk, who was Vice President for Design and a Director of Hugh Stubbins and Associates, Inc. of Cambridge, Mass., suffered a heart attack at his Belmont home.

During his thirteen years with the Stubbins firm, his design skill was widely regarded. In 1961, he was the recipient of a Project Design Citation from PROGRESSIVE ARCHITECTURE and received the American Institute of Architect's Ward Scholarship. In 1962, he was honored with a Harvard University Scholarship and was a finalist in the international competition to select an architect for the Boston City Hall. In 1964, he was third prize recipient in a national competition for design of the Boston Architectural Center. One year later he was appointed an Arthur W. Wheelwright Fellow in Architecture by Harvard University. His travel-study program included observation of architectural and urban design work in Europe, Russia, India, Nepal, Japan, and Southeast Asia.

Prior to joining the Stubbins firm he was a designer specializing in educational projects with Ellerbe and Company, architects in St. Paul, Minnesota.

A native of St. Paul, Minnesota, Mr. Woytuk earned an Engineering Certificate in 1951 and a Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1955 from the University of Minnesota, and in 1962 received a Master in Architecture degree from Harvard University's Graduate School of Design. A member of the National Committee on Design for the American Institute of Architects, he also served on the Boston Society of Architects' Local Committee on Design. He was on the faculty of the Boston Architectural Center since 1965, a guest juror for the 1965 Watkins Fellowship Prize at Rice University in Houston, and a juror for the 1968 Rotch Travelling Scholarship, Boston, Mass.

In his role as Vice President for Design at Hugh Stubbins and Associates, Inc. he made significant contributions in the design of such projects as the Francis A. Countway Library of Medicine and the Nathan Marsh Pusey Library at Harvard; the Bowdoin College Senior Center; the College of Fine and Applied Arts and College of Graphic Arts and Photography at the Rochester Institute of Technology; and the Graduate Student Housing at M.I.T.

Mr. Woytuk is survived by his wife, Rhoda Ann, two daughters — Jennifer Ann and Stephanie Ann — and a son, Peter Joseph, who reside in Belmont, Massachusetts.

Cambridge Firm Designs Simon's Rock Dorm

The contract for a new $350,000 dormitory at Simon's Rock Early College, Great Barrington, Massachusetts, has been awarded to Great Eastern Building Co. and the associated architectural firm of Design Five, Inc., both of Cambridge.

The modular-style housing will be similar to student dormitories constructed by Great Eastern last year on the Bowdoin College campus in Maine. Like the Bowdoin housing, the Simon's Rock building will be constructed in a forested area of the campus, utilizing wooden exterior panels compatible with the environment.

Construction is scheduled to begin in May on the dormitory, which will

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features

departments

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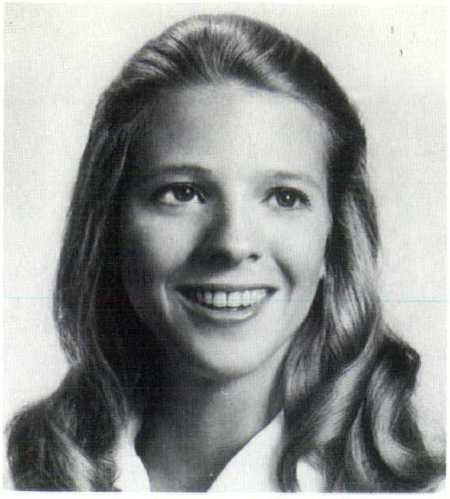
consist of 12 two-story modules. Each will include a living room, full kitchen and dining area, two single bedrooms, one double bedroom, a bath and study. According to Great Eastern President Russ V.V. Bradley, Jr., college housing of this type is highly popular because it is more livable than conventional dormitories, and also less expensive to construct. Furthermore, because resident students can do their own cooking, the college is saved the additional cost of augmenting its institutional dining facilities, one of the major expenses in college expansion. Bradley explains that Great Eastern's construction is both aesthetic and highly economical because the Design Five plans are pre-engineered and pre-fabricated. Depending on the particular site and plan, panels can be constructed either on-site or off-site. Electrical, plumbing and other specialized work is sub-contracted to local firms and tightly coordinated by Great Eastern to conform to the basic construction schedule and integrity.

The design of Great Eastern's dormitories is very similar to modern condominium clusters.

Mrs. Breck Manager Of Phillips Office

Mrs. Nancy Breck of Beverly, Mass., has been appointed general office manager and executive secretary for R. Wendell Phillips and



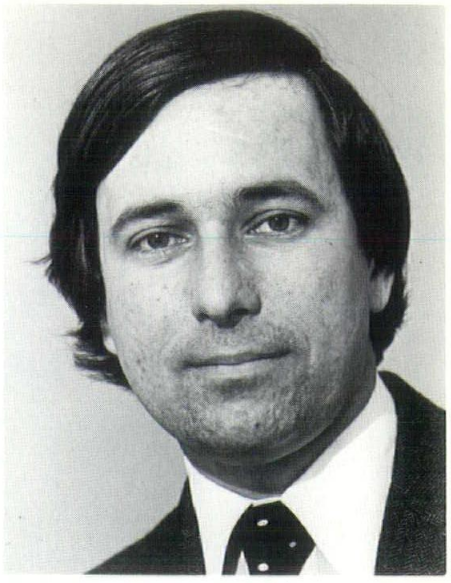
Nancy Breck

Associates, architects. Established independently two years ago to continue and broaden the practice of the Boston office of Kent, Cruise & Partners, the Phillips firm has specialized in the planning and design of housing, school buildings and other educational facilities.

Mrs. Breck, a native of Goldsboro, N.C., was previously employed as an executive secretary at E.F. Hutton & Company, stock brokers, and as an administrative assistant at Scudder, Stevens & Clark, Inc., investment counselors, both in New York. She is a 1971 graduate of both the University of North Carolina and the Katharine Gibbs School, New York.

She and her husband, William live at 45 Folly Pond Road, Beverly.

Buckley Joins Russell Gibson vonDohlen



D. A. Buckley

Davis A. Buckley of New Haven has joined the West Hartford architectural firm of Russell Gibson von Dohlen Inc. as a project architect.

A graduate of Yale, Buckley holds his professional degrees in architecture and environmental design. He is chairman of New Haven's Community Sailing Program which benefits inner city children and also represents the New Haven Yacht Club on the Citizens Park Council

A native of Worcester, Mass., Buckley is married to the former Jean Smith of Phoenix, Ariz. The couple has one daughter.

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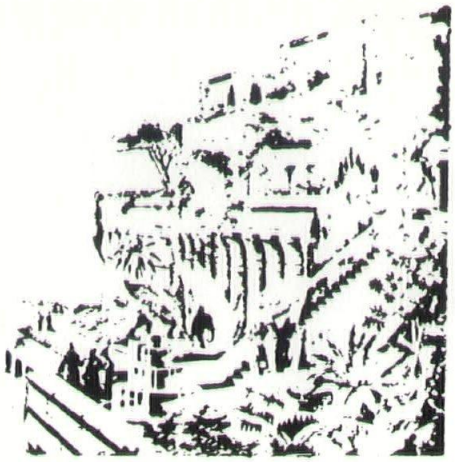

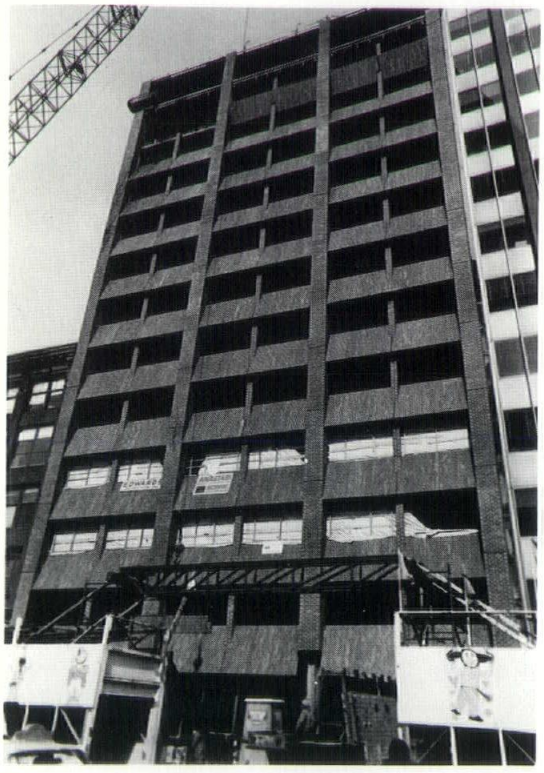

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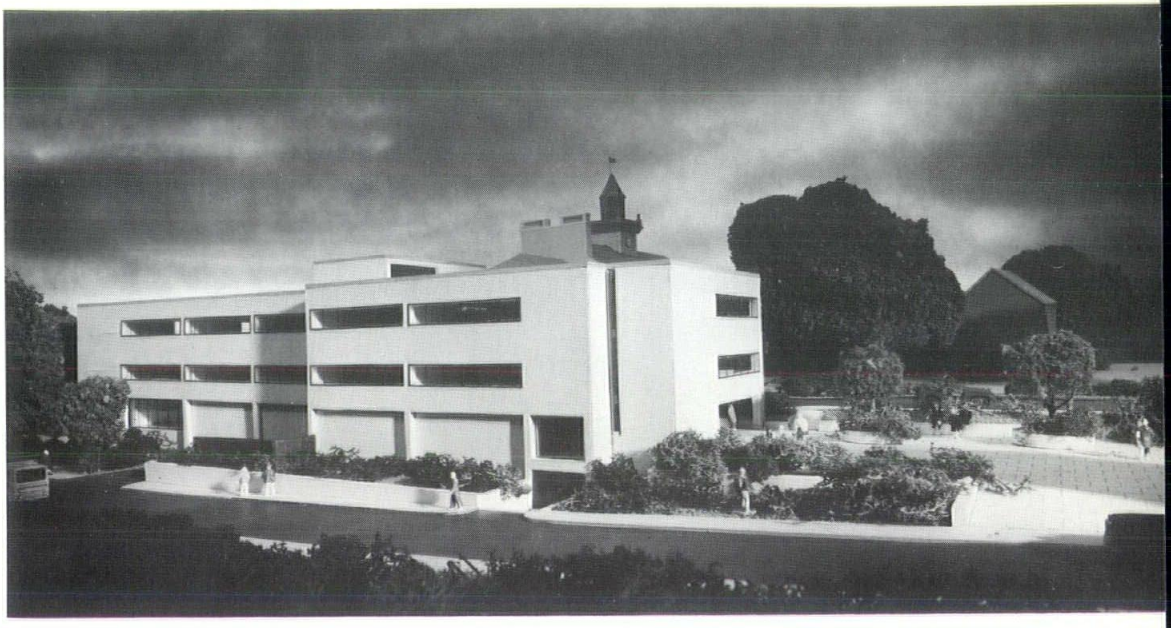
EDWARD DEVOTION SCHOOL
BROOKLINE, MASS.



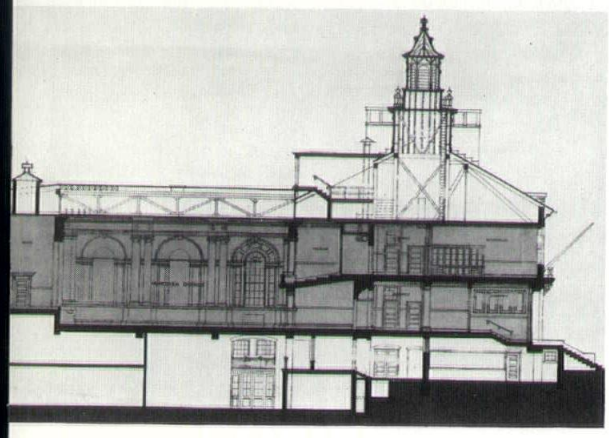
Architects:
Peirce, Pierce
& Kramer
Boston

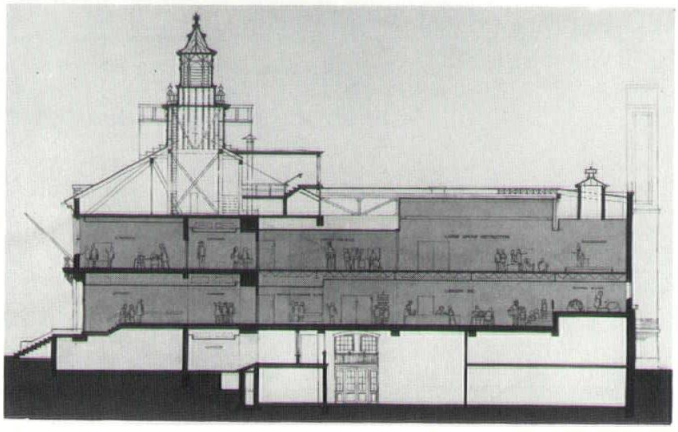
Korslund, LeNormand
& Quann
Norwood, Mass.

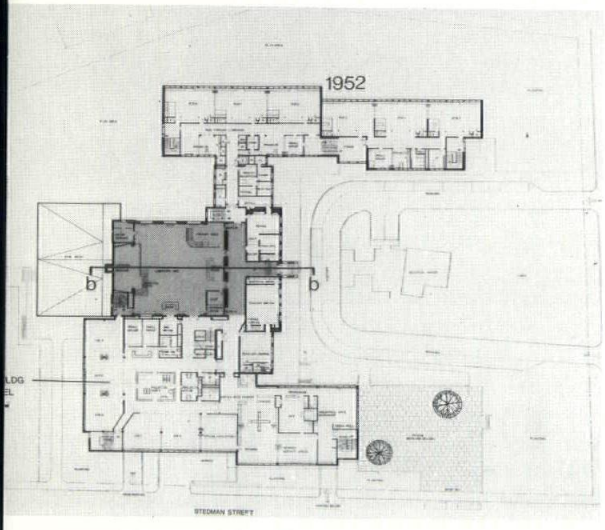
As part of a townwide program to upgrade and modernize all of its existing elementary schools to both meet the demands of new teaching programs and to provide up-dated mechanical and electrical services, the design proposal for the Edward Devotion School also reflects a growing national concern for preserving the best of older buildings and conserving our built environment.

As a densely developed inner suburb of Boston, the Town of Brookline does not have easy access to undeveloped sites for its school building program. A "recycling" of the facilities on the existing site was implicit in the architect's assignment to analyze the existing school plant and propose its comprehensive up-grading. Indeed, over the past century during which the site has been in continuous public school use there have been five separate school buildings on the site presently consisting of four linked structures dating from 1889-1953, the time of the last major addition. The Edward Devotion House, built in 1740, and for whom the school was named, will continue to occupy its central location on the lawn of the school and receive visitors under the auspices of the Brookline Historical Society.

In the feasibility study which preceded the final design proposal for the Devotion School, the architects examined a variety of design and







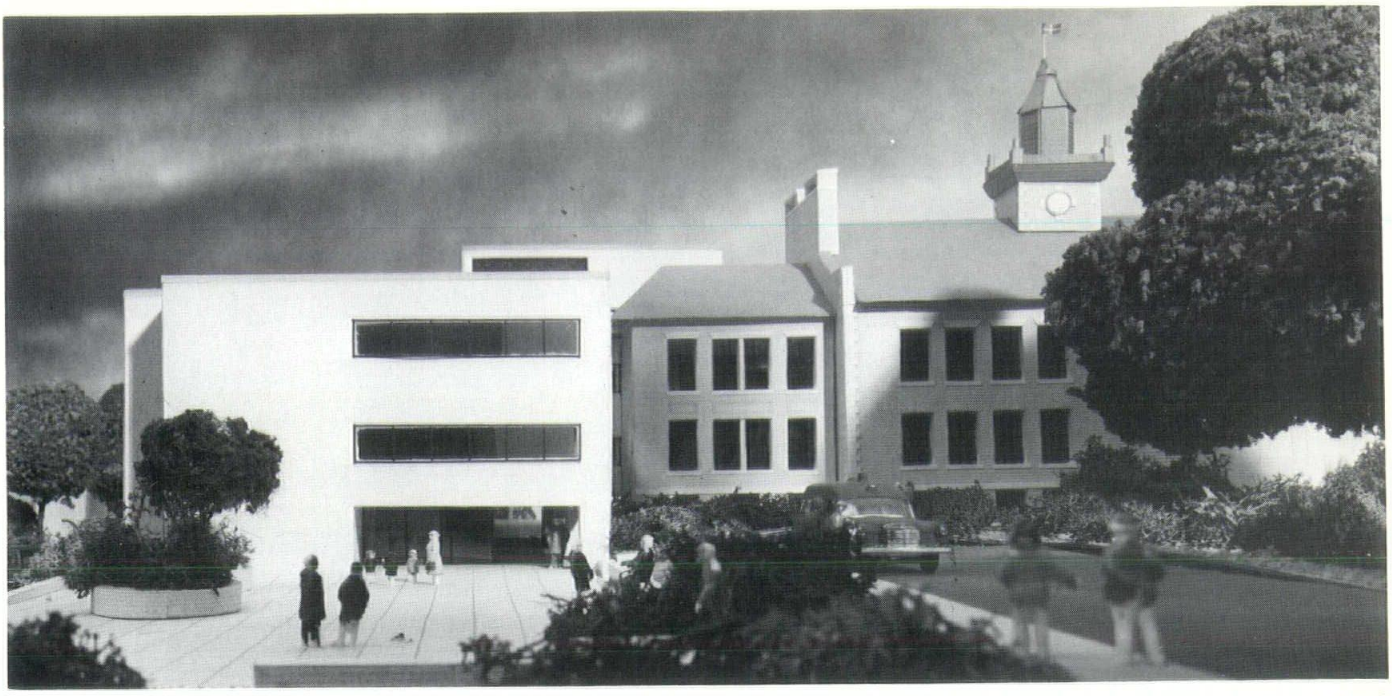
(upper left) With balcony removed, new second level is added in existing auditorium space for large group instruction and performances. Folding partitions permit additional division into smaller rooms for special projects. Newly created lower level serves as library and instructional materials center. Previous stage is used as raised reading alcove overlooking library.

Removal of older 1889 and 1924 wings permits new classroom addition to be located alongside library-instructional materials center (shown shaded, left) converted from previous auditorium. "Open plan" classrooms of new addition have easy access to library at this level and to large group instruction spaces at level above. Removal of dividing partition in 1952 wing (top) allows existing space to respond flexibly to changing teaching programs and enrollment, while using previously wasted corridor space.

cost solutions ranging from preservation and renovation of all the existing structures to their complete demolition and replacement by a new school building on the same site. The solution which emerged as the most feasible was a combination of selective demolition, extensive remodeling of older sections and the addition of a new classroom wing. This proved to offer a responsive sequence of new and remodeled space to meet new programs — comparable to those available in a new building — and to provide long-range economies in maintenance and operation, which would not be present if the older buildings were to be used indefinitely.

At the heart of this design scheme is the retention and major overhaul of the center portion of the school, built in 1913. Its existing massive auditorium with balcony is to be converted into a two-level special resource area with a new media center at the lower level and a flexibly partitioned large group instruction area at the upper level. Older classrooms in this central wing will be converted to administrative, guidance and conference spaces thus locating all centrally used facilities at the geographic center of the School.

Flanking these new "resource" spaces for the School will be a dramatically altered 1953 wing, with dividing partitions removed to permit "open plan" teaching and to gain learning space now wasted in corridors plus storage rooms. The new



At center of renovated school complex, the existing 1913 wing — with cupola — is flanked by the new classroom addition which replaces two older buildings scheduled for demolition under this proposal. The yellow brick walls of the new addition match adjacent existing walls while the building's roof line has been kept low to complement, but not compete with the imposing massing of the earlier central wing. In the foreground, the paved entrance terrace — over an enclosed parking area — gives access to the main entrance of the new classroom addition by way of a covered portico. (Photos by Steve Rosenthal).

classroom addition added at the opposite side will replace the two older wings — to be demolished — with completely new general learning areas and spaces for special study in science, and unified arts. In this new wing, free from the restriction of existing partitions, it has been possible to respond to the requirement for open plan areas with easy access to project, special study and small group instruction spaces. In order to provide greater flexibility to accommodate to changing teaching techniques open plan areas throughout will be subdivided by movable partitions, with additional space flexibility provided by movable shelving, storage and display units.

As an urban school closely surrounded by a mixed population of the elderly, young families and students, the school is expected to function as a community facility beyond the hours of the school day. Current community services include a hot lunch program for the elderly, a community music school on weekends and a day-care center for the children of working parents. The new classroom addition will accommodate at its street level a new cafeteria, community room and public rest rooms for easy access by visitors. On the floor immediately above will be located the new unified arts suite where facilities for woodworking, fine arts and sewing can be used by the public when not in school use. The wing can be secured from the remainder of the school to combine both public access and maximum security for the rest of the school. Enclosed parking for 54 cars is contained at the basement of the new wing, which will provide parking for both staff and visitors without loss of landscaped area on what is a restricted urban site. Where exposed, the roof of the enclosed parking will be treated with textured concrete paving and landscaped to serve as a "mini-park" for both the local neighborhood and users of the school.

A yellow brick exterior on the new classrooms addition will match the existing brick of the older buildings, and the architecture of the new wing has been treated in form and scale to echo the earlier but contemporary 1953 wing which together with it will flank the ornamented 1913 central wing with its lofty cupola. The older wing will thus be restored to new prominence, balanced by more modest contemporary additions on either side.

Mechanical and electrical systems throughout the two older buildings are to be completely renovated with air conditioning scheduled for both the new classroom addition and the 1913 wing. The new classroom addition will be steel framed with bar joist floor and roof framing and suspended acoustical ceilings, a combination offering maximum economy and quick assembly. Construction is planned for late Spring 1974 with final completion scheduled for the beginning of the school year in 1976.

HVAC Engineers: Francis Associates.

Electrical Engineers: Shepherd Engineering, Inc.

Site Landscape Consultants: Mason & Frey.

B.S.A. HOUSING AWARDS

THE Boston Society of Architects has presented certificates of commendation to six housing developments in the Greater Boston area, as a result of its second annual program in Excellence in Housing and Neighborhood Design.

The six projects honored, in three categories, are:

FAMILY HOUSING

Taurus Apartments, Roxbury. Architect: Richard H. Walwood Architect, Inc. Builder: Cruz Building Corporation. Management: Tenant Services Inc. Funding: MHFA.

ELDERLY HOUSING

Leventhal House, Brighton. Architect: Sert Jackson & Associates. Owner: Combined Jewish Philanthropies of Greater Boston. Funding: HUD 236.

MIT Housing Program, Cambridge. Daniel F. Burns Apts. Miller's River Apts. Lyndon Baines Johnson Apts. Architect: Benjamin Thompson & Associates. Developer: Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Owner: Cambridge Housing Authority. Funding: MHFA Construction Funds and HUD turnkey.

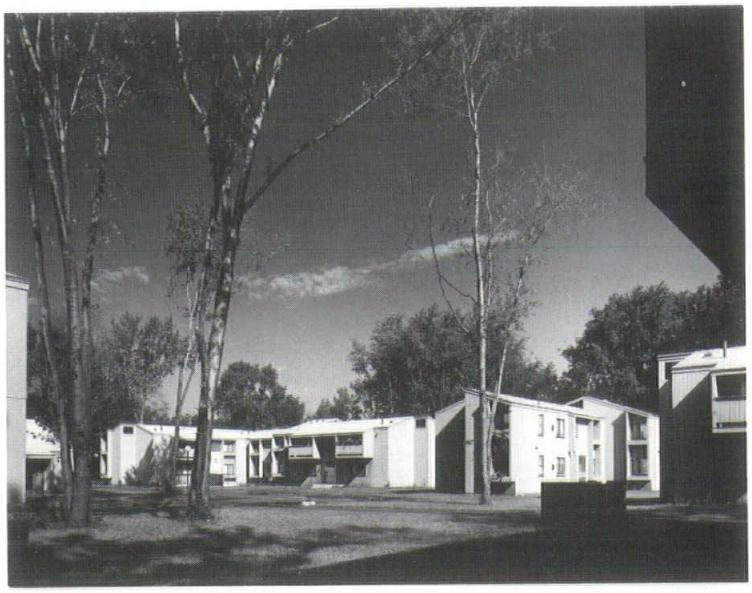
Vynebrooke Village, Lexington. Architect: Johnson-Hotvedt & Associates. Owner: Lexington Housing Authority. Funding: State Elderly Program.

REHABILITATION

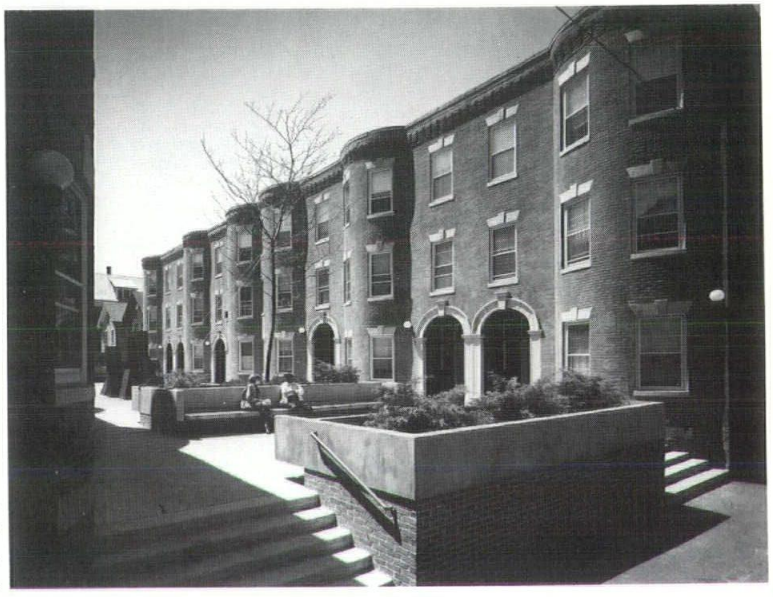
Cleaves Court Apartments, Roxbury. Architects: Bastille-Neiley and George Stephen. Owner: Tony Capodiluop. Funding: MHFA.

West Newton Street Restoration, Boston. Architect: Boston Architec-

Leventhal House, Brighton. Architect: Sert Jackson & Associates. Photo by Steve Rosenthal.



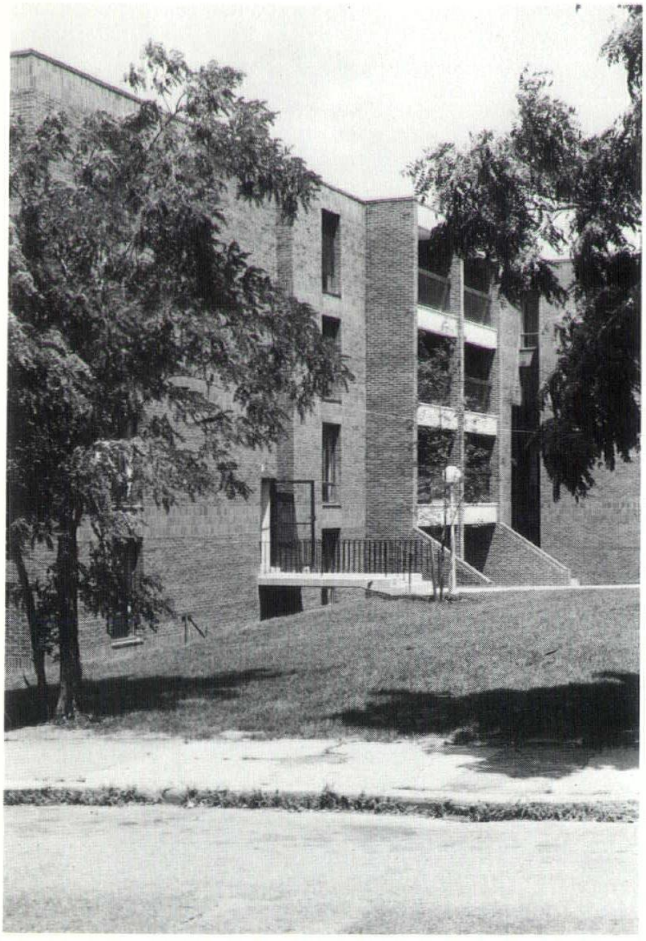
Vynebrook Village, Lexington. Architect: Johnson-Hotvedt & Associates. Photo by Steve Rosenthal.



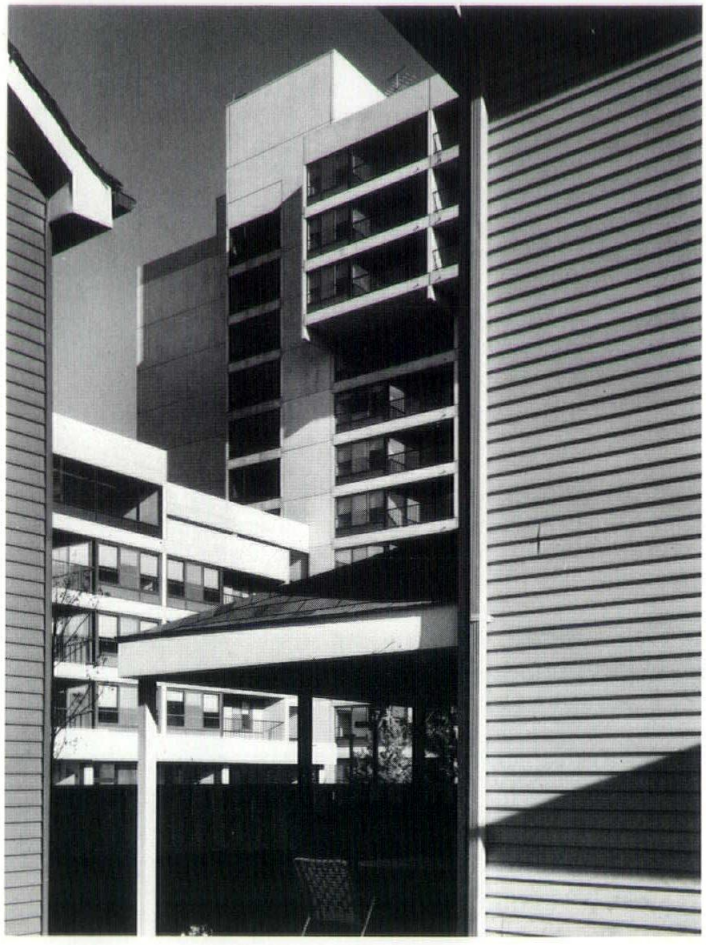
Cleaves Court Apartments, Roxbury. Architects: Bastille-Neiley and George Stephen. Photo by Steve Rosenthal.

West Newton Street Restoration, Boston. Architect: Boston Architectural Team Robert J. Verrier, Partner-in-Charge.

Taurus Apartments, Roxbury. Architect: Richard H. Walwood Architect, Inc.



Lyndon Baines Johnson Apts. Architect: Benjamin Thompson & Associates. Photo by Ezra Stoller.



tural Team Robert J. Verrier, Partner-in-Charge. Developer: United Community Development, Inc. Owner: Boston Housing Authority. Contractor: Benjamin Polishook, Inc. Funding: HUD Turnkey.

The intent of the Housing Award is to give recognition to projects which combine a high degree of social and visual quality and which successfully combine tenant satisfaction, active community participation, construction and management quality with a visually harmonious environment. On-site inspections were part of the jury's evaluation process.

In the spirit of this awards program, which attempts to evaluate the total success of an entry, the jury was chosen to provide a variety of backgrounds and experience. Members of the jury were Anthony Farrar, President of St. Joseph's Cooperative Tenants Association; Paul G. Feloney AIA, architect; Myra McAdoo of the Tenants Policy Council of Boston; Samuel E. Mintz AIA, architect, and Loring E. Smith, President of a real estate management company. Stephen Diamond AIA served as professional advisor on the awards program.

DESIGN AWARD

CUSTOM DESIGNED

A Connecticut residence designed by Huygens and Tappé was one of 16 architect-designed homes cited in the 1974 Annual Homes for Better Living Awards program. Award certificates were presented to two First Honor and 14 Award of Merit winners during the American Institute of Architects' convention in Washington, D.C., last month.

Three New England winners included: First Honor Award to Anderson Notter Associates, Inc., Boston, for a multifamily renovation in Boston; Award of Merit to Design Five Maine, Inc., of Cambridge, for a multi-building project in Brunswick, Maine (Student Housing at Bowdoin College, which was published as the Cover Project in the January-February issue of NEW ENGLAND ARCHITECT); Award of Merit to Huygens & Tappé for the home on Long Island Sound.

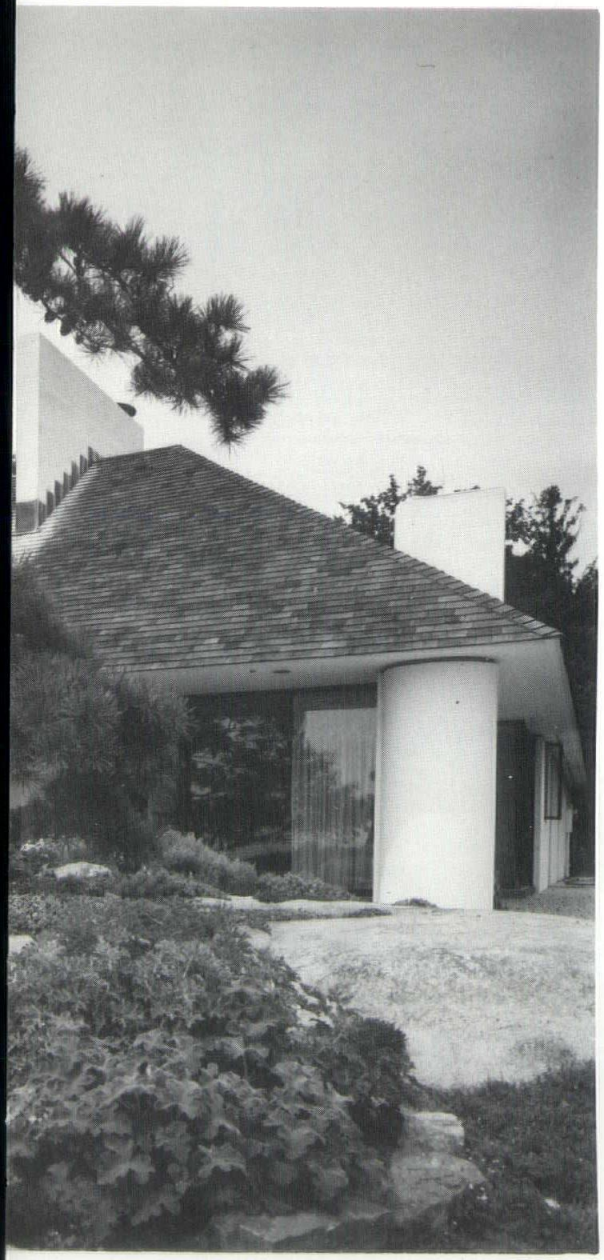
The year-round Connecticut residence was designed for a couple who also maintain an apartment in New York City. The house is used as a somewhat formal retreat for the owner and occasional weekend guests. Privacy and ease of maintenance were important requirements.

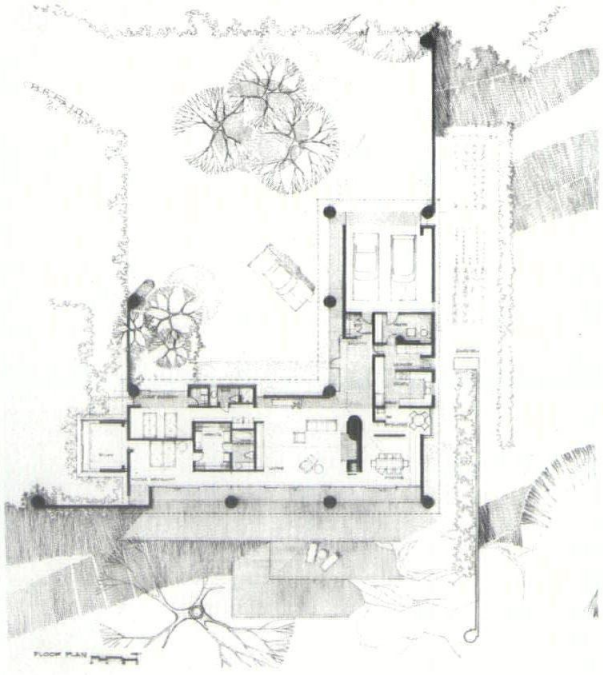
Site of the home is a grassy knoll, surrounded by trees and dense shrubs, overlooking Long Island Sound. There is a steep rock cliff down to the water and one of the primary requirements was that the house should be very open to the spectacular view. The site provides

Architects:
Huygens & Tappé
Boston

RESIDENCE

LONG ISLAND SOUND, CONN.





Photography
By Julius Shulman

no visual barrier against the neighboring residence, constructed recently on the adjacent property.

A series of masonry walls gives privacy from the driveway and the neighboring house while framing an open floor plan with spaces freely flowing one into the other. All other exterior walls are floor-to-ceiling glass. A sense of shelter is provided by the large roof with wide overhangs. The ceilings follow the slope of the roof.

Exterior walls are brick with concrete columns, painted white. Interior walls and ceilings are sand plaster. The roof has cedar shingles.

Floors are iron-spot brick and carpeting. Sliding glass walls have dark bronze duranodic finish alumninum frames. The brick floor extends out onto paved terraces. The house has an "Air-Floor" heating system and is air-conditioned.

Consultants: Structural Engineer, Steco Engineering Corp., Hingham, Massachusetts; Mechanical Engineer, William R. Ginns, East Milton, Massachusetts; Electrical Engineer, Lottero and Mason Associates, Inc., Boston.

General Contractor, Ernest R. Rau and Richards Lane, New Canaan, Conn.

THE HARVARD SQUARE GARAGE

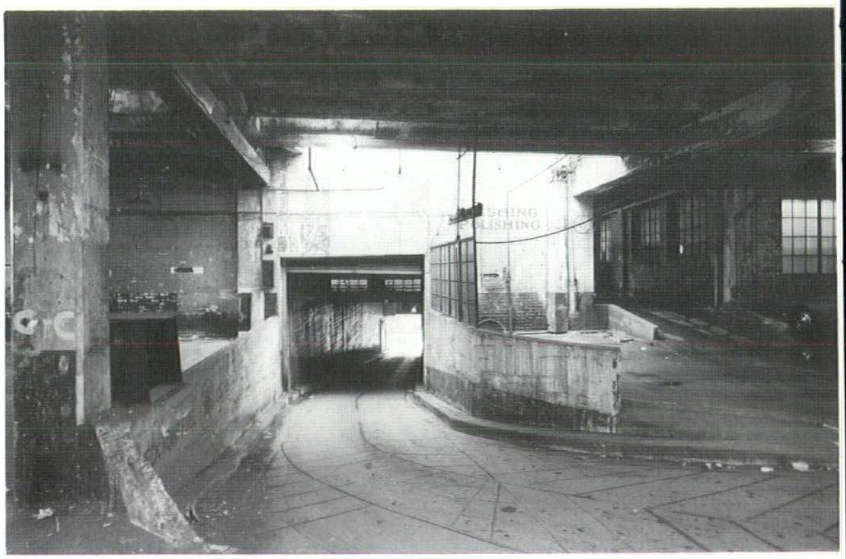
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

THE Garage is a seventy-year-old landmark building located in Harvard Square, Cambridge, Massachusetts, that originally was used as a stable and turn-around shed for horse-drawn trolleys. Through years of use for automobile parking, however, the building drifted into neglect. The garage became an unsightly three-storey masonry garage building in the heart of Harvard Square situated on a prime block-long site bordered by Boylston, Mt. Auburn and Dunster Streets next to Harvard's Holyoke Center.

The building now has a new and exciting lease on life. Wasserman Development Corporation of Cambridge recently purchased the structure, analyzed its potential for reuse as a retail center in comparison with its demolition and construction of a new high rise structure in its place. The developers decided to reuse the old structure and together with ADD Inc., Architects of Cambridge, transformed the building into an exciting, urban shopping complex and entertainment center.

Existing brick walls and concrete roadway ramps have been retained as the framework for a sophisitcated commercial venture.

The building has undergone a $3 million dollar major renovation which has turned the garage into an exciting shopping complex where small quality tenants intermingle in one multi-level brick structure with-



Architects:

ADD, Inc. — Cambridge

Photography

By Steve Rosenthal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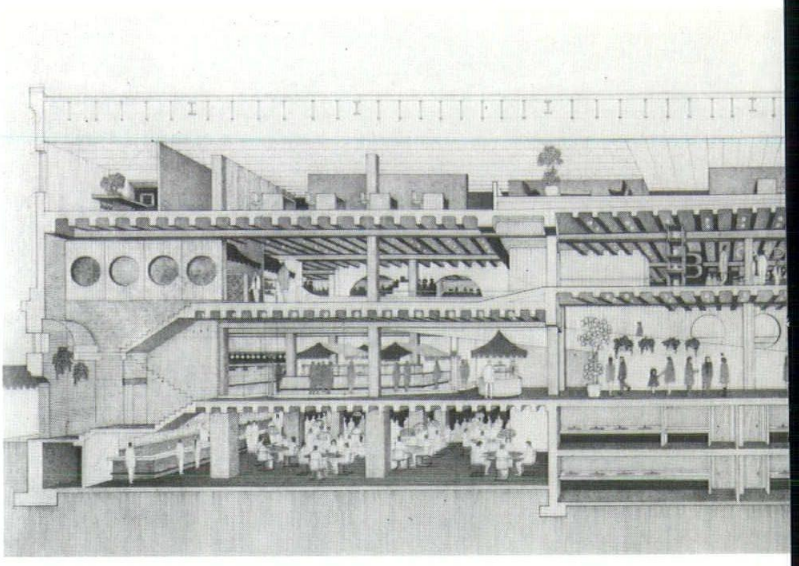
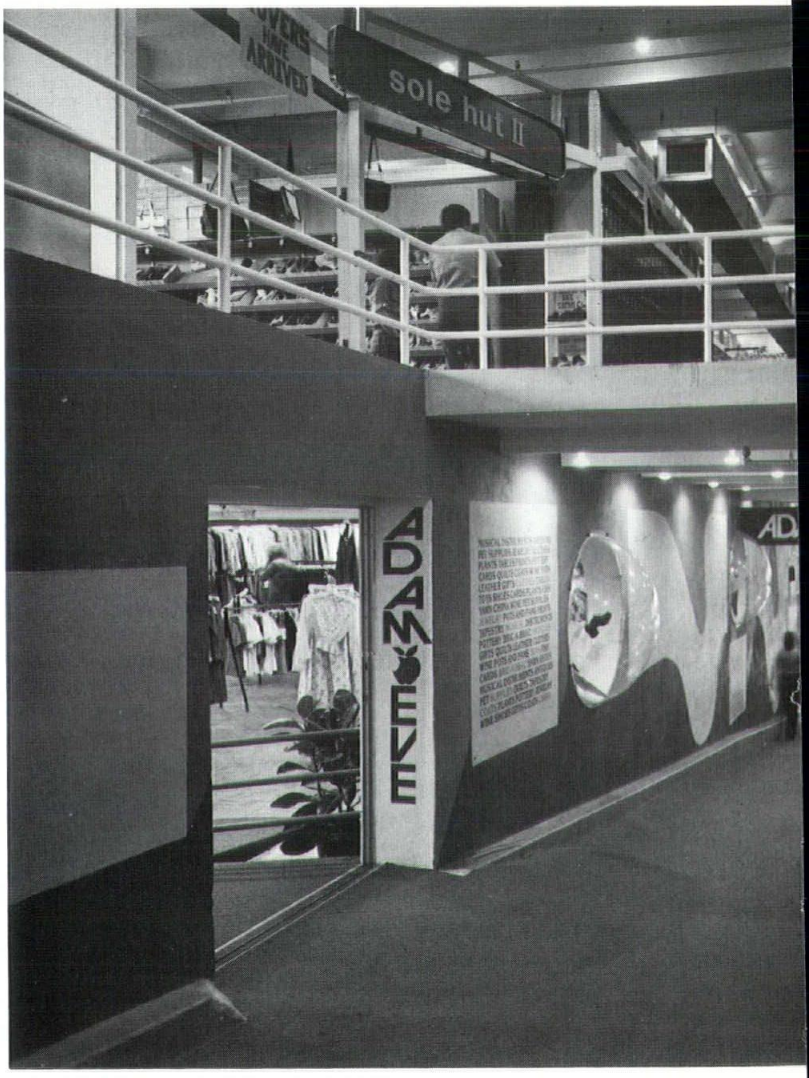
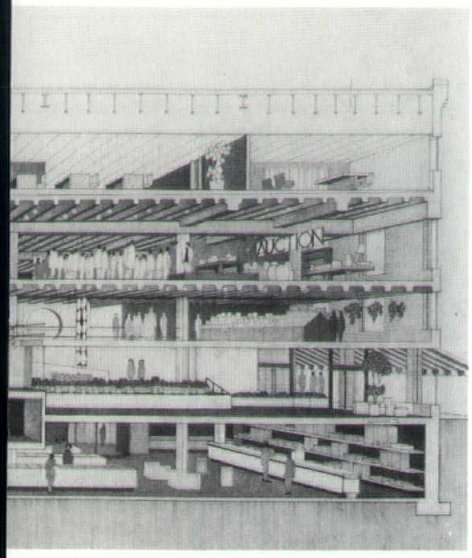
STOP

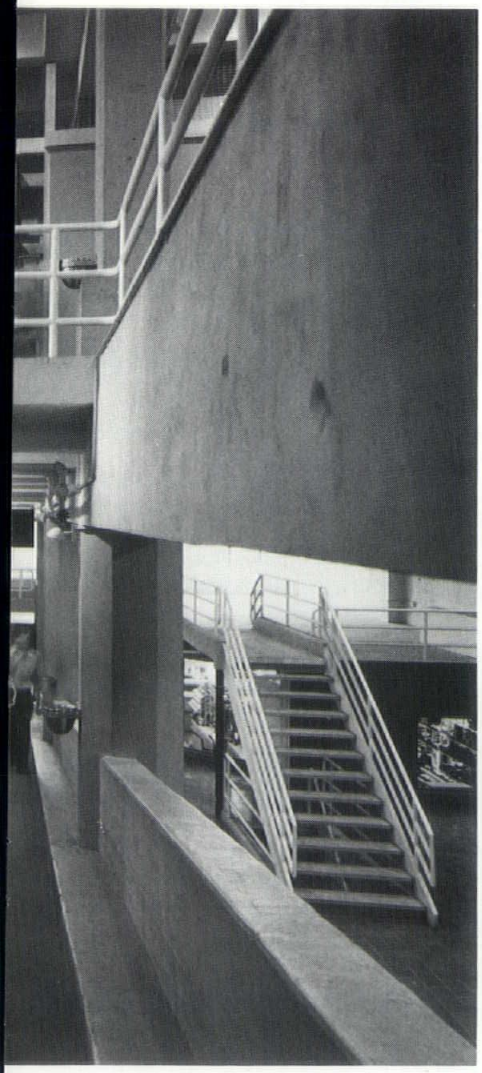
out the usual barrier of doors and walls. The redevelopment of this building is another example of how venerable old structures around the country are being saved, restored and reused for the betterment of their owners, users, and the community.

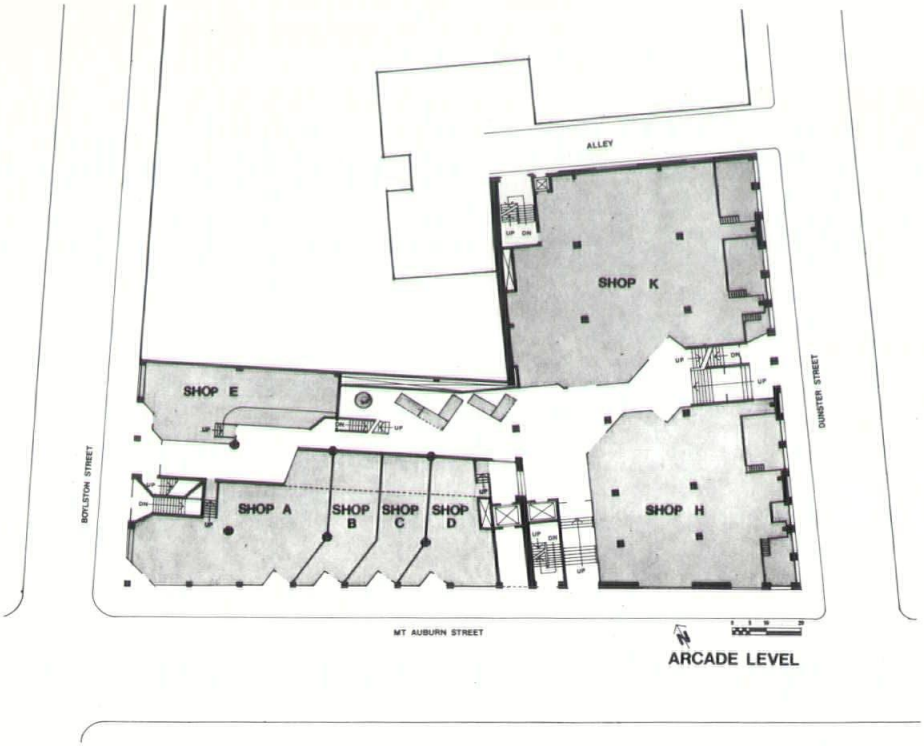
The Garage is a combination of a new mini shopping mall and an earthy, old fashioned Persian bazaar. The building's merchandizing plan capitalizes on Harvard Square's special pedestrian environment and atmosphere through the construction of a unique tenant subsystem framework which includes power, lights, heating, air conditioning, partitions and gates, complete and ready for merchandise, tailored for the small low overhead shop entrepreneur so typical of the Harvard Square area. The building now contains 70,000 square feet of new commercial space, including the 16,000-square-foot top floor addition and a new mezzanine sandwiched between the street level arcade and the "bazaar" floor. Bricked-up windows and entrances have been reopened and glazed to emphasize openness of the structure, and major entrances were added to attract and direct the maximum amount of pedestrian flow.











The basement contains a 9,000-square-foot restaurant, a hi-fi store and a camera shop. The street level contains a block long heated and airconditioned interior arcade and has a variety of stores marketing such items as wine, contemporary furniture, eye glasses, and water beds. A mezzanine, open to the arcade, houses a fashion boutique.

The "Bazaar" level is filled with a wide mix of small shops offering such diverse items as wine presses, kitchenware, rugs, jewelry, imported clothes, appalachia specialties — even pets!

A fourth floor, added to the building to utilize the maximum floor area ratio allowable under city codes is the home of a pair of successful concert clubs known as Performance Center I and 11, which keep the activity level in the Garage high late into the evening.

Structural Engineer: Office of Irwin Cantor, New York, New York.

Mechanical Engineer: Office of Bernard F. Greene, New York.

Contractor: Jacet Construction Corporation, Cambridge.

Graphics Consultant: Michael Sand and Associates, Cambridge.

A proposal

"The Galleria" At Sargent's Wharf

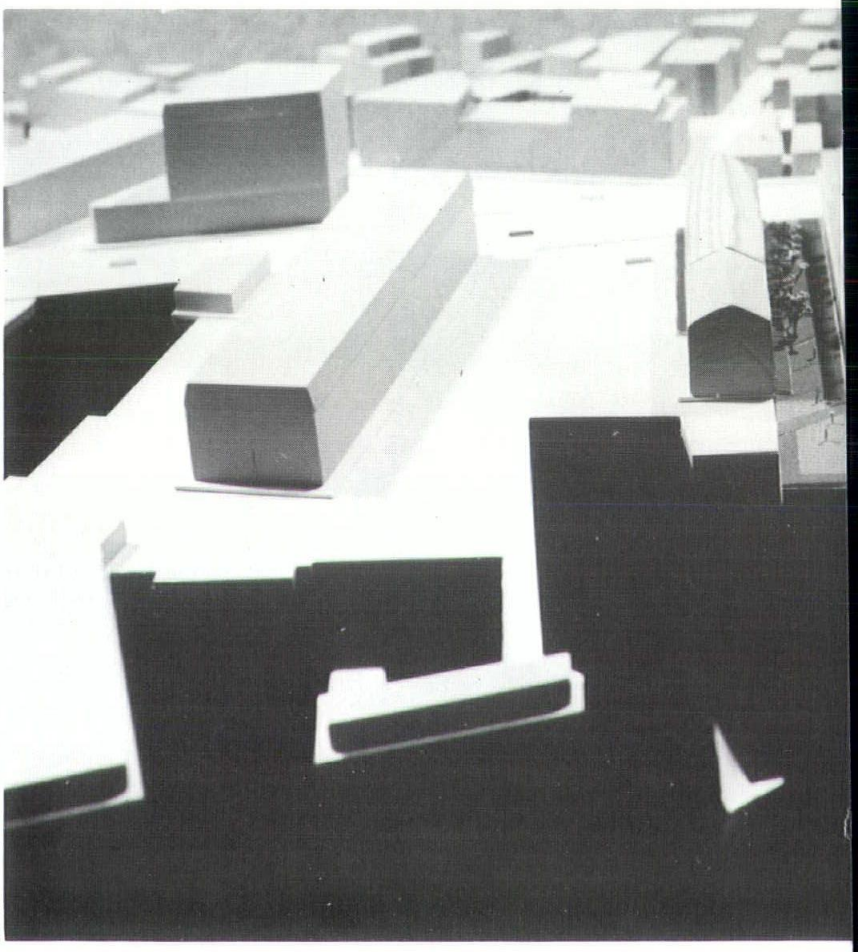
Boston, Mass.

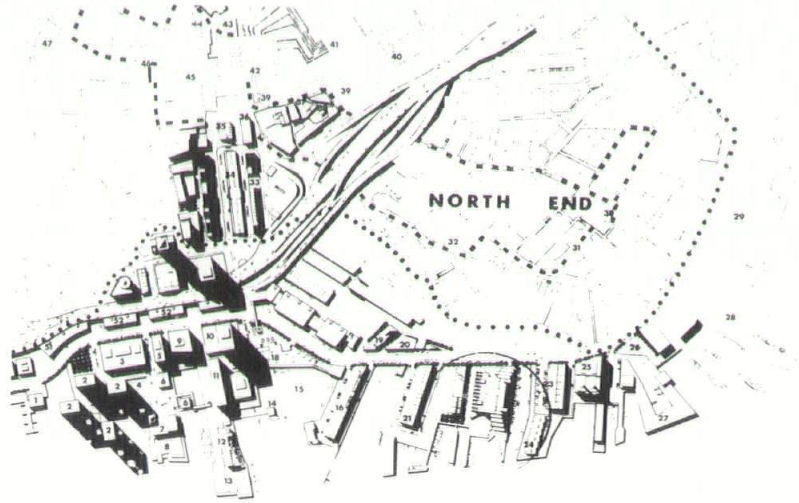
THE development of the North End of Boston has historically been closely tied to the sea. Originally a tight little region completely surrounded by water — the Mill Creek, the Harbor, the Charles River, and the Mill Pond — this section of the city has developed a unique quality of urban life, one nurtured by its relationship to the sea.

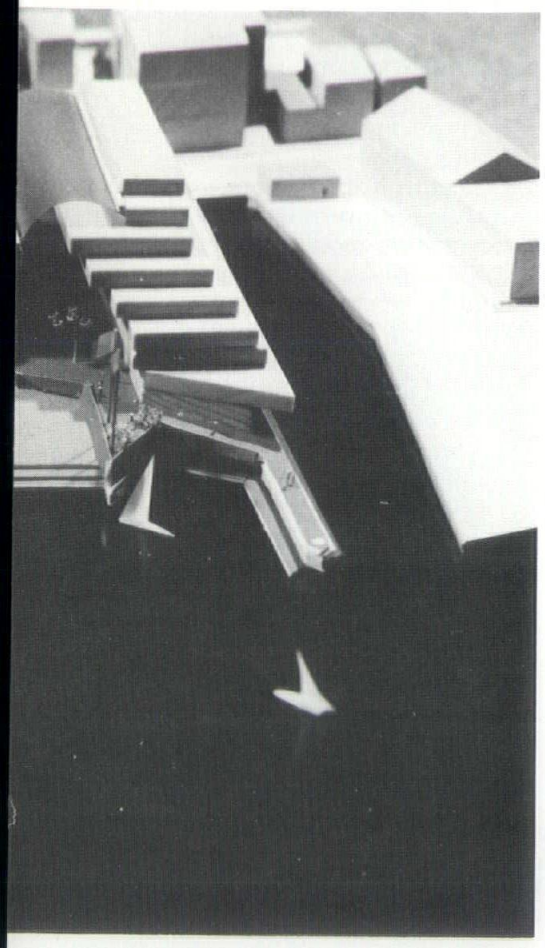
Since the nineteenth century this neighborhood has developed a unique urban lifestyle, characterized by the traditional proximity of work and living facilities. The area is an energetic mix of commercial and residential use, spiced by the characteristic Italian joy of the Street.

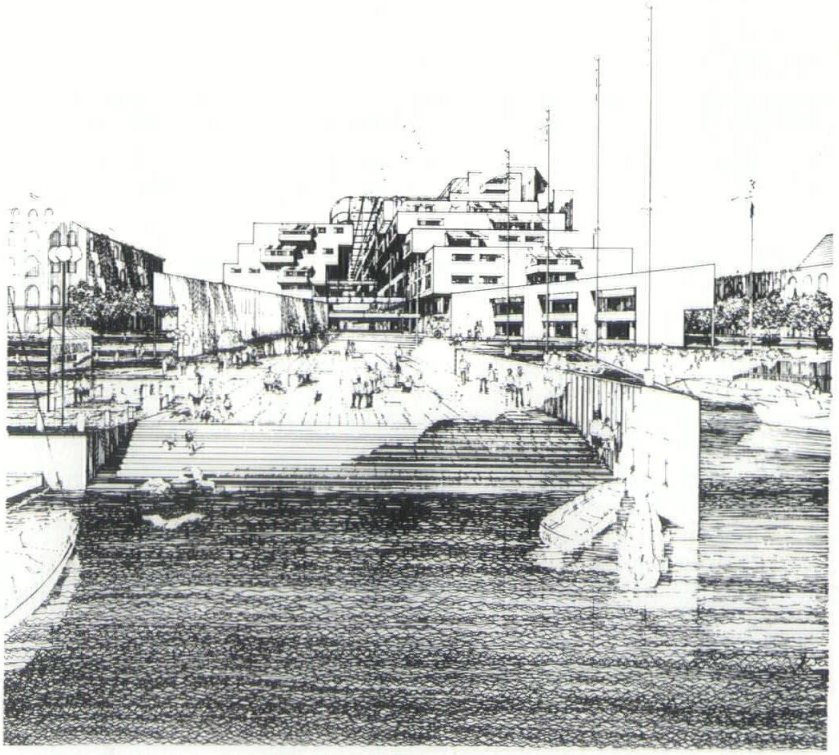
"It is important that future developers of the waterfront respect the relationship between the North End and the sea by allowing only thoughtful, community-oriented development which reaffirms this partnership," says Gerard Cugini, whose proposal for the redevelopment of Sargent's Wharf documented is a strong affirmation in contemporary terms of the traditional sea-side quality of North End life."

The proposed complex is a multi-









View (right) from the water looking toward Commercial Street and the piazza, the two terraced buildings housing retail, office and residential levels and the shopping Galleria.

Architect:
Gerard R. Cugini Associates
Boston, Mass.

use facility containing a commercial-retail marketplace of local shopkeepers and merchants, special function facilities such as theatres, clubs, and auditoriums for cultural and social events of neighborhood significance, office space for community-oriented services, and approximately 160 mixed-income housing units.

In the preliminary planning development; both the architect and the North End Businessmen's Development Corporation were exceedingly aware of the importance of achieving a continuity of the vibrant modern-day activity of the North End and sought to create a complex that would enhance the neighborhood by offering a sea-side center. Several major planning and design parameters were established as overall controls for the preliminary development of the complex:

Goal 1: The creation of a structure that would by means of the extensive interplay of functions typify the vitality and vibrancy of the Italian-American community and once again establish the North End's historic relationship to the sea.

Goal 2: A careful integration of the proposed complex with the existing street fabric of the North End to enhance and encourage convenient, eventful access to the sea.

Goal 3: To manifest in architectural terms a respect for and cognizance of the existing significant historic structures that enrich the neighborhood and contribute heavily to the continuity of the urban life experience in the context of the city's total growth.

Goal 4: The complex should develop varied, broad, and public access to the sea and, moreover, should afford a water court for convenient arrivals of public water taxis.

Goal 5: The mass and height of the proposed structure should not exceed the height of the existing Quincy Cold Storage Building and all design efforts should be directed toward achieving a reduction of the visual bulk of the complex.

The basic organization of the proposed complex is planned in four major elements: North Wharf Building; South Wharf Building; "Galleria del Sol"; "Piazza del Mare".

This basic planning is a result of efforts to strongly recall the "finger-type" construction characteristic of historic Boston waterfront development.

Both the North and South Wharf buildings by dimension and configuration strongly reinforce paths to the sea. Along the North Wharf Building at the water's edge is a 15'-0" wide pedestrian arcade which is, in fact, an extension of Clark Street itself to the Piazza del Mare . . the "Clark Street Arcade."

Similarly, along the South Wharf Building, the Fleet Street Arcade strongly integrates with the existing fabric of the community and opens to a broad promenade to the sea — now Eastern Avenue. These pedestrian arcades are continuations of the existing street system into the complex. They are busy shopping ways or promenading avenues for strollers and sightseers to enjoy. The arcades extend themselves into the harbor as pierheads, offering a watery perch for public view of the harbor activity.

The North Wharf Building is a structure of varied mass and height, the maximum of which is 100'-0" (QCSB 102'-10"). The structure contains on its various levels retail shops, offices, and dwelling units.

The first two floors of the structure are devoted to retail shopping spaces, fronting on both the Clark Street Arcade and the "Galleria del Sol." The southerly face of the North Wharf Building tiers into the Galleria from Level 3 through Level 7, containing small community-service office space.

The northerly face steps back from the water's edge in 8'-0" increments from Level 3 through Level 7 and continues vertically for Levels 8 and 9. This stepped facade affords each dwelling unit a waterview terrace and, moreover, by configuration allows each unit to receive southerly sun at midday.

The South Wharf Building, maximum height 70'-0", contains two levels of retail shops similarly offering exposure to the Fleet Street Arcade and Eastern Avenue Promenade, and to the Galleria del Sol.

Included within the South Wharf Building and located adjacent to the Piazza del Mare is the Italian Cultural Center. The Center will closely ally itself with active Italian-American organizations such as the Dante Allighieri Society and will offer a continuing program of cultural interest.

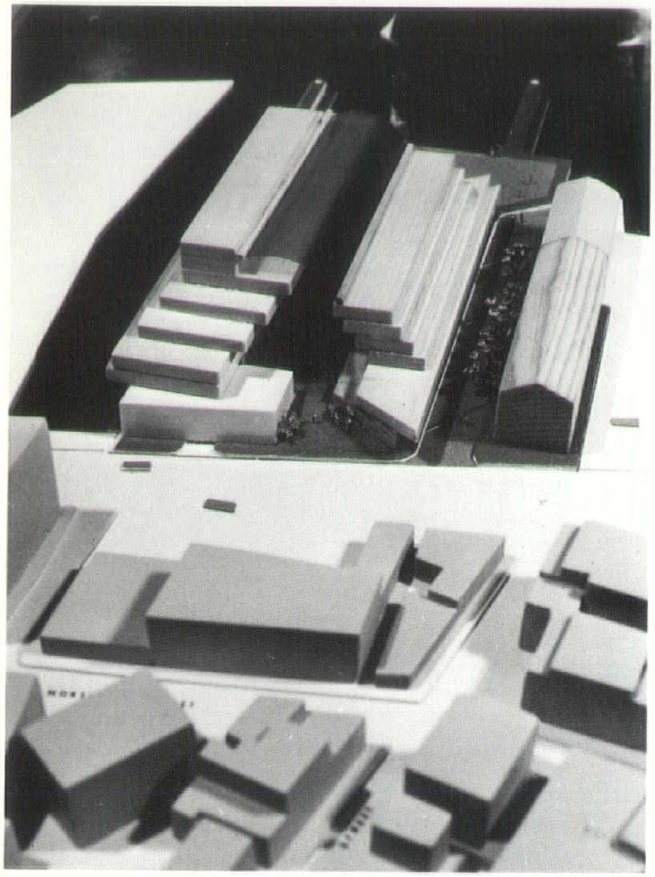
Lectures, performances, exhibits, and programs relative to both history and modern-day Italy will constantly be available to the community. In conjunction with the Italian Cultural Center will be a 400-seat auditorium and lecture hall located at the Shopping Street Level of the complex.

Above the second level galleria are four tiered floors of residences. The total number of dwelling units contained in the South Wharf Building is thirty-six.

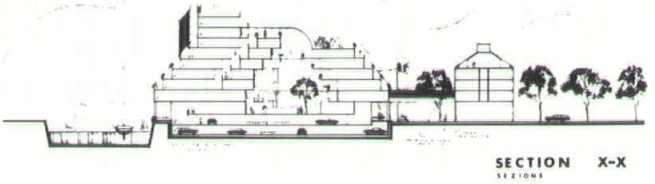
The Pilot House Extension forms the southerly wall of the Eastern Avenue Promenade and will contain retail space on the ground floor and forty-three dwelling units on Levels 2 through 4, with a roof-top solarium for the enjoyment of the residents.

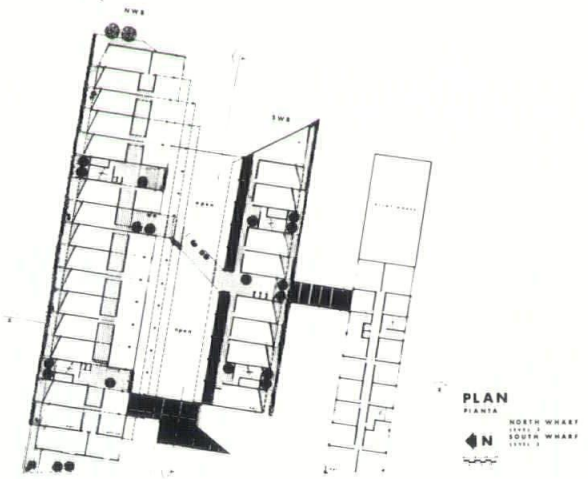
The entire complex is serviced by two parking levels. The Lower Level parking deck provides for long-term parking for 223 automobiles. The Shopping Street and Service Level provides for short-term parking for 117 cars and also affords curb-side access to shops located at this level.

Delicately joining the North and South Wharf buildings at a skylit



Both the North and South Wharf buildings (left and center, respectively, in photo at left) strongly reinforce "paths to the sea" incorporated by architect Gerard Cugini in his scheme for the development of Sargent's Wharf.





height of 85'-0" is the major market place . . . the Galleria del Sol. The Galleria is a multi-leveled space of sun and life. Shoppers intermingle with strollers, exhibits, cafes; here cultural and social events find an exciting and vital environment for community participation.

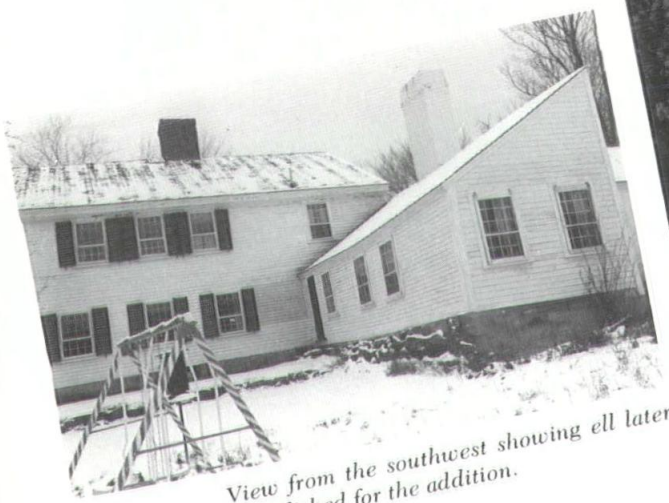
"The Galleria is the spirit of the Italian-American community of Boston as it approaches the sea," Cugini explains. The Piazza del Mare, "A Place of the Sea," is a broad, paved piazza at the water's edge, offering the community a major outdoor gathering-place for fiestas, exhibits by the Italian Cultural Center, youth events such as high school graduations and proms, and cultural events at an outdoor amphitheatre for the performing arts.

"Here, at the Piazza del Mare," he added, "the North End community fully embraces the sea."

The center of the Galleria del Sol will be roofed by a glass canopy.

HOUS

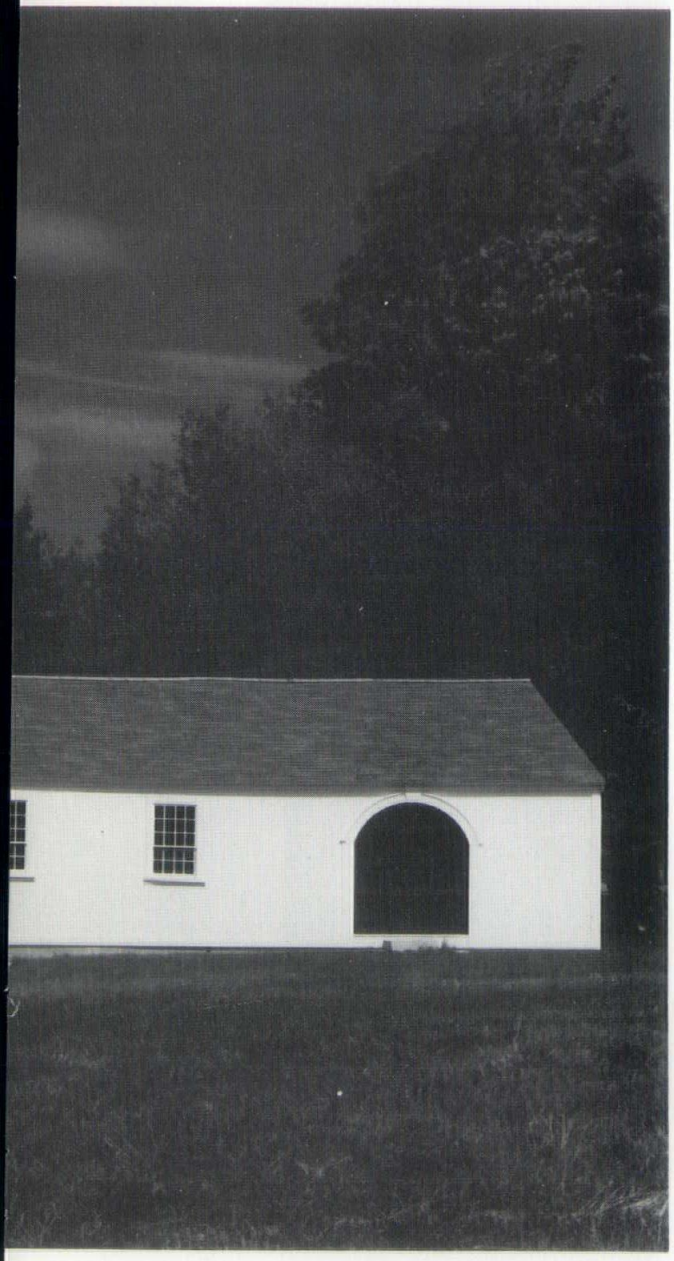
Architect:
Deborah A. Lamb
Boston



View from the southwest showing ell later demolished for the addition.

Photography
By Wayne Soverns, Jr.

ADDITION NEW HAMPSHIRE



THE architect's clients, a family with three young children, spend summers and weekends in New Hampshire. They wished an addition to their handsome old farmhouse that would provide more family living space as well as generous accommodation for weekend and summer guests.

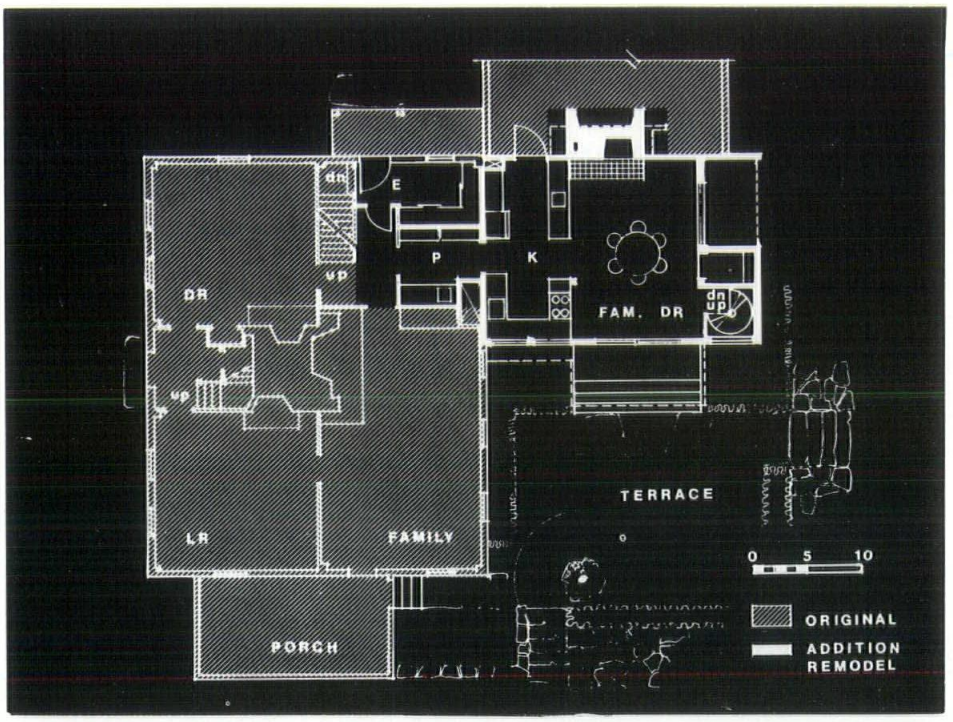
In particular, they wanted to replace a one-story ell housing the existing kitchen (that was literally falling apart) with an addition providing a big living-kitchen, family and guest bedrooms.

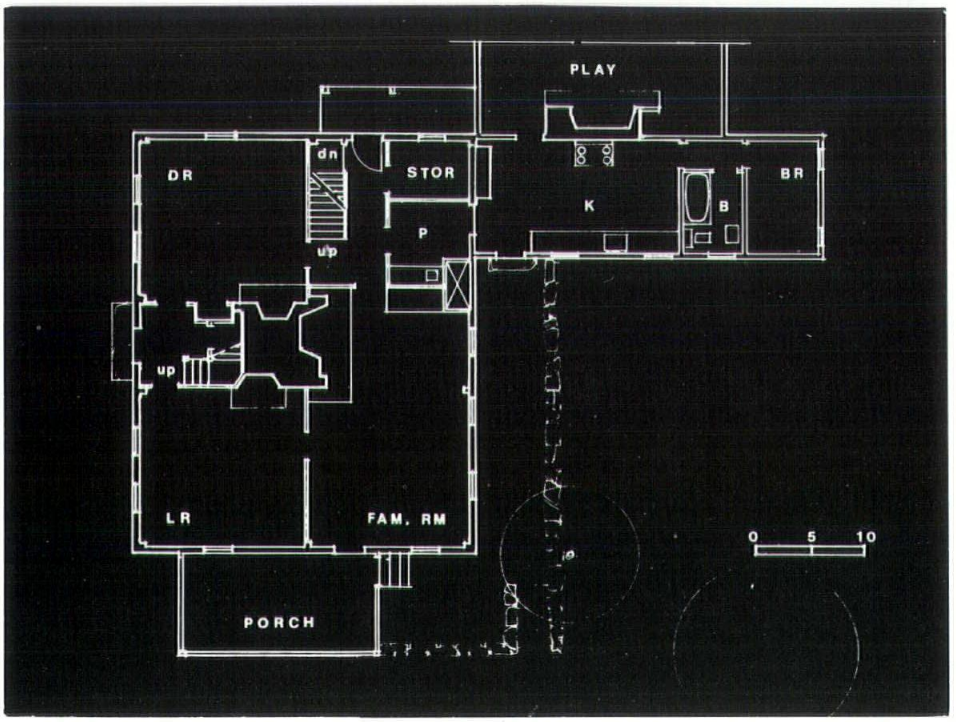
The house is located amid gently rolling fields with spectacular mountain views to the west. In addition to a large bedroom for their two boys (which could be subdivided), they wanted their own bedroom to face the mountains. With these space requirements the clients expressed concern that the addition not appear unduly large. They requested a roofline lower than the main house and a design complementary to it.

Remodeling of the old house was to be restricted to areas adjacent to the new wing to provide additional bathroom, storage and service area.

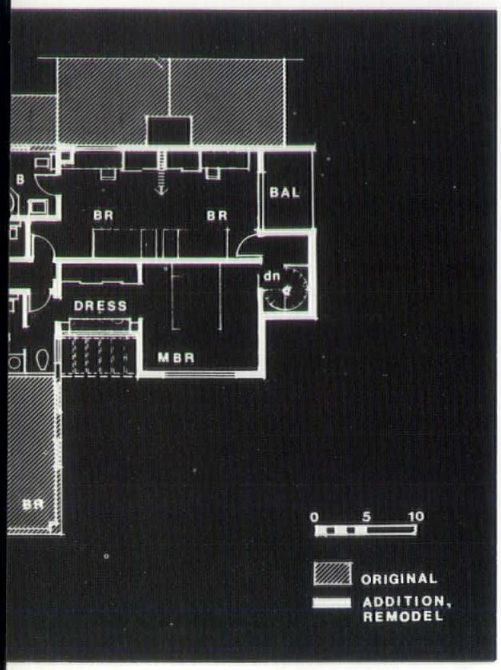
There were three structures involved in planning for the addition: the main house (dating from 1804), a carriage house (now used as a playroom for the children), and the dilapidated kitchen ell.

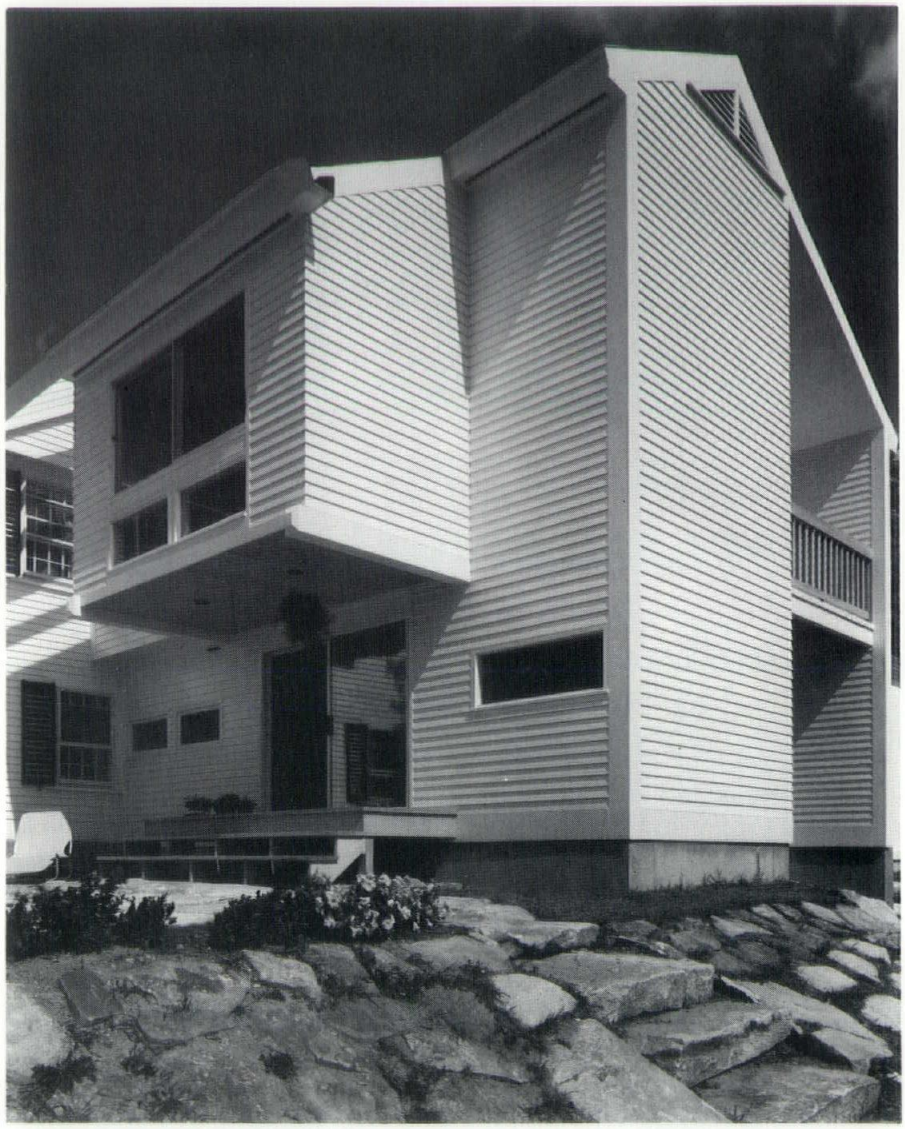
After investigating several possi-





Original First Floor Plan



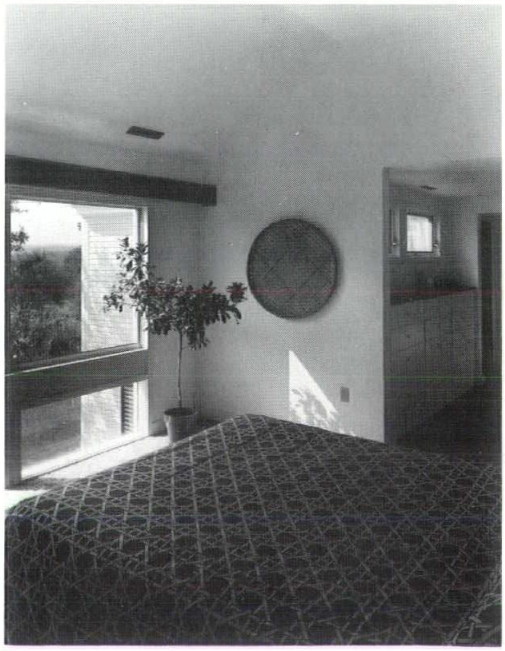


View of cantilevered bedroom.

bilities, it was decided to build a three-story wing in place of the ell, which was totally demolished. The existing circulation pattern of the house favored this location as can be seen from the plans. Also, a drop in grade to the south permitted three good living floors, thereby reducing the floor area per floor; hence, a less bulky structure relative to the main house.

The farmhouse was in fine condition with its original paneling, beams and woodwork remarkably well preserved. Materials and detailing for the addition were selected for a similar directness of expression. An exception was the symbolic expression of the steel cantilever for the master bedroom. Here the steel beams were dropped below ceiling height in the kitchen and then boxed in with wood. The cantilever developed out of the unequal space requirements for the first and second floors and also the desire to cover as little of the rear elevation of the farmhouse as possible with the addition.

As for mechanical equipment, a separate heating system was required for the addition. The new warm air system recently installed in the main house proved inadequate for the size and open character of the addition, so a small furnace room was provided on the ground floor. A trunk duct to the attic space provides distribution

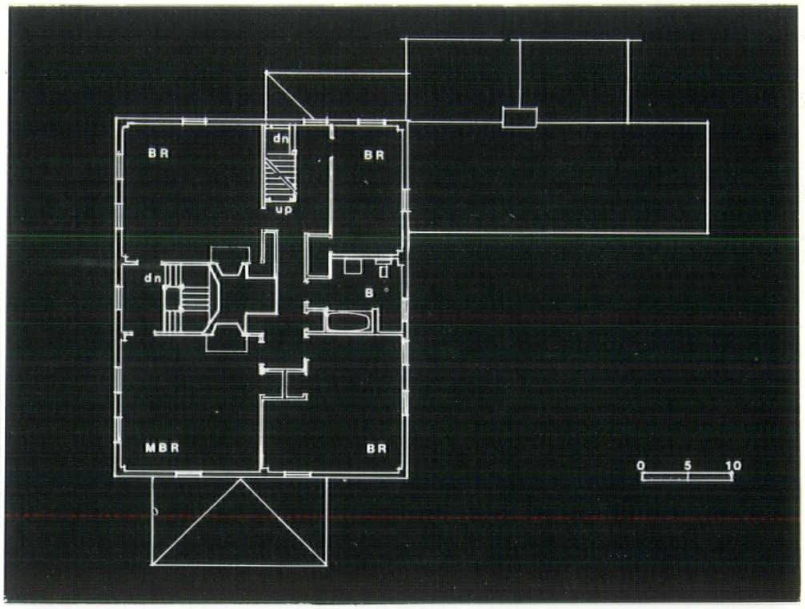


The Master Bedroom

from there to the second floor bedrooms. The clients did not want central air conditioning. Provision was made for an attic fan instead.

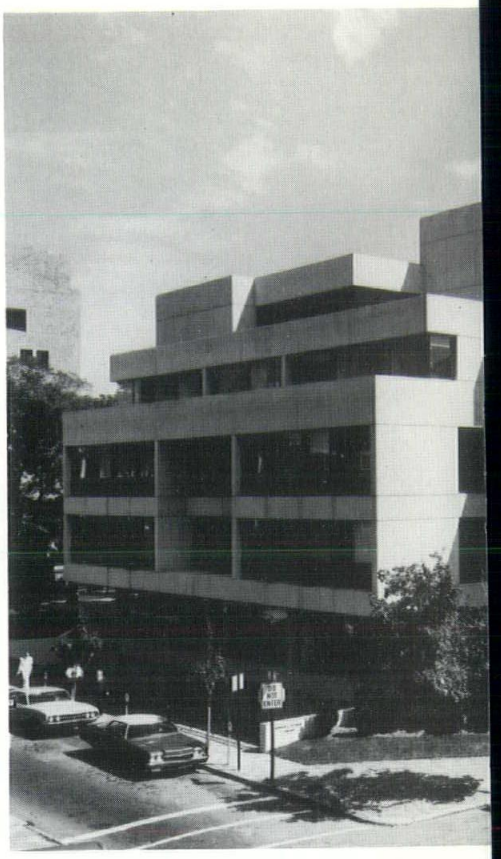
The new terrace was built from the huge granite slabs that originally covered the basement floor of the farmhouse. There is even one slab with a big round hole in it used for access to the original well.

Original Second Floor Plan.



View from road before remodeling.

There were three structures involved in planning for the addition: the main house (dating from 1804), a carriage house (now used as a playroom for the children), and a dilapidated kitchen ell.



Ben Thompson Wins Harleston Parker Medal

The designers of the Monroe C. Gutman Library of the Harvard Graduate School of Education have received the Harleston Parker Medal from the Boston Society of Architects for the "most beautiful piece of architecture" in the greater Boston area.

The City of Boston presented the medal to Benjamin Thompson & Associates, Cambridge, at the architectural society's annual dinner last month.

The building houses all of the university's collections, services, media and offices for the study of education. The five-story building contains some 300,000 volumes, 60,000 microfilm documents, 2500 periodical titles, a variety of audio-visual facilities and study space for 550 students.

Members of the Harleston Parker Committee called the building "an outstanding example of a disciplined approach to architecture."

"The interior and exterior has a consistency and clarity that is most refreshing," the committee said. "It is commendable for avoiding the

(Continued on page 32)

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(Continued from page 30)

stylistic mannerisms so common today; such as the canted roofs, uncontrolled skylights, overemphasized stairtowers, half moon windows, etc. Nevertheless, the building is not dull. The brightly colored interior, visible from the outside, reflects the liveliness of Brattle Street, and reinforces the immediate urban pattern.

"The interior circulation is orderly and efficiently organized. The introduction of daylight into the lower level, by setting the basement away from the lot line, increases the habitable floor area without adding to the height of the building.

"The interior materials, furnishings, and graphics are exceptionally well integrated. The sensitive detailing of the exterior concrete results in a very elegant and dignified structure."

The university library also won a First Honor Award in 1974 Library Buildings Award Program sponsored jointly by the American Institute of Architects, The American Library Association and The National Book Committee.

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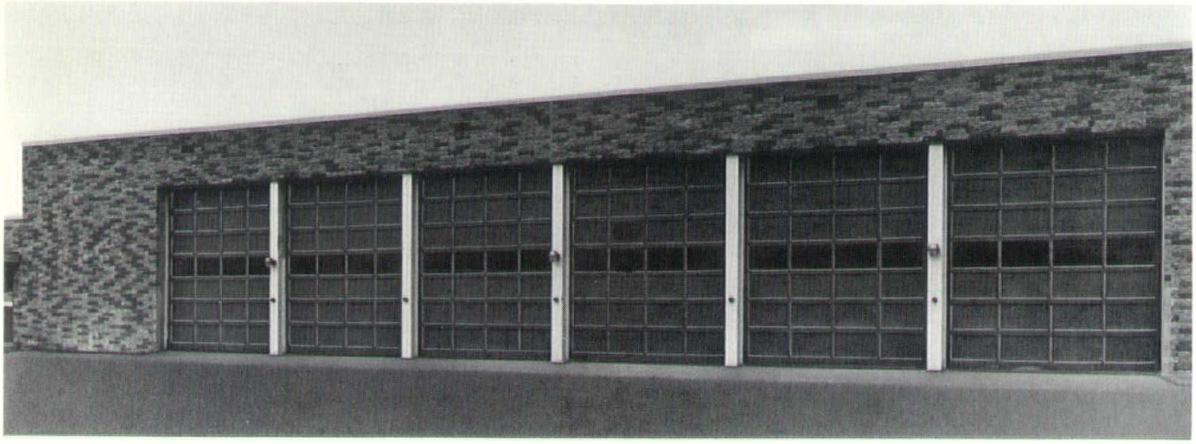

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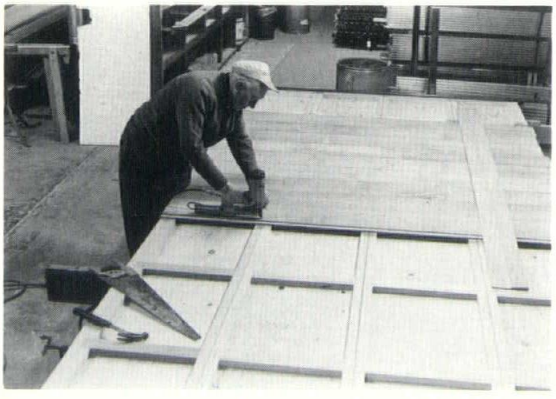

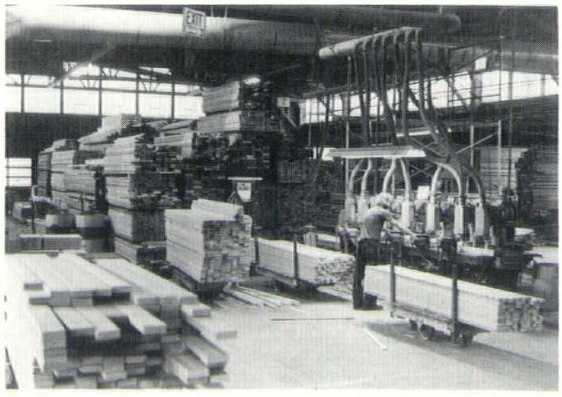

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