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Architect

May 1974

& NEW HAMPSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW

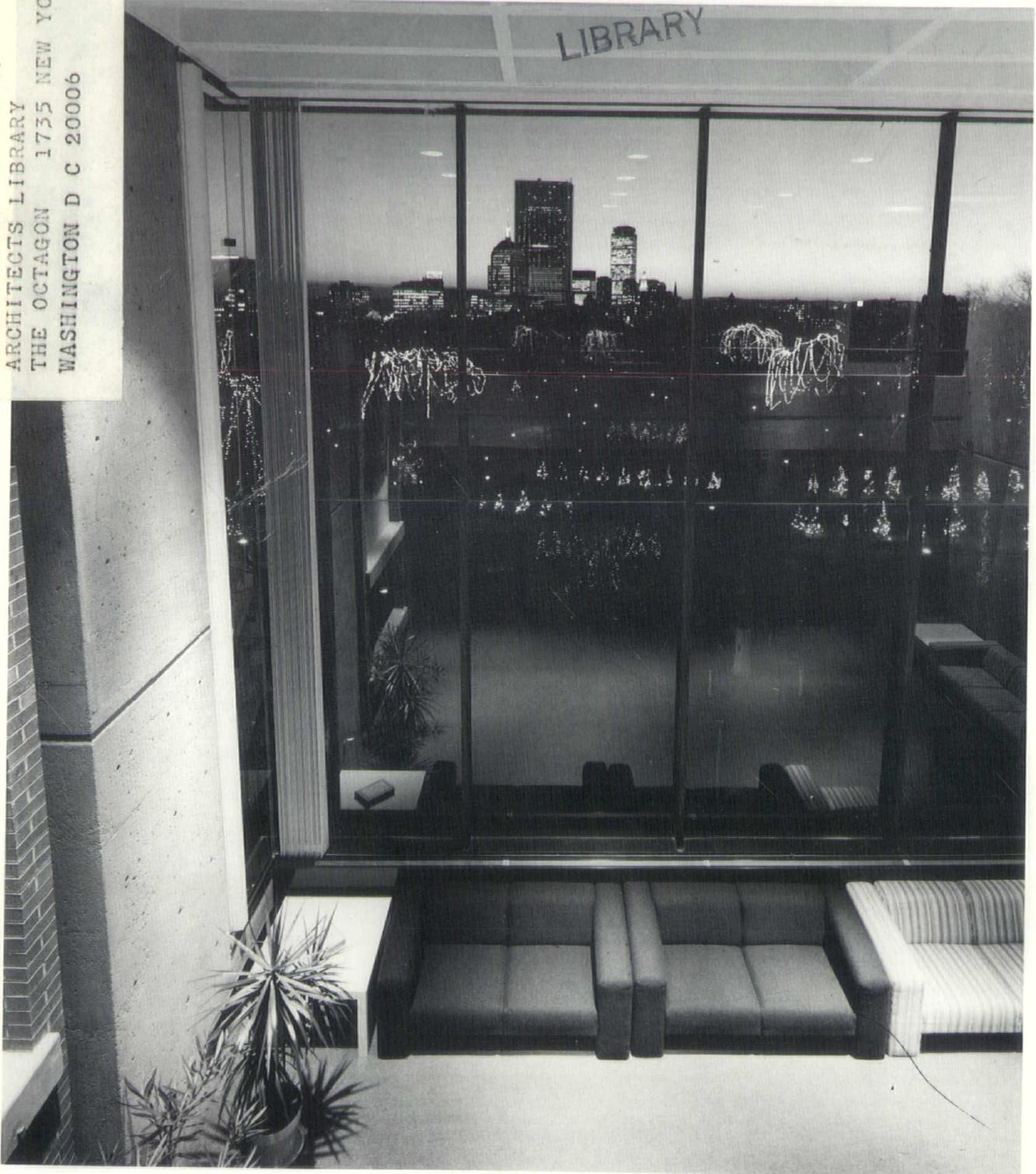
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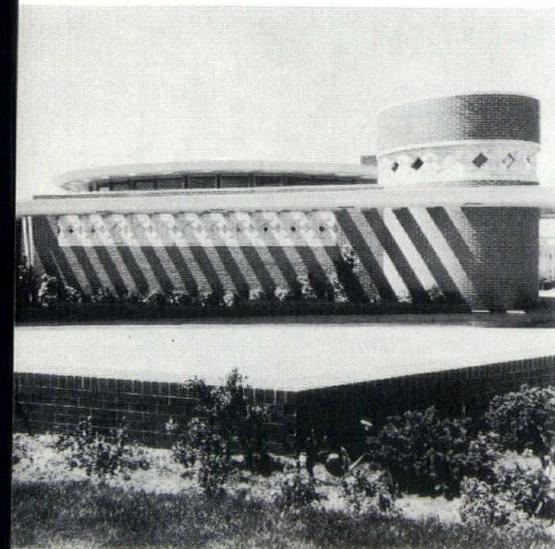
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Paul G. Bucknam, Jr. (right) vice president of the Consulting Engineers Council of New England presents award for "Engineering Excellence" to Dr. Harl P. Aldrich, Jr., of Haley & Aldrich. At left is Frederick M. Ginsbern, of Architectural Concepts and Planning.

NOTES & COMMENTS

Cambridge Firm Wins Award for Engineering Excellence

The challenging task of surveying and mapping a filled in granite quarry in Quincy, Mass., to prepare it for development of a high-rise apartment community has won one of the five Consulting Engineers Council of New England's awards for "engineering excellence."

The builder, Kanavos Enterprises, and the consulting geo-technical engineers, Haley & Aldrich, Inc., of Cambridge, were one of five teams to receive plaques at the engineering group's annual banquet in Boston. Accepting the award for the engineering firm was Dr. Harl P. Aldrich, Jr., and accepting for the builder was Frederick M. Ginsbern of Architectural Concepts and Planning, Inc., architect for the proposed development.

Awards are based upon the approach taken by engineers, architects and builders in solving "a complex engineering problem through the use of unique or extremely skillful designs." The five winning entries in New England will be entered in the national Engineering Excellence contest in Washington, D.C. Besides Haley & Aldrich, Inc., they include: Camp, Dresser and McKee; Coffin & Richardson; Fay, Spofford, & Thorndike; and Uhl, Hall Rich division of Charles T. Main. National winners will be announced May 29.

The vacant 73-acre former quarry planned for development into a residential community, is eight miles from downtown Boston and adjoins the Quincy station of the rapid transit MBTA. Its convenient location and available public transportation has made it exceptionally desirable in the present concern for gas conservation.

Architect Frederick Ginsbern and builder Kanavos Enterprises have developed a long range plan for approximately 2,000 apartments in buildings ranging from 12 to 16 stories in height. But before they could complete their designs, they had to solve unique subsurface problems.

For more than 130 years, starting in 1815, the site had been the center



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In the case of the masonry wall, cooling equipment with a two-ton capacity can handle the heat gain. But with the double-plate glass wall, about 143 tons of cooling capacity will be needed.

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required by the double-plate glass wall. A lot of money and a lot of energy to run that equipment.

Compare the heat loss in winter. It has a dramatic effect on energy consumption and building operation costs.

Our masonry wall, for example, has a "U-value" of .12. The double-plate glass wall has a "U-value" of .55. (U-values are used to determine heat loss through one square foot of wall area in Btuh per degree Fahrenheit differential across the wall.)

This means that the masonry wall is about 450% more efficient, on the average, than the glass wall in reducing heat loss.

Over the useful life of the building, the heating cost per square foot of wall area for masonry will be about 30 cents. For double-plate glass, about \$1.38.

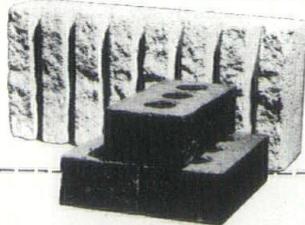
In a time of one energy crisis after another, masonry makes eminently good sense as a good citizen.

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of the Quincy granite industry. Numerous quarriers had carved holes as deep as 300 feet in some places. After the granite industry abandoned the quarries, a building demolition contractor acquired them for use as a disposal area. A blanket of

rubble and debris eventually covered most of the site, obliterating the deep holes.

Since there were no maps to show where the bedrock lay, the builder called on Haley & Aldrich, Inc. to map the site so that he would be

able to place the building foundations on sound bedrock. The engineers were required to (1) accurately locate the buried quarries, (2) determine how close to the quarries the heavy structures could be built, and (3) map the thickness of the rubble fill over bedrock.

An electrical resistivity survey was used to estimate fill thickness and locate the edges of the buried quarry holes. Then acoustic soundings were used to verify the depth to the bedrock. According to the engineer, this method accurately mapped quarry locations and fill depths at one tenth the cost of the usual boring methods.

Given these site contours, the architect developed a series of buildings based in bedrock and used the fill areas for open park and recreation space for tenants.

"Although the site is a great challenge, it gives us all the more satisfaction in converting it to functional and aesthetic uses," Mr. Ginsbern explained. "We will now be able to take a barren, scarred area in Quincy and create a residential community with pools, tennis courts, other recreation facilities, fields and trees."

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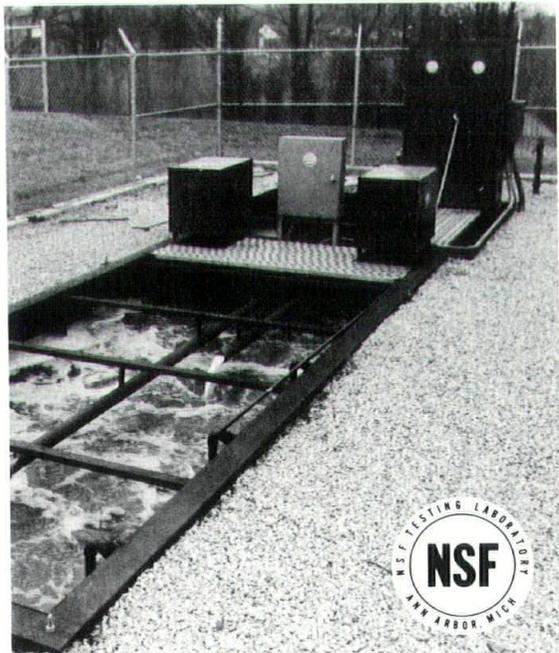
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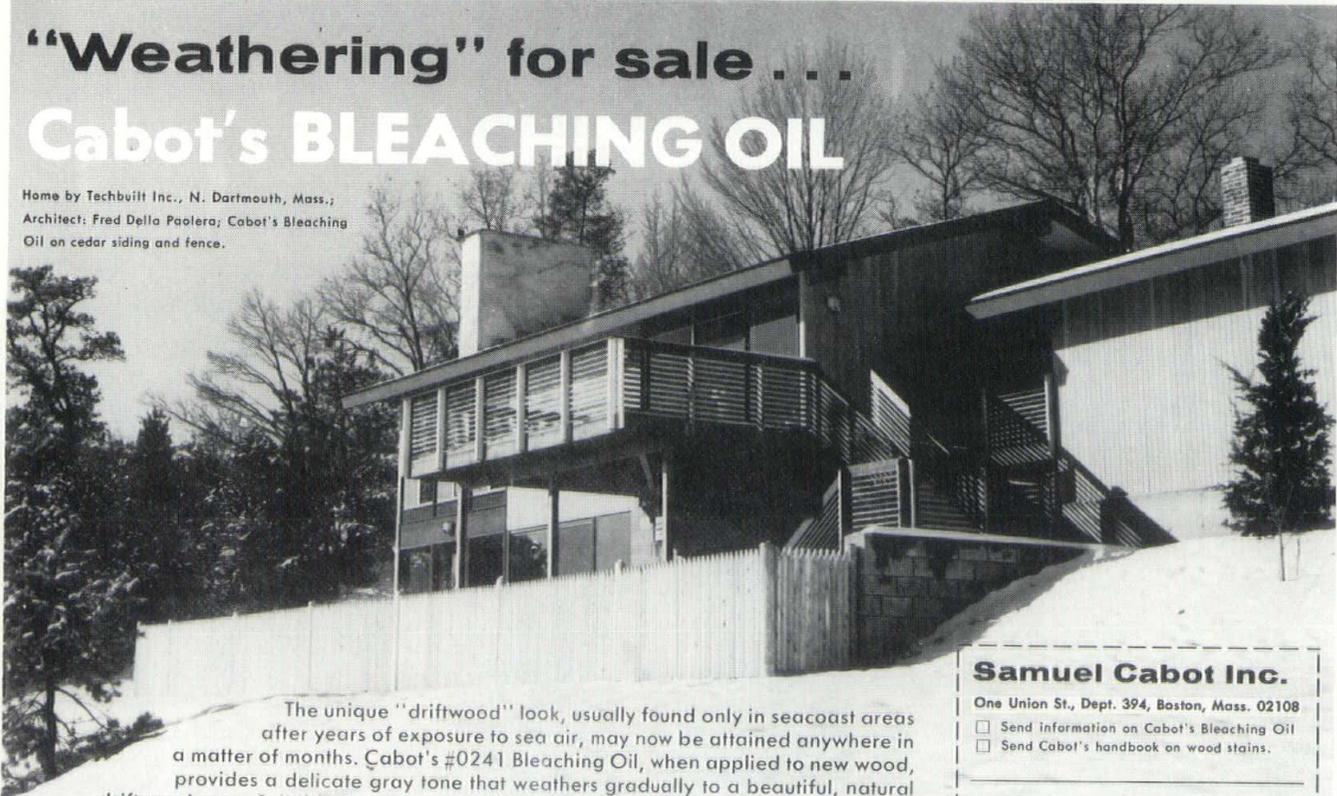


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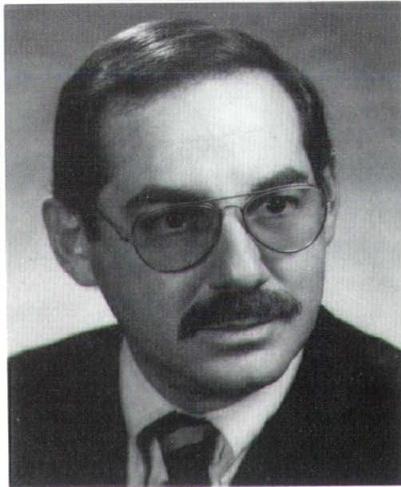
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FOUR NEW ENGLAND ARCHITECTS ELECTED TO AIA COLLEGE OF FELLOWS

FOUR New England architects have been elected to the AIA College of Fellows of the American Institute of Architects. They are Andrew S. Cohen of Waterbury, Connecticut; Rockwell King DuMoulin of Wakefield, Rhode Island; Howard T. Fisher of Newmarket, New Hampshire; and Louis A. McMillen of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Fellowship is a lifetime honor bestowed for outstanding contribution to the profession. (All Fellows of the AIA may use the initials FAIA after their names.) Investiture of the 73 newly elected Fellows was scheduled to take place on May 20 at the AIA Annual Convention in Washington, D. C.



Andrew S. Cohen



Louis A. McMillen



Rockwell K. DuMoulin



Howard T. Fisher

Louis A. McMillen

An architect of international scope, McMillen, along with the late Walter Gropius, headed The Architects Collaborative's University of Baghdad project, which was handled through the firm's office in Rome. McMillen headed the Rome staff for two and a half years. Other international projects headed by McMillen include Mosul University in Iraq and the Porto Carras Tourist Resort in northern Greece.

McMillen's work also includes a large number of public schools, several of which have won awards; office buildings; research laboratories, and recreational complexes, including four state parks for the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources.

Born October 24, 1916, in St. Louis, Missouri, he attended Yale University School of Fine Arts (BFA 1940) and Harvard Graduate School of Design (M Arch., 1947).

Howard T. Fisher

Fisher, a member of the faculty of the Graduate School of Design at Harvard University since 1965, was the founding director of the University's laboratory for computer graphics and spatial analysis. He was a professor of city planning from 1966 to 1970 and more recently, research professor of cartography. Prior to joining the Harvard Graduate School of Design, he had taught at Northwestern University's Technical Institute, where he developed a computer mapping program, and on shorter assignments at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Mc-

Gill University, and the Interamerican Housing and Planning Center in Bogota.

Early in his career, Fisher launched one of the pioneer firms in the prefabricated housing industry, with the organization of General Houses Inc. in 1932. He continued his research into construction materials and techniques throughout his career, writing many articles on construction methods, technology, computer graphics, and computer science. He has served as a consultant, through the United Nations and the Organization of American States, to several developing countries.

He also edited and annotated (with Marion Hall Fisher) "Life in Mexico: The Letters of Fanny Calderon de la Barca," and was involved in historic preservation and community development work in the village of Janitzio, Mexico.

Andrew S. Cohen

Cohen has been active in state and local professional affairs, serving as treasurer, vice president, and president of the Connecticut Society of Architects. He was the originator and editor of "Connecticut Architect," published by the Connecticut Society of Architects.

As secretary and chief administrative officer of the Connecticut Architectural Registration Board since 1966, he has streamlined the examination process and reciprocal registration procedures.

He is also chairman of the New England conference of Architectural Registration Boards, and active in the affairs of the National Council

of Architectural Registration Boards.

Rockwell King DuMoulin

DuMoulin, who has his own architectural practice in Peace Dale, spent several years as a visiting critic and faculty member at the Rhode Island School of Design. He was an associate professor in 1958 and named head of the department of architecture in 1960; he also served as acting chairman of the division of architecture, which encompasses architecture, landscape architecture and interior design. He has been a visiting critic at Howard University and an architectural juror at several other universities.

DuMoulin has also served as a consultant and advisor in 40 European, Asian, Middle Eastern and Latin American countries through agencies of the U. S. government, the United Nations and many binational organizations. He served many years in Latin America where he was Director of the U. S. Program of Technical Aid in Architecture and represented the U. S. as a Delegate to the 7th and 8th Pan American Congresses of Architects.

For the United Nations, he was Director of its Program of Public Works Rehabilitation in Yugoslavia after World War II and was a City Planner on loan by the United Nations to China. Later he was in charge of liaison between the United Nations relief mission and the Nationalist Government of China and also the Chinese Communist Delegation under Chou En-Lai.

NEW MINISTRIES BUILDING BOSTON, MASS.

PARK STREET CHURCH

Text by Joyce Carlson

Architects:
Stahl/Bennett, Inc.
Boston

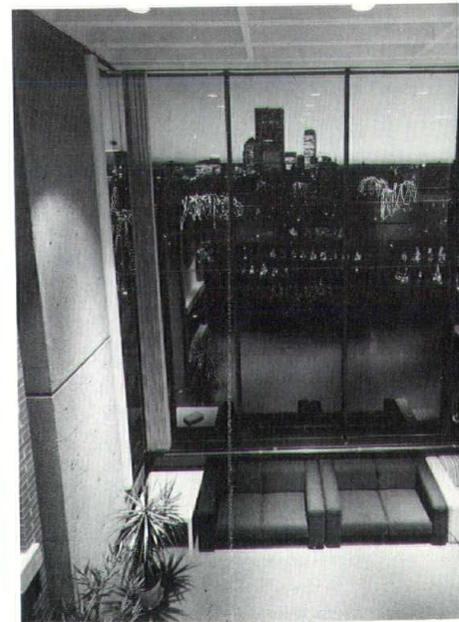
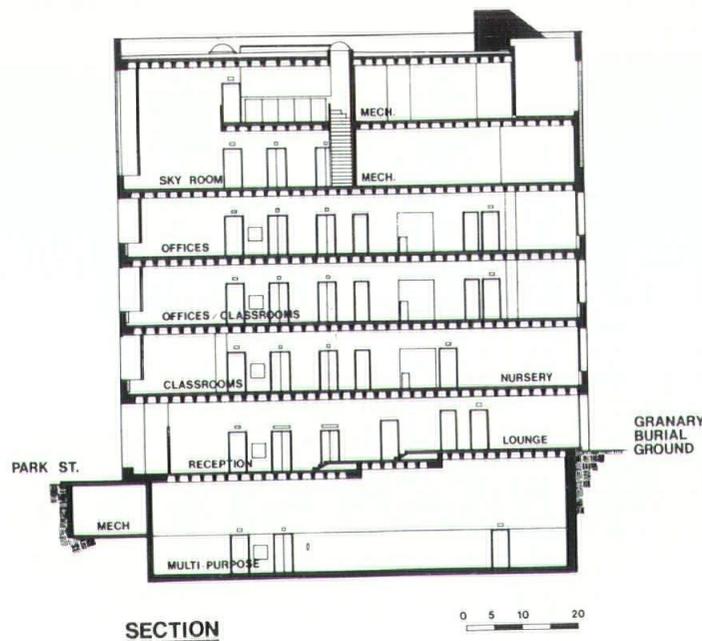
A Georgian replica, complete with waterstruck brick and narrow windows, faithfully reproducing the impressive authenticity of the early 19th century original next door — that is what the Park Street Church congregation envisioned when the New Ministries Building was mentioned only a few years ago.

After all, they had one of the most history-laden building sites in historic Boston, with the Common just across the street and the Old Granary Burial Ground — final resting place of Paul Revere and various other colonial luminaries — for a backyard; the sedate sandstone and brick facade of Houghton Mifflin's

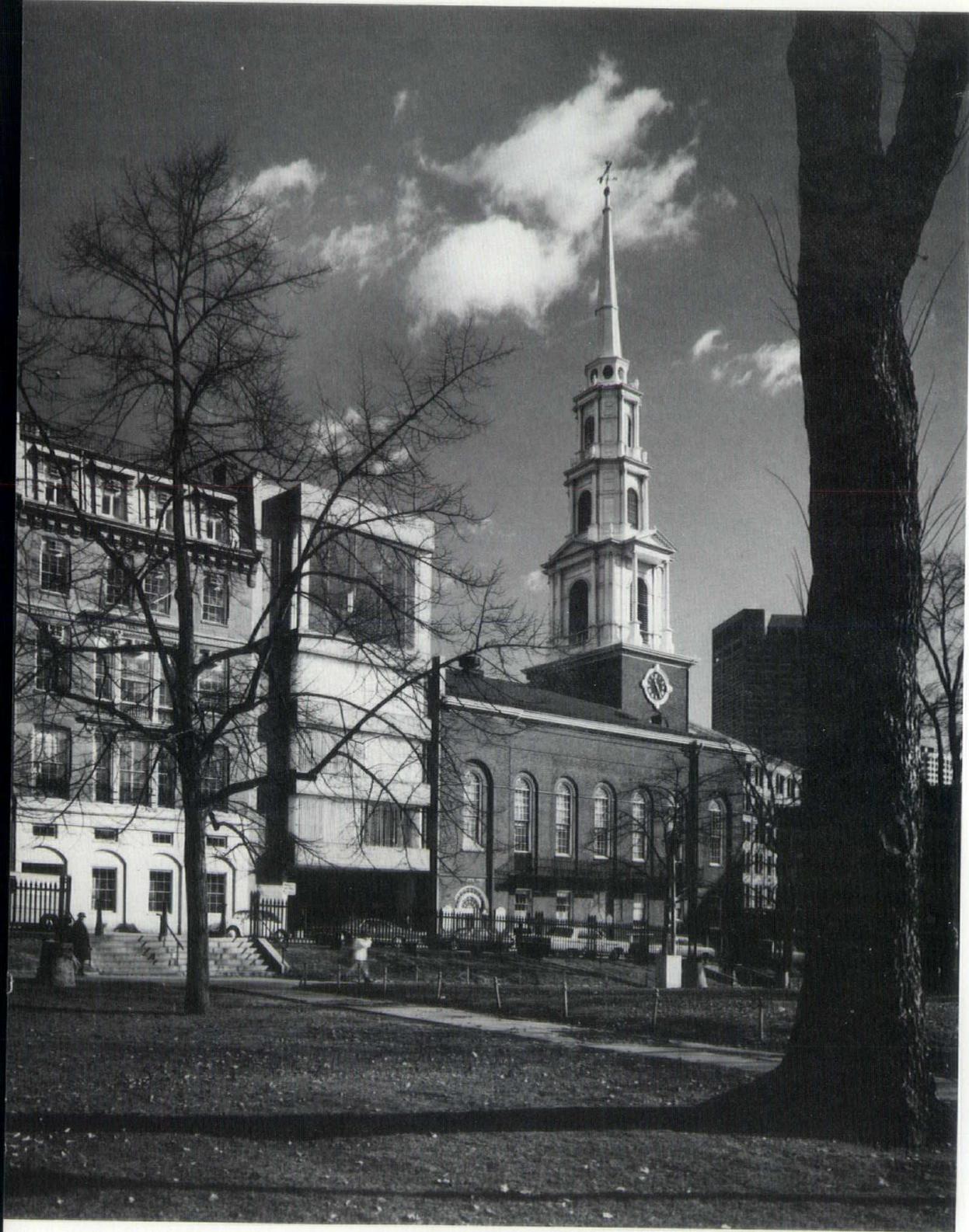
Park Street headquarters on one side, and on the other, the Church itself, erected in 1805 and a touchstone of Beacon Hill building styles ever since. The new building had to, *would* fit in.

Because of the fidelity to history demonstrated by his firm in planning the restoration of the Faneuil Hall Markets, the Church's Expansion Committee contacted architect Tad Stahl when they were ready to translate their cherished dream of a new ministries building into reality. They never considered that his conception of the proper reality would differ from their own.

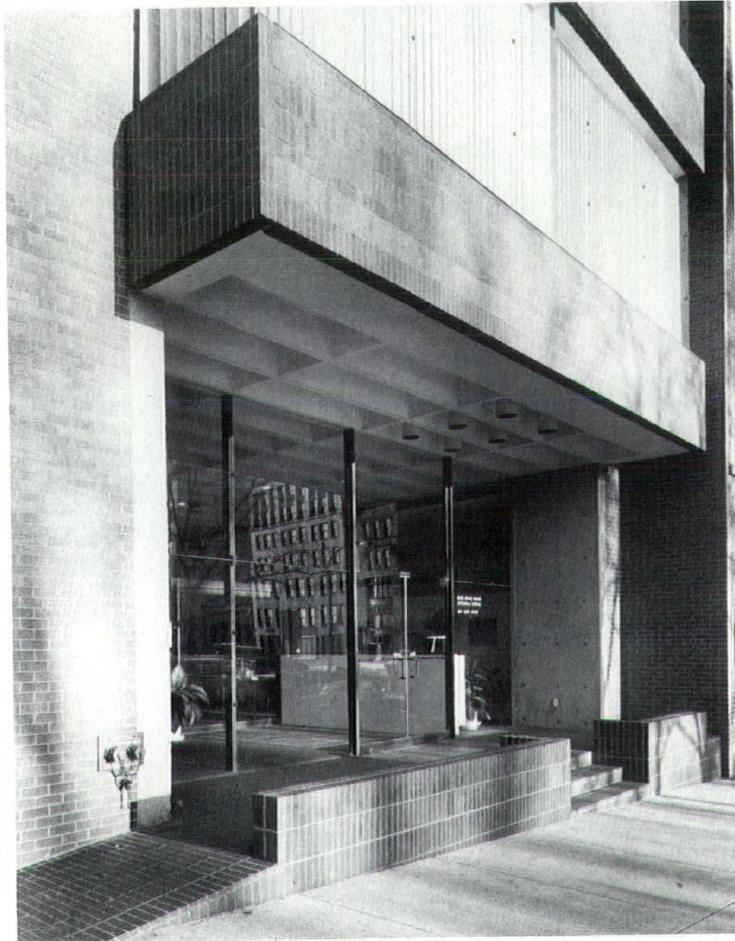
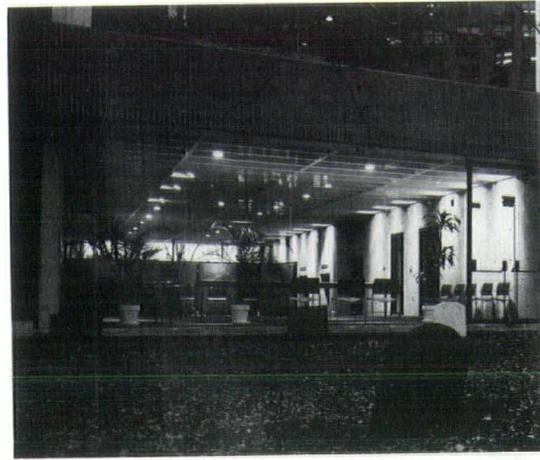
Just how radically Tad Stahl's



The Skyroom, two stories high, reaches out to the city via its uninterrupted expanse of windows, 22 feet tall.



Photographs by Steve Rosenthal



idea of the "right" building for the One Park Street site differed they were to learn. "It took him six months of continuous dialogue to re-educate us", says Pastor Paul E. Toms. "We built the kind of building we did because Tad Stahl sold us on it."

Many prospective clients would rapidly bid adieu to an architect who gently declined to design a building the way they wanted it done. The Expansion Committee, to their credit, heard Stahl out as he propounded what Dr. Toms calls his "theology of architecture." It was insulting to an authentic building to put a copy next door, Stahl told them. It was dangerous and dishonest to look to the past; the new building could and should make a positive statement about the relevance of the message of the Church in the modern world. The right building would compliment the old; the contrast would demonstrate both the traditions and the new directions of the Church. It should be open, visible, up front. The world should be able to see in — a kind of architectural witness —, and the people inside should be able to enjoy the marvelous environment just beyond the walls.

A traditional building would be inadequate by the time it was finished, Stahl argued. If the new facility was to be sufficient to future needs, it had to be as open and flexible as possible — multipurpose from the word go.

Slowly the Expansion Committee, or most of it, came around. Stahl recalls "There was one of everything on the Committee. At one extreme, there were people who didn't want to build at all. At the other, some very thoughtful and constructive architectural critics, maybe even a

little bit out in front of us." After six months of sometimes heated debate, the Expansion Committee was comfortable with the multi-purpose concept, and set out to evangelize among the rest of the congregation for the Stahl theology.

As it now stands, the building evolved logically around the open concept and the peculiar exigencies of the site. From the start, there was a determination to make it harmonize with the streetscape. It was agreed that it should not exceed the height of Houghton Mifflin — a maximum of six stories, one below ground. Construction was complicated by the fact that the City Parks and Recreation Department understandably prohibited any scaffolding or materials storage in the Burial Ground, so that all construction had to be organized from the Park Street side.

The site was narrow; a party wall would provide more usable interior space. The brick of the Church wall was exposed, cleaned, and incorporated as the interior wall of the ministries building. In the process, two rose windows, long since bricked over, were discovered, and now lend geometric variety to the brick interior. Concrete structural columns run along this wall, supporting the concrete slab roof, and conceal the mechanical ducts behind them, while the resulting alcoves, three feet deep, add visual interest and provide convenient recessed storage areas.

A sheer concrete wall on the Houghton Mifflin side has holes punched in it for elevators, lavatories, and fire exits. The street and Burial Ground are on different levels, and a three-tiered first floor unites them. Each side is visible from

the other, and both seem drawn into the open interior of the building.

Below grade is an auditorium/gymnasium with lockers for men and women. In order to construct a space high enough to accommodate various sports, the foundations had to be located deeper than those of the Church, which was shored up and underpinned in the process. The auditorium space can be converted to suit a multitude of needs. A retractable basketball backboard can be replaced by a retractable movie screen. Large vinyl-covered foam mats against the concrete walls protect basketball players, and swing out from the wall to become sound-absorbent partitions.

Beyond their many practical needs, the Expansion Committee wanted one "really marvelous room." The phenomenal view from the top, looking out over the Common and Public Gardens and into the Back Bay beyond, provided the key. The Skyroom, two stories high, reaches out to the city via its uninterrupted expanse of windows, 22 feet tall. A balcony at the rear provides a setting for intimate gatherings; a tall, narrow window frames a breathtaking view of the white Church spire, and a skylight provides an unobstructed view of heaven, rare in a large city.

The second, third and fourth floors offer completely open interiors that can be divided at will into administrative offices, classrooms, and meeting areas. The only permanency is dictated by toddler size plumbing on the second floor.

No attempt was made to conceal the structural components of the building, namely the concrete, glass, and brick. "If there is one single direction in this office," says Marty Lehman, project manager on the

ministries building, "it's the conviction that if you pick the right structure to begin with, it doesn't have to be covered up. It's a very honest building in those terms."

The only "covering up" that occurs anywhere is the veneer of brick on the Park Street face of the building, chosen to bring the structure into greater harmony with its neighbors. The uniformly crisp, dark brick was selected to fall within the color range of the Church's aged brick and to provide a textural and geometric contrast.

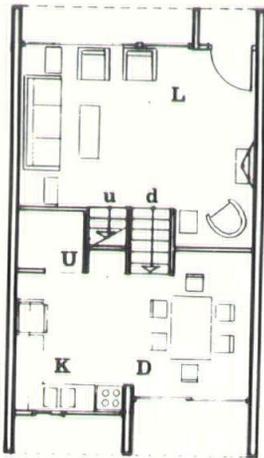
Warmth and utility were dual goals of the interior design. Burnt orange carpeting and incandescent lights are combined to create a mellow quality. Nearly everything is mobile, compact, decorative, and ingenious — movable walls that incorporate drawers and shelves, light weight eyelevel partitions, molded chairs that stack fifty to a cart. For the smaller parishioners, stacking cribs, built-in lockers, and colorful cubes can be chairs, desks or both. Kid size walls are also bulletin boards. Kitchen units three feet deep combine stove, refrigerator and sink. Even the solid, comfortable furniture of the Skyroom sits on special casters.

Is the building a success? Dr. Toms' answer is an unequivocal yes. The building has eased many long standing problems and enabled the Church to move in new directions.

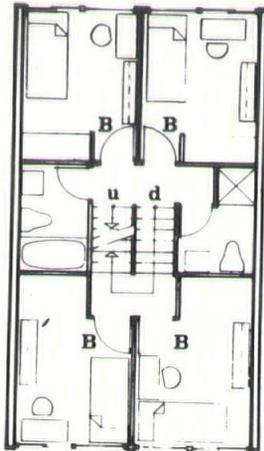


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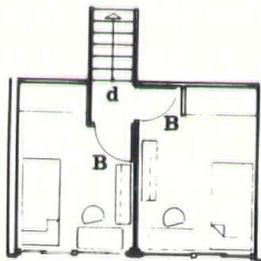




ground levels



second levels



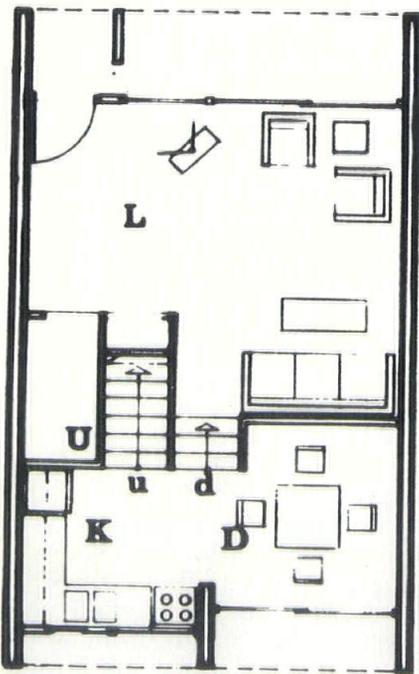
upper level

TYPICAL 6 BEDROOM UNIT

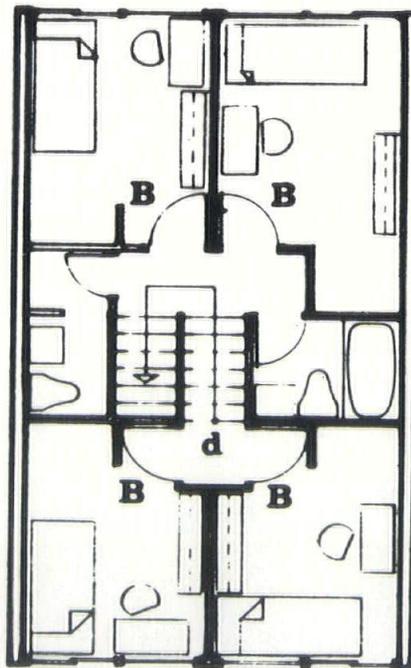
BOSTON architect, Yu Sing Jung, AIA, of Jung/Brannen Associates, Inc., earned top honors and a \$1,000 cash award in the Residential/Multi-Family category of the American Plywood Association's national 1974 Design Awards program.

The annual design program honors architects for outstanding aesthetic or structural uses of softwood plywood.

Working within rigid parameters established by the federal office of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to provide student housing facilities at Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, Jung surpassed specifications by combining



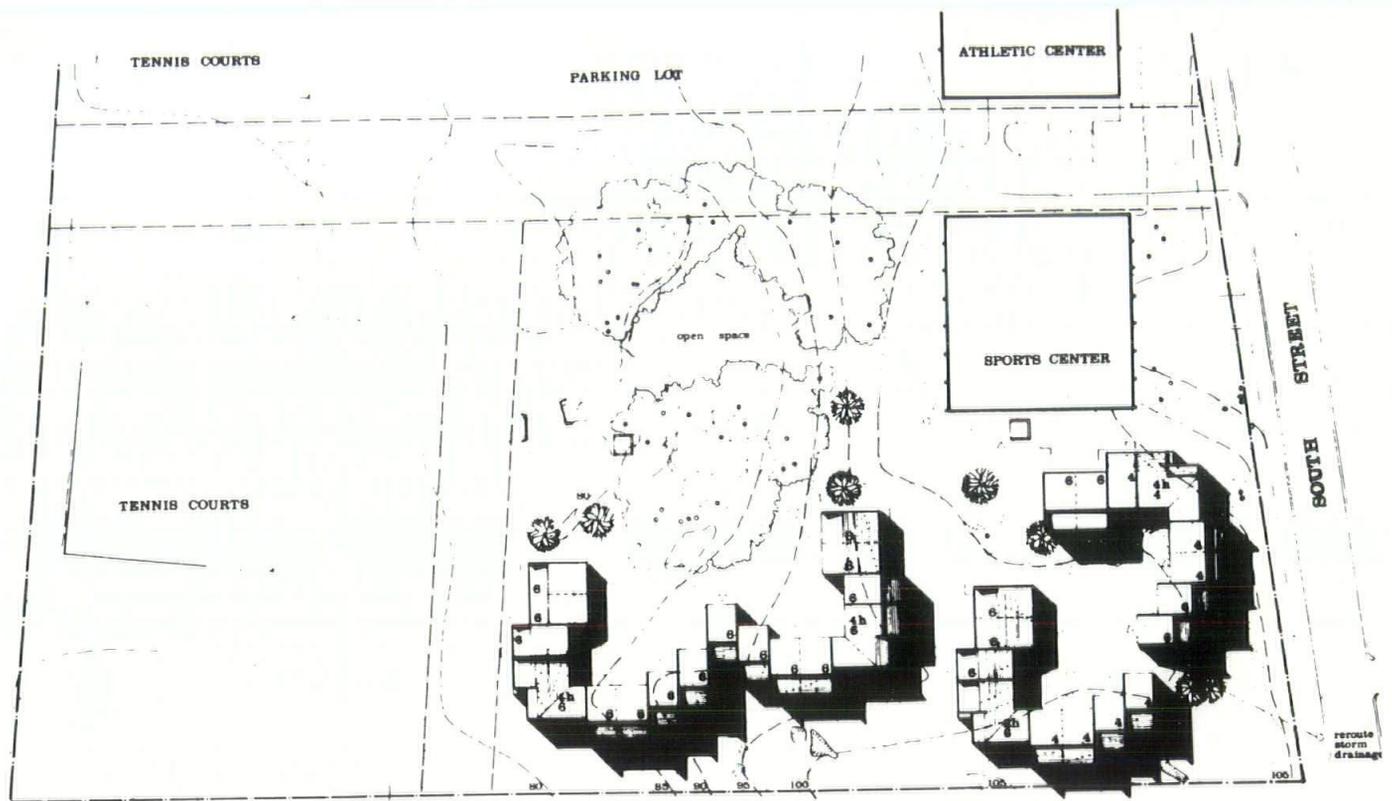
ground levels



second levels

TYPICAL 4 BEDROOM UNIT

*Architect: Yu Sing Jung, AIA,
Of Jung/Brannen Associates, Inc.
Boston, Mass.*



SITE PLAN
SCALE 1"=80'

cluster design and efficient floor plans with the economy and versatility of plywood.

The gross floor area of the housing facilities is 47,000 square feet. The project was taken from design conception to occupancy in 11 months, while cost averaged less than \$8,700 per student.

Accommodations for 186 students (HUD approved funding based on housing for 176) were provided in four clusters, each containing nine "row house" units of two basic split level module designs — a six-bed/study unit and a four-bed/study unit — plus grade-level units for the handicapped. Each unit contains a kitchen and dining area. Two clusters share a common laundry room and service area.

By selecting cluster placement, Jung achieved optimum utilization of a sloping, 1½ acre site. The units in each cluster were designed to form a series of natural landscaped courts to serve as outdoor social areas. Living rooms were placed to face the court and all kitchen/dining areas were oriented towards the exterior.

Two clusters open towards a wooded ravine to maximize the view and allow for natural drainage. Existing contour and trees were preserved to enhance the natural setting.

To emphasize a relaxed, intimate atmosphere, Jung enclosed courtyard facades with stained lumber and panels of APA grade-trademarked 303 rough sawn reverse

board and batten plywood siding. Non-courtyard facades are brick veneer backed by plywood sheathing. All soffits were finished with ready-to-paint ¾ inch Medium Density Overlay (MDO) plywood.

The structural system consists of brick masonry bearing walls spanned by precast concrete floor slabs with the service core (bath, hall and stairs) and roof framed with wood joists and ½ inch plywood roof sheathing.

The panel of three architects who judged this year's APA Design Awards program noted, "Jung's design shows ingenuity in its relationship of masses and appropriate detailing of plywood, all with extraordinary regard for economy."

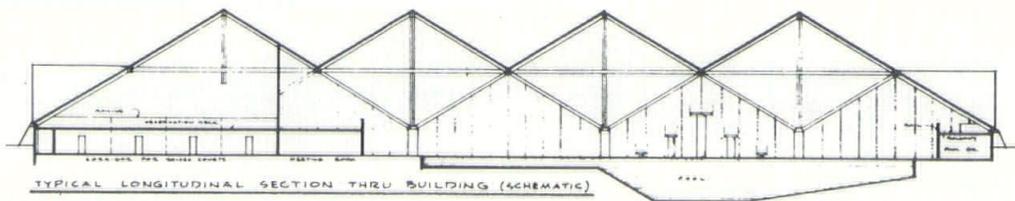
BROWN UNIVERSITY NATATORIUM PROVIDENCE, R.I.



ARCHITECT Daniel F. Tully of Daniel F. Tully Associates, Inc., Melrose, Massachusetts, earned a Citation of Merit in the Commercial/Institutional category of the American Plywood Association's national 1974 Design Awards program.

Tully's entry was a natatorium for Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, that houses an Olympic-sized swimming pool with 50- and 75-foot racing lanes, one- and three-meter diving boards, and a five-meter platform tower.

Brown's athletic department desired a facility primarily for intercollegiate swimming and diving competition, hopefully with a character of design and seating capacity to attract national championship competition. The natatorium would also be used by students and the community for recreation, so Tully added generous auxiliary areas, including an allocation of

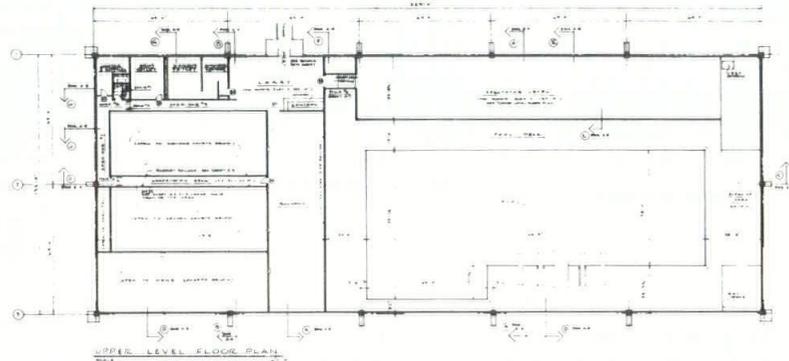


Architect:
Daniel F. Tully Associates, Inc.
Melrose, Mass.

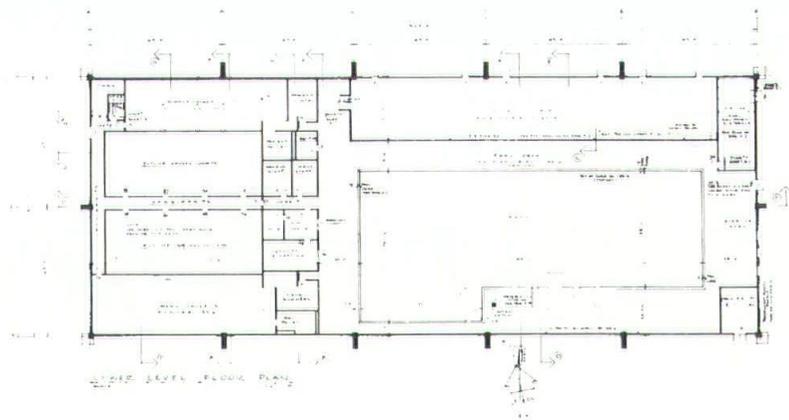
space for eight squash and handball courts.

The architect utilized a hyperbolic paraboloid (H.P.) wood roof system that gives the natatorium a futuristic peak and valley appearance from the outside. Inside, the distinctive 48,200-square-foot roof proves it is also functional by providing a completely open interior, which permits an unobstructed view from all seating locations.

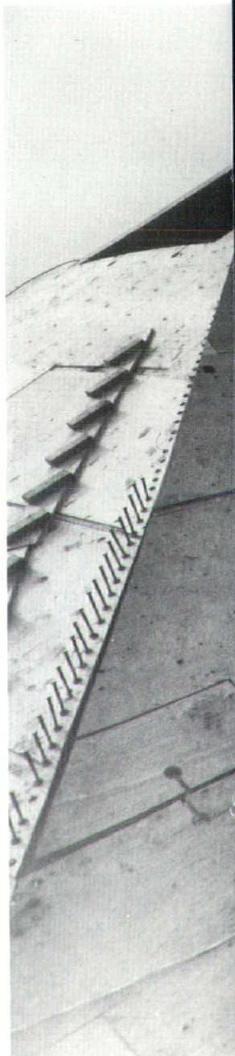
The H.P. modular shells are supported by a grid of laminated wood



Upper level



Lower level



perimeter members, which transmit the entire roof load to point supports at the exterior walls.

While prestressed concrete wall panels were being fabricated in Connecticut, the roof system was simultaneously being constructed in New York. Approximately 4,800 4 x 8-foot sheets of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch APA grade-trademarked Exterior plywood were staple-glued in three layers to form square 32 foot H.P. shells. The bottom layer was of 1 x 6 inch tongue and groove boards.

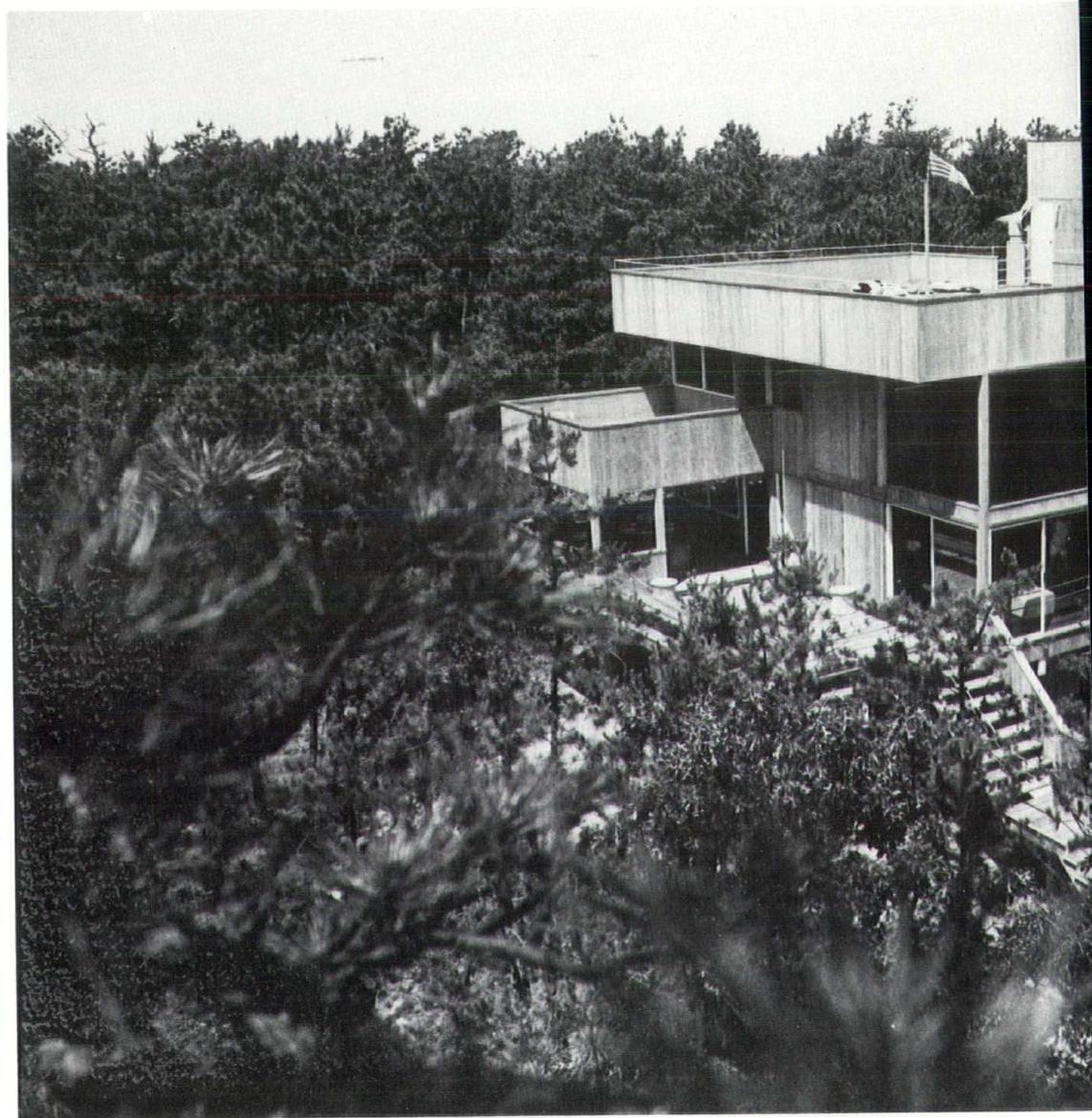
Double-coverage roll roofing was applied over one-inch thick expanded polystyrene insulation board to achieve an inexpensive, yet pleasing, finish.

The panel of three architects who judged this year's APA Design Awards program remarked, "the use of plywood as combined covering and structure of the roof of a large open space is both innovative and substantial. It is such structural inventiveness that the jury applauds."



Workers guide crane placement of a modular plywood hyperbolic paraboloid (H.P.) shell in the natatorium's roof system.

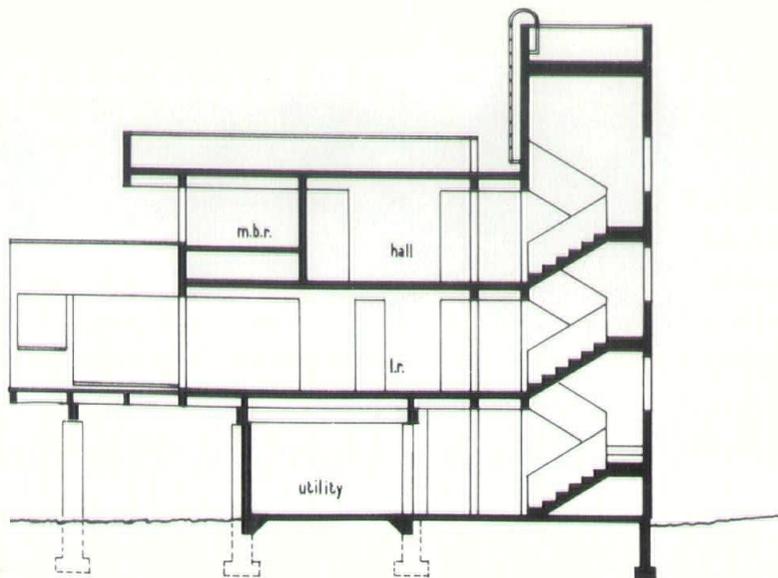
VACATION HOME CAPE COD, MASS.



TODD C. Bogatay, AIA, of Charlestown, Mass., received a Citation of Merit in the Vacation Homes category of the American Plywood Association's national 1974 Design Awards program.

Bogatay's entry was an all-plywood vacation home on the south shore of Cape Cod designed to meet several site and client limitations.

Bogatay noted that "plywood was selected for its strength, beauty,



economy, modular dimension, and availability."

He adopted a compact, three-story design for the 1,568-square-foot unit to honor his clients' request for an ocean view, but not expose it to a house on the adjoining lot to the north or two well-traveled roads to the south and east. The vertical design minimized impact on the environment of the half acre wooded site.

The architect's next obstacle was the limited budget presented by his clients.

He cut costs by using a plywood prefabricated modular construction system and by specifying the APA Single Wall System, where the $\frac{3}{4}$ inch APA rough sawn plywood was applied directly to studs. The rough sawn siding was left in its natural state, allowing it to blend with dense second-growth pine and oak on the site.

Despite the savings, builders' prices were still too high for his clients' budget.

Bogatay decided the home could be constructed for less than builders' prices, so he contracted to build it

himself during the summer with the help of a group of first-year architecture students from Pratt Institute.

This added a time factor since academic schedules required the building to be enclosed in three months.

To gain valuable time, the modular plywood components were prefabricated on the site.

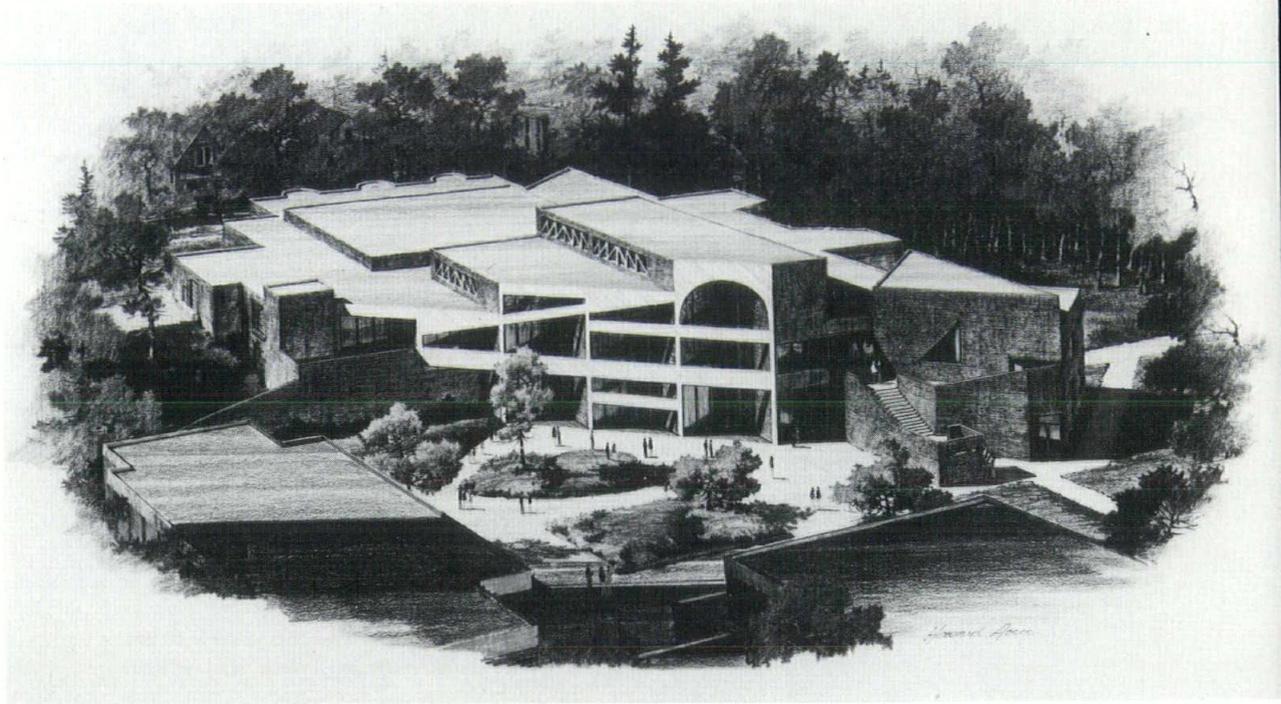
The interior was completed separately over the winter. Interior walls are of unfinished $\frac{3}{4}$ inch rough sawn siding which further accents the natural motif established by the exterior. The siding was weathered to an ocean gray, while interior walls have retained the crisp, natural look.

Commenting on Bogatay's entry in the APA design program, a panel of three architects who judged the competition said, "this playful, box-like house exhibits an appropriate and economical use of plywood.

"The compact, vertical, box-like form achieves maximum conservation of a limited site, privacy from heavy traffic on two sides and an ocean view from the top deck," the panel said.

Architect: Todd C. Bogatay, AIA

ON THE DRAWING BOARD



STUDENT SERVICES & STUDY CENTER UNIVERSITY OF MAINE FARMINGTON

Architect:

Deane M. Woodward

THE design of this building was generated primarily by two major forces: the need to expand the existing dining and student services facilities while creating a physical link between the older academic facilities of the upper campus and the more recent learning and dormitory facilities of the lower campus. In concept, this link becomes an enclosed pedestrian street, providing a variety of services as the student travels between the upper and lower campuses.

Entering at the upper campus

level, the student moves past a series of varying spaces that house both structured and non-structured activities; open and closed spaces to house lectures, large and small group meetings, musical activities, group and individual study and the changing needs of the student community. The path leads to the building's major space, a high ceiling dining space overlooking the lower campus, before terminating at the strongly geometric interior and exterior stairs.

The interior stair serves the building's lower campus level, where rec-

reation facilities, a bookstore, and an informal dining area with courtyard access, are located.

The exterior stair serves as a visual anchor for the building mass, as well as providing a transitional space between the enclosed street and the open courtyard beyond. This space, created by the south facade of the new student services building and the existing learning center, becomes a major focal and gathering point for outdoor campus activities.



NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER LEWISTON, MAINE

Architect:

Deane M. Woodward

Architects & Associates AIA

Auburn, Maine

Contractor:

Profenno Construction

Portland, Maine

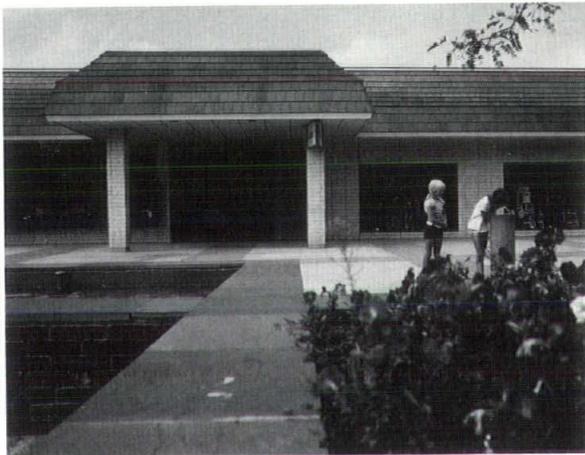
CONSTRUCTION has begun on a Neighborhood Center for Lewiston, Maine. Designed by Deane M. Woodward Architect and Associates of Auburn, Maine.

Located at the edge of the Lewiston Model Cities Neighborhood, the project provides a variety of services for 12,000 area residents, health, childcare and food services, conference, recreation and senior citizens facilities and a separate but connected K-1 elementary school are included in the \$1,600,000 project.

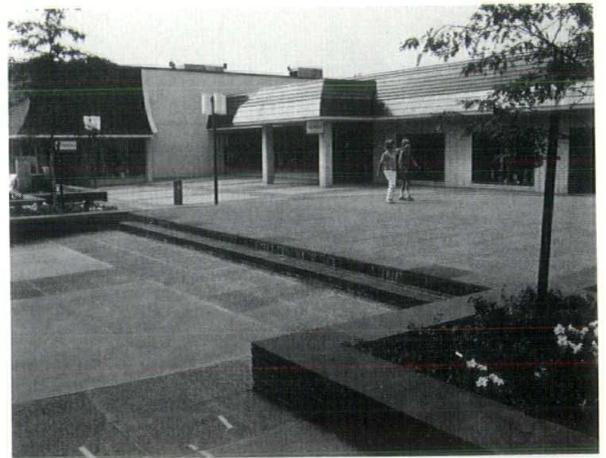


WINNIPESAUKEE URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT LACONIA, N.H.

*By Richard White
Architect/Planner
Boston*



General Contractor for O'Shea's Department Store and Melnick's Shoe Store (photos above and right) was R. E. Bean Construction Co., Keene, a leading participant in the Laconia Project.



THE Winnepesaukee Urban Renewal Project in Laconia is in the process of transforming approximately three city blocks of Main Street into a proposed Shoppers' Pedestrian Mall with new retail and office facilities, increased parking, and loop vehicular circulation.



Laconia, with a population of 16,000, serves as industrial, financial and commercial center for a regional recreation area known as "The Lakes Region." It is closely related economically and physically to the largest of these lakes, Lake Winnepesaukee. The Winnepesaukee River flows through Laconia and, in former days, generated the power for a number of mill buildings. Two of these red brick mill buildings of handsome scale and design still remain. One has already been rehabilitated for professional office use; the second is the subject of a grass roots "save the mill" movement, which seeks to raise funds for the cost of the mill's rehabilitation. The continued life of both mills is anticipated in the urban renewal plan.



A pedestrian walkway, which passes both mills and a dam breast at the river, leads into the main Pedestrian Mall. This intersection is also where existing Main Street joins the new mall. In order that both new and existing retail areas may be mutually reinforcing, an open area with an open platform, planters and fountain has been designed. The platform, a low sculptural element, is available to the community for outdoor displays, contests and gatherings of community interest.

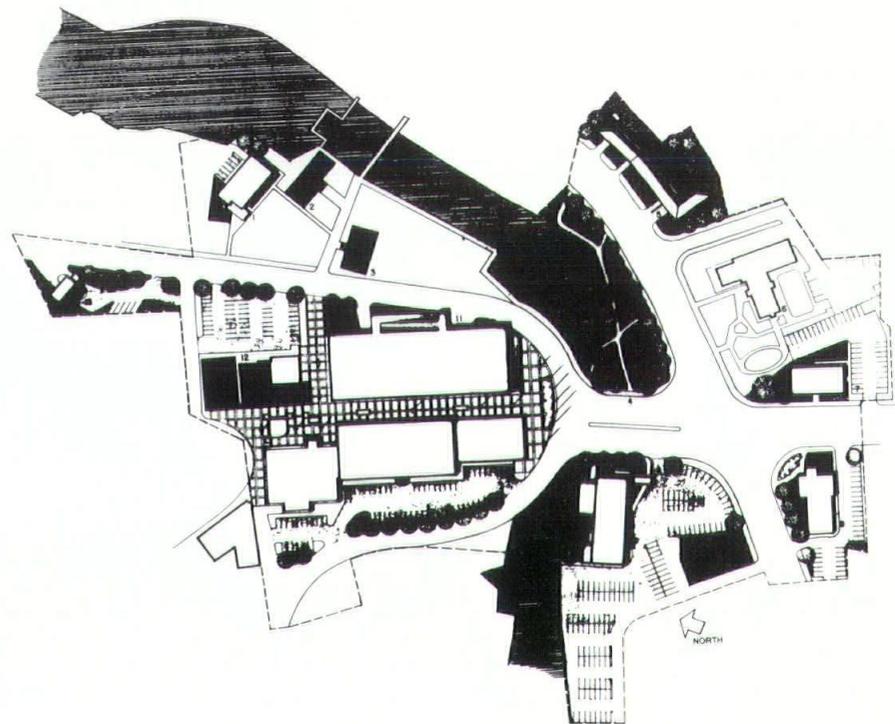
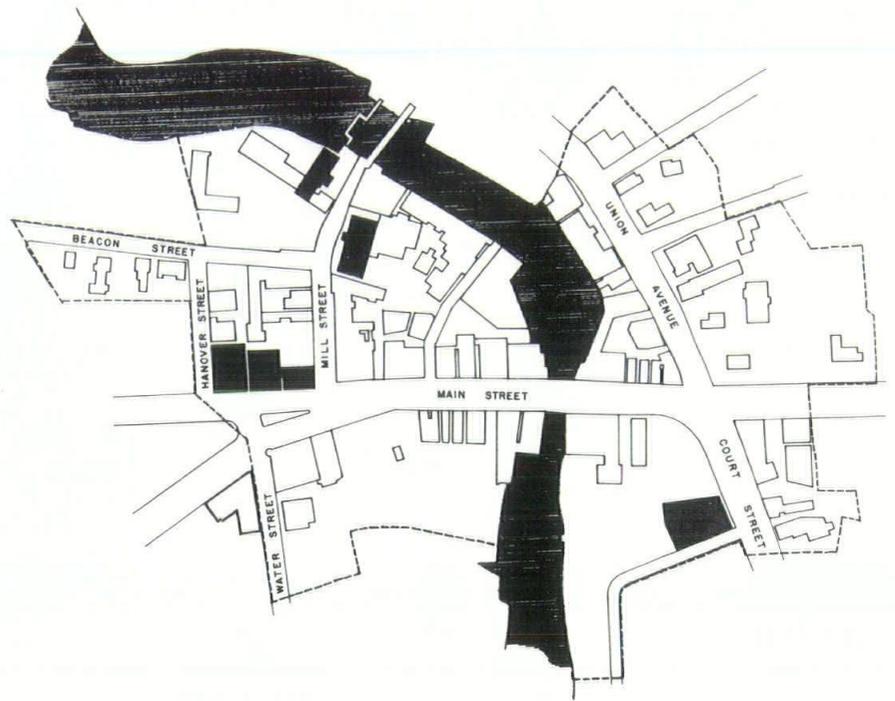
The history of the project dates back to the mid-60's when the merchants on Main Street began to experience a general business slowdown with some stores becoming vacant; attributable, partly at least, to the competition of several suburban shopping centers offering new

stores and plentiful parking.

In an effort to assist town merchants in meeting this competition, the Redevelopment Authority began to study the possibility of acquiring property along Main Street for the purpose of developing a new intown shopping facility and pedestrian mall, replacing a portion of the existing Main Street.

Initially, working as a Design Consultant with the Redevelopment Authority, and its key personnel, Robert Kitchel, David LaFond and Albert LaBonte, the author helped to explore alternative ways of structuring new development within the clearance area of structures in sub-standard condition. One of the basic decisions, from a design point of view, was between the possibility of orienting new development toward the river's edge, with its pleasant scale and character, or focusing new development at the existing center of gravity along Main Street. After the alternatives were identified, the decision by the Authority was to orient development toward Main Street and to build loop road circulation around the new development with easy access to parking.

This decision having been made, a second task for the author as consultant, was the interpretation of development strategy into architectural concepts. By preparing illustrative site plans, building elevations and perspectives, everyone was assisted in visualizing the character and appearance of the project. This material also served to establish some standards of design and continuity, so that individual developers and their Architects would have guidelines to assist them in designing the individual buildings which would comprise the overall project. After the overall design concept had been crystallized, de-



- (1) New City Hall; (2) Belknap Salloway Mill; (3) Busiel Mill; (4) City Park;
 (5) Condominium Housing; (6) Elderly Housing; (7) Office Building;
 (8) Telephone Company Building; (9) Ramada Inn; (10) Department &
 Retail Stores; (11) Retail Stores & Parking Garage; (12) Existing Banks to
 remain; (13) Drive-in Bank.





The history of the project dates back to the mid-60's when the merchants on Main Street began to experience a general business slowdown.

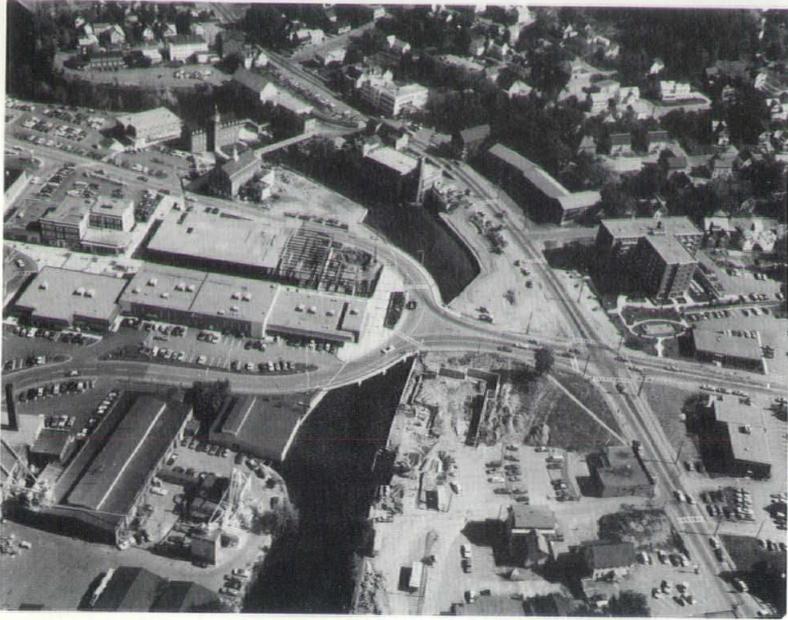
sign and specification of all of the elements of the Mall itself was undertaken by the Consultant, including fountain, planters, street furniture, paving and lighting. All of the work of the Mall itself was built directly by the Redevelopment Authority and the city. Finally, as individual parcels were awarded to Developer-Architect teams, the Consultant reviewed the designs submitted to the Authority, attempting to encourage continuity of design elements and materials throughout the project.

The project area, in the Spring of 1974, is nearing total completion. The last buildings to be completed will be a Ramada Inn and a major retail block with two levels of parking above. The parking is to be owned and operated by the City.

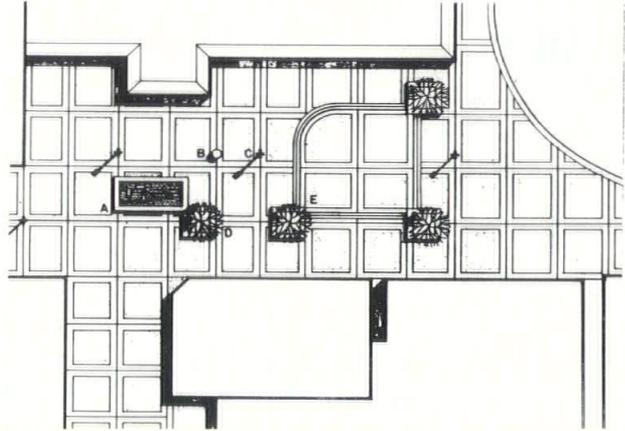
Project costs for the central business district are approximately four million dollars. The Mall itself, approximately 60,000 square feet, will cost \$250,000.

The experience of Laconia provides a good example of the design consultant's role in working with a public authority and private enterprise to effect growth and change on a basis of planned, intelligent action. Laconia's existing Main Street has been transformed into a bustling new commercial center, stimulating adjoining areas to build and fix-up. In the wake of this activity, traffic and parking demands have, predictably, increased. In the words of one local professional, "It's bound to be an improvement — all you have to do is look at what was there before."

Aerial view (below) of the downtown section prior to construction of the Pedestrian Mall.



(below) (A) Decorative Fountain; (B) Drinking Fountain; (C) Light Standard; (D) Tree Planter; (E) Open Platform.



Pedestrian Mall and the approach thereto dominate photo (left) taken from opposite direction as picture above it.



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**Sasaki, Dawson, DeMay
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Mrs. Richard Nixon presents special award to Stuart Dawson of Sasaki, Dawson, DeMay, in recognition of his firm's role in the development of the Christian Science Center in Boston.

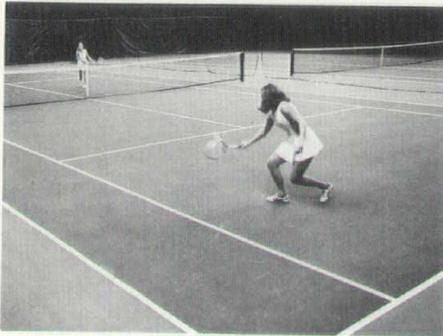
Mrs. Richard Nixon presented a special award for outstanding contributions to environmental improvement to Sasaki, Dawson, DeMay Associates, Inc., Watertown, Mass., at a ceremony in the East Garden of the White House, Friday, April 5th. Occasion for the presentation was the 21st Landscape Awards Program of the American Association of Nurserymen. Stuart O. Dawson accepted the award for the firm.

According to Robert F. Lederer, Executive Vice President of the American Association of Nurserymen, the recognition presented to Mr. Dawson and to representatives of 53 other landscape improvement projects from all across the country is the highest honor bestowed in this field.

The award which was given to Sasaki, Dawson, DeMay Associates, Inc. is for their role in the development of the Christian Science Center. The Center's formal plaza establishes a grand setting for the original Mother Church and its related buildings and provides an open space in the Back Bay area consistent with the beauty of Boston's other parks and gardens. Major displays of flowers will change with each season and rows of linden trees delineate the space.

The American Association of Nurserymen, the trade association of the industry in the U.S.A. and Canada, conducts the Landscape Awards Program each year to stimulate commercial, institutional and municipal organizations to make significant contributions to the improvement and protection of their environment.

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The March '74 Cover Photograph of the Babson Educational Center was taken by Nick Wheeler of Townsend, Mass., as were the ones on pages 8 and 13 (right).

Mr. Wheeler was not credited properly because his name did not appear on any of the photos, but it is an oversight we regret sincerely.

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