

MAYER AND WHITTLESEY

ALBERT MAYER, A. I. A.
JULIAN WHITTLESEY, A. I. A.
M. MILTON GLASS, A. I. A.

ARCHITECTS
31 UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

March 4, 1954

American Institute of Architects
The Octagon
1741 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Re: Architect's Roster

Attention: Director of Public & Professional Relations

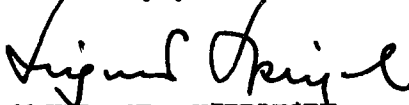
Gentlemen:

Quite some time ago Mr. Albert Mayer, while visiting your headquarters, brought back with him the "Architect's Roster" which had been on file in your office pertaining to this firm.

We have finally been able to bring it up to date and are herewith submitting it in duplicate. The date on the questionnaire is March 3, 1954. We are also enclosing with this questionnaire numerous photographs and newspaper clippings, all as listed under No. 8 of the questionnaire.

We would appreciate your entering this material into your "Roster" file.

Sincerely yours,


For: MAYER AND WHITTLESEY

SS/mcg

Enclosures: As outlined above.

P.S. We are also sending you old correspondence pertaining to the "Roster" which evidently had been removed together with the old questionnaire.

CITY New York COUNTY New York

STATE New York

DATE March 3, 1954

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ARCHITECTS' ROSTER

TYPING IS MANDATORY. PARTNERSHIPS SHOULD MAKE A JOINT RETURN ONLY.

Green copy to be retained by the author; original and other copy to be mailed to the Director of Public and Professional Relations, The American Institute of Architects, 1741 New York Avenue, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

1. (a) **FIRM** (individual or partnership) Mayer and Whittlesey

(b) **FORMER FIRM**, if any Albert Mayer

2. **BUSINESS ADDRESS** 31 Union Square West, New York 3, New York

3. **YEAR ESTABLISHED** 1939

4. PERSONAL HISTORIES OF PRINCIPALS

Name of Principal

Name of Principal

Albert Mayer

Julian Whittlesey

Furnish data complete, but keep to essentials. Describe each member of firm individually; if more than two, append extra sheets.

(a) **Date of Birth** December 29, 1897 October 27, 1905

(b) **Education** Grad. Columbia College 1916 Grad. Civil Engineering Yale Sheffield Scientific School, B.S. 1927
Grad. Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1919 Grad. Yale School of Archit. BFA 1930
Certificate Fontainebleau School of Fine Arts 1927

(c) **Experience Prior to Own Practice**

(Give architect or architectural firm affiliations, positions held, and approximate dates of employment.)

<u>Engineering Design in the Office of Charles Mayer, C.E. 1919-25</u>	<u>* Squire & Isbell, Archts. 1931-32</u>
<u>Supt. of Construction, Estimator & Spec. Writer, Gen'l. Supt. for J.H. Taylor Constr. Co., Engineers & Contractors, later Gen'l. Mgr. & Pres. 1924-34</u>	<u>* Howe & Lescaze 1933</u>
<u>Principal Arch. Resettlement Admin., Greenbelt Towns 1934-35</u>	<u>** Lafayette A. Goldstone 1935-38</u>
	<u>Resettlement Administration 1934-35</u>
	<u>* Draftsman</u>
	<u>** Architect</u>
	<u>Also during 1938, project advisor on Public Housing, U.S. Housing Authority</u>

(d) **Commenced Practice** 1934 1939

(e) **Number of Years a Principal** 20 15

(f) Architectural Licenses

(Give State, Number and Year Issued.)

New York #4601 1934
National Council of Architectural
Registration Boards 1949

New York #4641 1934
Connecticut #1116 1950
Michigan #6887 1950
National Council of Architectural
Registration Boards 1949

(g) Professional Societies and Offices Held

Fellow - American Institute of Architects
Member - American Society of Civil Engineers
Member - American Institute of Planners

Member - American Institute of Architects
New York Chapter, American Institute of
Architects, Committee on Civic Design

Former Chairman - Committee on Urban Planning & Design,
American Institute of Architects

(h) Service in World Wars I and II. (Append data if desired.)

2nd Lt., Coast Artillery, World War I
Capt., Major, Lt. Col., U.S. Engineers,
World War II

(i) Civic Activities

Director, National Housing Conference
Director, Regional Development Council
of America
Director, Council for Cooperative Develop-
ment

Executive Committee, Citizens Union
Regional Development Council of America

Regional Plan Association
Urban Land Institute

5. CONSULTANTS USUALLY EMPLOYED:

(If a member of your staff, so state)

(a) STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

Name of Firm or Individual Charles Mayer, C.E.
Business Address 31 Union Square West, New York 3, New York

(b) HEATING & VENTILATING ENGINEERS

Name of Firm or Individual Jaros, Baum & Bolles, 415 Lexington Avenue, N.Y.C.
Business Address Muzzillo & Tizian, 15 West 46th Street, N.Y.C.

(c) ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

Name of Firm or Individual Edward B. Silverman,
Business Address 415 Lexington Avenue, N.Y.C.

(d) PLUMBING OR SANITARY ENGINEERS

Name of Firm or Individual McDougall & Friedman, 31 Union Square W., N.Y.C. & Montreal
Business Address Muzzillo & Tizian, 15 West 46th Street, N.Y.C.

(e) LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

Name of Firm or Individual Coffey & Recknagel, 41 Union Square West, N.Y.C.
Business Address Dan Kiley, Charlotte, Vermont

(f) UTILITIES & SITE

Ralph Eberlin, 123 East 77th Street, N.Y.C.

(g) TRANSPORTATION

James C. Buckley Inc., 331 Madison Avenue, N.Y.C.

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CITY New York COUNTY New York

STATE New York

DATE March 3, 1954

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ARCHITECTS' ROSTER

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1. (a) **FIRM** (individual or partnership) Mayer and Whittlesey

(b) **FORMER FIRM**, if any _____

2. **BUSINESS ADDRESS** _____

3. **YEAR ESTABLISHED** _____

4. **PERSONAL HISTORIES OF PRINCIPALS**

	Name of Principal	Name of Principal
	<u>M. Milton Glass</u>	

Furnish data complete, but keep to essentials. Describe each member of firm individually; if more than two, append extra sheets.

(a) **Date of Birth** January 30, 1906

(b) **Education** Columbia University School of Architecture.
New York University School of Architecture.
Beaux Arts Institute of Design.
College of the City of New York.

(c) **Experience Prior to Own Practice**
(Give architect or architectural firm affiliations, positions held, and approximate dates of employment.)
Sloan & Robertson: Sr. Arch. Draftsman 1930 & 1932.
Chanin Const. Co.: Sr. Arch. Draftsman and Field Supt. 1931.
Emery Roth & Sons: Sr. Archt. Draftsman & Architect 1928-9 and 1938-40.
New York State Architect. Designer and Detailer on Hospitals 1929.
Mayer and Whittlesey: Architect-Office Manager 1940-45.

(d) **Commenced Practice** 1934-37, 1940-date.

(e) **Number of Years a Principal** 15

(f) **Architectural Licenses**

(Give State, Number and Year Issued.)

New York #4493 1934.

New Jersey #C-3188 1953.

National Council of Architectural Registration Boards 1949.

(g) **Professional Societies and Offices Held**

Member - American Institute of Architects.

New York Chapter, A.I.A., Secretary 1949-50.

Chairman, Committee on Bylaws 1950-51.

Member, N.Y. State Association of Architects.

Member, Architectural League of New York.

(h) **Service in World Wars I and II.** (Append data if desired.)

Member, Beaux Arts Institute of Design.

New York Society of Architects-

Member, Committee on Zoning & Planning.

Member, Committee on City Building Code.

Member, Committee on State Building Code

Vice-Chairman, Committee on Cooperation & Relations.

Vice-Chairman, Committee on Professional Practice

Former Chairman, Committee on Metropolitan Plan, of Architects Council of New York

Secretary, Committee on National Legislation

(i) **Civic Activities**

Citizens Housing Council of N.Y. - Member of Committee on Legislation.

Citizens Union - Member of Committee on Legislation.

5. **CONSULTANTS USUALLY EMPLOYED:**

(If a member of your staff, so state)

AS ABOVE.

(a) **STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS**

Name of Firm or Individual

Business Address

(b) **HEATING & VENTILATING ENGINEERS**

Name of Firm or Individual

Business Address

(c) **ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS**

Name of Firm or Individual

Business Address

(d) **PLUMBING OR SANITARY ENGINEERS**

Name of Firm or Individual

Business Address

(e) **LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS**

Name of Firm or Individual

Business Address

6. OTHER REMARKS RE QUALIFICATIONS:

1933 Housing Div. P.W.A. (Append extra sheet if necessary)	Fellow, Am. School of Classical Studies & others	Beaux Arts Inst. of Design
1935 Advisory Com. N.Y.C. Housing Authority	1941 New Bedford Airport Site selection	Author of article on film laboratories in professional journal.
1938 N.Y. State Com. of Housing	1941 Yonkers Mun. Hsg. Authority	
1940 Chairman, Boro Planning Advisory Board, Manhattan	1950 Architects Advisory Panel, Public Housing Administration	
1942 to date - City Planning Com. Kanpur & Bombay, India	1950 H.Q., U.S. Air Force	
1950-1951 - Consultant, Public Housing Administration	1950 Greenbelt Veterans Mutual Housing Corporation	
Awarded 1941 AIA Medal, Apt. Hse. design: Awards in Sperry Memorial Com., Bata Memorial Comp., India	1950 Council for Coop. Dev., Central Housing Corp.	
Author: Articles on Housing, Town Planning etc. in professional journals	1951 to date - Consultant to Arch. for Baltimore Housing Authority	
	1952 Consultant to Baltimore Housing Authority	
	Author of articles on Housing, Town Planning and Airports in professional journals	

1952 - Consultants to Standard Vacuum Oil Company for the overall planning and
1954 development of housing for their new refinery at Bombay, India.

AWARDS:

1952 Apartment House Medal, N.Y. Chapter, A.I.A.
(in association with Skidmore, Owings & Merrill)
1952 Medal of Honor, N.Y. Chapter, A.I.A. "For distinguished work and high
professional standing etc."

Laboratory, Cafeteria, Gate
House, Canteen, etc.

Klimat Town, British Columbia Aluminum Co. of Canada, Ltd.	Kitimat, B.C.	1952-	Advisors to Aluminum Co. during initial years of actual development
Klimat Town, British Columbia (Aluminum Co. of Canada, Ltd.)	Kitimat, B.C.	1951	Master Plan for develop- ment of new industrial town, incl. port & rail facilities (2500 acres)
Punjab Capital City	Punjab, India	1950- 1951	Master Plan for City of 500,000 & Neighborhood Plans (50 sq. miles)
Manhattan House	E. 65-66th Sts., N.Y.C.	1947- 1951	\$13,000,000 Skidmore, Owings & Merrill
Bombay, India	Bombay, India	1949	Master Plan of Greater Bombay (150 sq. miles)
New School for Social Research Extension to Existing School	New York, N.Y.	1953-54	\$1,500,000
H.I.P. Medical Group Building	Hicksville, N.Y.	1954	\$200,000
Fordham-Riverdale Health Center	Bronx, N.Y.	Dwgs. complt. 1947	\$325,000
Rural Planning & Development Projects	United Prov- inces, India	1948- 1954	2 Projects - 100 villages ea. (100 sq. miles)
100 Acre Sub-Division Housing Design, Community Facilities, Swimming Pool	New Rochelle, NY	1953-54	\$5,000,000

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6. OTHER REMARKS RE QUALIFICATIONS:

33	Housing Div. P.W.A. (Append extra sheet if necessary)	Fellow, Am. School of Classical Studies & others	Beaux Arts Inst. of Design
1935	Advisory Com. N.Y.C. Housing Authority	1941 New Bedford Airport Site selection	Author of article on film laboratories in professional journal.
1938	N.Y. State Com. of Housing	1941 Yonkers Mun. Hsg. Authority	
1940	Chairman, Boro Planning Advisory Board, Manhattan	1950 Architects Advisory Panel, Public Housing Administration	
1942 to date	- City Planning Com. Kanpur & Bombay, India	1950 H.Q., U.S. Air Force	
1950-1951	- Consultant, Public Housing Corporation	1950 Greenbelt Veterans Mutual Housing Corporation	

7. REPRESENTATIVE WORK FOR WHICH YOU WERE OR ARE ARCHITECTS; OR WERE OR ARE ASSOCIATED WITH OTHERS:

Name of Project	Location	Date	Cost	Architect or Associate Architect
Refinery - Standard-Vacuum Oil Co.; Administration Bldg., Laboratory, Cafeteria, Gate House, Canteen, etc.	Bombay, India	1953-54	\$1,000,000	
Kitimat Town, British Columbia (Aluminum Co. of Canada, Ltd.)	Kitimat, B.C.	1952-	Advisors to Aluminum Co. during initial years of actual development	
Kitimat Town, British Columbia (Aluminum Co. of Canada, Ltd.)	Kitimat, B.C.	1951	Master Plan for develop- ment of new industrial town, incl. port & rail facilities (2500 acres)	
Punjab Capital City	Punjab, India	1950- 1951	Master Plan for City of 500,000 & Neighborhood Plans (50 sq. miles)	
Manhattan House	E. 65-66th Sts., N.Y.C.	1947- 1951	\$13,000,000	Skidmore, Owings & Merrill
Bombay, India	Bombay, India	1949	Master Plan of Greater Bombay (150 sq. miles)	
New School for Social Research Extension to Existing School	New York, N.Y.	1953-54	\$1,500,000	
H.I.P. Medical Group Building	Hicksville, N.Y.	1954	\$200,000	
Ordham-Riverdale Health Center	Bronx, N.Y.	Dwgs. complt. 1947	\$325,000	
Rural Planning & Development Projects	United Prov- inces, India	1948- 1954	2 Projects - 100 villages ea. (100 sq. miles)	
100 Acre Sub-Division Housing Design, Community Facilities, Swimming Pool	New Rochelle, NY	1953-54	\$5,000,000	

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7. Continued

Name of Project	Location	Date	Cost	Architect or Associate Architect
James Weldon Johnson Houses	N.Y.C.	1947	\$5,500,000	Prince & Riley
Colonial Park Houses	N.Y.C.	1950	\$10,000,000	Prince & Riley
Gujarat University	Ahmedabad, India	1950	Master Plan for University & Residential Community (600 Acres)	
Allahabad Agricultural Institute	Allahabad, India	1951	Master Plan for University & Residential Community (250 Acres)	
Allahabad Agricultural Institute	Allahabad, India	1952-1954	Design of Administration Bldg., Library, Biology, Chemistry, Agronomy, Home Economics, etc.	
Office Building	Great Neck, N.Y.	1953-54	\$250,000	
Pathe Film Laboratory & Studio	E. 107th St., N.Y.C.	1947	\$2,250,000	
New Town	Willow Run (U.S. Govt.)	Dwgs. Compl. 1942	1200 Dwelling Units, School, etc. \$6,000,000	
New Community (500 hsg. units, school, community center, shopping center, etc.)	Bellmawr, N.J.	1942	\$2,000,000	J. Hettel
Defense Community	Massena, N.Y.	1943	\$3,000,000	
Apartment Development (28 story)	240 C.P.S., N.Y.C.	1941	\$3,000,000	
Apartment Development	40 C.P.S. & 41 W. 58th St., N.Y.C.	1941 & 1948	\$2,000,000	
Apartment Development	220 C.P.S., N.Y.C.	1952-53	\$2,000,000	
Ozark Churches	Missouri Rural Districts	1944-45	\$100,000	
Georgia Chapels	Georgia Rural Districts	1952		
For Greene Houses, Sec. 1	Brooklyn, N.Y.	1942	\$6,000,000	Harrison & Fouilhou R. Candela
Thomeycroft Apts.	Queens, N.Y.	1939	\$1,000,000	
Windsor Gardens	New Rochelle, N.Y.	1950	\$2,200,000	Leland H. Lyon
Playground Design		1952		Julian Whittlesey in association with Isamu Noguchi, Sculptor
Swimming Pools	Conn. & Colorado Springs	1946 & 1951	\$25,000 & \$50,000	
Country Residences	Various States		\$25,000 - \$75,000	
Community & Shopping Centres	Bellmawr, Massena, N.Y.	Various Years		
Federal Housing Projects	New Haven, Conn.	Various Years	\$10,000,000	Douglas Orr, R.W. Foote
Hancock Field (U.S. Air Forces)	Syracuse, N.Y.	1951	Development Plan	
Stewart Air Force Base (U.S. Air Forces)	Newburgh	1951	Development Plan	
Westchester Airport (U.S. Air Forces)	White Plains, N.Y.	1951	Development Plan	
Air National Guard, Misc. Facilities Hancock Field (N.Y. Dist. Engr. USA)	Syracuse, N.Y.	1953	\$1,500,000	
Air National Guard Misc. Facilities Hancock Field (N.Y. Dist. Engr. USA)	Syracuse, N.Y.	1954	\$1,500,000	

THESE REPRODUCTIONS ARE UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE. DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION IS IN THE MARGINS. FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AT COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND.

8. PHOTOGRAPHS/PHOTOSTATS (Not Mandatory):

The author submits herewith photographs or photostats (size 8" x 10") of several buildings for which he has been the Architect, as follows: (N.C.A.R.B. presentation acceptable.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Manhattan House, N.Y.C. | 10. 240 Central Park South, N.Y.C |
| 2. Pathe Film Laboratory, N.Y.C. | 11. Elmhaven Project, New Haven, Connecticut. |
| 3. Colonial Park Houses, N.Y.C. | 12. Bombay, India - Master Plan. |
| 4. James Weldon Johnson Houses, N.Y.C. | 13. Standard-Vacuum Oil Co. - Bombay, India |
| 5. Punjab Capital City, India, Master Plan | 14. New School for Social Research |
| 6. Punjab Capital City, India, Superblock L-54. | 15. Allahabad Agricultural Institute |
| 7. Gujarat University, India - Master Plan. | 16. H.I.P. Medical Building |
| 8. Gujarat University, India - Administration Bldg. | 17. Office Building, Great Neck, N.Y. |
| 9. 240 Central Park South, N.Y.C. | |

PUBLICITY MATERIAL:

1. Time Magazine - Punjab Article
2. A.I.A. Journal - Punjab Article
3. N.Y. Herald Tribune - Punjab Article
4. Times of India - Gujarat University Article.

(Please furnish a letter from the other party verifying the association.)

- Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, New York City
- Prince and Reiley, New York City
- Leland Hubbell Lyon, New Rochelle, New York

10. WE DO DO NOT DESIRE TO HAVE OUR ~~QUESTIONS~~ QUESTIONNAIRE MADE AVAILABLE TO GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES.

I/We hereby certify that the above is a true statement of facts.

Name of Firm or Individual Mayer and Whittlesey

Signed by all Principals: _____

.....
.....
.....

9. COLLABORATION WITH OTHER ARCHITECTS:

(a) As an established individual or firm, are you willing to collaborate with other firms or individuals?

Yes

(b) Are you and/or your firm agreeable to accepting supervision of work where designs are produced by others— or vice versa?

(c) List firms (or individuals) with which you are associated at present or have an associate or working agreement: (Please furnish a letter from the other party verifying the association.)

Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, New York City

Prince and Reiley, New York City

Leland Hubbell Lyon, New Rochelle, New York

10. I/WE DO DO NOT DESIRE TO HAVE OUR ~~(THIS)~~ QUESTIONNAIRE MADE AVAILABLE TO GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES.

I/We hereby certify that the above is a true statement of facts.

Name of Firm or Individual Mayer and Whittlesey

Signed by all Principals: _____

MAYER AND WHITTLESEY

ALBERT MAYER, A. I. A.
JULIAN WHITTLESEY, A. I. A.
M. MILTON GLASS, A. I. A.

ARCHITECTS
31 UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

February 5, 1951

American Institute of Architects
1741 New York Avenue, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Attention: Director of Public and Professional Relations

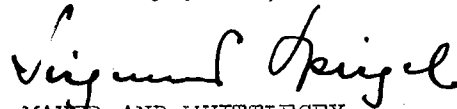
Gentlemen:

We have your letter by Miss Hoelzle stating that photographic exhibits would be of help to you in connection with your Questionnaire for Architects' Roster.

We are now enclosing a considerable collection of photographs to which kindly add the ones sent to you with the questionnaire in 1946. If by chance you should not have these photographs any longer, please let us know and we will replace those previously submitted ones also.

We are also sending you the questionnaire revised to embrace all pertinent data, and we would appreciate your acknowledging receipt of this questionnaire, together with the photographs and publicity material.

Sincerely yours,



For: MAYER AND WHITTLESEY

Enclosures

SS:dc

February 8, 1951

Dear Mr. Mayer:

This is to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of February 8 returning your completed questionnaire for the Architects' Roster.

I'm sorry to tell you that we do not have the photographs you refer to that were attached to your questionnaire prepared in 1946. However, if you want to send us copies in order to complete your file we will be happy to have them.

Very sincerely,

Jane Hoelzle
Secretary to Mr. Gutheim

Mr. Albert Mayer, A.I.A.
31 Union Square
New York, New York

MAYER AND WHITTLESEY

ALBERT MAYER, A. I. A.
JULIAN WHITTLESEY, A. I. A.
M. MILTON GLASS, A. I. A.

ARCHITECTS
31 UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

February 13, 1951

American Institute of Architects
The Octagon
1741 New York Avenue, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Attention: Miss Jane Hoelzle
Secretary to Mr. Gutheim

Dear Miss Hoelzle:

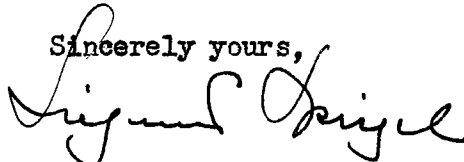
We have your letter of February 8, 1951, addressed to Mr. Mayer in which you acknowledge receipt of our completed Questionnaire for the Architects' Roster.

Inasmuch as you have no longer our photographic exhibit submitted in 1946, we are enclosing herewith duplicate prints of the exhibit sent to you at that time, which kindly add to the exhibit we submitted with our Questionnaire. The following pictures are herewith enclosed:

1. Thorneycroft Gardens, Queens, apartment development.
2. 240 Central Park South, New York City, apartment development - detail of front entrance.
3. 240 Central Park South, New York City, apartment development - main elevation.
4. 40 Central Park South, New York City, apartment development - front entrance detail.
5. DuBois residence, Brookfield Center, Connecticut.
6. Bellmawr Housing Project, Bellmawr, New Jersey - typical residential area.
7. Bellmawr Housing Project, Bellmawr, New Jersey - community building.
8. Bellmawr Housing Project, Bellmawr, New Jersey - grade school.

We trust that you won't find it too much trouble to add these to the collection previously submitted.

Sincerely yours,



For: MAYER AND WHITTLESEY

8 Enclosures

SS:de

MAYER AND WHITTLESEY

ALBERT MAYER, A. I. A.
JULIAN WHITTLESEY, A. I. A.
M. MILTON GLASS, A. I. A.

ARCHITECTS
31 UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

June 18, 1952

Mr. Frederick Gutheim
American Institute of Architects
1741 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Mr. Gutheim:

Since submitting the last "Questionnaire for Architects' Roster" in October, 1951, this firm has been engaged in a number of activities concerning which some record should be on file in your office as a supplement to the Questionnaire referred to above.

The supplementary data might appropriately include the following:

1. Having completed the Master Plan of the new town of Kitimat, British Columbia, for the Aluminum Company of Canada, Limited, we are being retained in an advisory capacity during the initial years of actual development.
2. We have been retained by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company to prepare the overall plan for the development of housing for their new refinery in Bombay, India. This will include supervision of work to be carried out by architects and contractors in India.
3. Mr. Julian Whittlesey is engaged in consulting work on a Public Housing project for the architects serving the Baltimore Housing Authority.
4. Mayer and Whittlesey are architectural and planning consultants to Peter R. Levin, Management Counsel in Radio and Television, the association making possible a coordinated TV Station Planning Service.
5. At the request of The Most Reverend Francis E. Hyland, Auxiliary Bishop of Savannah-Atlanta, we have designed a small Chapel. A series of these will be erected in the Georgia Diocese.

An article on the Chapel design appeared in the May, 1952 issue of "Liturgical Arts Quarterly".

6. Mr. Julian Whittlesey collaborated with Isamu Noguchi in the development of a modern playground design. This was recently exhibited at the Museum of Modern Art and has been commented upon widely in the press.

The firm has recently been the recipient of two Awards from the New York Chapter of the A.I.A. They are:

The Apartment House Award (for Manhattan House)

and

The Medal of Honor (for "distinguished work and high professional standing")

Until such time as a new Questionnaire is submitted, we would appreciate your filing this information with the current one now in your office and bearing the date October 17, 1951.

Sincerely yours,

Julian Whittlesey

For: MAYER AND WHITTLESEY

P.S.

MB

Perhaps it would be best for you to ~~return~~ send your copy of our file (exclusive of exhibits) to us and we will bring it up to date. A set of blank forms should also be sent up so we can re-type as required.

JW.

MAYER AND WHITTLESEY

ALBERT MAYER, A. I. A.
JULIAN WHITTLESEY, A. I. A.
M. MILTON GLASS, A. I. A.

ARCHITECTS
31 UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

July 16, 1952

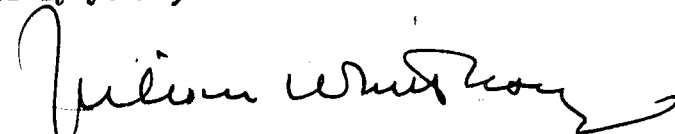
Mr. Frederick Gutheim
American Institute of Architects
1741 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear ~~Mr. Gutheim:~~ *Fritz*

Attached herewith are two copies of the Roster Questionnaire, corrected and revised to date, for file in your office.

We thank you for the forms which accompanied your letter of June 23rd, and for your suggestion that the submission of new forms might be preferable to the filing of additional information in letter form.

Sincerely yours,

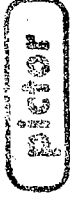


For: MAYER AND WHITTLESEY

MB

MANHATTAN HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY
(FOR NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.)

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New York City

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Colonial Park Houses, New York City
Julian Whittlesey, Harry M. Prince, Robert J. Reiley - Architects

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240 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH, NEW YORK CITY

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240 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH
28-STORY BUILDING
COMPLETED OCTOBER 1940

DETAIL OF BALCONIES

DESIGNED BY MAYER & WHITTLESEY, ARCHITECTS
AND
EXECUTED UNDER THEIR SUPERVISION

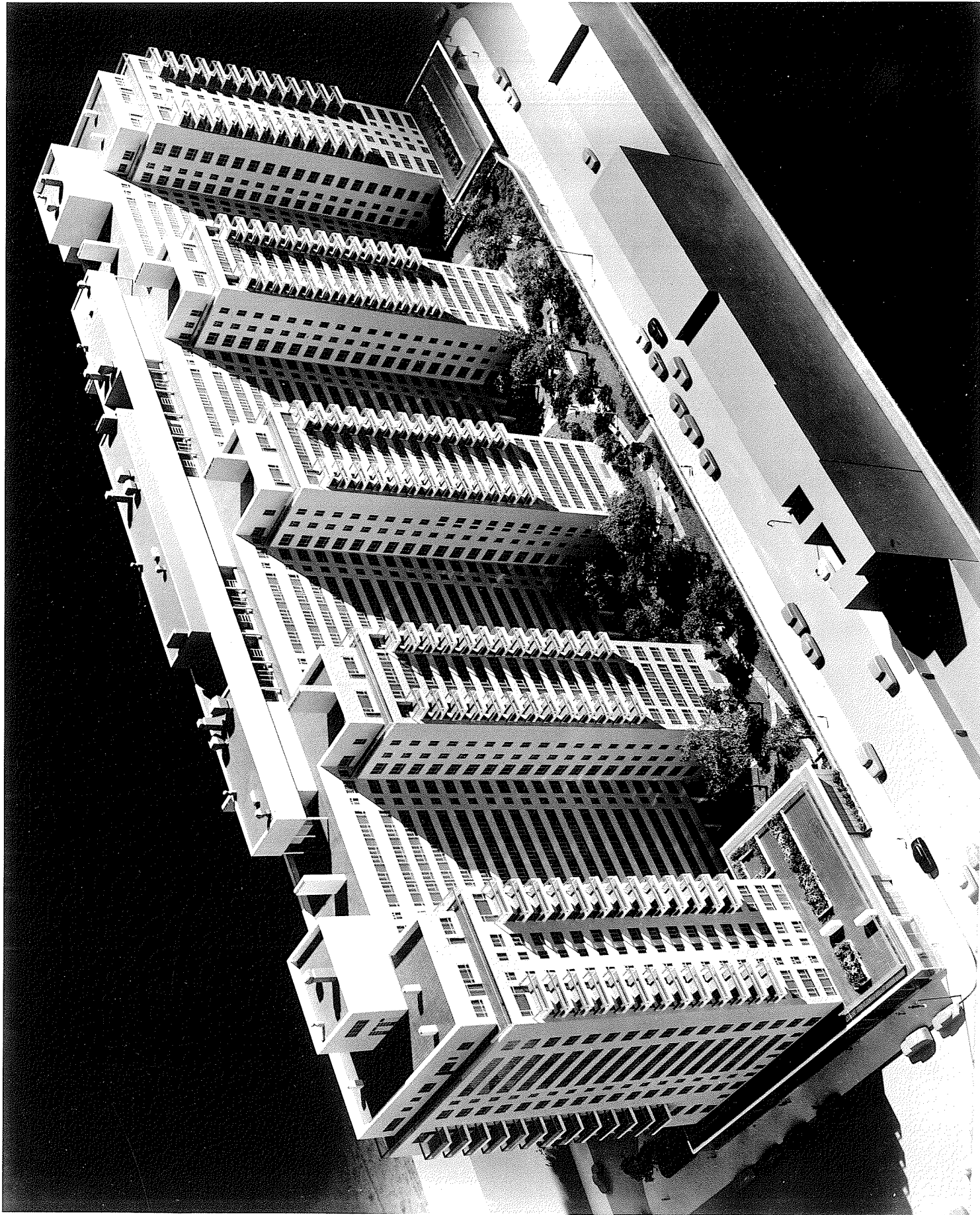


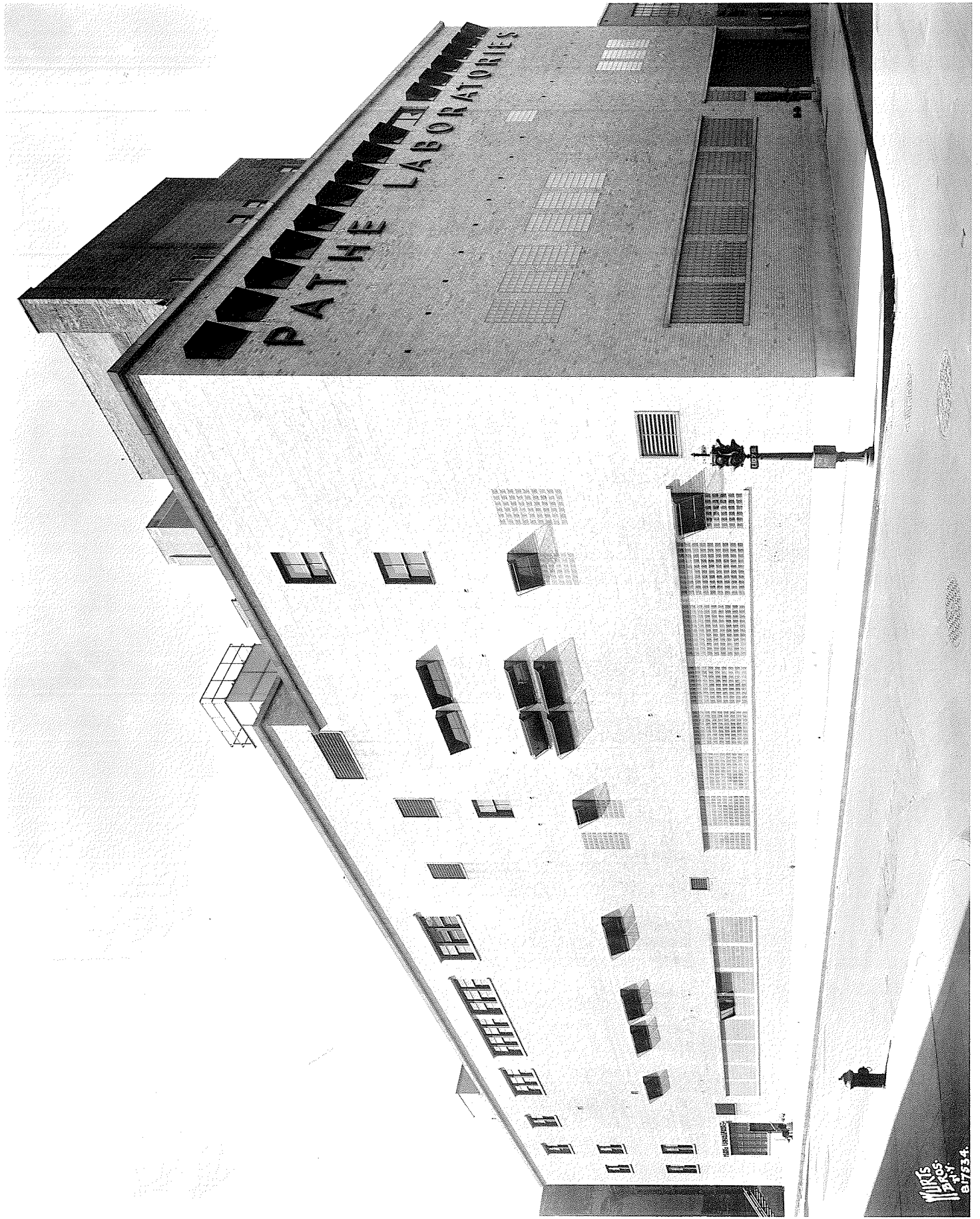
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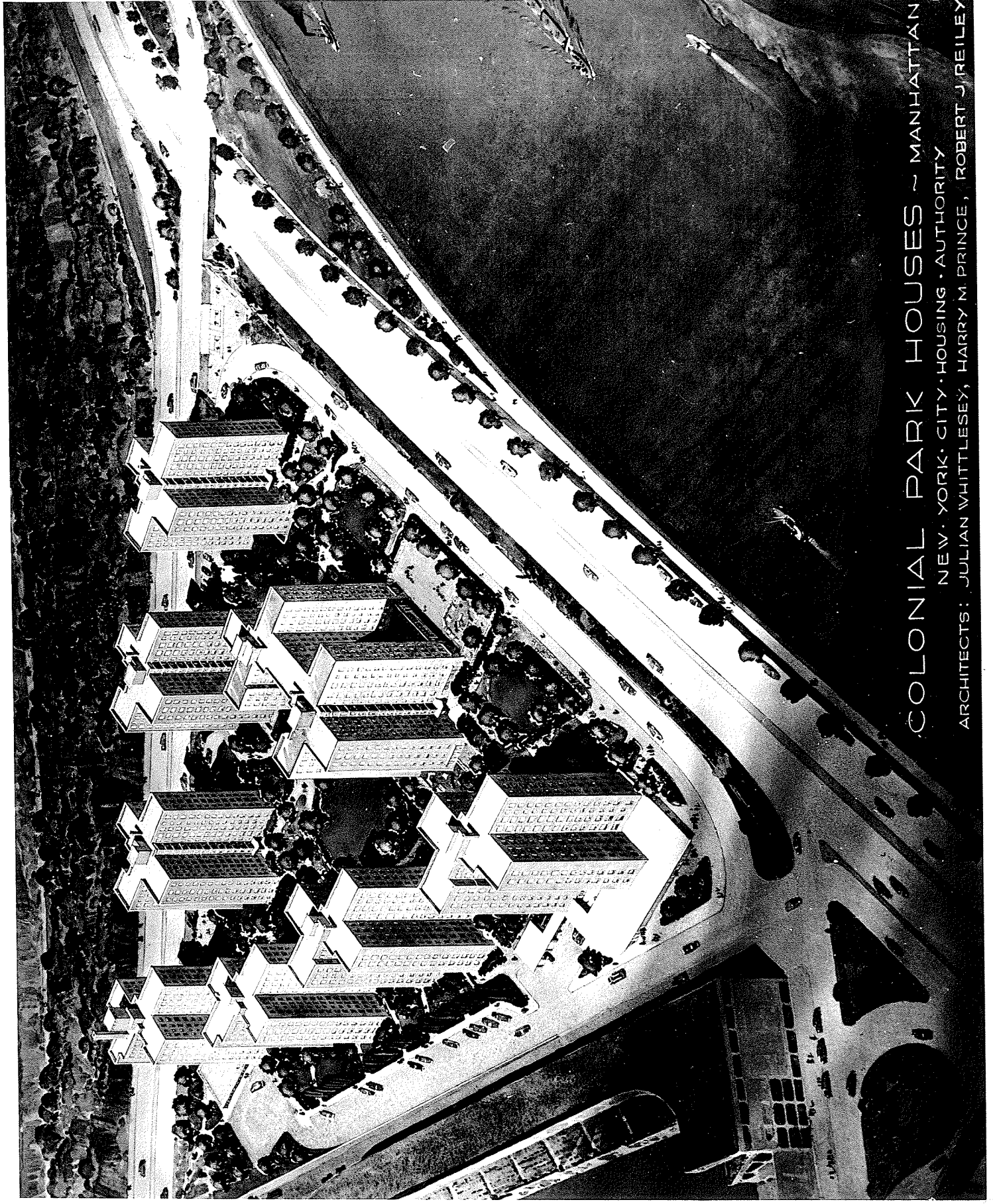
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COLONIAL PARK HOUSES ~ MANHATTAN

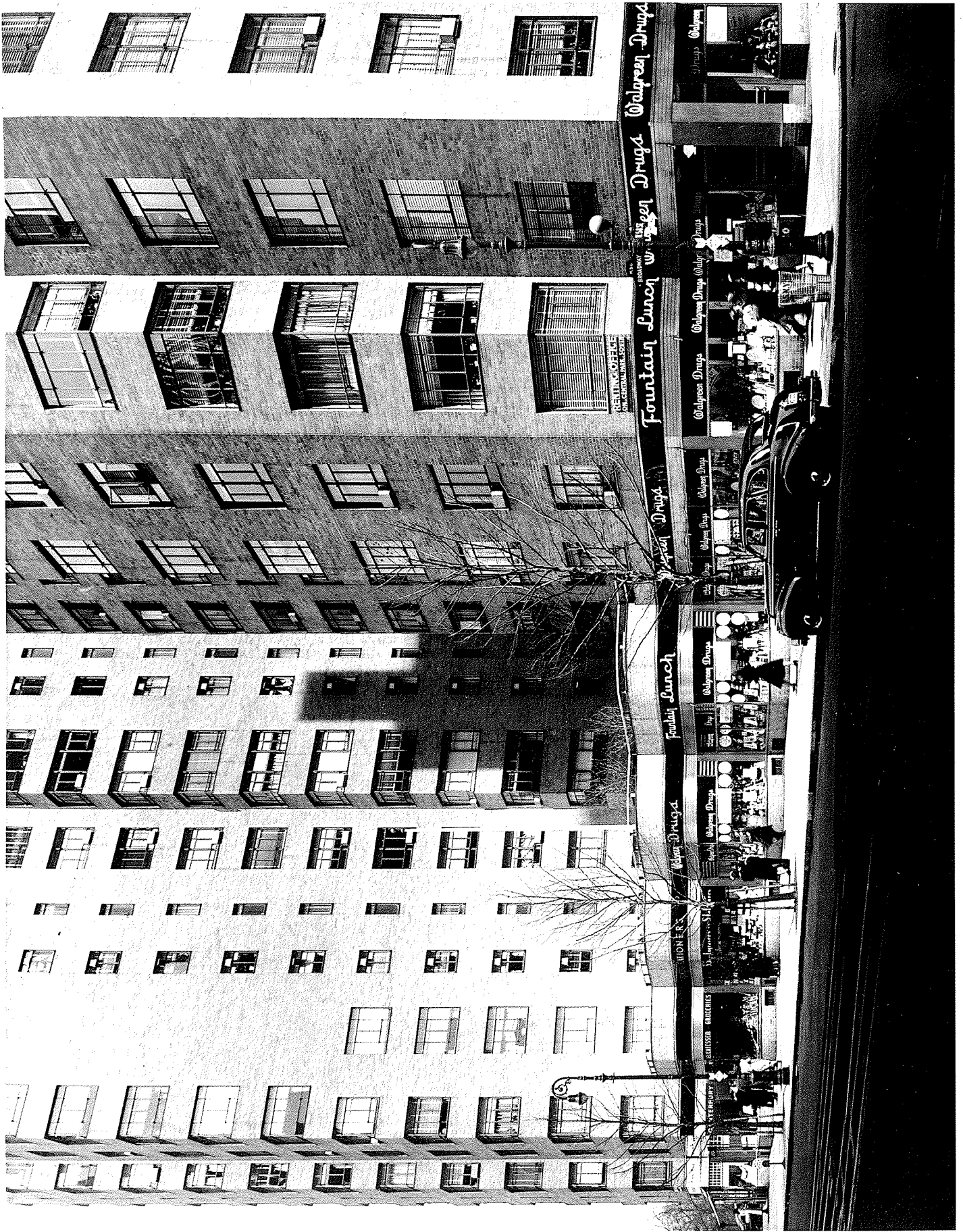
NEW YORK CITY HOUSING AUTHORITY

ARCHITECTS: JULIAN WHITTLESEY, HARRY M. PRINCE, ROBERT J. REILEY

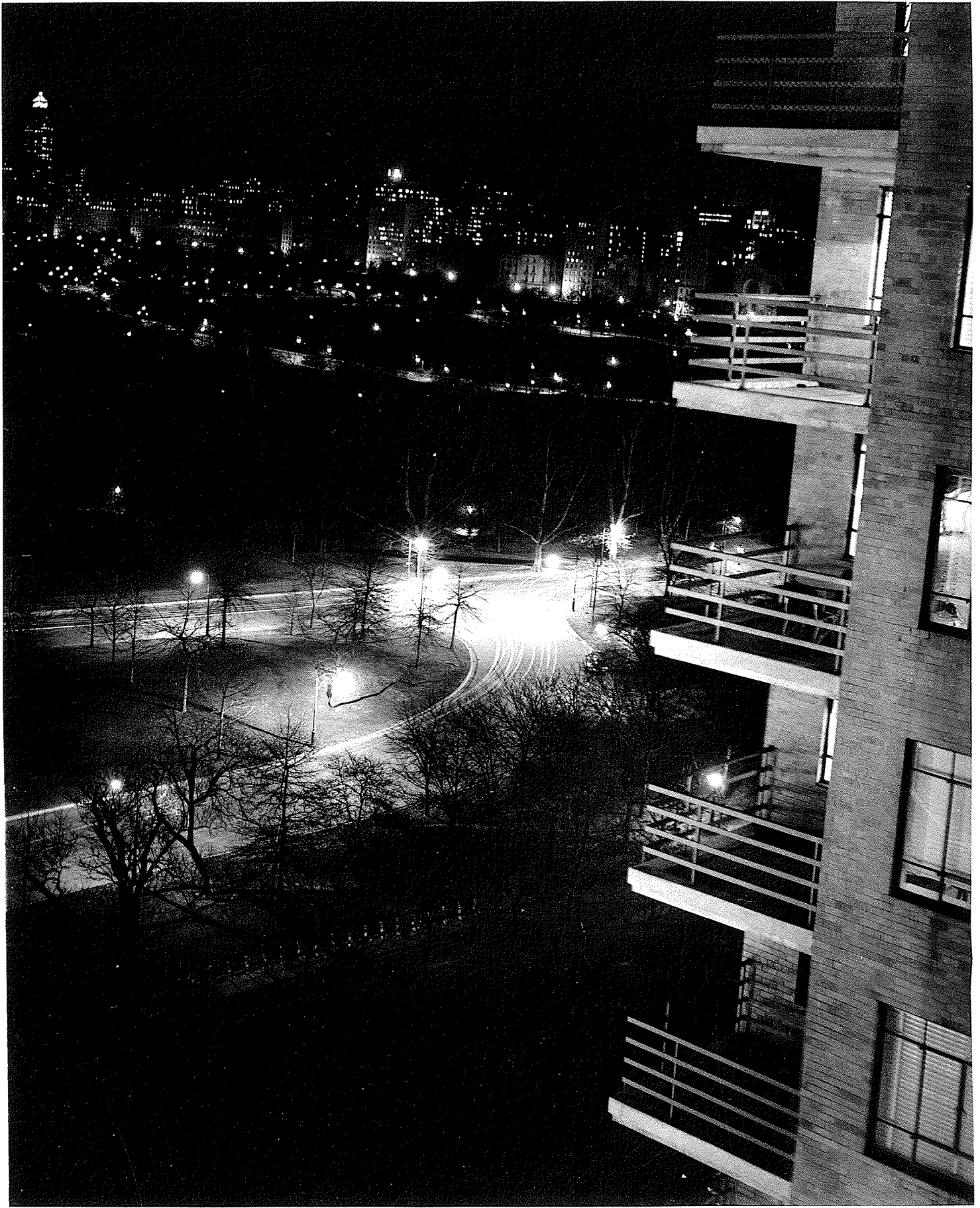


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OFFICE BUILDING

GREAT NECK, N.Y.

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ARCHITECTS

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12

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H.I.P. MEDICAL Group Building

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*NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH
ADDITION TO EXISTING BUILDING*

MAYER & WHITTLESEY

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JERSEY CITY 7, N. J.

JOURNAL Sq. 4-3475

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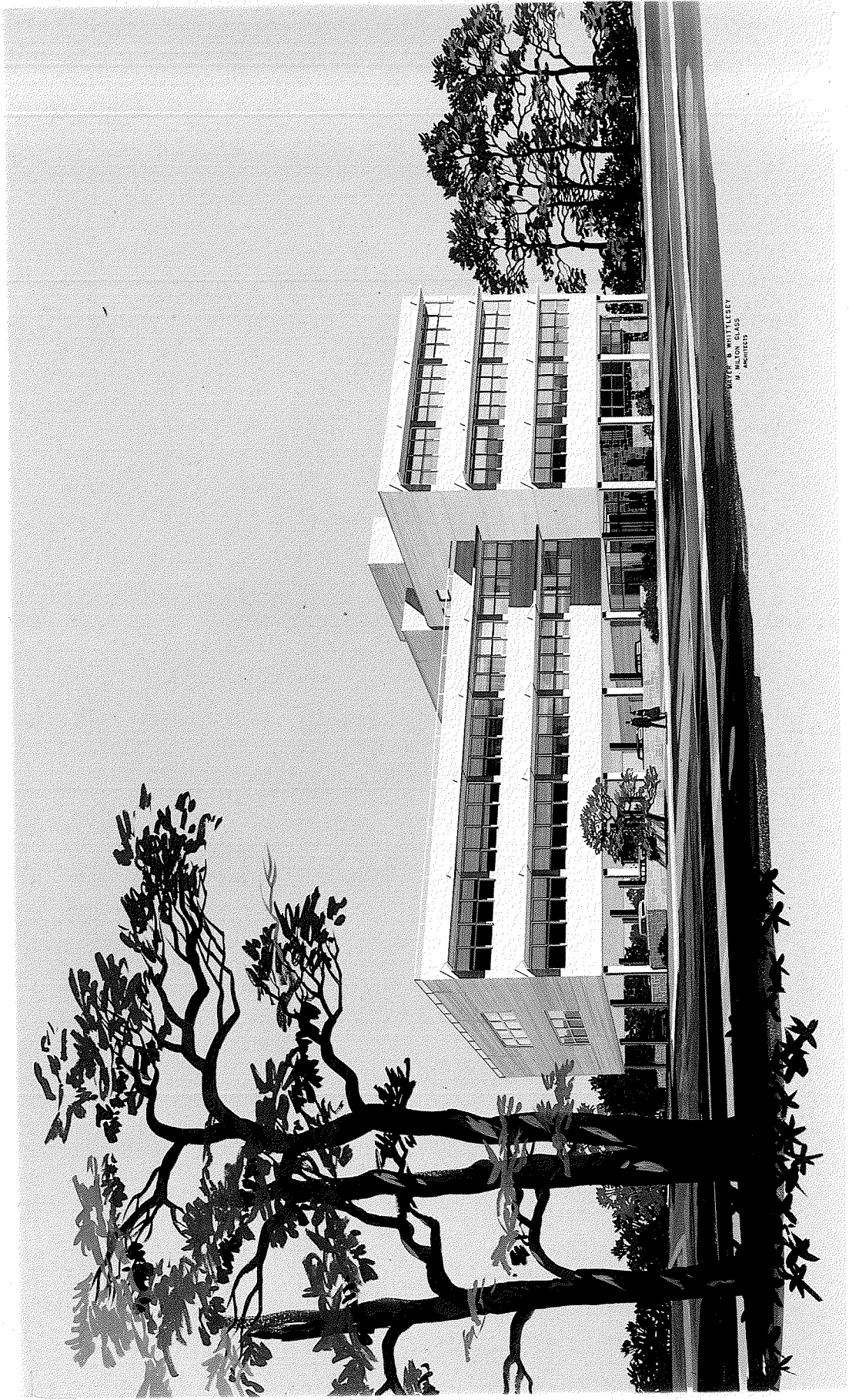
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New Building*

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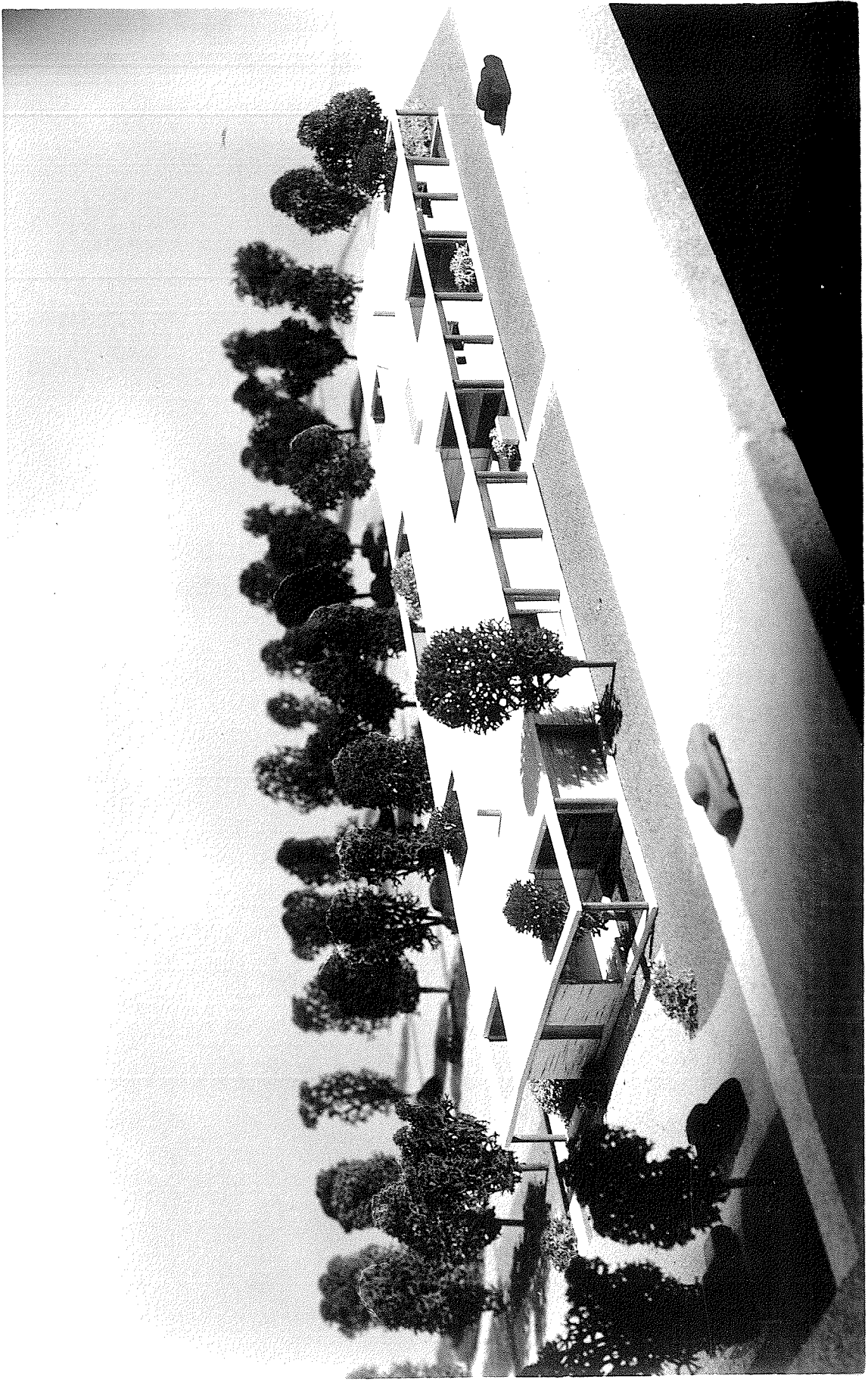
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ARCHITECTS

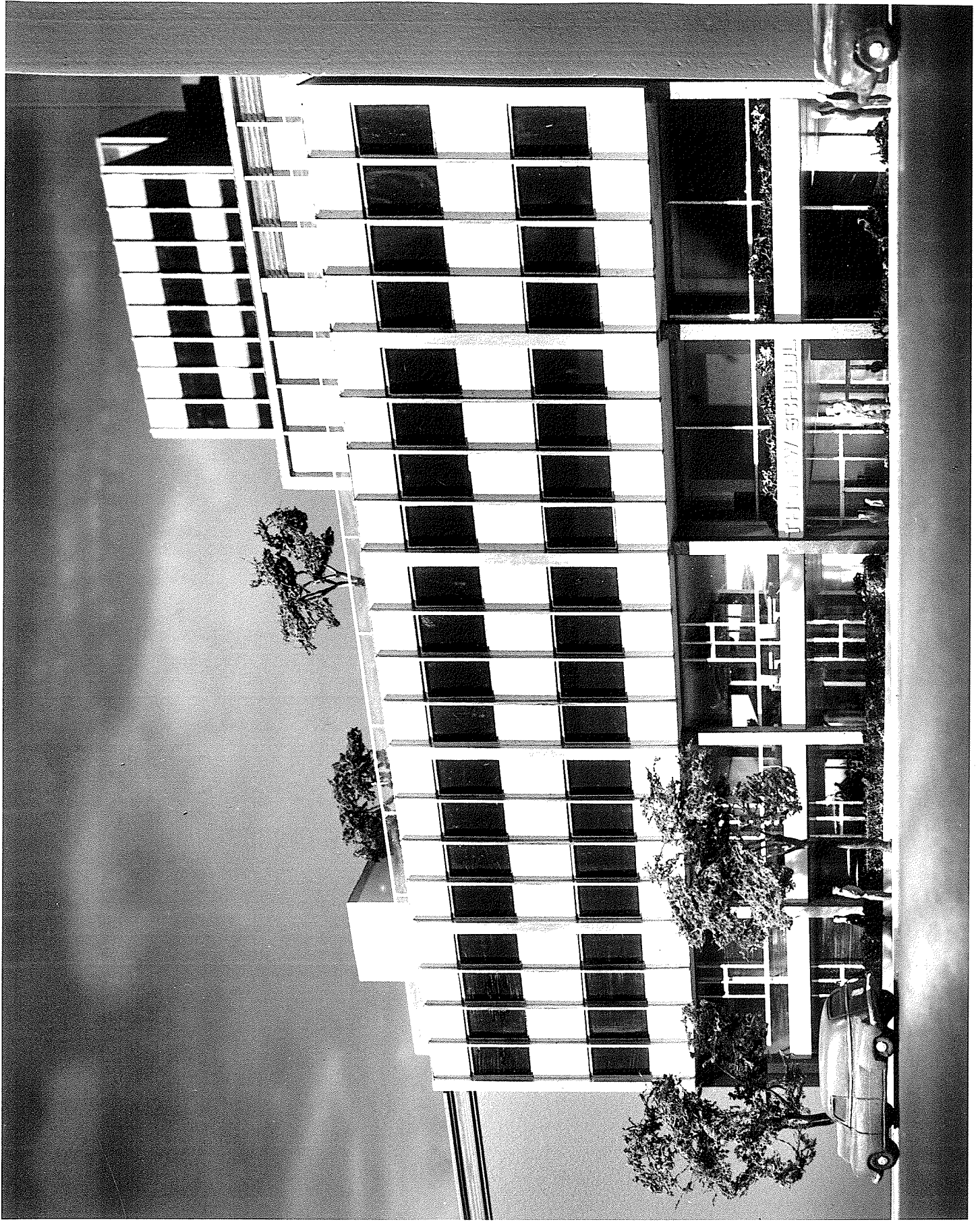
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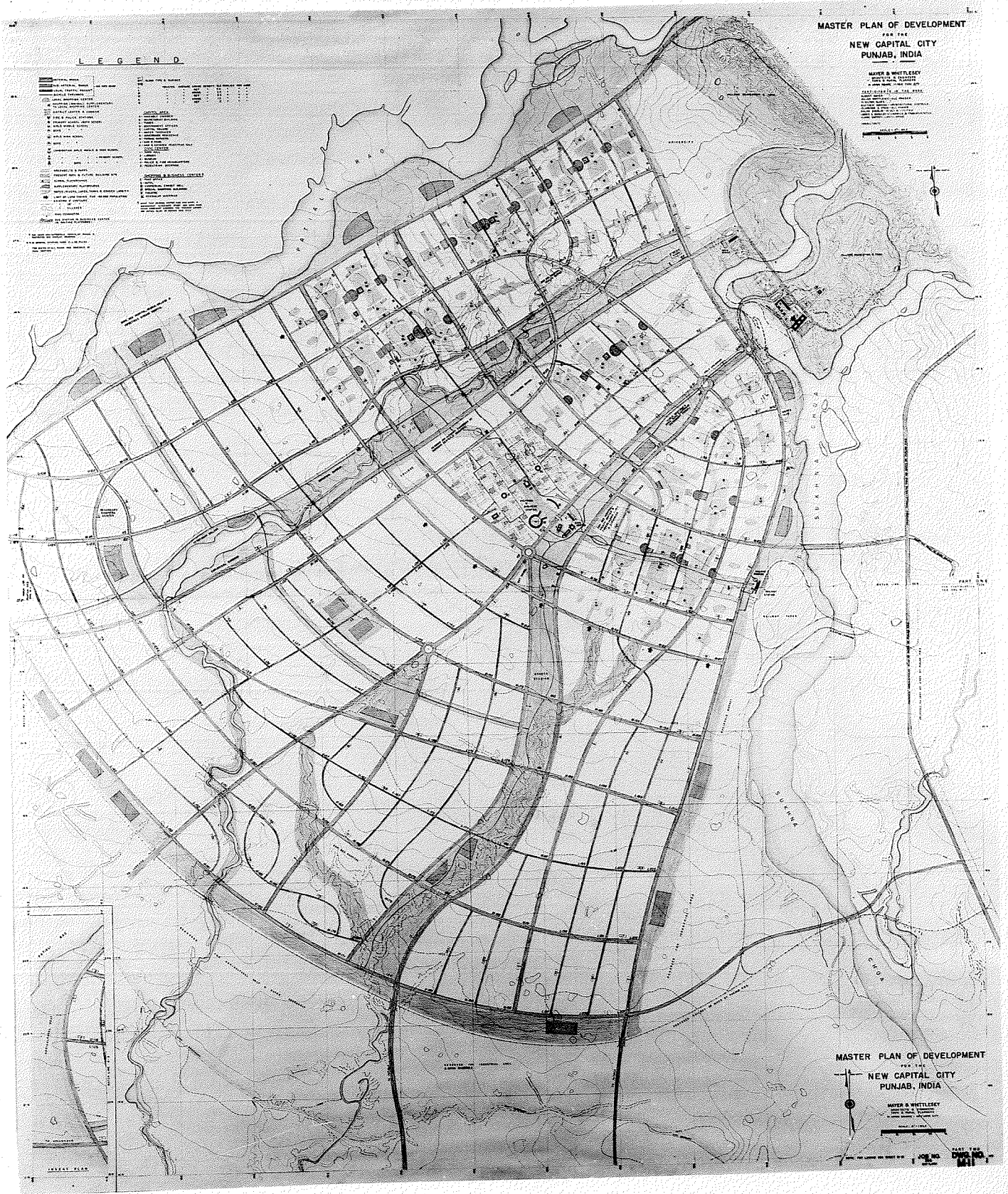
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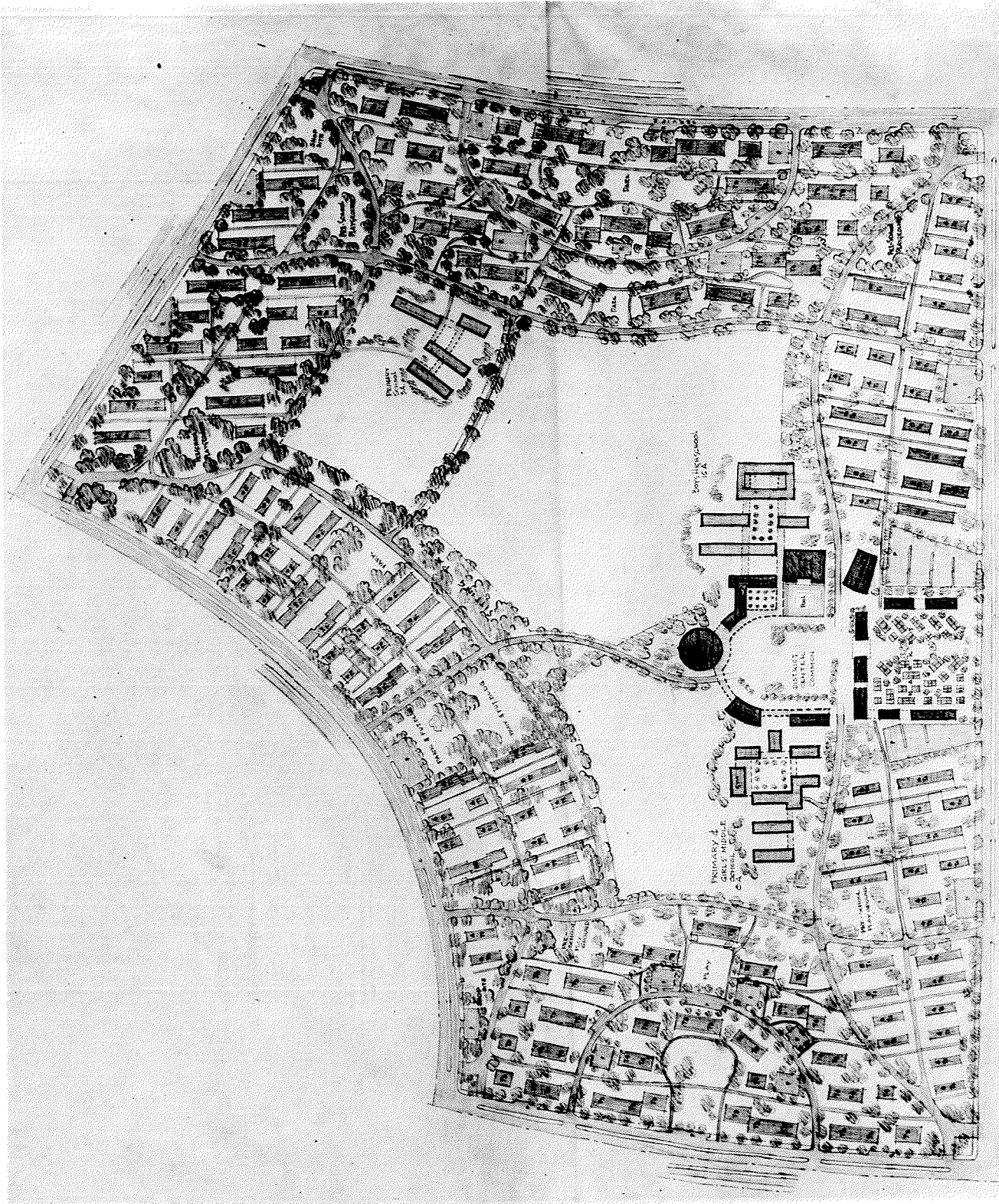


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PUNJAP CAPITAL CITY
 L-TYPE NEIGHBORHOOD, 3RD & 4TH BLOCK
 (BLOCK 54 OF MASTER PLAN - DISTRICT CENTER BLOCK)

SCALE - 1" = 60'-0"

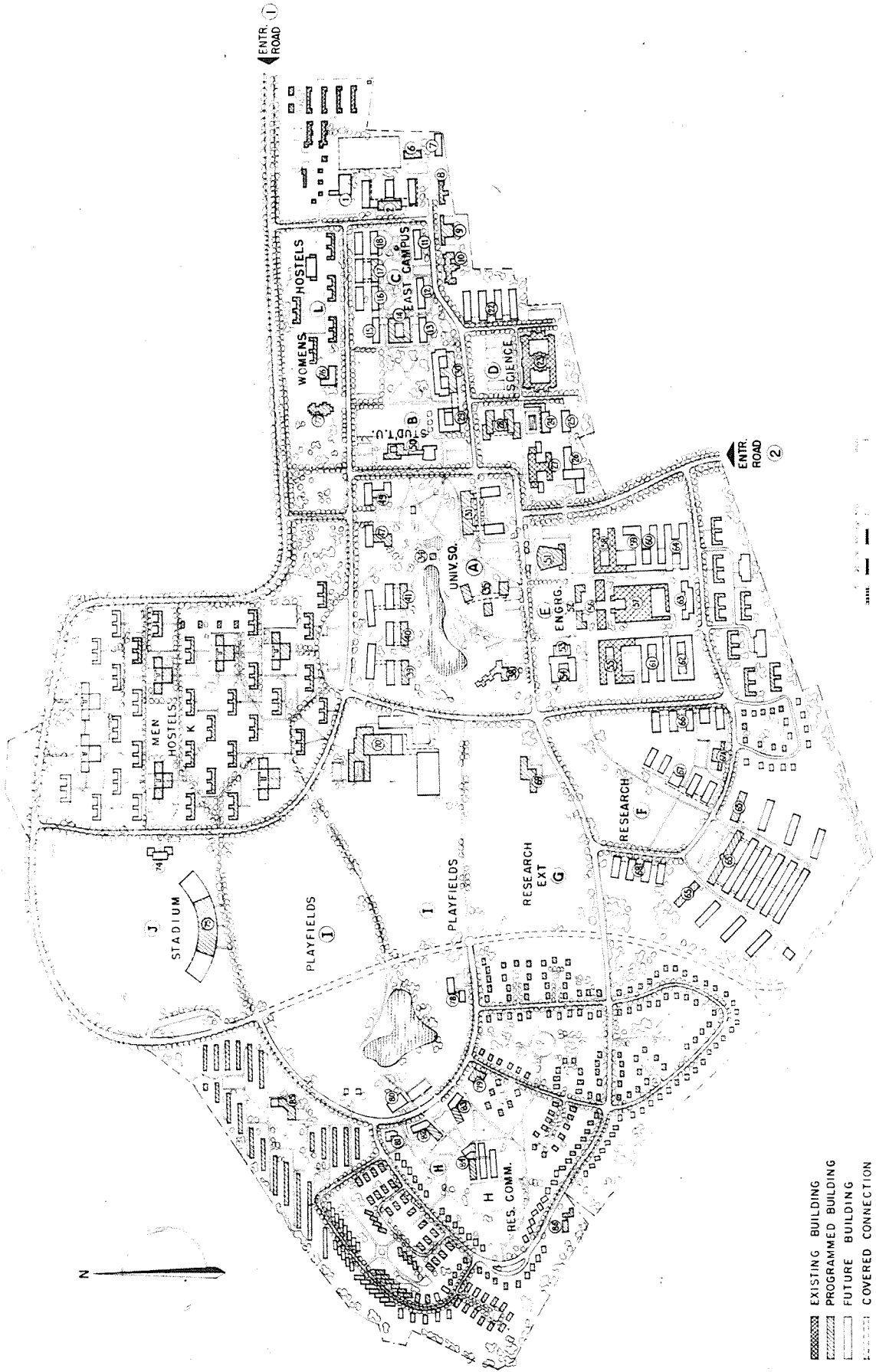
ARCHITECT: J. H. WATSON
 ENGINEER: J. H. WATSON
 TOWN ENGINEER: J. H. WATSON

NOTES:
 1. THIS PLAN IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ZONING REGULATIONS.
 2. ALL DISTRICTS ARE TO BE CONSIDERED AS EXISTING UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 3. ALL DISTRICTS ARE TO BE CONSIDERED AS EXISTING UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
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DATE: 1942
 SHEET NO. 12
 OF 12

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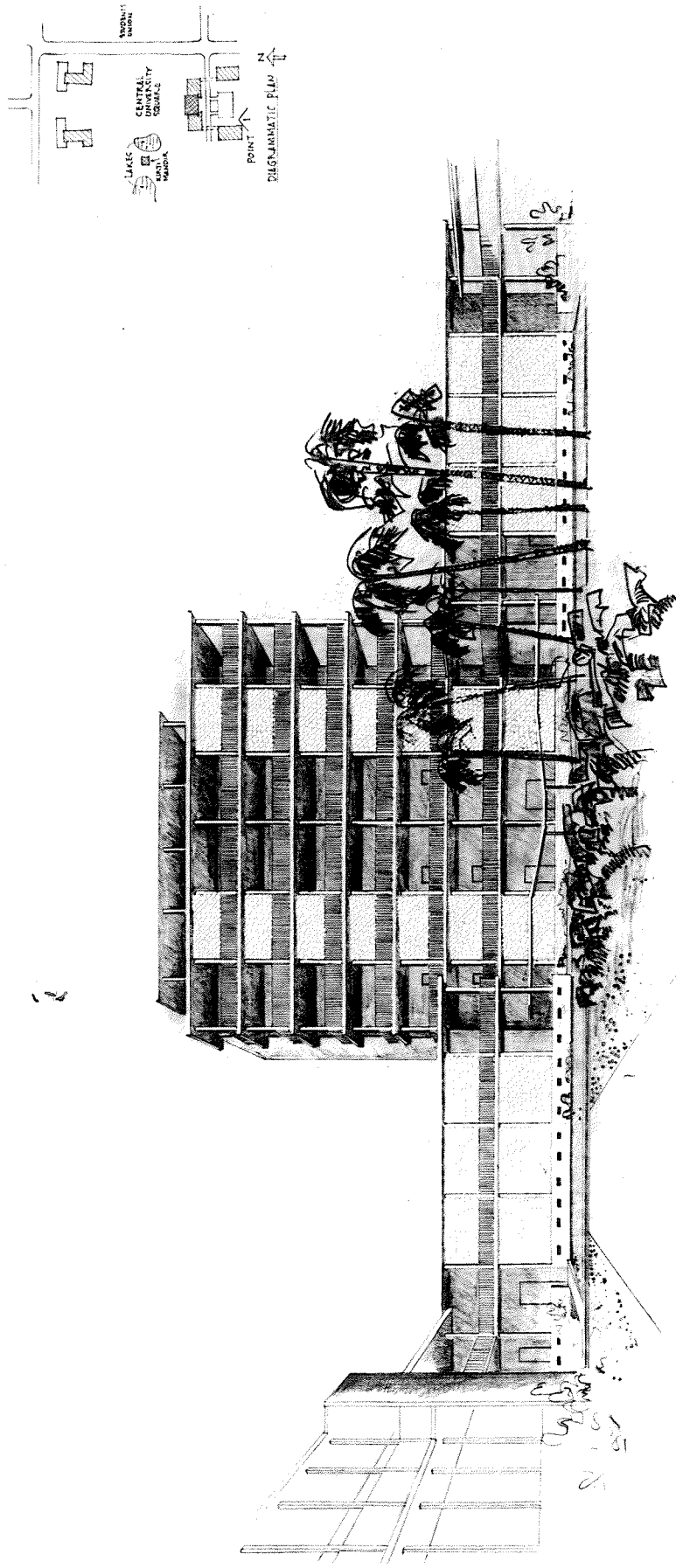
M A S T E R P L A N O F G U J A R A T U N I V E R S I T Y A H M E D A B A D , I N D I A



- EXISTING BUILDING
- PROGRAMMED BUILDING
- FUTURE BUILDING
- COVERED CONNECTION

MAYER & WHITTLESEY - ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS - TOWN & RURAL PLANNERS

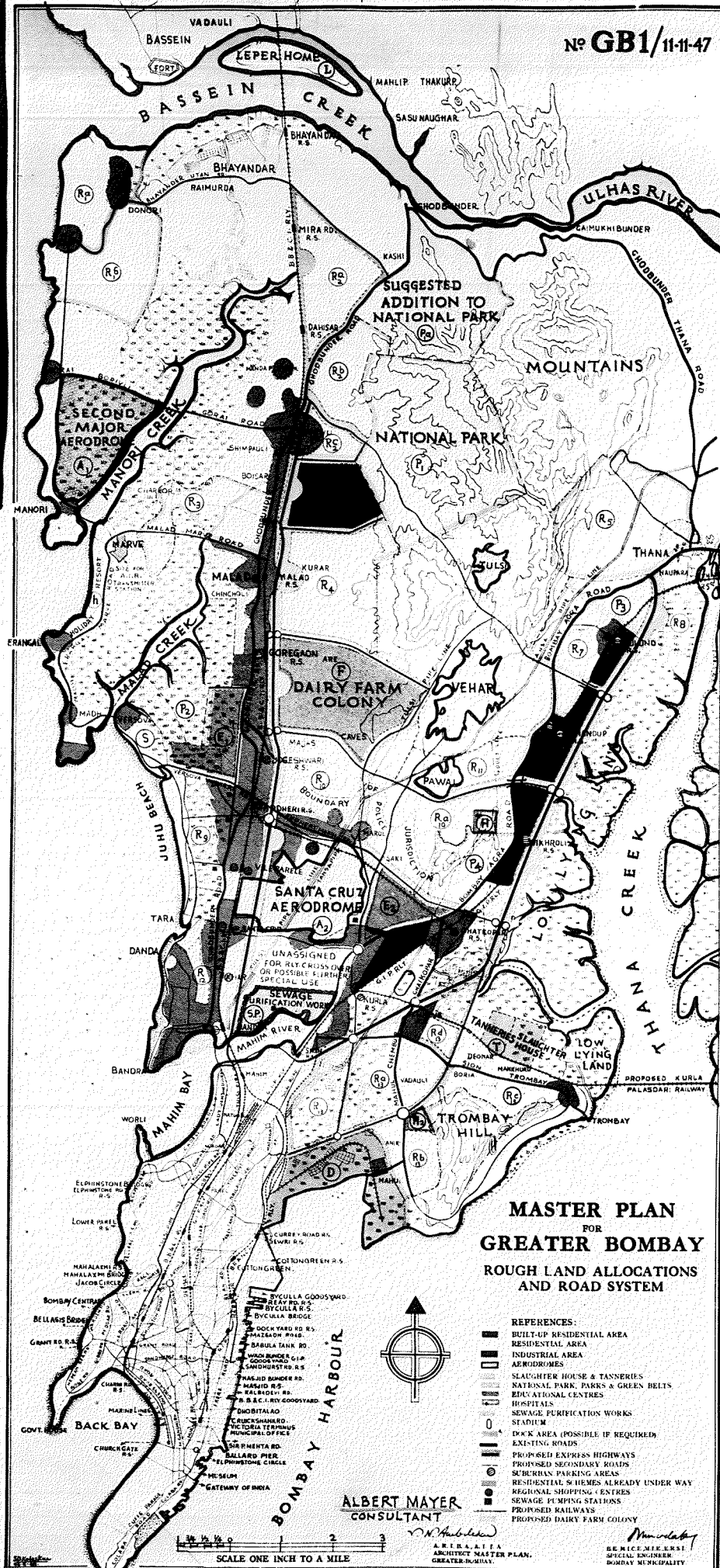
104



GUJARAT UNIVERSITY
SOUTH VIEW OF ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

MAYAL & WHITLESLEY ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS

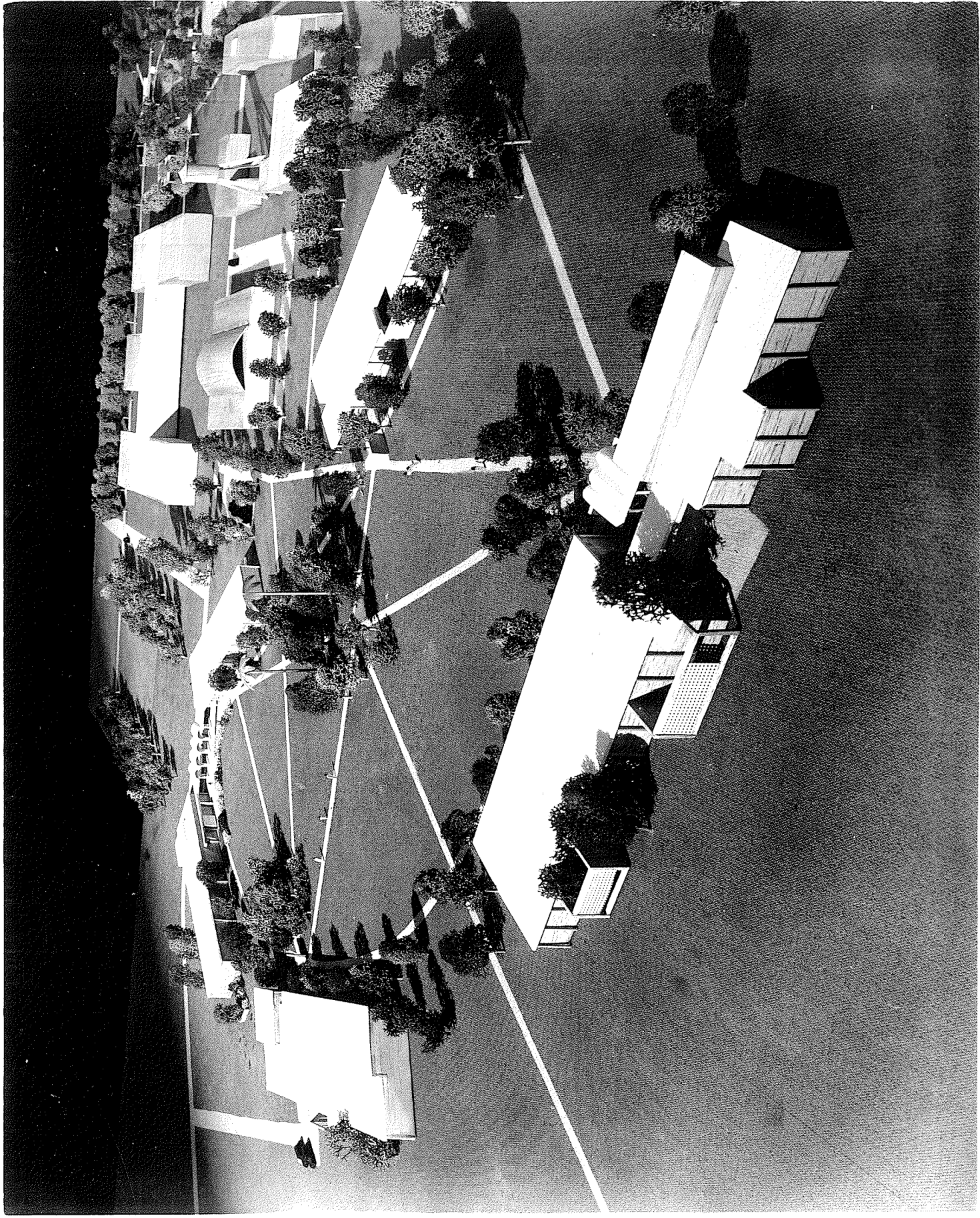
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REFINERY BUILDINGS
STANDARD - VACUUM OIL Co., Bombay, India

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Allahabad Agricultural Institute
Allahabad, India

New Buildings on Expanded Campus

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INDIA

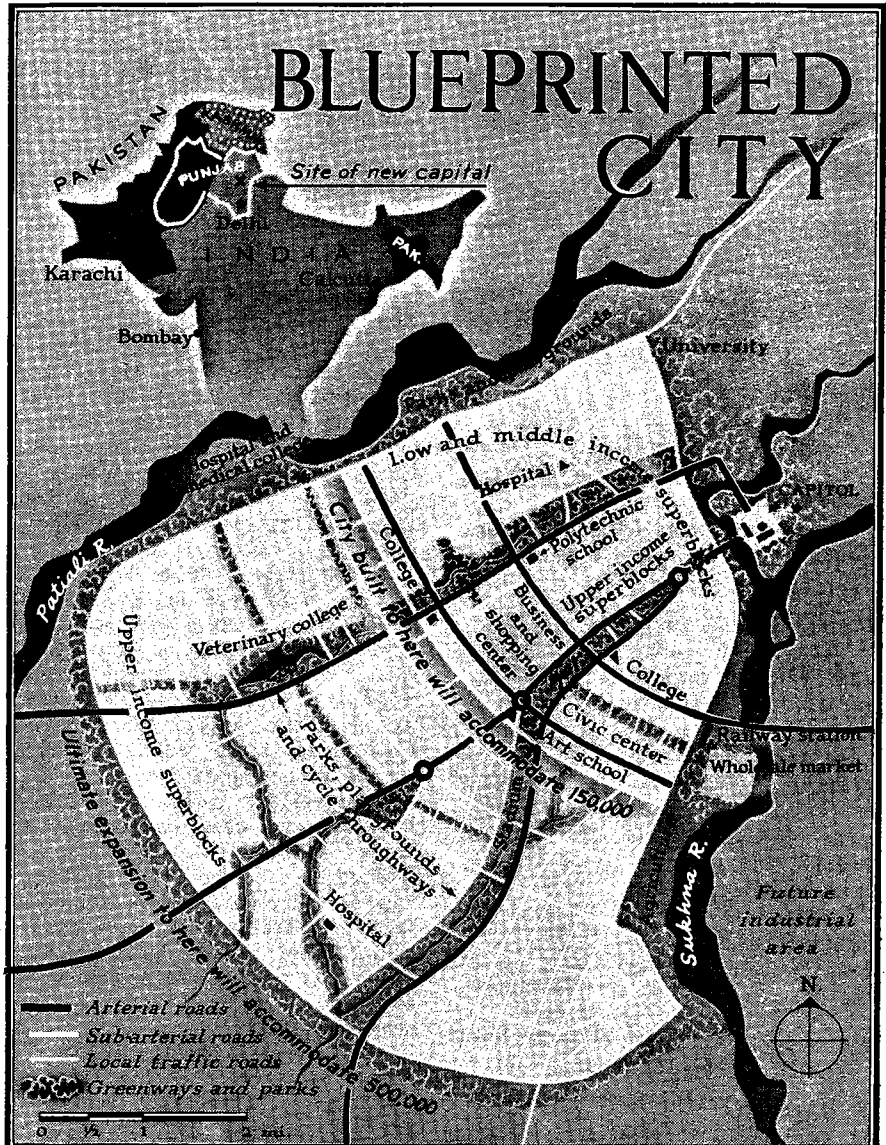
Architect's Dream

The towers of two crumbling Hindu temples look down on the Valley of Chandigarh, on its scattered mango farms, its monkeys, deer and wild pigs, its blue jays and peacocks. For weeks now the jays have been screaming and the monkeys chattering because a group of Indian engineers have invaded their valley. The engineers are looking for well sites; they are going to build a city in the Valley of Chandigarh.

The Punjab was split when India was partitioned in 1947 and the ancient Punjab capital, Lahore, went to Pakistan. The Indian province decided to build an entirely new city for its capital. Such planned capitals are rare. Peter the Great built St. Petersburg on piles in uninhabited marshes; Major Pierre Charles l'Enfant designed Washington for the Potomac swamps, and a U.S. architect, Walter Burley Griffin, drew up the plans for Australia's Canberra, which replaced a sheep station in a wide, shallow river valley.

Unfettered. To plan the new city, Indian officials picked Albert Mayer, 52, a Manhattan architect. During World War II, when he was stationed in India as a lieutenant colonel of Army engineers, Mayer went out of his way to get to know some of the problems of India, and its people, including Jawaharlal Nehru, now Prime Minister. When the Punjab hired Mayer, Nehru said: "Let this be a new town symbolic of the freedom of India, unfettered with the traditions of the past." Designer Mayer was delighted with the prospect. Said he: "To a planner it is tremendously exciting. We start with just a blank sheet of paper and do as wonderfully or as badly as we can. It is an architect's dream."

Mayer first consulted microclimatologists, who study climate in specific areas; with their help he hopes to achieve what Major l'Enfant failed to accomplish in Washington—an arrangement of buildings that will catch any stray breeze.



SUPERBLOCK for 5,000 low income residents
(Three superblocs make up a district)

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NEWS QUIZ issue

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

INDIA

Architect's Dream

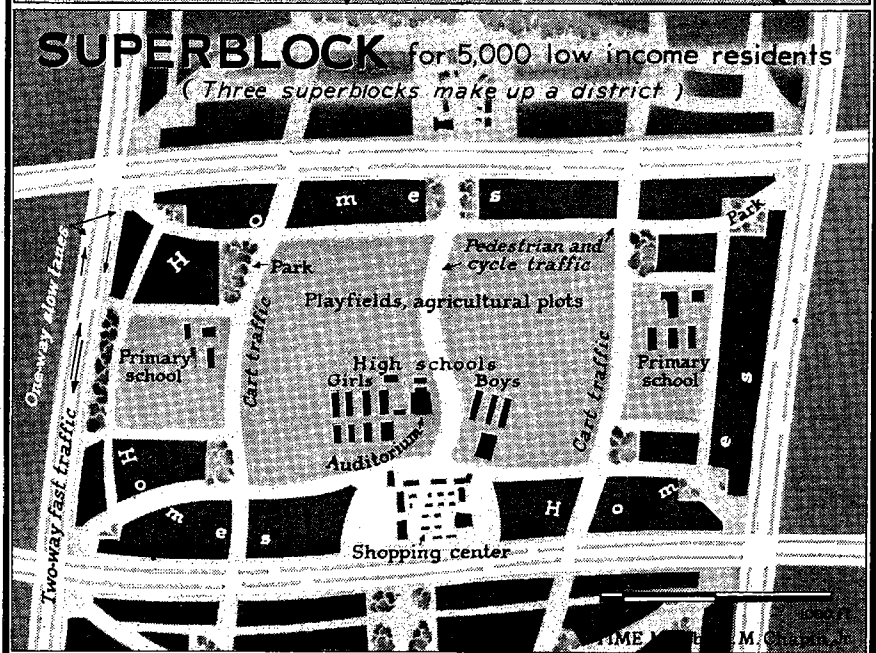
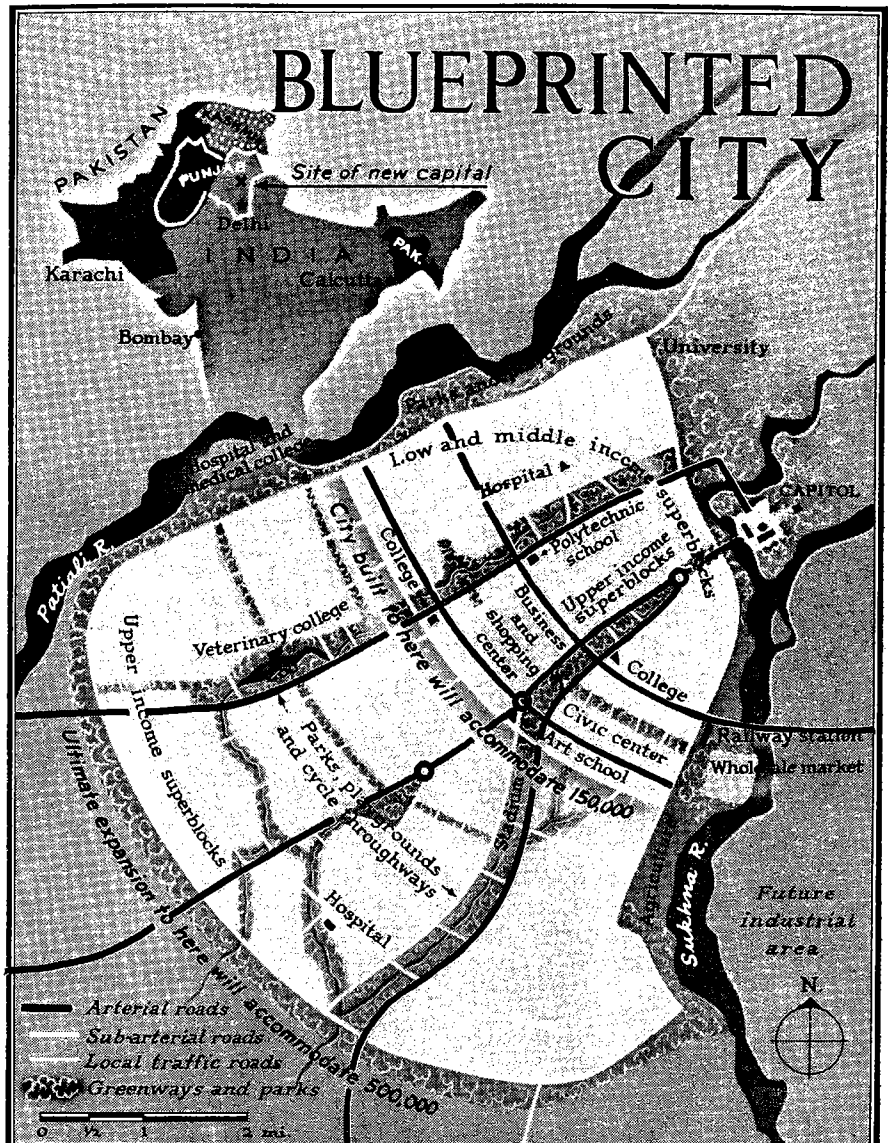
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Mayer's Punjab city plan is composed of units called superblocks. Each superblock covers a rectangle approximately 1,000 yards long and 500 yards wide. A superblock is designed to house 5,000 people, includes a central area with elementary schools, playgrounds and parks, and a shopping center. Three superblocks make up a district, with the high schools, swimming pool and auditorium for the district in the center superblock. Only footpaths, bicycle and bullock-cart paths cross the superblocks; all bus, truck and automobile traffic goes around them; for direct traffic to the capitol from outside the city, two wide highways, called greenways, run from end to end of the city. A rivulet running through the valley will be dammed at one end for a lake which will reflect the capitol buildings. The city will



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The New Capital of the Punjab

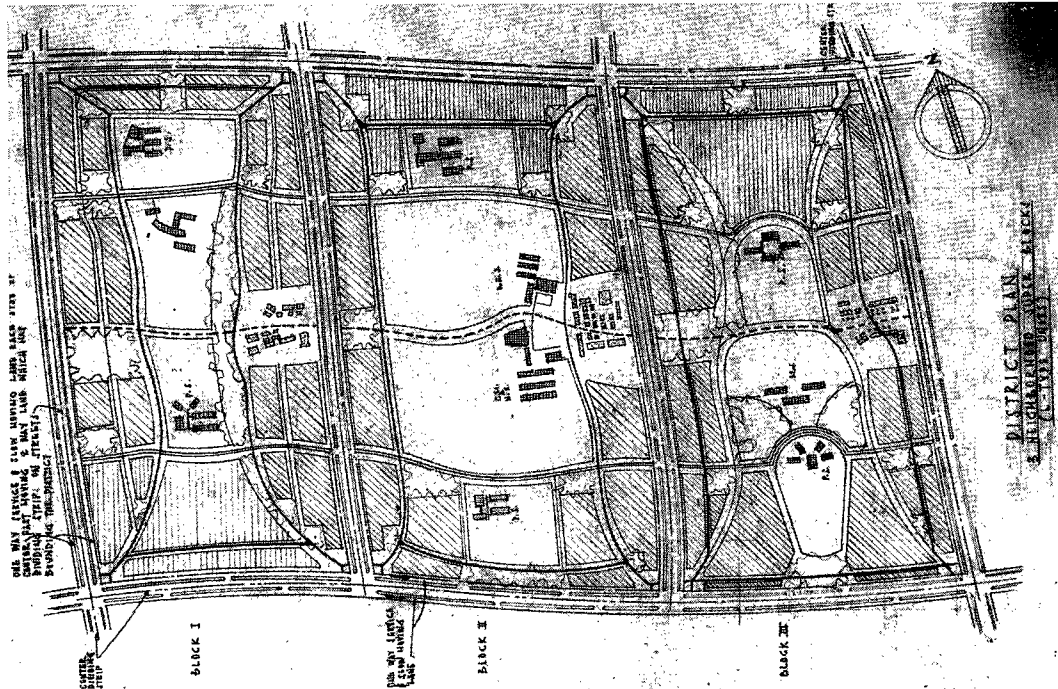
By *Albert Mayer*

Address before Convention Symposium I, "Urban and Regional Planning," Washington, D. C., May 10, 1950

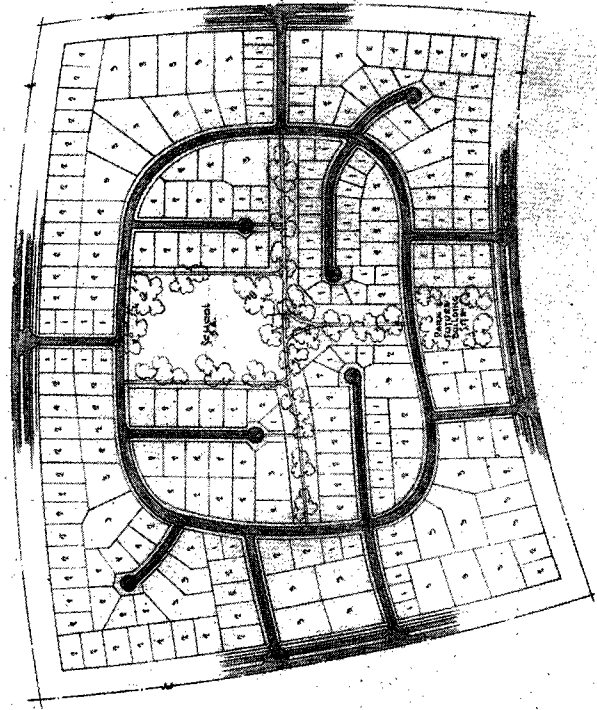
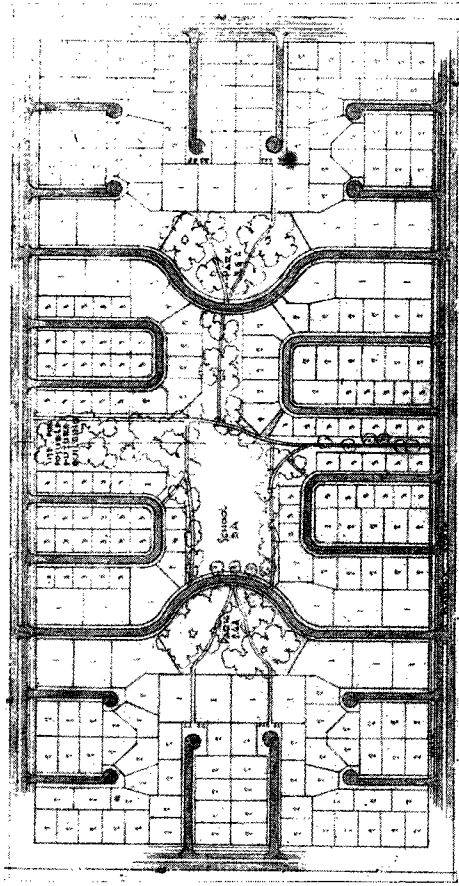
I WILL TRY today to make a vivid enough statement to give you some idea of what is proving nothing less than an exciting adventure. For in planning and designing a large, entirely new city, we are able to give living actuality to all those creative elements in city planning and civic design which have been discovered and talked about and hoped about for the last generation, but which no one has had the luck to be called upon to apply.

What is even more of an adventure is that you start with a pretty clear conceptual picture, but, as with any other creative experience, in your own work as it develops, unexpected situations seem to create and obtrude themselves out of what you have done; changing, giving different direction, re-molding the original concept. Another thing is that when you are trying to create something that really applies what we have talked about so much, but which has at best been done in a limited way in Radburn, the Greenbelt Towns, Baldwin Hills, you can't take anything for

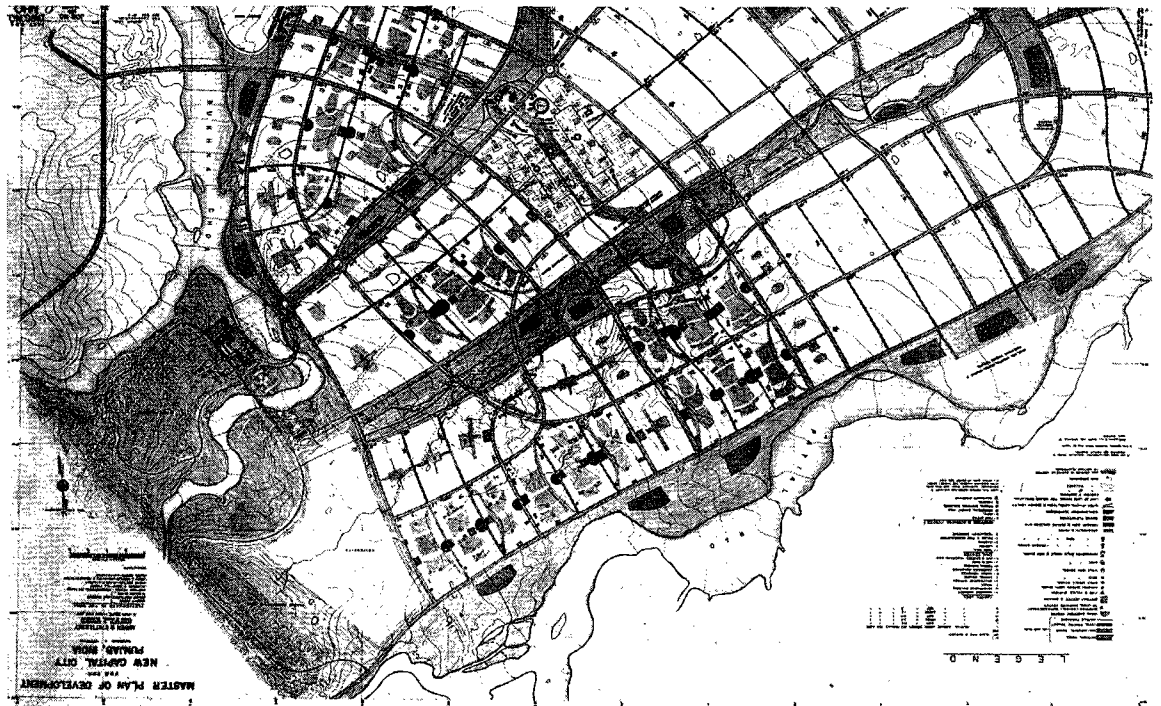
granted; you are on uncharted ground; you've got to test everything out; you have to be really sure of what you are doing. One other element I feel is important to bring out here. This work for the Punjab Capital, as well as the Rural Development work I have been doing in India, though the conditions are radically different and more primitive than ours—due to the very fact that we are beginning at the beginning, so to speak—this work and this thinking cast a remarkable light on our own work here, illumine and clarify it, make us aware of the very basis of things which over here are so heavily overlaid with vested achievement that we don't recognize them. I have learned from those in other fields that they have had this same experience. The classic case of this is in anthropology, which when I was in college dealt with primitive Central Americans, Samoans, Fiji Islanders, but whose discoveries in those remote areas and civilizations are now applied with new insight to examination of ourselves. Thus,



NEW CAPITAL CITY, PUNJAB, INDIA: A typical combination of three neighborhood super-blocks, for 3500 families
Mayer & Whittlesey, architects and engineers



PUNJAB: Plans of typical middle-income blocks. The plot numbers indicate: 1— $\frac{1}{8}$ acre, 2— $\frac{1}{4}$ acre, 3— $\frac{1}{2}$ acre



PUNJAB: The master plan for initial development. The round-end indications are shopping centers.

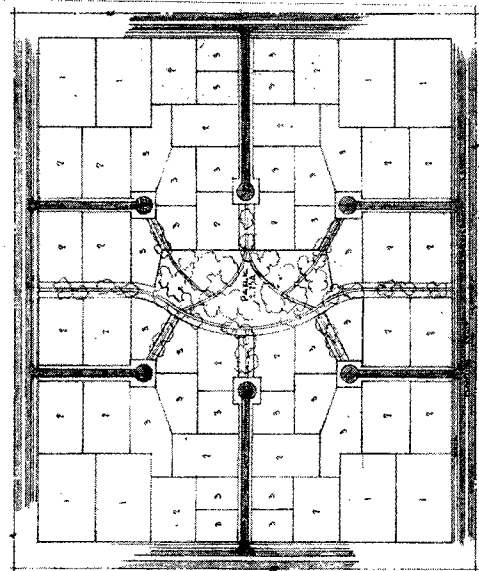
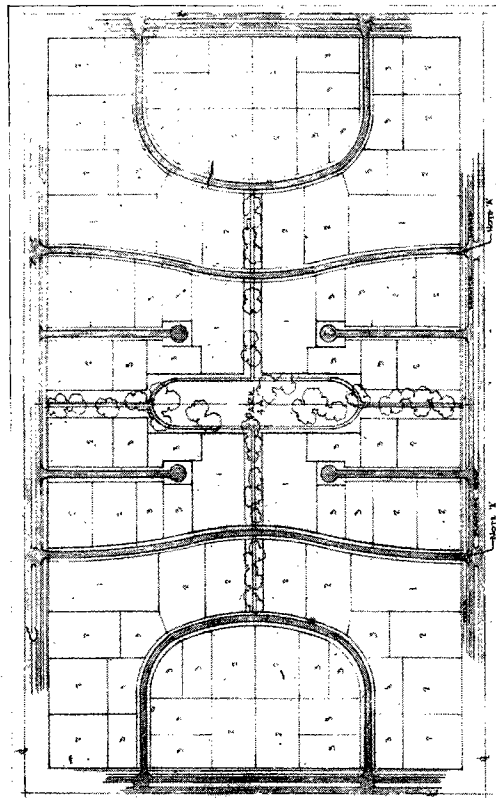
by piling complicated ingenious means on top of each other, still further burying the ultimate causes and objectives. I need only call your attention to the futility of our super-highways and our 3-level crossings, which never for more than a short time catch up with themselves. You all know of our handsome parkways in the New York region. What you may not know is that various organizations have published directions on how to avoid them because they are overcrowded. These detours are of course the poor old inferior roads they replaced.

In planning *de novo* as we are doing in India, we are free to formulate ideas and objectives as clearly and boldly as our creative spirit permits. We call in facts and techniques as we find we need them, and in sequence with our developing thought and study—but they are simply handy tools; they do not clutter up our thinking.

So, first of all, I will state the objectives. I will tell you the *kind* of city we want to create. But even before that, I want to tell you the kind of team we have built up to do it. When I first got this job, I felt pretty comfortably that our office could handle it, with some specialized advice on various

if President Truman's Point 4 ever eventuates, we will find we are not entirely on the giving and instructing end, but that if we are sensitive we shall get as good as we give. I expect to describe some details, to give some figures, to show some illustrations. These in planning are often considered as of the essence itself, but I hope to put them in their context, I hope to enhance them by showing how they implement the main objectives, how they are really the flowering of those main purposes. The distinction I am trying to make here is more important than you may think. In a modern advanced country—in the U. S. A. if you like—we are so surrounded by vested achievement, by so many facts and figures and well-developed techniques, so many highly developed technical means of one kind or another, that we are almost never able to shake ourselves loose from them, not able to put them out of the way while we concentrate on ends and objectives, not able to consider calmly and think completely through. We can in a sense really only improve. We cannot re-shape things entire and mold them to the heart's desire. And if we are not very careful, we even get further confused

JOURNAL OF THE A. I. A.



PUNJAB: Plans of typical upper-income blocks. The plot numbers indicate: 1—1½ acres, 2—1 acre, 3—½ acre

features. Then I thought No; we have an unprecedented opportunity and responsibility not only to India but to the world for generations to come. We owe it to the situation to draw in other significant people. Maybe they can contribute something, maybe they can't, but it's a kind of insurance policy, an assurance that we will have not only done the best we can, but the best that our generation can. So we got a small team together. Each of us has some developed specialty, but each of us has enough spillover into all aspects so that no one has failed to be heard on practically every aspect. So that it would be hard to tell just who has contributed what. It is an exceptionally gifted and sensitive team. There are of course my partners, Julian Whittlesey and Milton Glass. Clarence Stein you all know, an all-round expert and spiritual force. Jim Buckley, who understands city economics and transportation, and most other things also. Ralph Eberlin, whose quick and incisive mind goes far beyond utilities and roads and site engineering. Matthew Nowichi,* who has a rare architectural talent and lightning mind. Clara Coffey,

* Killed in the recent airplane crash near Cairo—Ed.

who knows much more than landscaping. All our significant conferences were attended by everybody working at every level of the project. I think they gained a good deal, and they often made useful contributions. Now to get back to the subject, what kind of city are we trying to create?

In the first place, we want to create a beautiful city. It may sound peculiar, it may sound unnecessary to mention this to a gathering of distinguished American architects. I don't think so, for two reasons. In the first place, since the City Beautiful concept was thrown out fifty years ago, and the functionalists and the sociologists took over, the concept of a large and compelling and beautiful unity has not been enriched by these important later additional and integral concepts, but has rather been replaced. There is no conflict or replacement. We have not ignored these factors; we hope we have creatively fused them, but we are unabashedly seeking beauty.

My second reason for mentioning this can be explained in this way. Can anybody who has studied our proposed new civic centers here—such as for example Foley Square in New York, or the Chicago Civic Center, seriously claim that they

have an abiding harmony or sense of scale or of humanity? We have had so little opportunity to design in the great scale of the great city builders, that we simply must go to school again. We have turned to some of the great exemplars—to the Concorde in Paris, the Piazza San Marco, St. Peter's, and studied and re-studied them to extract the essence.

Our second basic purpose is to create a sense of pride in the citizen, not only in this his own city, but in India, its past and its potential imminent future. For the Indian today is a frustrated man. When his independence came, it was poisoned by partition into India and Pakistan. The economic and social betterment which all expected in good faith is much slower in developing than expected. We are seeking symbols, to restore or to create pride and confidence in himself and in his country.

We are seeking to build a city not in our idiom, not the city of bold-winged engineering and cantilevers, which India's developed resources do not justify, but a city in the Indian idiom fused with our own simplicity and functional honesty. Frankly we are trying not so much to express ourselves or to trade ourselves, but to develop this

capital city as modern self-confident Indians would if there were such a group. Note the word self-confident. I honestly believe we can not only do a more viable job, but a more *Indian* job than they could, because I think we can really enter into their spirit, and because practically all of the forward-looking Indians have been educated in, and dazzled by, the Western world, so that for a considerable time to come they will be doing Western work, be lacking the self-understanding and self-confidence needed. Note we are not thinking in terms of Indian archaeology, but of modern India.

What are our other basic concepts? Well, the first, before we touch the city plant as a whole, is the basic cell or unit—the neighborhood. We first had to explore that; what it should be like, what should be in it, what kind of life should be lived there, what its size should be, what the implications of that size were—whether its dimensions were such that a whole busy city's traffic could be created around and between them. A couple of points may be mentioned here: However useful the neighborhood concept is here, it is more valid in India, where most people are still villagers and small-com-

munity people at heart, and fairly recently by origin. The nature of the neighborhood is intimate, the shopping center preserves and encourages, as far as we can in a reasonably orderly way do so, the marvelous excitement and gaiety of the bazaar, the people in their sociable pre-occupation with shopping and visiting undisturbed by traffic.

Our neighborhood super-block of 1000 families or so, is one element in a 3-block unity, the center of which is the real heart of a small town of 3500 families, with a town square, local public buildings, health center, meeting hall—very much the same as the market square of the medieval European town. The reason is that the functions are much the same—meeting, gossiping, shopping, listening to speeches. Each should have the pool whose reflecting beauty and sense of coolness are such a heavenly gift in the Eastern tropics.

I haven't said much about traffic yet, though I will later, but just this: We believe traffic will be the well-designed incidental factor that it should be, not the all-pervasive, ubiquitous monster as we know it. There is, generally speaking, no appreciable automobile traffic *within* the basic

neighborhood, and no heavy automobile traffic of the through-road variety in the roads between the three blocks. Heavy traffic and bus-routes surround the 3-block district.

So we build up the town from these living units and district trilogies. We did not plan down to them, but up from them.

Our bounding roads are wide, with parallel local or service roads, making in all a very wide right-of-way. But we hope we have avoided the over-scale sterility and stiltedness of Delhi, the over-monumentality of Washington, to say nothing of the traffic complications caused by its basic rectilinear pattern and its superimposed diagonal pattern.

What we hope all this adds up to is a city of satisfactory inter-relationships, and satisfactory individual lives and moments; a framework which will take account of groups of people in their corporate activity, whether in industry, in school, in political meetings, in buses, at home; and of the individual's need for serenity, for aloneness sometimes, for facing himself.

We want an essentially peaceful city, not one where complications and nervous tensions are created which must be counteracted by

other, remedial complications. We are trying to create a city as simple as possible, where the inter-arrangement of parts and functions minimize the need for fancy grade separations, though we will need a few of these.

And we want to provide a looseness and tolerance in the plan to allow for a future that can never be entirely imagined from the past or the present. That is why we are not too bothered by the lack of elaborate statistics. The problem here is to make such allowance, but not to overdo it. For in that case we might be providing a fine city for 50 years from now, but a moth-eaten city for, say, the first 20 years.

We are trying to create a city where the various kinds of people with their various habits and methods find themselves at home. We hope we have insight enough to estimate and sense how far we can and should encourage changes in habits to create better city living, and how far certain traditions and

habits should be respected and fostered and sublimated.

We wish, though it may be too unattainable a goal, to give so large a city planned at one time a varied feeling, to produce a city which in different parts produces differential effects within one overriding idiom—and note that what I have called the looseness and tolerance provide areas for future needs where future architects and architecture may develop, so that it is not a static town architecturally.

We are trying to give the inhabitant and the visitor elements of serenity and of excitement, of homeliness and of splendor, of greatness but not of overwhelming greatness.

We are feeling our way toward this kind of creation. It may be, as opportunities grow, as they certainly will in the "backward" areas, and as they filter upward into our own more advanced area, as we open our minds and creative spirits into this realm of thought and challenge, others will succeed in greater measure.

News from the Educational Field

BOSTON UNIVERSITY announces Metropolitan Chapter, as the University's Resident Architect. M.I.T. has been given the job,

TODAY

U. S. Architect To Build India City of 500,000

**Albert Mayer to Use Native
Punjab Stone and Motifs
for Modern Structures**

By Ralph Chapman

Stone like that quarried by the Moguls 400 years ago is being shaped according to the most modern American architectural practice to build a city of 500,000 in northernmost India. Now known as Chandigarh, the city will be the new capital of East Punjab. Its architect is Albert Mayer, of Mayer and Whittlesey, 31 Union Square West.

Mr. Mayer returned from India a few days ago with word that his design has been accepted by the Punjab government, that more than 500 acres of the chosen site have already been acquired and that initial construction will get under way as soon as the monsoon season ends. The city will be built on a wedge-shaped area of farm lands about 140 miles north of New Delhi, close to the New Delhi-Simla road, a main artery.

"Our most important problem was to combine our architectural discoveries with the genius of the people," Mr. Mayer said in an interview in his office, 8,500 miles from the metropolis-to-be which he designed. "We did not want to be archeologists digging up and restoring an ancient civilization."

Effect as in Temples

Typical of this approach is the design for the building which will house the provincial legislature and dominate the area set aside for government departments. The legislative chamber will be circular, with the walls rising in a parabolic arch. In sketches the building looks something like a giant beehive, but the architect says that the general effect will be similar to that of temples in various parts of India.

This particular design was originated by the late Matthew Nowicki, who was associated with Mr. Mayer in this project. Mr. Nowicki, one of several consultants to the planning staff of the new United Nations buildings in New York, was killed in a plane crash in Egypt on Aug. 31.

All the government buildings will be constructed of native limestone ranging from creamy pink to deep red. This stone has been used in northern India for centuries. Many memorials and similar structures were built from it at the orders of the Moguls, who ruled northern and central India in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Although materials for private buildings throughout the city have not been prescribed, Mr. Mayer believes that most of them will be constructed of red brick. The area is rich in clay and there are many kilns near the site.

Prototypes Designed

"Neither we nor the government lay down the law as to how each individual structure is to be built," the architect said, "but we have designed prototypes and planned several typical blocks. We believe that private builders will follow our lead so that the finished city will be more or less homogeneous architecturally."

A typical residential block will provide housing for 1,000 families and will be almost entirely self-contained. The dwelling units will be placed around the perimeter, with schools, parks and recreation areas in a large open space in the center. The general effect will be one of dispersion rather than of overcrowding.

Suggested basic design for homes is a one-room building with a flat roof. Each will be so built that additional rooms may be added on the first floor. It will be possible also to add a second story when the owner can afford it. The architect pointed out that most people in India are desperately poor and are able to buy or maintain only the simplest homes.

In laying out the road net for the city, Mr. Mayer and his associates were faced by a peculiar traffic problem. There will be few automobiles to contend with, but bicycle traffic will be extremely heavy.

Every One Has a Bicycle

"Every one in India has a bicycle and uses it to go to and from work, for shopping, for any sort of local travel," Mr. Mayer said. "To make it as easy as possible for these people we have designed a series of express cycleways that will allow cyclists to get from one part of the city to another with no cross-traffic or, in fact, any other traffic to impede their course."

He described the site as a gently sloping plain contained between two rivers which are dry a good part of the year. Maps show it to be shaped like a fan with the handle end to the north. This "handle" will contain all the government buildings as well as Punjab University, presently located in Delhi. The university grounds will cover about a square mile.

The first section of the main city, covering between fifteen and seventeen square miles, will be completed in five years, according to present plans. It will house 150,000 persons. Mr. Mayer could not estimate how long it may take to complete the entire city or what the total cost will be. The provincial government is financing the project with the aid of a loan from the government of India.

In addition to the activities of government and the university, there will be an industrial area in which 20,000 persons will be employed when it is fully developed.

*Times of India
Bombay July 18.*

NEW GUJERAT UNIVERSITY

U. S. Expert's View

From Our Staff Correspondent

AHMEDABAD, July 17: The grounds covered by the proposed University of Gujerat—about 600 acres—is bigger than most American Universities and provides ample space for growth. This is the view of the well-known American planner and architect Mr. Albert Mayer who has come here in response to the request of Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai to guide the organisers of the Gujerat University—the Ahmedabad Education Society—in connection with its planning.

Mr. Mayer stated today that the plan was basically good and the fundamentals were being well done. The site had been, appropriately, selected because it was a little apart from town so that if any future expansion was needed it could be easily carried out. Moreover, the University should see that in doing so the placings of new buildings were not faulty. He was going to make concrete suggestions to the organisers about the future development which the University contemplated.

Mr. Mayer, who has recently also been to the United Province, has submitted a comprehensive report to the Premier on town planning and rural development. During his short stay in Ahmedabad, Mr. Mayer was also consulted by the President of the Municipality, Mr. Chinubhai Chimanlal, in connection with its various town planning schemes. He felt that there should, in the first instance, be a master plan for the development of the city—a well laid out frame work in which to place those schemes. Having accomplished that, the schemes could be examined and proceeded with successfully.

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