(UN) LOVED MODERN

CONSERVATION OF 20TH CENTURY HERITAGE CONFERENCE 2009

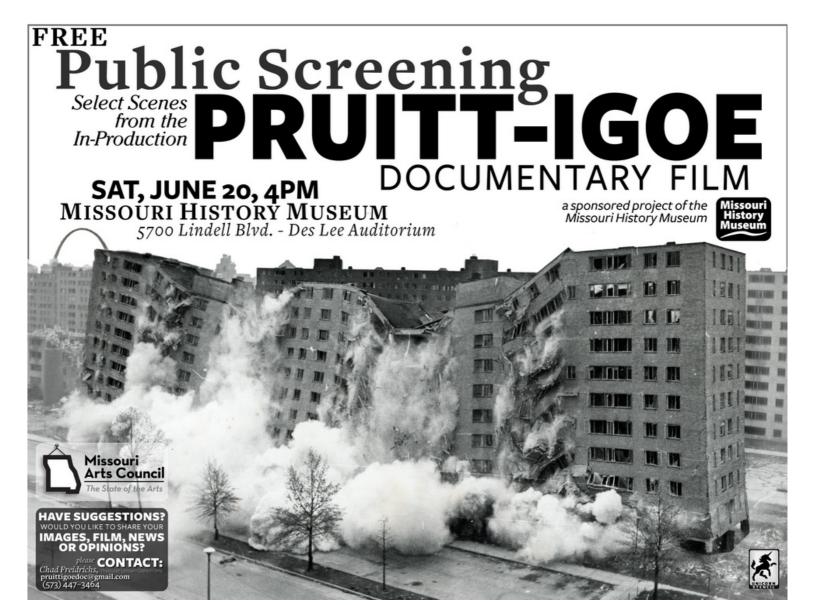
Sydney, Australia
July 10th 2009

THEODORE PRUDON

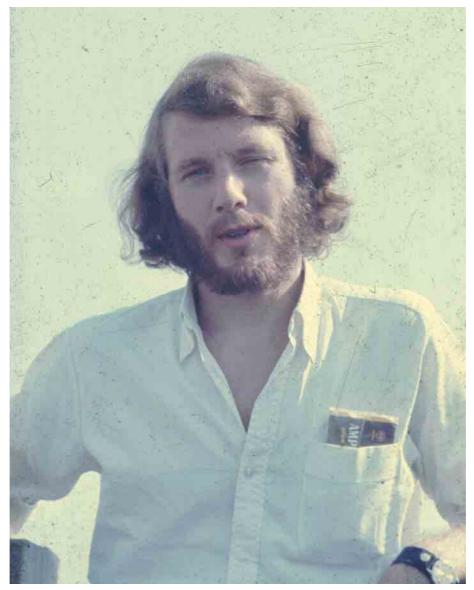
"Modern Architecture died in St. Louis, Missouri,

July 15th, 1972, at 3:32 p.m (or thereabouts),
when the infamous Pruitt-Igoe scheme,
or rather several of its slab blocks,
were given the final coup de grâce by dynamite."

Charles Jencks, New Paradigm in Architecture.



Pruitt-Igoe. St. Louis, Missouri, 1955 - Minoru Yamasaki



Dr. Theodore Prudon, 1972

The (Un)Loved American Style



Falling Water. Bear Run, PA, 1934 - Frank Lloyd Wright



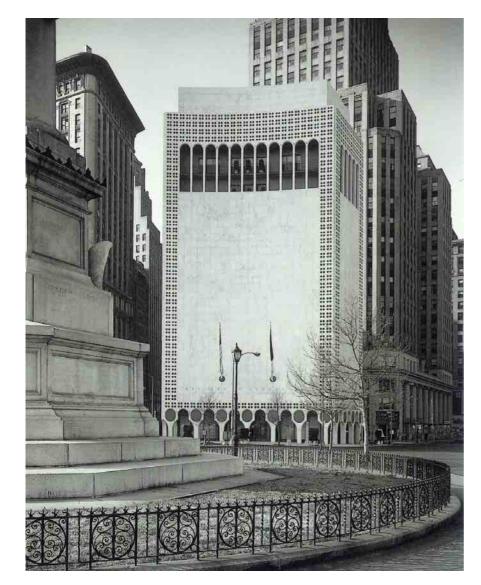
Falling Water. Bear Run, PA, 1934 - Frank Lloyd Wright



Maslon House, Palm Springs, CA, 1962 - Richard Neutra



Cyclorama. Gettysburg, PA, 1961 - Richard Neutra





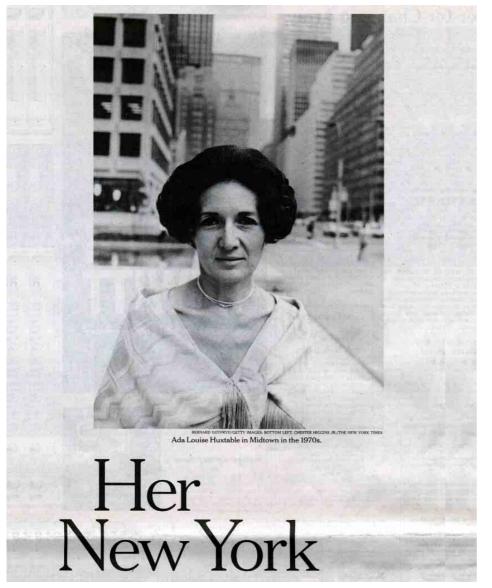
2 Columbus Circle. Manhattan, NY, 1964 - Edward Durell Stone



2 Columbus Circle. Manhattan, NY, 1964 - Edward Durell Stone



MAD, Manhattan, NY, 2009 - Brad Cloepfil





Ada Louise Huxtable, 1970s

Ada Louise Huxtable, 1988

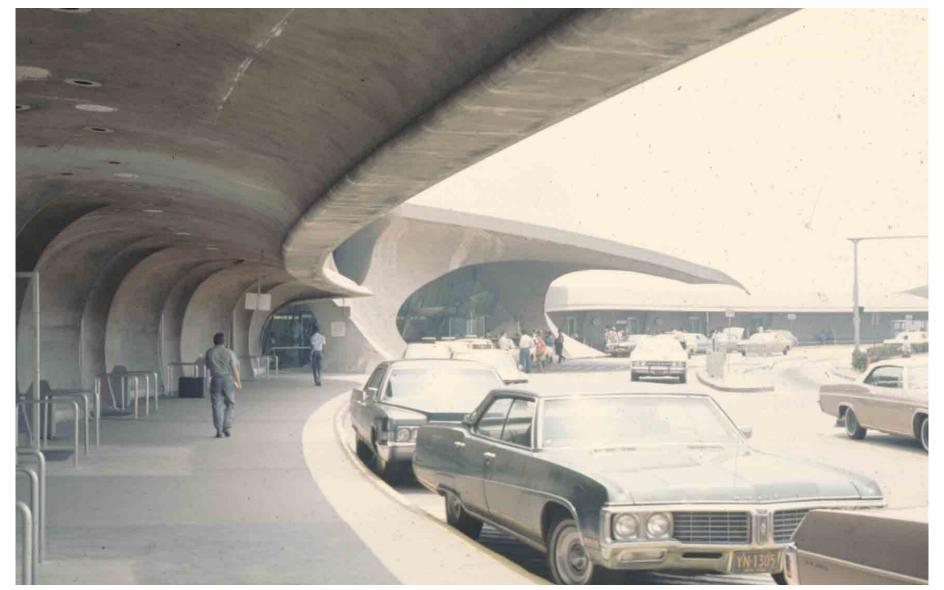


TWA Terminal. JFK, NY, 1956 - Eero Saarinen

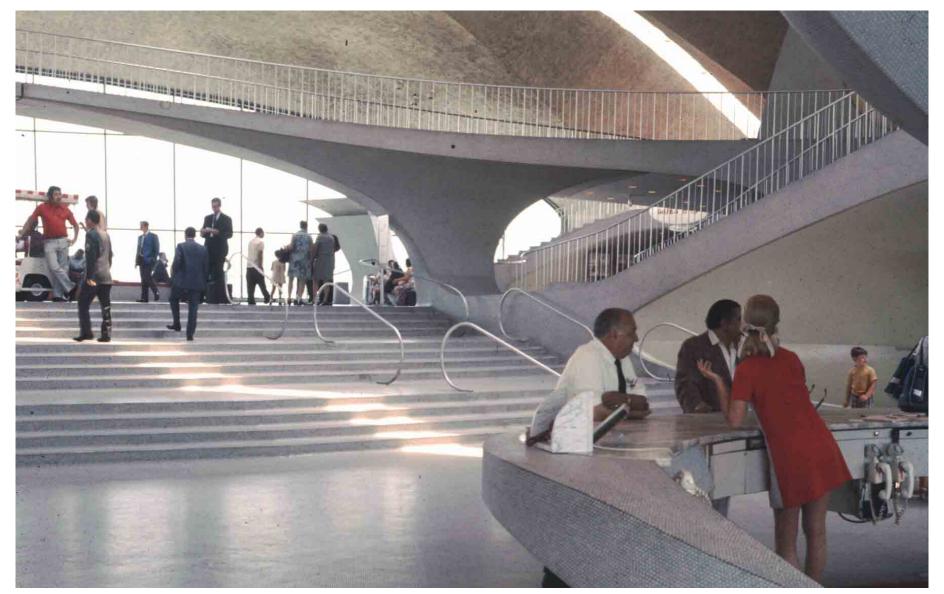




TWA Terminal. JFK, NY, 1956 - Eero Saarinen



TWA Terminal. JFK, NY, 1956 - Eero Saarinen



TWA Terminal. JFK, NY, 1956 - Eero Saarinen



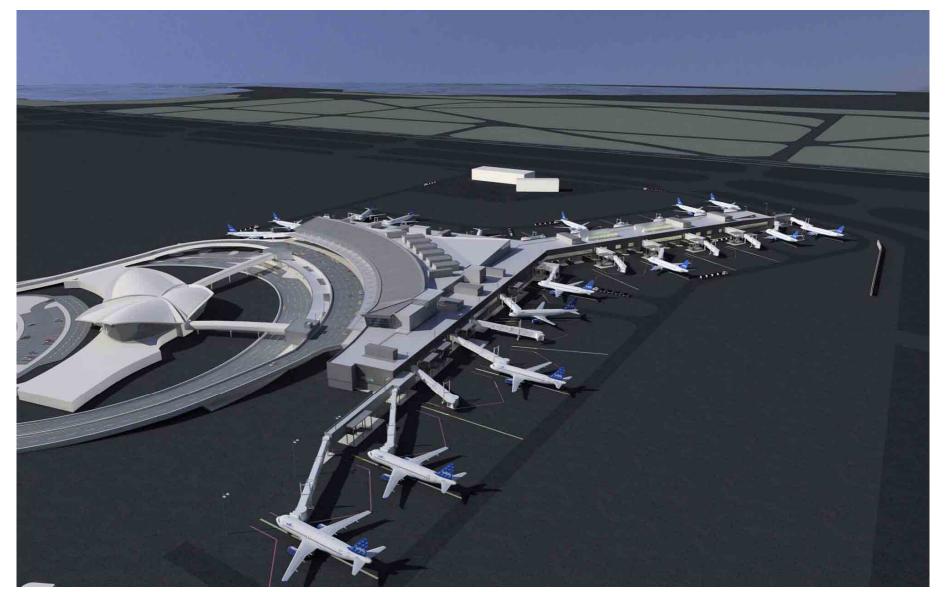
TWA Terminal. JFK, NY, 1956 - Eero Saarinen



TWA Terminal. JFK, NY, 1956 - Eero Saarinen

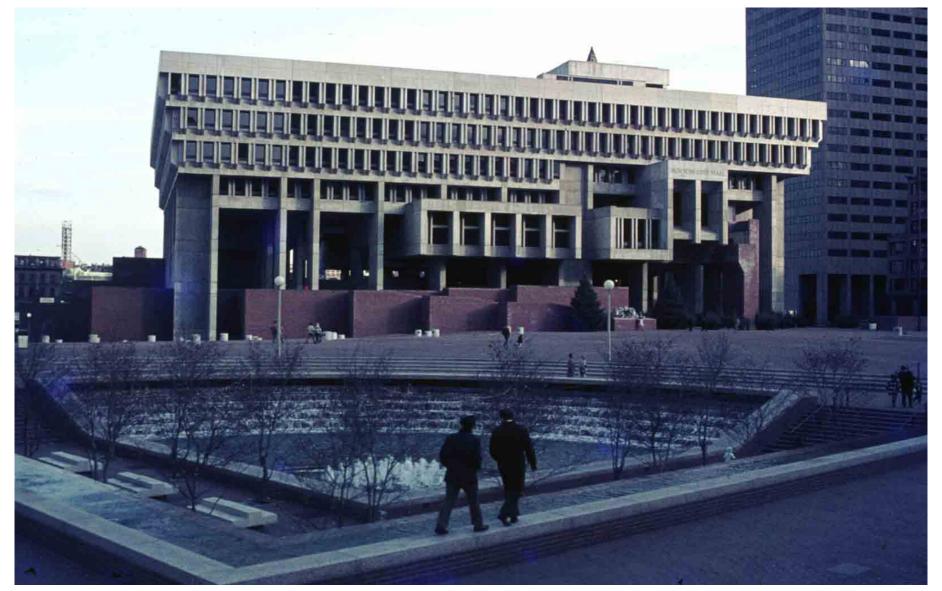


TWA Terminal. JFK, NY, 1956 - Eero Saarinen



TWA Terminal. JFK, NY, 1956 - Eero Saarinen

THEODORE PRUDON



Boston City Hall. Boston, MA, 1961-1968 - Kallmann McKinnell & Knowles

THEODORE PRUDON Sydney – 10 July 2009



Orange County Government Office Building. Goshen, NY, 1967 - Paul Rudolph

THEODORE PRUDON



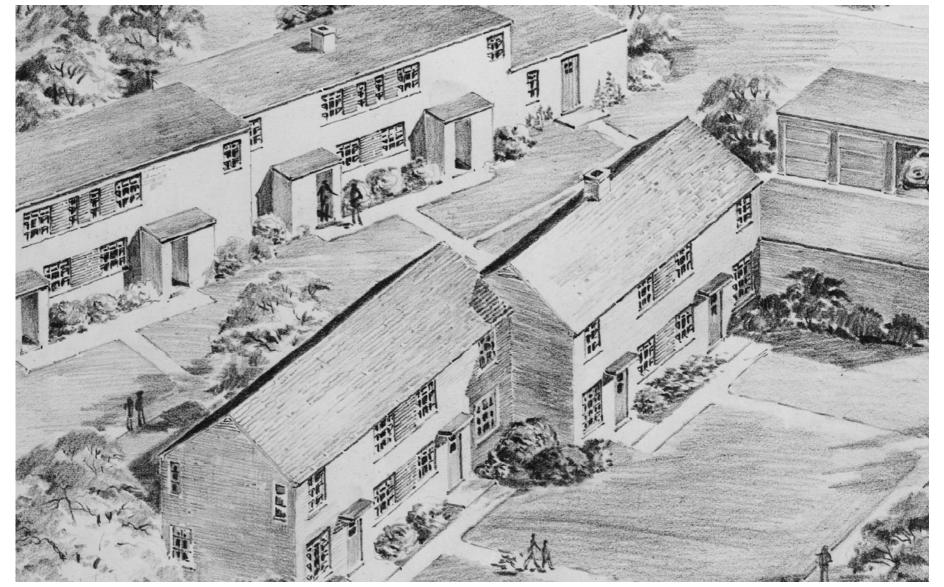
Orange County Government Office Building. Goshen, NY, 1967 - Paul Rudolph

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Housing in the suburbs



Greenbelt, MD, 1937

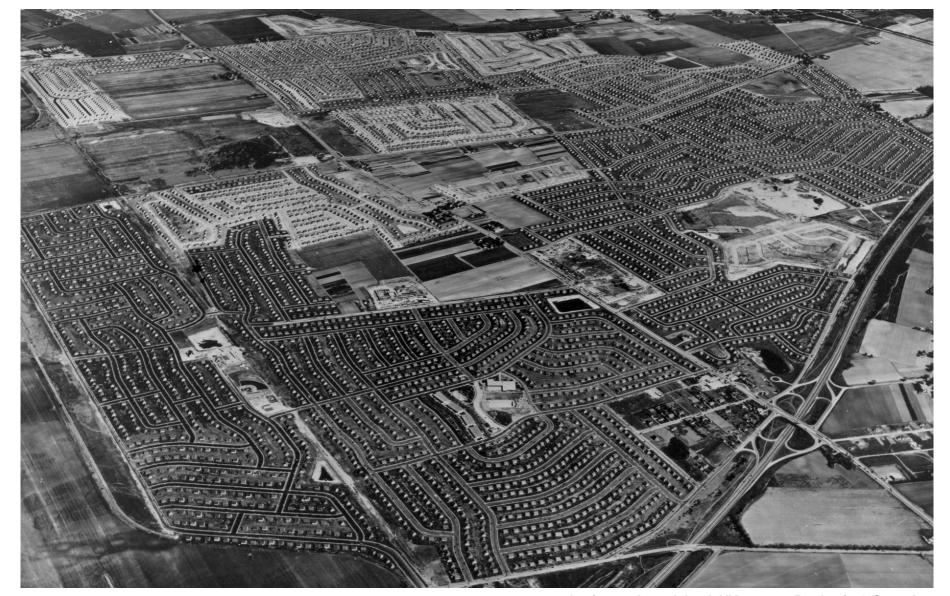


Greenbelt, MD, 1937



Greenbelt, MD, 1937

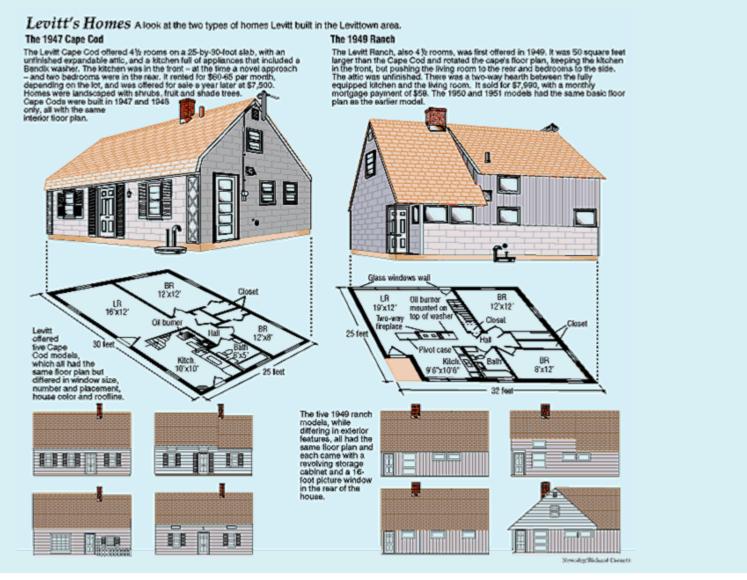
THEODORE PRUDON



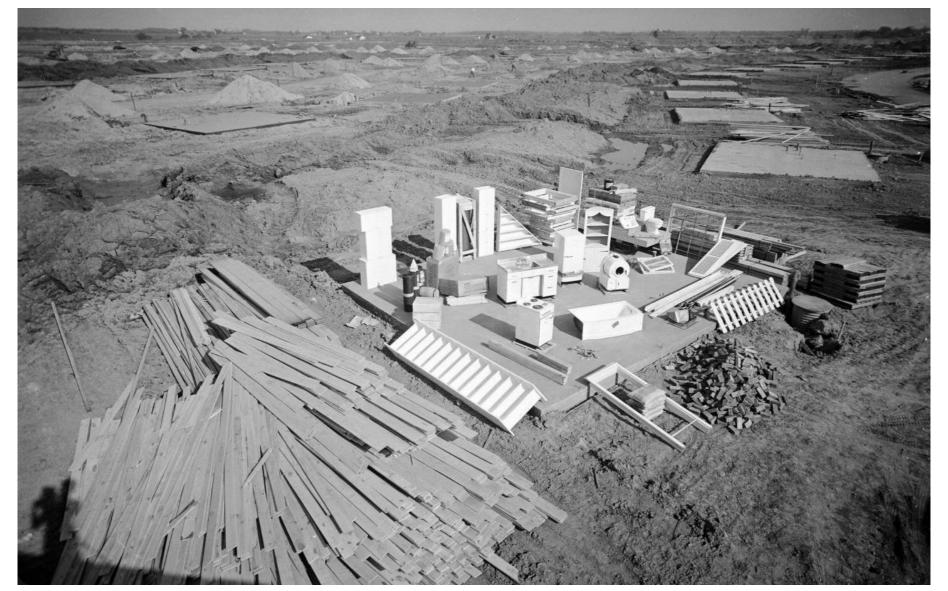
Levittown, Long Island, NY, 1947-1951 - Levitt & Sons, Inc



Levittown, Long Island, NY, 1947-1951 - Levitt & Sons, Inc



Levittown, Long Island, NY, 1947-1951 - Levitt & Sons, Inc



Levittown, Long Island, NY, 1947-1951 - Levitt & Sons, Inc



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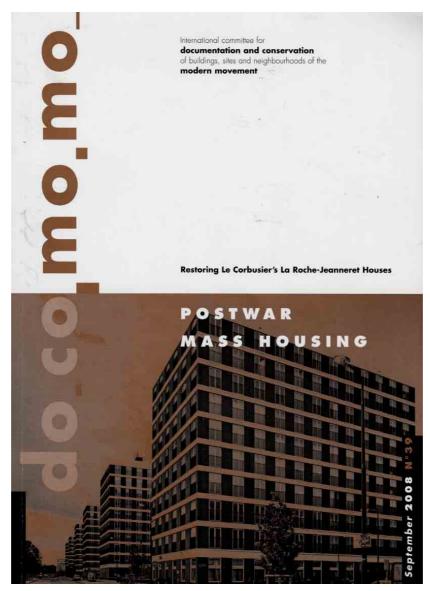


Levittown, Long Island, NY, 1947-1951 - Levitt & Sons, Inc



Levittown, Long Island, NY, 1947-1951 - Levitt & Sons, Inc

(public) (social) (affordable) housing



DOCOMOMO Journal no39

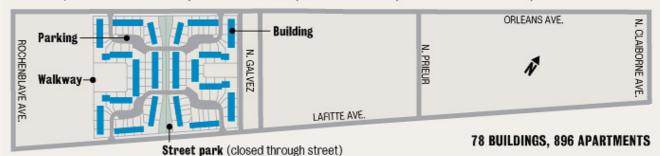
"The projects in New Orleans have little to do with the sterile brick towers and alienating plazas that usually come to mind when we think of inner-city housing.

Some rank among the best early examples of public housing built in the United States, both in design and in quality of construction."

New York Times, December 19, 2007

ORIGINAL DESIGN (footprint is a sample of entire strip)

- ▶ Lafitte was built in 1941 with 78 buildings.
- ► Structures were in a U shape on large, open lawns on a "superblock," disconnected from the neighborhood's street grid.
- ► Each Lafitte apartment had its own front door; back doors opened onto shared stairwells. Housing experts now believe the dense, isolated site and its emphasis on common space exacerbated problems with crime and poor maintenance.



REDESIGN (footprint is a sample of entire strip)

- ▶ Nearly two-thirds of the units will be singles and doubles, while the other three sites will be mostly fourplexes and sixplexes.
- Lafitte, as well as the other three sites, will be reintegrated with the street grid.
- ► All buildings at the four sites will front onto streets and will have larger apartments, individual entrances and semi-private backgards.



Lafitte Housing Development, New Orleans, LA, 1941 and 2008

Source: Urban Design Associates



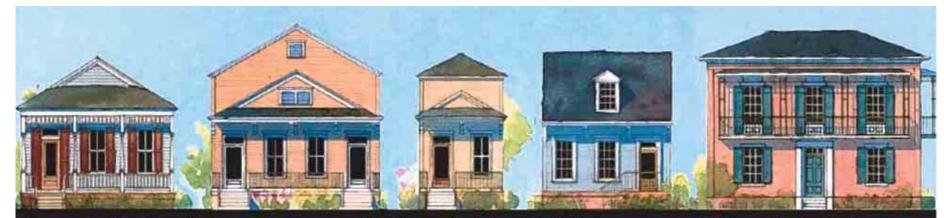
Lafitte Housing Development, New Orleans, LA, 1941

THEODORE PRUDON



Lafitte Housing Development, New Orleans, LA, 1941

THEODORE PRUDON



Expected to break ground next month, the redesigned Lafitte is representative of what's been called "the new face of public housing." Both federal housing officials and city planners have deemed these design changes critical to the success of public housing redevelopments.

Lafitte Housing Development, New Orleans, LA, 1941 and 2008

Source: Urban Design Associates

IN THE REGION/New Jersey

End Nears for Unloved Housing

By ANTOINETTE MARTIN

JERSEY CITY ONTGOMERY GAR-DENS, a six-tower public housing project built 58 years ago next to what was then the Jersey City Medical Center, has a date with demise.

Like so many "vertical concentrations of poverty," as the old projects have been termed by the federal housing agency that built them, the project has been deemed ready for wrecking (within the next two years) and re-creation (four developers have submitted proposals).

With its old neighbor, the medical center, now morphing into a residential complex called the Beacon, the character of the area has already undergone a change. Two of the eight tall Art Deco buildings that once housed the



JERSEY CITY MORPHS

Montgomery Gardens, public housing that has been deemed deserving of demolition. frames one of the upscale Beacon's gleaming towers.

Atlanta Is Making Way For New Public Housing

Critics Worry About the Toll on Residents

By ROBBIE BROWN

ATLANTA — In 1936, Atlanta built Techwood Homes, the nation's first housing project. By the 1990s, a greater percentage of the city's residents were living in housing projects — sprawling red-brick barracks that pockmarked the skyline — than in any other city in America.

Now, Atlanta is nearing a very different record: becoming the first major city to knock them all down. By next June, officials here plan to demolish the city's last remaining housing project, fulfilling a long and divisive campaign to reduce poverty by decentralizing it.

Mixed-income developments oriented toward families, with trendy shops, golf courses and Y.M.C.A.'s, are emerging where

One city's long and divisive campaign to reduce poverty by decentralizing it.

bleak, uniform towers once stood. Displaced residents are receiving vouchers to move to private housing. And a landmark experiment in housing the urban poor in large government-run facilities that began under the New Deal is being undone.

Over the past 15 years, Atlanta has bulldozed about 15,000 units, spread across 32 housing projects, some of which once contained as many as 2,500 residents.

city in mixed-income communities and private housing financed with vouchers through the government's Section 8 program.

Still, critics of the demolitions worry about the toll on residents, who must qualify for vouchers, struggle to find affordable housing and often move to only slightly less impoverished neighborhoods. Especially in a troubled economy, civil rights groups say, uprooting can lead to homelessness if more low-income housing is not made available. Lawsuits have been filed in many other cities, generally without success, that claim that similar relocations violate residents' civil rights and resegregate the poor.

The federal government has advocated variations of this approach for several decades, particularly since President Bill Clinton began the Hope VI program in the 1990 sto disperse residents from centralized projects. Atlanta may be the furthest along, but its plans to demolish buildings, relocate residents and work with private developers to gentrify destitute neighborhoods are being mirrored across the country in cities like Chicago, Detroit, Miami and New Orleans.

Over all, 195,000 public housing units have met the wrecking ball across the country since 2006, and over 230,000 more units are scheduled for demolition, according to the Housing and Urban Development Department.

Atlanta began its demolition effort in 1995 in preparation for the Olympic Games, with the encouragement of local politicians and real estate developers.

Only four of the city's housing projects remain, along with 13 smaller public housing facilities.



Not everyone cheered when Atlanta razed Bowen Homes, one of the city's oldest projects.



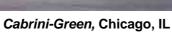
Renée L. Glover, executive director of the Atlanta Housing Authority, at a redeveloped property.



Red Road, Glasgow, 1968

THEODORE PRUDON







Red Road, Glasgow, 1968

Robin Hood Gardens

Reasons given for not listing -

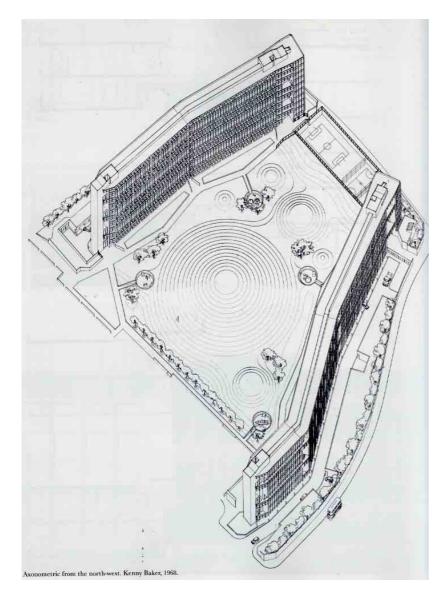
English Heritage and Secretary of State Letter 2009

- Failure as housing (narrow stairs and 'streets in the sky')
- Out of date by 1972 ('streets in the sky' concept)
- Incremental changes and additions (colors, landscape)
- Little contemporary praise
- Farly vandalism suggests lack of success
- Views of the residents taken into account



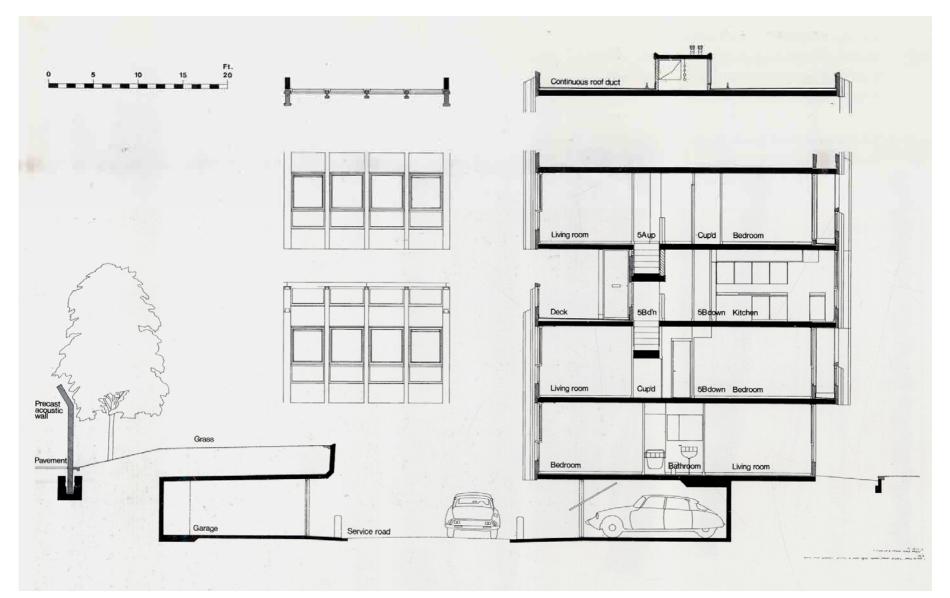
Robin Hood Gardens, Tower Hamlets, London, 1972 - Alison and Peter Smithson

THEODORE PRUDON

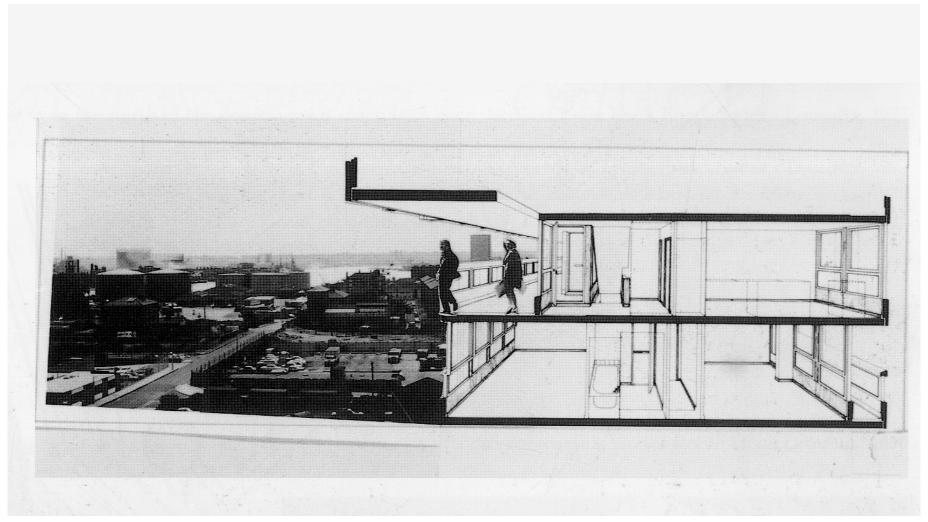




Robin Hood Gardens, Tower Hamlets, London, 1972 - Alison and Peter Smithson



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Robin Hood Gardens, Tower Hamlets, London, 1972 - Alison and Peter Smithson



The Barbican, London, 1973-76 - Chamberlin, Powell and Bon

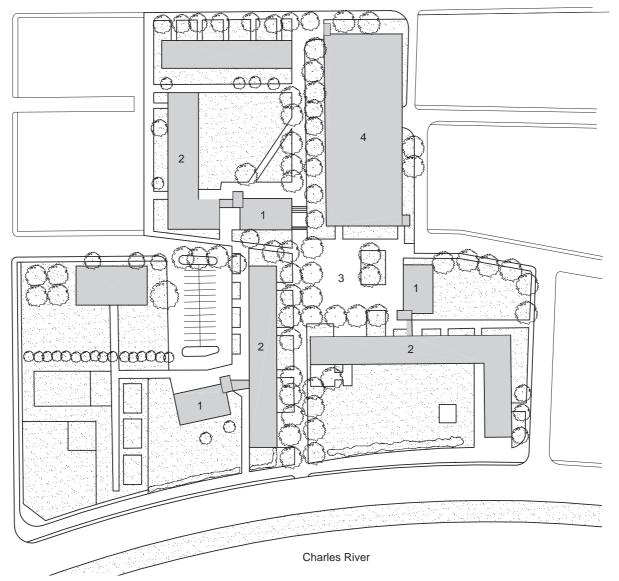


The Barbican, London, 1973-76 - Chamberlin, Powell and Bon

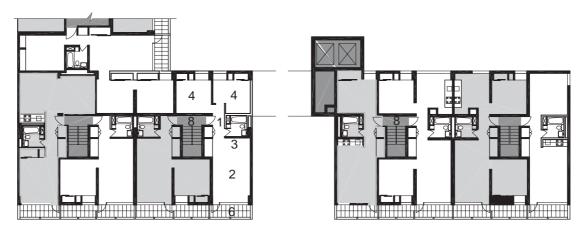




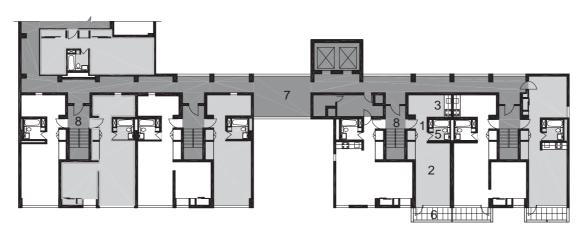
Peabody Terrace, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, 1963 - Jose Luis Sert



Peabody Terrace, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, 1963 - Jose Luis Sert



Corridor Floors 2, 3, 5, 7 without Elevator Access (Tower Floor 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20 Similar)



Corridor Floors 4, 6 with Elevator Access (Tower Floor 9, 12, 15, 18 Similar)

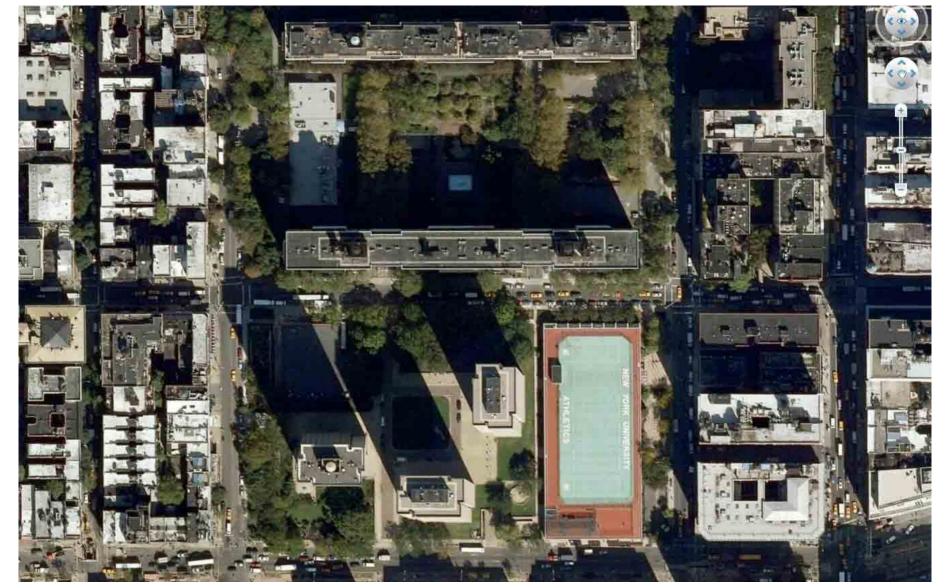
Peabody Terrace, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, 1963 - Jose Luis Sert



Peabody Terrace, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, 1963 - Jose Luis Sert



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Silver Towers, New York, NY, 1966 - I.M. Pei



Silver Towers, New York, NY, 1966 - I.M. Pei

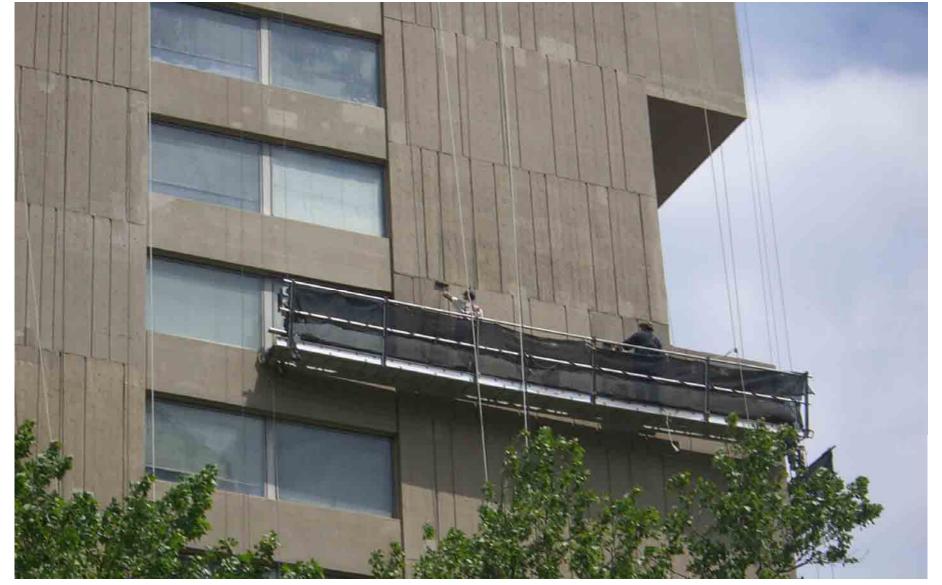


Silver Towers, New York, NY, 1966 - I.M. Pei

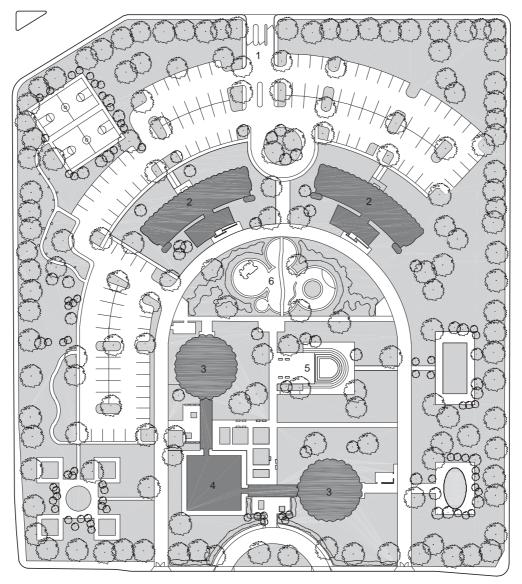




Chatham Towers, New York, NY, 1964 - Kelly & Gruzen



Chatham Towers, New York, NY, 1964 - Kelly & Gruzen



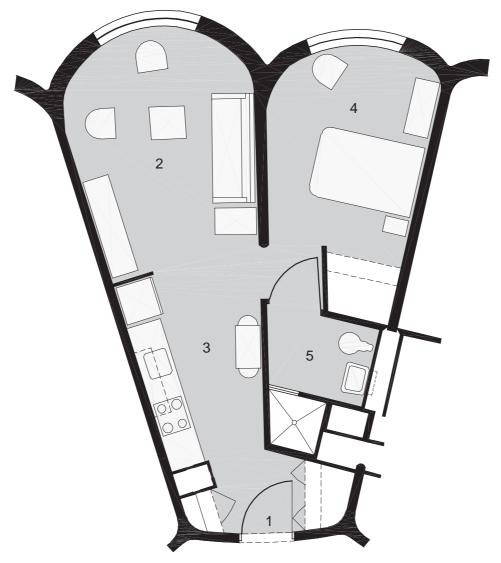
Raymond Hilliard Homes, Chicago, IL, 1966 - Bertrand Goldberg



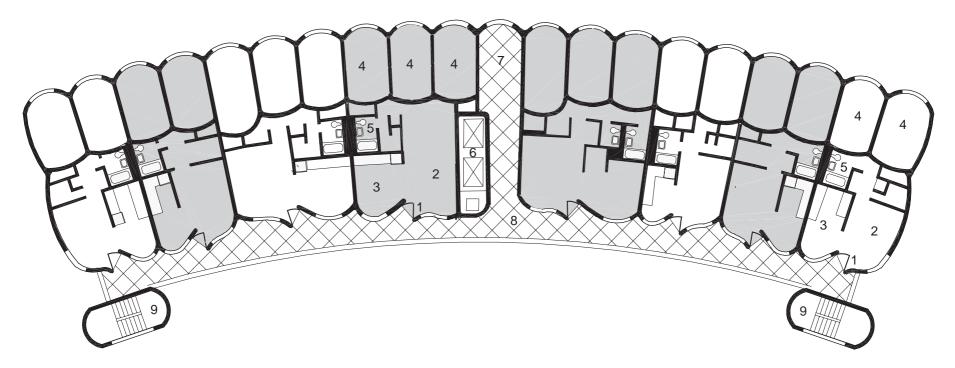
Raymond Hilliard Homes, Chicago, IL, 1966 - Bertrand Goldberg



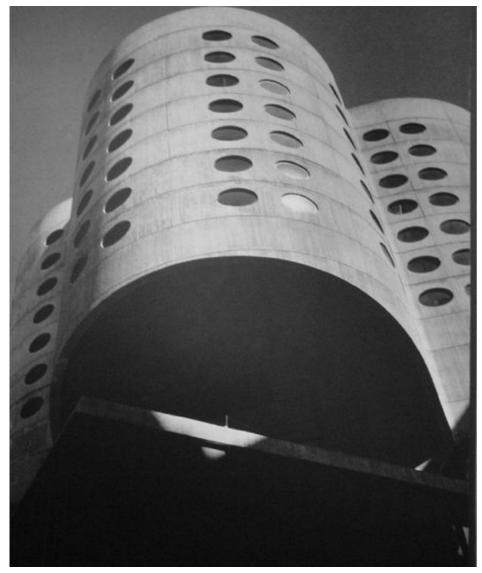
Raymond Hilliard Homes, Chicago, IL, 1966 - Bertrand Goldberg



Raymond Hilliard Homes, Chicago, IL, 1966 - Bertrand Goldberg



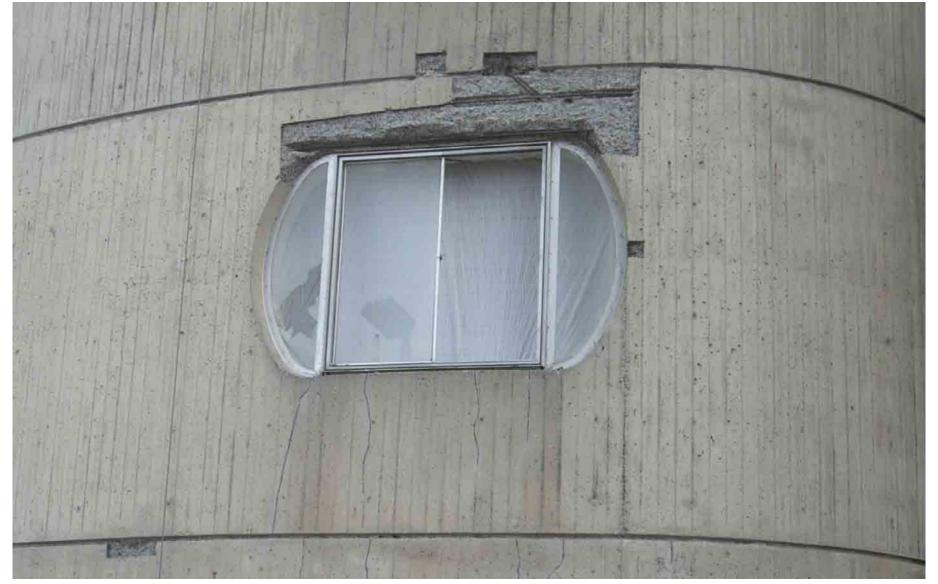
Raymond Hilliard Homes, Chicago, IL, 1966 - Bertrand Goldberg



Prentice Womens Hospital, Chicago IL, 1974 - Bertrand Goldberg



Raymond Hilliard Homes, Chicago, IL, 1966 - Bertrand Goldberg



Raymond Hilliard Homes, Chicago, IL, 1966 - Bertrand Goldberg



Cedar Square West, the first residential parhood of Cedar/Riverside, affers these living niences

FEATURES INCLUDED WITH EACH APARTMENT

All electric Westinghouse kitchen

Central loundry facilities

Drapery tracks in living room and bedrooms

24-hour maintenance service

Year-round climate control

central heating, air conditioning

Comprehensive security system

entry intercom

Sound-controlled

Fireproof

Party room

Extra storage space

Central mail and package receiving room

Spacious carpeted corridors affording

convenient apartment access

SPECIAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO YOU

Schools

Health clinic

Child care center

Cinid care cente

Swimming pool

Sauna

Recreation facilities

Covered parking

underground and multi-level garages

Commercial services

VARIETY OF STYLES AND FLOOR PLANS

Single level apartments

Two-story maisonettes

Patio townhouses

Units with double exposure and

cross ventilation

Private balcony with panoramic view

Studios, one, two, three and four-bedroom

New Town-In Town
Cedar/Riverside is a new town-in town assisted
by the Community Development Corporation of the U.S.
Department of Housing and Urban Development.
Cedar/Riverside is developed by CedarRiverside Associates, Inc.

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Cedar-Riverside Associates

1929 South Fifth Street Minneapolin, Minnesota 55404 612-338-8801



Cedar Square West

Leasing Office * Information Center Sixth Street & Cedar Avenue 612-338-8871



Cedar-Riverside, Minneapolis, MN, 1973 - Ralph Rapson

Time to see for yourself.

Come get acquainted. Walk the streets. Shop the shops. Meet the people. Come feel a new town awakening.

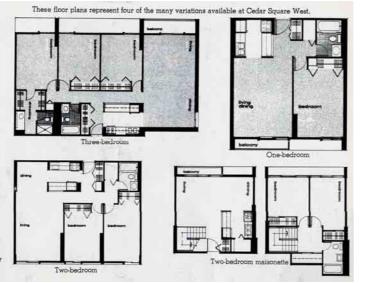
And then explore the model apartments of high-rising Cedar Square West. There are five basic floor plans. With a myriad of variations. From Spartan simplicity to the lap of luxury. You choose,

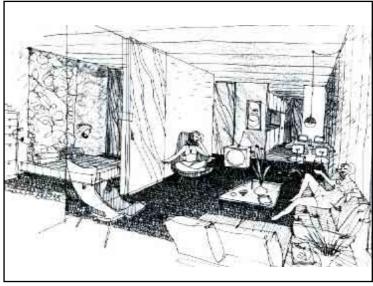
Rental Office and Information Center, 514 Cedar Avenue, Minneapolis. Open every day from 11:00 am to 7:30 pm. Phone 338-8871.

A complete rental price range is available from \$130 to \$550 per month. Choice includes a wide variety of studios, 1, 2, 3 and 4 bedroom plans.

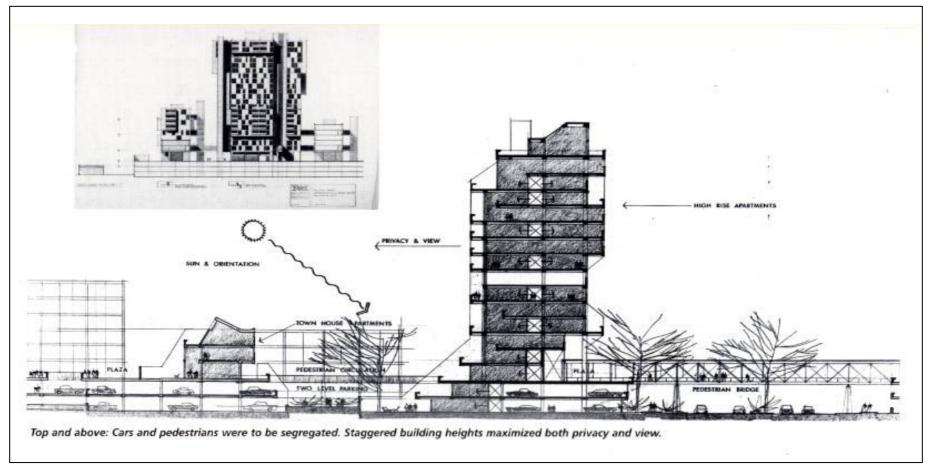
If your income is below certain governmentallyestablished levels, depending upon family size, you may be eliqtible to rent a studio, one-bedroom or two-bedroom speriment at substantial several Cadan-Everside is a new town—in town—created Cadan-Everside is a new town—in town—created to the community Development Cadan-Everside is a new town—in town—created Urban Development—and the Minneapolis Housing and Redevelopment Authority

An equal housing opportunity

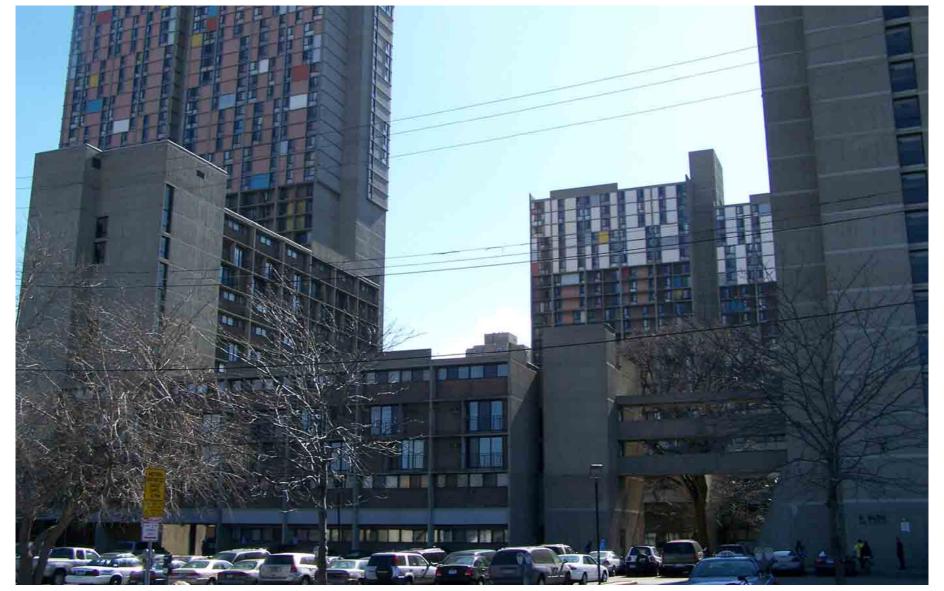




Cedar-Riverside, Minneapolis, MN, 1973 - Ralph Rapson



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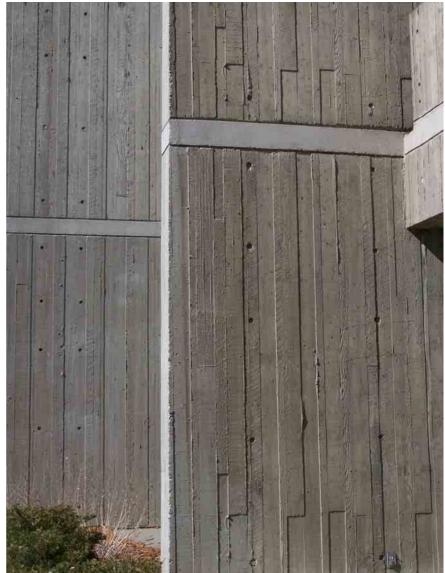
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Roosevelt Island, NY, 1969 Masterplan - Philip Johnson and John Burgee

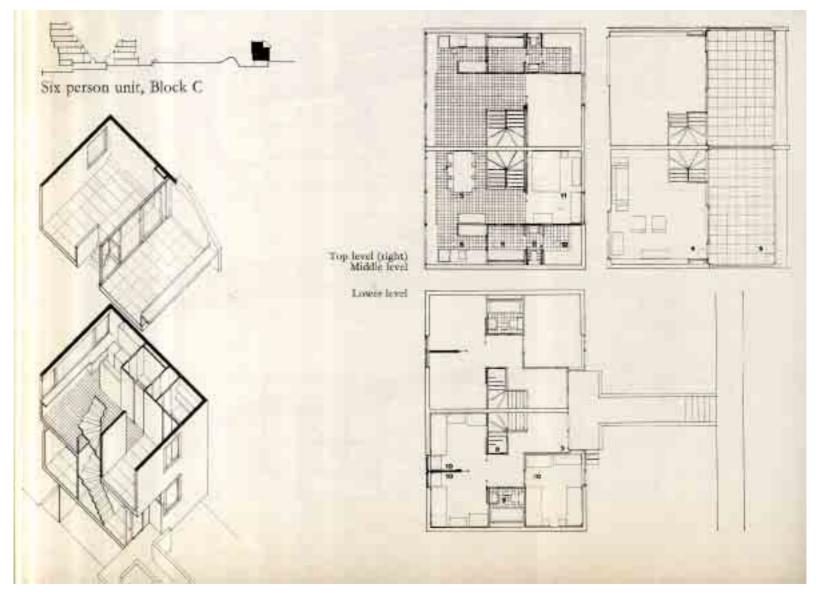


Roosevelt Island, NY, 1969 - Philip Johnson and John Burgee

Searching for Innovation



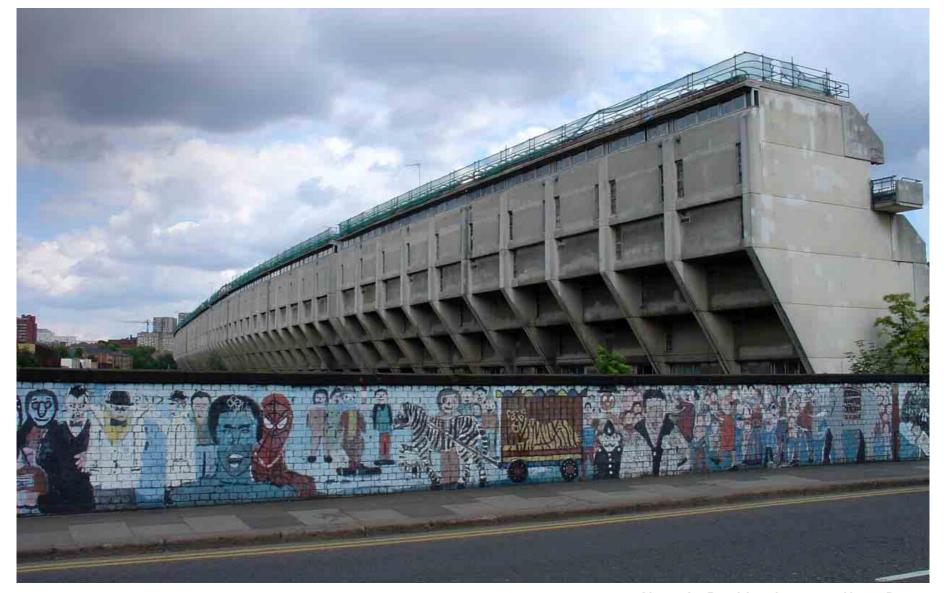
Alexandra Road, London, 1977 - Neave Brown



Alexandra Road, London, 1977 - Neave Brown



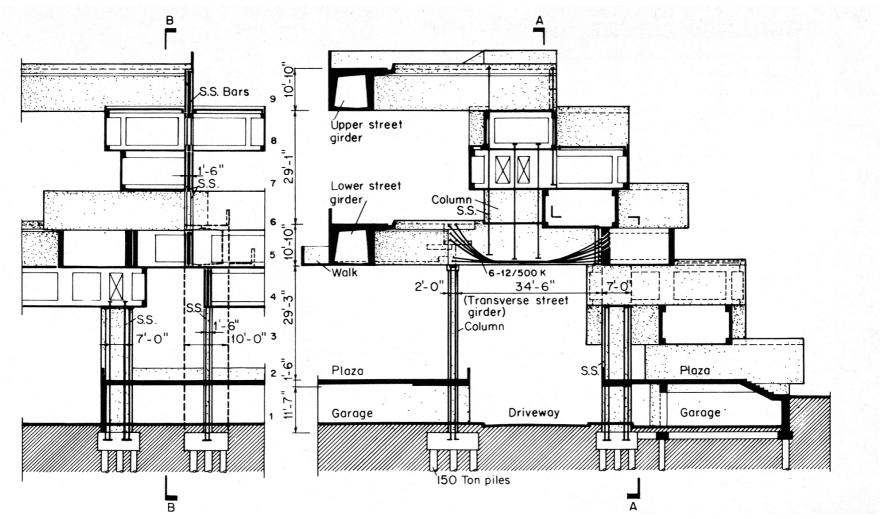
Alexandra Road, London, 1977 - Neave Brown



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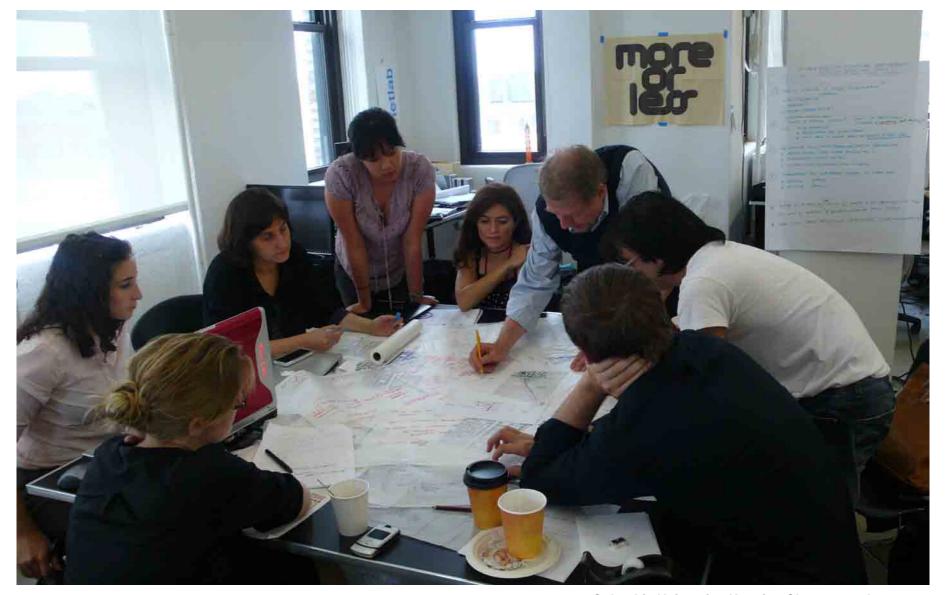
Habitat, Expo 1967, Montreal, QC, 1967 - Moshe Safdie



Habitat, Expo 1967, Montreal, QC, 1967 - Moshe Safdie



Habitat, Expo 1967, Montreal, QC, 1967 - Moshe Safdie



Columbia University, Housing Charette, 20 June 2009