A HOME FOR CATHOLIC CHILDREN

OF

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

by

BERNARD N. CAHLANDER
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BERNARD N. CAHLANDER

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LAWRENCE B. ANDERSON
Head of the Department of Architecture
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CAN THIS BE A HOME FOR CHILDREN ?
ABSTRACT

The need of adequate facilities to care for homeless Catholic children here in Boston is very acute.

The present facilities located on Harrison Avenue, next to the Massachusetts Memorial Hospital, do not begin to provide adequate space and appointments for the children.

This thesis then had its purpose to provide a solution to the architectural problems facing the present Home. To this end contact was made with the authorities of the Home and the following solution was arrived at.

The Home is to be moved from its present site to land owned by the Diocese in Jamaica Plain, Boston. This is a forty acre site. The children are to be removed from an institutional type Home to a Home based on smaller units or cottages.

These cottages grouped around a plateau which bisects the site shall form a small community in which the child shall receive much individual attention.

The following buildings are to be planned
An Administrative
An Infirmary
Children's living units
A Multi-purpose auditorium-
gymnasium.

210 children will be cared for within the
Home. The Home will be staffed with both lay and Reli-
gious persons.

"Thesis Supervisor": Lawrence B. Anderson,
Head of the Department of Architecture.

Title: A Home for Catholic Children of Boston, Massachusetts
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Rectory
Recreational Unit
Children's Unit
Educational Facility
The Site
Solution
Space Requirements
Appendix
How many devices or changes in national or world point of view are mothered by necessity and prodded into being by undesirable events can be realized only when a study of invention and politics is undertaken; the orphan is no stranger to this phenomena. Prior to 1729 his lot was one to inspire sympathy, but very little action. In this year however, a catastrophe occurred which awakened in the souls of people something more than passive pity. An Indian massacre near New Orleans left hundreds of children parentless and dependent upon the care of strangers. To this occasion arose the Nuns of the Ursaline Convent, opening their doors to receive these pitiful waifs, thus founding the first of many homes for neglected and dependent children in this country.

This need of facilities grew during the years that followed, outstripping the efforts made to supply adequate care for homeless children. Those able to do something constructive seemed to fall into a collective slumber, and children were sent to almshouses, apprenticed out, and worse, often sold into the train of someone able to afford the necessary purchase price.
The Civil War provided again a great impetus for the provision of child care homes here in our country. It was out of this strife ridden period that the present system of child homes grew, and as should be, the churches of the United States led the way in this endeavor. Fraternal groups followed somewhat later to found establishments centered on the needs of the child, although it may be noted that the Masons, as early as 1850, had opened their first orphanage in California.

States were the last to react officially to the evil practices mentioned above, and legislation was passed by some protecting the interests of the child. In 1866 Ohio passed a law permitting counties to establish homes for children. During the following 25 years Connecticut and Indiana followed, and in 1874 Indiana set a precedent by allowing the boarding of county wards in private institutions.

Many states at this time had child care institutions of one sort or the other. Among these was Massachusetts, which has since abandoned the institutional system in favor of a Foster Boarding System; however, many evils existed in the institutions of the State
which are peculiar, perhaps, to any political enterprise. Avarice and personal slovenliness made undesirable the most gracious buildings, of which we might add, there were few.

There was a growing belief among the Catholics in Boston during the years 1846-1866 that the state institutions furnished very little of the care deemed necessary for the destitute Catholic child. Courts of the state consigned hundreds of children yearly for placing in homes in New England and the West. This was most unfortunate from the point of view of the Church, since a larger proportion of these children were Catholic, and this policy of home placement meant many were lost to the faith.

There was then needed some association to care for the destitute Catholic child, who would be gathered from the homes of the poor. Also this association would take the children from the almshouses and poor houses, and would "strive to stop crime amongst children by taking them out of situations that would tempt them to break the law."
4.

Out of this need, desire, and general dissatisfaction with contemporary policies, came the formation of the home around which this thesis revolves. There was such an association at hand to which the Catholic of Boston turned for aid. Samuel Eliot, a protestant, began the Ragged School on Channing street in 1850. This was a charity school, and was supported by private philanthropists for the education of the poor. Eliot ran the school for six years; during which time a majority of the pupils were Catholic. Eliot relinquished management of the school in July, 1856. The school was reopened in September of the same year by a group known as "The Patrons of the Charity School in Channing Street."

A letter to this group by Father John J. Williams indicated that the Diocese, if not in complete control, had considerable voice in its policies, although it is quite probable that the school received its main support from the protestants. The school was moved at this time to #9 High Street, and was known as "The Eliot Charity School" where it functioned for seven years.

The Association for the Protection of Destitute
Roman Catholic Children in Boston was organized in 1864, assumed management of the school and changed its name to the Home for Destitute Catholic children. The Home soon outgrew its quarters and moved in 1866 to a location on Common street in Boston. The need of the establishment was so great that more spacious quarters were soon required, and in 1867 a site on Haüison Avenue, its present location, was selected and purchased by the Archdiocese. In 1870 the present building was begun, and on October 1, 1871 Bishop Williams dedicated the home under the patronage of St. Patrick.

The Home accepted all destitute children above the age of infancy, a practice which has been somewhat modified in recent years. It alleviated an extreme type of poverty, and prided itself on never rejecting a needy child for whom an appeal was made. "Pitiful, indeed, are the stories recorded in its reports of the state in which these little ones were often found: Neglected, abandoned or abused by pauper or drunken parents; covered with rags, dirt and vermin; starving and huddling together for mutual warmth in wretched and unheated tenement dens."
The Home by its actions won the cooperation of the courts, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the many and varied interested societies and individuals. Its policy of kindness and love gained it a place of prominence among institutions of its type in the Boston area. It was the first Catholic home established in Boston to serve the temporary needs of the child. It did not usually keep children for any great length of time. But rather it sought to succor the child and to place him in a foster home as soon as possible, thus providing room for new waifs.

The daily average of children within the home's walls in 1907 was 200, however, during this year 1048 were received and cared for. During the first fifty years of its operation the home provided shelter and care for 42,658 children.

This growth and the great use of the facilities of the home was simultaneous to a period of great distress for children of all ages. Child labor was a commonly accepted occurrence especially here in New England. The child was sought by industrialists to fill
the labor ranks and often the orphan was taken from his house of sorrow and placed in an atmosphere which could only lead him through an unhappy and laborious life.

This type of tyranny the Home fought by its constant effort to assure its children of an even chance in life.
EXISTING CONDITIONS
What of today? Is the plight of the homeless child less terrifying and uncertain? We would like to say yes, however, in spite of enlightened actions on the part of intelligent men and women both in public and private life there is still as great a need as ever for adequate facilities for dependent children.

A recent report by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor lists 250,000 children in child care institutions, of these some 150,000 are classed as dependent or neglected. This is not the entire story however, for the report goes on to say that this many again are cared for in foster homes; making a total of 500,000 dependent children in the U.S. This is to say that for every 600 persons there is one child who needs a home. Were this the only class of dependency in our country it might seem that a fair balance existed. However, when one considers that these are children only, a frightening aspect faces us.

There has been a decline somewhat in recent years in the number of children handled by the various childrens' guidance and care services, but this decline
is one which we may term seasonal, which has as its equinoctial the various disasters which periodically confront man. For instance, the accompanying chart indicates that in Massachusetts there was a tremendous rise in the number of children under care of the child placing section during the late war years which did not reach a peak until 1948 when a total of 8,500 children were cared for by this bureau. This figure does not indicate the total number of children in the state being cared for but gives only those under state supervision. The Bureau has unofficially estimated that the total number of child care cases in Massachusetts is more nearly 20,000 and that this ratio between public and private cases seems to be rather constant.

The 1955 report of the Children's Bureau covering the 1955 census showed that of 18,000 children under care in institutions of this state some 9,000 were cared for by the State Welfare Society. Massachusetts incidentally, ranks within the top five in the roll call of states in the total number of child care cases.

The State of Massachusetts has no institutions
CHART NO. 1
CHILDREN UNDER CARE OF
MASS. CHILD PLACING SECT.
for the care of dependent children. It makes no court commitments and of great importance is the fact that its wards (child care) are only children who are neglected. Before a child is accepted as a case by the Child Placing Section his parents must be proven neglectful. The dependent child i.e. sick parent, death in family, parents lack of work, etc., receives no legal placement during his period of need by the State. He must turn elsewhere to get proper care. This is the highest percentage of children in need of care.

This void has been recognized officially by the State, and there is some agitation for more State managed facilities. To this end certain phases of the child placing service have been or are in the process of being transferred to an institutional type, for instance the Massachusetts Infant Asylum cares for foundlings and infants temporarily, but sends the babies into small groups in licensed infants' Homes. The number of babies per home is kept small because it was found that by congregating the infants they seemed to vegetate, and had a high rate of mortality. One phase of child
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care which the State feels it should institutionalize
more is the caring for backward children.

The absence of facilities on the part of the
State for homeless children points out the fact that this
void must be filled somewhere and somehow. Into this gap
must step the Churches and private benefactors. The Ro-
man church has done in the past a remarkable task in
accepting its share of the burden. In this area this is
more than just a task, but a prime responsibility, be-
cause of the high percentage of Catholics. Several ty;es
of Catholic homes surround this area. The Home for Ital-
ian children, which functions as its name would indicate.
The Working Boys Home in Newton, a trade school for boys.
The House for Catholic children at Newburyport, a farm
type home. These three live some indication of the spread
in emphasis of the different homes. There is however,
only one institution in the Archdiocese whose prime pur-
pose is to care for the temporary needs of neglected
and dependent children. This is the present Home for
Catholic children in Boston, and as present applications
for care in the home indicate there is a great need for
the service which it can render.
INSTITUTION OR FOSTER HOME?
But then the question arises, just where do the children belong? No one will deny that a child's place is within the bosom of a loving parent. If, however, the presence of that parent is suddenly withdrawn what should be the disposition of the child? Should he be placed in a State or County institution? Should he be placed in a foster home? Or should his church or a similar establishment undertake to provide him a refuge? This has been a vociferously argued matter.

In the twenties when so many poorly managed Orphanages existed, child welfare groups and those interested in the welfare of the child very definitely felt that only through a system of Foster Homes could the child be protected from the degenerates who staffed many of the nation's institutions. The asylum became an asylum for those who were unable to obtain any other employment and the institution became a football to be carried by the man in political power. Poor management, poor food and menial tasks stamped the orphan unmistakably. Indeed, a report published by the University of Iowa showed that the orphan child possessed an IQ greatly inferior to that
of his contemporaries. It was no wonder that the orphanage, vintage David Copperfield, soon began a demise and that the total number of children in institutions decreased percentage-wise.

At present most authorities seem to agree that there is great value in both the institutional types, and in the policy of sending children out into foster homes; but that there should be an inter-relation between the two. That, for instance, the Home should have its own child placing service with its subsequent follow-up of the child's activity.

In a pure foster home system a great deal seems to be lacking. As an example—what foster home accepts the responsibility of say five children of the same family? Or what foster boarding home subsidized by the State guarantees the religious welfare of any child? What boarding home can soothe so well as the Church the fears and anxieties of a child stranded by a critically ill parent? What home can provide the balm needed by a child whose parent has died. There are children too, who just cannot accept the wrench from the home and be-
come unruly and unmanageable. To a certain extent the institution is good for a child of this type, he doesn't have to transfer his loyalties entoto.

The reasons above should not be construed as an attempt to justify a system of only institutions. It is not felt that such is the case, but rather that there are many circumstances which point up the need for establishments of this character. This view is shared by a great many personages eminent in the field of Child welfare and care.

So, it would seem that to rely on only one system of child care would be fallacious, for while an Institutional system, if mismanaged, might soon become an overbearing tyrant in the eyes of the child, it does have many advantages other than those discussed above.

A well managed establishment staffed with competent persons offers the homeless child much by its concerted efforts in the child's behalf. Social and physical maladjustments can be recognized by trained social workers and a program instigated to correct the child. Greater facilities are available to keep the family circle
intact. Also, in the case of the Catholic child his religious and educative processes, historically a responsibility of the church, may be continued uninterrupted. By pooling, so to speak, of resources, many facilities unavailable to the Foster Boarded child can be obtained. Recreational appointments can round out the child's day so that little time is given over to those who would sulk and mope.

When then, is a Catholic orphanage? To begin with, the name associated with the child's home is not applicable to present conditions for fewer than 10% of the children cared for are boniface orphans. The great majority of the children housed by this institution are from homes that are broken by family quarrels, sickness and unemployment. This is both a local and national characteristic. I propose then that this type of child care institution be known as a Haeborien, which contracted from its parent Harbor would have a meaning of shelter and rest. Hereinafter, indulging in the critics kindness, I shall use this term when referring to the problem at hand.
The Haeborien is in a sense a substitute for a child's home, its staff the parents, and like any well adjusted home cares for the entire child. It supplies the religious needs of its children. Looks after their moral training. It interests itself in the child's mental and intellectual health. Provides medical care, recreation; education, scholastic and cultural; and steers the child so that his manners and social graces are acceptable in the eyes of his fellows and of God.

Religious training is of prime importance in point of view of the Catholic. It is an everpresent factor in all Church sponsored enterprises, and although it is not within the scope of this report to pass judgment upon the relative values of a system of obligatory Mass attendance as opposed to a voluntary or compromise system, some evaluation must be made of his religious bent to place within the proper sphere the church life of the Catholic child.
Religion—as a life to lived is the backbone, it would seem, of the Catholic. His faith in the saving powers of Christ Jesus, and his large numbers have always placed him in the format of world beliefs and ideologies. His bigness has made necessary the establishment of certain Church laws pertaining to his well being. Among these is the statute which requires that all Catholics upon reaching the age of reason shall be in attendance at Mass on Sundays and holidays of obligation and a yearly reception of the Sacraments of Penance and Holy Eucharist. These minimum canonical requirements are not the motivating force behind the inclusion of a program of religious training within this problem. In the Catholic Haeborien the atmosphere is profoundly religious. It serves the child 24 hours a day. Care in this case should be exercised that the child does not tire of his acquaintance, for in great many instances the child entering this home comes from a background of religious laxity.

It is in this type of case that Church can bear its greatest weight, by such actions as inviting
estranged parents to the child's first communion. Often the remedial measures necessary to rehabilitate both child and parent can stem from simple acts such as this. Every effort should be made to make the child feel as though he has not lost his home ties, and I feel that this may be done by encouraging visits by and to relatives. Perhaps members of the local parish can be invited into the group and older children should be permitted the freedom of mingling with the parish congregation. Sister Helen writing in the Catholic Charitable Review says that "We sisters should be careful that we do not impose upon our children the exercises of our community." This would tend to bear out the above observation regarding the relation of the child to his Church. In other words, to expect no more of him than is expected of a normal Catholic family. It is true however, that the opportunity exists to show the child the life of a devout Catholic, but this must be done in a subtle and unpretentious fashion.

Father Cooper has said that the principle of moral training in a Hasborean of this type is to build
up desirable moral habits or to cure undesirable ones, it is in his own words, "imperative to treat the factors underlying the habits instead of treating merely the symptoms." Some of these traits are uncharity in speech, sloth or laziness, thieving and dishonesty. Here again the Haeborien with its 24 hour supervision can play a major role in corrective actions.

What then are some of the factors underlying the conduct of the child? These may be broken into two classifications, environmental and subjective. Of the environment it might be aid that the Child's reaction to environment is of more importance than is the environment itself. The implication is that the great need is not for an imposing and grand environ, although this is recognized as a desirable adjunct, but rather a sympathetic and understanding guardian. Cleanliness of surroundings, for instance, will not produce a love of neatness in a child. If something about the cleanliness, the cleaning perhaps, is associated by the child with chores required he is likely to shrink from the very notion of cleanliness. How many fibs come from the question "are the pans
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washed?" It is not easy to say, for often the pans are tucked neatly in a far corner of the oven. It is then essential that a balance exist in the child's activity so that his day is one of revived adventure rather than one of menial drudgery.

The subjective element includes the child's physical, intellectual and affective characteristics. Does he squirm his way out of a bully's designs with mumbled oaths upon his lips? Does he have, for example, the capacity for understanding his position in life, or must he bully and bluff to remain abreast with his contemporaries? These and many other traits would tend to indicate that a competent staff, a trained, adequate staff is of more importance than are fine and expensive buildings. As mentioned before, only able staff workers are qualified to cope with this kind of child problem. Here too, the Church is well qualified.

The Nuns devote their lives to this work, and before coming into contact with the child receive a background and training as comprehensive and thorough as any available. The well does have a bottom however, and there
are a limited number who can be spared for this type of work. There is however, a solution to this problem which will be dwelt upon later, suffice it to say that just as much as a well balanced program is needed for the child, a balanced staff of workers is needed also. An adequate follow-up of the child's case is as important as is his stay in school. Psychiatrists, psychologists, and social workers should be used to give aid when needed by the child.

Discipline is necessary in this type of institution just as in the home; but just as this is a requirement, so too is the need for the development of freedom and self-reliance. The child should have the opportunity of being able to spend his own money, perhaps in a small child-managed store. Whenever possible he should be paid for services beyond what is normally expected of him. A token payment would mean more to him than a gratuitous acquisition. I think, and this view is shared by others, that this type of action would greatly stimulate the child's interest in his somewhat restricted state.

Well directed and active play during hours of
recreation, specific tasks, judicious bestowal of praise and blame, and a thoughtful allotting of responsibility are potent measures of discipline. Competitive enterprises such as the care of the child's locker can often accomplish a double chore with one action, provided of course that a favored child is not always the winner. A report published in Washington and compiled by John M. Cooper as chairman of a group evaluating the answers to questionnaires sent to 350 Catholic Homes in the United States indicates that provision within the Haeborien should be made to receive visiting relatives for this type of activity does much to relieve the boredom and sense of being "shut in".

The health of the child is of great concern to the administrators of the home. This would include his mental, intellectual, as well as physical well-being, and although the present problem deals with children who in the words of Mr. McConnell, a staff social worker, "are normal children," caution must be exercised to assure the continuance of this normalcy.

There is in every child a craving for recog-
nition, and many are highly individual in their actions. Each child needs affection and attention. Any parent knows this, and as substitute parents the Haeborien staff should accept this responsibility. They should be willing to call upon aid from without as mentioned previously. This aid will, if applied with a measure of judgement, do much to aid the development of the whole child.

The child's physical health must not be neglected. Indeed, with a rapid turnover in children, care must be taken so that newly arrived children do not bring with them diseases of epidemic proportion. Among the common ailments and illnesses which belabor the child entering the home the following; Heart trouble, Need of Dental Care, Tuberculosis, 50-40% have throat trouble, vision defects, defects in posture, body, and many are, plainly speaking, starving.

Provision must be made for periodic health checks. Services rendered by the medical department other than pure dispensial duties would include the following: ex-rays—chest and dental, blood tests, basal metabolic rate, hemoglobin estimate, urinalysis analysis, throat
cultures, and so on. While there is this need for medical services and appointments there is an even greater demand for some person such as a nurse to associate with the home in a resident capacity. A doctor's and a dentist's services are likewise required. The doctor should be on call at all times, and perhaps a tri-weekly visit to check newcomers and complaints is not a bad idea. A similar arrangement should be contracted with a reputable dentist.

The Haeborien undertakes to provide recreational facilities for the child, and in the case of the Catholic home makes some provision for activities of the different sexes. A sampling of views of Catholic Homes shows that a great majority of institutions still make a strict separation between the boys and girls.

Certain freedoms and abandon of spontaneous play go to relieve the restrictions and regulations that must necessarily exist. However, it has been found desirable to have some sort of directed and well planned recreation. The need of a recreational leader, be he religious or lay, is a recognized appointment. If the
child has a full and happy play life, discipline and order are more easily maintained.

Space to play both indoors and out are required. A swimming pool, a wading pool, a skating pond, and toboggan slide in addition to a field for ball or romping are desirable if economically obtainable. A gym is valuable, plus areas for games such as ping pong, or billiards. Much advantage can be obtained by bringing the children together for folk dances and plays. Hobbies should be encouraged and simple crafts taught.

These all fall within the scope of the Haeborien's activity. Proper encouragement should be given the child so that he joins in the activity, for I feel that recreation can do much to generate qualities of leadership and co-operation within the child.

The Haeborien should provide for the child's education in some fashion. Should the child "go out to school", or should he receive his education within the institution? Both points of view have been argued and little seems to have been proposed which would make easy a decision one way or the other. Probably common sense
plays as important a role in this decision as any. First of all, in the case of a Catholic Haeborien, are there Catholic schools nearby willing and able to accept the temporary turn-over which is peculiar to this home? Second, how do the children get to and from the school? This is of great importance as regards the younger child. Thirdly, the notion of "socio-economic level, as one writer puts it, is apt to be different, and is this not one of the causes of distress among many child groups?

There is a need, however, to keep the child abreast of his class age. The Catholic Haeborien being staffed with qualified teaching sisters is able to do this and special attentions may be given where needed. A well rounded education system within the institution should provide for the child's cultural growth. Library facilities, plus field trips to museums and galleries can do museums and galleries can do much to this end. Music appreciation and instrument introduction can help to round out the child's activity.

To sum up the functions of the Haeborien it can be said that its job in society is to provide a temporary
home for the child in distress, to make provision for a home-like existence while the child is within its gates; to send him back into society, preferably to his own home and last; to follow-up his activity with post-institutional care.
HAEBORIEN—TYPES
There are in general three distinct types of Haeborien. These are the Congregate, group, and cottage systems. The congregate system is by far the most prevalent of these three. This is especially true of the Catholic, although at present there is a definite tendency to break away from this system. This is in line with Mr. McConnel's observation that "We should try to approach the family in groups as well as spirit." A study of the various types used at this time indicates that there are few systems that are pure types. Many cottage and group systems have features of the congregate and vice versa.

The congregate system as its name would indicate, features a centralized form of living for the child. Its facilities for religion, education, living etc. are all located generally within the framework of one or two buildings or more if the circumstances seem to warrant. Here there is usually a strict separation between the sexes, with each having his own dormitory or dormitories. The advantage of this type seems to be primarily financial. By herding the children together supervision is made much easier, although there is need for a great many rules
and restrictive policies to keep the children in line. Centralized kitchens and feeding facilities are a feature of this farm. Everything is done in lines and on a schedule.

Some congregate type homes employ an apartment system where the groups become smaller and more manageable. This type of home lends itself best to a highly urbanized child who is accustomed to the lack of space which is a characteristic of this particular type. Perhaps the only reason for an institution of this character would be to try to keep the city child near his home and relatives. Although many, Cooper included, feel that the child has no place within the urban area.

It should be remembered that the prime purpose of the Haeborien is to replace in the child's eyes his family and to offer an objective individualized training. This is difficult in a congregate type of home. The child's need of privacy and intimate association with his parent is not possible if he is thrown into too large a group.

The number of children supervised by one sister varies with the different institutions. Seventy years
ago where 80-90 was a common occurrence 40-50 was thought desirable. At present the optimum number appears to be 15 per mother, with 12 a desirable criteria and 20 a maximum. In most Catholic Haeboriens the present range seems to be 30-50. This is one of the distinct disadvantages to this type of system, too many children, too few workers.

There is of course a saving in the initial cost and some maintenance costs. This often bears heavily upon the decisions of the building committees.

The group system differs from the congregate system in that the living facilities are fanned out around an administrative core. Each group, generally 25, has its own quarters with two or more groups under the same roof. In general though, its characteristics are the same as the congregate and presents a similar problem of individual attention to each child. It might be said though, that a group plan embodying the ratio of 15 children to one mother is more satisfactory than is a cottage system of say 30-50 children per cottage. It's chief advantage is that it offers a potential for a more individual type of training for the child if properly managed.
Under the cottage system each group has its separate cottage or residence. Usually the adjunct facilities are dispersed also. (The majority of the cottage types, seen through publications tend to approach a pseudo-middle class expression architecturally.) Most cottages systems (fewer than 5% of the total number of Haeborien) have their own kitchen, dining, living facilities, although in some cases the feeding activities take place at some centralized location.

It is under such a system as this that the home and its characteristics are more nearly approached. Where there is less hemming in, a sense of happiness and security, a feeling of belonging. The child is less apt to be swallowed up or forgotten. There is a better chance for him to receive the minimum attention that he craves. In fact, whatever may be found lacking in a congregate or group system has its being in the cottage plan, provided of course that the element of numbers is considered in its true light.

Here too is achieved a greater amount of flexibility for future ideas and methods of child care. The
more institutionalized congregate or group system does not lend itself to change as easily as does the cottage plan. It is better also in that special types of children i.e. adolescent, most neurotic, may be singled out for special attentions in a much less obtrusive fashion than would be possible under a congregate or group plan. This is most important from the point of view of both the child and administrator.

A word about costs. Building costs are phenomenally high in any case. However, the initial cost of a cottage system, as opposed to a congregate or group plan, are somewhat higher.

Cases have been cited, however, to show that in some instances costs of a cottage project as opposed to congregate type, done simultaneously, varied little. The number of children in each case was about the same.

A maintenance cost analysis tends to show that the cottage system of semi-permanent type construction has the edge as opposed to other plans.

An excerpt from a letter from Miss Francis
Knight of the Methodists Children's Home points out in fact there is "less wear and tear on equipment in the cottage as over and against the congregate plan." She goes on to point out that there has been a great decrease in the size of bills presented by the general maintenance people, plumbers, and electricians. Further, that furniture 25 years old is still in good repair. She makes mention of the fact that "living room, dining room and kitchen appointments are such as to set before the children certain standards of home-making and housekeeping." Appleton P. Clark, Jr., an architect who specializes in the design of Haeborien's, seems to favor the cottage type in this respect. His view is shared jointly by Hopkirk and Cooper.

The problem seems to resolve itself into an argument of the relative merits of a central heating system as opposed to individual units; and a central kitchen-dining as opposed to cottage kitchens. Cooper notes that while the initial central system may be somewhat cheaper (this is not always the case) the cost of employing a triple shift of trained engineers overpowers its
primary advantage. Other advantages of a centralized system include a central delivery point, for supplies and fuel; less annoyance with repairs, and a more controlled performance in stoking.

Difficulties with the central system of heating seem to lie in its inherent nature, that is to say if there were illness in one of the cottages the boiler load would be greater than is needed to supply the one unit with heat. Likewise, if there is breakage in the system all units suffer alike and the buildings being isolated would tend to cool much more rapidly than would, say a large congregate building. A solution would be to install several boilers in the plant with a standby for emergency. However, this too has the disadvantage of being more expensive than a one boiler scheme. Individual units can regulate the needed temperature independent of a scheme requiring constant pressure. As mentioned above the salary factor is ever present. This can be somewhat relieved by having say one resident engineer who could be responsible for the continued maintenance of the units. If oil, gas or some other form of automatic heat were em-
ployed this service could be spread even more, for he would not be required to stoke the plants, but merely to keep them in good repair.

Kitchens and dining facilities present another problem needing inquiry. The question resolves into this. Should there be, in a cottage scheme, centralized kitchen-dining facilities? Or still, should there be a centralized kitchen with dispersed dining facilities? Finally, should a completely decentralized system be employed?

Hopkirk observes that in the case of Haeborien, "there is a lack of evidence to prove whether in terms of dollars and quality of service it is more economical to operate under a centralized or an extremely decentralized plan." This view is echoed by Cooper also. I found somewhat the same reaction in visits made to six institutions of this nature here in Boston.

The chief advantage of a centralized system is in the fact there is less antagonism in the selection say of menu. That is to say more control over the diet. This objection could be met by providing a central commissary employing the services of a trained dietician, who
is needed in any case. This feature would provide the central receiving facilities needed by any scheme of large proportions.

The introduction of a central kitchen plus dispersed type of feeding has the disadvantage of requiring a serving kitchen in each unit, necessitating duplication of items such as the refrigeration, dish washing and storage, plus reheating of the food. This also requires additional service employees to deliver and pick empty food units, which are somewhat more expensive than are cookstoves. If the food is delivered on trays it is often cold before reaching the diner. This is somewhat borne out by hospital patients and administrators. In answer to a questionnaire sent the architect of the Prince Georges Hospital (200 bed) in Hyattsville, Maryland, I was told that evidence existed to show dissatisfaction with this type of service.

While no direct evidence exists in the case of Haeborien it is safe to assume that the same type of dissatisfaction would be present, even more so were the units dispersed quite widely. In addition, a central
kitchen in this case would require additional employees plus the added architectural features needed by them. Provision would have to be made for the employees dining, locker and toilet requirements. Investigation has shown that about $30,000 would be required to build and equip a kitchen that would serve the minimum needs of an institution of 200 children as opposed to $2500 needed for each individual unit. Gas ranges, for instances, cost one contractor recently $125 f.o.b. Baltimore, Maryland. The same range retailed in Baltimore at a fair trade rate of $320. This would indicate that if an intelligent relationship exists between the owner and builder much saving is possible.

There is of course the maintenance factor, which would be higher in a system involving individual units. But barring a major catastrophe in which all units would cease to operate simultaneously the replacement and maintenance costs could be more easily absorbed in the yearly budget than would the cost, say, of replacing a major unit such as the refrigerating plant of a centralized system.
Philosophically, we might say that the individual kitchen is frankly more home-like, giving the child more opportunity to appreciate the feeling of motherliness which the house mother should display. "The cottage kitchen is more than simply a training school for the boys and girls—how we looked forward to dinner or supper when a course of special interest to us was served. The first peas and green corn of the season, which we helped to gather and prepare for cooking—A restaurant dinner served from a central kitchen may do for the business men and busy women, but the early home of childhood is seriously incomplete without the kindling wood and kitchen stove, the singing kettle and odor of the boiling pot, the pantry and the cookie jar." So writes Rudolph R. Rader in his book How Two Hundred Children Live and Learn. Mr. Rader was for many years the head of the Child Placing and Care Bureau in New York, and is well qualified to make this observation. To me this type of reasoning is enough to justify a kitchen within each unit even without the other advantages that it may have, such as being able to use more attractively the left-over foods and
assuring less discrimination between the food consumed by children and staff.
PRESENT PROBLEM
PRESENT HOME

FOR RENT
41.

The present problem deals with the desire of the Archbishop of Boston to replace the existing inadequate facilities for the handling of dependent and neglected Catholic children with new and better facilities. To this end he has made available 2,500,000.00 dollars of Church funds to be expended, exclusive of initial site costs, on a building or group of buildings to house and care for 210 children at any given time. The need for this establishment as shown previously does exist and all concerned with the project hope that in the near future it may become a reality.

At this time the children are cared for in obsolete quarters located on Harrison Avenue in Central Boston. The institution is surrounded on three sides by the facilities of the Massachusetts Memorial Hospital and Boston College Medical school. Opposite the Home is the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Accompanying photographs show somewhat the character of the surroundings to be not, according to present standards; a very desirable environ for a habitation of this type. It is located in one of the worst slum areas in this city. One block north
the elevated tracks on Washington street give a bowery-like impression to the passerby. To the south lies the South Bay, with its dirt and industry. It was noted that nowhere within the site could one fully escape the constant hum of cars, taxies, streetcars and buses.

To the rear of the building is a play yard of 50,000 sq. ft. intended to serve both the play requirements of 200 children, plus the drive areas necessary for resident parking and building service. This area is further divided by a middle fence separating the boys from the girls, also portions are given over to garden-like areas, limiting still more the total available play space. It is necessary to make trips to playgrounds to play ball or participate in any activity calling for space.

The building itself is archaic and not in any way scaled to the child it serves. Within its rather confined walls are laundry facilities, sewing rooms, four classrooms, kitchen and dining rooms, two living rooms for children plus living quarters for the Nuns, and necessary health, administrative and adjunct facilities. The children are housed forty to a dormitory. Costs of
running this Home have been reported as being rather high—in the neighborhood of $75,000 annually.

In no way but one can this building be called adequate. The one advantage is that it is located centrally to its area of greatest need. Mr. McConnell has said that the greatest number of children served by this institution come from the Cathedral parish. The Cathedral being located opposite on Harrison Avenue.

The desire, then, as stated by Mr. McConnell is to provide the child with more home-like quarters separated from the confusion which surrounds the present Home. This view was echoed in a recent appeal for funds by the Board of Trustees wherein it was stated that "it is the hope of the Directors to move the home eventually to its newly acquired location in Jamaica Plain. Here it is planned to undertake a building program in the near future so that 200 or more children can be segregated into smaller groups, more along the family lines."
This Haeborien, as mentioned before, is under the administrative control of the Archdiocese here in Boston. It is incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts and numbers as members of its Board of Trustees many of the finest Catholic men of Boston. The board members fourteen lay and religious members and is headed by James M. Driscoll. The Administration of the home, its actual supervising, is and has been since its inception, under the guidance of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul from Emmitsburg, Maryland. Of their devotion to this duty there is little reason to talk. Instances such as Sister Mary Paul who died of Cholera contracted while nursing children and Sister Mary who became almost totally blind from sewing the victims of an epidemic of Ophthalmic point out the unselfish type of care the children receive.

The Home is staffed by lay and religious persons. At present however, the Home is somewhat understaffed, having a total compliment of fifteen. There are three office workers, two maintenance men, six lay women to assist in the general household tasks, plus five sisters and one lay woman teacher. The staff is woefully
lacking in numbers according to Mr. McConnell, and it will be desirable to supplement the present group when the new quarters are available.

The institution's policy toward admitting children has altered somewhat since the Home's founding. Only Catholic children are at present admitted to the Home. These children in the main are not orphans, as noted previously, but are neglected or dependent. They come to the Home upon the recommendation of the courts, interested persons and parish priests. The Home does not accept "problem children" or deficient mentally. There is in the words of Mr. McConnell "No way of caring for them."

The number of children in the Home at any one time varies from 138-190. This is also a restricted number because of the lack of facilities. The accompanying summary gives some idea of the children cared for and their disposition. It is significant, and somewhat pathetic that most of the children in the home are in the lower age groups. Beyond the fifth grade the number falls off rapidly.

The "whole child" is cared for while at the institution. His spiritual educative, physical, and social
<table>
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<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<td>Children at home January 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Children admitted during the year</td>
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<tr>
<td>Children placed in foster homes</td>
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<td>Children restored to relatives</td>
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<tr>
<td>Children at home December 31</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily average during the year in the home</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
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Table No. 1.
problems are given much attention. The children are separated by sex and although better policies exist, this works well under present circumstances. After he leaves, the child's case is followed up and every effort is made to prevent the necessity of his re-entrance.

The staff has an intelligent approach to the care of its children. There is not too much "Thou shalt not!" more "Let's do this." The child is not forced to attend daily Mass, though many do. Recreation facilities such as ping-pong, billiards, television, and radio are provided. Children engage in such indoor activities as folk dancing, group games, music appreciation, and plays.

The home has its own library and sick room facilities. Because of its proximity to the Massachusetts Memorial Hospital its Health needs are well provided for. The Home has a doctor on call at all times and engages the services of a dentist, psychiatrist, and psychologist when their need is indicated.

The child's educational needs are likewise not neglected. School facilities up to and including the eighth grade are provided. In fact, it might be said
that all that is lacking is space.
The requirements of the Home have been arrived at after consulting with Sister Euphemia, who has just retired from the post of superintendent, and Mr. McConnell, a member of the staff of social workers. The want is for facilities, approaching the family scale, to care for 200 children.

The need exists first to provide for a larger staff. And the following program arrived at after consultations with staff members is proposed. The Archdiocese has been approached to increase the budget to allow for additional needed help. Colleges such as Harvard, Wellesley, Boston University, and Boston College will be called upon to provide credits to Master and Doctorial degrees for resident work done at the institution. In this way, the new Home will become a type of research center for those interested in the development and characteristics of this special type of child. This type of objective study should open up new approaches to the problems of children within institutions. For instance, assuming the normalcy of the entering child, what factors are present that may tend to develop within him complexes?
Or what type of normal child is best suited to this kind of life as opposed to say a foster boarding home. Much work needs to be done in this respect, and the Haeborien by providing a sort of laboratory is serving well the community's and child's interests.

The staff composition desired is indicated in the accompanying organizational chart. It may be noted that the staff has been increased approximately $2\frac{1}{3}$ times. This gives a ratio of child to six staff workers which is deemed adequate by authorities in this field.

Some of the staff, the Nuns, priests, house mothers, maintenance man, gardener and some students are to live on the premises. In addition, provision is to be made to provide day employees and the night watchman with adequate locker and cleaning facilities.

At the end of this report is a detailed listing of the areas required by the Haeborien, however, a number of specific requirements were set forth by the Supervisor and staff.

It was felt that the administrative unit should be somewhat convenient to the entrance to the site, this
area should include the necessary office space, plus appointments such as adequate storage space for files, a board room, and adequate waiting and toilet facilities.

Connected in some fashion to the administration building should be the Health unit, convent and service facilities.

The need of an adequate health unit is stressed. These facilities should be greatly expanded over those which presently exist. The reason is that by moving the institution will lose the rather good facilities it now enjoys. A registered nurse is to be in attendance at all times. This is required not only because of the need for dispensial services, but also because it is expected that there will be from five to six children in the isolation room at all times. These are the incoming children who are to be held under observation for several days to prevent the possibility of the spread of unknown contagious diseases. An accompanying chart shows the procedure through which the child must go before he is permitted to associate with other children. Services for dispensing medicine and conducting dental and medical treatment and
examination are required.

The convent should be somewhat convenient to the Health building because the resident nurse will probably be one of the sisters, and immediate assistance from the other nuns should be available to her. In like respect the convent and Infirmary should be close to the Administration unit. This is for the convenience of the child who will go directly to the Infirmary after completing his interview with the Supervisor and social worker. Likewise, the Supervisor will live within the convent, but she and other nuns will be required for administrative service.

A central receiving and service area is required, this too, should in some way be convenient to the Administration area. This area is to provide necessary service facilities, such as laundry and maintenance spaces.

Library space for 4000 volumes is required, and if economically possible, a small auditorium-gymnasium is to be provided. Rooms for ping-pong and handicraft are required.
Provision for a chapel seating 250 is to be made. This, with the auditorium-gymnasium, is to be located somewhat centrally to the overall distribution of the children. Convenient to the chapel is to be a rectory housing the chaplain and his assistant.

The children are to be broken up into groups of 15. Each two groups (30) will have one nun and two house mothers. A living room, dining room, kitchen plus four sleeping rooms for children, are desired for each group if economically possible.

Educational facilities in the form of class-rooms are required. The children should be able to reach the school under cover.

A gardener and maintenance man will live on the property, and must be provided adequate quarters. These men will most probably have families.

Adequate parking should be available for day staff and visitors. Car storage should be provided for four staff cars. These include one pick-up or general delivery truck, one station wagon for the use of social workers, and two passenger cars for the Chaplain and his
In general, no "type" or "style" of architecture is preferred, rather it was desired that the architect provide the "most for the least."
BUILDING REQUIREMENTS
An individual survey of each type was undertaken, and shall be considered briefly in the following groupings:

a. the administrative unit
b. the infirmary
c. the convent
d. service unit
e. religion
f. recreation
g. children's living
h. education.

ADMINISTRATION

The Administrative Unit is the hub about which the institution revolves, in policy if not in location. It is the first and last place the child in this Home visits. The office of the Mother Superior (the supervisor) is located here, along with those of the several social workers and secretarial employees. The Board of Directors holds its meetings within the administrative unit. Case files are stored here. These include the active, inactive, and past institutional files.
A fraternal spirit exists among the staff workers, and it is desired that this feeling marked by an informal approach to the job, be retained.

In general, past examples of administrative units of Haeborien have tended to be one of two types. One an isolated semi-small town type of office building wherein duties are carried on a 9-5 basis. One example of this is the Veterans Orphan Home in Detroit, Michigan. The tendency in this approach is to over-emphasize in importance the administrative group with appointments that are somewhat overpowering to the child.

In the case of “Boy's Town” in Nebraska, an institution of somewhat character, the Administration wing is supplemented with a building catering to the needs of the visitor. It provides the visitor with dining and resting facilities. This, however, is not the need of this Home. However, the staff would like to have the visitor feel "at home" when he enters the building.

The other type of Administrative unit is typified by the "Children's Village", a Methodist Managed Haeborien. In this institution, as in others, the Admini-
strative functions are served building-wise by a large neo-colonial residentail type home. Here are located all services complimentary to the running of the Home. This "Home" dominates somewhat the rest of the cottages in the development. Here again, too much weight is given architecturally to the administration function.

It is not such a sense of overpowering that is required by this problem. A child should feel at ease, if that is possible in his condition; and at the same time, the staff should be able to perform its duties efficiently. With the exception of the Post Care secretary, all secretaries will be pooled and used as needed by the various social workers. In regard to the secretaries, they should be somewhat isolated from the visitor, yet still exercise some control over the unexpected visitor.

It is desired to have a room for Board meetings which are held periodically. Some provision should be made for the dining of staff members.

In connection with the Board rooms and dining facilities, the point of housemother meetings was raised. At these meetings, generally monthly, the several mothers
will give informal progress reports of their charges. This group will meet in the Administrative unit, and some means of getting to and from the meeting without crossing the visitors waiting area is required. In this respect, a semi-private access to the convent and infirmary is also desired. The purchasing will be done from the Administrative unit, although it was thought desirable to eliminate the necessity of salesmen and samples, or at least minimize their presence.
INFIRMARY

The infirmary presents a rather special problem in that a number of facilities are to be provided. There is to be an office which will provide storage for medical and dental records, plus desk space for the visiting doctor and dentist. There is to be a dispensary and a small medical examining room. The dispensary is to serve as a nurses station and is to have such attendant provisions as: toilet provisions for nurse and doctors, stritcher space, and general utility room. There should be a place for the nurse to rest, and a dentist's office with two chairs. A portable ex-ray machine is felt to be desirable, along with facilities for developing exposures. A small lab area is required to expedite the checking of blood samples, urine, etc. There should be two wards, one for boys, and one for girls. These are to contain isolation space for sick children, and newly acquired children. A dining area plus a small kitchen is required. In addition, provision is to be made for the separation of boys and girls toilets. Space for the linen is required. Also, provision is to be made for
items such as blankets and bedpans.

In general, these requirements are somewhat beyond those of most institutions of this size and character. Most Haeboriens provide a minimum of space and equipment for the infirmary. In some cottage schemes, sick children are cared for in rooms set aside for this purpose within the cottage. This, unfortunately, puts an additional strain upon the house mother who is often not able to look after the ill child, and tend to the rompings of 15-20 others at the same time. The great majority of Haeboriens having more than 50 children, do have some provision, however, for caring for sick children.

The incidence of illness at the Home is, at present, quite low, and it is felt that by dispersing the children, an even lower sick rate can be obtained. All types of treatment however, are referred to the infirmary, and a record is kept of all treatment given. Some types of treatment, such as application of mercuriochrome to a small cut, are to be left to the discretion of the house mother. Too, the winter rate of illnesses
such as mumps, measles, etc., is somewhat higher than during the summer months, and provision must be made to isolate the child.
CONVENT

The convent is to be the living quarters of those nuns not directly connected with the child's care. These will include the Sisters in charge of the kitchen services (dietician), laundry, and sewing. Other Sisters to be housed here are the Supervisor, plus the day and night nurses. There is to be space provided to house a visitor, such as the Mother Superior of the Order, who makes visits from Emmitsburg. The convent is to also be the spiritual retreat for the Sisters who are directly concerned with the children. If the house mother is sick, she will be cared for within the convent, and provision is to be made to meet this requirement.

An atmosphere of solitude should prevail within the convent to somewhat remind the nuns of their first duty, a devotion to God, and the appointments should somewhat reflect their immaterial approach to things of this world.

Visitors, as mentioned, will occasionally be received, and some form of parlor is desirable. The nuns living here will eat and prepare their own food, therefore
a kitchen and dining space is required.

Evidence of similar appointment in Haeborions of this type were lacking, so I turned to nearest possible cases, and tried to draw somewhat of an analogy. A great many convents connected with schools, hospitals, etc., somewhat strain to provide these necessary adjuncts. Generally, this is because the building echoes in an architectural fashion the school, etc. The nun, therefore, lives in an atmosphere foreign to that of her early training years.

Some convents connected with schools or hospitals train their novices right at the institution. These novices grow up, so to speak, with their environment. However, this is not the case of the present problem. The Sister will be trained in Maryland, and then assigned to duty in the Haeborien here in Boston.

Cooper says that in general, most Sisters are hampered somewhat by the primitive appointments provided them. Such practices as group bath and toilet facilities, plus doubling up in rooms intended for one, are not the best, though it is the rule rather than the exception.
The Sister in her home convent is provided a cell and a measure of privacy. This allows her time for reflection and private prayer; two valuable assets. In addition, within the convent there is usually some sort of Chapel and it is desirable to provide space for altar devotionals on the part of the nen.

Some attempt is to be made then, to make them feel at home, physically and spiritually.
SERVICE UNIT

The service unit required by the Haeborien presented an interesting problem. In general, there was a vagueness about the physical requirements of such a unit other than some place to wash and sew clothes. An examination of existing Haeboriens indicates that depending upon the location (urban or rural) little or much was necessary in the form of service equipment. No real prototype existed for this institution. However, several conclusions were reached, and a definite program set up.

The service unit is to include a laundry, and sewing facilities capable of handling the clothes (bed and body) necessary to the operation of the home. There is to be in the laundry, provision for washing, rinsing, shaking out, folding, drying, and pressing clothing. There is to be a storage space for soiled and clean linen.

The sewing room shall include room for 3 machines, plus steam and hand ironers. Storage space for such items as repaired clothes, torn clothes, donated clothes and shoes, is necessary.

There is to be some central receiving and stor-
age space. This is to be provided in conjunction with the central kitchen if this scheme is adopted.

In addition, a general maintenance area is required. This is to include facilities for the repair of items such as electric motors, household appliances, etc. Also a carpenter's shop and paint room is required. Space for the storage of tools and lumber is necessary. An incinerator is required, and may become part of the central heating system.

Also, necessary dining, locker and toilet facilities are to be provided as is necessary to supply the needs of the day employees. The persons to be employed are not of "rough" character, and thought is to be given to make their work environment as pleasing as possible.
CHAPEL AND RECTORY

The Chapel and rectory are to be considered singly—as they are to be connected physically in some fashion. The Chapel is to seat 250, including choir, and is to be the religious headquarters of the children.

Any church would be interesting to do, but a problem involving a Catholic church or chapel is dependent upon so many pre-ordained factors that it is difficult to pass over this action without noting a few of the requirements that are of interest.

The altar, for instance, must in some way connect with the ground, and no activity can occur above the altar. The early church had separate stalls for the reading of the gospel and epistle, located symbolically to the right and left of the altar. This practice has been somewhat modified with the years and is not a requirement of this problem. Provisions should be made for the stations of the cross. This is generally done in the form of niches along the Nave of contemporary churches.

The Baptistry should be somewhere near the entrance—for theoretically, the unbaptized person is
not allowed into the church. Early churches had separate buildings as baptistries, such as the Baptistry of Constantine in Rome. Confessionals are to be provided. In this case there will be two, one for each priest.

The Catholic church presents an interesting problem from the standpoint of acoustics. Because of its highly ceremonial type of service, the optimum reverberation time is considerable higher than that required for the protestant. This means, in turn, that the building and service are to be considered as a single instrument. Each needing the other to enhance the effectiveness of the service.

A sacristy is required for the priest, and room for the altar boys is necessary. Some space for an organ is required, plus a narthex and some connecting link to the rectory.

The chapel in this case is not to impose itself upon the children, but to be a source of inspiration and devotion.

The rectory is to contain living quarters for the priest and one assistant, who will serve as a recrea-
tional leader. It is necessary to provide a living-dining area, plus kitchen facilities. It is expected that guests will be entertained, so therefore, a bedroom in addition to those of the priests' is necessary. A small study is required with its own entrance.

The housework will be done by a resident housekeeper. A bedroom, sitting-room, and bath, are required for her.

Garage facilities for two cars are necessary, plus adequate storage and supply areas.
RECREATION

The indoor recreational needs of the children are to be housed in a multi-purpose assembly-type building. This is not a common provision in Haeborien. It was found that most Haeborien, unless rather large (200-300) provided little in the way of indoor recreation. The child is dependent in most cases upon the house mother's ingenuity to provide some sort of recreation. In this respect, it was suggested that such a building might become a sort of meeting place, where the children could gather or be gathered for participation in games such as volley ball, badminton, ping-pong, etc. It was also felt that here the child could participate in plays, and group activities such as folk dancing and large social events. There is also the need for a space to conduct classes in the simple acts of handicraft, and give rudimental training in music. Necessary provision for the storage of supplies and equipment is needed, plus general toilet facilities.

A play field for games of softball, football, and volley ball is necessary. This need not take on the
aspects of a college or high school athletic field, but should be such that grouped games can be participated in. This should be convenient to the recreation building.
LIVING QUARTERS

Much has been said generally, as regards the kind of living quarters desirable for children of this type, and there is little need to labor those points further. It is quite apparent, to the writer at any rate, that some sort of cottage system offers the best way of solving the problems of housing the children. This view is held also, by the authorities of the present Haeborien.

A study was necessary at any rate, to determine the appointments necessary to a scheme of this type. The general requirements were for living-dining facilities for the 15 children who would house any one unit. Research turned up the following points of interest.

Clarke points out that "Homes that are for children should be scaled to children". In this respect, the living unit should contain fixtures, (water closets, lavatories, etc.) closets, equipment, and furniture suitable to the child. Damageable features, chandeliers, etc., are to be avoided. The interior finishes should be of a somewhat durable character. Long, dark corridors should be avoided if possible.
There should be about 400 cu. ft. of space for each occupant of a sleeping room. 45 sq. ft. is recommended as a desirable living room area for each child. There should be at least one toilet for each 10 children. Drinking fountains are desirable to take some of the load off the house mother. In general, ceilings should not be more than 9 feet high. There should be a ventilated locker for each child not less than 1' - 6" wide.

Children of school age should have shelves for books, and older children should be provided with quiet study space.

Necessary toy bins and closet space for dirty and clean linens are desirable. A slop sink is a handy tool for the house mother. There should be, perhaps, a locker room where the children could shed and store their heavy, and oftentimes, dirty outdoor over-clothing.

The house mother's room should be attractive and located strategically among the children's room. In this respect, care should be exercised that she is not stripped of all privacy.

The home in general should be friendly, and
not at all ostentatious. In this respect, the question of type of construction arises. While the administrators feel strongly that no one style be used to express the institution, some leaning to a home of permanent materials was experienced. In this question of permanence, Hopkirk observes that "much remains to be achieved in the construction of institutional buildings that will stand rough usage, but will not last more than twenty or thirty years." This is a rather sage observation coming not from an architect, but from an administrator, and should point up the fact that architects are not alone in their desire to provide for the needs of the future person.

The child should have some play space convenient to his unit, in the form of paved terraces. This to provide space for outdoor play during the periods of rainy weather when the ground will be too wet for play.

Such appliances as a television set and radio do much to provide entertainment for the children. The majority of the staff quizzed in this respect seemed to feel that it would be nice to have one set per unit.

In the evening, the house mother will gather
the children around her for a period of story telling and prayers. This activity will take place in the living room. Therefore, it is required specifically that the living room be home-like in taste and appointment. Some focal point that the child will associate with stories and group prayer is desirable. Because of the nature of its use, the living room should not become merely a hall for revelery and boisterous activity, but rather a place to draw somewhat apart from the strenuous activity of the day. It will be used also to receive and entertain guests; such as the child's parents and relatives. This will not be a common occurrence, but rather a time of surprise and excitement.

Some type of play space should be provided within the home. This play room will house items such as the television set and radio. This is to be the "noisy" area of the unit, and should be placed so that the noise coming from it will not disturb other areas.

The dining room is to be a sort of training room for the children. Lessons in table manners and courtesies are to be taught by example rather than by mere instruction. The resident nuns and house mothers will
dine with the children and some "family experience" should be gained.

The kitchen is to be convenient to the dining room, and should be something more than a laboratory for the preparation of food. There should be space for the preparation and serving of snack meals. This should not be a restricted area, but be available at most times to the child. Necessary pantry and storage space should be included.

If a two story scheme is adopted—provisions for toilets should be made on the ground floor. Some question exists as to whether a two story plan should be adopted. If it is used, fire stairs are required, and must be well lighted.

The bedrooms should not contain more than four children each, and three is a desired maximum. They should contain the necessary beds, plus at least two tables and chairs in the case of older children. Bunk beds are not particularly desirable except when there is a lack of space. Each child needs his own clothes locker, for which he will be responsible. In the case of very young children,
more assistance should be given in this respect. However, he too, should be given some incentive to develop a sense of self-reliance. The individual locker can do much to foster this trait. The bedrooms should not be too ornate, and should withstand the sometimes vigorous attentions given it by the child. A tack board for the use of the children housed in the room should be provided. The walls should be to some extent, cleanable so that the creations of young Raphaels may be removed to provide space for doodling of the children who will follow. This is especially true of the pre-school child, and while some of this type of activity is to be expected, the child should be made conscious of his duty to the home, and to the rights of the other children within his group.

In addition to the house mother who has already been mentioned, some room is required as a place to house weekend guests, etc. In the case of the older child (4th.-7th. grade) the "spare room" can be used to provide incentive for good behavior and action. A promise of "a room for yourself" will in most cases, stimulate a child's desire to perform his daily duties properly.
Separate bedrooms should be provided for the older adolescents cared for in the Home. They should be considered as requiring more privacy than a pre-adolescent child.

Some quiet study area should be provided for children above the lower elementary grades.
EDUCATION

The educational requirements of the Home parallel those of the parish parochial school. There is one difference, however. A large number of the children entering the Home will have experienced through no fault of their own, some serious interruptions in their school attendance. These children shall require special attentions on the part of the teacher.

Some means of giving a great deal of individual attention to the child shall be necessary. Other than this, the child will receive a training comparable to that of his parish equal. The schools needs are for facilities to provide for the first through the eighth grades. Children of high school age, shall go out to school.

The classroom should be more than just a place for book learning. It should be a workroom where the child uses various materials, and learn largely through groups study and projects. It should be a laboratory where the children shall learn through their experiments, and cultivate an enjoyment of their work.

Specific requirements which should be required
in order to fulfill the above requirements are:

1. individual storage for children's work.
2. storage cabinets and cupboards for teaching supplies and equipment.
3. 14 - 16 linear ft. of tack board at the child's eye level.
4. 20 linear ft. of chalk board. (in lower grades more tack board and less chalk board is needed)
5. files and bookcases and shelves.
6. 60 movable seats and tables. (two grades shall be combined in one room)
7. sink, easels and work counter.
8. wardrobes for pupils and teacher.
9. desk for teacher.
10. work or display table.
11. storage for blocks & toys in the first & second grades.
12. drinking fountains and toilets should be provided for each room.

The children shall be combined as mentioned into four groups, these are:
1. first and second grade
2. third and fourth grade
3. fifth and sixth grade
4. seventh and eighth grade

The kindergarten age child shall be cared for within his unit and no special type of room shall be necessary.

The children should be able to reach their respective classrooms under cover. This is not a necessary requirement, but one that is desirable.
THE SITE
SITE

The site is situated in Jamaica Plain in Boston. It is bordered on the North by Pond Street, the main access artery on the East by Mass Hill Road. To the South and West stretch open country. It contains 40 acres, the main feature of the site is the large plateau-like hill which cuts the property in half. The view from this plateau is gorgeous when one looks to either the north or south. The site formerly was part of the Slocum estate, but since has been acquired by the Archdiocese. Land to the south and west is also owned by the Church, thus guaranteeing a continued program of development in the best interests of both Church and Haeborien. Accompanying photographs give some indication of the site's country-like character.

There are two existing buildings on the site, one a Victorian house, the old Slocum residence. The other, a former carriage barn. The house is in poor repair, and probably should be torn down. The barn is in very good shape, and it is quite possible that it could be reused in some fashion.
The M.T.A. has bus service on Pond street, thus assuring the school transportation of children of High school age. Also, this makes the Haeborien readily accessible for parents or relatives. A feature valuable to the overall concept.

Stone walls exist in quantity on the site, and the southwest corner is featured by two pools formerly used as sources of ice.

In general, the site is quite magnificent, and ideally located. It is near the source of children, and at the same time offers a country atmosphere amazingly quiet when one considers that just four blocks eastward is one of the most heavily traveled arteries in this general area.
After several false starts based upon the desire to develop a home-like atmosphere a conclusion concerning the relation of building to site was reached. The thought was to make this group a semi-concentrated development. This presented the opportunity to make a focal point of the Chapel. This building would sit on the crest of the plateau, and be surrounded by the other units. Much of the site therefore, can be left as wooded or open space providing many spots of interest for the exploring child.

The buildings are sited so as to provide favorable vistas, large free spaces, and small courts.

The buildings proper required great deal of investigation and as I had a set budget I set out to determine the costs of various materials and labor so that the solution would be kept within the budget. This cost list is included here for the reader's interest. I was not able to use many materials calling for painstaking supervision. I decided upon a wood panel type construction, broken occasionally by walls of brick. The buildings are all scaled down to the child they serve.
After consultations with various persons connected with the contracting end of architecture, who reviewed the tracing studies with me, a volume price of $2.00 per cu. ft. was set for the buildings themselves. This is slightly higher than standard residential costs, however, it is not far out of line. A summary of costs is included, and shows that I did solve, to my satisfaction, the problem of staying within a given budget. Each living unit came in at $140,000.00 exclusive of utility improvements, i.e.: incoming and outgoing sewer lines, electricity, etc.
Architect's fee at 10%........................................250,000.00
Balance 2,250,000.00

Site work including walks, roads, paving, site clearing, utilities at
$1500/unit........................................... 80,000.00
Seven units at $140,000........ 980,000.00
Convent.............................................. 125,000.00
Administration & Infirmary, including equipment................ 130,000.00
Audigym.............................................. 105,000.00
Chapel.............................................. 120,000.00
Rectory............................................. 28,000.00
Service bldg. (including equipment)........... 80,000.00
Employees housing (2) at $14,000.............. 28,000.00
1,746,000.00

Contractors Contingencies..................................... 200,000.00
1,946,000.00

Furniture Allowances
Living units
living rooms (2) at $500.............. 600.00
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bedrooms (11) at $40</td>
<td>$4,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lockers (30) at $40</td>
<td>$1,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class - play room</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$7,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Units at $8400.00</td>
<td>$52,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedrooms (8) at $200</td>
<td>$1,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superintendent's bedroom</td>
<td>$400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superintendent's study</td>
<td>$250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living room exclusive of piano</td>
<td>$1,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dining room</td>
<td>$300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$5,550.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rectory</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedrooms (4) at $200</td>
<td>$800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study (2) at $200</td>
<td>$400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living room</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dining room</td>
<td>$800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housekeepers bedroom</td>
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<tr>
<td>Housekeeper's study</td>
<td>$200.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$5,400.00</td>
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<td>TOTAL FURNITURE ALLOWANCE</td>
<td>$69,850.00</td>
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<td>Description</td>
<td>Amount</td>
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<tr>
<td>Building costs</td>
<td>$1,946,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Furniture costs</td>
<td>$64,350</td>
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<td>TOTAL COST</td>
<td>$2,015,550</td>
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<tr>
<td>Available for construction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buildings &amp; Furnishing</td>
<td>$2,015,350</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>$154,650</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

This balance will be expended on improvement of the pool areas so that they may become summer swimming spots. Also a series of simple covered walks will connect various portions of the development.
ACOUSTIC CONSIDERATIONS OF AUDIGYN

Since the children are small I felt that there was no necessity to carry a roof parallel to the floor. (A regulation basketball court is not required.) Therefore, I experimented with various structural shapes for the roof. I was hampered a bit by the requirements in that one long wall was desired for such activities as handball, archery, etc. It was necessary, therefore, to choose some material hard enough to withstand the vigorous treatment. I choose to make this wall brick. One wall was made almost entirely glass, so that during the winter months a certain amount of natural sun warmth would be experienced.

The ceiling is pitched to the rear (see section) and is exposed to the audience above the stage. This was done by eliminating a fly tower and the subsequent need of area above the proscenium opening. This will, I feel, aid in projecting the weak voices of the children to the rear of the seating area. The breaks in the ceiling occur at cross bracing points and will be randomized in size and direction to avoid frequency hum.
At the rear of the room are cabinets which will be used to store equipment and games. I found that a perpendicular cabinet would give a rather disturbing echo toward the front of the room, therefore I tried various schemes to remove this condition. The above sketch indicates my solution. I found that by canting the door side (it was on this side for supervisory reasons) outward 6" the sound striking the surface would be bounced into the last rows. This is a somewhat awkward door, but by using the proper hardware it can be made to slide easily.

There was some question about sound bounce
off the parallel wall. I concluded that a satisfactory fashion to handle this situation would be to move my glass out to the face of the piers. This provided a series of breaks 8' - 0" o.c., 2' - 0" deep with 1' - 0" wide piers. This is perhaps not the best way of treating the wall, but under the economic and architectural set-up I felt that it was satisfactory. To further aid in the elimination of echo I am treating the speaker side with a panel of QT element faced with perforated masonite.
Volume of room:

\[ 72 \times 40 \times 9 = 25920 \text{ ft}^2 \]
\[ 72 \times 11 \times 40/2 = 14400 \text{ ft}^2 \]
\[ 72 \times 40 \times 4 = 11520 \text{ ft}^2 \]

Total volume = 51840 ft²

Surface:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Floor</th>
<th>75 x 40</th>
<th>=</th>
<th>3000 ft²</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td>75 x 40</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>3000 ft²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sides</td>
<td>72 x 9 x 2</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>1296 ft²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>72 x 11/2 x 2</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>790 ft²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage</td>
<td>20 x 15</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>300 ft²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front</td>
<td>800 - 300</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>500 ft²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear</td>
<td>40 x 9</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>360 ft²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assume an audience</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>=</td>
<td>500 people capacity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Doors 7 at 6 x 7 = 294 ft²

Windows = 1000 ft²

Optimum reverberation time = 1.1 sec.

Absorptive units required a = 2100 sabins
Materials used | Coefficients
---|---
Wood floor | 128 512 2048
Wood ceiling panels | 0.05 0.03 0.03
Stage wood floor, sides | 0.08 0.06 0.06
Ceiling Tile A.T. C-8 | 0.18 0.06 0.06
Q.T. element per.tran. | 0.45 0.76 0.89
Doors wood | 0.08 0.06 0.06
Glass | 0.055 0.05 0.02
Seats | 1.3 1.6 0.71
People | 2.0 4.0 5.0
Brick | 0.024 0.03 0.05

Note: In the reverberation time the eyring correction is incorporated.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>For 128 CPS</th>
<th>For 512 CPS</th>
<th>For 2048 CPS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3000 ft² floor</td>
<td>.05x3000=150</td>
<td>.05x3000=90</td>
<td>.05x3000=90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000 ft² ceiling</td>
<td>.08x3000=240</td>
<td>.06x3000=180</td>
<td>.06x3000=180</td>
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<tr>
<td>200 audience</td>
<td>2x200=400</td>
<td>4x200=800</td>
<td>5x200=1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 ft² stage</td>
<td>.5x300=90</td>
<td>.4x300=120</td>
<td>.5x300=150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acoustic CelotexC-8</td>
<td>.18x900=162</td>
<td>.86x900=774</td>
<td>.65x900=567</td>
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</table>

Total without walls: 1042

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>294 ft² doors</th>
<th>1000 ft² windows</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.08x294=23.5</td>
<td>.35x1000=35</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Wall surfaces:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>360 ft² rear wall</th>
<th>1056 ft² side wall</th>
<th>400 ft² stage clg</th>
<th>480 ft² stage s.w.</th>
<th>100 ft² col site Q.T.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.03x360=10.8</td>
<td>.024x1056=14.8</td>
<td>.08x480=38.4</td>
<td>.08x480=38.4</td>
<td>.45x100=45.0</td>
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</table>

Total walls doors:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Windows</th>
<th>Add remainder</th>
<th>TOTAL A</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>228.9</td>
<td>1042.0</td>
<td>1370.9</td>
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Rev. time:

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>T=1.85SEC</th>
<th>T=1.2SEC</th>
<th>T=1.15SEC</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

\[ T=\frac{V}{20a} \]
### Assumptions of Different Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Sabins</th>
<th>512</th>
<th>2048</th>
<th>Rev. Time</th>
<th>512</th>
<th>2048</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Empty room</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No extra seats</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>1368</td>
<td>1262</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Empty room</td>
<td>1380</td>
<td>1840</td>
<td>1475</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 seats</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 100 people</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>1768</td>
<td>1762</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No extra seats</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 100 people</td>
<td>1560</td>
<td>2080</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 empty seats</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 200 people</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>2168</td>
<td>2262</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No seats</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. 200 people</td>
<td>1430</td>
<td>2528</td>
<td>2333</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 seats</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. 300 people</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>2568</td>
<td>2762</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DISCLAIMER

MISSING PAGE(S)

Pages 95 - 96 have been omitted from the original thesis.
Material & Labor Costs for Residential Type Construction.

Concrete:

- **Ready mixed concrete**.......................... $12.00 cu. yd.
- **Concrete floor**................................. 18.74 sq. ft.

Masonry

- **8" Concrete block**............................ 34.86 per 100
- **8" Cinder block**............................... 32.00 per 100
- **8" Brick**...................................... 101.76 per 1000
- **Brick veneer on wood frame**.............. 135.91 per 1000
- **Stone veneer**................................ 104.92 100 sq. ft.

Chimney

- **Block**......................................... 5.00 lin. ft.
- **Brick**......................................... 4.00 lin. ft.

Tile Work

- **Floor tile**..................................... .75 sq. ft.
- **Wall tile**..................................... 1.10 sq. ft.

Carpentry

- **Rough framing**............................... 160.00 M.B.M.
- **Siding (10")**................................. 380.00 per sq.
- **Wood shingles**............................... 27.00 M B.M.
- **Flooring...(red oak)**...................... 400.00 M B.M.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Unit Price</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plywood siding</td>
<td>$360.00</td>
<td>M B M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roofing</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strip shingles</td>
<td>10.86</td>
<td>persq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asbestos shingles</td>
<td>21.00</td>
<td>per sq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slate</td>
<td>32.00</td>
<td>per sq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Built-up Roofing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Ply T &amp; G</td>
<td>18.00</td>
<td>per sq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roll roofing</td>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>per sq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flashing</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>per lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper gutters</td>
<td>.71</td>
<td>lin. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper leader</td>
<td>.07</td>
<td>lin. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lath &amp; Plaster</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyp lath</td>
<td>.57</td>
<td>sq. yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood lath</td>
<td>.60</td>
<td>sq. yd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Met. lath</td>
<td>.70</td>
<td>sq. yd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plaster on gyp lath</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>sq. yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plaster on wood lath</td>
<td>.78</td>
<td>sq. yd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plaster on met lath</td>
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<td>sq. yd.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exterior Plaster</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stucco on mas</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>sq. yd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stucco on met lath</td>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>sq. yd.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Plumbing

Bathroom 3 fixtures....................$300.00 inst.

Kitchen sink............................ 125.00 inst.

Piping

Plumbing system 6 rm. house............1200.00

Heating

Oil forced warm air..................... .10 cub. ft.
Coal steam heat........................ .08 cu. ft.
Oil steam heat.......................... .12 cu. ft.
Oil hot water........................... .14 cu. ft.

Panel heat oil unit.

Floor H.W.................................. .16 cub. ft.
Wall H.W.................................. .16 cu. ft.
Ceiling H.W................................ .15 cu. ft.
Floor steam............................... .14 cu. ft.
Wall steam............................... .15 cu. ft.
ceiling steam............................ .13 cu. ft.

Gas fired units about the same initial cost.

Lighting

Outlet..................................... 8.00 each

Fixtures.................................. vary according to type

Painting & Papering

Interior wood three coats.............. 15.00 100 sq. ft.
Exterior two coats....................... 8.50 100 sq. ft.
Interior on plas. flat, 3 cts........... 6.00 100 sq. ft.
Varnish & Shellac Wood

Varnish lct. ........................... $3.50 100 sq. ft.
Shellac lct. ........................... 2.50 100 sq. ft.

Paper hanging

Per roll (36 sq. ft.) ...................... $2.00
Space Requirements

ADMINISTRATION:

Board room .................................. 280 sq. ft.
Superintendent's office..................... 168 sq. ft.
Head social worker.......................... 168 sq. ft.
2 Assistant social workers.................. 180 sq. ft.
Post care worker & secretary............... 100 sq. ft.
Record storage............................... 100 sq. ft.
2 Toilets.................................... 200 sq. ft.
Pantry & kitchen................................ 60 sq. ft.
Waiting area.................................. 200 sq. ft.
Janitor's closet.............................. 24 sq. ft.

INFIRARY:

Records office............................... 100 sq. ft.
Dispensary.................................. 500 sq. ft.
Dental office, 2 chairs..................... 100 sq. ft.
Dark room................................... 60 sq. ft.
Medical examining room.................... 100 sq. ft.
Utility room.................................. 128 sq. ft.
Boys Ward..................................... 350 sq. ft.
Girls Ward.................................... 350 sq. ft.
Soiled linen.................................. 64 sq. ft.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Space</th>
<th>Square Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clean linen</td>
<td>64 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janitor's closet</td>
<td>24 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen</td>
<td>100 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dining room</td>
<td>100 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waiting area</td>
<td>156 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys toilet</td>
<td>150 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls toilet</td>
<td>150 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor &amp; Dentist Office</td>
<td>80 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctor &amp; Dentist toilet</td>
<td>60 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurses toilet</td>
<td>60 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bed pans, stretcher, etc.</td>
<td>80 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONVENT:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Space</th>
<th>Square Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parlor</td>
<td>300 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dining room</td>
<td>240 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen</td>
<td>160 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pantry</td>
<td>80 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vestibule</td>
<td>80 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapel room</td>
<td>200 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superintendent's study</td>
<td>160 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superintendent's bedroom</td>
<td>120 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superintendent's bath</td>
<td>50 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8 Bedrooms..............................1000 sq. ft.

Toilet facilities

Adequate Closet & storage

CHILD'S LIVING QUARTERS (EACH 15)

Living room................................ 705 sq. ft.
Dining room.............................. 705 sq. ft.
Kitchen..................................... 140 sq. ft.
General storage.......................... 100 sq. ft.
House mother's bedroom.................. 200 sq. ft.
House mother's bath........................ 40 sq. ft.
4 Child's bedroom........................ 1200 sq. ft.
Toy room.................................... 100 sq. ft.
Locker room.............................. 200 sq. ft.
Toilets...................................... 100 sq. ft.
Visitor's room............................ 200 sq. ft.
Visitor's bath............................. 30 sq. ft.
Heat Room.................................. 100 sq. ft.

CHAPEL: (for 250)

Nave...........................................2000 sq. ft.
Narthex........................................ 250 sq. ft.
Baptistry..................................... 250 sq. ft.
2 Confessionals............................. 140 sq. ft.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room</th>
<th>Square Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Choir</td>
<td>400 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacristry</td>
<td>200 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altar boys</td>
<td>100 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stations of cross</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organ room</td>
<td>250 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat room</td>
<td>150 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RECTORY:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living room</td>
<td>200 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dining room</td>
<td>160 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitchen</td>
<td>100 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pantry</td>
<td>70 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study</td>
<td>200 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 bedrooms</td>
<td>330 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guest room</td>
<td>170 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Bath</td>
<td>120 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housekeepers living room</td>
<td>168 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housekeepers bedroom</td>
<td>100 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housekeepers bath</td>
<td>60 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foyer and Vest</td>
<td>60 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SERVICE BUILDING:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garage</td>
<td>720 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tool room</td>
<td>200 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Work room........................................576 sq. ft.
Toilet room & locker....................... 64 sq. ft.
General storage............................625 sq. ft.
Paint shop..................................240 sq. ft.

COMMISSARY:
Walk-in box..................................320 sq. ft.
Storage space................................400 sq. ft.
Meat cutting and work area............... 300 sq. ft.
Dietician's office........................100 sq. ft.
Dietician's kitchen......................168 sq. ft.

LAUNDRY AND SEWING:
Washing, rinsing, pressing..............568 sq. ft.
Shake-out, folding & drying.............568 sq. ft.
Soiled linen..............................256 sq. ft.
Clean linen...............................256 sq. ft.
Sewing room...............................384 sq. ft.
Repaired clothes storage............... 256 sq. ft.
Donated clothes storage............... 256 sq. ft.
Shoe storage room.......................160 sq. ft.
Toilet & wash room.....................100 sq. ft.
Lockers & showers.......................150 sq. ft.
References

1. - Abbot, Grace. *The Child and the State*, pp. 8


4. - Pilot, October 26, 1912.


7. - Cooper, J. M. *Children's Institutions*, pp. 8-32, 478.

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Thesis
