CHAPTER II

CHAPTER II

BUILDING HISTORY

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a comprehensive history of the design, construction, and occupation of the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Building. In addition, this section will establish the structure's architectural, historical, and technological significance.

Primary sources were critical in the development of this analysis. Of particular importance were letters and other construction documents housed in the basement of the HUD Building, the papers of the architect Marcel Breuer located in the Archives of American Art, and contemporary newspaper and magazine articles. Secondary sources pertaining to the development of modern architectural design and HUD literature on urban renewal were also consulted.

HISTORY OF BUILDING DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

BACKGROUND

The Housing and Urban Development Building is a ten-story Federal office building designed by the architect Marcel Breuer, one of modern architecture's internationally recognized masters. The building was constructed by the General Services Administration (GSA) for the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. HUD has used the building continuously since its completion in 1968.

The Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA), the precursor to HUD, was established on July 27, 1947, replacing the previously existing National Housing Agency. The HHFA was responsible for all Federal activities and programs concerned with housing and urban development. These programs included Federal Housing Administration (FHA), which insured private lenders against loss on home and project mortgages and property improvement loans; the Public Housing Administration (PHA), which administered a program of Federal assistance for low-rent public housing; the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), which bought and sold Government-backed housing mortgages and made short-term loans secured by such mortgages; the Urban Renewal Administration (URA), which administered Federal grants for comprehensive urban planning and provided financial and technical assistance to communities in urban renewal undertakings; and the Community Facilities Administration (CFA), which extended financial and technical aid to communities for the planning and construction of needed public facilities,

and to non-profit organizations and institutions for housing.[1] Through the Housing and Urban Development Act of September, 1965 the HHFA was redesignated the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Like HHFA, HUD was committed to the development and improvement of the Nation's communities.[2]

By the late 1950s it became clear that the HHFA needed a new building. Prior to the construction of the HUD Building, the agency was housed not in one central building, but in twenty separate structures scattered throughout the city.[3] Aside from the government-owned HUD centers, the various rental spaces were costing the government $1.4 million annually. This new building would centralize all of the HHFA functions in one structure, thereby doing away with rental costs and allowing the various branches of the agency to work more closely together.[4] By 1959, through the Public Building Act, Congress had authorized the construction of a new building and had allocated the necessary funds. Soon after this, a site was chosen in the southwest quadrant of Washington, DC.

Located at the confluence of the Anacostia and Potomac Rivers, the Southwest Quadrant attracted settlers even before Washington was founded as the national capital (Illus. No. 2-1). Recognizing the area's strategic advantage, Pierre Charles L'Enfant, the architect of the new Federal city, designated the southernmost point as Washington Arsenal. Speculators were also quick to construct residences in the area. Among the more famous was Wheat Row on Fourth Street. Constructed between 1794 and 1795, the houses remain some of the oldest in the District. Finally, wharves and maritime facilities were constructed in the area along the waterfront.[5]

In the early nineteenth century, the Southwest Quadrant grew more slowly than the other neighborhoods closer to the capital. The construction of the Washington City Canal along

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[1]General Services Administration, "Space Directive for Proposed Building, Housing and Home Finance Agency," (Washington, DC: Facilities Planning, Assignment and Utilization Branch, Space Management Division and General Services Division, Office of the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, September 4, 1963), n.p.

[2]US Department of Housing and Urban Development, "Mission Statement and Key Legislation," (Washington, DC: US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1993), n.p.

[3]These included the Riddell, the Normandy, the Public National Bank, the Star, the Shoreham, the Geico, the Bradford, the Jefferson, NADA, NRA-2, NRA-3, the Forest Industries, the Lafayette, the Longfellow, the Standard Oil, the McShain, the Distribution Center, the Pension Building, and two warehouses.

[4]Milton P. Semer, general counsel for HUD, said that the messengers running errands from one office to another around the city were traveling more than 20,000 miles annually. "Housing Agency Favored," The Washington Star, May 24, 1962.

[5]Antoinette J. Lee, "Southwest Quadrant (SW)," Buildings of the District of Columbia. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1993, p. 231-232.

what is now Constitution Avenue isolated the area from the rest of the city.[6] Later the construction of railroad tracks along Maryland Avenue further served to isolate the area from the main portion of the city.

By 1857, the two block area now the site of the HUD Building was approximately half filled with buildings including the Grace Church on the southeast corner of Ninth and D Streets (Illus. No. 2-2).[7] By 1888, the city atlas showed the site completely filled with buildings including two churches (Grace Church at Ninth and D and St. Paul's Chapel on the west side of Eighth Street), two and three story commercial buildings along Seventh Street, with one and two story rowhouses filling the remainder of the site (Illus. 2-3).[8] Grace Alley ran north-south to divide the block between Eighth, Ninth, D and E Streets and Hammersley Alley divided the block between Seventh, Eighth, D and E Streets into four quadrants by running north-south and east-west. The site was bounded by the Church and Stevenson Lumber Yard to the north and J.D. Lumber Yard to the west, with the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Freight Station located diagonally across the site at Ninth and D Streets. Seventh Street was a main thoroughfare and had a street railway which ran from the river's edge north, across the Mall and continuing north through the city (Illus. No. 2-4).

In 1904, the area appeared virtually unchanged, with commercial structures along Seventh Street, the Grace and St. Paul's Churches and rowhouses,[9] but by 1928 the area had become less prosperous, with the commercial structures along Seventh Street converted to residential usage.[10] The two churches remained, along with a bank and a dry cleaner. A 1956 map shows little growth: only rowhouses, St. Paul's Church, Grace Episcopal Church, and a Safeway grocery store.[11]

By mid-century, the Southwest Quadrant had become completely rundown and was considered to be a slum.[12] A photograph entitled "In the Shadow of the Nation's

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[6]Ibid., p. 232.

[7]Boschke, A., Map of Washington City, District of Columbia, Seat of Federal Government (Washington, DC: A. Boschke, 1857).

[8]Sanborne Map Company, Insurance Maps of Washington (New York: Sanborne Map Company, 1888, Volume 1).

[9]Sanborne Map Company, Insurance Maps of Washington (New York: Sanborne Map Company, 1904, Volume 2).

[10]Sanborne Map Company, Insurance Maps of Washington (New York: Sanborne Map Company, 1928, Volume 2).

[11]R. H. Baist, Baist's Real Estate Atlas Surveys of Washington, District of Columbia (Philadelphia: R. H. Baist, 1956, Volume Two).

[12]Lee, "Southwest Quadrant," p. 232.

Capitol," circulated widely by the international press, drew world attention to the abysmal conditions set against the background of the US Capitol.[13] The Southwest Quadrant, consisting of 560 acres, was thus a perfect candidate for the urban renewal programs which emerged in the United States in the 1950s.

Urban renewal was a process by which communities improved themselves through eliminating slums and upgrading transportation systems.[14] Although it was exploited most fully in the United States, the concept of urban renewal began in Europe with architects such as Le Corbusier. Le Corbusier and others believed that the modern circumstance made the old urban systems unlivable. He called for completely new modern cities based upon the machine, such as his Contemporary City for Three Million Inhabitants of 1922. In Le Corbusier's city, skyscrapers provide both the ideal working and living environments. In between the highrises, parks and a transportation infrastructure complete the ideal city. Marvin Trachtenberg writes of Le Corbusier's conception: "Le Corbusier's 'contemporary city' was not mired in grimy industrial chaos, but was filled with light, air, greenery, cleanliness, and efficiency."[15] This ideal stood in marked contrast to the reality of the early twentieth-century city, with its pollution and decay.

European architects such as Mies Van der Rohe, Walter Gropius, and Marcel Breuer brought this ideal of the modern European city to the United States. In 1949, the Housing Act provided the first Federal recognition of the concept of urban renewal. The Urban Renewal Administration was created to provide assistance and funding for urban renewal projects. Among the most famous urban renewal schemes were those for St. Louis and New Haven. In each case, entire urban neighborhoods were destroyed and replaced by a "modernized" urban fabric.

Nowhere was blight more rampant, or urban renewal viewed as more necessary, than in Washington, DC. The DC Redevelopment Act of 1945, passed by the US Congress on August 2, 1946, authorized the creation of the DC Redevelopment Land Agency, with the objective "to eliminate slum and blighted areas through clearance or rehabilitation and conservation."[16] Redevelopment was to be accomplished in accordance with an Urban Renewal Plan adopted by the National Capital Planning Commission which was approved

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[13]District of Columbia Redevelopment Agency, The New Southwest: Washington, DC: A Walking Guide.

[14]Emanuel Gorland, Urban Renewal Administration: Practices, Procedures, Record Keeping (Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1971): p. 15.

[15]Marvin Trachtenberg, Architecture, From Prehistory to Postmodernism (New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 1986): p. 531.

[16]District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency, The New Southwest, Washington, DC: A Walking Guide (Washington, DC: DC Redevelopment Land Agency, 1966).

by the DC Commissioners and financed by privately financed builders, public agencies and/or non-profit groups.[17]

In 1951, the Southwest quadrant of the city was selected for study as Washington's first urban renewal area, with 76% of its dwelling units considered substandard.[18] William Zeckendorf of Webb and Knapp, urban planners in New York, working with the staff architect I.M. Pei and Harry Weese of Chicago, came up with the plan for the Southwest Washington Redevelopment Area. The plan featured clusters of apartments, townhouses, government buildings, malls, hotels, restaurants, schools, and churches (Figs. 2-6 and 2-7). The area was tied together by a subway system and a massive web of roads. This radical redevelopment was not meant to provide new living spaces for the lower classes which originally inhabited this area. Instead, the new development was designed to provide an urban alternative to suburban living; to lure the middle class back to the city.[19]

The resulting plan, which combined the construction of modern buildings with the restoration of seven historic structures on Wheat Row on Fourth Street, was carried out, creating an entirely new community in the Southwest area and receiving national recognition. The new area included over 6,000 dwelling units in townhouses and apartments, schools, churches, public library, a theater, shops, hotels, restaurants, police and fire department facilities, an efficient street system, and new Federal office buildings (Illus. No. 2-8).[20] In December 1965, the Southwest Urban Renewal Area was awarded the first Citation for Excellence in Community Architecture from the American Institute of Architects.

The HUD Building had a prominent place in the redevelopment scheme, along with L'Enfant Plaza, the Forrestal Building, and the 10th Street Mall. It was sited on a five and one-half acre lot bounded by D, E, and Ninth Streets, SW. The General Services Administration, which oversees HUD, paid $1.4 million to the District Redevelopment Land Agency for the 238,800 square foot site.

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[17]Ibid.

[18]Ibid.

[19]Frederick Gutheim, Worthy of the Nation. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1977, p. 314.

[20]District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency, The New Southwest, Washington, DC: A Walking Guide.

HISTORY OF BUILDING DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

In September of 1963, the architectural contract was awarded to the New York firm of Marcel Breuer and Associates.[21] A Federal official wrote at the time: "A sense of victory attends your selection. It vindicates our humble hope that this giant machine of government can respond to cultural values."[22] The principals on the project were Breuer himself and associate Herbert Beckhard. Beckhard, a graduate of Penn State, attended the Graduate School of Architecture at Princeton and joined Marcel Breuer in 1952, becoming a partner in 1964. Marcel Breuer and Associates worked in joint venture with Nolen, Swinburne and Associates of Philadelphia, a working relationship which later continued with the building of the Hubert Humphrey Building (1972). The project was divided into three phases, with Marcel Breuer and Herbert Beckhard in charge of "schematic and tentative projects" and Nolen, Swinburne and Associates in charge of "working drawings, final revisions and construction of the project."[23]

In addition to the principal architects, several consultants were also involved in the HUD project. These included Paul Weidlinger as structural engineer ($95,000 in fees); Joseph R. Loring & Associates as mechanical/electrical engineers ($190,000 in fees); George Patton as landscape architects ($1,500 in fees); Robert L. Cahn Associates as food service consultants ($10,000 in fees); and McKee, Berger, Mansueto as cost consultants ($10,000 in fees).[24]

Given that the HUD Building was part of a massive urban renewal scheme, it should not be surprising that the contract was awarded to one of modern architecture's masters, Marcel Breuer. Breuer, together with Walter Gropius and Mies Van de Rohe, are credited with transporting European Modernism to the United States.[25] While the philosophy behind urban renewal can be credited in part for the modern design of the HUD building, there was another contributing factor. In June of 1962, President John F. Kennedy issued a directive, the Guiding Principles for Federal Architecture, to the heads of all Federal agencies. In it he called for "an architectural style which is distinguished and which will

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[21]The original contract amount was for $828,000. With various amendments including increases for a fallout shelter, partition layout, and construction supervision, the amount was increased to $1,038,256.10. Contract No. GS-00-B-217 for Project No. 49924, Housing and Home Finance Building, Box 13, National Archives of American Art; Amendment No. 13, April 4, 1968, Box 13, National Archives of American Art.

[22]Ada Louise Huxtable, "Building's Case History," New York Times, August 9, 1963.

[23]Letter from Marcel Breuer to Nolen Swinburne and Associates, August 2, 1963, Box 13, National Archives of American Art.

[24]"DHUD Fees (as originally negotiated)," Financial Records, Project Book 1, no date, Papers of Marcel Breuer, Box 7, National Archives of American Art.

[25]Andrew Scott Dolkart, National Register Nomination for Whitney Museum of Art, 1986, p. 8-4.

reflect the dignity, enterprise, vigor and stability of the American national government." He continued: "Major emphasis should be placed on the choice of designs that embody the finest contemporary American architectural thought."[26] Thus, Kennedy dictated that Federal buildings henceforth be in the new Modern style.

While the style of the building was shaped by its inclusion in an urban renewal scheme and by Kennedy's mandate, the design itself grew out the dictates of the site, as well as HUD's programmatic requirements. The building had to fit into the restricted site, bounded on two sides by streets and on another by L'Enfant Plaza.[27] Height limitations within the city of Washington were another important consideration. Finally, the building had to be able to provide 6,000 employees with office space.[28] Breuer's solution to this unique design challenge was a double-Y plan, ten stories in height, with two lobbies and four stairtowers. In no area was the office space more than thirty feet deep, ensuring adequate natural lighting for the majority of the offices (see Figures 2-9 through 2-11). Breuer wrote of the HUD Building plan:

> The problem in designing a large office building is to bring all parts as near the circulation areas as possible. The simplest way for them to meet centrally is in a cross. But I was disturbed by two problems: the windows on the arms look diagonally across toward each other, reducing privacy; and valuable outside space has to be sacrificed at the center to make room for the elevators. The Y-shape at the end, combined with the curve, widens the angle between the windows and expands the area at the center, allowing for more offices there. And those arms at the end welcome you, receive you before you go in the door, like arms of a Renaissance palazzo.[29]

This unusual plan was not unique in Breuer oeuvre; he had employed a similar concept at the IBM Center in La Gaude, France several years before.[30]

The design for the new HUD Building was clearly modern in style. Yet, the structure was also modern in its construction. The massive, curving double-Y form was

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[26]Lawrence O. Houstoun, Jr., "Evaluation: Housing the Department of Urban Development," AIA Journal, April 1977, p. 53.

[27]The L'Enfant Plaza development contained a building bridging Ninth Street which came right up to the lot line adjoining the HUD site.

[28]The GSA also had detailed requirements, including specifications for lighting, partitions, a library, and a loading dock. See "Space Directive for Proposed Housing and Home Finance Agency," September 4, 1963.

[29]Christian Science Monitor, March 15, 1972.

[30]For a discussion of the IBM project, see Paul Heyer, Architects on Architecture (New York: Walker Publishing Company, 1978): 276.

constructed of contemporary materials including cast-in-place and precast reinforced concrete, aluminum, and glass which contrasted with the natural stone. In addition, many of the individual components of the building were mass-produced, including the 1584 precast wall panels and the 3168 precast double-tee floor planks.[31] While these mass-produced units were important parts of the overall structure, the most critical elements were the window units. Each three feet thick and weighing nearly 13 tons, the window units, variations upon Le Corbusier's signature *brise soleil*, contained the heating units and ductwork, as well as carrying the primary load of the building. The wall and window units rested upon 44 massive W-shaped pilotis.[32] According to Herbert Beckhard, the use of precast units "was the most economical solution with the most aesthetic merit."

The new HUD Building was further modern in its amenities. Unlike earlier office buildings, the HUD Building accommodated the automobile, the archetypal modern machine, in its 550-space underground garage. Moreover, the building had an automated conveyor belt system to transport mail throughout the facility. The structure further housed a library, a health services unit, a cafeteria, conference rooms, centralized duplicating services, and many offices. Finally, the building was to provide access to Washington's Metro subway once it was built.

The proposed design was presented to the Commission of Fine Arts on June 23, 1964 (see Figures 2-9 through 2-15). Architects Marcel Breuer and Herbert Beckhard of Marcel Breuer & Associate, and Herbert Swinburne of Nolen, Swinburne & Associates were present, along with Karel Yasko and J. Rowland Snyder representing the General Services Administration.[33] The Commission's reactions to the design were largely favorable. However, several concerns were expressed. The most significant of these was the proximity of the proposed L'Enfant Plaza Building on the west side of the site. Breuer's design located the HUD Building a mere ninety feet away. Other issues included eliminating nine parking spaces adjacent to the principal entrance, providing additional screening, extending landscaping over the entire service yard, and moving ventilating facilities away from the building. Finally, William Walton, the Chairman of the Commission of Fine Arts, raised questions about the height of the window sills. He suggested reducing the four foot sill height to 34 to 40 inches.[34] It appears that the latter

[31]According to a contemporary newspaper article, Breuer employed precast units, in part, because they provided a working surface faster for the other trades. "HUD's Own New Home," Newspaper Clipping, n.d.

[32]Several scholars and critics have since termed these conceptions "tree columns". See Robert J. Lewis, "Building in Southwest to Centralize all Federal Housing Agencies," Washington Star, October 25, 1964; also see Paul Goldberger, "Architect Marcel Breuer Dies," Los Angeles Herald Examiner, July 4, 1981.

[33]Letter from J. Rowland Snyder, GSA to Mr. Linton R. Wilson, Secretary, Commission of Fine Arts, June 18, 1964.

[34]Letter from William Walton, Chairman, Commission of Fine Arts to Mr. Bernard L. Boutin, Administrator, GSA, July 9, 1964.

concern was not heeded; once the building was completed, an architectural critic made the comment that the windows "are regarded as too high from the floor...Even from the cabinet officer's windows the magnificent views of the river can't be seen unless one stands."[35]

The Fine Arts Commission was not the only organization to comment upon the design. The National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) recommended that the structure accommodate nearly double the amount of off street parking, calling for one space for every seven employees. Breuer's design provided one space for every eleven employees, or a total of 523 spaces.[36] Despite NCPC's recommendation, additional spaces were not added, due to insufficient funds.[37]

On April 1, 1965, following the period of commentary, Breuer submitted the final working drawings to the GSA. Construction bids were then opened on June 10. On June 29, the construction contract was awarded to John McShain, Inc. of Arlington, Virginia for $22,295,500.[38] Construction began in July and was scheduled to be finished by November 6, 1967.[39] However, due to various strikes and other delays, the building was not completed until August of 1968, nine months behind schedule.

COMPLETION

The HUD Building was dedicated by President Johnson on September 9, 1968, a full nine months after its scheduled completion date. Speaking from beneath the curved facade he said: "The drab, gray government building, I hope, has finally had its day." Using the HUD Building as an example of the modern style and as a rallying cry for urban renewal, Johnson went on to say that he wanted "to create a Nation that will always be like this building -- bold and beautiful."[40] The President also called for a program to "build twenty-six million homes and apartments in the next ten years" creating an "almost an

[35]Houstoun, p. 56.

[36]Ibid., p. 56.

[37]"HHFA Plans Pass, Parking Lack Hit," The Washington Post, July 24, 1964.

[38]McShain's was the lowest of five bids submitted. The other bidders included George Hyman Construction of Washington, DC, the Blake Construction Company, also of DC, the J.W. Bateson Construction Company of Dallas, Joseph F. Hughes and Company of Baltimore, and the T.C. Bateson Construction Company of Dallas. "Abstract of Bids for the Construction of the Housing and Home Finance Agency Office Building," June 10, 1965, Construction Papers, Basement, HUD Building.

[39]DHUD Fact Sheet, May 7, 1970, Financial Records, Project Book 1, "DHUD", Papers of Marcel Breuer, Box 7, National Archives of American Art.

[40]"Johnson Dedicates HUD Offices," The Washington Post, September 10, 1968.

entirely new America."[41] The HUD Building was to stand as an example to America of successful modern design and urban renewal.

While the building was not without its critics, it garnered a favorable reception overall in the press.[42] It was praised both for its imaginative plan and boldness of form. According to one author, it was considered by both officials and occupants to be "the most advanced office building so far constructed by the Federal Government."[43] The HUD Building would serve as a model of the new modern Federal office building.

ARCHITECTURAL, HISTORICAL, AND TECHNOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Building is significant in the history of American architecture as an outstanding example of the work of internationally known Marcel Breuer, a master 20th century architect, whose work had a profound influence on the course of American architecture in the second half of the twentieth century. Breuer was a leader among a small group of architects who introduced the ideas of European modernism to America, creating the foundation of America's modern architectural movement. In addition to producing numerous built works, Breuer taught at Harvard University, passing on his architectural philosophy and knowledge to a generation of premier American architects. The HUD Building is one of two buildings designed by Breuer in Washington, DC (the other is the Hubert Humphrey Building designed shortly afterwards in 1970), and one of roughly a dozen institutional buildings in the United States.

Breuer was a master of the modern architectural style known as New Brutalism, which used massive concrete elements with formwork markings for building structure and skin. His works are sculpturally expressive, using a simple range of materials with masterful detailing, united by a sense of contrast: sun and shadow, textures and smoothness, with differing materials creating dramatic effects. The HUD Building is an extremely successful example of New Brutalism with its dramatic use of reinforced concrete, geometric purity, and a reduction of ornamentation to its simplest means.

[41]"LBJ to Dedicate HUD Building," The Washington Post, September 10, 1968.

[42]One somewhat critical review came from Wolf Von Eckhardt. He called the building "efficient but monotonous." Von Eckhardt, "4300 Under One Roof," The Washington Post, September 9, 1968.

[43]Ibid.

Marcel Breuer was born in 1902 in Pecs, Hungary. At age eighteen, Breuer moved to Weimar, Germany to begin study at the Bauhaus. The Bauhaus, an arts and crafts trade school in Weimar, Germany established by Walter Gropius, became the proving ground for modern architects and artists. It encouraged the union of art and technology, craftsmanship and the philosophy of modern design. There Breuer learned both the tenets of modern architecture, as well as the crafts ideal. The tenets of modern architecture included a free facade, free plan, bands of windows, the use of pilotis to raise structures off the ground, and the use of flat roofs for roof gardens.[44] Both the tenets of modern architecture and crafts would carry throughout Breuer's career. In 1924, Breuer received a masters degree and was promoted to the chief of the Bauhaus carpentry section. During his early years in Weimar and then Dessau Breuer designed such important pieces as the "Wassily" and "Cesca" chairs. The influence of the Bauhaus teachings are already manifest in these masterpieces: each has stark modern lines, yet an attention to finish and detail.

Following his education and instruction at the Bauhaus, in 1928 Breuer moved to Berlin to practice architecture. After three years, the young architect embarked on a four year period of travel and study throughout Europe. In 1935, Gropius arranged for Breuer to come to England where he worked as a designer for Isokon Laminated Furniture, and then later as an architect in partnership with Francis R.S. Yorke. It was here that Breuer designed the "Civic Center of the Future" for the British Cement and Concrete Association. This model project proved to be prophetic of things to come. Its Y-shaped design, with offices pushed to the outside of the building, formed the basis for the IBM Research Center in France and later the Housing and Urban Development Building.

In 1937, Breuer followed Walter Gropius to Harvard where he became a research associate and later a professor. His students included such noted architects as I.M. Pei, John M. Johansen, Paul Rudolph, Sarah P. Harness, and Philip Johnson. In 1946, Breuer moved to New York where he established his firm Marcel Breuer and Associates.[45] In his early period, during his first decades in the United States, Breuer's practice was devoted primarily to country and suburban houses, and small institutional buildings. During this period he chose to design largely in the International Style which was officially defined in 1932 with Henry Russell Hitchcock and Philip Johnson's International Style Exhibition and catalogue. They elaborated upon the tenets Le Corbusier had already put forth, adding volume over mass, lack of decoration, and the use of modern materials. The Breuer Houses I and II in New Canaan, Connecticut are exemplary of his early oeuvre. Other important projects in this period include a new dormitory for Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York (1950); a new Art Center for Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, New York (1952); St. Johns Abbey and University in Collegeville, Minnesota (1953); and The Exhibition House, Garden of the Museum of Modern Art, New York (1949).

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[44]Vincent Scully, "Le Corbusier 1922-1965," in H. Allen Brooks, Le Corbusier. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1987, p. 50.

[45]Breuer maintained this practice until his retirement in 1976.

In 1953, however, Breuer reached a pivotal point in his career. In that year he was chosen as one of three architects to design the new headquarters for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris. Working with Pier Luigi Nervi, an Italian engineer, and Bernard Zehrfuss, a French architect, Breuer had exposure to the large-scale use of reinforced concrete. After this experience, Breuer would embrace this new material throughout the rest of his career. This marked the beginning of Breuer's turn towards Brutalism. Moreover, with the UNESCO design, Breuer abandoned the "Bauhaus box" in favor of irregular plans and sculptural facades.[46] Thus, the UNESCO Building marks the beginning of the mature Expressionist style for which Breuer is known.[47]

The period that followed the UNESCO commission was Breuer's most commercially successful. He began rapidly receiving larger commissions, among them the Bell Tower and Library Hall at St. John's Abbey, Collegeville, Minnesota; the former New York University in the Bronx; the Flaine Ski Resort at Haut Savoie in France; and the IBM Research Center at La Gaude, France. The latter provided an important precedent for the HUD Building. Designed between 1960 and 1961, the IBM Research Center employed prefab concrete window units. Based upon the signature *brise soleil* of Le Corbusier, Breuer's windows, through deep set-backs, blocked out the scorching Mediterranean sun. Breuer also utilized a double-Y plan and elevated the building on Y-shaped structural columns, a variation upon Le Corbusier's pilotis. The architect would employ similar elements several years later at the HUD Building.

The HUD Building, designed in 1965, is clearly an important modern achievement. It is a ten-story, precast concrete clad, concrete structure in the shape of a double-Y. Moreover, the majority of the building's components, including its window units, floor panels, and wall panels are all modular elements. Finally, the architect's use of *brise soleil* and pilotis, two important elements in the Modern architectural vocabulary, further identify the HUD Building as an exemplary Modern structure.

The monumental plaza along Seventh Street, a major thoroughfare in the city, is a further expression of the Modern style used on the building. The large plaza was designed without greenery and was called by one architectural critic, "severely stony. . . the kind of stunningly unrelieved masonry, artfully understood in urban terms, that makes certain European Medieval and Renaissance squares memorable."[48] The plaza, a vast expanse of dark paving relieved only by sculptural concrete bollards, contrasts both with the massive concrete pilotis, the long curved precast concrete window wall above and the tall slender sculptural concrete banner.

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[46]Goldberger, "Architect Marcel Breuer Dies."

[47]Eero Saarinen was another European-born architect practicing in the United States in this Expressionist style.

[48]Ada Louise Huxtable, "The House That HUD Built," The New York Times, September 22, 1968, p. 38.

Yet, certain features raise the HUD Building to the status of a modern masterpiece, and not a mere example of the style. Of particular importance in the HUD Building's design is Breuer's attention to detail and craftsmanship. While at first glance the exterior of the structure appears to be only a sculptural mass of concrete, upon closer inspection important details are revealed. The naturally cleft bluestone paving contrasts sharply with the smooth white precast concrete above it. Correspondence reveals that the use of bluestone instead of hexagonal concrete paving was not a small issue for Breuer, but of central importance in his design. He fought with determination to have additional funds allocated for its inclusion.[49] Other important details include the brushed chrome rails, the cherry paneling in the conference room and executive offices, and the polished granite desk at the main entrance. Breuer's use of these elements creates a unique tension between materials and textures; i.e., rough/textured materials (concrete) vs. polished/ smooth materials (wood/aluminum/chrome). It is this juxtaposition which makes the HUD Building one of Breuer's masterpieces.[50]

Further, the HUD Building is architecturally significant because it stands as a supreme example in the United States of the modern architectural style "New Brutalism." New Brutalism is a movement in architecture emphasizing stark forms and raw surfaces.[51] The faceted exterior of the structure, constructed of precast and cast in place concrete, identifies the HUD Building as a Brutalist construct. Beyond being a good example of a rare style, the HUD Building is the first Brutalist Federal structure. The monumental plaza, as well, demonstrates "New Brutalism," with the concrete banner and pilotis rising from the barren bluestone paving.

The architectural significance of the Housing and Urban Development Building thus derives both from the architect and the style: it is an outstanding example of the work of the internationally-known modern architect Marcel Breuer, as well as an exceptional model of the architectural style "New Brutalism."

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[49]See Letter from Herbert Beckhard to Thomas Bradford, June 2, 1966 (Section 8, Concrete File #2, HUD Basement); see also Letter from Beckhard to William Schmidt, October 14, 1965 (Section 8, Concrete File #2, HUD Basement).

[50]Breuer wrote of this juxtaposition: "I never had the feeling that certain materials were acceptable and others were not. For instance, polished granite for a table top is nearly perfect: the granite is old; what is new is the high polish. What I always aimed for was freedom in exploring materials, new and old, and freedom in exploring technological disciplines." Paul Heyer, Architects on Architecture. New York: Walker Publishing Company, 1966, p. 266.

[51]Harris, n.p.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Besides having architectural significance, the HUD Building also possesses historical significance. It is the first Federal building to embody the tenets put forth by John F. Kennedy in his Guiding Principles for Federal Architecture. Moreover, the design of the HUD Building grew out of the philosophy of the occupying agency which commissioned it. As such, it is historically important.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

In June of 1962 President John F. Kennedy issued a directive to the heads of all Federal agencies. This statement, titled the Guiding Principles for Federal Architecture, called for "an architectural style which is distinguished and which will reflect the dignity, enterprise, vigor and stability of the American national government." He continued: "Major emphasis should be placed on the choice of designs that embody the finest contemporary architectural thought."[52] Thus, Kennedy tied the ideal of the stability of government, traditionally associated with the Classical styles of architecture, to the Modern style. Moreover, he added new important associations, "vigor" and "enterprise." The president is therefore attempting to create a new Federal building style: the Modern style.

The HUD Building is particularly important because it is the first response to this mandate. The GSA's choice of Marcel Breuer as architect, a European High Modernist, is essentially a full embrace of Kennedy's philosophy. The HUD Building represents the beginning of a new style for government buildings. The Classical Style had been passed by in favor of the Modern.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE AGENCY

The HUD Building is further historically significant because of the clear link between the philosophy of the agency and the architectural program. The Housing Act of 1949 provided the basic authorization and framework for federally assisted urban renewal. Shortly after this, the Urban Renewal Administration (URA) was established under the umbrella of the Housing and Home Finance Administration. The URA's objective was the eradication of urban decay and blight. This was to be achieved primarily through demolition. Underlying the program, was the basic modernist beliefs that new was better and that architecture could serve as a remedy for social ills.

When the GSA decided to build a new building to house HHFA, they chose to embrace the philosophy HHFA and later HUD espoused. A conscious decision was made to site the new building in one of Washington, DC's premier urban renewal projects. Speaking of the HUD Building in Urban Renewal Notes, the newsletter of the Urban Renewal Administration, one author wrote:

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[52]Lawrence O. Houston, Jr., "Evaluation: Housing the Department of Urban Development," AIA Journal, April 1977, p. 53.

> Appropriately, the site is in one of the country's most dramatic urban renewal project areas - Southwest Washington - which twelve years ago was one of the nation's worst slums. The new HUD Building shares the project land with striking new apartment houses, townhouses, office buildings, institutional and educational structures.[53]

The HUD Building was thus intended to serve as the leading example of successful urban renewal. It was essentially a monument to the philosophy the agency espoused.

TECHNOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Finally, the HUD Building is significant for introducing technological advancements in Federal government buildings. It was the first Federal government building in which precast concrete was a primary structural and exterior finish material; additionally it was the first fully modular design for a Federal office building.[54] The acceptance by the Federal government, which had previously used stone for all important Federal buildings, of a building constructed both of precast concrete and of modular construction, illustrated that economy and function were more important than imitating classical styling.

BUILDING STATUS

The building has been determined potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

[53]Urban Renewal Notes, November - December 1966, 2.

[54]Several sources claim that the HUD Building was the first Federal Government building to be built of precast concrete. See "HUD's Own New Home," n.p., n.d.. Also see "Dedication of the HUD Building," dedication pamphlet, September 9, 1968; and Antoinette J. Lee, "Southwest Quadrant," Buildings of the District of Columbia (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1993): 239.

EXHIBIT 2-A

PERSONS AND FIRMS ASSOCIATED WITH DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

Owner	
General Services Administration:	Karel Yasko, Assistant Commissioner for Design and Construction, General Services Administration Bernard Boutin, Administrator, GSA J. Rowland Snyder, GSA
HUD:	Robert C. Weaver, HUD Secretary
Design Team	
Architects:	Marcel Breuer and Herbert Beckhard Marcel Breuer and Associates, New York in joint venture with James Nolen and Herbert Swinburne, Nolen Swinburne and Associates, Philadelphia
Structural Engineer:	Paul Weidlinger, New York
Mechanical/Electrical Engineer:	Joseph R. Loring & Associates
Landscape Architect:	George Patton
Cost Estimator:	McKee, Berger, Mansueto
Food Service:	Robert L. Cahn Associates
Construction	
General Contractor:	John McShain, Inc., Arlington, VA
Principal Subcontractors:	
Acoustic Ceilings:	U.S. Acoustics
Acoustical Moveable Partitions:	James A. Cassidy Company, Inc.
Carpentry:	Jorss Company Marly Company
Caulking:	Tonstad Company

Double T Planks:	Concrete Structures, Inc., Richmond, VA
Electrical:	E. C. Ernst Company
Elevators:	Haughton Elevator Co. Well Point Company (elevator casing, drilling)
Excavators:	Old Courthouse Contracting Company Marauer & Hartzel
Mail Conveyor System:	Lamson Corporation
Mechanical:	John Singleton
Painting/Staining Ash and Cherry Paneling:	Minte Co.
Plaster Work:	Novinger Company
Plumbing:	William Singleton Limbach Company
Precast Concrete Units:	Formigli Corporation, Berlin, NJ
Mail Conveyor System:	Lamson Corporation
Moveable Metal Partitions:	Hampshire Company
Roofing, Dampproofing Retaining Walls:	Linck Company
Sheet Metal/Kitchen Equipment:	Marenka Company
Steel/Ironwork:	Kenmar Steel Construction Company Ceco Steel Company (plaza level slab) Potomac Iron (steel beams) Stokes Company (window frames)
Stone Masons:	Costello Brick Company (stair tower walls)
Tile/Bluestone Paving:	Bratti Company
Vinyl Asbestos Floor Tile:	Printz Company
Windows:	Pittsburgh Glass

Illustration No.	2-1
Subject:	Pierre Charles L'Enfant's City of Washington (Washington, DC: US Geological Survey for the Library of Congress, 1991)
Date:	1791
Description:	Reduction of portion of the L'Enfant Plan; hatched area shows site of HUD building.
Source:	Library of Congress, Maps and Geography Division

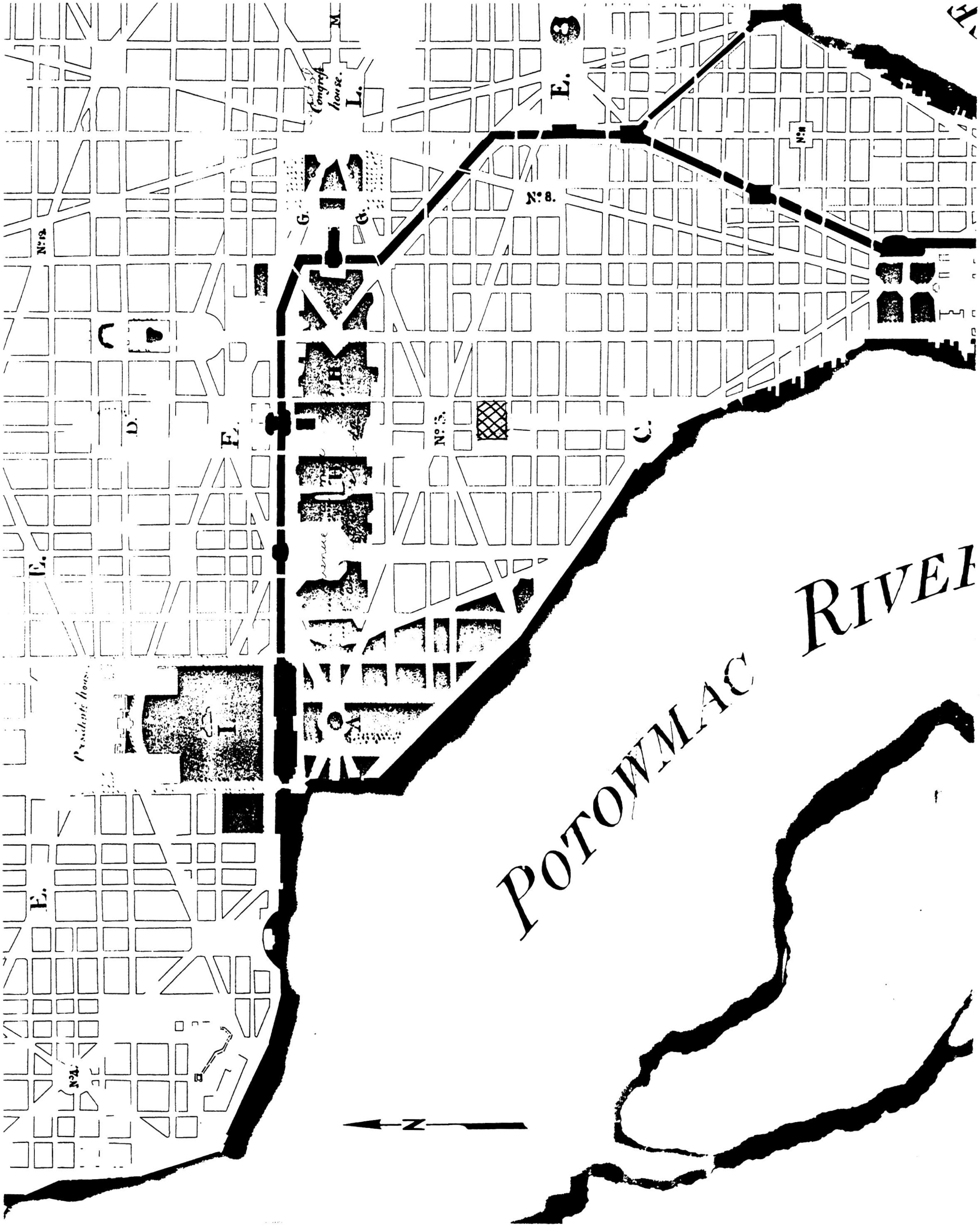

POTOWMAC RIVER
Congress house
President's house
N°8.
N°3.
N°2.
N°12.

Illustration No.	2-2
Subject:	A. Boschke, Map of Washington City, District of Columbia, Seat of Federal Government (Washington, DC: A. Boschke, 1857)
Date:	1857
Description:	Portion of map showing HUD site in 1857; at this time the Grace Church can be seen on the southeast corner of Ninth and D Streets, with other rowhouses and small buildings filling a portion of the remainder of the site.
Source:	Library of Congress, Maps and Geography Division

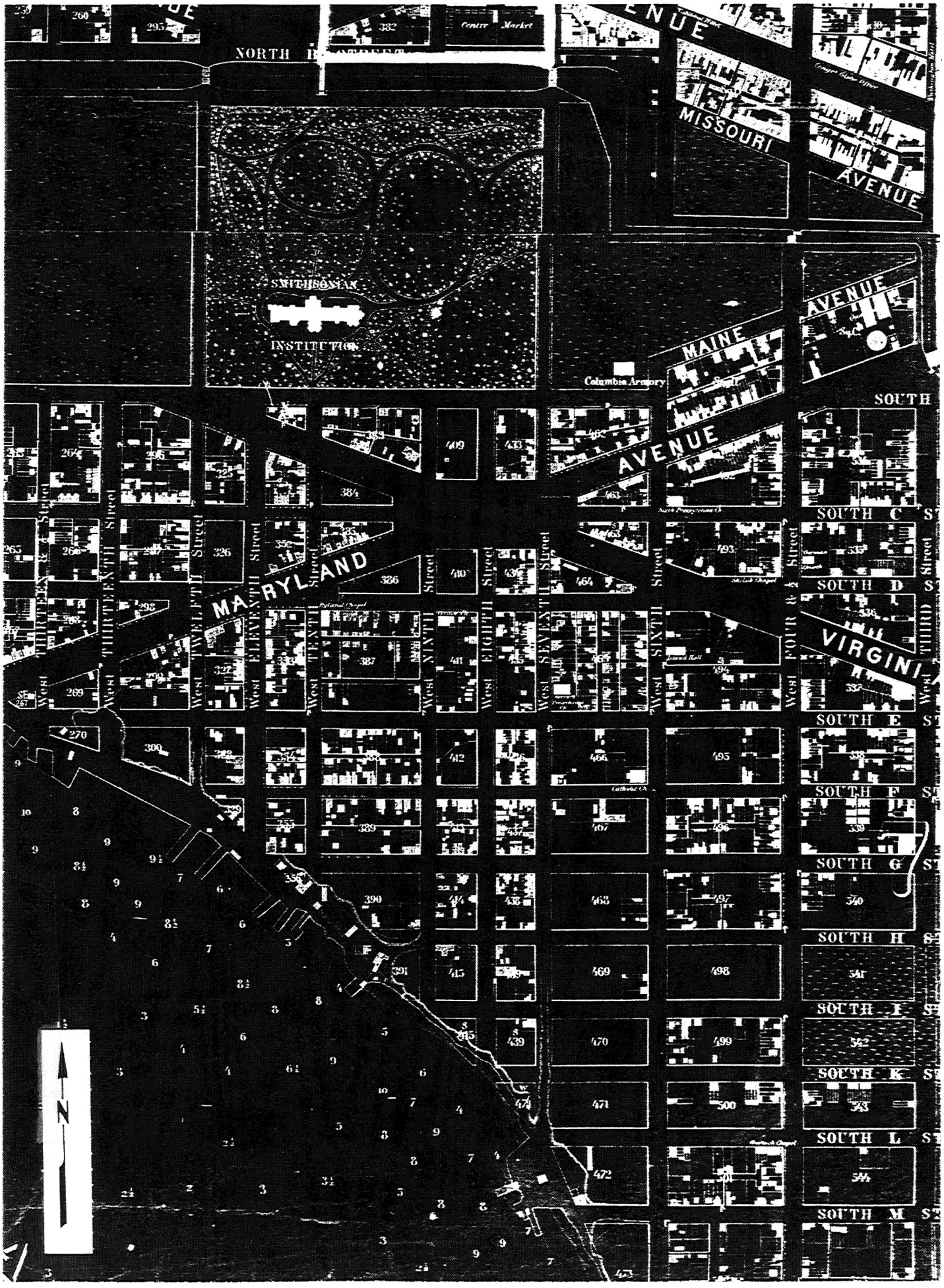

NORTH
Centre Market
MISSOURI
AVENUE
SMITHSONIAN
INSTITUTION
MAINE
Columbia Armory
AVENUE
SOUTH
AVENUE
MARYLAND
VIRGINIA
West THIRTEENTH Street
West TWELFTH Street
West ELEVENTH Street
West TENTH Street
West NINTH Street
West EIGHTH Street
West SEVENTH Street
West FOUR & ½ Street
SOUTH C
SOUTH D
SOUTH E
SOUTH F
SOUTH G
SOUTH H
SOUTH I
SOUTH K
SOUTH L
SOUTH M
N

Illustration No.	2-3
Subject:	Sanborne Map Company, Insurance Maps of Washington. (New York: Sanborne Map Company, 1888, Volume 1).
Date:	1888
Description:	Portion of Sheet 7 showing HUD site. Site was divided by Eighth Street in the center with Grace and Hammersley Alleys further dividing each block. Site is primarily filled with numerous two and three story rowhouses, a tin shop, the Grace Episcopal Church and St. Paul's Chapel A.M.E.
Source:	Library of Congress, Maps and Geography Division

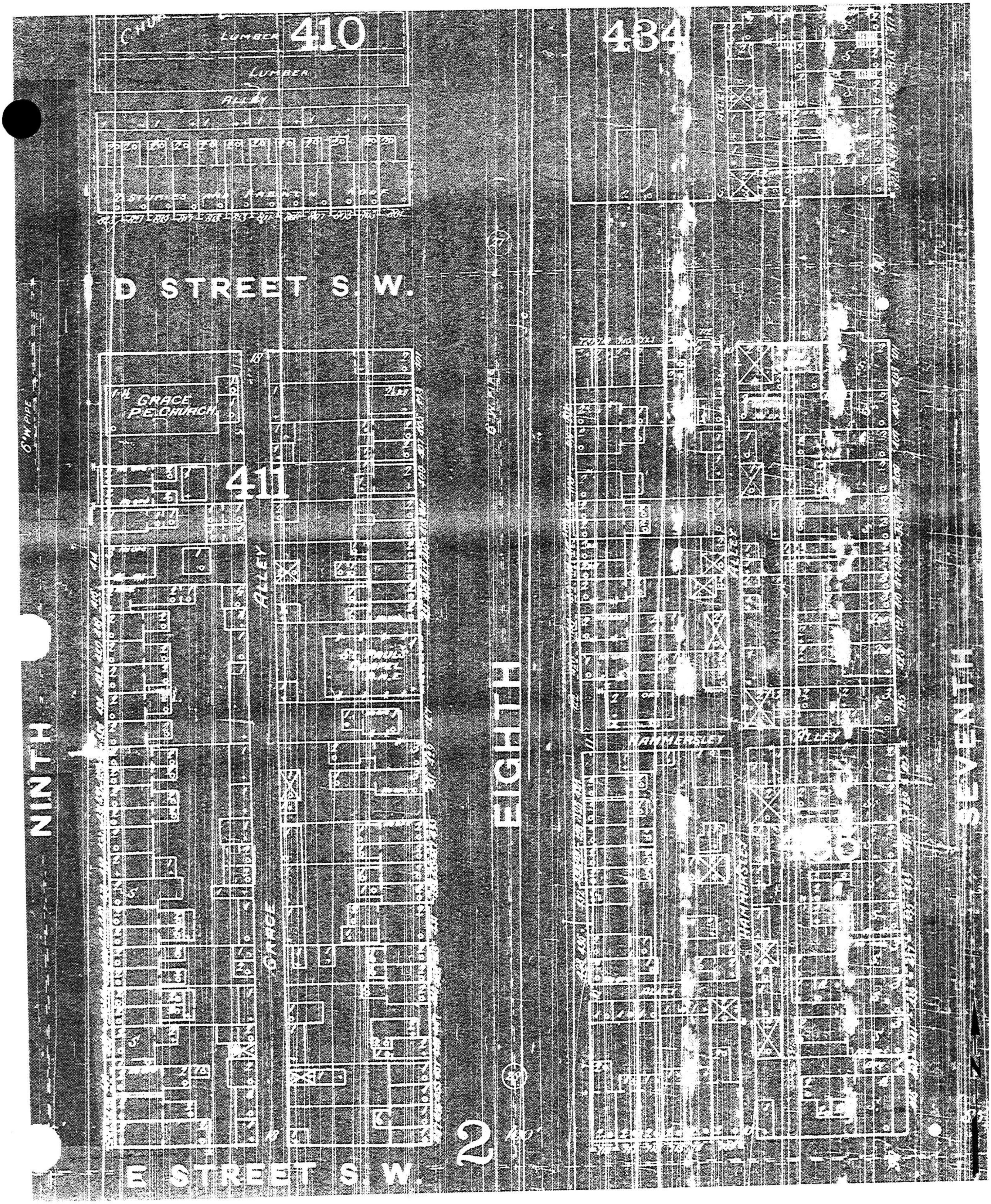

410
LUMBER
LUMBER
ALLEY
D STREET S. W.
GRACE
P.E. CHURCH
411
ALLEY
EIGHTH
NINTH
SEVENTH
GRACE
HAMMERSLEY
ALLEY
2
E STREET S. W.

Illustration No.	2-4
Subject:	Rand McNally & Company, Map of the Main Portion of Washington, D.C. (Chicago?: Rand, McNally & Co., 1895)
Date:	1895
Description:	Southern portion of map showing HUD site. The street car line ran north-south along Seventh Street; the railroad ran northeast on Maryland Avenue, turning southeast on Virginia Avenue.
Source:	Library of Congress, Maps and Geography Division

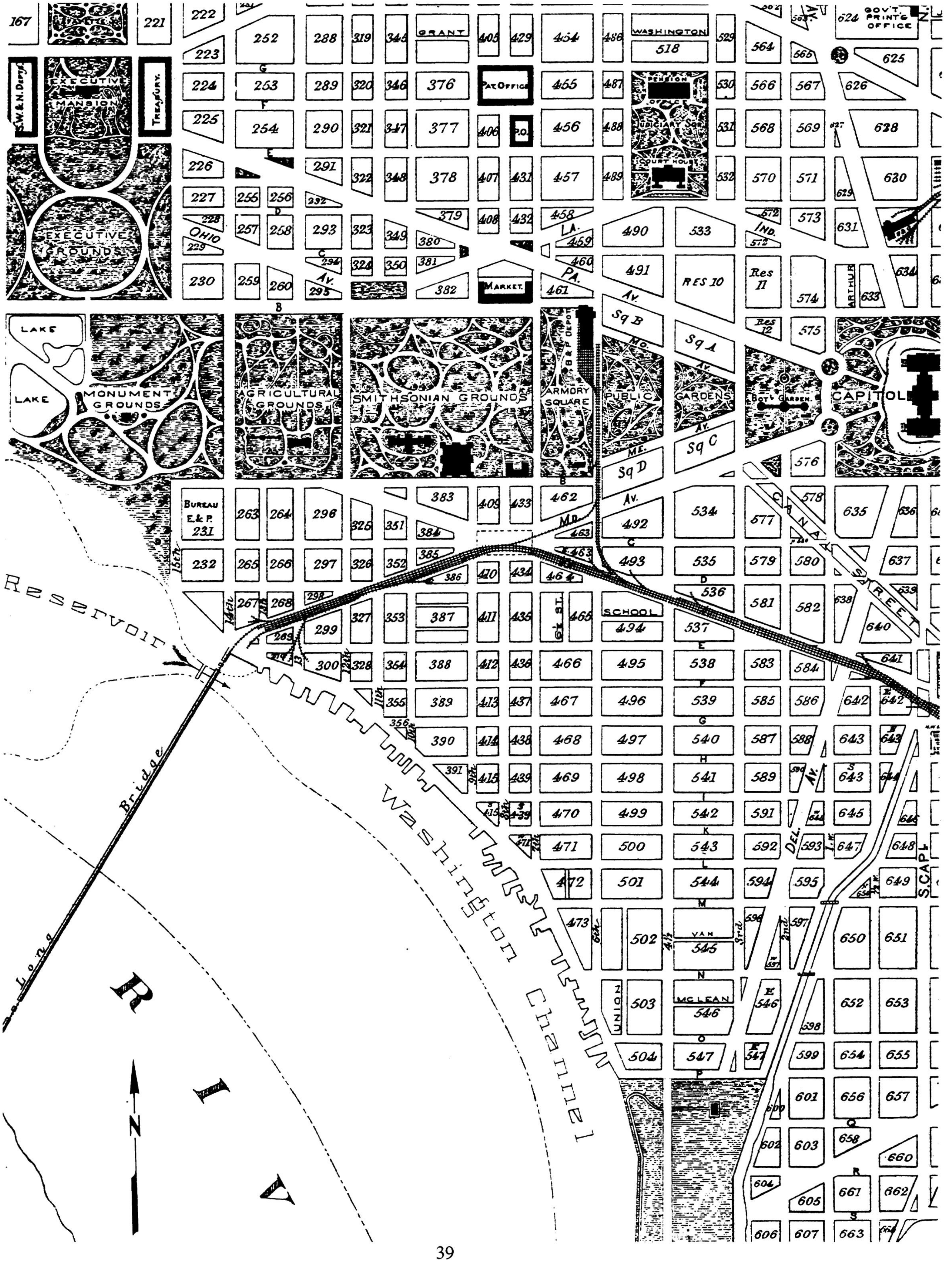
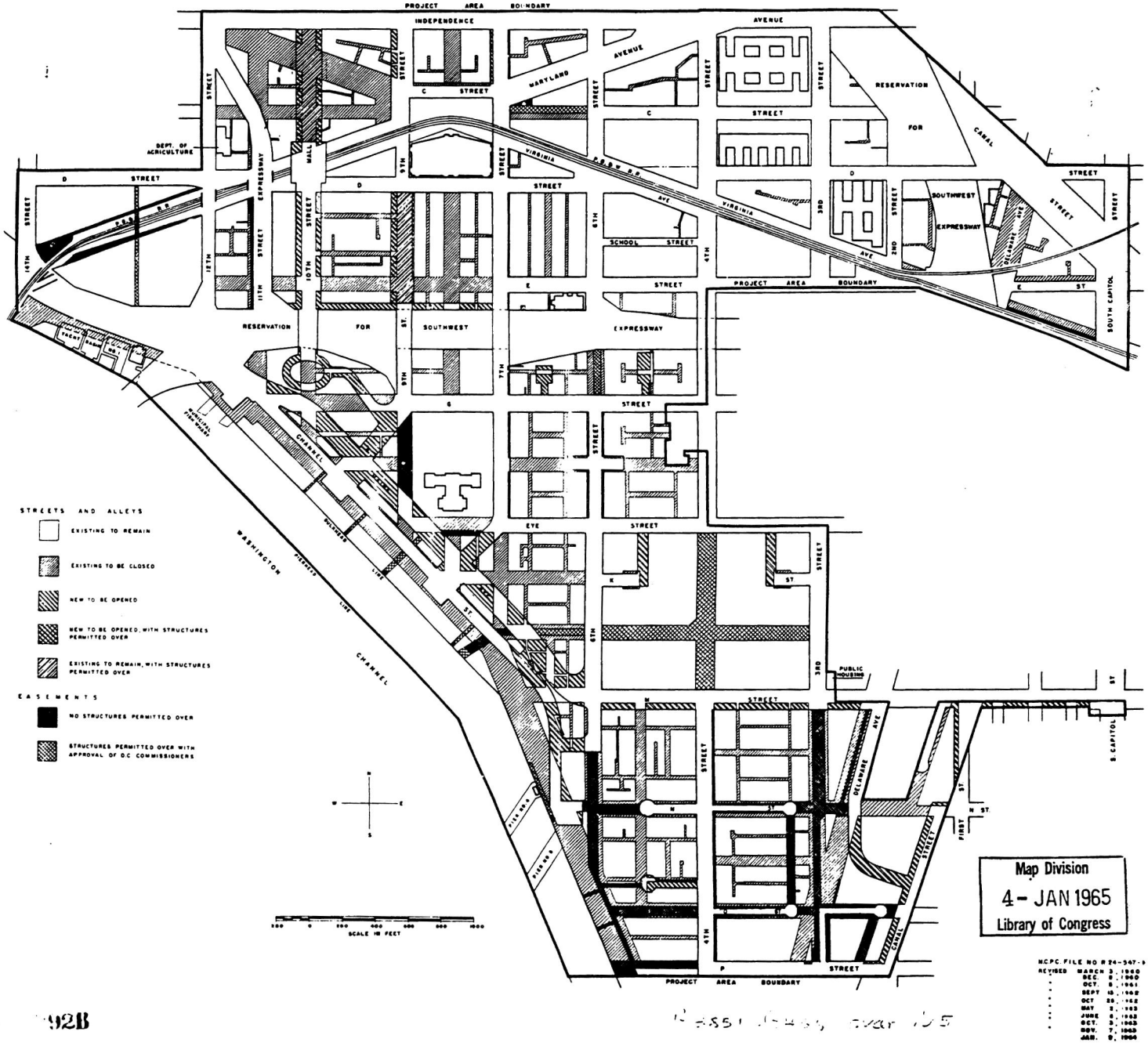

EXECUTIVE MANSION
S.W. & N. DEPTS
TREASURY
EXECUTIVE GROUNDS
OHIO
GRANT
PAT. OFFICE
P.O.
WASHINGTON
PENSION OFFICE
JUDICIARY SQ.
COURT HOUSE
GOV'T. PRINT'G OFFICE
LA.
PA.
Av.
MARKET
IND.
Res 11
RES 10
ARTHUR
Sq B
Sq A
Sq C
Sq D
MO.
ME.
MD.
B & P DEPOT
LAKE
MONUMENT GROUNDS
AGRICULTURAL GROUNDS
SMITHSONIAN GROUNDS
ARMORY SQUARE
PUBLIC GARDENS
BOT. GARDEN
CAPITOL
BUREAU E.& P.
CANAL STREET
SCHOOL
Reservoir
Long Bridge
Washington Channel
RIV
N
DEL. Av.
VAN
MCLEAN
UNION
S.CAPL

Illustration No.	2-6
Subject:	US National Capital Planning Commission, Maps of Urban Renewal Areas in Washington, DC: Site Development Plan for Project Area 'C' - Southwest Urban Renewal Area (Washington, DC: Prepared in conjunction with the DC Redevelopment Land Agency, Sheet 9)
Date:	January 6, 1964
Description:	Planning map showing HUD site between Seventh, Ninth and D Streets. Note closing of existing block of E Street, Eighth Street, and alleys in the block and opening of new frontage road along southern edge of site along proposed Southwest Freeway.
Source:	Library of Congress, Maps and Geography Division

SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR PROJECT AREA 'C'

SOUTHWEST URBAN RENEWAL AREA

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



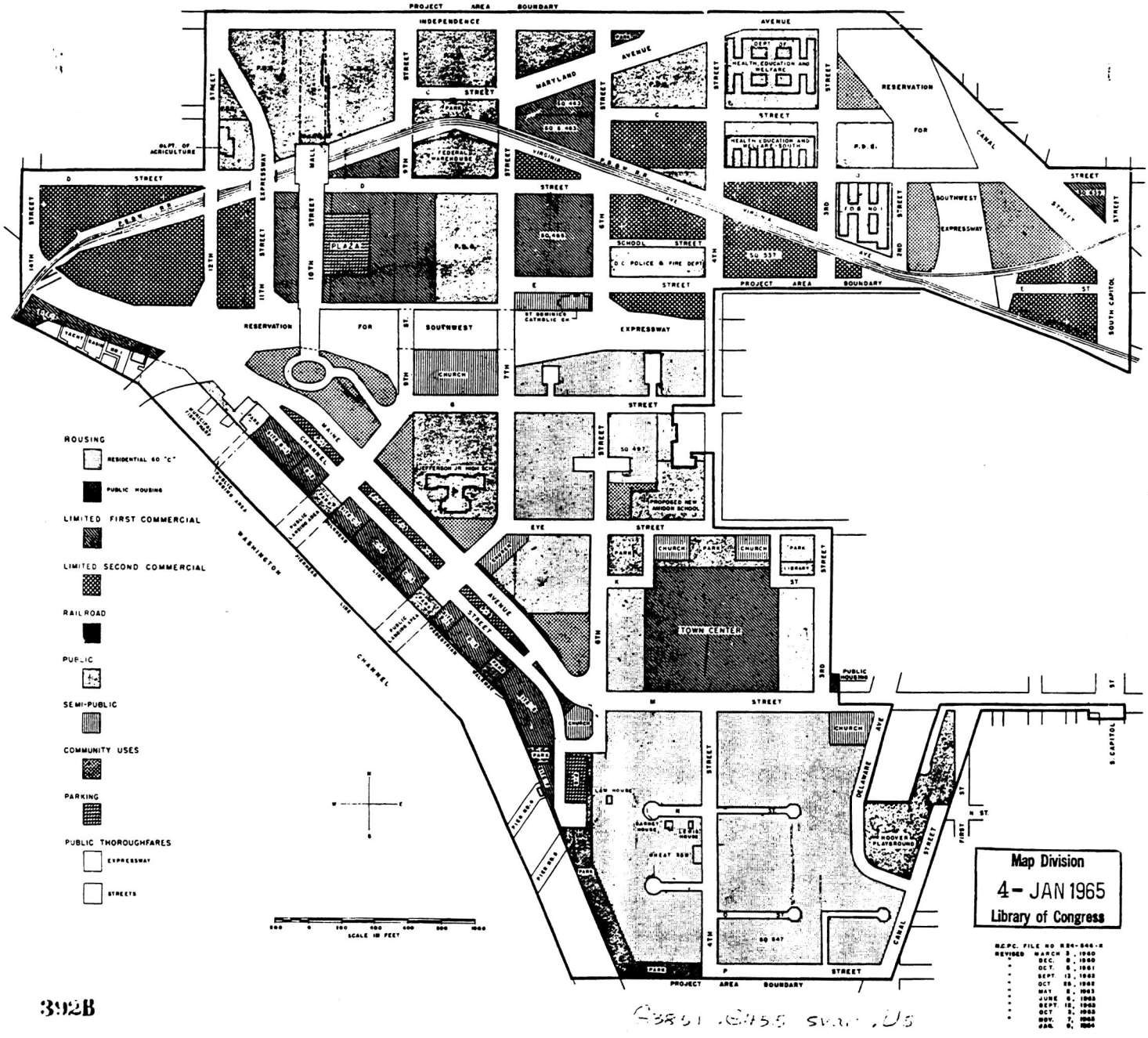
92B

Illustration No.	2-7
Subject:	US National Capital Planning Commission, Maps of Urban Renewal Areas in Washington, DC: Land Use Plan for Project Area 'C' - Southwest Urban Renewal Area (Washington, DC: Prepared in conjunction with the DC Redevelopment Land Agency, Sheet 8)
Date:	January 6, 1964
Description:	Land use map showing HUD site owned by the Public Buildings Service ("PBS") of the General Services Administration.
Source:	Library of Congress, Maps and Geography Division

LAND USE PLAN FOR PROJECT AREA 'C'

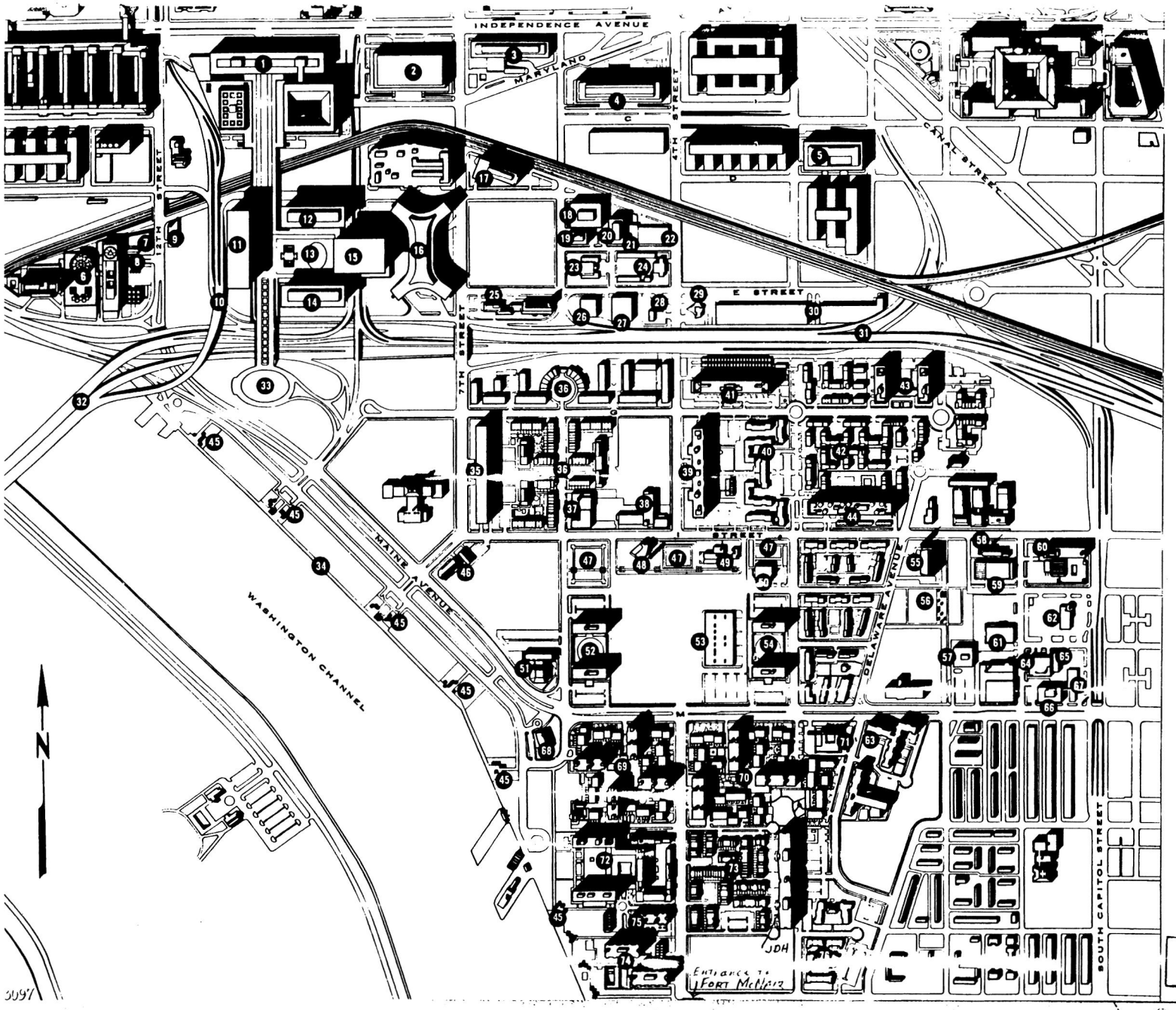
SOUTHWEST URBAN RENEWAL AREA

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



392B

Illustration No.	2-8
Subject:	District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency, The New Southwest (Washington, DC: DC Redevelopment Land Agency)
Date:	June 30, 1964
Description:	Planimetric map showing completed projects, projects under construction, and pending reconstruction projects (see HUD under number 16).
Source:	Library of Congress, Maps and Geography Division



The New Southwest *June 30, 1964*

PROJECTS COMPLETED

2 Federal Office Building No. 10A
3 Federal Office Building No. 10B
4 Federal Office Building No. 6
7 Kirby Lithographic Co., Inc.
8 PEPCO Substation
9 McLachlen Bank Expansion
10 Eleventh Street Expressway
21 Otis Elevator Company
22 Eastman Kodak Stores
23 Fire Station, Engine Company No. 13
24 Police Station, 4th Precinct
25 St. Dominic's Priory
26 Smith-Corona Marchant Administration Bldg.
27 Capital Film Laboratories, Inc.
28 Gulf Service Station
29 Phillips Service Station
30 Southwest Market Center
31 Southwest Expressway
32 Washington Channel Bridge
34 Washington Channel Bulkhead
38 Margaret M. Amidon School
39 Capitol Park Apartments
40 Capitol Park Town Houses (First Section)
41 Capitol Park Towers
42 Capitol Park Town Houses (Final Section)
43 Capitol Park Twin Towers
49 Christ Methodist Church
51 Arena Stage
52 Town Center Plaza West Apartments
53 Town Center Plaza East Shopping Center
54 Town Center Plaza East Apartments
58 Bethel Pentecostal Tabernacle
59 Miller-Dudley Building
60 Skyline Inn
61 Motor Vehicle Testing Station
62 Humble Oil Service Station
63 Greenleaf Gardens
65 Washington-Waterproofing Co.
71 St. Matthew's Lutheran Church
73 River Park Cooperative

PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

5 Federal Office Building No. 8
17 Reporting Building
19 American Road Builders Association
37 Hawthorne School
44 Capitol Park Plaza
48 Westminster United Presbyterian Church
50 Southwest Branch Library
55 Friendship Baptist Church
56 Lansburgh Neighborhood Park
69 Tiber Island
70 Carrollsburg Square
72 Harbour Square
74 Chalk House Apartments

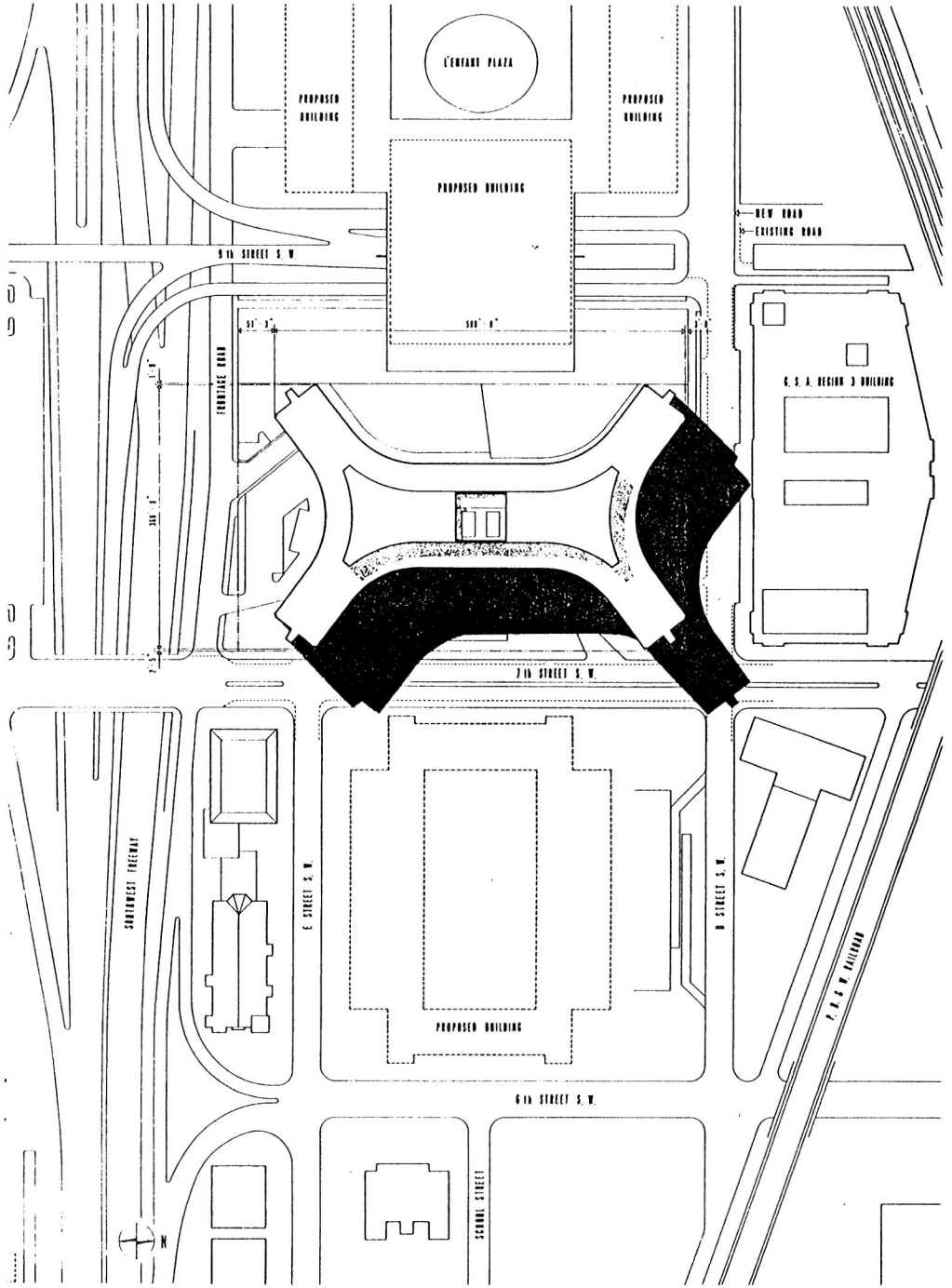
RECONSTRUCTION PENDING

1 Federal Office Building No. 5
6 Chalk Center
11 World Communications Building
12 AVSPA North
13 L'Enfant Plaza
14 AVSPA South
15 Hotel
16 Housing and ~~Home Finance~~ Urban Renewal Agency (HUD)
18 Coffey-Smith Office Building
20 Gallant-Inc. Office Building
33 Overlook
35 Apartment Building
36 Town Houses and Flats
45 Waterfront Parks
46 Fifth Baptist Church
47 Town Center Parks
57 Community Services Building
64 Bell Cab Repair Garage
66 Bernstein Shops and Offices
67 Texaco Service Station
68 St. Augustine's Episcopal Church
75 Edgewater Cooperative
76 St. James Mutual Homes

D.C. Redevelopment Land Agency

3097

Illustration No.	2-9
Subject:	Presentation Drawing No. 1, Housing & Home Finance Agency Office Building, Washington, DC, Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen-Swinburne and Associates
Date:	June 17, 1964
Description:	Title Sheet and Situation Plan. The location map shows street widenings on both 7th and D Streets. Existing roads are shown with a dotted line; new proposed roads with a solid line. The GSA Region 3 Building was already constructed across D Street with plans underway for the Department of Transportation Building across 7th Street and L'Enfant across 9th Street.
Source:	Reduced copies located in Papers of Marcel Breuer, Box 23, National Archives of American Art; copies of full size drawings located in files of the Commission of Fine Arts, "Public Buildings, Federal, Housing and Urban Development Department, 1964," Entry 7, Box 47, Record Group 66, National Archives, Washington, DC.



1

HOUSING & HOME FINANCE AGENCY OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON, D.C.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MARCEL BREUER & ASSOCIATES
NOLEN, SWINBURNE & ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS

17 JUNE 1964

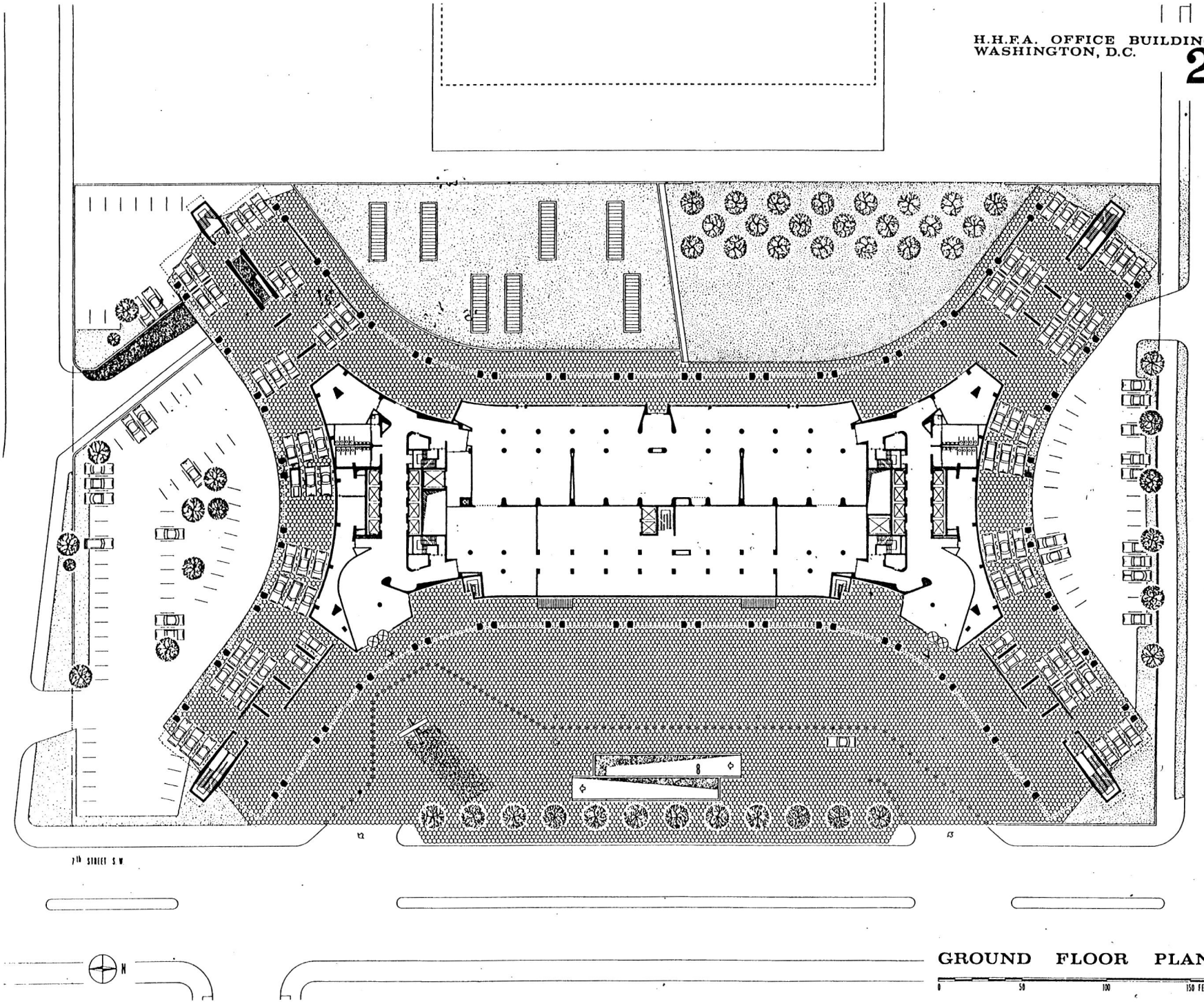
SITUATION PLAN

0 100 200 300 FEET

Illustration No.	2-10
Subject:	Presentation Drawing No. 2, Housing & Home Finance Agency Office Building, Washington, DC, Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen-Swinburne and Associates
Date:	June 17, 1964
Description:	Ground Floor Plan. Note original landscaping around building and parking plan under colonnades and in parking lots on north and south elevations. Hexagonal pavers shown on this drawing were never installed; rectangular bluestone paving was used instead.
Source:	Reduced copies located in Papers of Marcel Breuer, Box 23, National Archives of American Art; copies of full size drawings located in files of the Commission of Fine Arts, "Public Buildings, Federal, Housing and Urban Development Department, 1964," Entry 7, Box 47, Record Group 66, National Archives, Washington, DC.

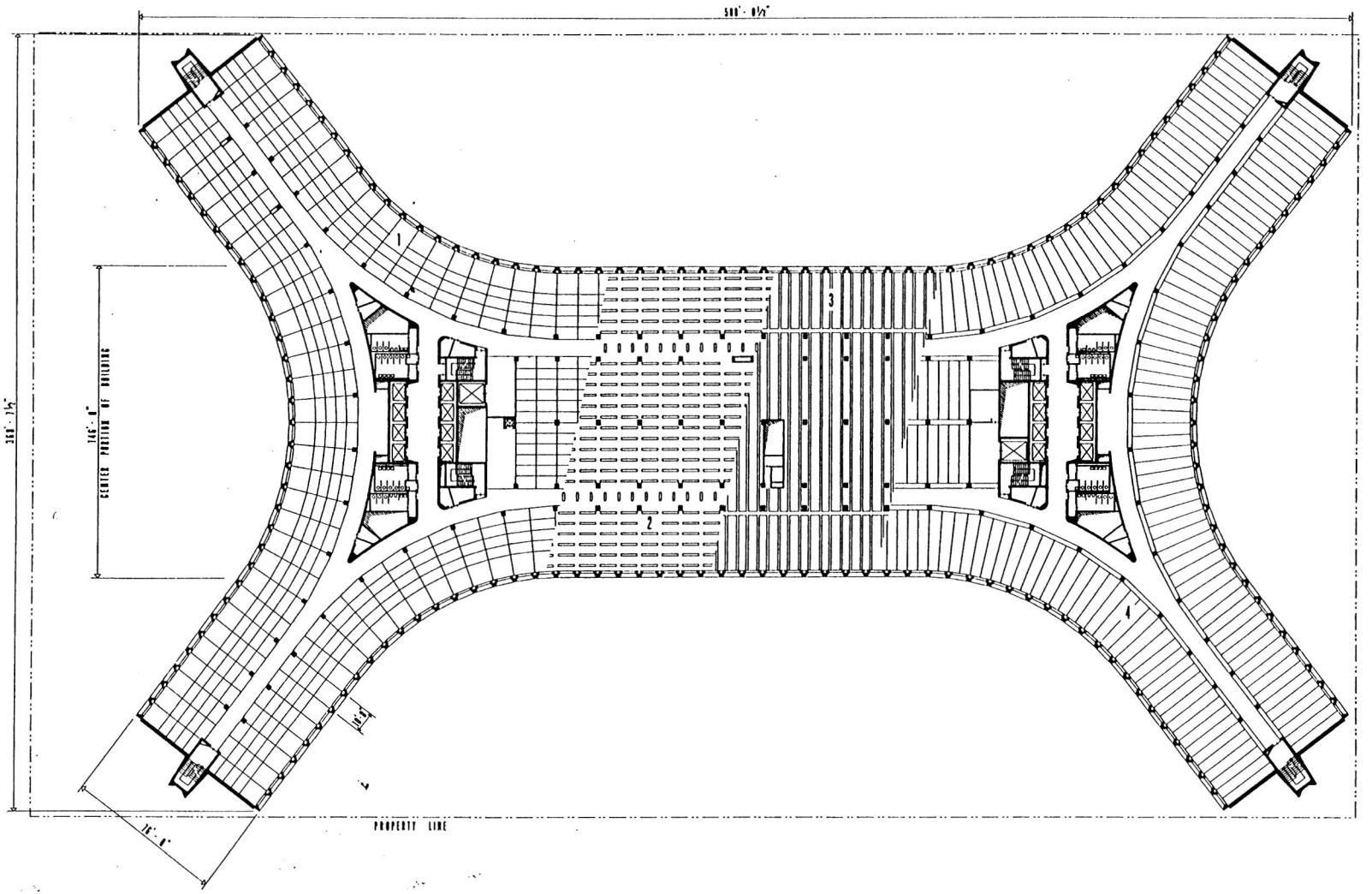
H.H.F.A. OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

2



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Illustration No.	2-11
Subject:	Presentation Drawing No. 3, Housing & Home Finance Agency Office Building, Washington, DC, Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen-Swinburne and Associates
Date:	June 17, 1964
Description:	Typical Floor Plan. Note building wings curving out to width of property lines on east and west. Also note north and south elevator core areas which each contained eight passenger elevator banks, one freight elevator, two core stairways, two sets of toilet rooms with vestibules and one telephone alcove, as well as other support spaces (vending alcove, electrical closets, janitor's closets, etc.)
Source:	Reduced copies located in Papers of Marcel Breuer, Box 23, National Archives of American Art; copies of full size drawings located in files of the Commission of Fine Arts, "Public Buildings, Federal, Housing and Urban Development Department, 1964," Entry 7, Box 47, Record Group 66, National Archives, Washington, DC.



N

TYPICAL FLOOR PLAN

0 50 100 150 FEET

Illustration No.	2-12
Subject:	Presentation Drawing No. 4, Housing & Home Finance Agency Office Building, Washington, DC, Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen-Swinburne and Associates
Date:	June 17, 1964
Description:	Partial Elevation with nine rows of precast concrete window units resting on precast concrete beams and tree columns. Colonnade under tree columns is faced with granite.
Source:	Reduced copies located in Papers of Marcel Breuer, Box 23, National Archives of American Art; copies of full size drawings located in files of the Commission of Fine Arts, "Public Buildings, Federal, Housing and Urban Development Department, 1964," Entry 7, Box 47, Record Group 66, National Archives, Washington, DC.

H.H.F.A. OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

4

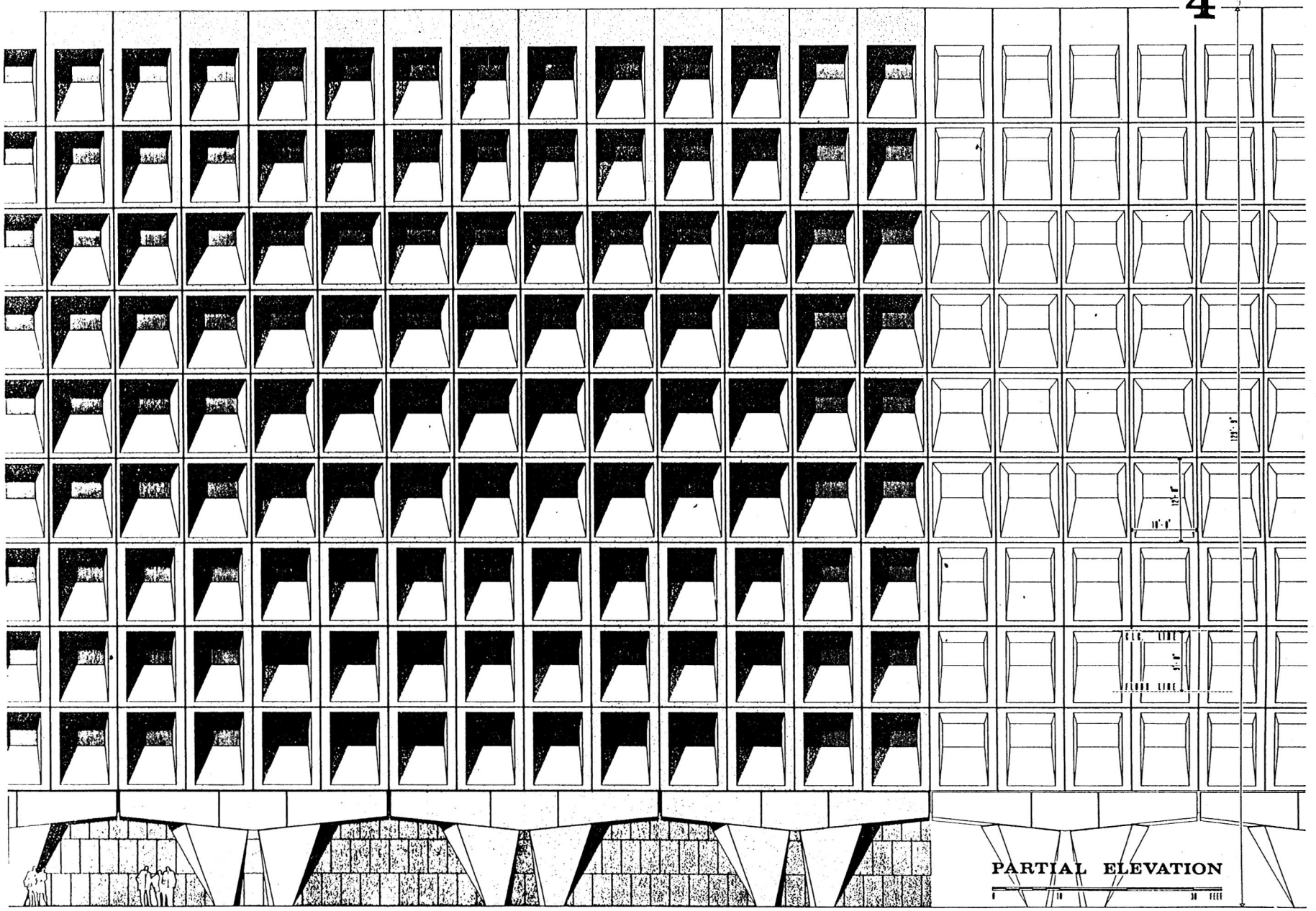


Illustration No. 2-13

Subject: Presentation Drawing No. 5, Housing & Home Finance Agency Office Building, Washington, DC, Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen-Swinburne and Associates

Date: June 17, 1964

Description: Rendering looking northwest. Seventh Street (east) elevation on the right has a row of trees along the street, stanchions marking the driveway pick-up area, and the banner in front of the main building entrance. End wall with protruding stair tower is faced with granite. E Street (south) elevation on left has a paved area for parking with trees.

Source: Reduced copies located in Papers of Marcel Breuer, Box 23, National Archives of American Art; copies of full size drawings located in files of the Commission of Fine Arts, "Public Buildings, Federal, Housing and Urban Development Department, 1964," Entry 7, Box 47, Record Group 66, National Archives, Washington, DC.

H.H.F.A. OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

5

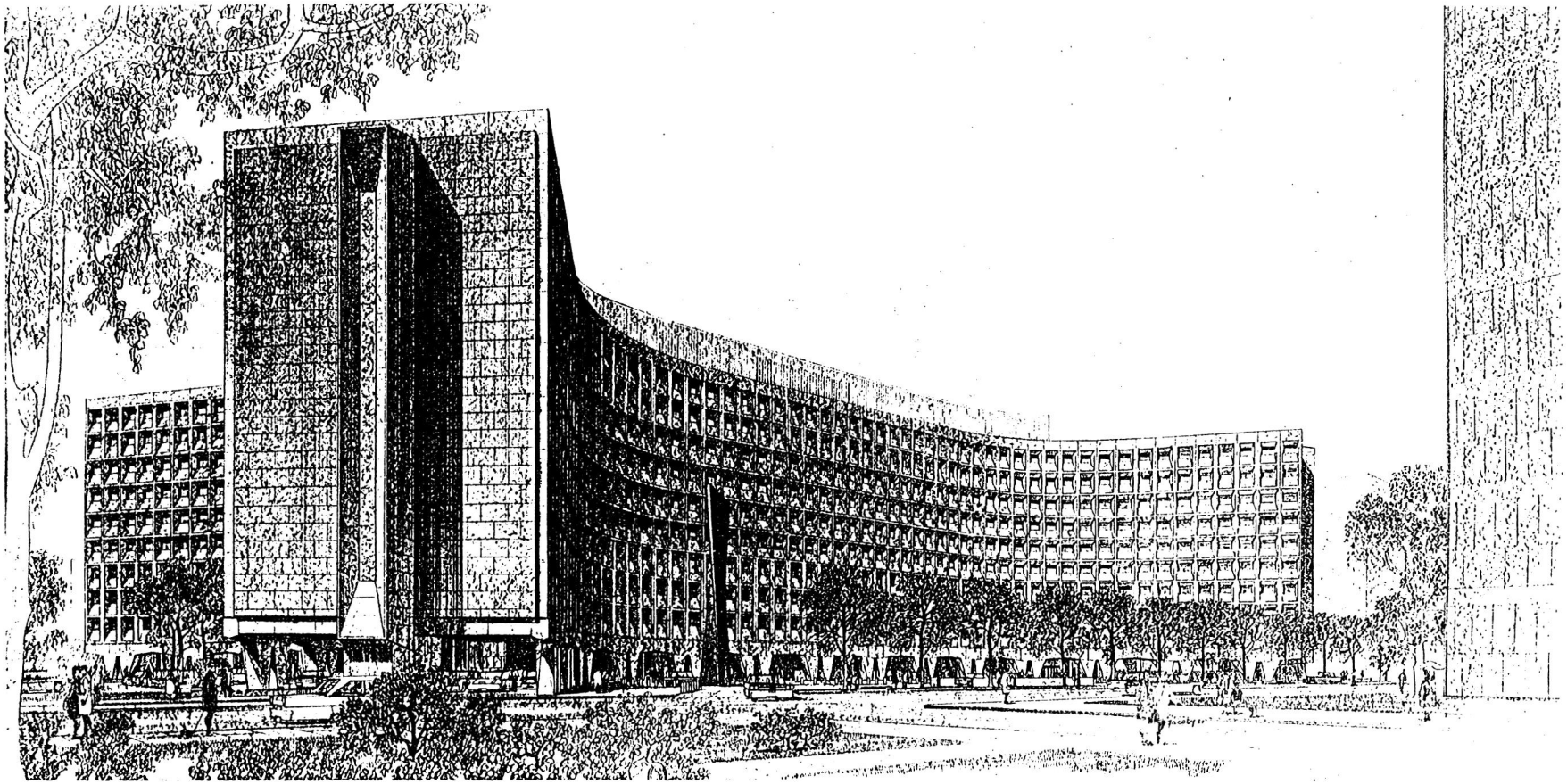
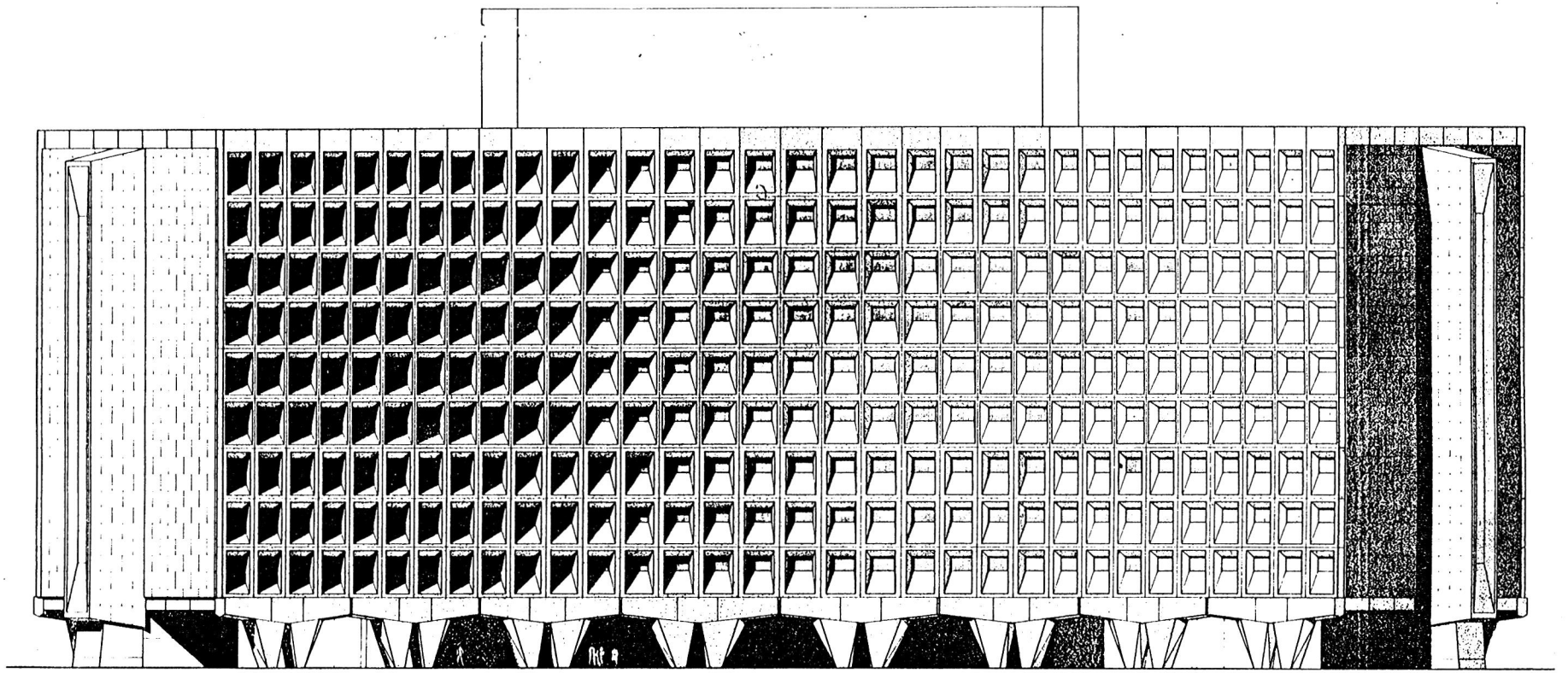


Illustration No.	2-14
Subject:	Presentation Drawing No. 6, Housing & Home Finance Agency Office Building, Washington, DC, Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen-Swinburne and Associates
Date:	June 17, 1964
Description:	North Elevation with precast concrete window units curving out to granite faced end walls, granite faced colonnade under tree columns, and penthouse above.
Source:	Reduced copies located in Papers of Marcel Breuer, Box 23, National Archives of American Art; copies of full size drawings located in files of the Commission of Fine Arts, "Public Buildings, Federal, Housing and Urban Development Department, 1964," Entry 7, Box 47, Record Group 66, National Archives, Washington, DC.



NORTH ELEVATION

Illustration No. 2-15

Subject: Presentation Drawing No. 7, Housing & Home Finance Agency Office Building, Washington, DC, Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen-Swinburne and Associates

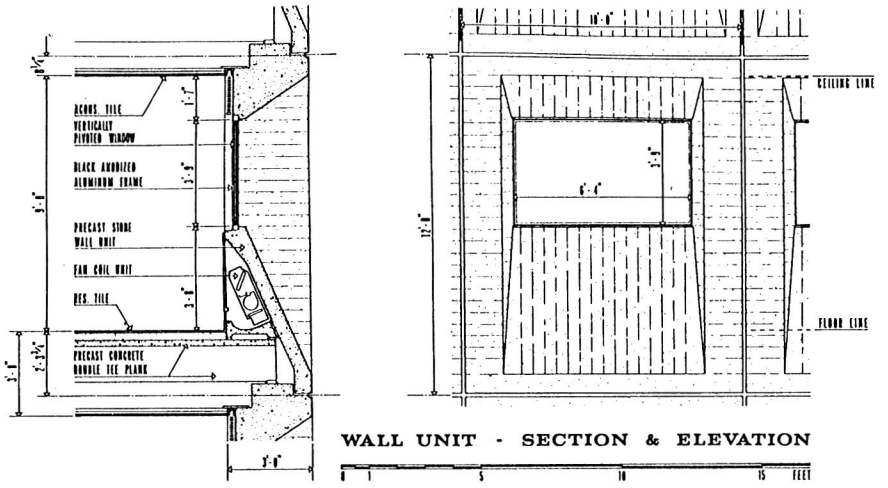
Date: June 17, 1964

Description: Wall Unit - Section showing precast concrete double tee plank, resilient tile floor, fan coil unit set into window unit, vertically pivoted window with black anodized aluminum frame and acoustical ceiling.

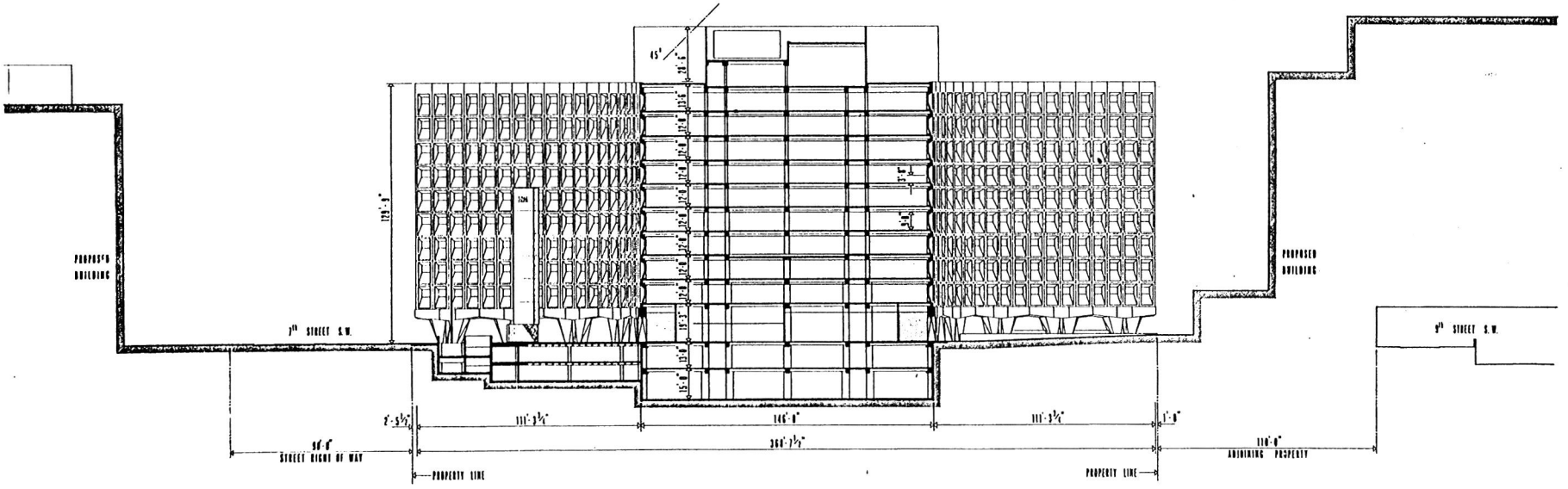
Wall Unit - Elevation showing detail of precast concrete window units, size of window opening (6'-4" wide by 3'-9" high) and location of floor and ceiling lines.

Transverse Section showing building from subbasement to penthouse levels, banner in front, and proposed buildings (Department of Transportation across 7th Street and L'Enfant Plaza across 9th Street).

Source: Reduced copies located in Papers of Marcel Breuer, Box 23, National Archives of American Art; copies of full size drawings located in files of the Commission of Fine Arts, "Public Buildings, Federal, Housing and Urban Development Department, 1964," Entry 7, Box 47, Record Group 66, National Archives, Washington, DC.



WALL UNIT - SECTION & ELEVATION



TRANSVERSE SECTION

masonite walls with 1/8" diameter holes one inch on center,[106] and gray random spatter vinyl asbestos tile floors. The latter were similar to those in the elevator lobbies, with a four inch gray vinyl base strip. The alcoves contained formica shelves located beneath the telephones. They were in "Micarta No. 91-M-18 Oxford Gray."[107] The architects also requested that the walls be painted to match the shelves.[108]

Corridors

Two axially symmetrical office corridors connected the north and south elevator lobbies on each floor and extended out past the elevator lobby cores to the four stair towers at the ends of the building. The corridors had plaster walls and steel door frames painted white (color #17886), and steel doors with metal kickplates which spanned the bottom of the doors. In addition, they had 12" x 12" gray random spatter smooth surface vinyl asbestos tile floors, Color No. 79AV-1, Centurian, manufactured by the John Manville Company, and 4" gray vinyl base strip.[109] The ceilings were originally splined acoustical tile (12" x 24") with ceiling mounted fluorescent light fixtures.

The corridors were originally color-coded by painting the metal corridor doors and transoms four different colors to provide orientation for employees and visitors. The original drawings called for:

Northwest quadrant - red (#12197)
Northeast quadrant - brown (#10080)
Southeast quadrant - blue (#15123)
Southwest quadrant - gray (#16081)[110]

During construction and before the building had been painted, Herbert Beckhard and Marcel Breuer reexamined the quadrant colors and requested that the colors be changed to:

Northwest quadrant - to remain red (#12197)
Northeast quadrant - change from brown to yellow (#13655)

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[106]Letter to John McShain, Inc. from T. L. Dunn, Chief, Design and Construction Division, June 24, 1968 re Credit Proposal No. 236.

[107]Letter to Mr. James R. Harris, Jr., Construction Engineer from John A. Glen, Nolen-Swinburne and Associates, March 14, 1968.

[108]Ibid.

[109]Letter to Charles Blumenthal, John McShain, Inc. from O. B. Printz, Printz Floor Company, November 13, 1967.

[110]Original drawing 5-2, "Color Schedule," April 14, 1965.

Southeast quadrant - change from blue to black (#17038)
Southwest quadrant - change from gray to blue (#15123).[111]

The corridors have had some modifications: in 1991-1992, new 12" x 24" acoustical tile ceilings with recessed high efficiency light fixtures were installed, replacing the original tile and surface mounted fluorescent fixtures. In 1993 the corridors were repainted, with the door frames and transoms painted to match the original quadrant colors and the doors painted white to match the walls.

Stairwells

There were four end stairwells, one at the end of each wing of the building, and two interior fire stairs at each of the two cores. Doors and door frames opening into the stairwells were steel painted white (#17886). The stairwells had smooth cast-in-place concrete walls with vertical formwork marks, and concrete landings, treads, and risers.

The end stairwells had steel wall and well handrails painted gray (#16440); the core stairwells had white oak handrails with a natural finish with stainless steel balusters.[112] All of the stairwells ran from the subbasement level to the penthouse and main roof level. The southeast core stairwell served as the main access to the roof deck, with the southwest stairwell serving as the secondary fire egress.

Type "X" and "X-1" exit signs (Illus. No. 3-27) were mounted above the corridor doors in the stairwells. Surface mounted fluorescent light fixtures, identified as Types "FC" and "FC-1" (Illus. No. 3-29) were mounted in the stair landings.

The stairwell doors had round satin finish (US32D) stainless steel knobs and mortise locks manufactured by Yale. Each door had three stainless steel hinges with five knuckles and two bearings, stamped with the name "H. SOSS & CO."

The stairwells remain essentially as originally constructed, although sealer has been applied to the concrete stairs and landings, and a new clear finish, probably similar to the original, has been applied to the white oak handrails.

[111]Letter from Herbert Beckhard to Miss Carol Ann Robbins, GSA, July 29, 1966.

[112]Letter to James Harris, Chief, Design & Construction Division from John A. Glen, Nolen-Swinburne and Associates, January 23, 1968.

PRIVATE SPACES

TYPICAL OFFICES (FLOORS 2-10)

The majority of the interior spaces in the Housing and Urban Development Building from the second through the tenth floors were typical offices. Spaces were designed with concrete slab floors covered with carpeting or resilient tile, 4 inch high gray vinyl bases, and 24" x 24" acoustical tile splined ceilings with surface mounted fluorescent light fixtures. The interior face of the exterior wall was flush because of the exterior load bearing walls. The building's columns were seen on the office side of the plaster wall separating the offices from the corridors. The office partition walls were designed as moveable metal partitions, which gave the building occupants great flexibility with office space and size.[113]

The inside edge of the exterior precast concrete wall panels were exposed around the window. The space between the window openings was finished with plaster, flush with the inside face of the wall. A metal access panel with a grill centered on the panel covered the fan coil unit, which was recessed under the window. The fan coil units in the window wall served the peripheral area, with a conventional duct system serving the interior portions of the building. The suspended acoustical tile ceiling acted as the return plenum for the HVAC system, and also contained diffusers and lighting. To provide further flexibility in space layouts, wiring was placed under the floors.

Two inch wide Venetian blinds were originally specified to cover each window opening, mounted at the ceiling and hanging to the bottom of the window. According to Herbert Beckhard, the original design intent was for them to be gray in color, so that from the outside of the building the window openings would always appear dark or "negative" against the white precast exterior concrete wall. Although the finish schedule shows them to be white in color, it was decided during construction to install gray blinds throughout the building. The installed Venetian blinds were Globemaster Custom Venetian Blinds manufactured by Globe Products Company, complying with Federal Specification AA-V-200a.[114] The blinds were constructed of baked-on gray color flexible steel slats, 2" wide x 0.007" thick. They had 1-1/2" gray woven cotton tape, with 3/8" wide cross straps. The baked-on gray steel bottom rail was formed from a section having tubular lock seam or ribbed construction. The headrail was 0.020" thick steel and contained the vertical operation mechanism and brakes. The cords were grey nylon braided cord, with heat fused ends.[115]

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[113]The architect is therefore responding to Le Corbusier's mandate to provide modern buildings with free plans.

[114]Letter to John McShain, Inc. from Stephen G. Lesko, September 5, 1967.

[115]Letter to John McShain, Inc. from O. A. Waldrop, Chief, New Construction Branch, May 27, 1966.

Door hardware was simple and utilitarian in style, in keeping with the building. The basement and penthouse were to have stainless steel round knobs, while the remainder of the building had a simple stainless steel satin finish (US32D) lever type latch with round rose manufactured by Challenger. The handles were 5 inch long lever type handles with a 2-1/8 inch diameter rose and small lock collar, model number "3C." Hinges were manufactured by "H. SOSS & CO." All finishes were satin stainless steel (US32D). Kick and mop plates were specified to be plastic laminate; color was not indicated. Door hold opens were mounted to the bottoms of the doors and surface mounted closers attached to the tops of the doors (Illus. No. 4-63).

TYPICAL CONFERENCE ROOMS (FLOORS 2-10)

Conference Rooms were located on the second, third, fifth, sixth, seventh, ninth, and tenth floors throughout the building, in the northeast and southwest central portion of the building next to the two freight elevator lobbies. Original drawings for the rooms specified ash plywood paneling on all four walls, 12" x 12" acoustical tile ceilings, and carpeting. Door hardware was similar to the typical office spaces with satin finish (US32D) stainless steel 5 inch long lever, rose and mortise lock, manufactured by Challenger and stamped with model number "3C"; hinges were manufactured by "H. SOSS & CO." Kick and mop plates were specified to be plastic laminate; color was not indicated. Door hold opens were mounted to the bottoms of the doors and surface mounted closers attached to the tops of the doors.

Some of the conference rooms had white fabric covered manually-operated folding partitions at their centers. The partitions that were installed were "Modernfold Acousti-Seal Operable Wall," vinyl-covered, painted white (#27886).[116]

Most of the rooms remain as constructed, but are now typically used as office space.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE SUITES (FLOORS 4-9)

Executive office suites were located on the fourth through ninth floors on the southern end of the building behind the south elevator lobbies (Illus. No. 3-22). These were Rooms #4100-4200, #5100-5200, #6100-6200, #7100-7200, #8100-8200 and #9100-9200. The suites were completely paneled with American White Ash plywood paneling, except for the executive offices which were paneled with 3/4" x 3" vertical tongue and groove American Cherry.

The suites contained a large office/reception area. This reception area provided access to all the rooms except the large conference room, an executive office with private dressing room and bath, three offices for a deputy, executive assistant, and an assistant,

[116]Letter to John McShain, Inc. from James R. Harris, Jr., February 1, 1968.

and a large conference room which was accessed both from the executive office and from the main corridor.

Entering off the corridors were office/reception areas. These had American White Ash plywood paneling on the walls, 12" x 12" rough finish acoustical tile splined ceilings with surface mounted light fixtures, stained birch doors set in painted steel frames, and carpeted floors. The small conference rooms and the offices for the deputy, executive assistant and assistant had identical finishes. The offices for the deputy had two windows on the outer walls; the offices for the executive assistant had one window.

The executive offices in each suite had three windows set in painted plaster walls along the exterior (south) wall. In addition, they had 3/4" x 3" tongue and groove vertical American Cherry paneling on the north, east and west interior walls, carpeting, and 12" x 12" rough acoustical tile splined ceilings with eight circular recessed light fixtures set 2'-6" on center. The fixtures were 30-3/8" diameter acrylic dishes which had six 30-watt fluorescent lamps mounted above (Illus. No. 3-29).[117] Interior doors in the offices were also of 3/4" x 3" vertical American Cherry paneling which ran floor to ceiling. Each of the offices had private dressing rooms, closets, baths with sinks, medicine cabinets with mirrors, and toilets. The dressing rooms, closets and baths had plaster walls and ceilings with dark gray 1" x 1" ceramic mosaic tile floors, and 4'-3" high white 4-1/4" x 4-1/4" ceramic tile wainscot laid in an ashlar pattern in the bathrooms.

On the west end of the suites were large conference rooms which had a door leading from the corridor as well as from the executive office. The rooms had two windows on the exterior (south) walls and American White Ash plywood paneling on the interior (north, east and west) walls. They also had two rounded corners on the interior walls and two closets set beside the door to the main office corridor. Finishes included carpeting, and 12" x 12" rough finished acoustical tile splined ceilings with surface mounted fluorescent light fixtures.

Paneling in the suites and other executive offices throughout the building were originally specified to be either ash or walnut, but due to a lifting of an embargo on walnut logs, there was an extreme shortage of walnut. Frey & Son of Lancaster, PA, suppliers for the project, proposed a substitution of either American Cherry, Natural Adirondack Birch, White Sap Maple and Red Oak for the walnut.[118] A decision was made to use American Cherry with an 1/8" overall "V" joint (1/16" per side).[119] It was first proposed to use a walnut finish on the cherry paneling, to be "more in keeping with the

[117]Light Fixture "FG," "Light Fixture Details - Sheet No. 2," Sheet 9-E-52, April 14, 1965.

[118]Letter to John A. Glen, Nolen-Swinburne and Associates from Thomas A. Bradford, Construction Engineer, December 30, 1965.

[119]Letter to Mr. John Glen, Nolen-Swinburne and Associates from Herbert Beckhard, January 4, 1966.

walnut furniture."[120] Tentative approval was thus given by the HUD construction engineer to use:

1 coat Pratt and Lambert tonetic walnut stain, rubbed
2 coats of gloss varnish, sanded
1 coat of flat varnish.[121]

It is not known if this finish was actually applied; later that year Herbert Beckhard was impressed with "two new samples of cherry paneling in which the natural color of the cherry wood was exploited rather than an attempt to simulate walnut."[122]

The American White Ash plywood paneling was finished with:

1 coat Pratt & Lambert Spec. Stain No. 2225N, wiped
1 coat Pratt & Lambert Pale Trim Varnish Gloss, sanded
1 coat Pratt & Lambert Pale Trim Varnish Gloss, sanded
1 coat Pratt & Lambert Pale Trim Varnish, dull.[123]

It was used on all floors in the reception/secretarial areas, the three offices, and the large and small conference rooms. American Cherry paneling was used in the main executive offices.

The interior doors in the executive office suites were of birch. These were stained in an attempt to match the adjacent paneling and set into painted steel frames. The architects, however, were unhappy with the results. They stated that "the intention of our original design was to create a floor to ceiling panel at the doorways, painted white to recall the exterior wall treatment and contrasting with the adjacent natural wood. . . a black paint finish would be equally satisfactory, if preferred."[124] They also suggested as an option

[120]Memo for the Record from Thomas A. Bradford, Construction Engineer, June 24, 1966.

[121]Memorandum for the Record from the Construction Engineer, January 16, 1967 and Letter to John McShain, Inc. from James R. Harris, Jr., Construction Engineer, January 30, 1967.

[122]Memorandum for the Record, Site Inspection and Conference, by Herbert Beckhard, June 14, 1967.

[123]Letter to John McShain, Inc. from James R. Harris, Jr., Construction Engineer, December 5, 1967.

[124]Letter to Chief, Design & Construction Division from John A. Glen, Nolen-Swinburne and Associates, March 22, 1968.

ordering new doors of the same species of wood as the paneling. The stained birch doors, however, were left in place.[125]

Door hardware in the executive office suites were of satin finish stainless steel (US32D), similar to the rest of the building with 5 inch long level type handles with a 2-1/8 inch diameter rose and small lock collar, manufactured by Challenger and stamped with the model number 3C. Door hardware in the cherry paneled executive offices was of polished brass.

The executive office suites remain essentially as originally constructed; new acoustical tile ceilings with recessed light fixtures have been installed, and both the cherry and ash plywood paneling has been refinished.

SECOND FLOOR

The second floor was originally occupied by the Office of the Secretary and the Federal Housing Administration (Illus. No. 3-33). The Federal Housing Administration had offices in the southwest quadrant of the building, with the Office of the Secretary in the northwest, northeast and southeast areas.

The inner central portion of the floor between the elevator lobbies contained the FHA Mail Room, a Programmed Learning and Reading Lab, a Registration and Reception room, and Training Rooms A, B and C on the west half, running south to north. The east half of the space contained, running south to north, the Office of the Secretary Mail Room, the staff dining room and pantry, Training Rooms E, F and G, and a conference room with a folding partition wall.

The staff dining room was a rectangular room, 69'-8-1/2" long by 30'-7-1/2" wide located directly above the south cafeteria serving area in Room 2135. The west wall had 3-1/2 rounded pilaster column covers where the interior building columns were located, similar in design to the first floor cafeteria. Original drawings specified a 9'-6" wide walnut paneled screen with irregularly spaced open slots running floor to ceiling. This would have served to block the view of the double doors (one door swung in; the other door swung out) opening into the adjacent pantry. The room had plaster walls, a splined acoustical tile ceiling,[126] and gray travertine vinyl asbestos tile, the same as required for

[125]Letter to John Glen, Nolen-Swinburne and Associates from R. S. Eckert, Chief, Design and Construction Division, April 10, 1968.

[126]"Staff Dining Room and Training Rooms - Plans and Details," Drawing 5-41, April 14, 1965.

the typical office areas and corridors throughout the building.[127] On the north wall of the room, just past the walnut screen, was a row of food service equipment.

The pantry was located north of the dining room and had a stairway and two elevators which connected it with the kitchen below. The pantry had two rows of food service equipment on the east and west walls where food could be served buffet style and kept warm.[128] The stairway (#12) had concrete walls, landings, treads and risers with gray painted steel railings. The dining room had a skeleton clock located on the centerline of the south wall, with the center of the clock mounted 8'-0" above the finished floor.[129]

Located next to the pantry were a series of training rooms "E", "F" and "G" which had soundproof operable accordion-style walls that could be open and shut depending on space requirements. They also had a projection room with a glass screen. The walls that were installed were "Modernfold Acousti-Seal Operable Wall," vinyl-covered, painted white (#27886).[130]

In the conference room in the northeast central area, one operable folding partition is still in place.

THIRD FLOOR

The third floor was originally occupied by accounting, insurance and fiscal offices for the Federal Housing Administration (Illus. No. 3-34). The interior space between the cores contained a snack bar at the southern end which spanned the area between the two corridors, a credit union on the west side, two conference rooms, and additional office space.

The snack bar had a supply room, a blindstand, and a long row of vending machines which spanned the width of the room. The room had asphalt tile flooring, an acoustical tile ceiling, and plaster walls.

The snack bar and credit union remain in their original locations; however, the original flooring and acoustical tile ceilings have been replaced.

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[127]Letter to Mr. Gustaf Bengtson, Chief, Design & Construction Division from John A. Glen, Nolen-Swinburne and Associates, August 18, 1967.

[128]"Food Service Equipment," Drawing 5-67, GSA Drawing No. 93, Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen-Swinburne and Associates, April 14, 1965.

[129]Letter to John McShain, Inc. from James R. Harris, Jr., Construction Engineer, October 20, 1967.

[130]Letter to John McShain, Inc. from James R. Harris, Jr., February 1, 1968.

FOURTH FLOOR

The fourth floor was occupied originally by the Federal Housing Administration, with additional space for the Office of the Secretary and General Accounting Office (Illus. No. 3-35). The interior space between the two cores and elevator lobbies contained a "Data Processing Area" including a large computer room, a computer record room, a tape library, a card file and a supply room, a projection room, a key punch room, a training room and an interview room.[131] The original computer room had 12" x 12" gray vinyl asbestos tile flooring with a 4 inch vinyl base, a removable floor area, 24" x 24" splined acoustical tile ceiling with surface mounted fluorescent light fixtures, and painted wood doors set in painted steel frames.

FIFTH FLOOR

The fifth floor was originally occupied by the Federal Housing Administration and the Federal National Mortgage Association, with the Federal Housing Administration occupying the northeast, northwest and southwest portions of the floor and the Federal National Mortgage Association in the southeast area and the executive office suite (#5100-5200) (see Executive Office Suites above) (Illus. No. 3-36). Conference rooms were located in the northeast and southwest portions of the interior central space, next to the freight elevator lobbies.

SIXTH FLOOR

The sixth floor was occupied by the Federal Housing Administration and contained a conference room in the southeast interior area next to the freight elevator lobby (Illus. No. 3-37). The executive office suite, located on the south side of the building in #6100-#6200, was occupied by the Office of Assistant Secretary Commissioner (see Executive Office Suites above).

SEVENTH FLOOR

The seventh floor was occupied by the Office of Metropolitan Development and contained offices for the Urban Renewal Administration (Illus. No. 3-38). The URA was located on the east side of the building, and the Land Facilities and Development Administration on the west side.

In the central interior area of the building was a File/Supply/Mail Control Room to the southeast; a processing unit and a conference room to the northeast; offices for Land Development to the northwest; and the PHA conference room and the GSA Health Unit

[131]"Data Processing Area (Fourth Floor) - Plans and Details," Drawing 5-42, April 1, 1965.

to the southwest. Both conference rooms had American White Ash paneling on the walls, acoustical tile ceilings, and folding partitions which divided the rooms in two.

The executive office suite (#7100-7200), located on the southern end of the building behind the south core, was occupied by the Office of the Assistant Secretary (see Executive Office Suites above).

The Health Unit was located in Room 7239. HUD officials proudly proclaimed it provided "excellent health-room care in one of the most modern facilities available today in a Federal building."[132] The unit had a reception area opening to two hallways and a series of small examining rooms and offices. It had asphalt vinyl tile flooring with 4 inch vinyl bases, plaster walls and ceilings painted white (#37886), and painted wood doors set in painted steel frames. The Health Unit remains in its original location. However, ceilings have been lowered and acoustical tile and recessed fluorescent light fixtures have been installed in the reception area and corridors to make room for the sprinkler system. An oak chairrail has also been added to the reception room.

EIGHTH FLOOR

The eighth floor was occupied by Demonstration and Intergovernmental Relations, the Office of the Secretary, the Renewal and Housing Assistance (Illus. No. 3-39). In addition, the HUD Library and a conference room was in the northeast central portion of the space. The executive office suite (#8100-8200), located on the southern end of the building behind the south core area, was occupied by the Office of the Assistant Secretary (see Executive Office Suites).

Library

The Library (Room 8141) originally occupied the entire center and west side of the building between the two service cores (Illus. No. 3-65). The floor had 12" x 12" gray asphalt tile, found elsewhere throughout the building, with some areas carpeted; plaster walls which were painted white (color #37886); original splined acoustical tile ceiling with ceiling mounted light fixtures; wooden card catalogues and bookshelves; and a skeleton clock on the east wall, mounted 8'-0" above the finished floor.

The library has been reduced to less than half its original size. It has new acoustical tile ceilings with recessed fluorescent light fixtures, new carpeting, and a new clock. A new gypsum board partition has also been installed to the right of the main entrance.

[132]"HUD is Moving," n.p. (Washington, DC: US Department of Housing and Urban Development, n.d.).

NINTH FLOOR

The ninth floor was originally occupied by the Renewal and Housing Assistance branch, with the entire floor taken up by office space and conference rooms (Illus. No. 3-40). The two conference rooms were located in the northeast and southwest central area and had folding partitions to divide the rooms in two.

The Assistant Secretary for Renewal and Housing Assistance occupied the executive office suite located in the southern side of the building behind the south elevator core in Rooms #9100-9200 (see Executive Office Suites). Original contract drawings for the floor showed executive offices suites for the Administrator, the Assistant Secretary for Administration, the Federal National Mortgage Association Commissioner, the Urban Renewal Administration Commissioner, and the Assistant Secretary. The suites featured cherry paneling, conference rooms, private dressing and toilet rooms. However, these were not ultimately constructed.

TENTH FLOOR

The tenth floor was occupied by the Office of the Secretary and contained offices for the Division of Public Affairs on the east side of the building; Budget and Management on the northeast corridor; Deputy Undersecretary on the north end; Equal Opportunity Standards and Regulations, Intergroup Relations and Regional Support on the northwest corridor; Division of International Affairs, General Counsel and Vice President's Conference on the west side; Office of General Counsel and Administrative Assistant to the Secretary on the southwest corridor; Congressional Liaison, Deputy Under Secretary, and Special Assistant to the Undersecretary on the southeast corridor; and the Secretary and Under Secretary on the south end (Illus. No. 3-41). The central building area between the two cores held the Departmental Foyer and Conference Room, a large mail and file room, smaller conference rooms, and offices.

Departmental Conference Room and Foyer

The Departmental or "Agency" Conference Room was located in the southwest portion of the interior central space between the two service cores, directly behind the southwest freight elevator lobby in Room 10233 (Illus. No. 3-23). The room was constructed with 3/4" x 3" tongue-and-groove vertical American Cherry paneling on the main entry double doors, foyer, interior double doors, and conference room space. The foyer, located at the south end of the room, was 9'-6" wide and 22' long, with a coatroom at the east end. The conference room itself was 49'-6" x 27'-3" and had four 5'-2" radius rounded corners. The front (north end) of the room originally had a rear projection screen of ground glass concealed behind doors, with a projection room located behind the space and accessed by doors on either side of the screen/podium area. To the west of the projection room was a 9'-6" x 10' anteroom which opened to the corridor, to the projection room, and to the front of the conference room. Along the east side of the room were five cork display panels. Two of the panels were hinged and opened to reveal a concealed

blackboard. Along the west side of the room were five closets with American White Ash plywood paneled interiors. The room had a rough textured acoustical tile ceiling, surface mounted ceiling fluorescent light fixtures, and was carpeted. The room had two skeleton clocks, one near the southwest corner and one near the northeast corner, mounted 8'-0" above the finished floor.[133] Door hardware in the room was brass with a polished finish (US3A).

Much of the original fabric in the Departmental Conference Room has been replaced, including the skeleton clocks, acoustical tile ceilings, projection screen and carpeting. The coat room has been closed off for use as a mechanical space.

Secretary's Suite

The Secretary's Suite was located on the tenth floor (Room 10000), west of the center of the south end of the building (Illus. No. 3-24). It contained a reception area, secretarial area, Secretary's office with private bath and dressing room, dining room, kitchen, and conference room.

Double doors, floor to ceiling in height with 3/4" x 3" tongue and groove vertical American Cherry panels, were set in the plaster walls with wooden frames and opened in from the corridor into the suite. Door hardware throughout the suite was brass with a polished finish (US3A). Brass letters reading "Secretary" and "10000" were mounted on the left door; a brass push panel with a lock was located on the right door. Both doors had brass door openers, 5 inch long level type handles with a 2-1/8 inch diameter rose and small lock collar, manufactured by Challenger and stamped with model number "3C". The Secretary's Suite also has brass push plates, pulls and recessed wooden pulls on closet doors (Illus. Nos. 4-85, 4-86, 4-98 & 4-100). Door hold opens are mounted on the bottoms of the doors and surface mounted closers are attached to the tops of the doors.

The reception area was adjacent to the south face of the south service core and had bush hammered concrete on the north wall. The niche in the center of this wall that contains the vending areas on the lower floors is paneled with vertical groove cherry paneling. A partition with 1/4" polished plate glass with cherry trim dividers and vertical cherry boarding runs parallel with the curving concrete wall separating the reception area from the secretarial area (Illus. No. 3-25). The pairs of doors to the service spaces at each end of this curving concrete wall are shown on the drawings to be cherry boarding (Illus. No. 3-25), however, painted flush metal doors and frames were actually installed. Four concrete columns in the reception space were sheathed in 3/4" x 3" tongue and groove vertical cherry paneling. The floor was carpeted. The area originally had 12" x 12" rough finished acoustical tile splined ceilings with recessed circular light fixtures. The fixtures consisted of a 30-3/8" diameter acrylic dish which had six 30-watt fluorescent

[133]Letter to T. A. Bradford, Chief, Design & Construction from L. S. Feldman, Joseph R. Loring & Associates (electrical engineers), February 23, 1966.

lamps mounted above (Illus. No. 3-29).[134] The reception area originally contained two skeleton clocks, one on the north wall between columns A-6 and A-7, and one on the north wall between columns C-6 and C-7. These were mounted on the curving concrete wall 8'-0" above the finished floor.[135] Between the main double doors into the suite and the single door into the secretarial area was a closet, which had two doors of floor to ceiling 3/8" x 3" vertical tongue and groove cherry paneling. The door from the reception area to the secretarial area was 3/8" x 3" vertical tongue and groove cherry paneling with brass letters reading "The Secretary" and brass hardware (Illus. No. 3-25).

The secretarial area led to the Secretary's office on the east and a dining room on the west. The room had 3/4" x 3" tongue and groove vertical American Cherry paneling on the east and west walls with painted plaster walls and two windows set in black anodized aluminum frames with 2 inch Venetian blinds windows on the south wall. It is believed that the room had floor to ceiling drapes. Other finishes included carpeted floors and rough finished 12" x 12" acoustical tile ceilings with recessed circular light fixtures, shown as Fixture Type "FG" on the original drawings. The fixtures were 30-3/8" diameter acrylic bowls with six 30-watt fluorescent lamps mounted above (Illus. No. 3-29).[136]

On the west wall of the secretarial area was a cherry paneled door which opened into the dining room. The dining room had 3/4" x 3" tongue and groove vertical American Cherry paneling on the north, east and west walls, and two windows set in plaster walls on the south. Finishes were similar to the secretarial area, with carpeted floors, floor to ceiling drapes, and recessed circular light fixtures set in 12" x 12" rough finished acoustical tile splined ceilings. The fixtures were Type "G-1", similar to those in the Staff Dining Room on the second floor and the Type "G" fixtures in the first floor cafeteria dining room. The fixtures had 30" diameter baked flat enamel dishes with faceted aluminum reflector pendants hung in the center. On the north wall was a swinging door which opened into the kitchen, which ran the full width of the dining room. It originally had cherry base cabinets, a commercial stove, sink and refrigerator, with vinyl tile floors and plaster walls and ceiling.

On the west wall of the dining room and off of the main corridor were cherry paneled doors which opened into the conference room. The room had 3/4" x 3" tongue and groove vertical American Cherry paneling on the north, east and west walls, with curved corners with a 4'-9-1/2" radius on the two interior walls, and two closets on either side of the door opening to the corridor. The exterior wall had two windows set in painted plaster walls. Finishes were again similar to the secretarial area, with carpeted floors, floor to ceiling drapes, and recessed circular light fixtures set in 12" x 12" rough finished

[134]"Lighting Fixture Details - Sheet No. 2," Drawing No. 9-E-52, April 14, 1965.

[135]Letter to John McShain, Inc. from James R. Harris, Jr., Construction Engineer, October 20, 1967.

[136]"Lighting Fixture Details - Sheet No. 2," Drawing No. 9-E-52, April 14, 1965.

acoustical tile splined ceilings. The conference room originally had a skeleton dial clock mounted between the door and start of the curve of the east wall.

The Secretary's office, was located to the east of the secretarial area, opening into the room with a single 3/8" x 3" tongue and groove vertical American cherry paneled door. The room also had double doors, again of cherry paneling, in the center of the office which opened into the reception area. The north, east and west walls were 3/8" x 3" tongue and groove vertical American Cherry paneling. The south wall contained three windows set in painted plaster walls with 2 inch gray Venetian blinds and floor to ceiling drapes. On the east wall were two adjustable built-in cherry bookcases and a door opening to the private dressing room and bath. The room had rough finished 12" x 12" acoustical tile ceilings with circular recessed light fixtures and carpeting on the floor.

The office had a private dressing room with a window and a closet. It led to a bathroom with a toilet, wall hung porcelain sink, and shower. The bath had 1" x 1" dark gray unglazed ceramic mosaic tile floors with 4-1/4" x 4-1/4" white high gloss ceramic wall tiles in a vertical ashlar pattern, and plaster walls and ceilings painted white above the tile (color #27886).

Changes to the Secretary's Suite have included new acoustical tile ceilings, carpeting, gypsum board partitions in the reception area to create additional office space, relocation of a door in the Secretary's office, replacement of ceiling light fixtures in the dining room, and additional formica covered cabinets and modernized appliances in the kitchen.

Deputy Secretary's Suite

The Deputy Secretary's Suite was located on the tenth floor (Room 10100), just east of the south center of the building and was similar in materials and finishes to the Secretary's Suite (Illus. Nos. 3-24 and 3-25). The area contained a reception area, a secretarial area, the Deputy Secretary's office with private dressing room and bath, and a conference room. The reception area (Room 10000) described above also connects with and serves this suite.

The secretarial area led to the Deputy Secretary's office on the west and a conference room on the east. The room had 3/4" x 3" tongue and groove vertical American Cherry paneling on the east and west walls. The south wall was painted plaster and had two windows set in black anodized aluminum frames with two inch Venetian blinds. It is believed that the room had floor to ceiling drapes. Other finishes included carpeted floors and rough finished 12" x 12" acoustical tile ceilings with recessed circular light fixtures, shown as Fixture Type "FG" on the original drawings. The fixtures were 30-3/8" diameter acrylic bowls with six 30-watt fluorescent lamps mounted above (Illus. No. 3-29).[137]

[137]"Lighting Fixture Details - Sheet No. 2," Drawing No. 9-E-52, April 14, 1965.

On the west side of the secretarial area was a 3/4" x 3" vertical tongue and groove cherry paneled door which opened into the Deputy Secretary's office. The office also had a single door, constructed of 3/4" x 3" vertical tongue and groove cherry paneling, which opened to the reception area. The room had 3/4" x 3" tongue and groove vertical American Cherry paneling on the east and west walls. Adjustable bookshelves were also located on the west wall. The south wall was painted plaster with two windows set in black anodized aluminum frames with two inch Venetian blinds set in the windows and floor to ceiling drapes. Other finishes included carpeted floors and rough finished 12" x 12" acoustical tile ceilings with recessed circular light fixtures, shown as Fixture Type "FG" on the original drawings. The fixtures were 30-3/8" diameter acrylic bowls with six 30-watt fluorescent lamps mounted above (Illus. No. 3-29).[138]

On the east wall of the Deputy Secretary's office was a cherry paneled door which opened into a vestibule with a closet leading to a bathroom with a toilet, a wall hung porcelain sink, and a shower. The bath had 1" x 1" dark gray unglazed ceramic mosaic tile floors with 4-1/4" x 4-1/4" white high gloss ceramic wall tiles in a vertical ashlar pattern. The plaster walls and ceilings were painted white above the tile (color #27886).

On the west side of the secretarial area and off the main office corridor were cherry paneled doors which opened into the conference room. The room had 3/4" x 3" tongue and groove vertical American Cherry paneling on the north, east and west walls, with curved corners with a 4'-9-1/2" radius on the two interior walls and two closets on either side of the door opening to the corridor. The exterior (south) wall had two windows set in painted plaster walls. Finishes were similar to the secretarial area, with carpeted floors, floor to ceiling drapes, and recessed circular light fixtures set in 12" x 12" rough finished acoustical tile splined ceilings, shown as Fixture Type "FG" on the original drawings. The fixtures were 30-3/8" diameter acrylic bowls with six 30-watt fluorescent lamps mounted above (Illus. No. 3-29).[139] The conference room originally had a skeleton dial clock mounted on the east wall between the door and the start of the curve of the east wall.

The Deputy Secretary's Suite has had some alterations since its original construction. The reception area has had gypsum board wall partitions added to create additional office space, and a door leading from the Deputy Secretary's office has been closed off. The cherry boarding on column seven has also been enclosed with gypsum board. Other changes include new acoustical tile ceilings, carpeting, and clocks.

[138]"Lighting Fixture Details - Sheet No. 2," Drawing No. 9-E-52, April 14, 1965.

[139]"Lighting Fixture Details - Sheet No. 2," Drawing No. 9-E-52, April 14, 1965.

LOWER AND UPPER PENTHOUSES

The penthouse was two levels, housed mechanical equipment for the building and provided access to the roof (Illus. Nos. 3-42 and 3-43). The penthouse had two levels at the elevator machine rooms with the rest of the space one story with a high overhead clearance for pipes and duct space. The walls, floors, and ceiling were constructed of exposed concrete with formwork marks. The penthouse was accessed by the north and south freight elevators. The four core stairwells also provided access to the penthouse and served as roof fire egress routes.

SUB-BASEMENT

The sub-basement was accessed from two stairways from the parking garage on the east side, by the four core stairways, and by the four stairways at the end wings of the building. Original drawings (see Illus. No. 3-30) showed "HHFA Warehouse" along the west side of the building with various other mechanical equipment rooms, switchgear room, battery room, pumproom, heating pump, substation, mailroom, and elevator pits for the passenger elevators. Along the east side of the building was one level of the parking garage.

BASEMENT

The basement elevator lobbies and corridors were similar to those on the upper floors (Illus. No. 3-31). The north and south elevator lobbies contained eight elevator banks with bushhammered concrete walls with formwork marks, horizontal and vertical chamfered concrete pour joints, and smooth concrete recessed bases. Floors were 12" x 12" gray random spatter smooth surface vinyl asbestos tile floors, Color No. 79AV-1, Centurian, manufactured by the John Manville Company.[140] The ceilings were originally splined acoustical tile (12" x 12") with ceiling mounted fluorescent light fixtures. The lobbies each contained a men's and women's toilet room. Elevator doors and frames were painted dark gray (see Chapter V, Paint Analysis).[141] Above each door were mounted double stainless steel "UP" indicator arrows. Photomurals were placed at the east side of the north lobby and the west side of the south lobby. Door hardware used in the corridors was specified to be round stainless steel knobs.

Original plans show the basement contained the HUD mail center, records storage rooms, office supply rooms, graphics and photo laboratory, studios, locker rooms, trash room, machinery rooms, printing, carpenter shop, painting, plumbing, electrical and elevator

[140]Letter to Charles Blumenthal, John McShain, Inc. from O. B. Printz, Printz Floor Company, November 13, 1967.

[141]Drawing 5-2, "Color Schedule," April 14, 1965.

maintenance shops, cafeteria and kitchen storage, and an underground loading dock and truck area accessed from a service drive on the south (E Street) elevation.

In 1968, soon after the completion of the building, drawings and a feasibility study were prepared by the architects for a 250-seat auditorium to be constructed in the basement. The auditorium was to have a lobby/exhibit area, projection room, coatrooms, and restrooms. For unknown reasons (probably lack of funds), it was never built.

The Selective Vertical (Mail) Conveyor was part of the original design of the building and was installed by the Lamson Corporation. The conveyor served the sub-basement, basement, and floors two through ten with a total of 11 receiving and sending stations, traveling 143'-3", with no station at the first floor. The system was designed to handle the model "A" tote boxes with exterior dimensions of 12" wide x 10" deep x 16" long and a capacity of 40 pounds. At each landing was a receiving station, a sending station, and a floor selector switch. A conveyor was attached to each receiving station, with the conveyor at the main station much longer than the typical conveyors at the other floors. There were two openings at each of the eleven floors (dispatching and receiving stations) served by the conveyor.

The hoistway, machine room, and pit were constructed of concrete; the concrete hoistway walls were 12 inches thick. The drive machine and motor were located in a separate penthouse machine room above the tenth floor. The machine room was secured by a locked door. The take-up device was located in a pit below the sub-basement floor.

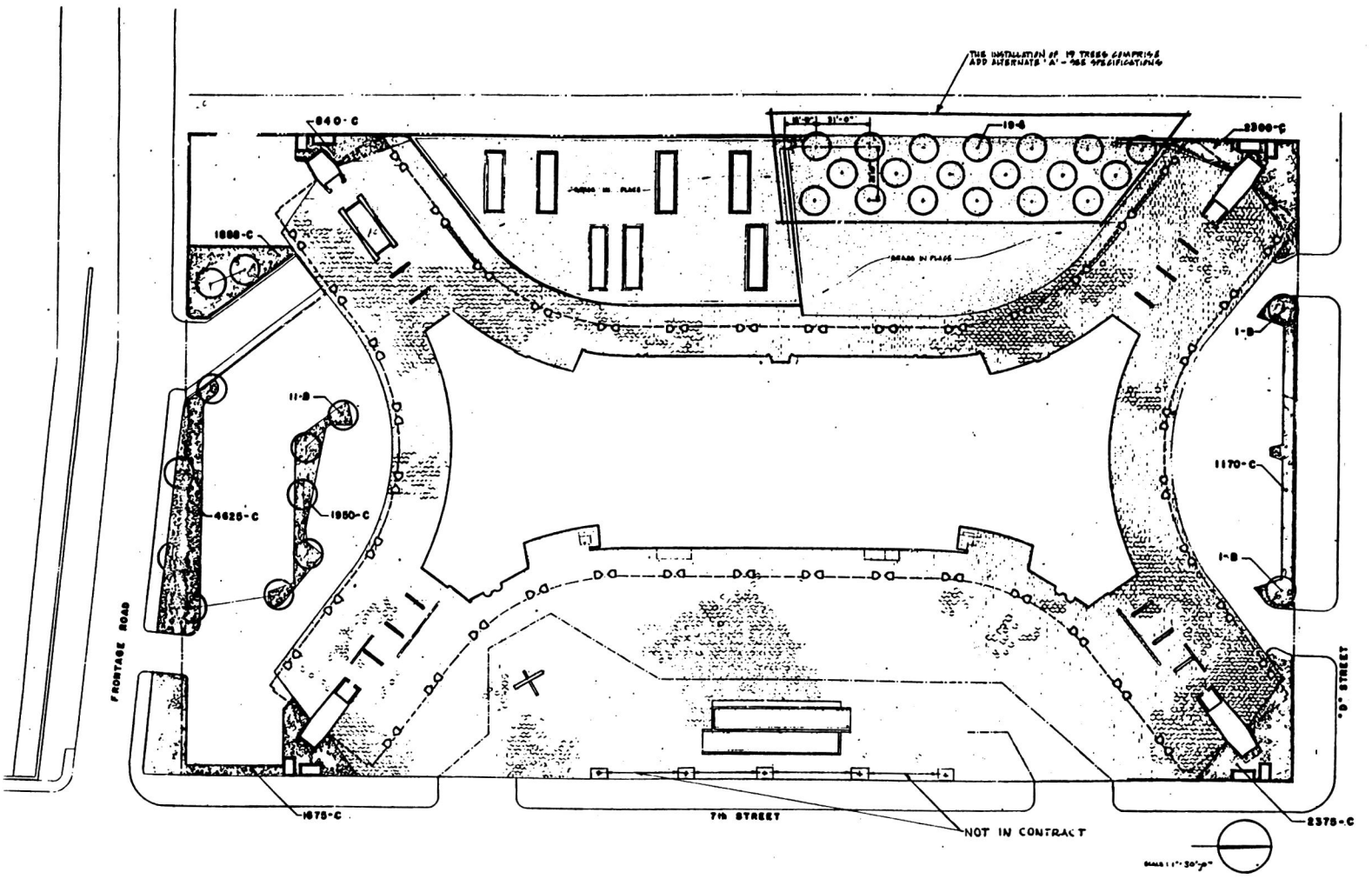
The basement has been altered since its construction: new 12" x 24" acoustical tile ceilings with recessed high efficiency light fixtures have been installed; and a travel agency, a day care center and a physical fitness center have been added.

PARKING GARAGE

A three level parking garage in the building was accessed by up and down ramps on the plaza on the Seventh (East) Street elevation, and by two stairways adjacent to the northeast and southeast entrances which lead from the plaza level down to the basement. The entry and exit ramps required a small turning radius; an employee remarked that "the three-deck underground parking area was designed for Renaults, not Oldsmobiles. The tight turns necessary to navigate the ramps often require time-consuming backing and filling by drivers of larger American cars. . . the choicest parking spaces are outdoors, which offers more ready egress."[142] Parking spaces in the underground garage totalled 345, with 186 additional spaces above grade.

[142]Houstoun, p. 55.

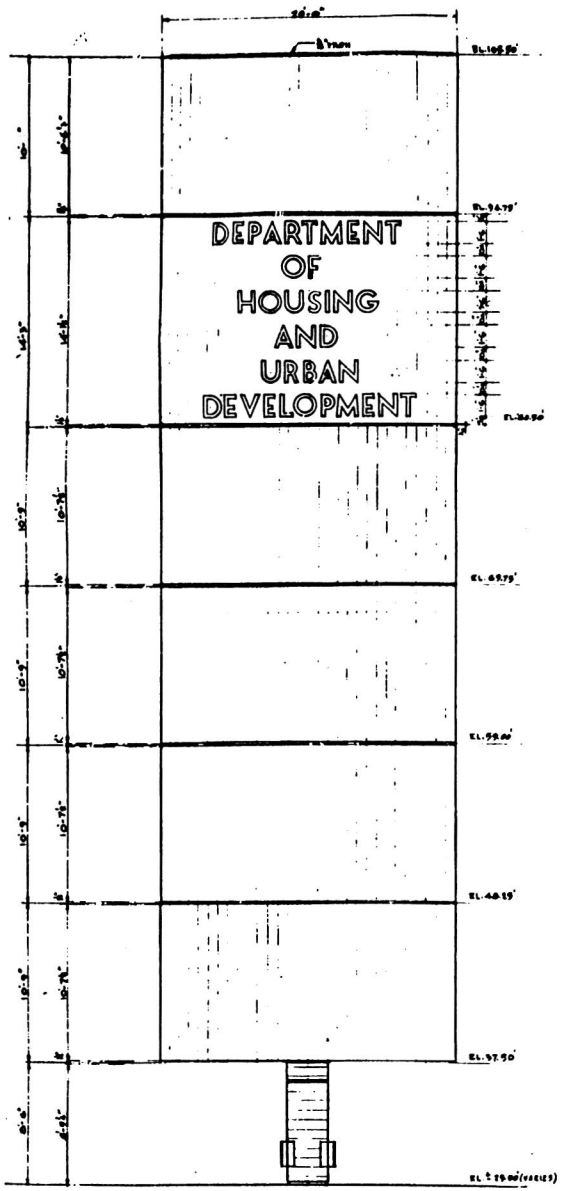
Illustration No.	3-1
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	March 24, 1969
Description:	Original landscaping plan and schedule, reduced from "Planting Plan and Schedule," Drawing 27-5, GSA Drawing No. 319, by Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen and Swinburne Associates Architects.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC



PLANT LIST

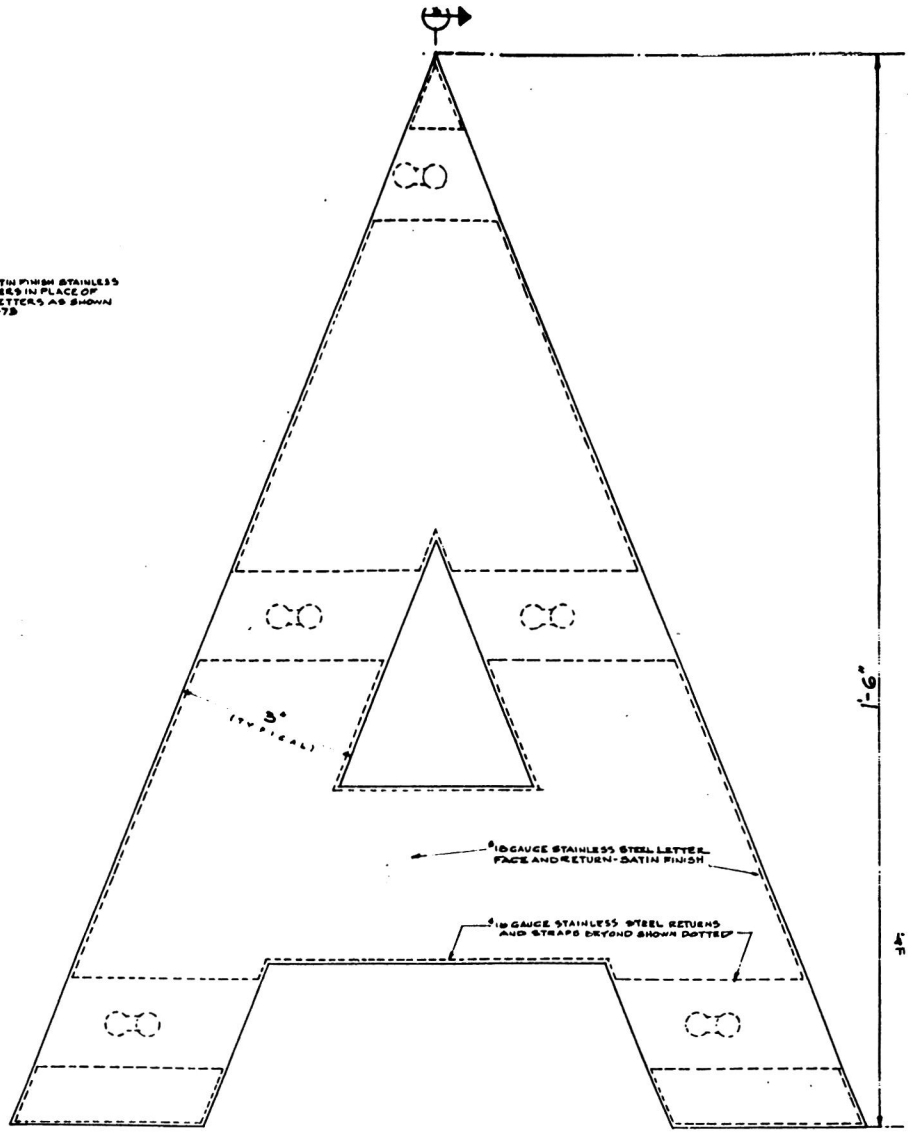
KEY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	HEIGHT	SPREAD	CALIPER	METHOD FURNISHED	QUANTITY	REMARKS
A	QUERCUS PHELLOS	WILLOW OAK	18'-20'	—	3"-3½"	B&B	19	SYMMETRICAL, MATCHED SPECIMEN
B	SOPHORA JAPONICA	JAPANESE PAGODA	18'-20'	—	3"-3½"	B&B	19	SINGLE STEMMED SPECIMEN
C	HEDERA HELIX	ENGLISH IVY-2 YEAR	—	MIN. 6"-8" RUNNERS	—	3" POTS	16,848	PLANT 12" OC., MIN. 3, 6"-8" RUNNERS.

Illustration No.	3-2
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	November 14, 1966
Description:	Detail of "Banner" located on east elevation and typical letter face, from "Revised Banner Lettering," Architectural Contract Change Drawing No. 11-104, GSA Drawing No. 295, by Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen and Swinburne Associates Architects. The original drawing had granite letters reading "Home and Housing Finance Agency"; during the change to "Department of Housing and Urban Development," letters were changed to stainless steel.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC



EAST ELEVATION

NOTE:
1'-6" HIGH SATIN FINISH STAINLESS STEEL LETTERS IN PLACE OF GRANITE LETTERS AS SHOWN ON DWG S-73



TYPICAL LETTER FACE

Illustration No. 3-3

Subject: Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ

Date: April 14, 1965

Description: Details of banner light fixtures from "Exterior Lighting Fixture Details," Drawing No. 9-E-54, GSA Drawing No. 280, by Joseph R. Loring & Associates, electrical engineers with Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen and Swinburne Associates Architects.

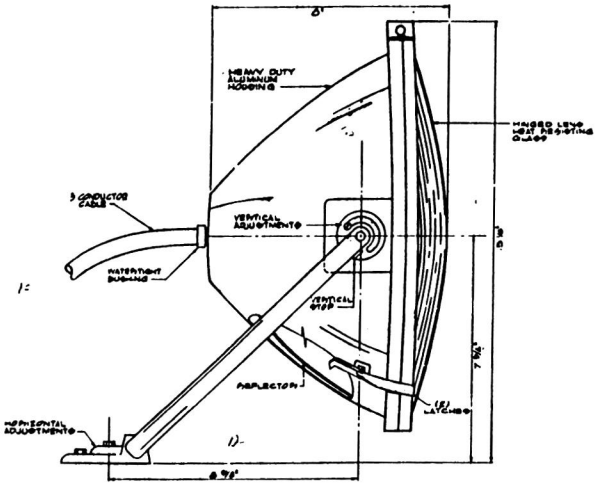
Fixture Type "OD" was for uplighting trees and was not installed because trees were not planted until 1974-1976.

Fixture Type "OE" is a wall mounted recessed fixture for lighting garage ramp and locking dock drive.

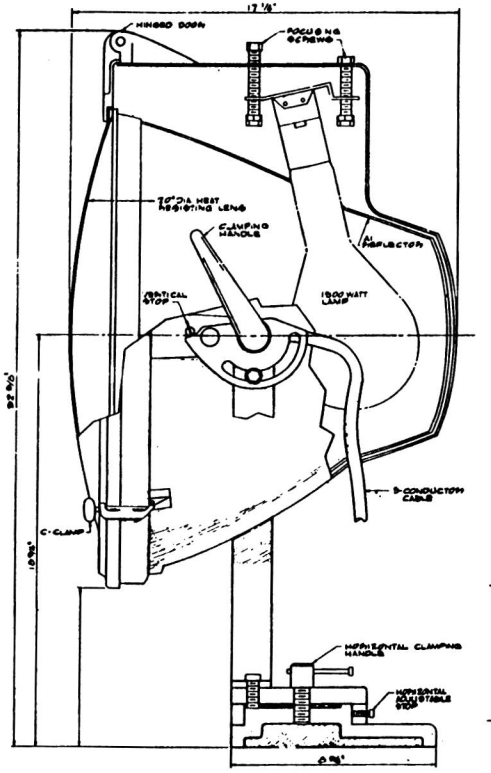
Fixture Type "OC" is the fixture mounted in concrete vaults at the corners of the building. Lights were aimed upward to light the face of the stairtowers.

Fixtures Type "OB-1" to "OB-4": "OB-1" was used at both banner and vault uplighting. "OB-2" through "OB-4" were used at the back of the banner to light the building.

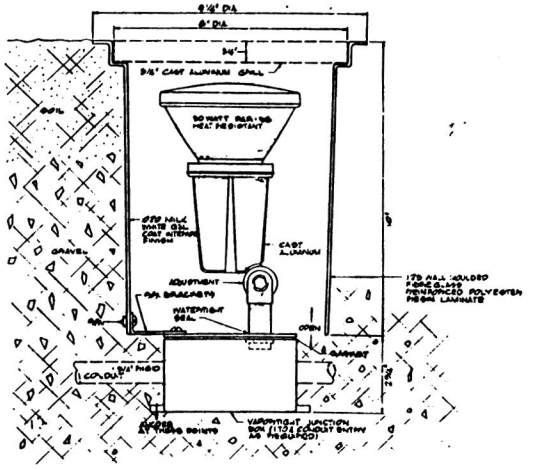
Source: General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC



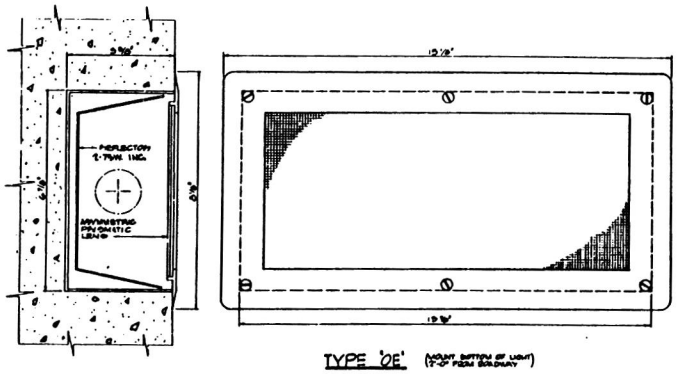
TYPES 'OB-1 to OB4' (ALT. 'B&G')
PER SHEET. TYPE REFER TO SCHEDULE - THIS SHEET



TYPE 'OC' (ALT. 'G')
1500 BEAM SPREAD - 36°, 60°; E.E.S. TYPE 5

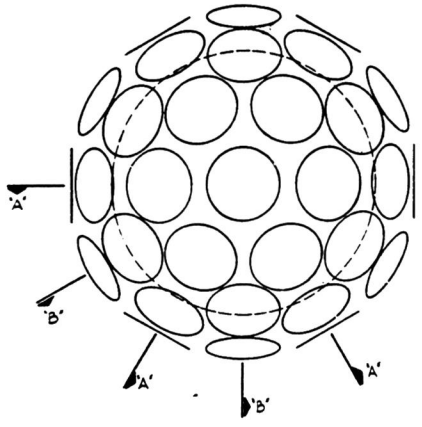


TYPE 'OD' (ALT. 'G')

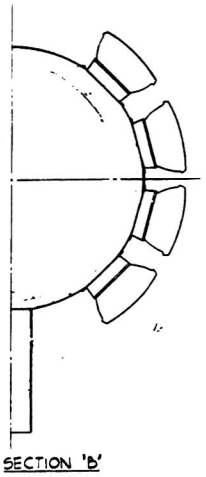


TYPE 'OE' (MOUNT BOTTOM OF LIGHT)

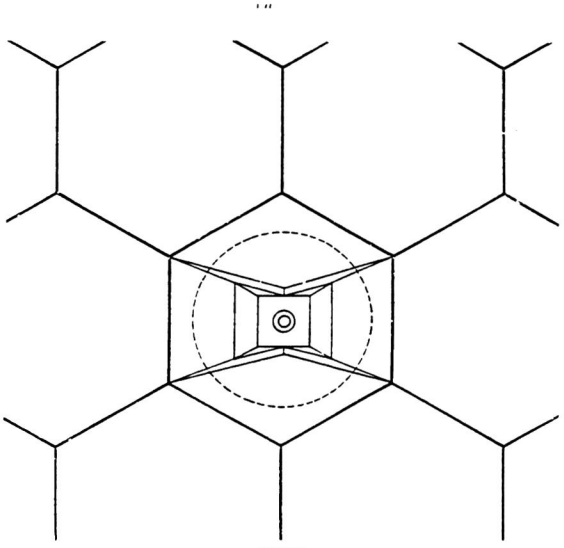
Illustration No.	3-4
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	April 14, 1965
Description:	Original exterior light fixtures, Type "OA". Seven were located on Seventh Street (east) running the length of the plaza, and one was located in the center of each of the north and south elevations. Reduced from "Exterior Lighting Details, Sheet 1," Drawing 9-E-53, GSA Drawing No. 279, by Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen and Swinburne Associates Architects.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC

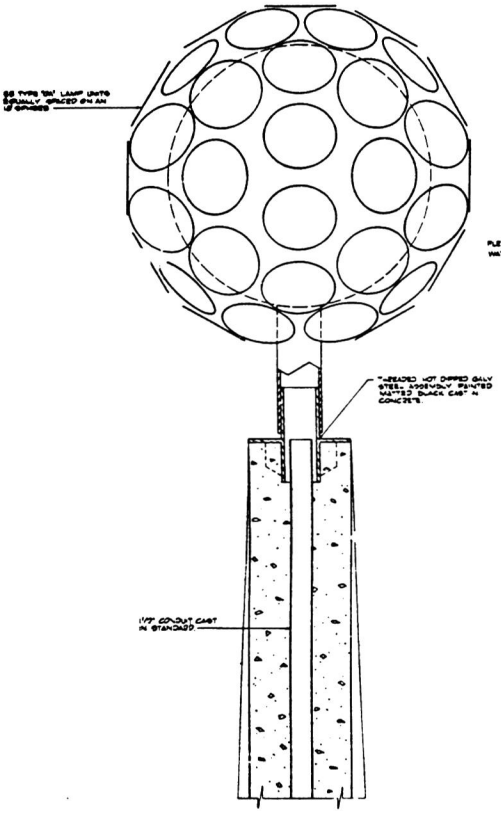


PLAN VIEW

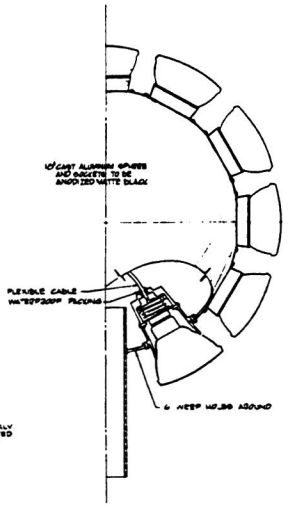


SECTION 'B'





ELEVATION

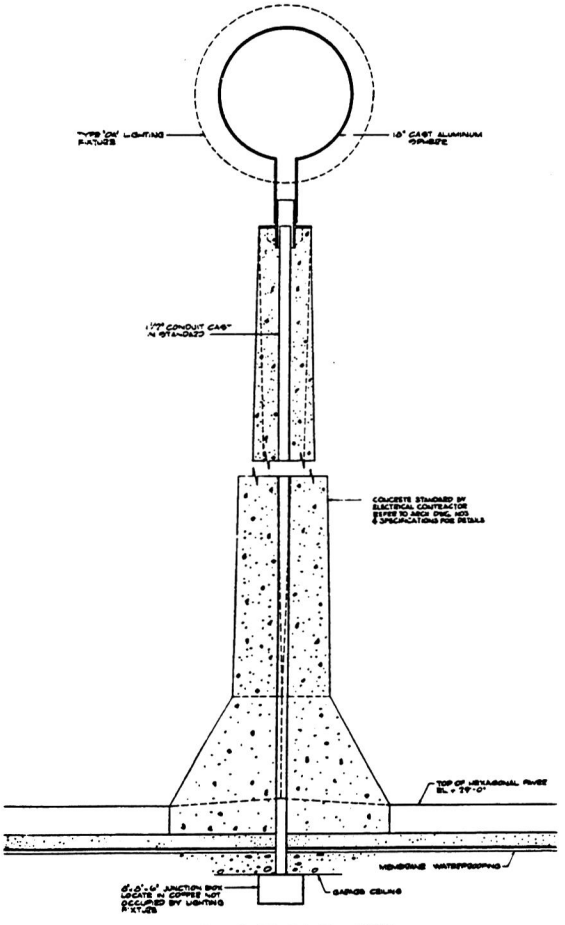


SECTION 'A'

QUANTITY	TYPE	WATTAGE	BEAM SPREAD
51	OA1	70	FLOOD LIGHT
24	OA2	100	SPOT LIGHT

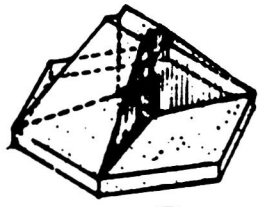
TOTAL 55 UNITS

TYPE 'OA' LIGHTING FIXTURE AND STANDARD

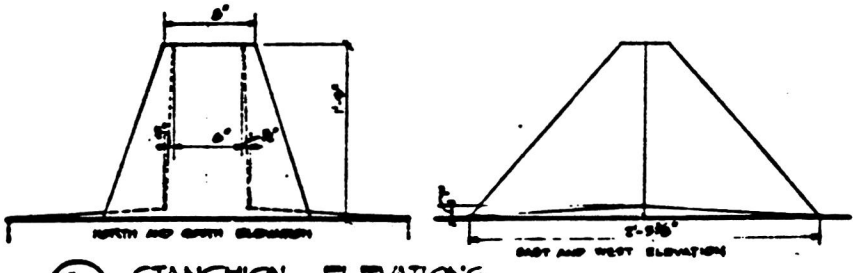


SECTION THROUGH STANDARD

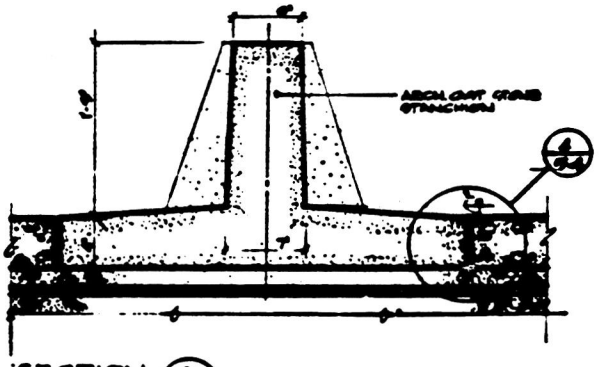
Illustration No.	3-5
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	April 14, 1965
Description:	Detail of stanchions from "Plaza Details and Features," Drawing 5-6, GSA Drawing No. 32, by Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen and Swinburne Associates Architects.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC



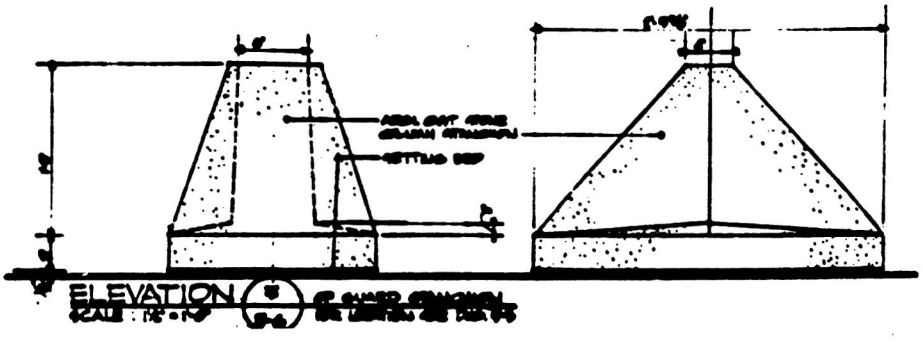
ISOMETRIC



STANCHION ELEVATIONS

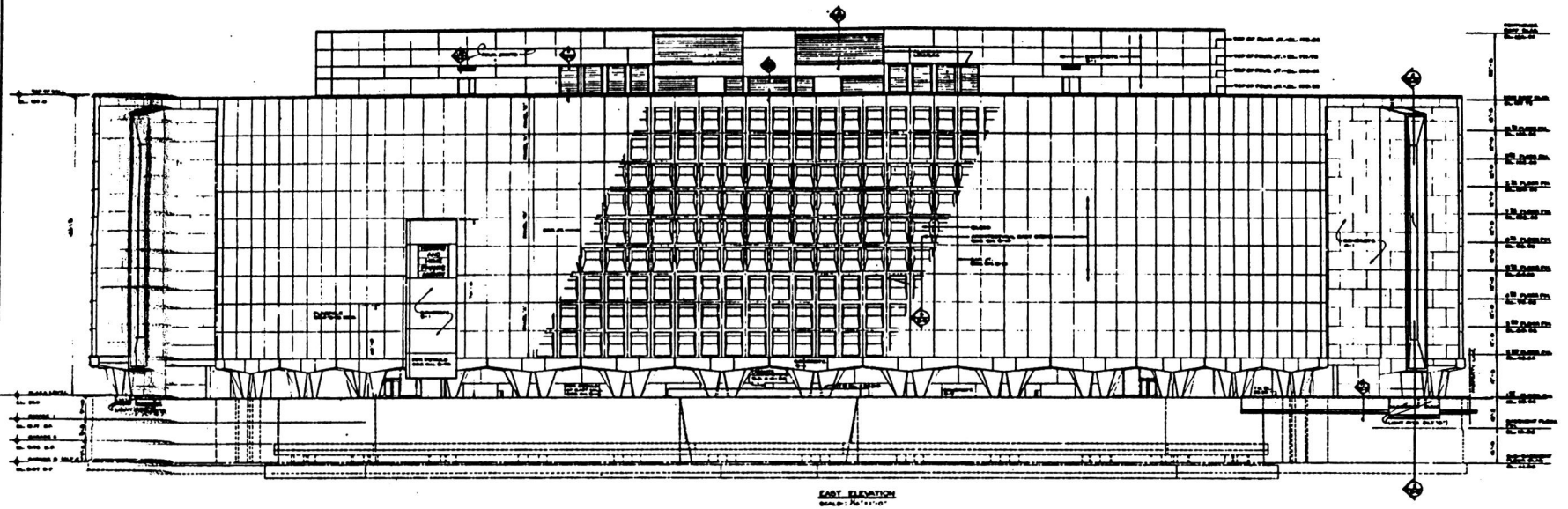


SECTION

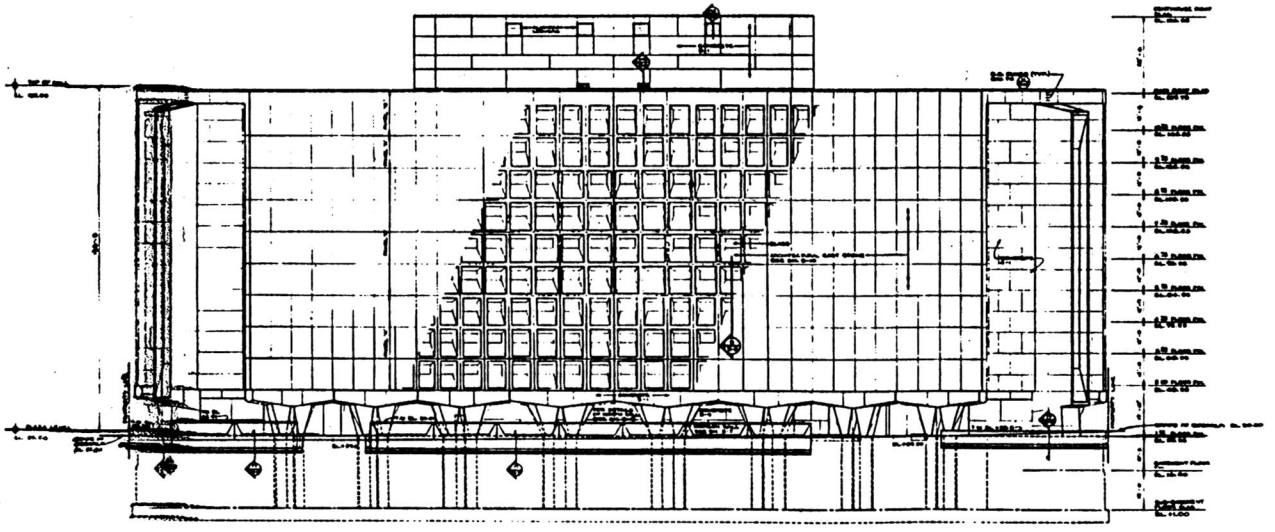


ELEVATION

Illustration No.	3-6
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	April 14, 1965
Description:	Seventh Street (East) and D Street (North) elevations, "North and East Elevations," Drawing No. 4-1, GSA Drawing No. 24, by Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen and Swinburne Associates Architects.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC



EAST ELEVATION

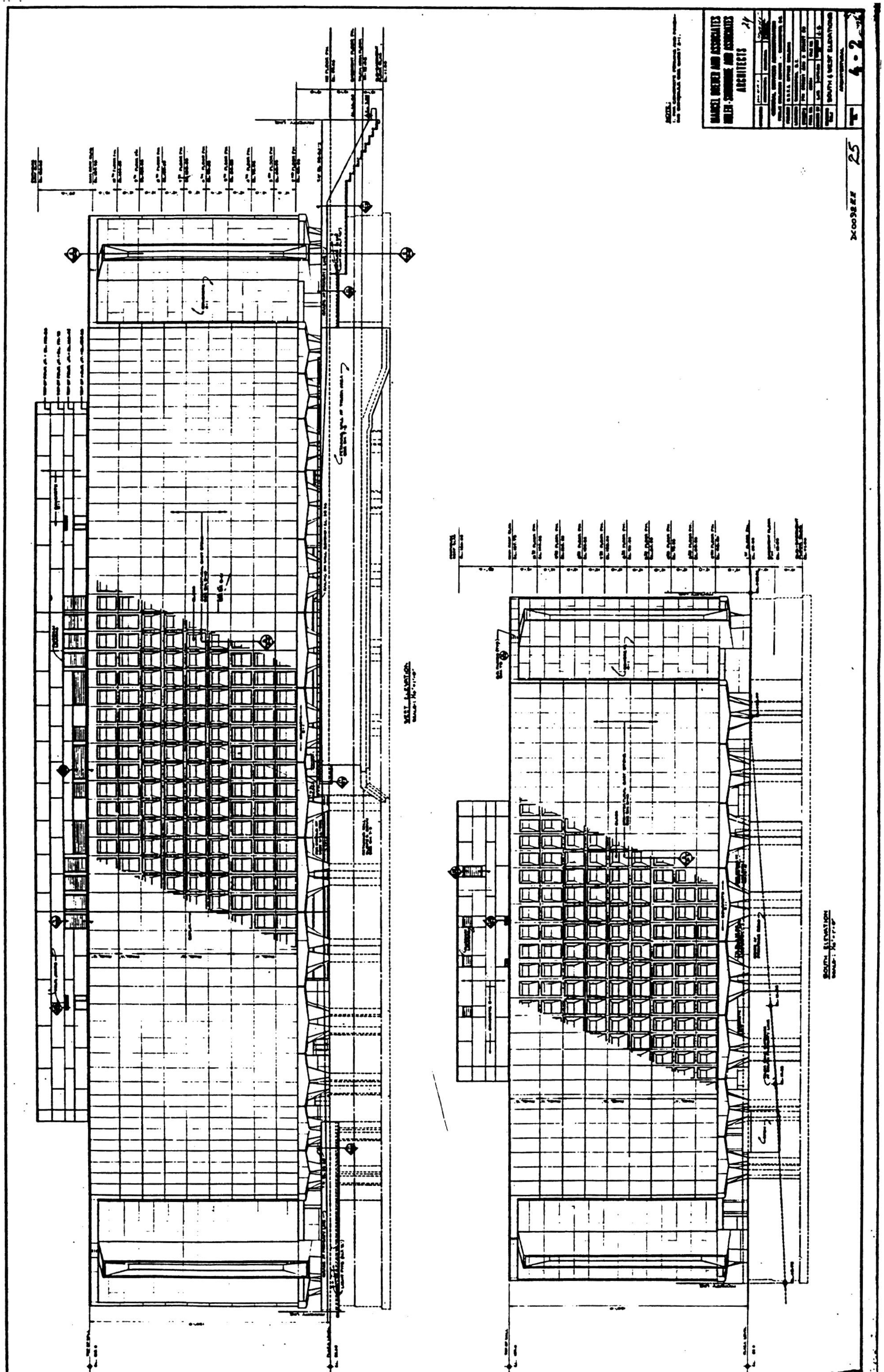


NORTH ELEVATION

X0098 EE 24

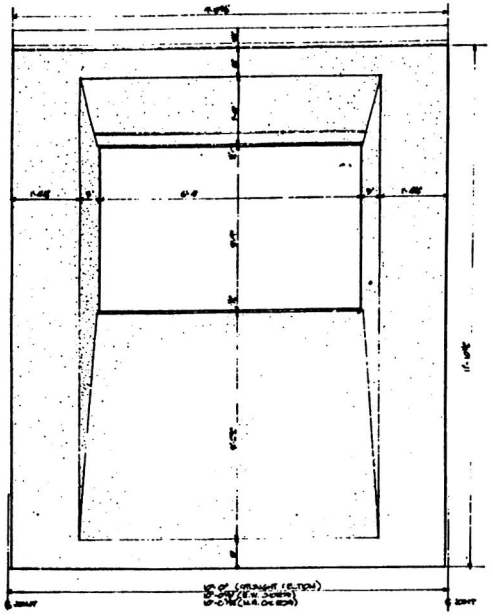
30X -- DO NOT SCALE

Illustration No.	3-7
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	April 14, 1965
Description:	West (9th Street) and South (E Street) elevations, "South and West Elevations," Drawing No. 4-2, GSA Drawing No. 25, by Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen and Swinburne Associates Architects.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC

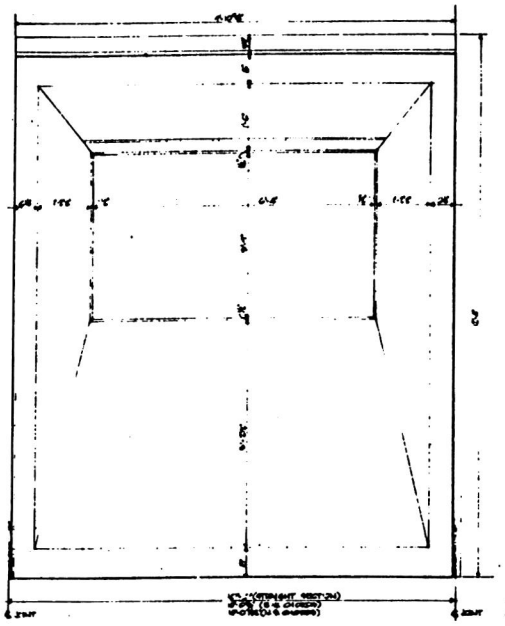


30X -- DO NOT SCALE

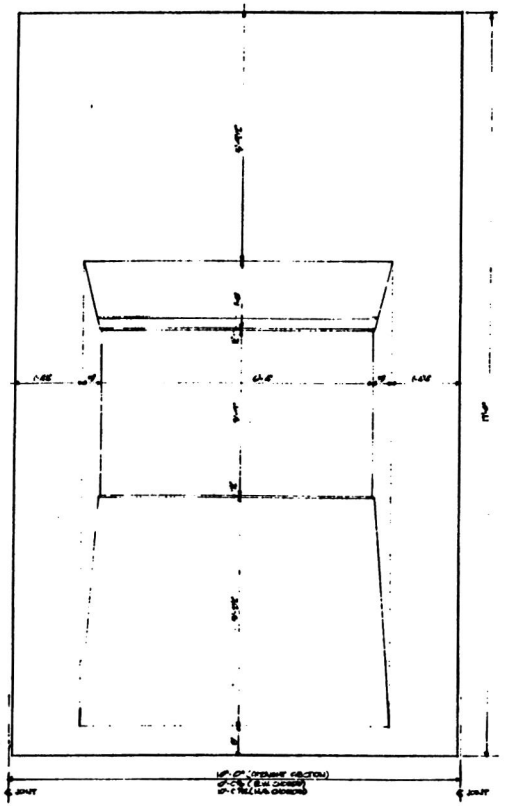
Illustration No.	3-8
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	April 14, 1965
Description:	Concrete window wall units, Types A, B and C, and typical interior panel elevation, from "Architectural Cast Stone Panels, Elevations, Sections & Details," Drawing No. 5-10, GSA Drawing No. 36, by Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen and Swinburne Associates Architects.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC



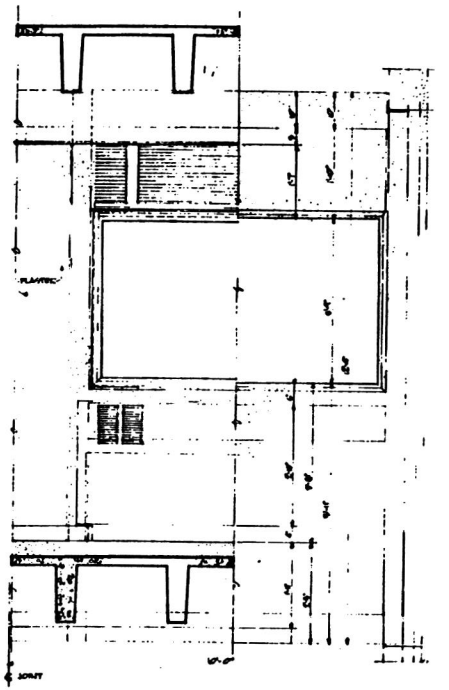
1 / 9-10 ELEVATION OF PANEL 'A'



2 / 9-10 ELEVATION OF PANEL 'B'



3 / 9-10 ELEVATION OF PANEL 'C'



4 / 9-10 TYPICAL INTERIOR PANEL ELEVATION

Illustration No.	3-9
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	April 14, 1965
Description:	Section from "Interior Finish Schedule," Drawing No. 5-1, GSA Drawing No. 27 (see also Figs. 3-10 through 3-12). This portion of the drawing lists the different spaces in the building and their finishes; other portions of the drawing list finishes by materials.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC

INTERIOR FINISH SCHEDULE

FINISH NOS.	F-1	F-2	F-3	F-4	F-5	F-6	F-7	F-8	F-9	F-10
SPACE NAME	[illegible]	STAIRS, VESTIBULES TO STAIRS NOS. 10 & 11.	TOILETS, BASEMENT WASHROOM	TOILET VESTIBULES, HEALTH UNIT, ADMINISTRATIVE KITCHEN 955	SERVICE CLOSETS, GEAR ROOMS DISHWASHING CLOSET	ELEC. CLOSETS, TELEPHONE CLOSETS, MECHANICAL RMS., STORAGE RMS. [illegible]	[illegible]	FREIGHT LOBBIES [illegible]	GEN'L OFFICE SPACE, CORRIDORS, [illegible]	ELEVATOR LOBBIES (TYPICAL FLOORS)
REMARKS / ITEMS	*EXTERIOR WALLS PLASTER & CAST STONE PTD. BUSH-HAM. CONC. WALL [illegible] ** SEE DETAILS FOR WOOD PANELING [illegible] *** SEE DETAILS FOR WOOD CEILINGS (STOR. CLOS. [illegible])	* FINISH ON COLS. IN WALLS TO RECEIVE SAME FINISH AS ADJACENT SURFACE ** SOFFITS WHERE SHOWN PLASTER #24	*CERAMIC TILE WAINSCOT #29 IN PRIVATE TOILETS ** TERRAZZO RECEPTORS IN ADMIN. SHOWERS *** FULL HEIGHT CERAMIC TILE WALL #30 IN ADMIN. TOILET & SHOWER # 952 & 953	* WOOD DOORS & TRIM IN ADMIN. KIT. 955 & ADMIN. SUITES.	[illegible] * 4'-0" CERAMIC TILE WAINSCOT AT RECEPTOR ONLY ** CONC. BLK. UNPTD. IN SERVICE CLOS. *** ACOUSTIC TILE CEILING IN GEAR RMS. FLRS. 2 THRU 10.	* CONCRETE FLOOR #15 IN GARAGE, TRUCK AREA & LOADING DOCK. CONCRETE FLOOR #17 ON RAMPS IN GARAGE & AT LOADING DOCK. ** PLASTER CEILING IN 1ST FLOOR MECH. SPACES & G.S.A. BLDG. MGMT. STORAGE	* ACOUSTICAL UNITS #2 ON UPPER PART OF WALLS - SEE DETAIL [illegible] ** WEATHER STRIPPING AT DOOR OF PROOF READING ROOM	* CERAMIC TILE WAINSCOT AT DINING IN LOCKER RMS. NOS. [illegible] (SEE [illegible])	* CORE WALLS BUSH-HAMMERED CONCRETE #12 ** EXTERIOR WALLS CAST STONE & PLASTER PTD. MOVABLE OFFICE PARTITIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH FINAL PARTITION LAYOUT PLANS	
FLOOR FIELD	CONCRETE / CARPET 19 / [illegible]	CONCRETE 18	CERAMIC MOSAIC TILE 32	ASPHALT TILE 6	CONCRETE 18	CONCRETE * 18	ASPHALT TILE 6	ASPHALT TILE 6	ASPHALT TILE 6	ASPHALT TILE 6
FLOOR BORDER										
WALLS – BASE	WOOD 40 / 41			VINYL 37			VINYL 37	VINYL 37	VINYL 37	CONCRETE 11
WALLS – WAINSCOT			CERAMIC TILE * 28		CERAMIC TILE * 28			* CERAMIC TILE 28		
WALLS – WAINSCOT HGT.			4'-3⅝"		3'-6" *					
WALLS – REMAINING SURFACES	WOOD ** / PLASTER * [illegible] / 23	CONC. / BLK. UNPTD. 10 / X	PLASTER 22	PLASTER 22	** BLK. UNPTD. X	CONC. / BLK. UNPTD. 14 / X	CONC. PTD. / BLK. PTD. 13 / X	CONC. PTD. / BLK. PTD. 13 / X	PLASTER 23	CONC. BUSH-HAMMERED 12
COLUMNS – BASE	WOOD 40 / 41								VINYL 37	
COLUMNS – WAINSCOT										
COLUMNS – WAINSCOT HGT										
COLUMNS – REMAINING SURFACES	WOOD 40 / 41	*							CONC. PTD. 11	
CEILING	[illegible]	CONC. 10	PLASTER 22	PLASTER 22	ACOUSTIC TILE *** / CONC. UNPTD. 1 / 14	CONC. UNPTD. ** 14	ACOUSTIC TILE 1	ACOUSTIC TILE 1	ACOUSTIC TILE 1	WHITE CEM. PLAS. 24
DOORS	WOOD 40 / 39	STEEL 27	STEEL / WOOD 27 / 39	STEEL / WOOD * 27 / 39	STEEL / WOOD 27 / 39	STEEL / WOOD 27 / 39	STEEL ** 27	STEEL / WOOD 27 / 39	STEEL / WOOD 27 / 39	STEEL / WOOD 27 / 39
DOOR TRIM (FOR STEEL SEE DET. [illegible])	WOOD / STEEL 40 / 27	STEEL 27	STEEL 27	STEEL * 27	STEEL 27	STEEL 27	STEEL 27	STEEL 27	STEEL 27	STEEL 27
WINDOW TRIM										
WINDOW STOOLS										
RADIATOR ENCLOSURES	STEEL 27									

FINISH NOS.	F-11	F-12	F-13	F-14	F-15	F-16	F-17	F-18	F-19	F-20
SPACE NAME	PERMANENT OFFICES FLOORS 1-10, VENDING RM. & ALCOVES, PHONE ALCOVES (FLRS. 2-10) [illegible] COMPUTER RMS. [illegible]	MAIN ENTRANCE LOBBIES, CONNECTING CORRIDORS, RECEPTION AREA, FIRST FLOOR, TEL. ALCOVES, TOILET VESTIBULES.	CAFETERIA DINING, STAFF DINING ROOM.	SERVING AREAS	KITCHEN, DISHWASHING, PANTRY, POT WASHING, SALAD PREPARATION, BAKERY, ICE MACHINE RM.	WALK-IN REFRIGERATORS CAN-WASH, DAY STORAGE	H.H.F.A. WAREHOUSE SPACE 10-1 MAIL RM. 10-7 FREIGHT LOBBY [illegible]	PROJECTION RMS. [illegible] TRAINING RMS. [illegible]	KEY PUNCH RM. [illegible] PAPER HANDLING RM. [illegible]	ELEVATOR SHAFTS
REMARKS / ITEMS	* VINYL PLASTIC TILE #38 FLOOR IN COMPUTER ROOM. ** PLASTER WALLS IN VENDING AREAS @ NORTH END OF FLOOR. *** 2 HOUR FIRE CEILING IN RMS. 340, 346, 347, 348	* ENTRANCE DOORS & FRAMES ALUM. #5 - SEE DETAILS ON DWGS. [illegible]		* QUARRY TILE BEHIND SERVICE COUNTER #33		* NON-SLIP TYPE ** WOOD DOOR IN DAY STOR. STEEL DOOR IN CAN WASH	* HARDENED & DUST-PROOFED	* WEATHER STRIPPING AT DOORS NOTE: SEE DETAILS FOR ACOUS. WALL UNITS DET. [illegible]	* EXTERIOR CAST STONE PTD. NOTE: SEE DETAILS FOR ACOUS. WALL UNITS DET. [illegible] ** 2 HOUR FIRE CEILING IN RM. 348	
FLOOR FIELD	ASPHALT TILE 6	BLUESTONE 7	V.A.T. 35	V.A.T. * 35	QUARRY TILE 33	* QUARRY TILE 34	* HEAVY DUTY CONC. 16	ASPHALT TILE 6	ASPHALT TILE 6	EXPOSED X
FLOOR BORDER										
WALLS – BASE	VINYL 37	CONCRETE 11						VINYL 37	VINYL 37	
WALLS – WAINSCOT			CERAMIC MOSAIC TILE 31	CERAMIC MOSAIC TILE 31	CERAMIC TILE 30					
WALLS – WAINSCOT HGT.			3'-0"	8'-2"	6'-0"					
WALLS – REMAINING SURFACES	PLASTER ** 23	CONC. BUSH-HAMMERED 12	PLASTER 23	PLASTER 22	PLASTER 22	PORTLAND CEM. PL. PTD. 25	CONC. / BLK. UNPTD. 15 / X	PLASTER / ACOUS. UNITS 23 / 2	PLASTER / ACOUS. UNITS 23 / 2	EXPOSED X
COLUMNS – BASE	VINYL 37		CONCRETE 11	CONCRETE 11					VINYL 37	
COLUMNS – WAINSCOT					CERAMIC TILE 30					
COLUMNS – WAINSCOT HGT					6'-0"					
COLUMNS – REMAINING SURFACES	CONC. PTD. 11		CONC. BUSH-HAMMERED 12	CONC. BUSH-HAMMERED 12	PLASTER PTD. 22		CONCRETE UNPTD. 14		CONCRETE PTD. 11	
CEILING	ACOUSTIC TILE *** 1	WHITE CEM. PLASTER 24	ACOUSTIC TILE 1	ACOUSTIC ALUM. 3	ACOUSTIC ALUM. 3	PORTLAND CEM. PL. PTD. 25	CONCRETE UNPTD. 14	ACOUSTIC TILE 1	ACOUSTIC TILE 1	EXPOSED X
DOORS	STEEL / WOOD 27 / 39	STEEL * / WOOD 27 / 39	ALUM. / WOOD 5 / 39	WOOD 39	WOOD 39	REFRIG. TYPE X	STEEL 27	WOOD * 39	WOOD 39	
DOOR TRIM	STEEL 27	STEEL * 27	STEEL 27	STEEL 27	STEEL 27	STEEL 27	STEEL 27	STEEL 27	STEEL 27	
WINDOW TRIM										
WINDOW STOOLS										
RADIATOR ENCLOSURES										

ITEMS	F-1	F-2	F-3
STAIRS – TREADS		CONCRETE 18	
STAIRS – SAFETY TREADS OR NOSINGS		ALUMINUM 4	
STAIRS – RISERS		CONCRETE 11	
STAIRS – PLATFORM BASE			
STAIRS – PLATFORM FIELD		CONCRETE 18	
STAIRS – PLATFORM BORDER			
STAIRS – WALL STRINGER			
STAIRS – WELL STRINGER			
STAIRS – FACIAS		CONCRETE 11	
STAIRS – NEWELS			
STAIRS – WALL HANDRAIL		STEEL 27	
STAIRS – WELL HANDRAIL		STEEL 27	
STAIRS – RAILINGS		STEEL 27	
STAIRS – SOFFITS		CONCRETE ** 10	
TOILET AND SHOWER ROOM ENCLOSURES – WATER CLOSET			STEEL 26
TOILET AND SHOWER ROOM ENCLOSURES – WATER CLOSET DOORS			STEEL 26
TOILET AND SHOWER ROOM ENCLOSURES – URINAL			STEEL 26
TOILET AND SHOWER ROOM ENCLOSURES – SHOWER 5AG-19-7			PORC. ENAM. STL. X
TOILET AND SHOWER ROOM ENCLOSURES – SHOWER DOORS (ADMIN)			GLASS X
TOILET AND SHOWER ROOM ENCLOSURES – SHOWER FLOORS			PORC. ENAM. STL. X
TOILET AND SHOWER ROOM ENCLOSURES – SCREEN PARTITION			STEEL 26
TOILET AND SHOWER ROOM ENCLOSURES – SCREEN PARTITION DOORS			STEEL 26

Illustration No.	3-10
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	April 14, 1965
Description:	Section from "Interior Finish Schedule," Drawing No. 5-1, GSA Drawing No. 27 (see also Figs. 3-9, 3-11 and 3-12). This portion of the drawing lists the different materials used in the building, from acoustical tile through ceramic mosaic tile.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC

NOTES

X indicates materials covered by specifications (not scheduled on this drawing.)

For items of Steel, W.I., or C.I. not scheduled see specifications.

"Exposed" indicates exposed construction.

In case of differences between the finish schedule and other drawings, the finish schedule shall govern.

INTERIOR MATERIALS

ACOUSTICAL TILE 1
- SPACES: SEE INTERIOR FINISH SCHEDULE
- DESCRIPTION: NATURAL ROUGH TEXTURE MINERAL FIBER TILE
- TREATMENT: NOISE REDUCTION
- CLASSIFICATION: NON-COMBUSTIBLE
- N.R.C.: .75 | FIRE RATING OF ASSEMBLY: 2 HOURS IN RMS: 340, 344, 347, 348
- SIZE: 24" x 24", 12" x 24"
- SURFACE: FISSURES UP TO 1/8" DEEP, COVERING 70% OF SURFACE
- COLOR: WHITE FACTORY FINISH
- SUSPENSION SYSTEM: CONCEALED
- PATTERN: REGULAR - ALL FISSURES IN ONE DIRECTION SEE DWG. S-53
- F.R.C. OF ASSEMBLY: 40

ACOUSTICAL WALL UNITS 2
- SPACES: SEE INTERIOR FINISH SCHEDULE
- DESCRIPTION: CELLULAR GLASS BLOCK
- CLASSIFICATION: NON-COMBUSTIBLE
- ABSORPTION: 2.0 SABINE PER UNIT @ 500 CPS
- SIZE: 15 1/2" X 15 1/2" X 2"
- PATTERN: SEE DWG. NO. S-63
- COLOR: WHITE FACTORY FINISH
- LOCATION & SPACING: AS DETAILED
- OPTION: SUBSTITUTION OF ENGLISH GYPSUM MINERAL FIBER UNITS TO PROVIDE SAME TOTAL ABSORPTION

ACOUSTICAL METAL PAN 3
- SPACES: KITCHEN & SERVERY AREAS
- DESCRIPTION: PERFORATED ALUMINUM PAN WITH MINERAL FILL IN PANS HERMETICALLY SEALED IN POLYMER PLASTIC ENVELOPE (NO CENTER SCORE IN PAN)

ALUMINUM 4
- ITEMS: SAFETY NOSINGS
- COLOR & FINISH: NATURAL
- KIND: CAST ABRASIVE

ALUMINUM (SEE NOTE). 5
- ITEMS: ALL OTHER INTERIOR ALUMINUM
- COLOR & FINISH: ANODIZED BLACK, FINE SATIN

ASPHALT TILE 6
- ITEMS: FLOORS - SEE INT. FINISH SCHEDULE
- TYPE: STANDARD
- SIZE: 9" x 9" THICKNESS: 1/8"
- COLOR: GRAY - RANDOM SPATTER
- PATTERN: REGULAR - CONTINUOUS JOINTS

BLUESTONE 7
- ITEMS: LOBBY FLOORS - FIRST FLOOR
- KIND: NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA
- COLOR: FULL RANGE (EXCEPT REDS & PURPLES)
- SURFACE: NATURAL CLEFT
- FINISH: WAX
- JOINT COLOR: GRAY

CAST IRON 8
- ITEMS: ELEVATOR DOOR SILLS
- FINISH: PAINT

ARCHITECTURAL CAST STONE 9
- ITEMS: PRECAST WALL PANELS
- SURFACE: SMOOTH GRAY CEMENT
- FINISH: PAINT
- JOINTS: NOT VISIBLE

CONCRETE 10
- ITEMS: STAIR WALLS, STAIR SOFFITS
- SURFACE: AS FORMED, LIGHT GRAY CEMENT, UNPAINTED
- FORMWORK: BUTT JOINTED T. & G. BOARDS, 4" TO 6" WIDTH

CONCRETE 11
- ITEMS: BASES & COLUMNS - SEE INT. FIN. SCHD.
- SURFACE: AS FORMED - SMOOTH, MINIMUM VOIDS
- FINISH: COLUMNS - PAINTED BASES - UNPAINTED LIGHT GRAY CEM.

CONCRETE 12
- ITEMS: WALLS & COLUMNS - SEE INT. FIN. SCHD.
- COLOR: LIGHT GRAY CEMENT
- SURFACE: EXPOSED AGGREGATE - FOUR JOINTS AS DETAILED
- FINISH: BUSH-HAMMERED

CONCRETE 13
- ITEMS: WALLS, COLS., SLABS, BEAMS - SEE INT. FIN. SCHD.
- SURFACE: AS FORMED - STANDARD FORMWORK
- FINISH: PAINT

CONCRETE 14
- ITEMS: WALLS, COLS., SLABS, BEAMS - SEE INT. FIN. SCHD.
- SURFACE: AS FORMED - STANDARD FORMWORK
- COLOR: LIGHT GRAY CEMENT UNPAINTED

CONCRETE 15
- ITEMS: FLOORS - GARAGE, TRUCK AREA, LOADING PLATFORM
- TREATMENT: DUST PROOFED
- SURFACE: WOOD FLOAT

CONCRETE 16
- ITEMS: HEAVY DUTY FLOOR - HHFA WAREHOUSE
- TREATMENT: HARDENED & DUSTPROOFED
- SURFACE: STEEL TROWELED (2 TROWELINGS)

CONCRETE 17
- ITEMS: RAMPS IN GARAGE & AT LOADING DOCK.
- TREATMENT: DUSTPROOFED
- SURFACE: BROOMED & SCORED

CONCRETE 18
- ITEMS: FINISHED FLOORS - SEE INT. FIN. SCHD.
- TREATMENT: DUSTPROOFED
- SURFACE: STEEL TROWELED (2 TROWELINGS)

CONCRETE 19
- ITEMS: FLOORS TO RECEIVE CARPET
- TREATMENT: NONE
- SURFACE: STEEL TROWELED

LAMINATED RESINOUS MATERIAL 20
- ITEMS: PASSENGER ELEV. CAB WALLS & DOORS
- TYPE: I FINISH A
- PATTERN: NATURAL WALNUT WOOD GRAIN
- SURFACE: MATT

MARBLE 21
- ITEMS: TOILET ROOM THRESHOLDS
- COLOR: WHITE WITH MODERATE CLOUD OR VEINING
- FINISH: SAND AND/OR ABRASIVE

PLASTER 22
- KIND: KEENE'S CEMENT
- FINISH: SMOOTH HARD WHITE - PAINTED

PLASTER 23
- KIND: LIME OR GYPSUM
- FINISH: SMOOTH WHITE - PAINTED

PLASTER 24
- KIND: WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT
- FINISH: SAND (PLASTER STOPS PAINTED)

PLASTER 25
- KIND: PORTLAND CEMENT
- FINISH: SMOOTH

STEEL 26
- ITEMS: ELEVATOR ENTRANCE DOORS & FRAMES; W.C. ENC.; SUMP; URINAL PARTITION; BASEMENT SHOWER GRATING RMS.
- FINISH: BAKED ENAMEL
- COLOR: DARK GRAY - ELEVATOR ENTRANCES. WHITE - ALL OTHER ITEMS.

STEEL 27
- ITEMS: ALL OTHER
- FINISH: PAINT

TILE (CERAMIC) WALL 28
- SPACES: ALL TOILET ROOMS (EXCEPT PRIVATE)
- TYPE: II GLAZED INTERIOR CLASS: G
- GLAZE: HIGH GLOSS
- COLOR: GRAY
- PATTERN: VERTICAL ASHLAR
- SIZE: 4 1/4" x 4 1/4"
- CAP: FLAT TRIMMER
- JOINT COLOR: WHITE
- METHOD OF SETTING: ORGANIC ADHESIVES

TILE (CERAMIC) WALL 29
- SPACES: PRIVATE TOILET ROOMS
- TYPE: II GLAZED INTERIOR CLASS: G
- GLAZE: HIGH GLOSS
- COLOR: WHITE
- PATTERN: VERTICAL ASHLAR
- SIZE: 4 1/4" x 4 1/4"
- CAP: FLAT TRIMMER
- JOINT COLOR: WHITE
- METHOD OF SETTING: ORGANIC ADHESIVES

TILE (CERAMIC) WALL 30
- SPACES: KITCHEN, ADMIN. TOILETS 952, 983
- TYPE: II GLAZED INTERIOR CLASS: G
- GLAZE: HIGH GLOSS
- COLOR: WHITE
- PATTERN: VERTICAL ASHLAR
- SIZE: 4 1/4" x 4 1/4"
- CAP: BULLNOSE
- JOINT COLOR: WHITE
- METHOD OF SETTING: PORTLAND CEMENT MORTAR

TILE (CERAMIC MOSAIC) WALL 31
- SPACES: CAFETERIA, SERVING AREAS, STAFF DINING
- TYPE: I UNGLAZED PORCELAIN CLASS: A
- COLOR: WHITE
- PATTERN: VERTICAL ASHLAR
- SIZE: 1" x 1" CAP: FLAT TRIMMER
- JOINT COLOR: WHITE
- METHOD OF SETTING: ORGANIC ADHESIVES

Illustration No.	3-11
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	April 14, 1965
Description:	Section from "Interior Finish Schedule," Drawing No. 5-1, GSA Drawing No. 27 (see also Figs. 3-9, 3-10 and 3-12). This portion of the drawing lists the different materials used in the building, from ceramic mosaic tile through wood.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC

INTERIOR MATERIALS

TILE (CERAMIC MOSAIC) FLOOR 32
- SPACES: ALL TOILET ROOMS
- TYPE: I UNGLAZED PORCELAIN CLASS: A
- COLOR: DARK GRAY
- PATTERN: ASHLAR
- SIZE: 1" × 1"
- JOINT COLOR: GRAY
- METHOD OF SETTING: PORTLAND CEMENT MORTAR

TILE (QUARRY) FLOOR 33
- SPACES: KITCHEN & SERVING AREAS
- TYPE: I QUARRY TILE CLASS: C
- COLOR: FAWN GRAY
- PATTERN: ASHLAR
- SIZE: 6" × 6"
- JOINT COLOR: GRAY
- METHOD OF SETTING: PORTLAND CEMENT MORTAR

TILE (QUARRY) FLOOR 34
- SPACES: REFRIGERATORS & CAN WASH
- TYPE: I ABRASIVE QUARRY TILE CLASS: E
- COLOR: FAWN GRAY WITH ABRASIVE ADDED
- PATTERN: ASHLAR
- SIZE: 6" × 6"
- JOINT COLOR: GRAY
- METHOD OF SETTING: PORTLAND CEMENT MORTAR

VINYL-ASBESTOS TILE 35
- SPACES: CAFETERIA, SERVING AREAS, STAFF DINING
- SIZE: 9" × 9" THICKNESS: 1/8"
- COLOR: OLIVE GREEN TRAVERTINE
- PATTERN: REGULAR-ALL STRIATIONS IN ONE DIRECTION

VINYL-ASBESTOS TILE 36
- ITEM: ALTERNATE DAH FOR ASP. TILE FLOORS 96
- SIZE: 9" × 9" THICKNESS: 1/8"
- COLOR: GRAY TRAVERTINE
- PATTERN: REGULAR-ALL STRIATIONS IN ONE DIRECTION

VINYL PLASTIC BASE 37
- BASE TYPE: SET-ON (NO COVE)
- HEIGHT: 4" COLOR: LIGHT GRAY

VINYL PLASTIC TILE 38
- SPACE: COMPUTER ROOM
- SIZE: 9" × 9" THICKNESS: 1/8"
- COLOR: GRAY
- PATTERN: REGULAR

WOOD (PAINTED FINISH) 39
- KIND: SEE SPECIFICATIONS

WOOD (NATURAL FINISH) 40
- SPACES: ADMINISTRATOR'S & COMMISIONERS' SUITES, CONFERENCE RMS. (SPECIAL)
- KIND: AMERICAN BLACK WALNUT
- GRAIN (SOLID SECTIONS): PLAIN SAWED
- CUT (VENEERS): NONE
- CHARACTER OF GRAIN: PLAIN
- FINISH: SEE SPECIFICATIONS (OILED)

WOOD (NATURAL FINISH) 41
- SPACES: ADMINISTRATORS & COMMISIONERS' SUITES, CONFERENCE RMS. (SPECIAL)
- KIND: AMERICAN WHITE ASH
- GRAIN (SOLID SECTIONS): PLAIN SAWED
- CUT (VENEERS): FLAT SLICED
- CHARACTER OF GRAIN (VENEERS): PLAIN
- FINISH: SEE SPECIFICATIONS (MAT)

NOTE:

BLACK ANODIZED ALUMINUM

COLOR & FINISH: ALCOA-DURANODIC #338 USING ANOCLAD

#37 ALLOY FOR SHEET & EXTRUSIONS

KAISER - KALCOLOR NO. 6140 ON #86

ALLOY FOR SHEET. NO. 6140 ON #61 ALLOY FOR EXTRUSIONS.

ALTERNATES

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	

NOTE: SEE SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF THE SPECIFICATIONS FOR ALTERNATES

VENETIAN BLINDS

- WHERE REQUIRED: ALL WINDOWS FLOORS 2 THRU 10
- SLAT MATERIAL: FLEXIBLE STEEL (SINGLE ABC)
- SLAT WIDTH: 2"
- SLAT COLOR: WHITE
- SLAT FINISH: EGGSHELL BAKED ENAMEL
- TAPE COLOR: WHITE

Illustration No.	3-12
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	April 14, 1965
Description:	Section from "Interior Finish Schedule," Drawing No. 5-1, GSA Drawing No. 27 (see also Figs. 3-9 through 3-11). This portion of the drawing lists the exterior materials including concrete, granite and metals, glass schedule, moveable partitions, folding (accordion) partitions, items not in contract, items furnished by government and installed by contractor, and full size details to be furnished by contractor.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC

EXTERIOR MATERIALS

ALUMINUM
- ITEMS : LOUVERS AT PENTHOUSE
- COLOR & FINISH: NATURAL, MILL FINISH

ALUMINUM
- ITEMS: FIXED FRAMES OF PIVOTED WINDOWS
- COLOR & FINISH: ANODIZED NATURAL, FINE SATIN

ALUMINUM (SEE NOTE)
- ITEMS: OPERATING SASH OF PIVOTED WINDOWS, FLAGPOLE, RAILINGS, ENTRANCE DOORS, 1ST FLOOR WINDOWS & ALL OTHER EXTERIOR ALUM.
- COLOR & FINISH: ANODIZED BLACK, FINE SATIN

ARCHITECTURAL CAST STONE
- ITEMS : WINDOW WALL PANELS, STANCHIONS, LIGHT STANDARDS, SCREENS
- COLOR : LIGHT GRAY CEMENT
- SURFACE : SMOOTH, AS FORMED

BITUMINOUS PAVING
- KIND : SEE SPECIFICATIONS

CAST IRON
- ITEMS : PLAZA DRAINS
- FINISH : NONE

CONCRETE
- ITEMS : FIRST FLOOR WALLS AROUND CENTRAL AREA & CORES
- COLOR : LIGHT GRAY CEMENT
- SURFACE : EXPOSED AGGREGATE, POUR JOINTS AS DETAILED
- FINISH : BUSH HAMMERED

CONCRETE
- ITEMS : ALL OTHER EXTERIOR CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING & BANNER
- COLOR : LIGHT GRAY CEMENT
- SURFACE : AS FORMED, POUR JOINTS AS DETAILED
- FORMWORK : V-JOINTED T. & G. BOARDS 4" TO 6" WIDTH

CONCRETE
- ITEMS : RETAINING WALLS, PARAPETS, CURBS & OTHER SITEWORK
- COLOR : LIGHT GRAY CEMENT
- SURFACE : AS FORMED, POUR JOINTS AS DETAILED
- FORMWORK : BUTT JOINTED T. & G. BOARDS 4" TO 6" WIDTH

CONCRETE
- ITEMS : HEXAGONAL PLAZA PAVING
- COLOR : LIGHT GRAY CEMENT
- FINISH : BROOMED - SCORED AS DETAILED
- JOINTS : GRAY ELASTOMERIC SEALANT

CONCRETE
- ITEMS : EDGE STRIPS FOR LAWNS
- SURFACE : EXPOSED AGGREGATE (RETARDANT) [illegible]

CONCRETE
- ITEMS : SIDEWALKS
- FINISH : SMOOTH FLOAT (LT. GRAY CEM.)

CONCRETE
- ITEMS : TRUCK ENTRANCE & GARAGE RAMPS
- FINISH : BROOMED (LT. GRAY CEM.)

COPPER
- ITEMS : ALL
- COLOR : NATURAL

LEAD-COATED COPPER
- ITEMS : ALL
- COLOR : NATURAL

PLASTER
- ITEMS : CEILING UNDER 1ST FLOOR OVERHANG
- KIND : WHITE PORTLAND CEMENT
- FINISH : SANDED (PLASTER STOPS PAINTED)

STEEL
- ITEMS : ALL
- FINISH : PAINT

WROUGHT IRON
- ITEMS : LADDERS, GUIDES FOR GARAGE DOORS, EXTERIOR RAILING
- KIND : GENUINE WROUGHT IRON, FINISH : PAINT

GALVANIZED STEEL
- ITEMS : GRATINGS & FRAMES PLASTER STOPS
- FINISH : PAINT

GRANITE
- ITEMS : CORNER STONE, BANNER LETTER PANELS
- NAMES : COLD SPRING - VEINED EBONY BLACK
  FRENCH CREEK GRANITE - FOX HILL - BLACK
  GEORGIA GRANITE - JET MIST PLUS E.-A.-R.
- FINISH : BANNER - DEEPLY SANDBLASTED W/ LETTER FACE POLISHED. CORNER STONE - HONED
- JOINT COLOR : GRAY

GLASS SCHEDULE

EXTERIOR GLASS

LOCATION: ALL COLORED ALUM. & GLASS DOORS
TYPE: TEMPERED, ¼", CLEAR, FLAT POLISHED

LOCATION: ALL 1ST FLOOR WINDOWS
TYPE: POLISHED PLATE, TYPE I, ⅜ GLAZING QUALITY

LOCATION: ALL WINDOWS EXCEPT 1ST FLOOR
TYPE: POLISHED PLATE, TYPE I, ¼", GLAZING QUALITY

INTERIOR GLASS

LOCATION: ALL VISION PANELS IN WOOD DOORS
TYPE: TEMPERED ¼" CLEAR, FLAT POLISHED

LOCATION: ALL VISION PANELS IN STEEL DOORS
TYPE: ROLLED GLASS, TYPE III, CLEAR WIRE, POLISHED BOTH SIDES
PATTERN: RECTANGULAR

LOCATION: PROJECTION WINDOWS
TYPE: GROUND GLASS - SEE SPECIFICATIONS

LOCATION: ALL OTHER INTERIOR GLAZING
TYPE: POLISHED PLATE TYPE I, ¼", GLAZING QUALITY

MOVABLE PARTITIONS

- KIND : DEMOUNTABLE PANEL
- ALTERNATE : MOVABLE METAL
- CLG. HT. PARTITIONS, 9 FT. HIGH : 30,000 LIN. FT.
- BANK TYPE PARTITIONS, 7 FT. HIGH : 2,100 LIN. FT.
- TOTAL AREA OF GLAZING : 900 SQ. FT.
- TYPE OF DOORS : FLUSH TYPE 'A' S.D. 6-15-1
- MATERIAL OF DOORS : WOOD, SOLID CORE, PAINTED
- OFFICE DOORS — NO. REQUIRED : 1,000
  SIZE : 2'-8 X 7'-0 X 1¾"
  HARDWARE SET : H22
- COMMUNICATING DOORS - NO. REQUIRED : 120
  SIZE : 2'-8 X 7'-0 X 1¾"
  HARDWARE SET : H23
- MATCHING PANELS ABOVE DRS. NO. REQUIRED : 1120 SIZE : 2'-8 X 2'-0 X 1¾"
- DOOR FRAMES : METAL PAINTED. BASE : METAL PTD.
- ACOUSTICAL WALL UNITS NO. 2 : INCLUDE 1600 UNITS TO BE LOCATED AS SHOWN ON PARTITION LAYOUT DWGS.
- NO. OF SWITCHES : NONE
  NO. OF RECEPTACLES : NONE
- NO. OF CLOCK OUTLETS : NONE
- NO. OF TELEPHONE OUTLETS : NONE
- NOTE : ACTUAL LOCATION OF PARTITIONS WILL BE DETERMINED BY APPROVED LAYOUT DWGS.
- THIS SCHEDULE IS FOR BASIS OF BIDDING. ANY INCREASE OR DECREASE IN LINEAR FOOTAGE OR QUANTITY SHALL BE SUBJECT TO ADJUSTMENT IN THE CONTRACT PRICE.

ITEMS NOT IN CONTRACT
(FURNISHED & INSTALLED BY GOVERNMENT)

- LOCKERS
- COAT RACKS
- STORAGE RACKS
- CARPET
- PRINTING & REPRODUCTION EQUIPMENT
- PAPER BALER
- PROJECTION EQUIPMENT
- DARK ROOM & PHOTO STUDIO EQUIPMENT
- TELEPHONE INSTALLATION
- BLIND STAND EQUIPMENT
- LIBRARY EQUIPMENT
- DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT
- POST OFFICE EQUIPMENT
- SHOP EQUIPMENT
- VENDING MACHINES
- HEALTH UNIT EQUIPMENT

FOLDING (ACCORDION) PARTITIONS

- LOCATION: TRAINING & CONFERENCE RMS. - SEE PLANS
- KIND: FABRIC COVERED (HEAVY DUTY)
- COLOR : WHITE SURFACE : TEXTURED
- TYPE OF UNIT: SINGLE & PAIRED
- MOUNTING: SURFACE
- OPERATION : MANUAL
- S.T.C. CLASS: 35

ITEMS NOT IN CONTRACT
(UNDER SEPARATE CONTRACT)

- LANDSCAPE PLANTING

ITEMS FURNISHED BY GOVT. & INSTALLED BY CONTRACTOR

- GREAT SEAL OF UNITED STATES (OBVERSE & REVERSE) BRONZE 23" DIAM.
- ELECTRIC LAMPS

FULL SIZE DETAILS
(TO BE FURNISHED CONTRACTOR)

- CONSTRUCTION SIGN LETTERS — S.D. 6-6-1 & DWG. 23-01
- CORNERSTONE INSCRIPTION — S.D. 6-6-2 & DWG. 23-0
- BUILDING TITLE LETTERS

MARCEL BREUER AND ASSOCIATES
NOLEN-SWINBURNE AND ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS 26

APPROVED [illegible] (ARCHITECTURAL) (STRUCTURAL) (MECHANICAL-ELECTRICAL)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE · WASHINGTON, D.C.

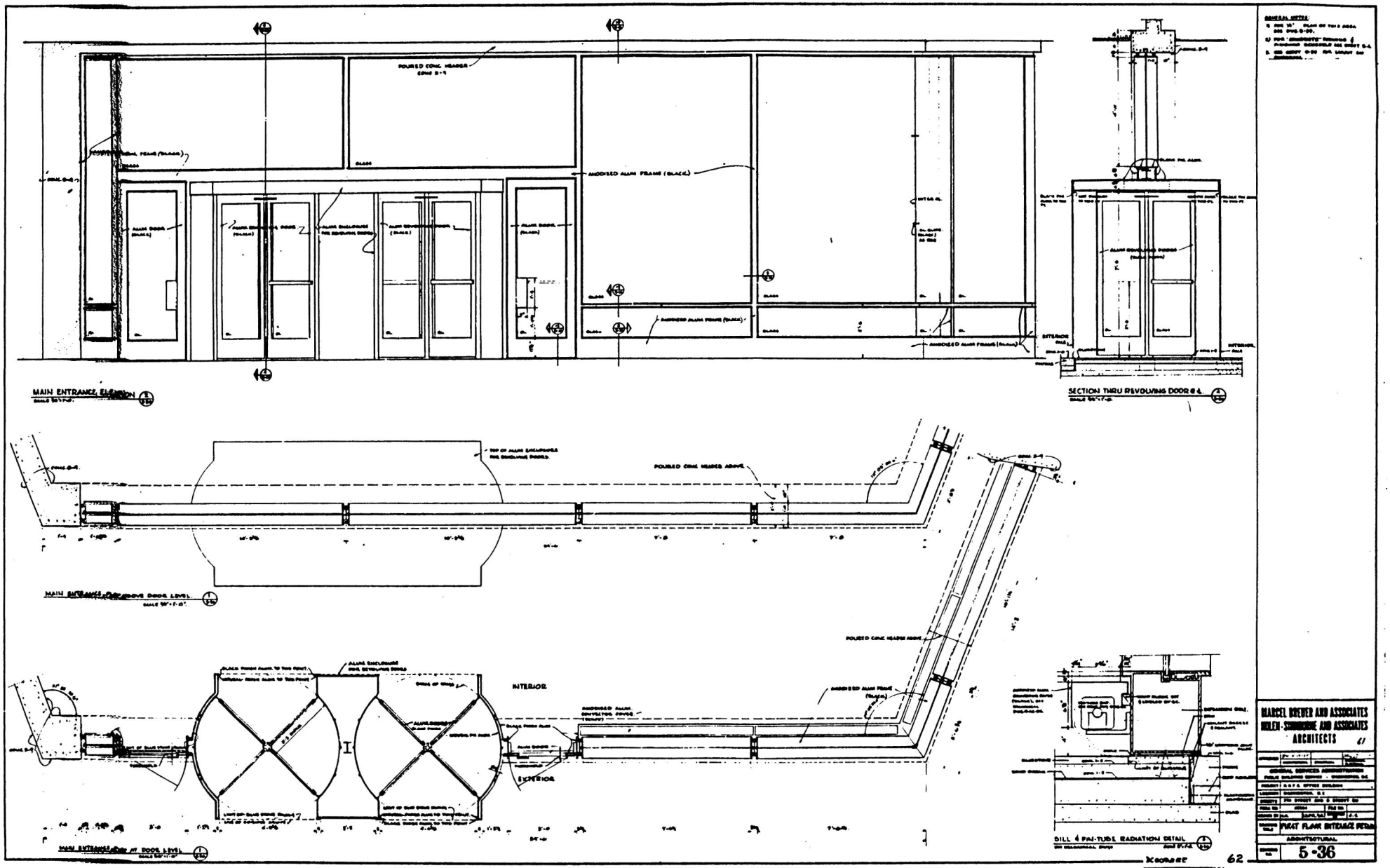
PROJECT H.H.F.A. OFFICE BUILDING
LOCATION WASHINGTON, D.C.
STREETS 7TH STREET AND D STREET SW
PROJ. NO. 49924 FILE NO
DRAWN BY S.T. 1 APR. 59 CHECKED BY J.G.

DRAWING TITLE **INTERIOR FINISH SCHEDULE**

ARCHITECTURAL

DRAWING NO **5-1**

Illustration No.	3-13
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	April 14, 1965
Description:	Elevation and section of original main entrance, from "First Floor Entrance Details," Drawing No. 5-36, GSA Drawing No. 62, by Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen and Swinburne Associates Architects.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC



30X — DO NOT SCALE

Illustration No.	3-14
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	April 14, 1965
Description:	"First Floor Entrance Lobby Plan," Drawing No. 5-33, GSA Drawing No. 59, by Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen and Swinburne Associates Architects. Note original revolving doors and location of reception desk.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC

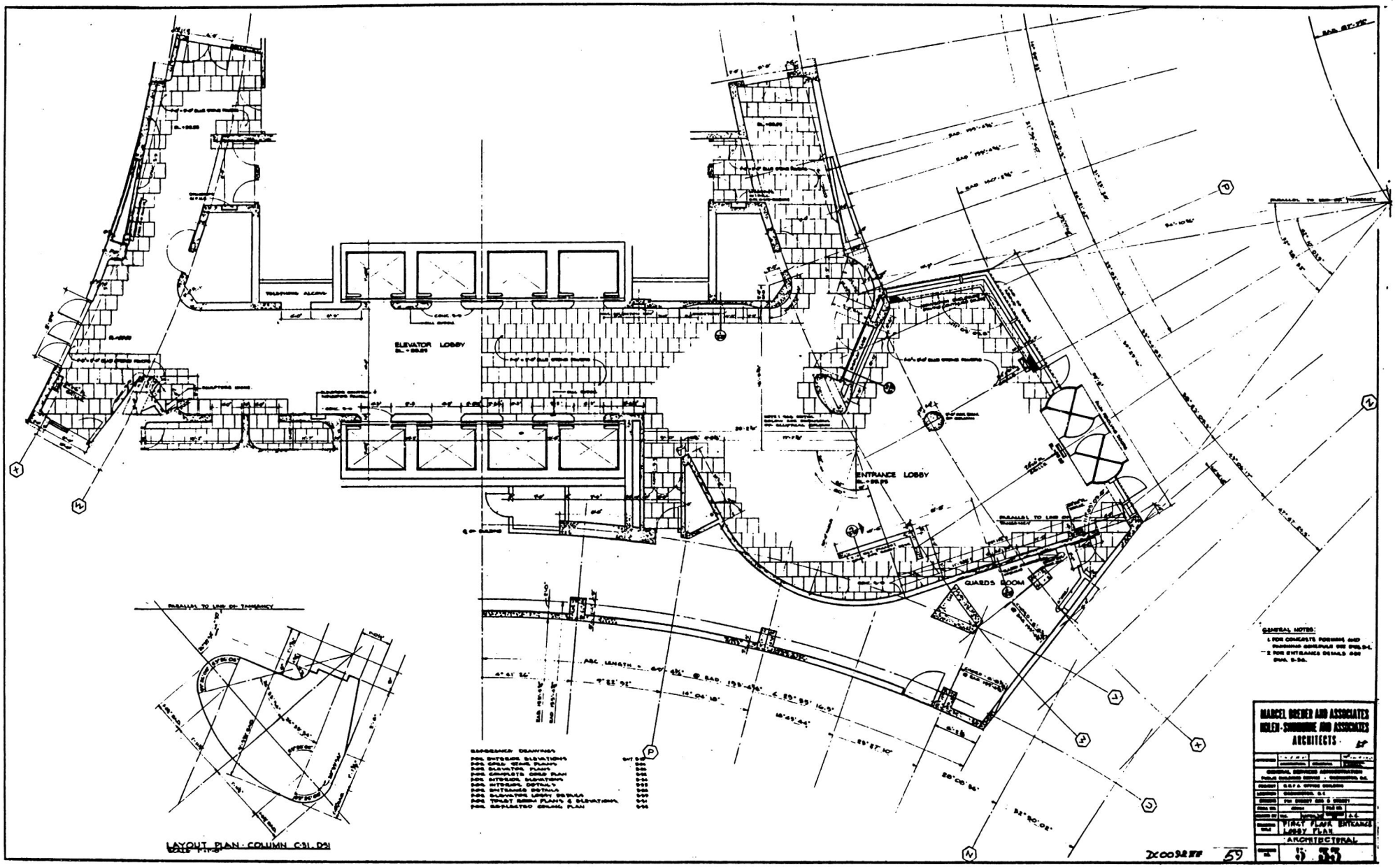
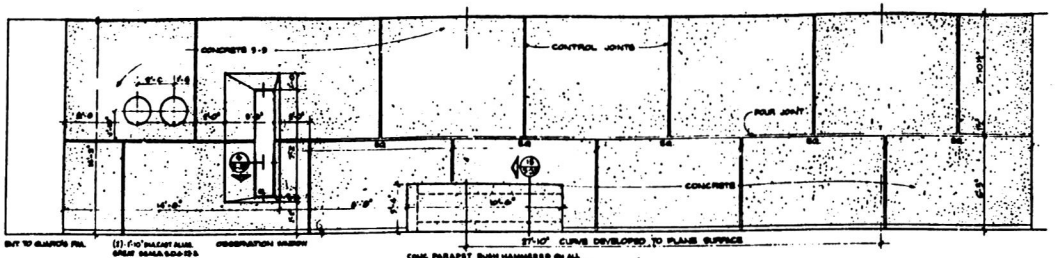
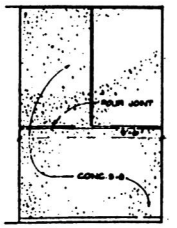


Illustration No.	3-15
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	April 14, 1965
Description:	Details of wall elevations in Entrance Lobby, from "Entrance Lobby Elevations," Drawing No. 5-34, GSA Drawing No. 60, by Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen and Swinburne Associates Architects.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC

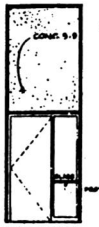


SOUTH WALL OF ENTRANCE LOBBY 1/S-34

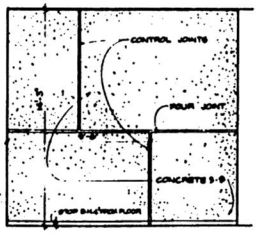
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0



GUARD'S PASSAGE - EAST 2/S-34

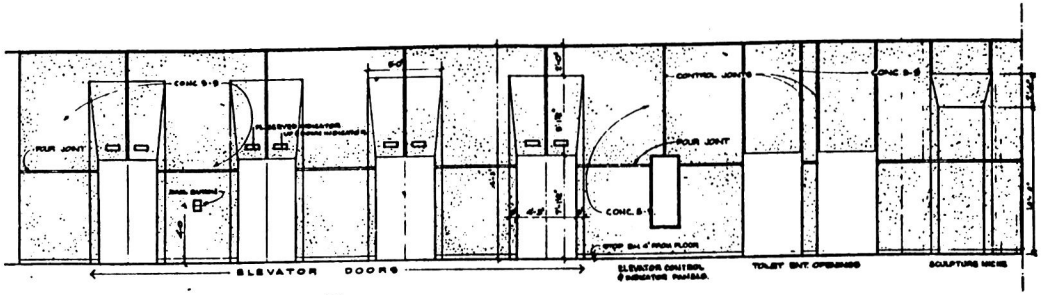


GUARD'S ENTRY 3/S-34



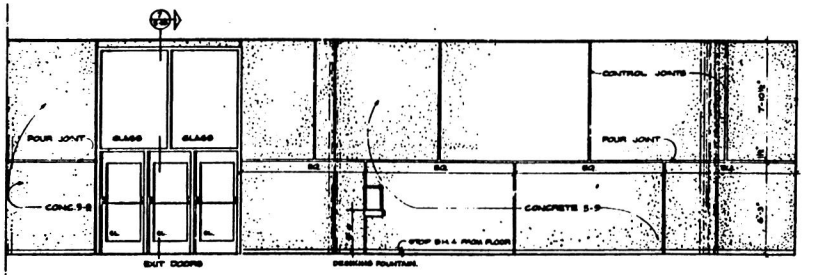
GUARD'S PASSAGE - WEST 4/S-34

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0



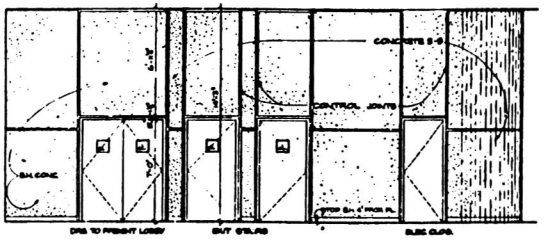
SOUTH WALL OF ELEVATOR LOBBY 9/S-34

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0

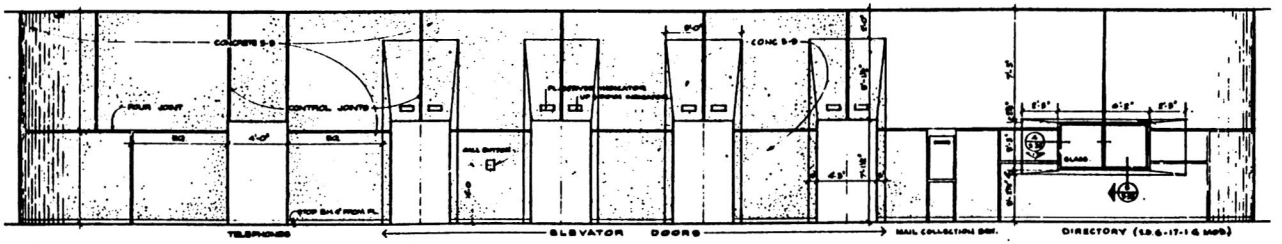


WEST WALL OF WEST LOBBY 8/S-34

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0



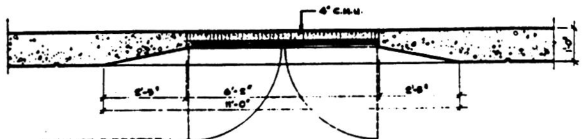
EAST WALL OF WEST LOBBY 10/S-34



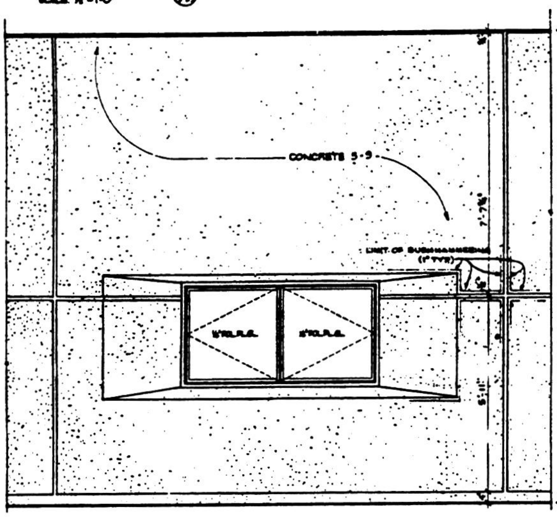
NORTH WALL OF ELEVATOR LOBBY 11/S-34

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0

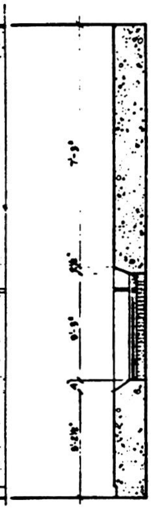
Illustration No.	3-16
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	April 14, 1965
Description:	Details of building directory and display case, from "Entrance Lobby Details," Drawing No. 5-35, GSA Drawing No. 61, by Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen and Swinburne Associates Architects.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC



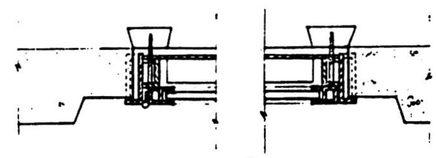
PLAN OF DIRECTORY
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"



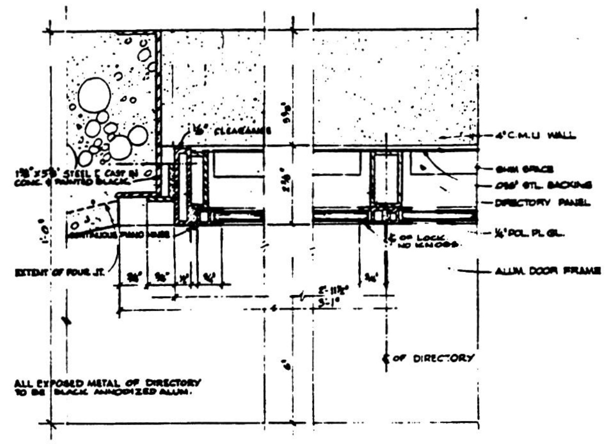
ELEVATION OF BUILDING DIRECTORY
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"



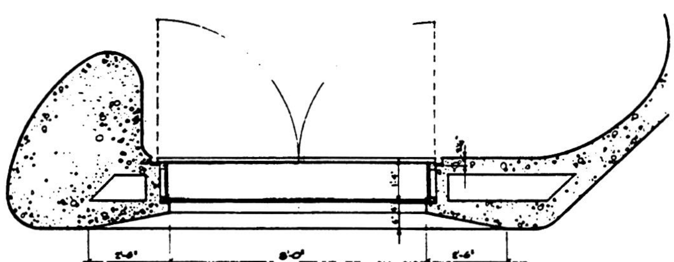
SECTION
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"



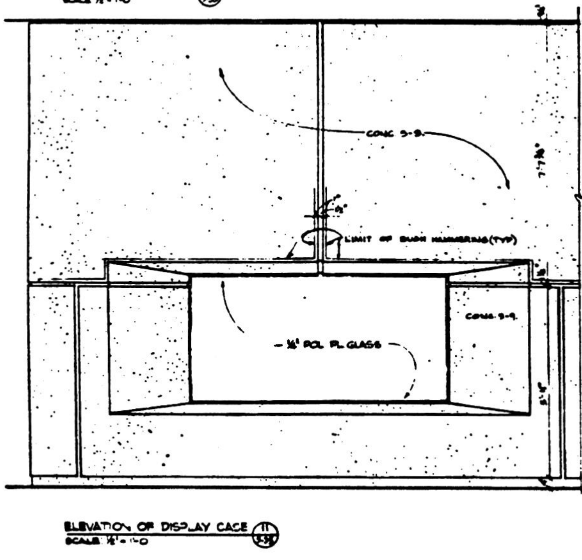
PLAN AT JAMBS. AT BASEMENT & FLOORS 2 TO 10. SEE DETAIL BELOW.



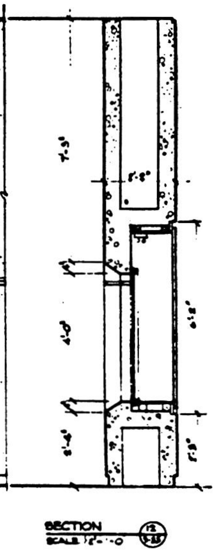
PLAN AT JAMB AND CENTER MULLION
SCALE 1/2 FULL SIZE



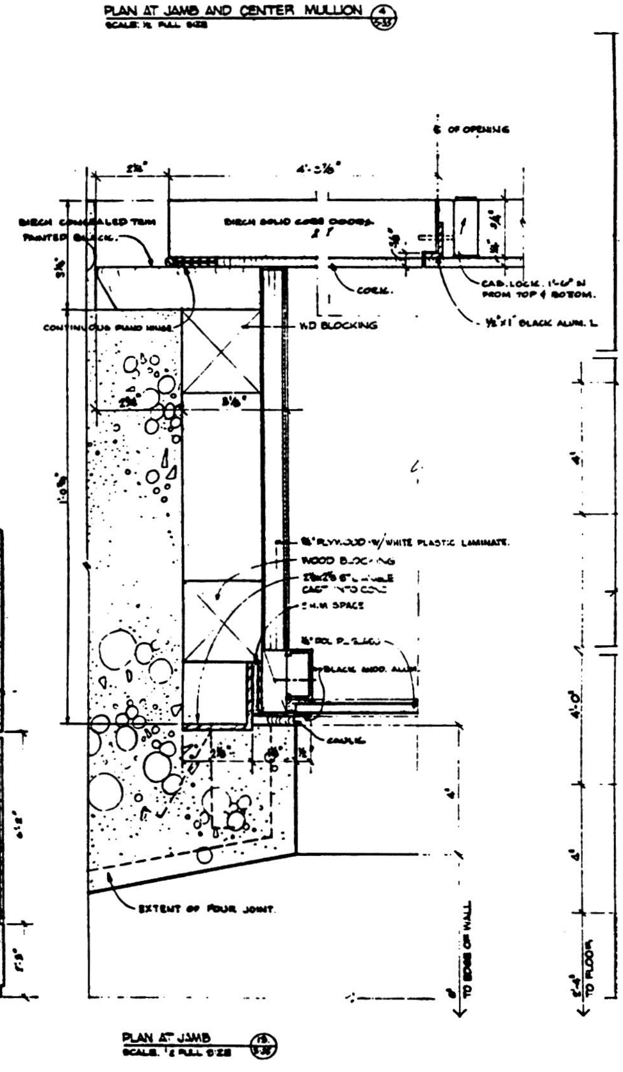
PLAN OF DISPLAY CASE
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"



ELEVATION OF DISPLAY CASE
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"

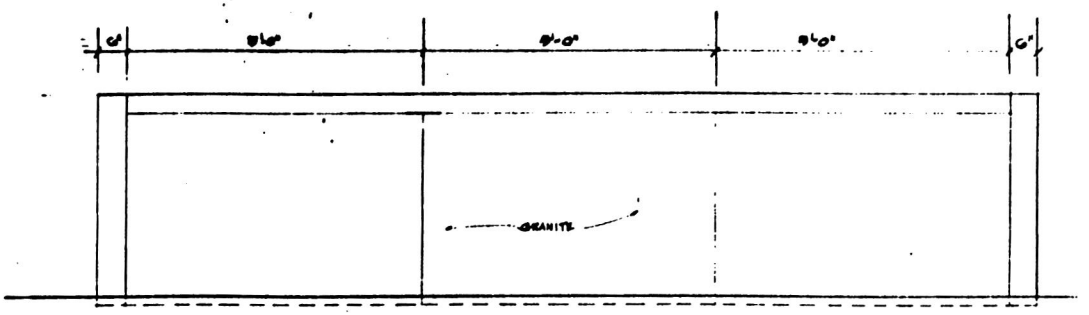


SECTION
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"

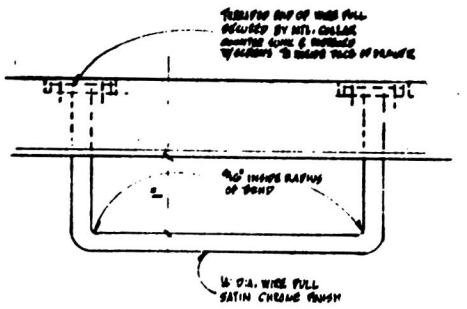


PLAN AT JAMB
SCALE 1/2 FULL SIZE

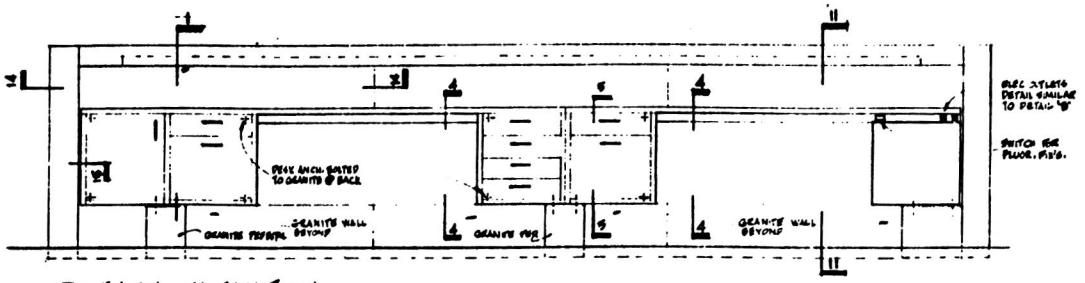
Illustration No.	3-17
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	August 31, 1967
Description:	Details of granite faced reception desk located in main southeast entrance lobby, from "Reception Desk," Drawing No. 11-106, GSA Drawing No. 297, by Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen and Swinburne Associates Architects.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC



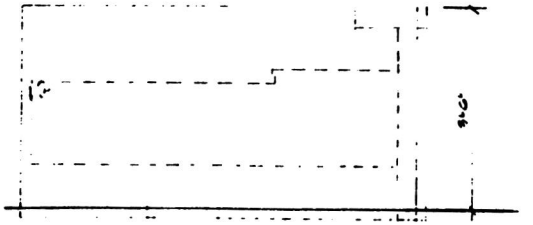
7 FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"



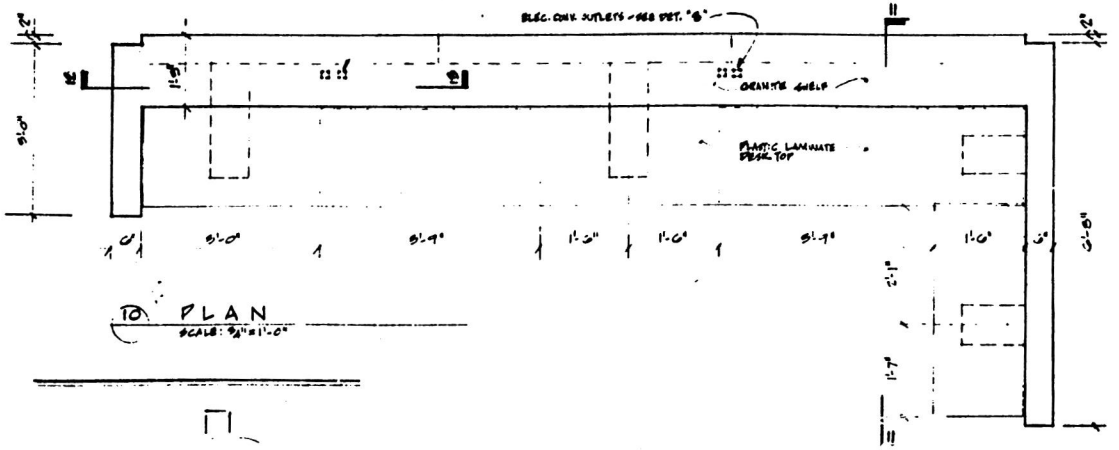
11 PLAN OF DRAWER PULL
SCALE: FULL SIZE



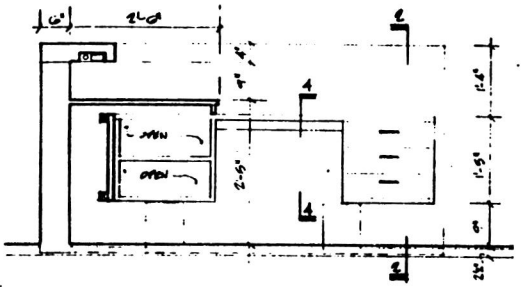
8 BACK ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"



9 SIDE ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0" (ONE END ONLY)



10 PLAN
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"



11 SECTION & ELEVATION OF SIDE WING
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

GENERAL NOTES

1. GRANITE TO BE "CHERRY HILL" AS BY FRENCH CREEK GRANITE CO. - POLISHED FINISH WITH ALL EXPOSED EDGES BEVEL / ALL JOINTS TO BE HAIRLINE OF EPOXY CEMENT, USING ½" DIA. METAL DOWELS, 4" LONG.
2. PLASTIC LAMINATE TO BE GREY (FORMICA #956) OR EQUAL - ALL EXPOSED CORNERS/SELF-EDGED
3. CABINET DOOR HINGES TO BE CONTINUOUS, BRUSHED PIANO-TYPE WITH SATIN CHROME FINISH.
4. PROVIDE ALL CABINET DOORS WITH MAGNETIC CATCH.
5. ALL TOP DESK DRAWERS TO BE PROVIDED WITH KEY-OPERATED LOCKS, FULLY RECESSED
6. FILE DRAWER SLIDES TO BE METAL, FULL EXTENSION, WITH 50 LBS. CAPACITY PER PAIR (GRANT SERIES "900" OR EQUAL)
7. ELECTRICAL CONVENIENCE OUTLETS - SHALLOW, BLACK PLASTIC (CIRCLE "F" CO. #1248 OR EQUAL)
8. LIGHTING SWITCH - SHALLOW, BLACK PLASTIC (CIRCLE "F" CO. #2258 OR EQUAL)
9. ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS FOR LIGHTING & RECEPTACLES SHALL BE MADE TO NEAREST UNSWITCHED OUTLET AS DIRECTED.

Illustration No.	3-18
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	April 14, 1965
Description:	"Elevator Cab Details," Drawing No. 5-28, GSA Drawing No. 54, by Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen and Swinburne Associates Architects.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC

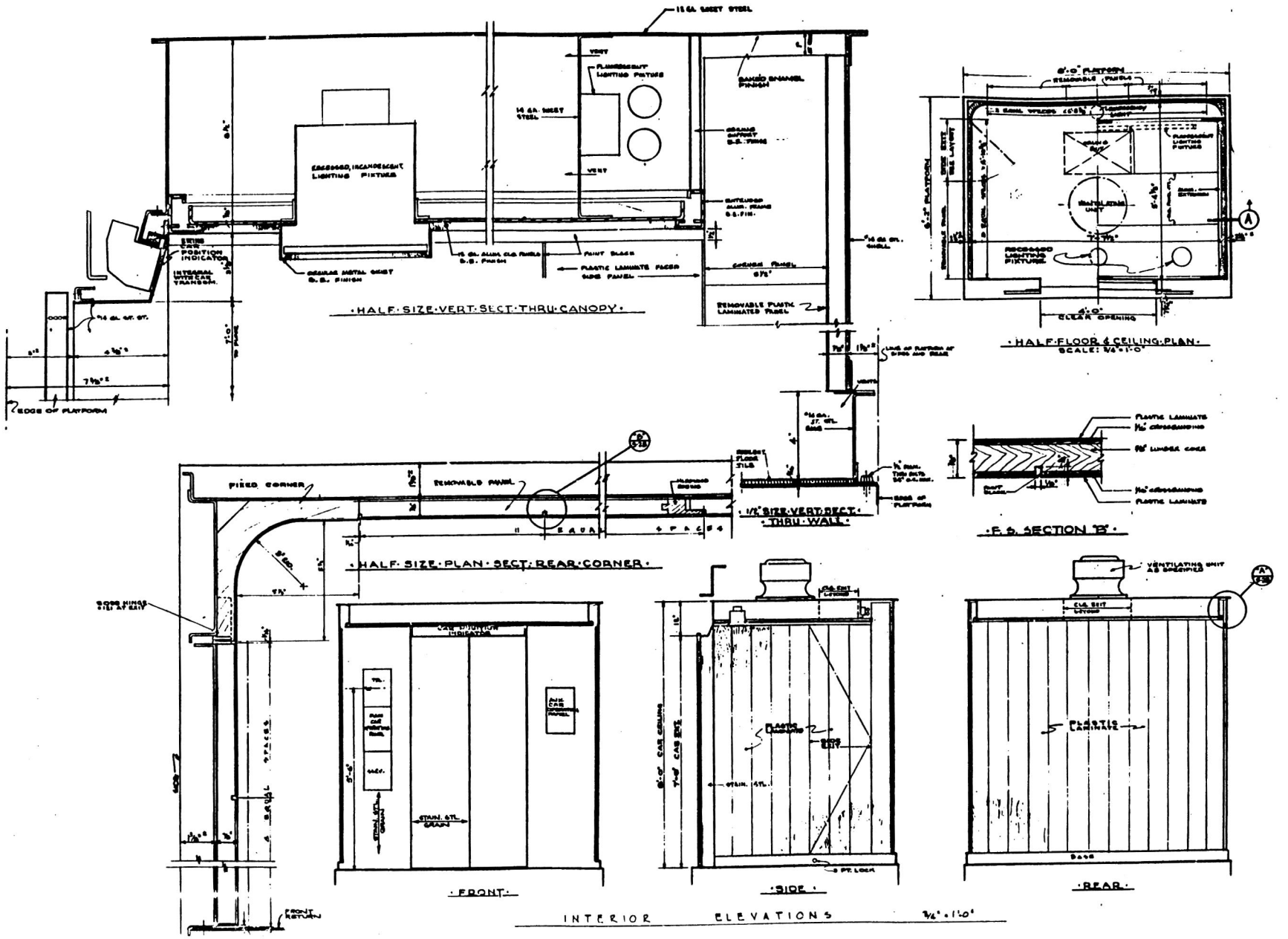
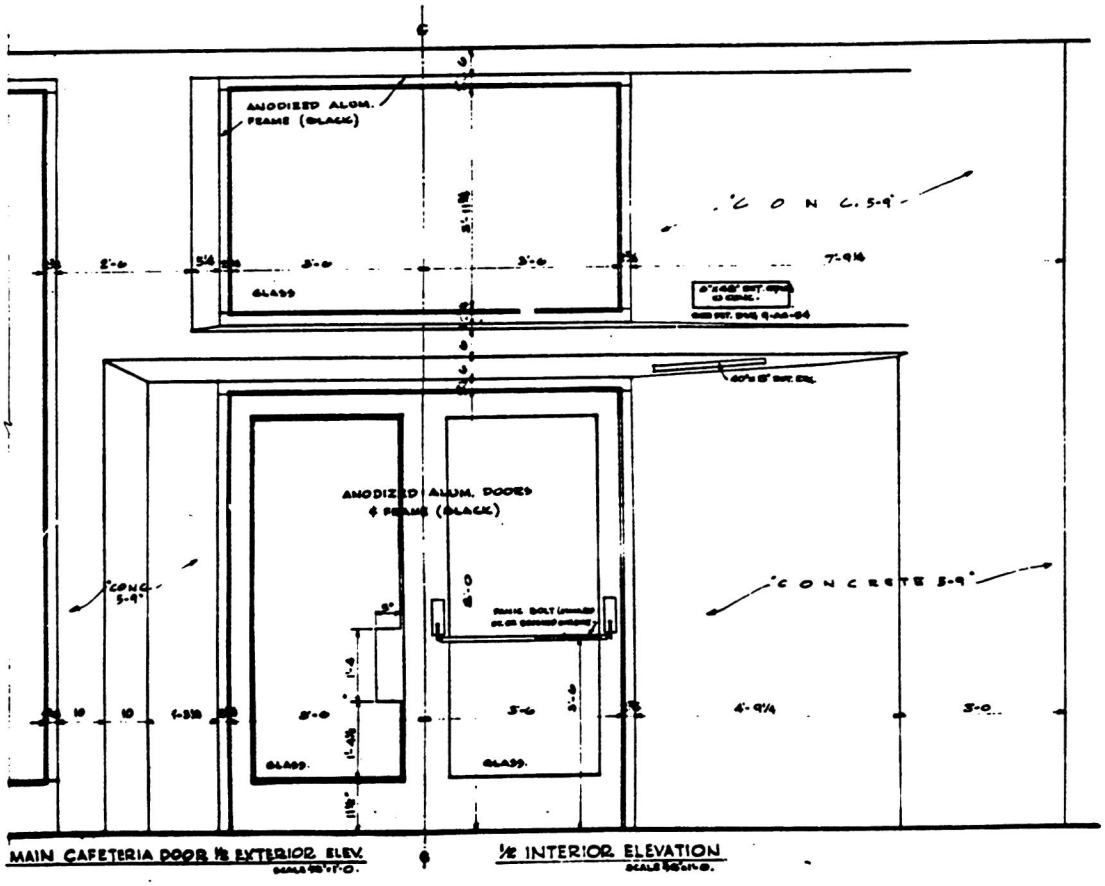

HALF SIZE VERT SECT THRU CANOPY
HALF FLOOR & CEILING PLAN
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"
1/4" SIZE VERT SECT THRU WALL
F.S. SECTION "B"
HALF SIZE PLAN SECT REAR CORNER
FRONT
SIDE
REAR
INTERIOR ELEVATIONS 3/4"=1'-0"

Illustration No.	3-19
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	April 14, 1965
Description:	Details of main cafeteria door entrance, from "First Floor Exterior Details," Drawing No. 5-16, GSA Drawing No. 42, by Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen and Swinburne Associates Architects.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC


ANODIZED ALUM. FRAME (BLACK)
CONC. 5-9"
GLASS
ANODIZED ALUM. DOORS & FRAME (BLACK)
CONC. 5-9"
CONCRETE 5-9"
GLASS.
GLASS.
MAIN CAFETERIA DOOR ½ EXTERIOR ELEV.
½ INTERIOR ELEVATION

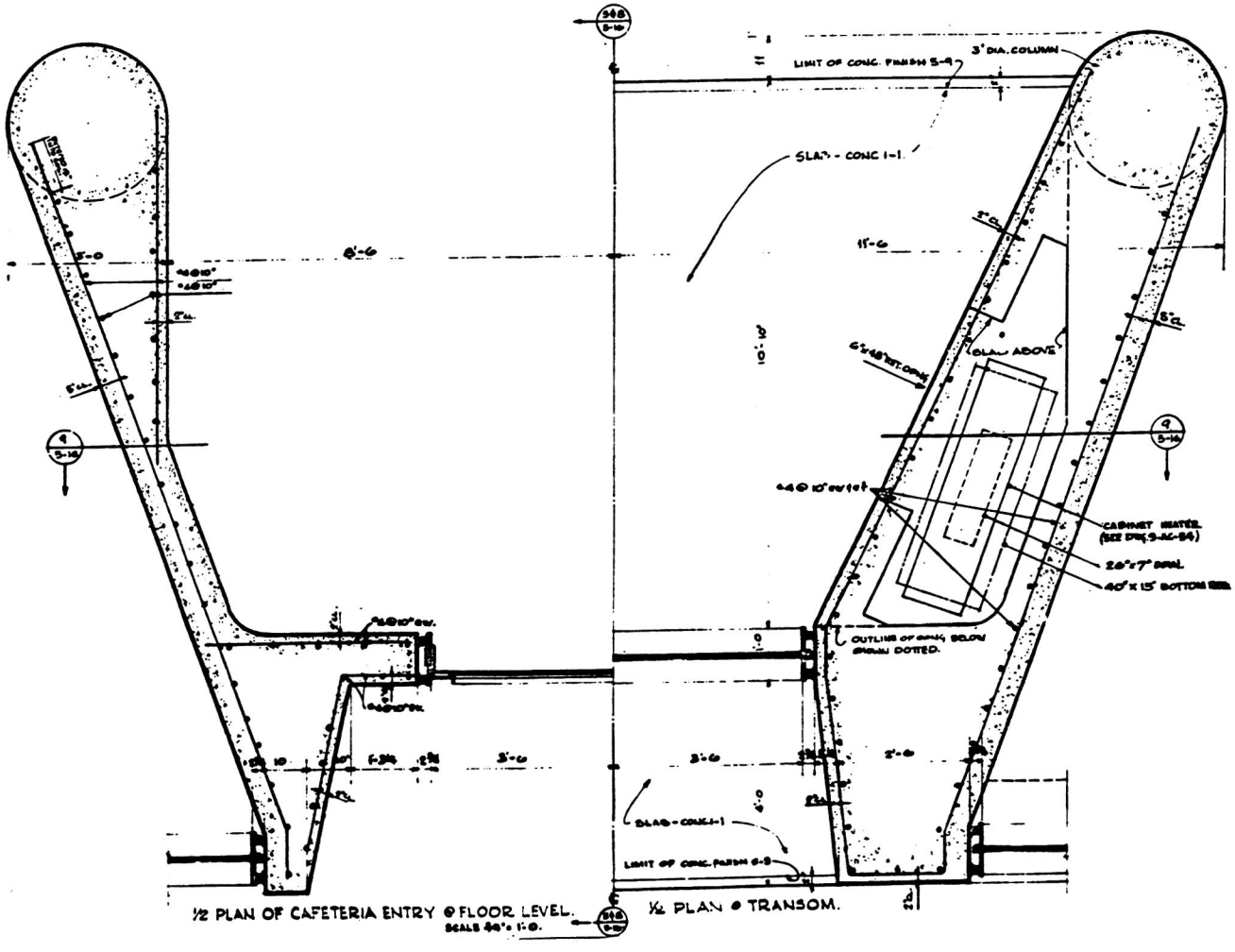
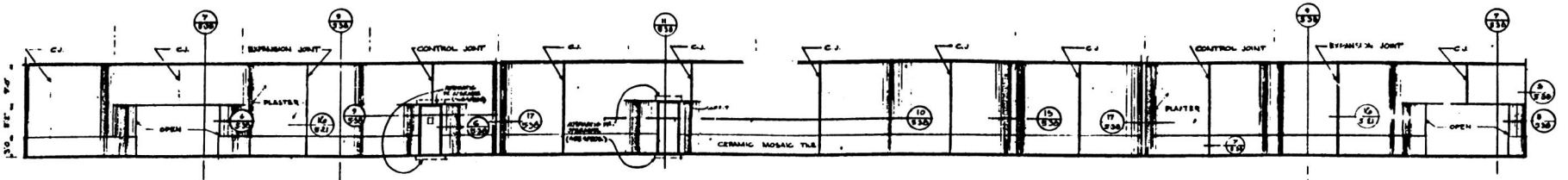
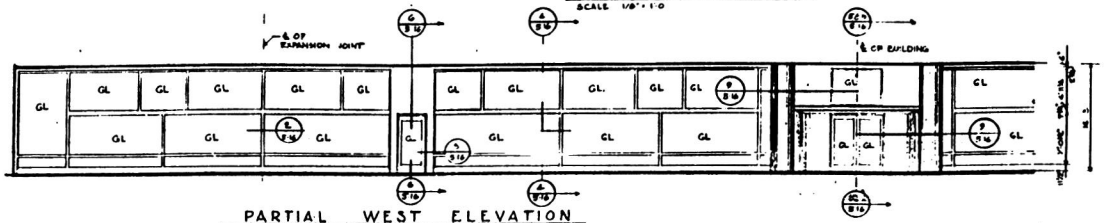

LIMIT OF CONC. FINISH 5-9
3" DIA. COLUMN
SLAB - CONC 1-1
SLAB ABOVE
CABINET HEATER (SEE DWG. 9-AC-84)
OUTLINE OF SINK BELOW SHOWN DOTTED.
SLAB - CONC 1-1
LIMIT OF CONC. FINISH 5-9
½ PLAN OF CAFETERIA ENTRY @ FLOOR LEVEL.
½ PLAN @ TRANSOM.

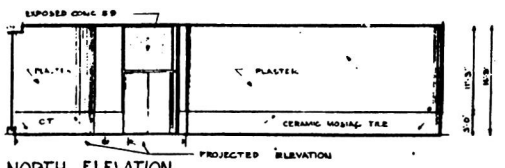
Illustration No.	3-20
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	April 14, 1965
Description:	Details of cafeteria elevations, pilasters and spur walls, from "Cafeteria: Elevations and Details," Drawing No. 5-38, GSA Drawing No. 64, by Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen and Swinburne Associates Architects.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC



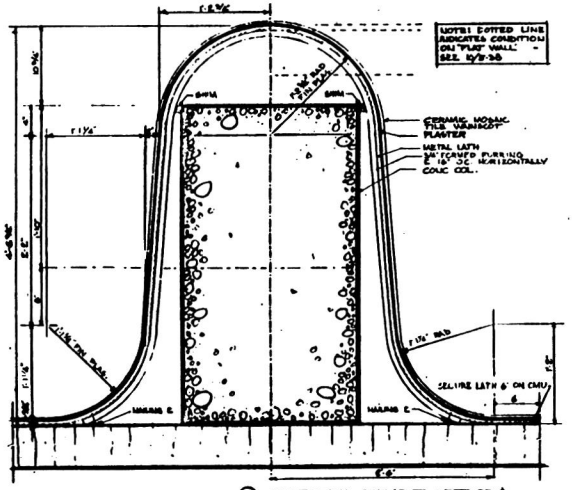
EAST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"



PARTIAL WEST ELEVATION
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

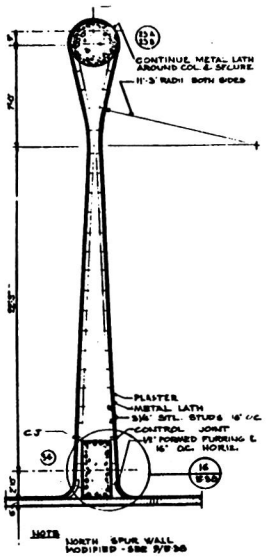


NORTH ELEVATION
1/8"=1'-0"

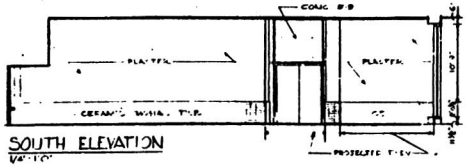


TYPICAL PILASTER
1/2"=1'-0"

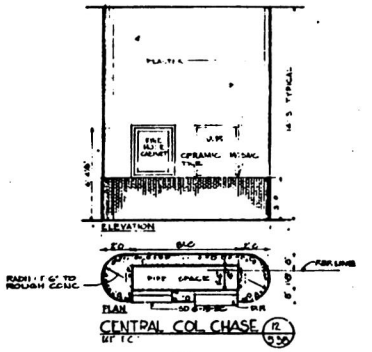
(24) CONSTRUCTION SIMILAR TO LEFT OF ℄
(12) COL. A-36, A-37, A-39, B-35, B-36, B-37 (9/A-36)
(13) CONSTRUCTION SIMILAR TO RIGHT OF ℄



S. SPUR WALL
1/4"=1'-0"



SOUTH ELEVATION
1/4"=1'-0"



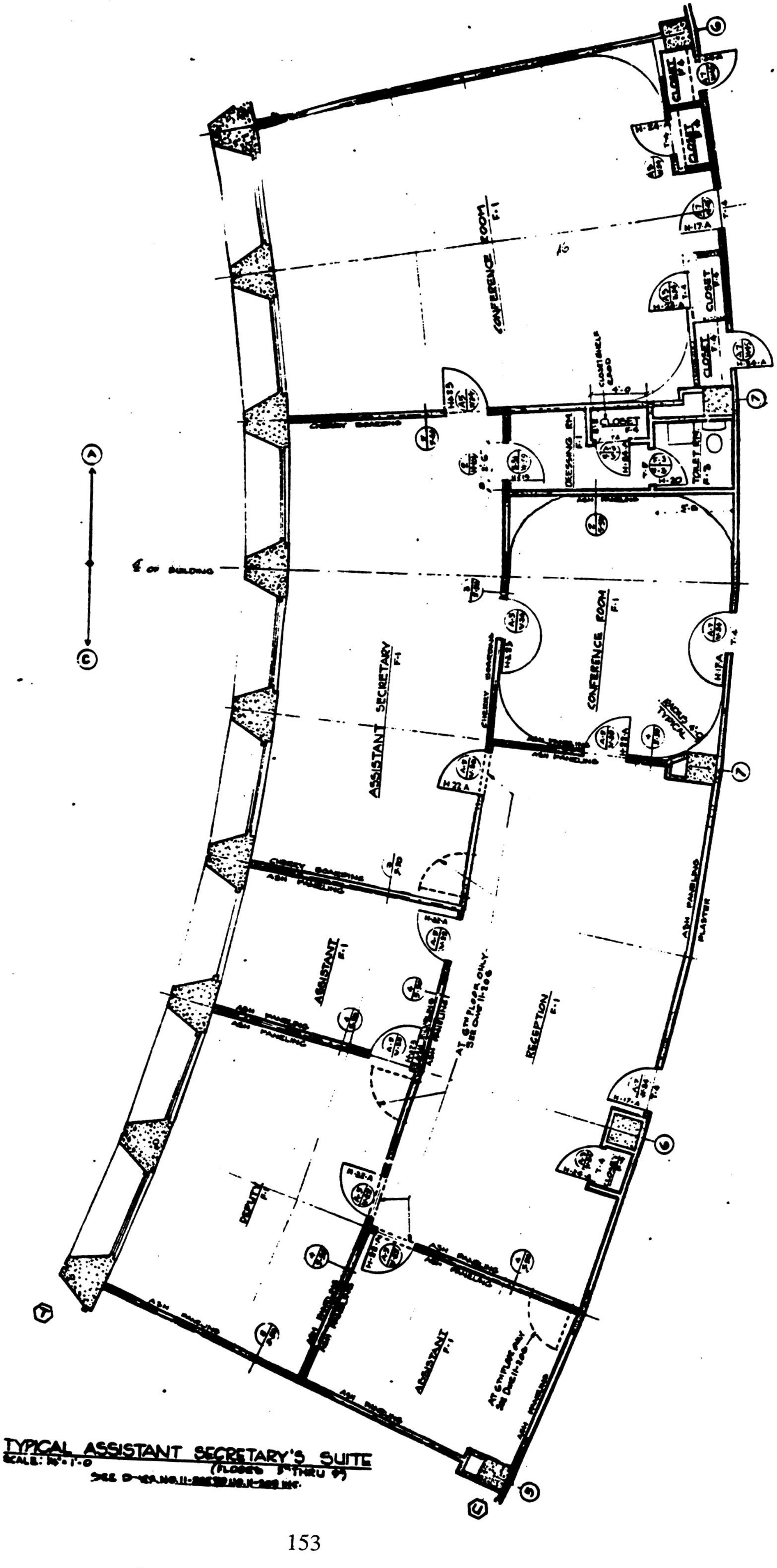
CENTRAL COL. CHASE (12/A-36)
1/2"=1'-0"

Illustration No.	3-21
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	April 14, 1965
Description:	Elevations of typical passenger elevator lobbies, second through tenth floors, from "Typical Elevator Lobbies, Elevations and Details," Drawing No. 5-39, GSA Drawing No. 65, by Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen and Swinburne Associates Architects.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC

(A) PASSENGER ELEVATOR LOBBY (LOOKING SOUTH - NORTH CORE)
TYPICAL - FLOOR 2 THROUGH 10. SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"

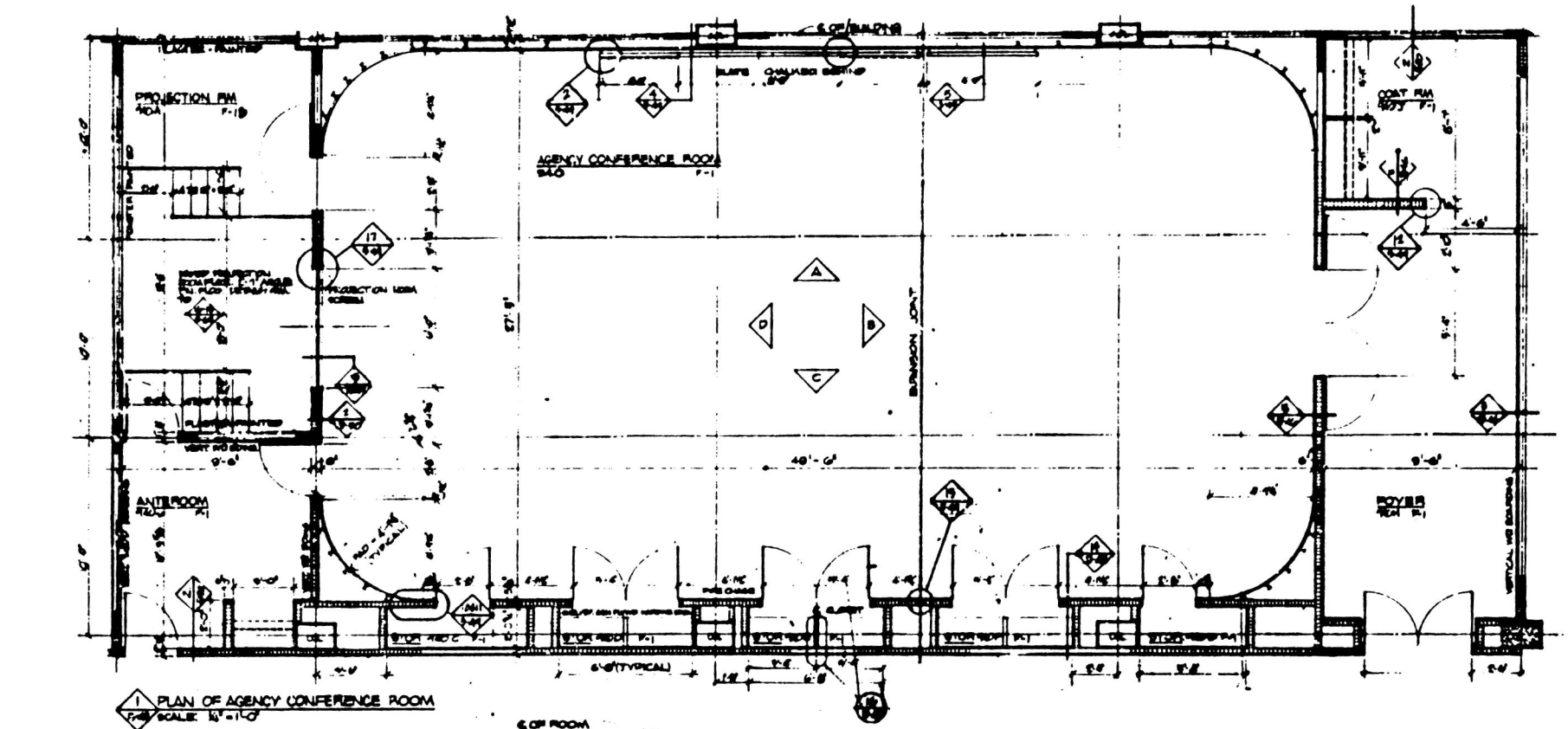
(B) PASSENGER ELEVATOR LOBBY (LOOKING NORTH - SOUTH CORE)
TYPICAL - FLOOR 2 THROUGH 10. SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"

Illustration No.	3-22
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	December 12, 1966
Description:	Floor plan of typical Executive Office Suite, located on the fourth through ninth floors (#4100-9100), from "Typical Assistant Secretarial Offices," Drawing No. 11-105, GSA Drawing No. 296, by Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen and Swinburne Associates Architects.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC

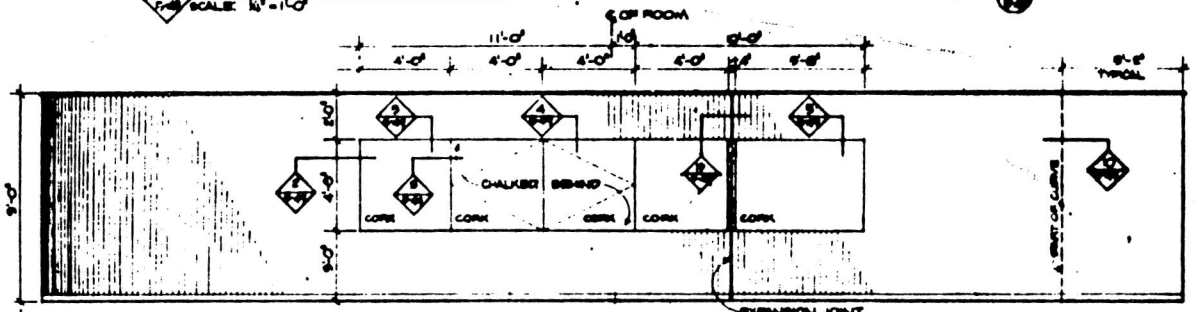


TYPICAL ASSISTANT SECRETARY'S SUITE

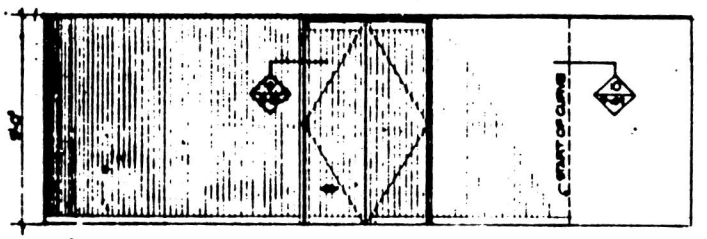
Illustration No.	3-23
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	April 14, 1965
Description:	Floor plan and elevations of Departmental Conference Room (Room 10233), from "Agency Conference Room - Plans and Details," Drawing No. 5-49, GSA Drawing No. 75, by Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen and Swinburne Associates Architects.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC



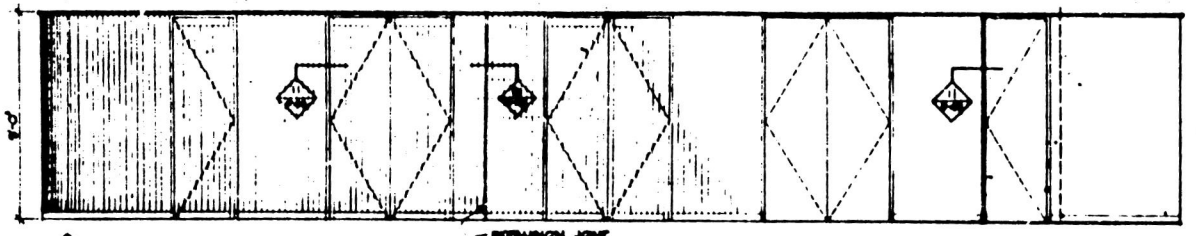
1 PLAN OF AGENCY CONFERENCE ROOM
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



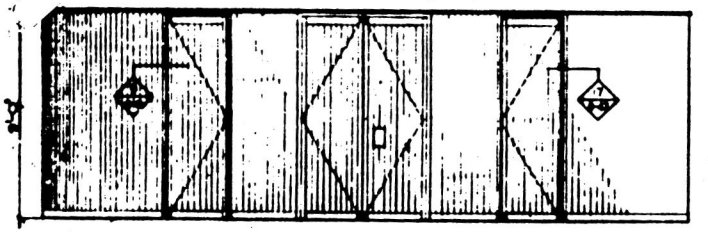
6 ELEVATION A
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



7 ELEVATION B
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

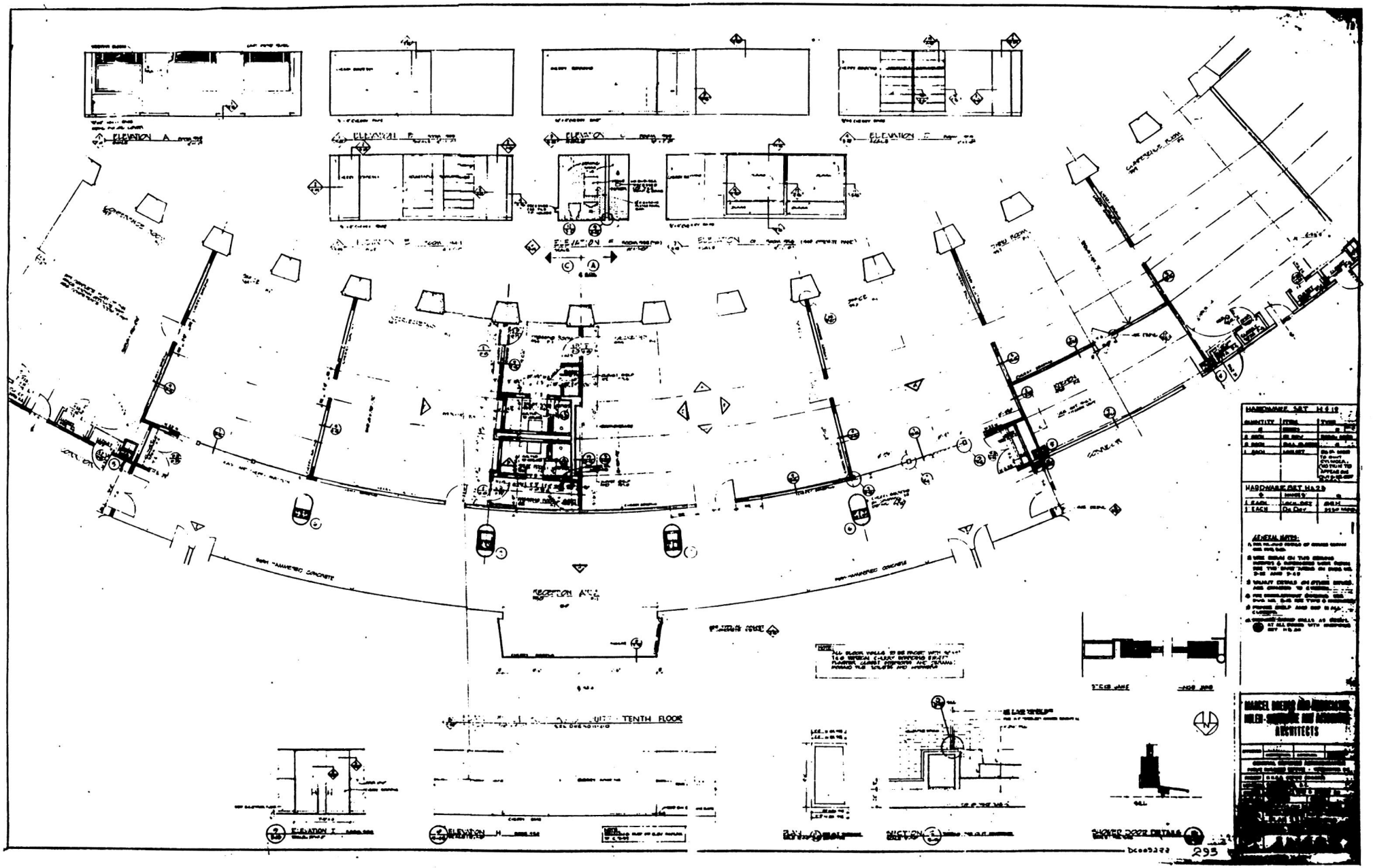


8 ELEVATION C
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



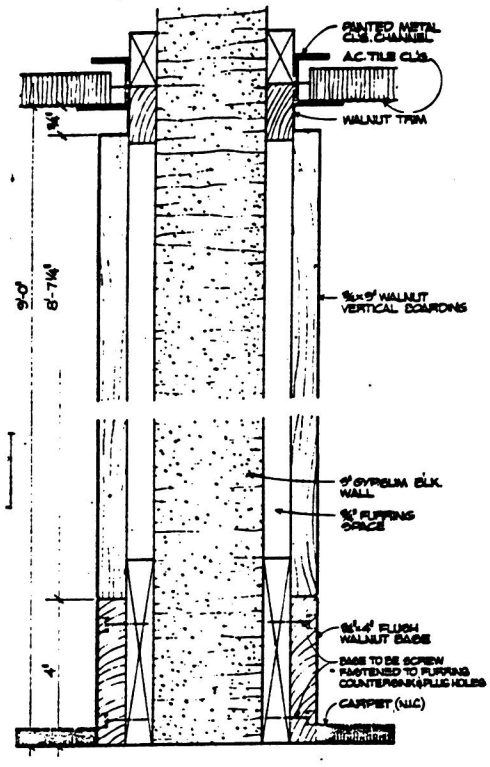
9 ELEVATION D
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

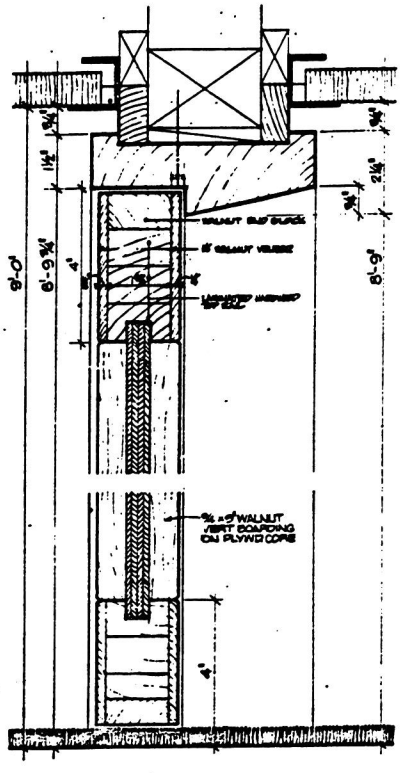
Illustration No.	3-24
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	December 12, 1966
Description:	Floor plan and elevations of Secretary and Deputy Secretary's Suites, Room 10000, from "Secretary's Suite, 10th Floor," Drawing No. 11-102, GSA Drawing No. 293, by Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen and Swinburne Associates Architects.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC

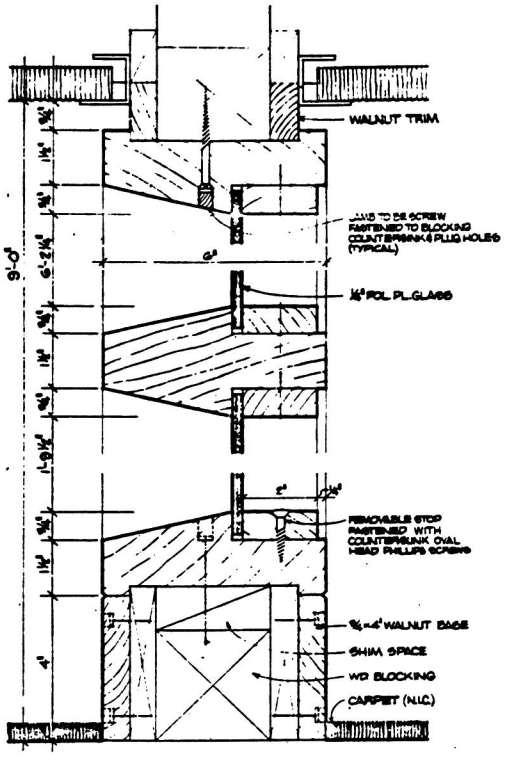


30X -- DO NOT SCALE

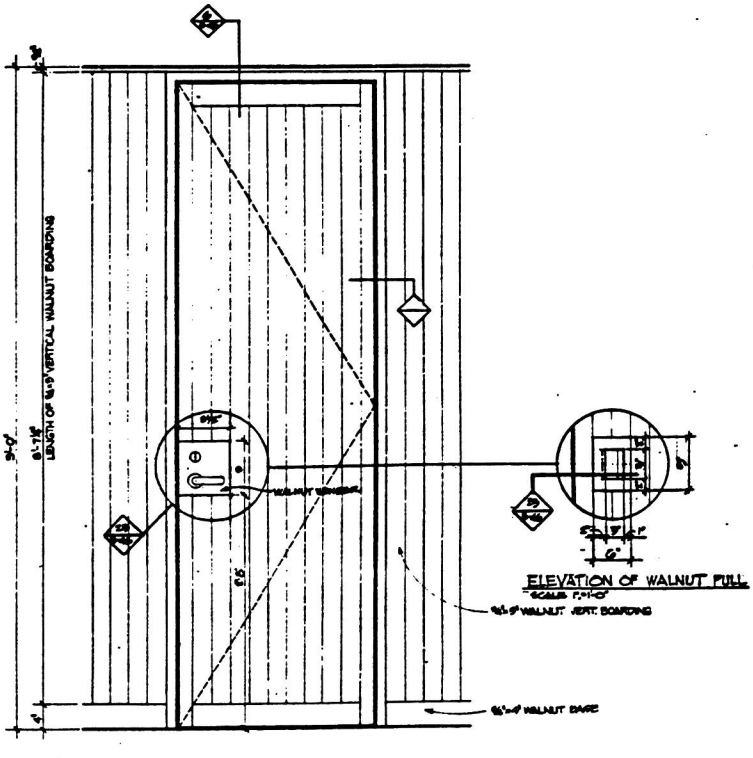
Illustration No.	3-25
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	April 14, 1965
Description:	Miscellaneous details in Secretary's and Deputy Secretary's Suite, 10th floor, from "Administrator's Suite Details," Drawing No. 5-46, GSA Drawing No. 72, by Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen and Swinburne Associates Architects. Due to a shortage of walnut at the time of construction, all walnut specified in the building was replaced with American Cherry.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC







7 VERTICAL SECTION THROUGH GLASS PARTITION
SCALE: HALF FULL SIZE



8 ELEVATION OF DOOR
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

Illustration No. 3-26

Subject: Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ

Date: April 14, 1965

Description: Light fixture details, from "Lighting Fixture Details - Sheet No. 1," Drawing No. 9-E-51, GSA Drawing No. 277, by Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen and Swinburne Associates Architects (see also Illus. Nos. 3-27, 3-29 and 3-29).

Fixture Type "A", a recessed incandescent with parallel blade louver, was used at the plaster ceiling of the arcade behind the pilotis (see Illus. Nos. 3-51 and 3-58). The bulb was offset in the fixture and the fixture was oriented when installed to project the maximum light towards the plaza and away from the face of the building.

Fixture Type "B", a recessed incandescent with concentric ring louvers, was used at the landings to Garage Stairs Nos. 10 and 11 at the exterior arcade ceiling under the wings.

Fixture Type "E", a recessed incandescent, was used at the plaster ceiling in the elevator lobbies (floors 2-10).

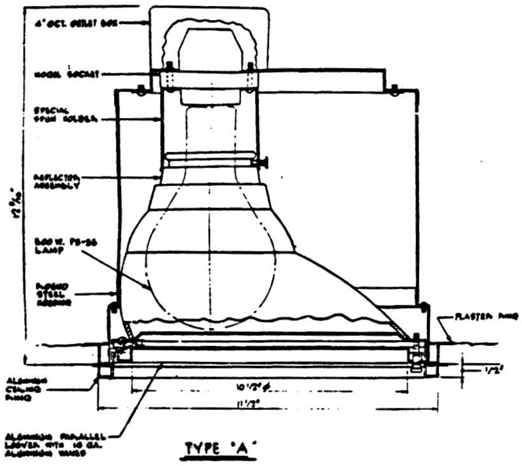
Fixture Type "F", a recessed incandescent, was used in the Secretary's Dressing Room (two).

Fixture Type "I", a surface mounted weatherproof utility incandescent fixture, was not shown on the Light Fixture Schedule.

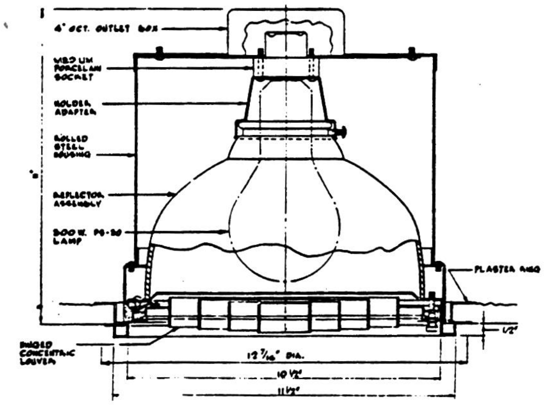
Fixture Type "K", a surface mounted incandescent, was used in the Secretary's and Deputy Secretary's showers.

Fixture Type "N", a recessed incandescent spot light, was not in the Light Fixture Schedule. It was used to light the sculpture of Catherine Wurster (Illus. No. 3-62) in the south elevator lobby.

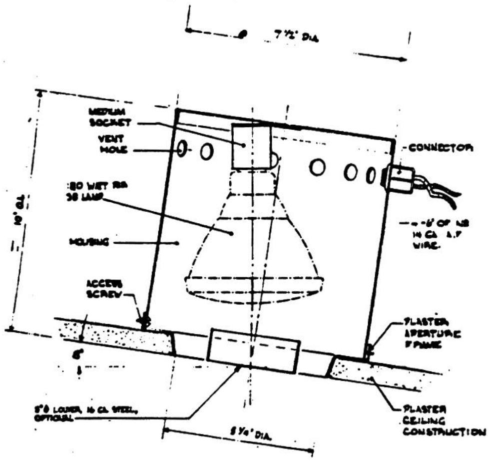
Source: General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC



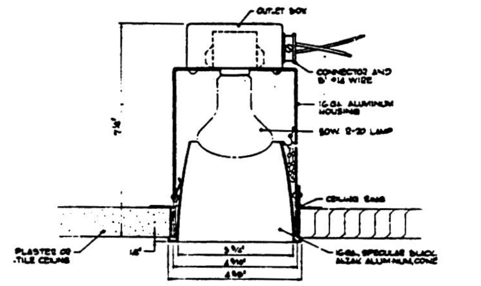
TYPE 'A'



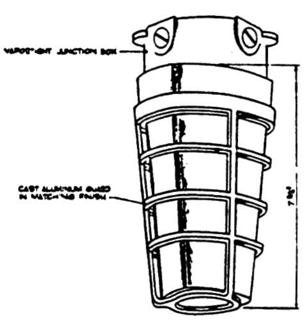
TYPE "B"



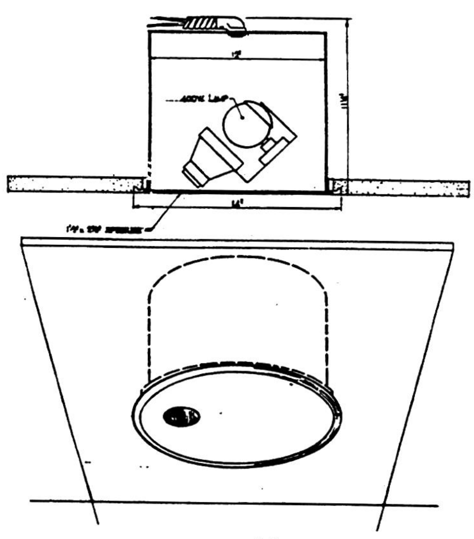
TYPE 'E'



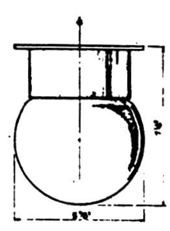
TYPE 'F'



TYPE 'I'



TYPE 'N'



TYPE 'K'

Illustration No. 3-27

Subject: Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ

Date: April 14, 1965

Description: Interior light fixture details, from "Lighting Fixture Details - Sheet No. 1," Drawing No. 9-E-51, GSA Drawing No. 277, by Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen and Swinburne Associates Architects (see also Illus. Nos. 3-26, 3-28 and 3-29).

Fixture Types "C" and "C-1" were fixtures mounted to rod and located in the lighting trough in plaster ceilings. Type "C-1" was for use on the exterior of building adjacent to north and south lobbies; Type "C" was for use at the pockets in the lobby ceiling (see Illus. Nos. 3-60 and 3-63).

Fixture Types "D" and "D-1" were recessed fixtures. Type "D" was used in the first floor lobby and elevator lobby ceilings; Type "D-1" was used in vestibules in toilet rooms and in front of stair and office doors at the cores in the first floor lobbies (Illus. Nos. 3-60, 3-61 and 3-63).

Fixture Type "G" was used in the cafeteria dining room (Illus. No. 3-64).

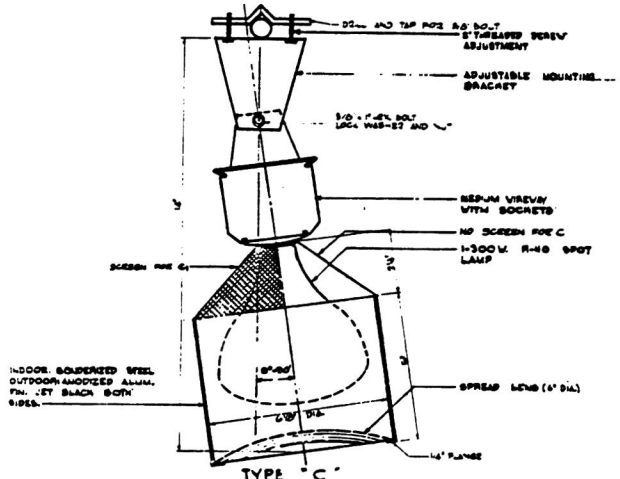
Fixture Type "G-1" was used for the Secretary's Dining Room on the tenth floor and the Staff Dining Room on the second floor.

Fixture Type "H" was used in the cafeteria dining room (one fixture was used).

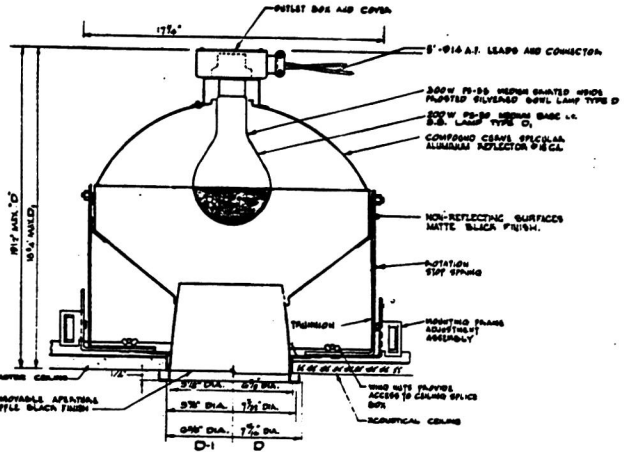
Fixture Type "H-1" was used in the concrete soffit above the west entrance to cafeteria dining room (five fixtures were used).

Fixtures Types "X" and Type "X-1" were exit signs typically used at the stairs.

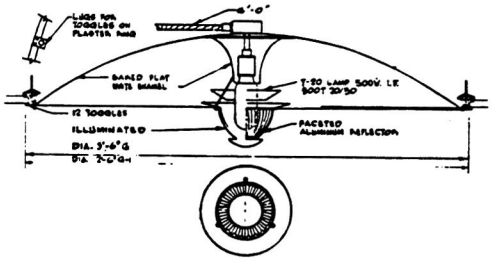
Source: General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC



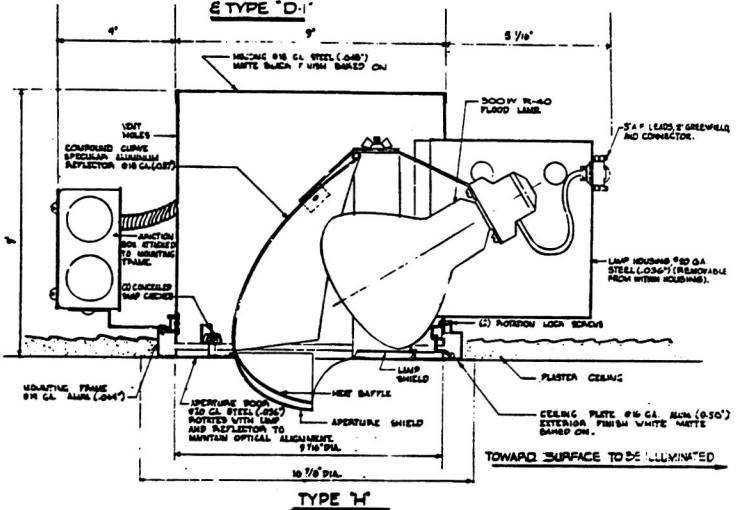
TYPE "C"
& TYPE "C-1"



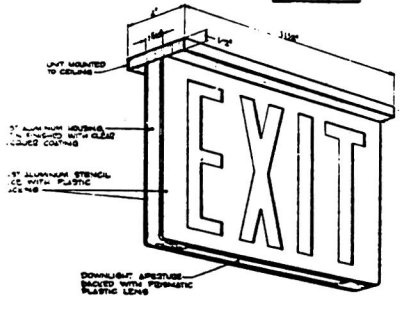
TYPE "D"
& TYPE "D-1"



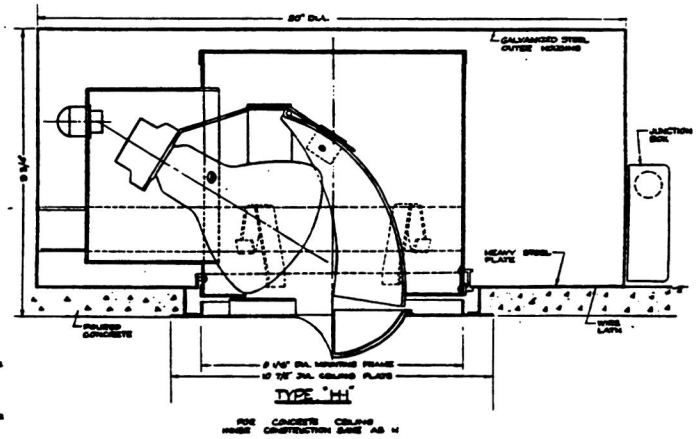
TYPE "G"
TYPE "G-1"



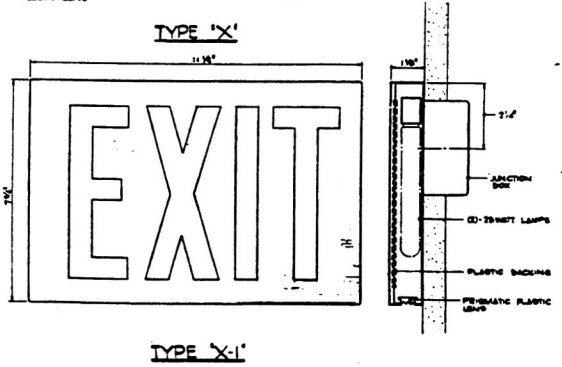
TYPE "H"
FOR PLASTER CEILING



TYPE "X"



TYPE "H-1"
FOR CONCRETE CEILING
SAME CONSTRUCTION BASIC AS H



TYPE "X-1"

Illustration No. 3-28

Subject: Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ

Date: April 14, 1965

Description: Interior light fixture details, from "Lighting Fixture Details - Sheet No. 2," Drawing No. 9-E-52, GSA Drawing No. 278, by Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen and Swinburne Associates Architects (see also 3-26, 3-27 and 3-29).

Fixture Type "FA", semi-recessed fluorescent light troffer with metal 88-C rate louvers, was used in the majority of spaces such as typical corridors on floors 2-10, typical offices on floors 2-10, conference rooms, computer rooms, the Library, the Health Unit, and freight elevator lobbies.

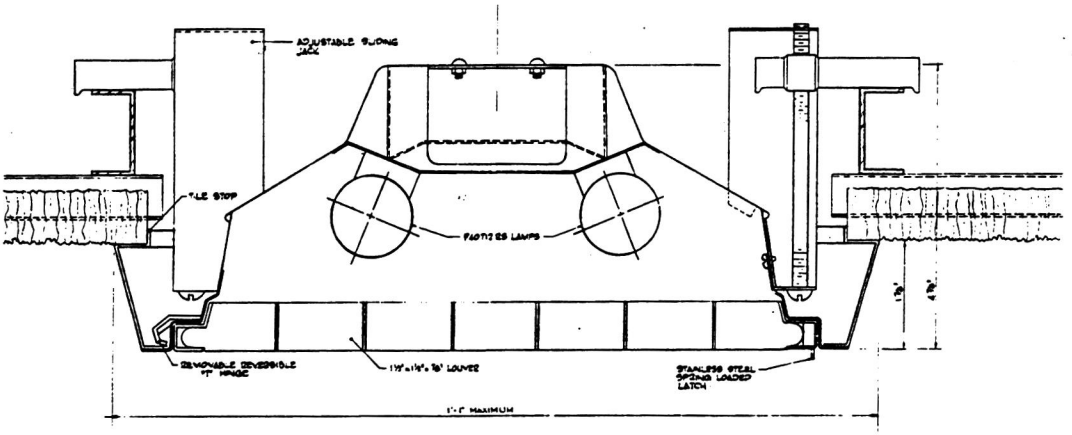
Fixture Type "FB", similar to Type "FA" except that it has an acrylic diffuser, was used in toilets and first floor offices.

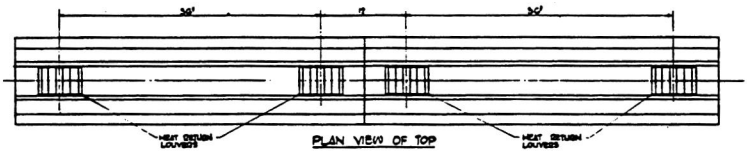
Fixture Type "FD", a recessed fluorescent, was used in storage rooms.

Fixture Type "FF-1", a surface mounted fluorescent, was possibly used in basement spaces, although it was not listed in the Light Fixture Schedule.

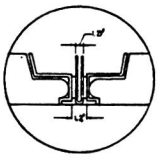
Fixture Type "FH", a wall mounted fluorescent, was used in the Executive Office Suite private toilet rooms on floors 4-9.

Source: General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC

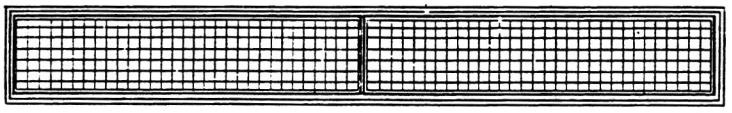




SIDE ELEVATION

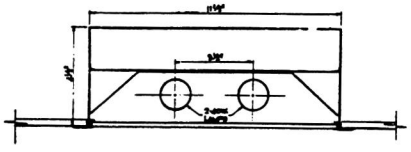


LOUVER JOINT DETAIL

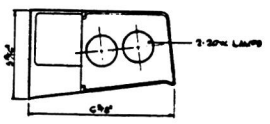


FACE VIEW

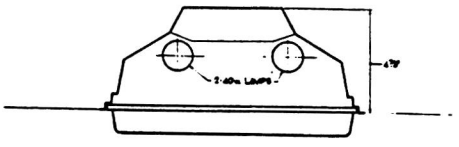
TYPE 'FA'



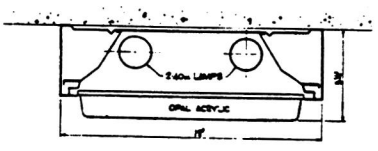
TYPE 'FD'



TYPE 'FH'



TYPE 'FB'



TYPE 'FF-1'

Illustration No. 3-29

Subject: Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ

Date: April 14, 1965

Description: Interior light fixture details, from "Lighting Fixture Details - Sheet No. 2," Drawing No. 9-E-52, GSA Drawing No. 278, by Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen and Swinburne Associates Architects (see also 3-26, 3-27 and 3-28).

Fixture Type "FC", a surface mounted fluorescent, used in stairs.

Fixture Type "FC-1" (not shown but identified on Light Fixture Schedule and in specifications), similar to "FC" except suitable for wall mounting. "FC-1" was also used at stair landings.

Fixture Type "FF", a surface mounted fluorescent, used in garage.

Fixture Type "FG", a recessed fluorescent with round concave diffuser of 1/8 inch thick white opal acrylic with a satin finish, was used in the Executive Office Suites (floors 4-9), the Secretary's Suite, Departmental Conference Room, and Reception areas on the tenth floor.

Fixture Type "FI", a surface mounted fluorescent light fixture, was mounted on top of the concrete soffit in the elevator lobbies (floors 2-10) to provide indirect lighting.

Fixture Type "FJ", a pendant mounted fluorescent fixture, was not shown on the Light Fixture Schedule.

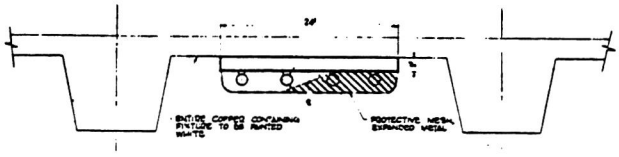
Fixture Type "FK", a surface mounted fluorescent fixture, was not shown on the Light Fixture Schedule.

Fixture Type "FL", a surface mounted fluorescent fixture, was used in the first floor guard's room.

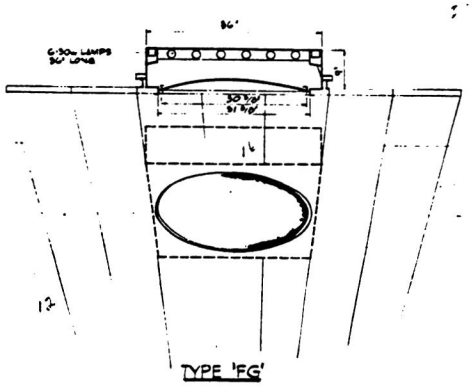
Fixture #393, a GSA standard fluorescent used in telephone alcoves (not shown on drawings but listed in Light Fixture Schedule).

Fixture Type "J", a track light used in the Departmental Conference Room and the Staff Dining Room (not shown on drawings but listed in Light Fixture Schedule).

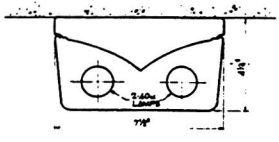
Source: General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC



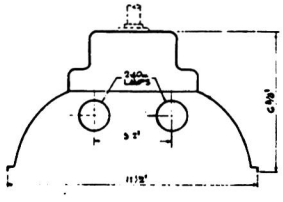
TYPE 'FF'



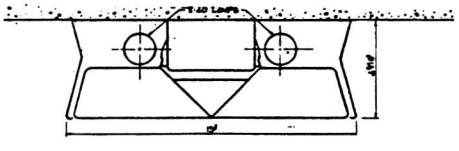
TYPE 'FG'



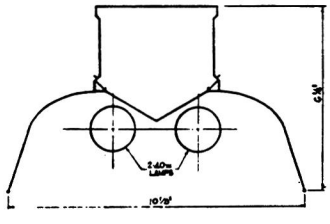
TYPE 'FC'



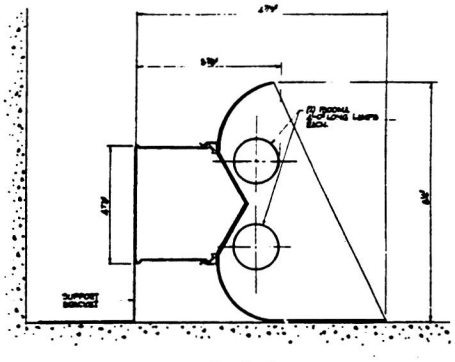
TYPE 'FJ'



TYPE 'FL'

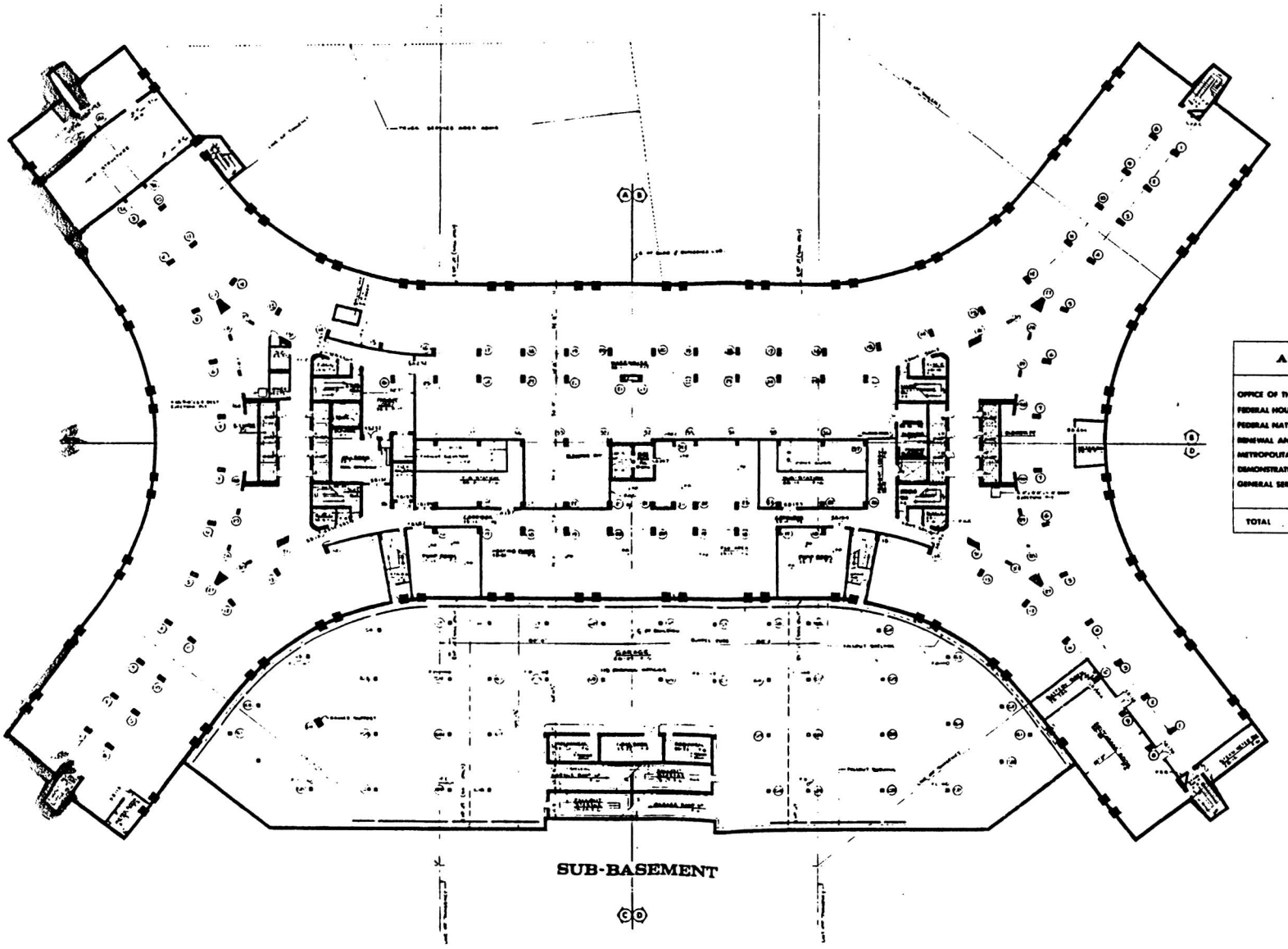


TYPE 'FK'



TYPE 'FT'

Illustration No.	3-30
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	June 26, 1967
Description:	"Partition and Door Layout, Sub-Basement," HUD Office Building, Washington, DC, Drawing No. HUD D-110, GSA Drawing No. 325, by Office of General Services, Building Planning Branch. Note warehouse space, pump rooms and parking garage located on east elevation beneath plaza.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC



ASSIGNABLE AREAS	SQ. FT.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY	55,000
FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION	
FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION	
RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE	
METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT	
DEMONSTRATIONS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS	
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	108,665
TOTAL	163,665

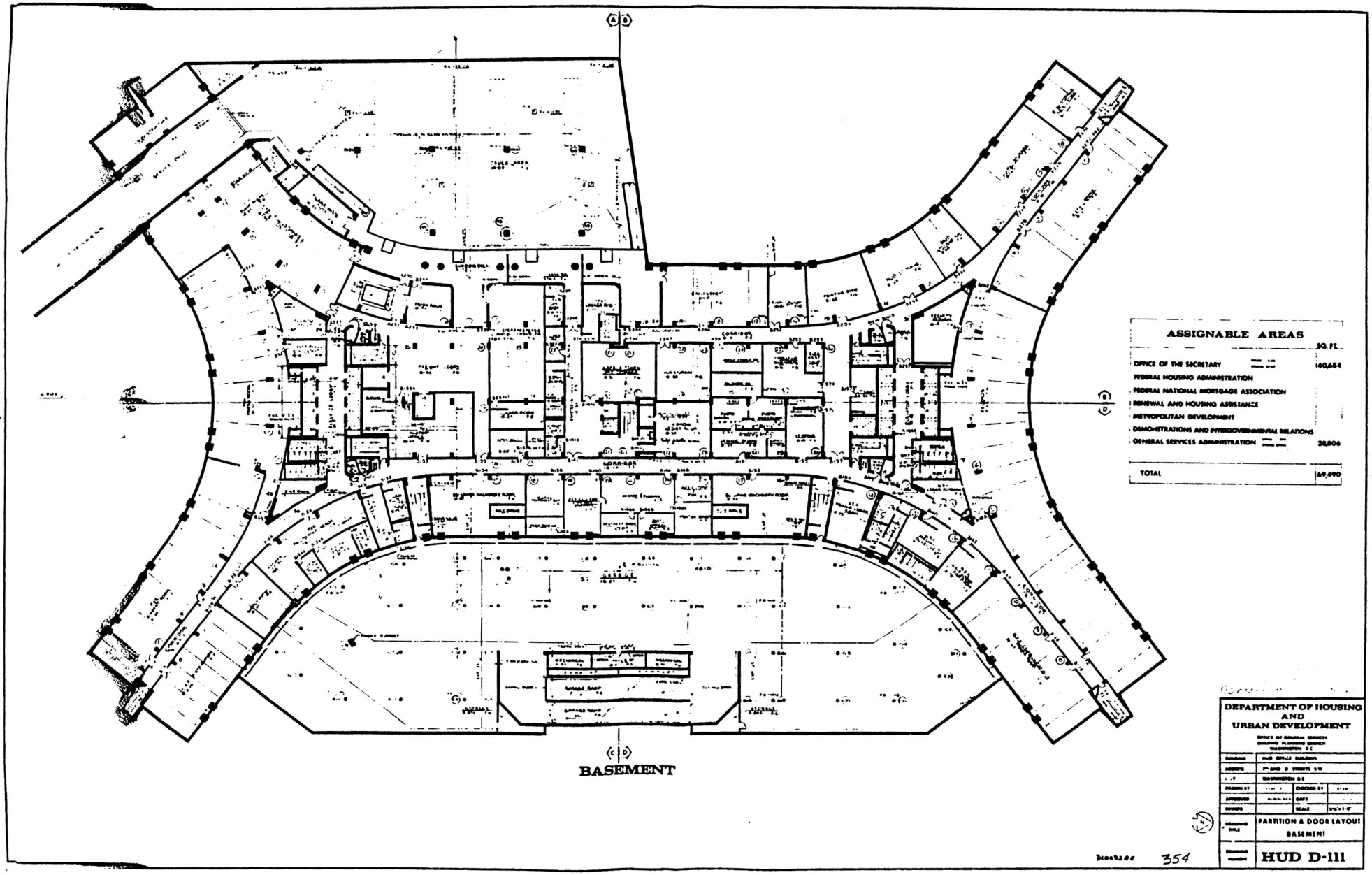
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES
BUILDING PLANNING DIVISION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

BUILDING	HUD OFFICE BUILDING
AREA	7TH AND D STREETS, S.W.
CITY	WASHINGTON D.C.
DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY
APPROVED	DATE
DIVISION	SCALE
DRAWING TITLE	PARTITION & DOOR LAYOUT SUB-BASEMENT
DRAWING NUMBER	HUD D-110

D-009222 355

Illustration No.	3-31
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	June 26, 1967
Description:	"Partition and Door Layout, Basement," HUD Office Building, Washington, DC, Drawing No. HUD D-111, GSA Drawing No. 354, by Office of General Services, Building Planning Branch. Note parking garage on east elevation and underground truck dock area with service drive on southern half of west elevation.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC



BASEMENT

ASSIGNABLE AREAS	SQ. FT.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY	40,684
FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION	
FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION	
RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE	
METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT	
DEMONSTRATIONS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS	
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	28,806
TOTAL	69,490

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES
BUILDING PLANNING DIVISION
WASHINGTON D.C.

BUILDING	HUD SMALL BUILDING		
ADDRESS	7TH AND D STREETS S.W.		
CITY	WASHINGTON D.C.		
DRAWN BY		CHECKED BY	
APPROVED		DATE	
SCALE			

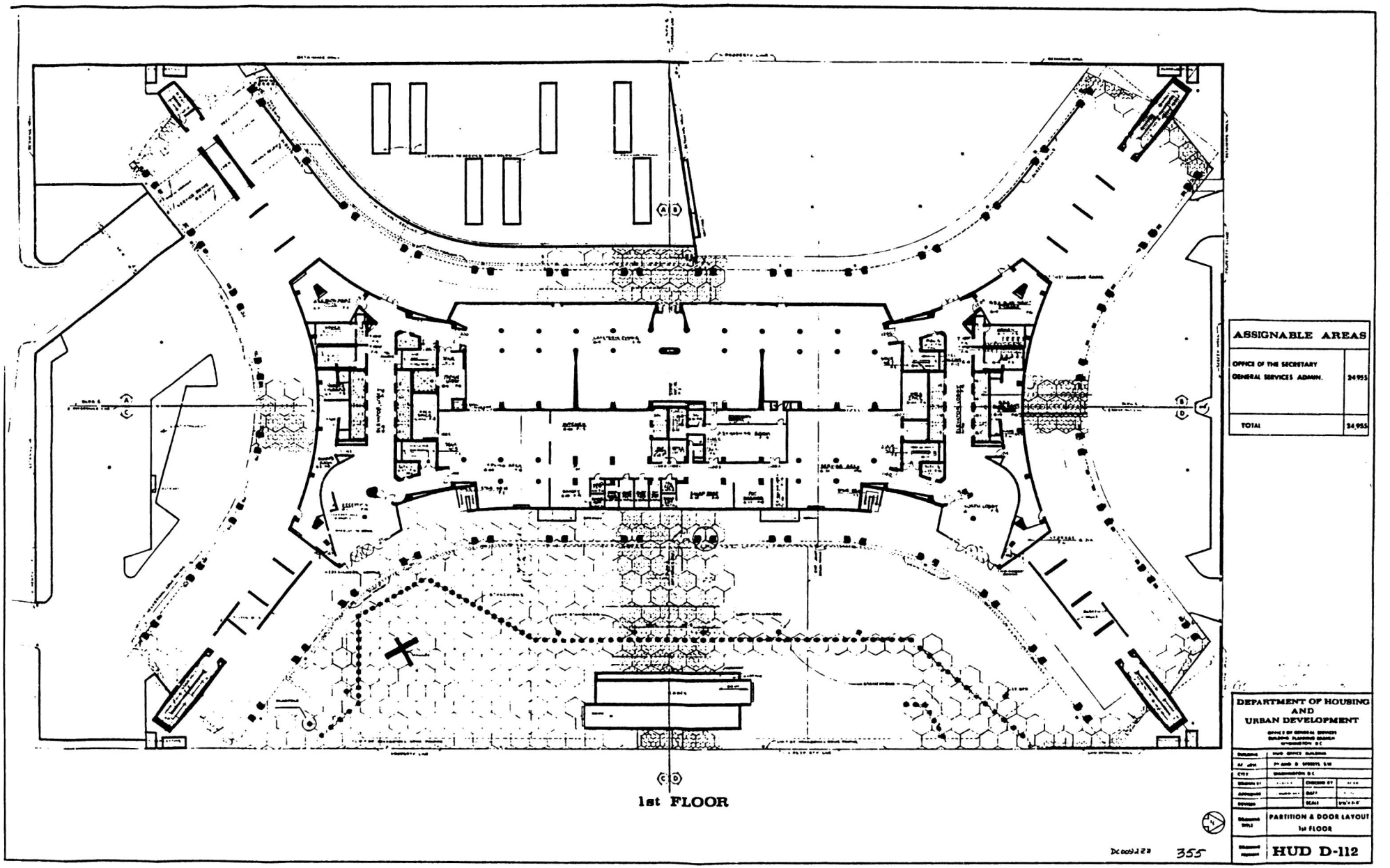
DRAWING TITLE: PARTITION & DOOR LAYOUT BASEMENT

DRAWING NUMBER: HUD D-111

Drawing 354

30X -- DO NOT SCALE

Illustration No.	3-32
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	June 26, 1967
Description:	"Partition and Door Layout, First Floor," HUD Office Building, Washington, DC, Drawing No. HUD D-112, GSA Drawing No. 355, by Office of General Services, Building Planning Branch. Note hexagonal paving shown on plaza and around building which was not installed. On the interior, note two walls in the cafeteria and revolving doors on both entrances on east elevation which have been removed.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC



1st FLOOR

ASSIGNABLE AREAS	
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL SERVICES ADMIN.	24,955
TOTAL	24,955

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

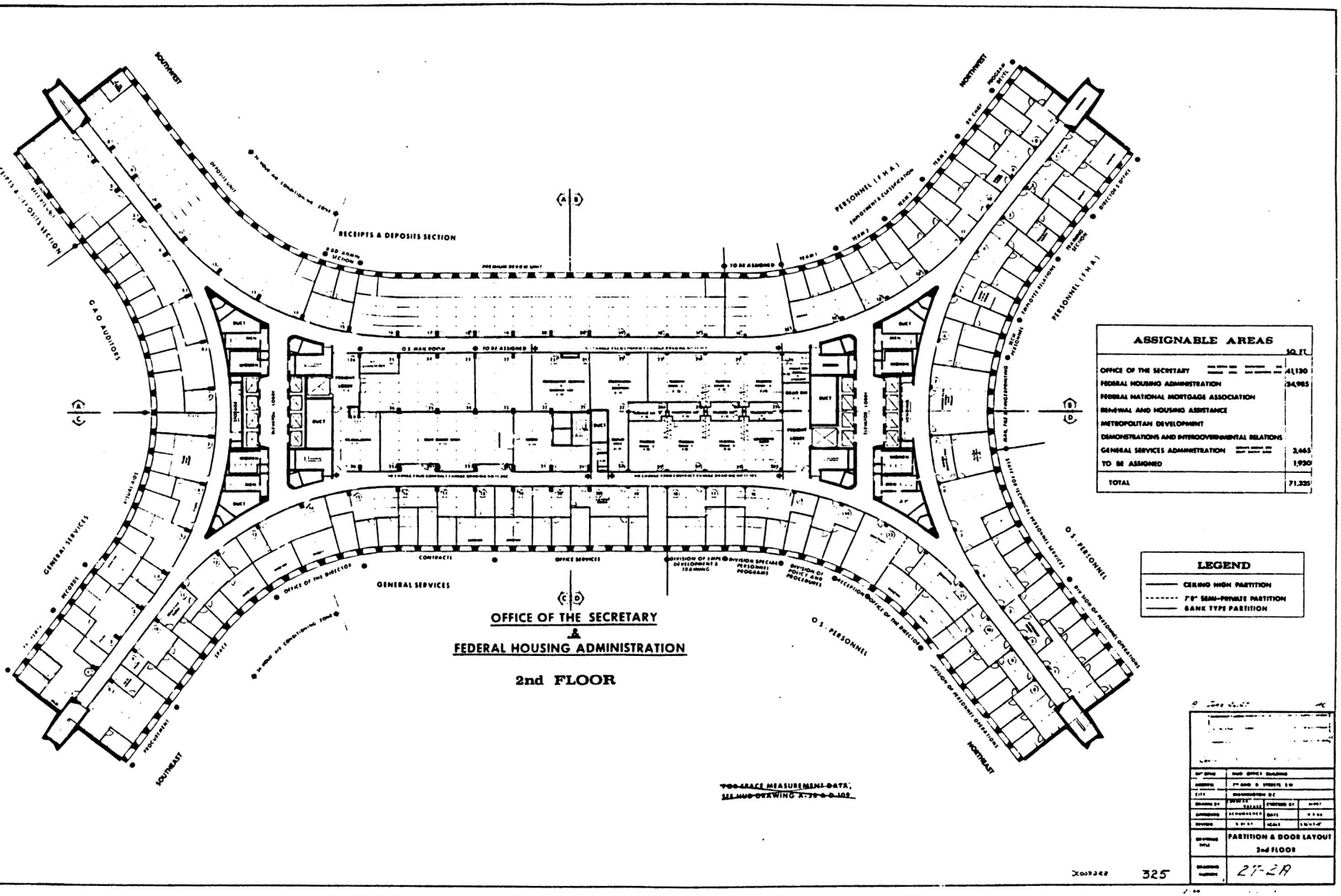
OFFICE OF GENERAL SERVICES
BUILDING PLANNING BRANCH
WASHINGTON, D.C.

BUILDING	HUD OFFICE BUILDING		
AT 451	7th AND D STREETS, S.W.		
CITY	WASHINGTON, D.C.		
DRAWING BY		CHECKED BY	
APPROVED		DATE	
REVISED		SCALE	1/16"=1'-0"
DRAWING TITLE	PARTITION & DOOR LAYOUT 1st FLOOR		
DRAWING NUMBER	HUD D-112		

DC 000222 355

30X -- DO NOT SCALE

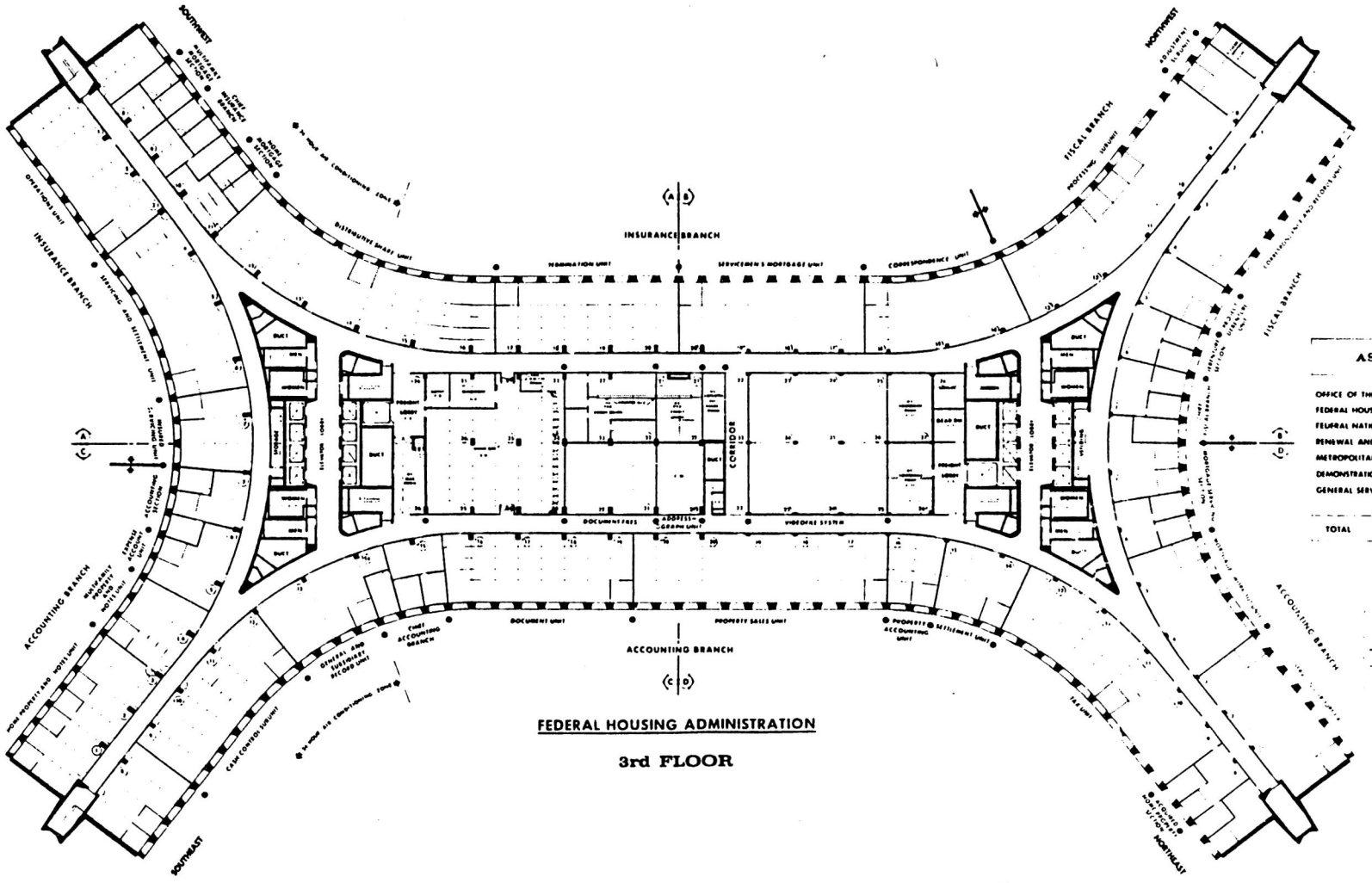
Illustration No.	3-33
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	June 26, 1967
Description:	"Partition and Door Layout, Second Floor," HUD Office Building, Washington, DC, Drawing No. 27-2A, GSA Drawing No. 325, by Office of General Services, Building Planning Branch. Note staff dining room in southeast central area and training rooms in northeast central area; neither remain today.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC



175

30X -- DO NOT SCALE

Illustration No.	3-34
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	June 26, 1967
Description:	"Partition and Door Layout, Third Floor," HUD Office Building, Washington, DC, Drawing No. 27-3A, GSA Drawing No. 326, by Office of General Services, Building Planning Branch. Note snack bar at north end of central area with credit union adjacent on the west side; both remain in their original locations.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC



FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

3rd FLOOR

ASSIGNABLE AREAS

	SQ FT
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY	3,985
FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION	62,970
FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION	
RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE	
METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT	
DEMONSTRATIONS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS	
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	4,305
TOTAL	71,260

LEGEND

——— CEILING HIGH PARTITION

/ 0 SEMI-PRIVATE PARTITION
BANK TYPE PARTITION

~~FOR SPACE MEASUREMENT DATA, SEE HUD DRAWING A-29-0-0-108~~

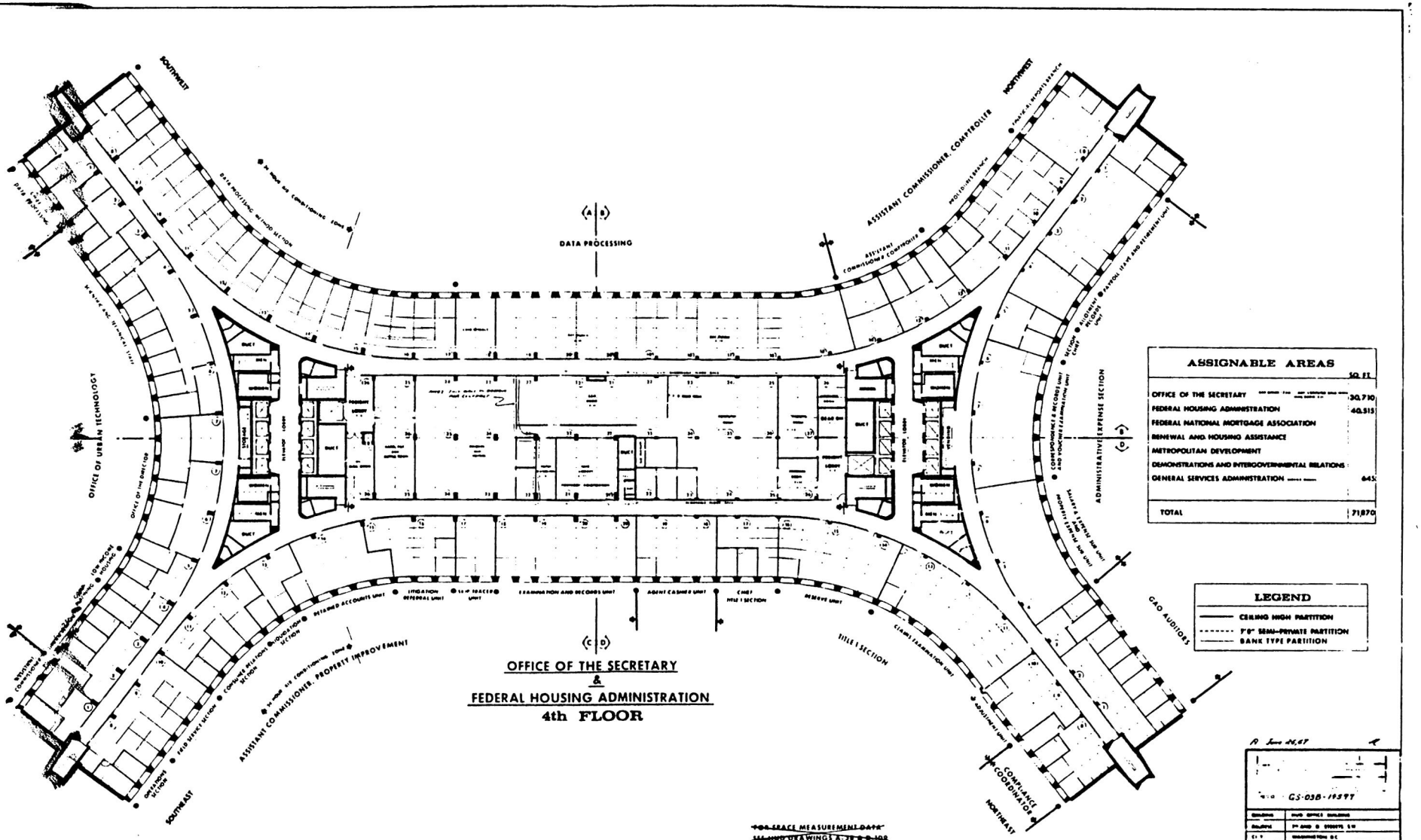
PARTITION & DOOR LAYOUT
3rd FLOOR

27-3A

326

30X -- DO NOT SCALE

Illustration No.	3-35
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	June 26, 1967
Description:	"Partition and Door Layout, Fourth Floor," HUD Office Building, Washington, DC, Drawing No. 27-4A, GSA Drawing No. 327, by Office of General Services, Building Planning Branch. This floor contained computer facilities in the central area between the north and south cores and an executive office suite on the south central area behind the south elevator lobby core; both remain.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
&
FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION
4th FLOOR

~~FOR SPACE MEASUREMENT DATA~~
~~SEE HUD DRAWINGS A-78-B-102~~

GS-03B-19977

PARTITION & DOOR LAYOUT
4th FLOOR

27-4A

D-00932ER 327

HUD 345

179

30X — DO NOT SCALE

Illustration No.	3-36
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	June 26, 1967
Description:	"Partition and Door Layout, Fifth Floor," HUD Office Building, Washington, DC, Drawing No. 27-5A, GSA Drawing No. 328, by Office of General Services, Building Planning Branch. This floor contained an executive office suite in the south area behind the south elevator lobby core for the Office of the President, Federal National Mortgage Association.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC

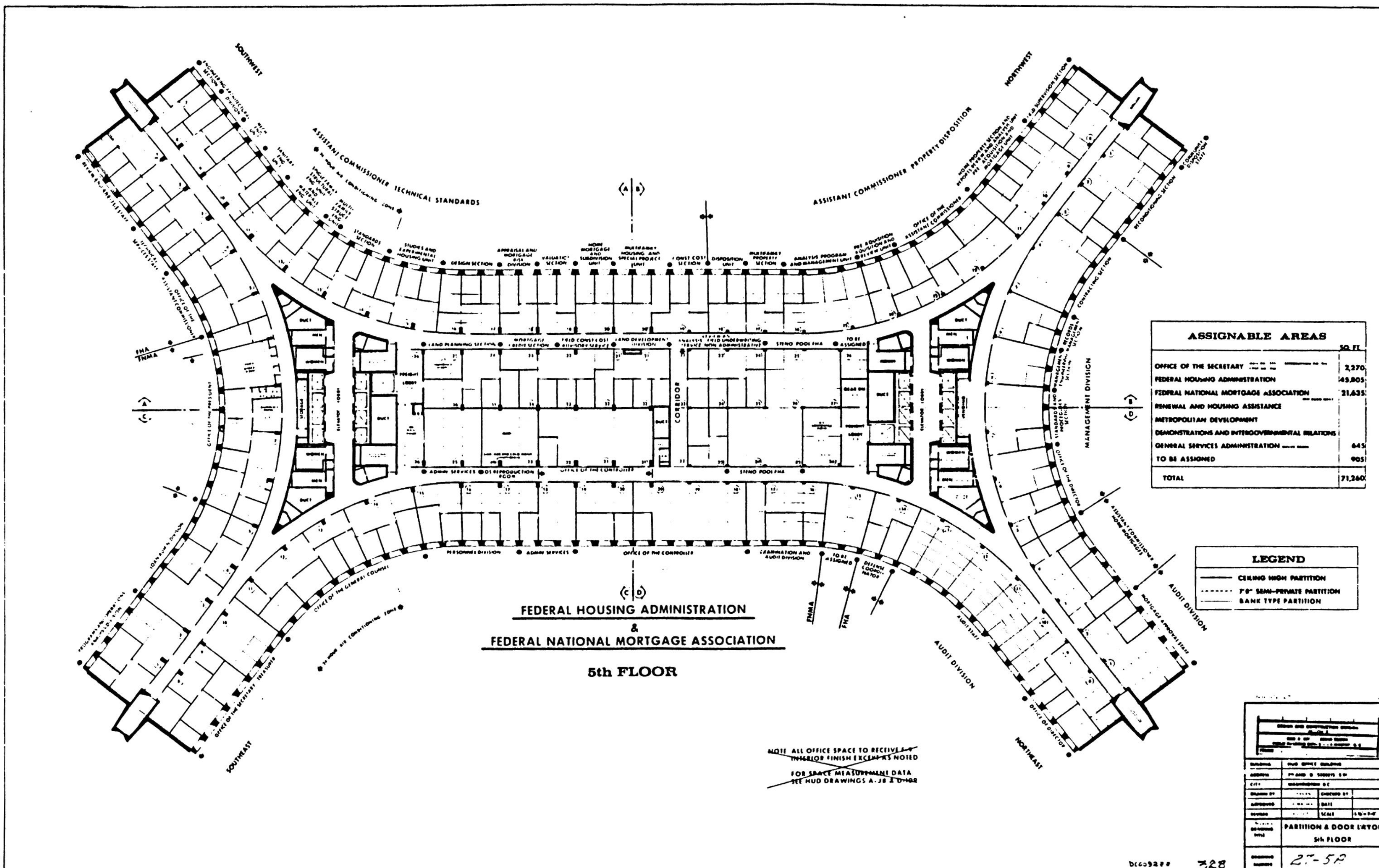
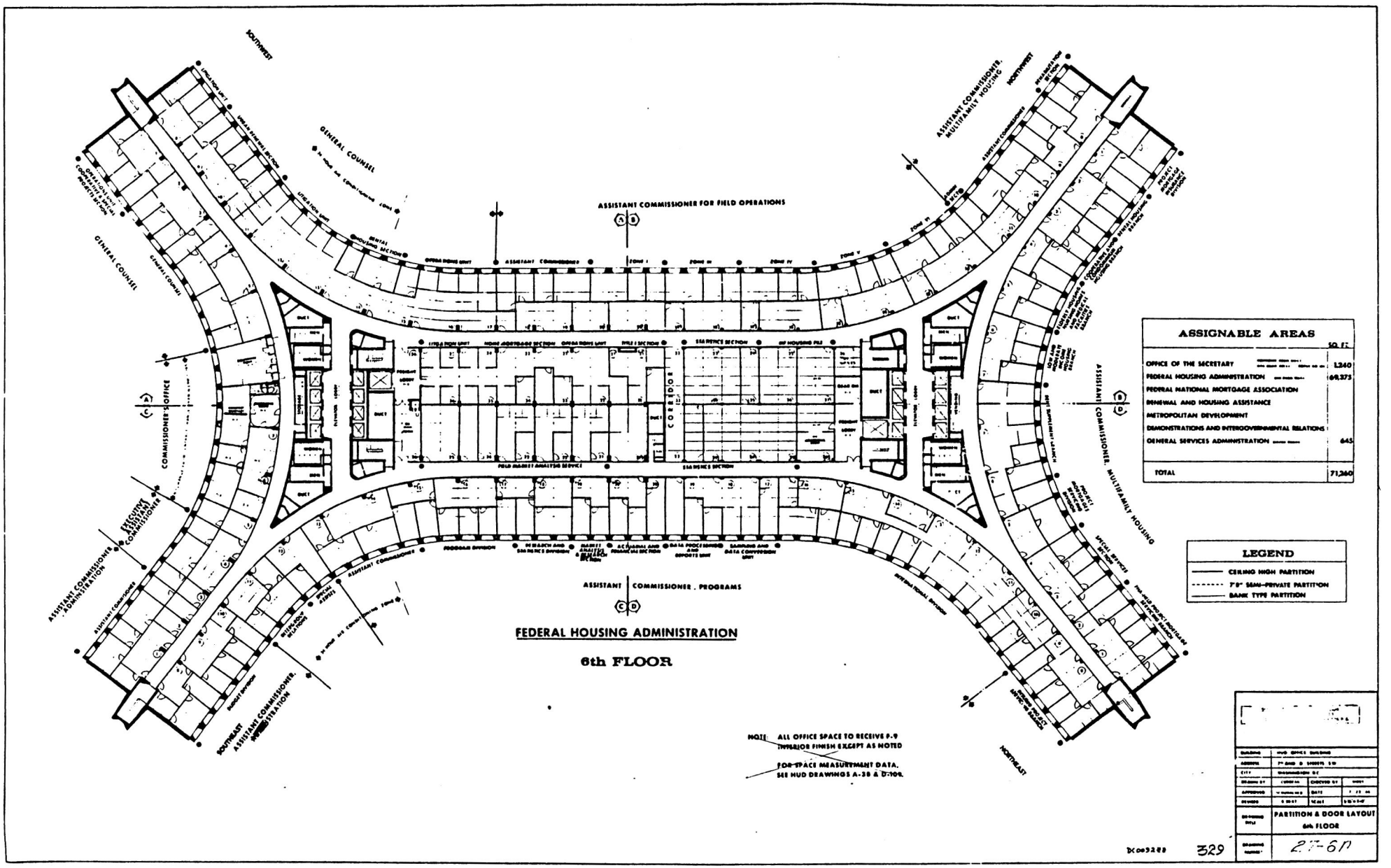
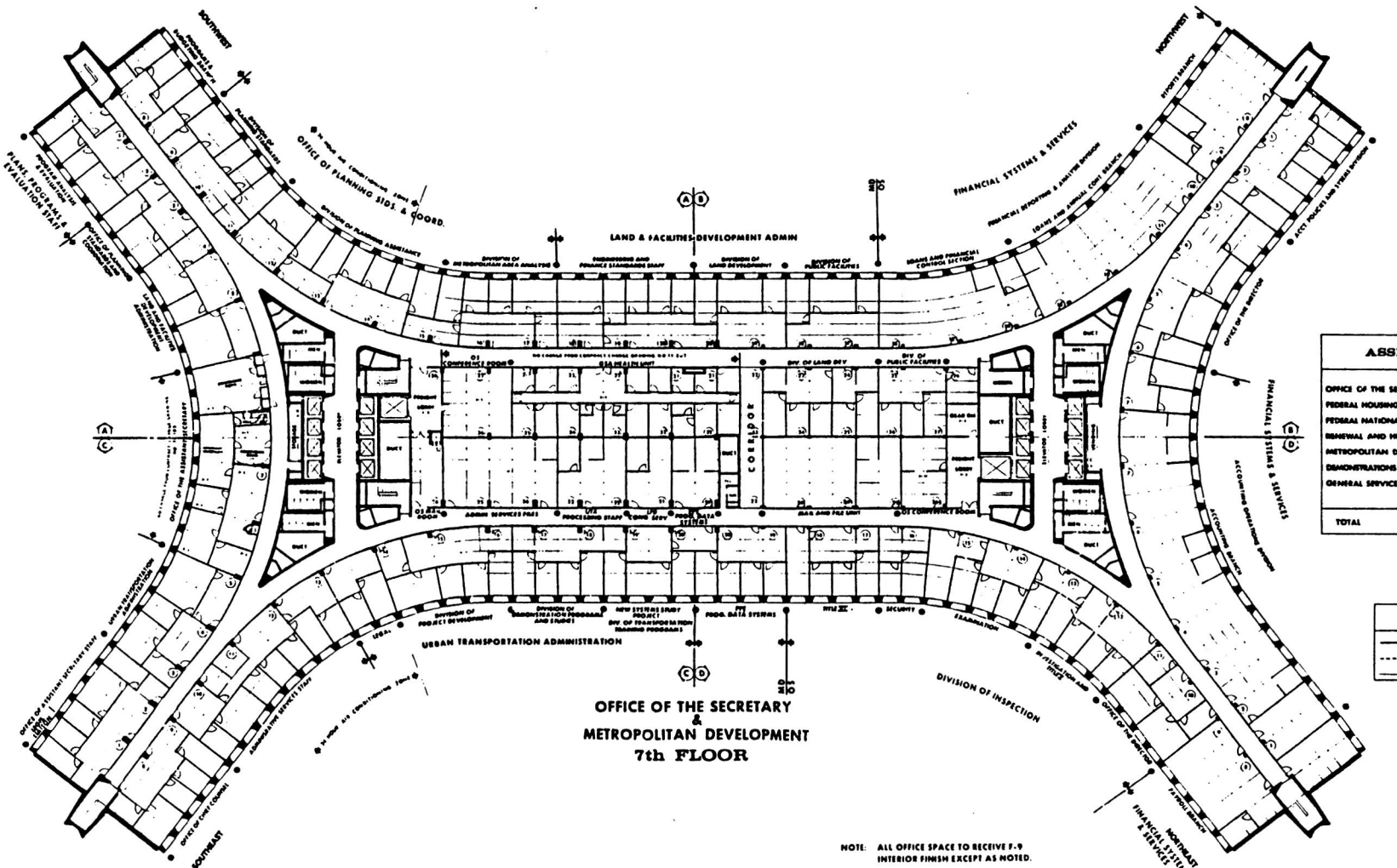

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION
&
FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION
5th FLOOR
ASSIGNABLE AREAS
SQ. FT.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY 2,270
FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION 45,805
FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION 21,635
RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE
METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT
DEMONSTRATIONS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION 645
TO BE ASSIGNED 905
TOTAL 71,260
LEGEND
CEILING HIGH PARTITION
7'0" SEMI-PRIVATE PARTITION
BANK TYPE PARTITION
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TECHNICAL STANDARDS
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER PROPERTY DISPOSITION
MANAGEMENT DIVISION
AUDIT DIVISION
CORRIDOR
SOUTHWEST
NORTHWEST
NORTHEAST
SOUTHEAST
FHA
FNMA
NOTE ALL OFFICE SPACE TO RECEIVE INTERIOR FINISH EXCEPT AS NOTED
FOR SPACE MEASUREMENT DATA SEE HUD DRAWINGS A-J8 & D-102
PARTITION & DOOR LAYOUT
5th FLOOR
2T-5F
328
30X -- DO NOT SCALE

Illustration No.	3-37
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	June 26, 1967
Description:	"Partition and Door Layout, Sixth Floor," HUD Office Building, Washington, DC, Drawing No. 27-6A, GSA Drawing No. 329, by Office of General Services, Building Planning Branch. This floor contained an executive office suite in the south area behind the south elevator lobby core labeled "Commissioner's Suite" for the Federal Housing Administration.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC



30X -- DO NOT SCALE

Illustration No.	3-38
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	June 26, 1967
Description:	"Partition and Door Layout, Seventh Floor," HUD Office Building, Washington, DC, Drawing No. 27-7A, GSA Drawing No. 330, by Office of General Services, Building Planning Branch. This floor contained an executive office suite in the south area behind the south elevator lobby core for the Office of the Assistant Secretary. The GSA Health Unit was and still is located in the central northeast space between the cores.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
&
METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT
7th FLOOR

NOTE: ALL OFFICE SPACE TO RECEIVE F-9 INTERIOR FINISH EXCEPT AS NOTED.

FOR SPACE MEASUREMENT DATA, SEE HUD DRAWINGS A-38 & D-109.

ASSIGNABLE AREAS	SQ. FT.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY	28,870
FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION	
FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION	
RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE	
METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT	38,695
DEMONSTRATIONS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS	
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	3,695
TOTAL	71,360

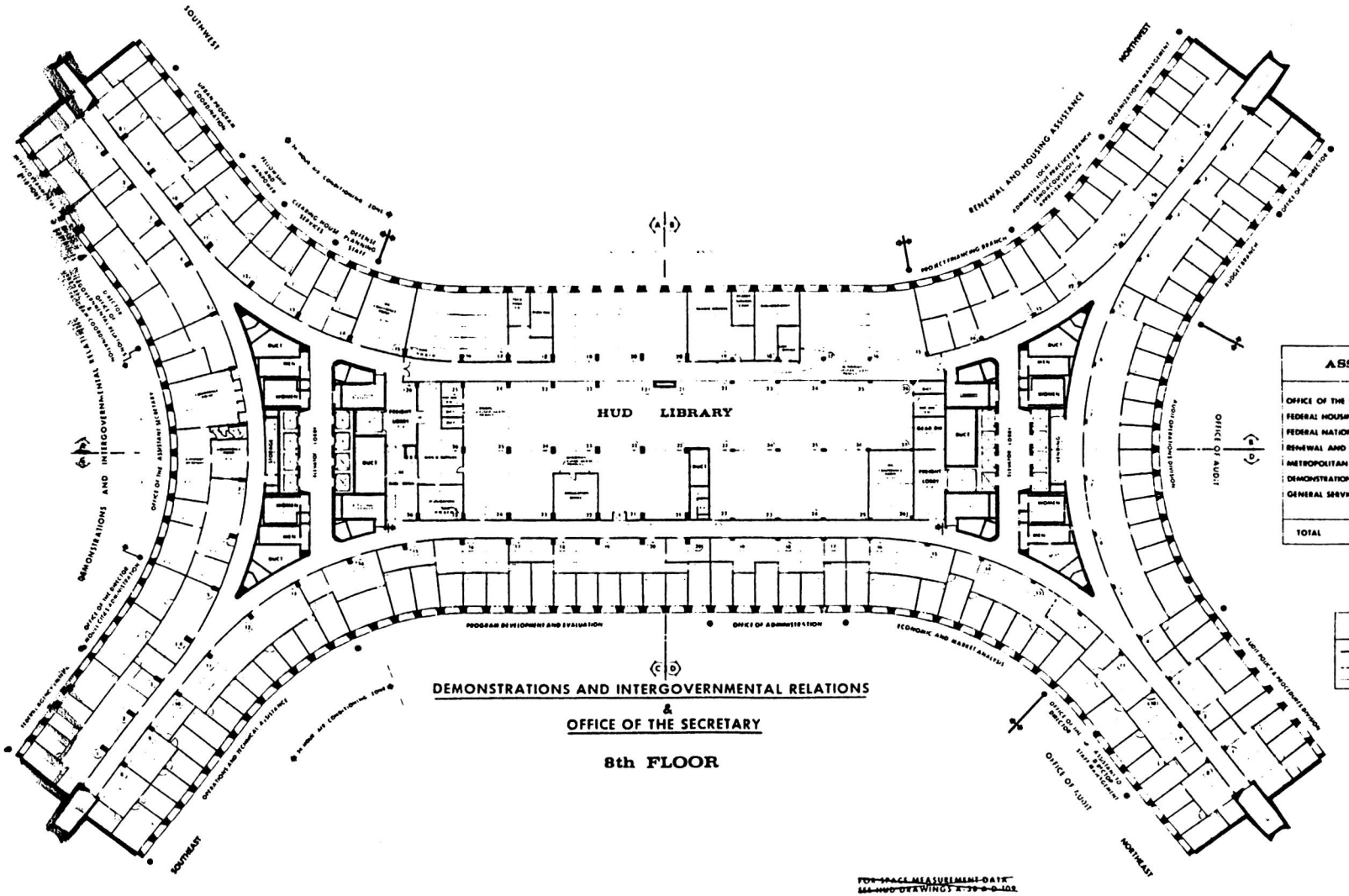
LEGEND

- CEILING HIGH PARTITION
- 7'-0" SEMI-PRIVATE PARTITION
- BANK TYPE PARTITION

BUILDING	HUD OFFICE BUILDING
ADDRESS	7TH AND D STREETS S.W.
CITY	WASHINGTON D.C.
DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY
APPROVED	DATE
DESIGNED	SCALE
DRAWING TITLE	PARTITION & DOOR LAYOUT 7th FLOOR
DRAWING NUMBER	27 FW

DC 0092 87 330

Illustration No.	3-39
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	June 26, 1967
Description:	"Partition and Door Layout, Eighth Floor," HUD Office Building, Washington, DC, Drawing No. 27-8A, GSA Drawing No. 331, by Office of General Services, Building Planning Branch. This floor contained an executive office suite in the south area behind the south elevator lobby core for the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Demonstrations and Intergovernmental Relations. The Library was and still is located in the central space between the cores; today more than half of the original space has been converted to office space.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC



ASSIGNABLE AREAS	SQ FT
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY	31,925
FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION	
FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION	
RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE	8,785
METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT	
DEMONSTRATIONS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS	30,515
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	645
TOTAL	71,870

LEGEND

- CEILING HIGH PARTITION
- 7'0" SEMI-PRIVATE PARTITION
- BANK TYPE PARTITION

FOR SPACE MEASUREMENT DATA
SEE HUD DRAWINGS A-29-0-0-109

BY	HUD OFFICE BUILDING
ADDRESS	7th AND D STREETS, S.W.
CITY	WASHINGTON, D.C.
DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY
APPROVED	DATE
REVISED	DATE
DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	PARTITION & DOOR LAYOUT 8th FLOOR
DRAWING NUMBER	27-8A

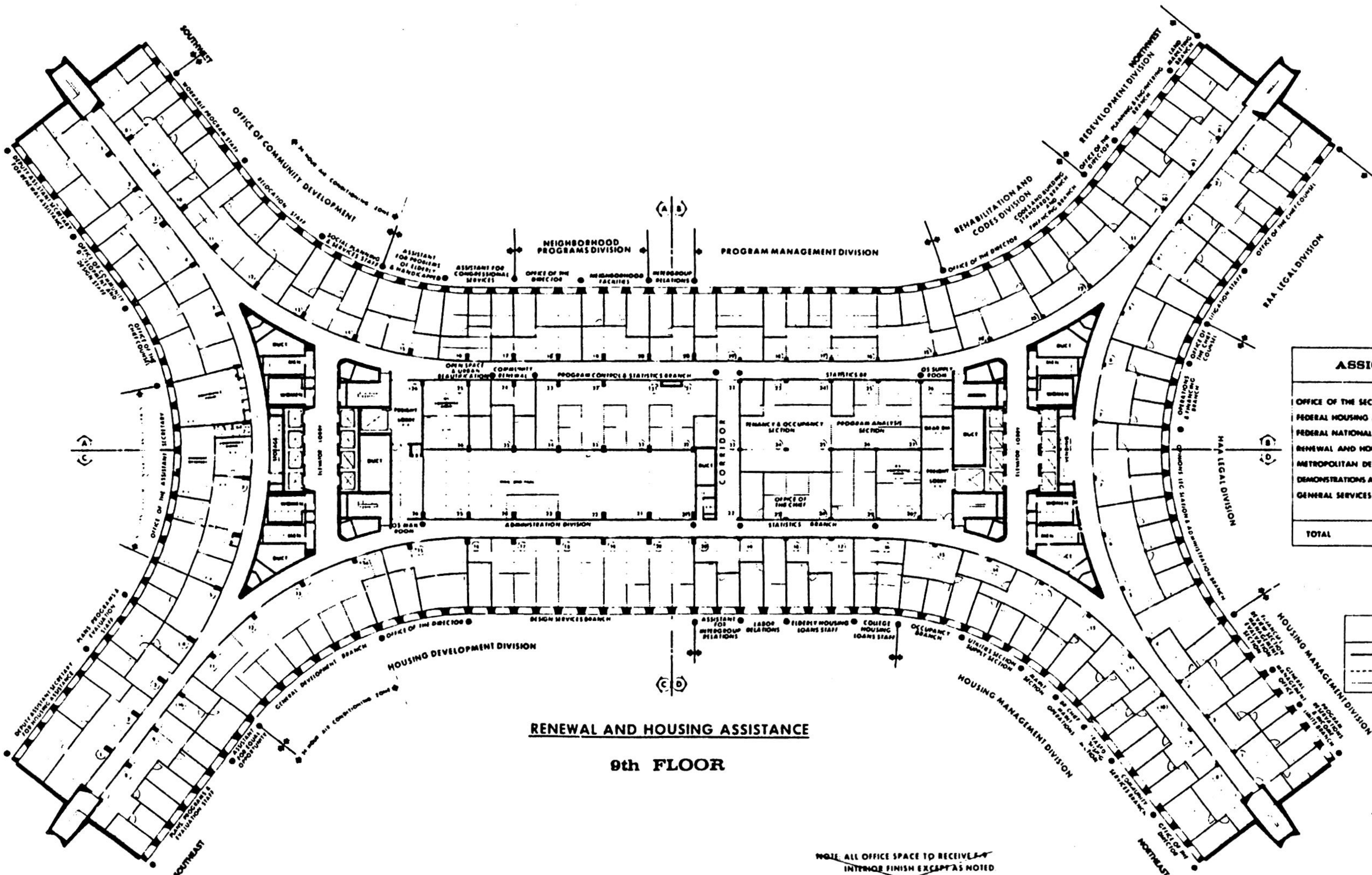
DC009266 331

HUD D-113

30X -- DO NOT SCALE

Illustration No.	3-40
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	June 26, 1967
Description:	"Partition and Door Layout, Ninth Floor," HUD Office Building, Washington, DC, Drawing No. 27-9A, GSA Drawing No. 332, by Office of General Services, Building Planning Branch. This floor contained an executive office suite in the south area behind the south elevator lobby core for the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Renewal and Housing Assistance.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC

189



ASSIGNABLE AREAS

	SQ FT
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY	1,850
FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION	
FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION	
RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE	68,765
METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT	
DEMONSTRATIONS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS	
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	645
TOTAL	71,260

LEGEND

- CEILING HIGH PARTITION
- 7'3" SEMI-PRIVATE PARTITION
- BANK TYPE PARTITION

~~NOTE: ALL OFFICE SPACE TO RECEIVE F-4 INTERIOR FINISH EXCEPT AS NOTED~~

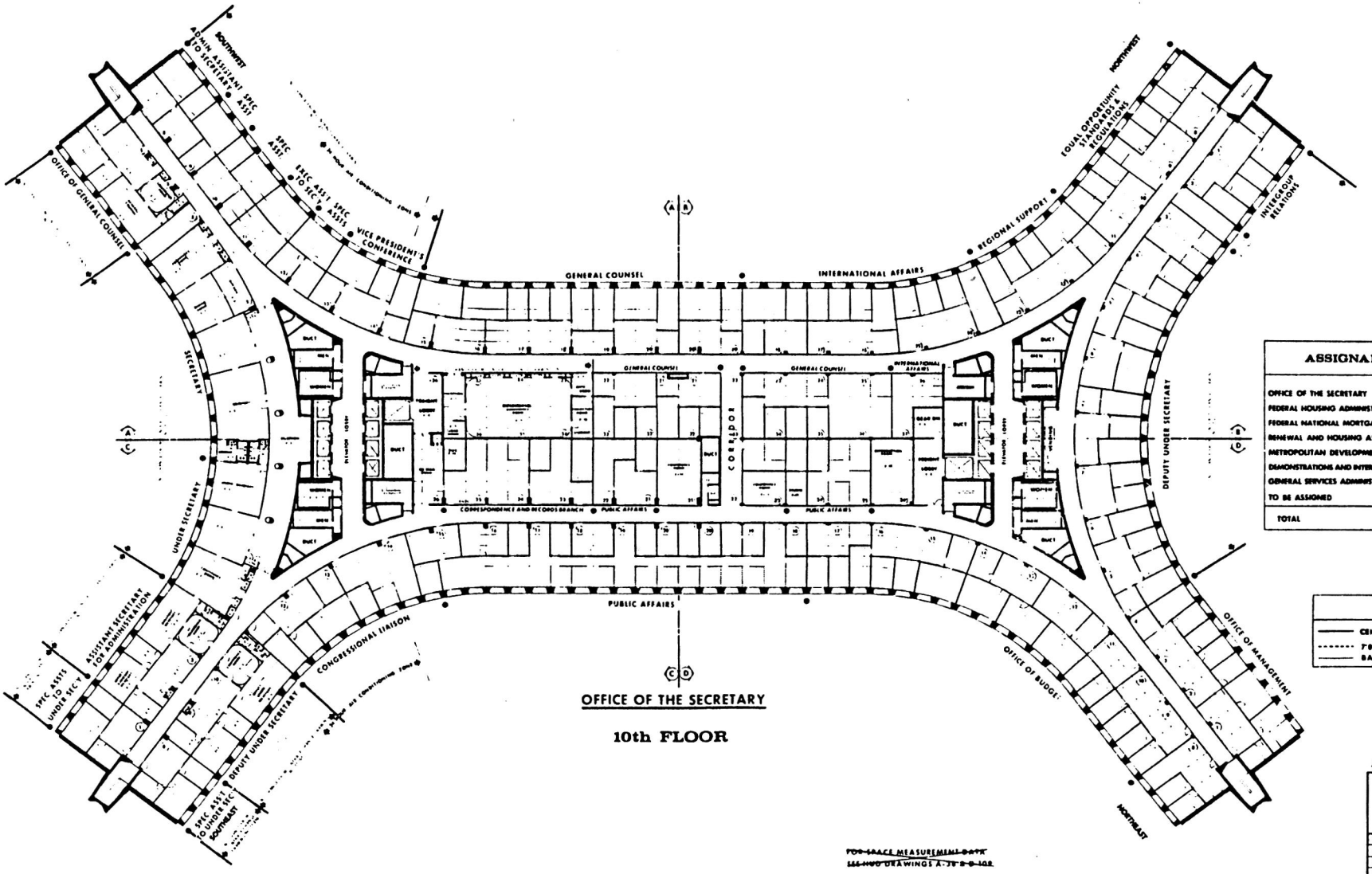
~~FOR SPACE MEASUREMENT DATA, SEE HUD DRAWINGS A-38 & D-109.~~

BUILDING	HUD OFFICE BUILDING
CITY	WASHINGTON DC
DRAWING TITLE	PARTITION & DOOR LAYOUT 9th FLOOR
DRAWING NUMBER	27-9A

DC009288 332

30X -- DO NOT SCALE

Illustration No.	3-41
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	June 26, 1967
Description:	"Partition and Door Layout, Tenth Floor," HUD Office Building, Washington, DC, Drawing No. 27-10A, GSA Drawing No. 333, by Office of General Services, Building Planning Branch. This floor contained the Departmental Conference Room in the southwest central area and the Secretary's and Deputy Secretary's (originally called Administrator's) Suites at the south end of the floor behind the south elevator lobby core area. Other executive office suites were located on both the southeast and southwest wings. All remain in their original locations.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10th FLOOR

ASSIGNABLE AREAS	SQ FT
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY	71,410
FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION	
FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION	
RENEWAL AND HOUSING ASSISTANCE	
METROPOLITAN DEVELOPMENT	
DEMONSTRATIONS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS	
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	465
TO BE ASSIGNED	305
TOTAL	72380

LEGEND

- CEILING HIGH PARTITION
- 7'6" SEMI-PRIVATE PARTITION
- BANK TYPE PARTITION

~~FOR SPACE MEASUREMENT DATA SEE HUD DRAWINGS A-78-B-B-102~~

BUILDING	HUD OFFICE BUILDING
ADDRESS	7TH AND D STREETS SW
CITY	WASHINGTON, D.C.
DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY
APPROVED	DATE
REVISED	SCALE
DRAWING TITLE	PARTITION & DOOR LAYOUT 10th FLOOR
DRAWING NUMBER	27-10B

333

30X -- DO NOT SCALE

Illustration No.	3-42
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	April 14, 1965
Description:	Lower Penthouse and Roof Plan, H.H.F.A. Office Building, Washington, DC, Drawing 3-13, GSA Drawing No. 22, by Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen and Swinburne Associates Architects.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC

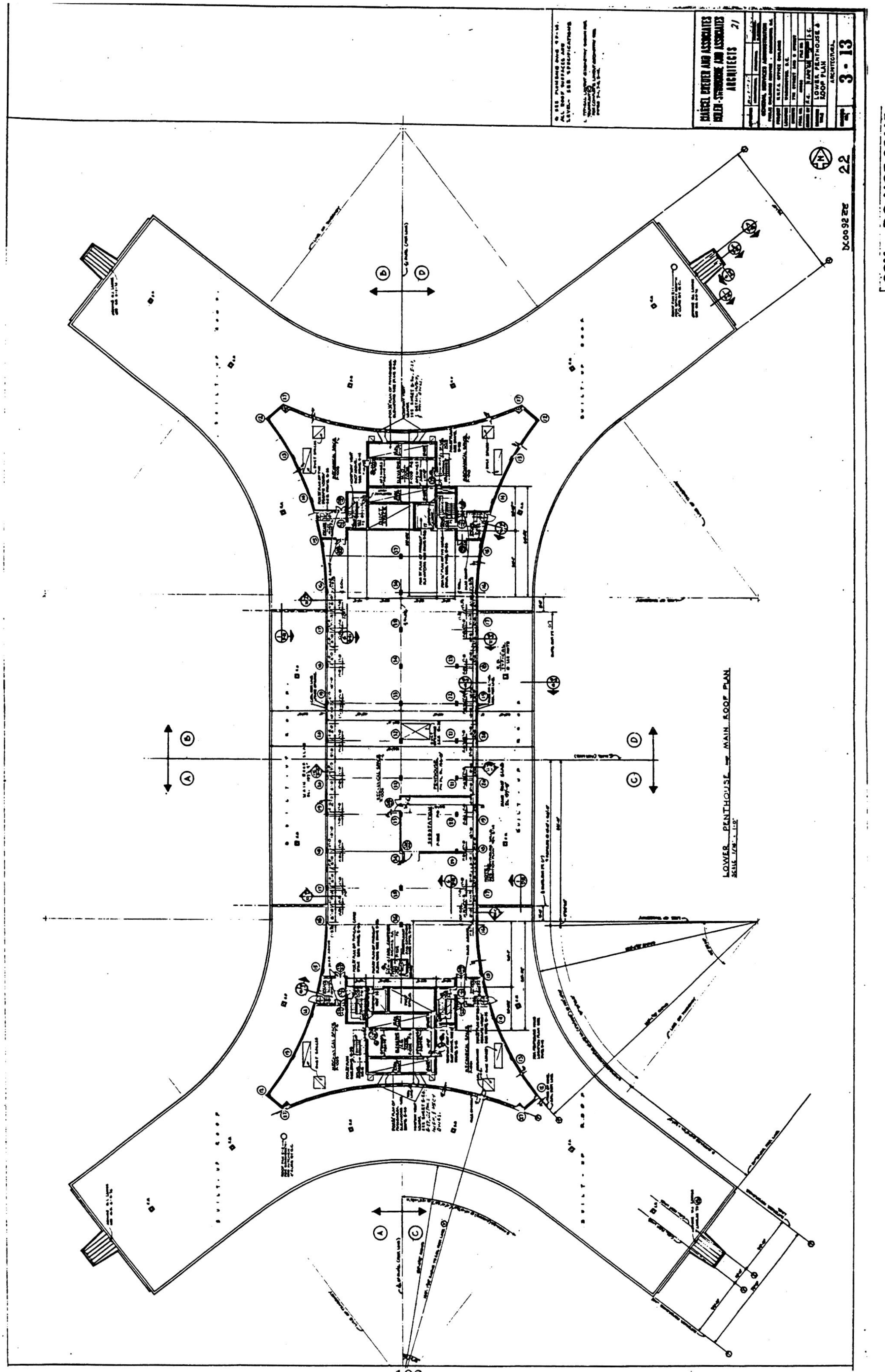
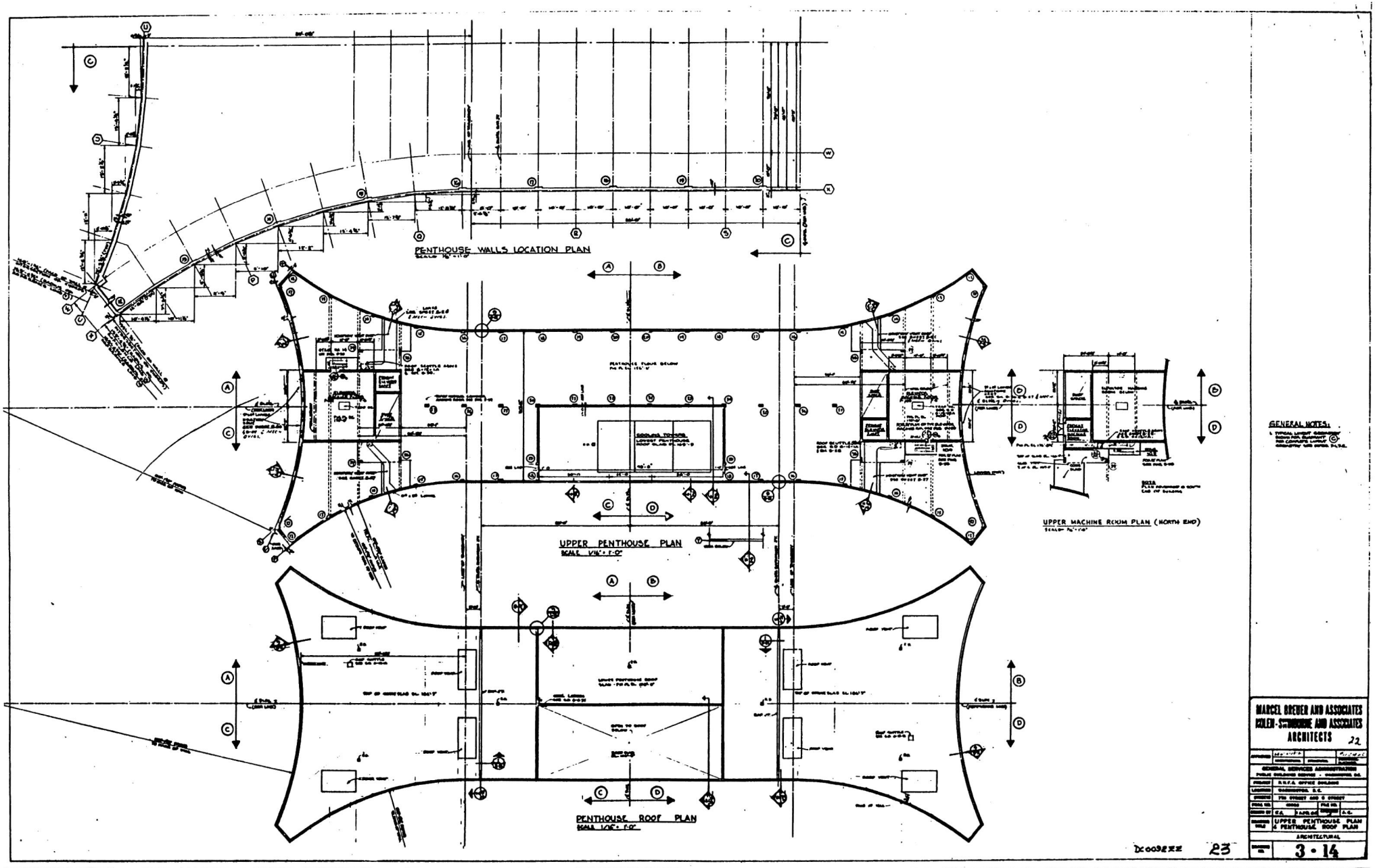

MARCEL BREUER AND ASSOCIATES
NOLEN-SWINBURNE AND ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS
21
LOWER PENTHOUSE & ROOF PLAN
ARCHITECTURAL
3-13
22
LOWER PENTHOUSE & MAIN ROOF PLAN
30X -- DO NOT SCALE

Illustration No.	3-43
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Original and Renovation Construction Drawings, Building #DC0092ZZ
Date:	April 14, 1965
Description:	Upper Penthouse Plan and Penthouse Roof Plan, H.H.F.A. Office Building, Washington, DC, Drawing 3-14, GSA Drawing No. 23, by Marcel Breuer and Associates and Nolen and Swinburne Associates Architects.
Source:	General Services Administration, Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC



195

30X -- DO NOT SCALE

Illustration No.	3-44
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Construction Photographs, Building #DC00092ZZ
Date:	1964
Description:	Rendering of perspective of proposed building showing principal Seventh Street (east) elevation to the right, the granite-faced concrete end wall with stair tower, and south (E Street) elevation on the left. Note the original line of stanchions along the driveway area, the banner and row of trees along the street. Due to cost restrictions, the penthouses were constructed of exposed cast in place concrete instead of granite shown in the rendering.
Credit:	Jacoby
Source:	General Services Administration Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC

Illustration No.	3-45
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Seventh Street (East) Elevation
Date:	1968
Description:	View of plaza looking south (taken from roof of northeast wing). Note the base for the concrete "banner"; the triangular concrete stanchions which have been removed; and the original light fixtures, which have had original globes replaced. Other changes include the removal of the bluestone paving in the driveway area and the addition of concrete landscaping planter boxes.
Photographer:	Ben Schnall, Hewlett, New York
Source:	Box 23, Papers of Marcel Breuer, National Archives of American Art Storage Facility (also located in General Services Administration Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC).

Illustration No.	3-46
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Seventh Street (East) Elevation
Date:	1968
Description:	View looking west, with garage entrance walls in foreground. Note original light fixtures, formwork patterns on tree columns, and "sun and shadow" effects on precast window units. Window units on second through ninth floors are virtually identical in size; units on tenth floor have an extra five feet above the windows.
Photographer:	Ben Schnall, Hewlett, New York
Source:	Box 23, Papers of Marcel Breuer, National Archives of American Art Storage Facility (also located in General Services Administration Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC).

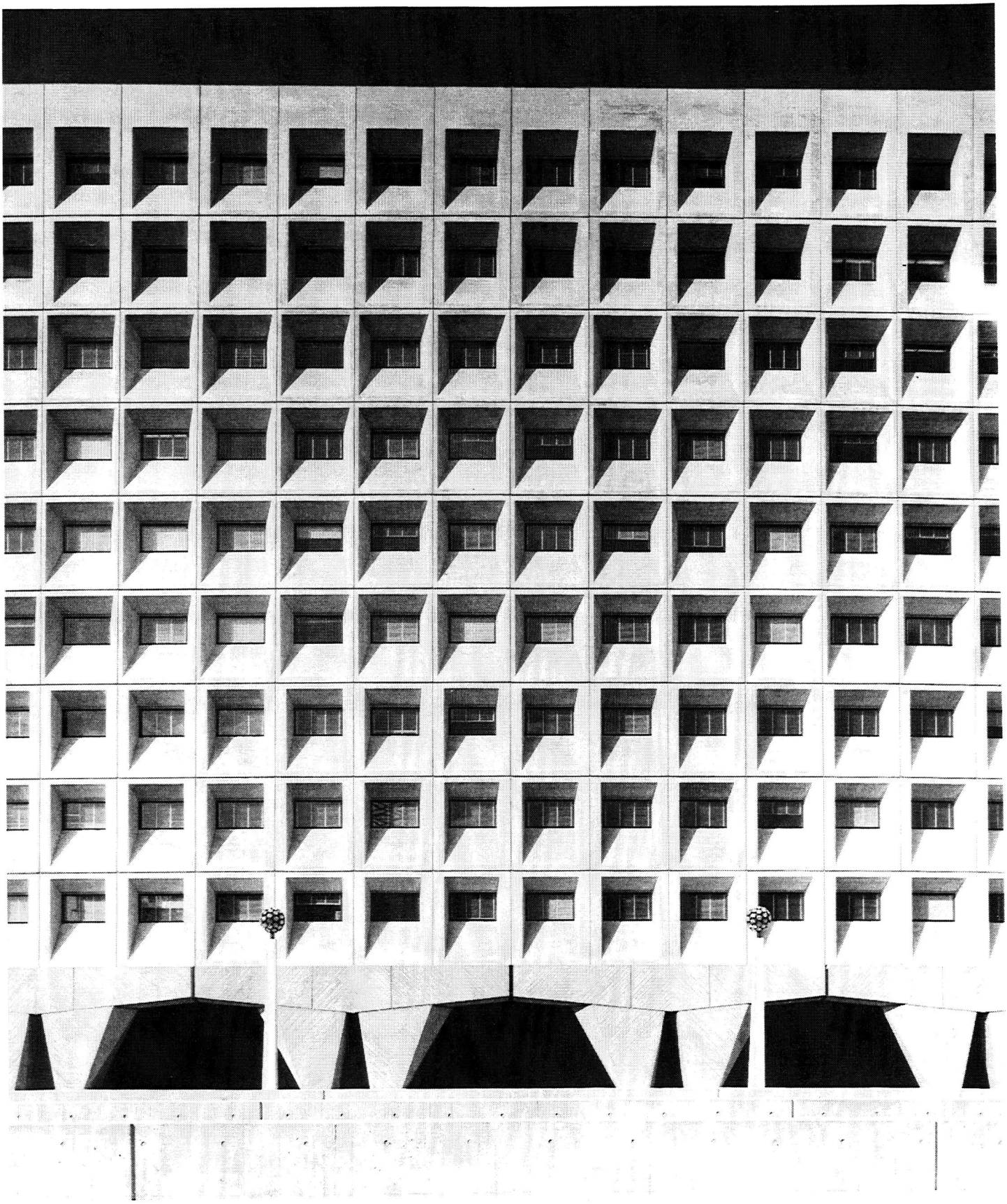


Illustration No.	3-47
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Seventh Street (East) Elevation
Date:	1968
Description:	View looking north, showing curvature of facade, original light globes on concrete light standards, bluestone flagging covering entire plaza, and pyramidal concrete stanchions which were used to delineate the driveway area.
Photographer:	Ben Schnall, Hewlett, New York
Source:	Box 23, Papers of Marcel Breuer, National Archives of American Art Storage Facility (also located in General Services Administration Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC).

Illustration No.	3-48
Subject:	Housing and Urban Development Building, Seventh Street (East) Elevation
Date:	1968
Description:	View looking south from beneath tree columns, showing curvature of facade, paired tree columns with colonnade behind, bluestone flagging, light standard and row of stanchions along driveway area.
Photographer:	Ben Schnall, Hewlett, New York
Source:	Box 23, Papers of Marcel Breuer, National Archives of American Art Storage Facility (also located in General Services Administration Technical Resources Center, 7th and D Streets SW, Washington, DC).