

out a cigarette. In his recollection, landscape architects heard little of the environment in the 1940s at Harvard. "Indeed, I wasn't really introduced to the conservation movement at all. It did not figure in the education of landscape architects during those times. There was a concern with urban design, but no one was remotely concerned about the environment or the people who occupy it. The Conservation Foundation was about the only thing going and the working environmentalist didn't exist."

Friedberg recalled otherwise from his career in the 1960s. He drew a picture of ascendant conservationists and urbanists—who rose at the expense, ironically, of human values, urban scale and cities. "I entered the profession when the conservation movement was well underway. I was invited to do a project in New York in a low-income neighborhood. The architects had absorbed all Jane Jacobs' views, and said, 'I put on a hair shirt, I'm now going to repent. I'm going to consider the community, the people, the sociological aspects of urban design.' Meanwhile I went to Washington and heard Ian for the first time. . . . Design in the profession was being vacated. The profession took a sharp turn to the right or the left, I don't know—"

"To God, actually," interjected McHarg.

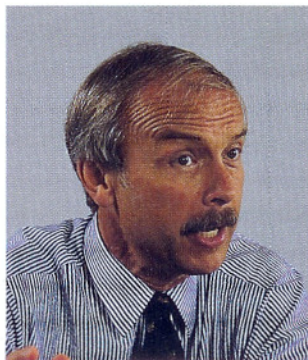
"To God, right. [They embraced] human values and environmental values that could be scientifically quantified. But they left behind the design issues necessary for the development of an urban environment. . . ."

"That's not it at all," shot back McHarg, sensing he was going to be scored again for promoting environmental values over design skills. He protested that ecology was undervalued given rapid and pervasive decay in cities, particularly in the Third World. "One of the biggest tragedies has been the lack of significant movement in the environment until now. The problems with cities are becoming more and more obvious. I was in Mexico last week. Mexico City is beyond redemption."

Tishler referred to a letter from Harvard president emeritus Charles W. Eliot about the landscape architecture profession that was published in the first issue of *Landscape Architecture* in 1910. "He called it a fine art," said Tishler. "You feel we haven't lost that [the



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"Charles W. Eliot called landscape architecture a fine art. You feel we haven't lost that? That it still has a critical role?"
—Tishler

design art], Ian? That it still has a critical role?"

McHarg preferred to speak of the landscape architect Charles Eliot (son of Charles W. Eliot), who expanded the Olmsted open-space vision into an ecological planning method, which he applied to the Boston metropolitan region. "His premature death was one of the two terrible tragedies in the history of landscape architecture. The other tragedy involved Lewis Mumford [McHarg's friend and colleague]. Between 1946 and 1950 he was speaking to landscape architects and others at Harvard and MIT—and he was rejected. In a good and fair world, these men would have been embraced. These two are terrible losses, and we still suffer from them."

Freeman, who knew Charles Eliot II, nephew of Charles Eliot, added praise for the third-generation Eliot: "He made a great contribution here in Washington. He laid out the entire Montgomery County [Maryland] streamline park, including Rock Creek. Once I took him

1976 1977

Freeway Park
Seattle, Washington
Angela Danadjieva
Lawrence Halprin & Associates
This park reunites two sections of central Seattle severed by an interstate. With broad pedestrian areas, sitting spaces, generous plantings and a "water canyon" to drown out traffic noises, project demonstrates potential of creating beauty from chaos.

Wintergarden
Niagara Falls, New York
M. Paul Friedberg & Associates
"A cathedral of horticulture," this four-story greenhouse beside the falls is "an outdoor space inside." Not intended as a conservatory, it is a garden for people and is composed of more than 100 plant species.



1978

Simmons Company Headquarters
Atlanta, Georgia
Robert E. Marvin & Associates
Corporate headquarters sited to preserve dense forest on a rural hillside. The large structure is stilted above the ground. Parking is dispersed within the forest, with minimal loss of trees. Storm-water runoff is recycled.

Faneuil Hall Marketplace
Boston, Massachusetts
Benjamin Thompson Associates
Once the wholesale market district, the space between and around three 500-foot long warehouses and behind historic Faneuil Hall was transformed into a pedestrian precinct. The addition of cafes, bright awnings and banners, seats and trees helped reintroduce shoppers to the city.