

Chapter 1 : Back Bay Real Estate | Back Bay Apartments

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It was established in 1822. It is essentially an ancient spot of saltwater marshland that has been surrounded by dry land, disconnected from the tides of the Atlantic Ocean, and landscaped into a park with fresh water within. The park is also known as the Fens or the Fenway. The latter term can also refer to either the surrounding neighborhood or the parkway on its southern border. When Boston was settled in the early 17th century the Shawmut Peninsula on which it was built was connected to Roxbury by a spit of sandy ground called "The Neck". The area became malodorous with time as it became tainted with sewage from the growing settlement. In 1822, the Fenway was established in the Fens viewed through *Phragmites australis*, a non-native reed. These are considered an invasive species by the US Army Corps of Engineers, which has applied for funds to remove them. For the dual purpose of eliminating the health and aesthetic problem created by the polluted bay waters and creating new and valuable Boston real estate, a series of land reclamation projects was begun in 1822 and continued for the rest of the century. The filling of present-day Back Bay was completed by 1822. Filling reached Kenmore Square in 1822 and finished in the Fens in 1822. These projects more than doubled the size of the Shawmut Peninsula. Combining his renowned landscaping talents with state-of-the-art sanitary engineering, he turned a foul-smelling tidal creek and swamp into "scenery of a winding, brackish creek, within wooded banks; gaining interest from the meandering course of the water. Thus, the Fens became a freshwater lagoon regularly accepting storm water from the Charles River Basin. An athletic field was also added. While these were common in their era, the one in the Fens is now the last continually operating Victory Garden in existence and today is a much-valued community garden of flowers and vegetables. They formed a neighborhood association called the Fenway Civic Association. Volunteers took on projects to clean their streets, beautify their surroundings, and protect their residents from crime. Soon the group also started advocating for improved maintenance of parkland and other elements to ensure a safe, enjoyable neighborhood. Parker, one of the original organizers of the garden, who continued to garden there until his death in 1822. Because of his efforts, the Victory Gardens in the Fenway are one of only two remaining victory gardens in the U.S. Much of the food grown was sent to the armed forces, and the remaining portions were rationed. The Fenway Victory Gardens were established in 1822. These gardens are a central part of the Fenway community and are well known to gardeners across the country. The gardens provide the residents in the Boston neighborhoods with personal space to grow vegetables or flowers, and are private. It was used exclusively as a public restroom facility, and was closed after a damaging fire in 1822. The Duck House is sited within a prominent landscape in The Fens adjacent to the Agassiz Road bridge—the only building along that roadway. Agassiz Road is a significant pedestrian link between the East and West Fenway neighborhoods though it provides only one-way vehicular circulation. Much of the building that we see today is original; however, the roof design was simplified when it was reconstructed following the fire. While the Duck House itself is not a Boston Landmark, its rustic style and relationship to the park makes it an important contributing feature to the Back Bay Fens. It is a neoclassical limestone building in the shape of a villa, with large ornate bronze entry doors to one side. All fire alarm circuits along with radio and telephone communications for the Boston Fire Department are controlled from this site. The building has an independent generator to provide electrical power in the event of power disruptions. The plaque gives brief information on Bates and includes the lyrics of "America the Beautiful", which she wrote at the turn of the 20th century. The statue is a standing portrayal of John Endecott dressed in early colonial attire, consisting of a jacket with a wide, square collar, knee breeches, buckle shoes, and a long cape. He holds his hat down at his side in his right hand. A low granite bench surrounds the base of the wall. According to inscriptions on one side of the monument, it was designed by Architect Ralph Weld Gray, and the statue was sculpted by Carl Paul Jennewein in 1822. Two massive cast stone bleachers were completed in 1822 followed shortly in by a field house designed by William D. The original field house was demolished in the 1820s, due to neglect, and replaced with a simple Gothic styled storage structure. The 1822 athletic track and field was later dedicated as the Joseph Lee Playground. At some point two baseball diamonds were added. One of them is dedicated to baseball player

and humanitarian Roberto Clemente. The other was dedicated to neighborhood residents Brian and David Cobe in with a bronze plaque inset into a Roxbury puddingstone boulder adjacent to the diamond. Sometime in the s two basketball courts were also added alongside the playground and dedicated in honor of Jim Bradley. In , as part of a public-private partnership between the City of Boston and Emmanuel College , the field was extensively renovated to collegiate standards, which necessitated the demolition of one of the stone bleachers. Roberto Clemente Monument This monument was dedicated in to baseball player and humanitarian Roberto Clemente " It is a 5-foot-tall 1. His three loves; Puerto Rico, baseball, and children. Japanese temple bell The bronze bell was cast in by Tanaka Gonzaemon under the supervision of Suzuki Magoemon, and dedicated to Bishamon , a Buddhist god of children and good luck. In , Japanese officials presented the bell to Boston as a symbol of peace. In , landscape architect Arthur Shurcliff added a circular formal rose garden and fountain opposite the Museum of Fine Arts where the general public as well as rose enthusiasts could learn about rose culture and enjoy the flowers. The garden was expanded in when the rectangular section was built. At the south end of the rectangular portion of the garden is a statue that is a copy of the famous El Desconsol which was a gift to the City of Boston by Barcelona, Spain. In , the garden was named the James P. By the late 20th century, The Kelleher Rose Garden was in decline and needed a complete restoration. In , the Emerald Necklace Conservancy , in cooperation with the Boston Parks and Recreation Department, convened landscape architects, horticultural specialists, and rosarians to develop a master plan for its renewal. Paths and planting beds were recut according to the original plans; the soil was rejuvenated and new turf laid. An irrigation system was installed and new signs were placed to help visitors learn from the garden. The restoration was completed in In the Emerald Necklace Conservancy completed restoration of the original ornamental fountain and had the descendant of the original sculpture manufacturer replicate missing ornamental cherub statues. It is composed of a plinth stage and lectern backed by a semi-circular wall, with names set in bronze tablets. A large bronze statue of an angel sculpted by John F. Paramino sits atop the memorial, along with an obelisk capped with bronze stars. It is the oldest and largest of the three memorials on the site, with the Korean and Vietnam war memorials flanking it. This memorial has a stone plaza area, with a map of the country of Korea embedded in it. Flanking the map are two stone slabs for use as benches. The memorial is a squarish monument that has three columns with names engraved in them. On top is the word, "Korea" and the years, " " This memorial has a stone plaza area, with a map of the country of Vietnam embedded in it. On top is the word, "Vietnam" and the years, " " In The Burns Memorial Association of Boston held a competition to make a statue of Burns, to correspond with that nomenclature as an honor. The winner was artist Henry Hudson Kitson. Kitson completed the statue in , and Governor Calvin Coolidge dedicated it the next year. According to the Boston Art Commission, there are no current plans for returning it to the Fenway, but its granite plinth is still visible on the bridle path behind the Boston Fire Alarm Office and adjacent to Agassiz Road. It was moved in the s to Peddocks Island at the request of veteran operators, as Peddocks was where they trained. Its plinth remains located on Agassiz Road adjacent to the Agassiz Bridge, overlooking the war memorials across from the Kelleher Rose Garden. The building features a slate roof with distinctive wooden beams and walls of smooth stones of varying cuts. A similar companion building, designed by Richardson protege Edmund Wheelright, sits directly next to this structure. It was added at a later date to contain pump equipment for the Boston Water and Sewer Commission. Olmstead asked architect Henry Hobson Richardson , with whom he had worked frequently in the past, to design these bridges in conjunction with John. Olmsted, as well as a gatehouse for the Stony Brook conduit. The major bridges Bowker Overpass: At the northern head of the lagoon is Commonwealth Avenue at the north, and to the immediate west is Bowker Overpass a connector bridge from Storrow Drive to Boylston Street. So named in early Park Department Reports in reference to architect H. This is the largest bridge in The Fens. It consists of a single large brick archway clad in Worcester Pink Granite. Built in , this was a 5 arch span Italianate brick bridge with pink granite abutments. The Fenway passed over it while stairs provided access to the banks of the Stony Brook below. Built in , it consists of a series of brick archways clad in Roxbury Puddingstone. Constructed Feb 20 " November 17, It is made of masonry and Roxbury puddingstone and has a foot 4. The minor bridges Bridle-Path Bridge: Begun August , completed August 13, It was demolished in "56 for a large

roadway reconfiguration. This stone arch bridge ran on a curve from Park Drive formerly Audubon Road to a bridle path running parallel to The Riverway. Huntington Avenue Entrance Bridge: It was rebuilt as a reinforced concrete bridge with granite cladding, in the s. This pedestrian bridge runs from Museum into The Fens, to a path adjacent to the lagoon across from the Museum of Fine Arts.

List of the most suitable places to work/study on the Back Bay area. On the tip section I rate the location as "Work/Study Experience" and the "food & Service". A rating of 5 is best and 1 is worst.

Sunday, July 3, Case Study 4. Back Bay Back Bay is a unique neighborhood, not just by Boston standards. Modeled on Parisian boulevards, the long, wide, tree-lined streets were a refreshing alternative to the narrow streets of Beacon Hill and the South End. While both boast historical architecture, however, the planned grid of Back Bay offers a much different experience and has been more prone to modern alterations due to its wider streets and proximity to commercial interests. Just south is a large business district with skyscrapers such as Prudential Tower. Back Bay, in particular Newbury Street, is a popular shopping and entertainment area, with many upscale boutiques, cafes, and restaurants. This system of interconnected parks and gardens is called the Emerald Necklace and was designed by Frederick Law Olmsted, the preeminent landscape designer of the 19th century. Sometimes Back Bay includes the business district just south of the residential streets, where one will find skyscrapers and other commercial buildings, but as usual I will not focus on this area. To me the border is Boylston Street. Anyway, on to Back Bay. It was built in Unlike an English terrace, various architects were involved to ensure a variety of styles Despite various styles, strict codes ensured architectural harmony The modest yet imposing terrace on the left was built in Once also residential, Newbury Street today is a popular shopping and entertainment area It sure beats a shopping mall, giving people a reason to stay and shop close to home A couple of mansions on the north side of Commonwealth Avenue, quite minimal by Victorian standards I really like the narrow home center-right, built in It has an assured, confident grace and a serene front entrance Despite being rowhomes, Back Bay homes manage to look detached or semi-detached due to the varying styles One of the larger corner mansions, Commonwealth was built for a congressman in Today it is divided into 4 condos Because Back Bay was developed from east to west, the further one goes down Commonwealth, the newer the homes Unlike most modern architecture, old buildings lose none of their charm even when dirty The Ames-Webster Mansion, on Dartmouth St, is one of the largest homes in Back Bay, at 26, sq ft. It must have been a huge undertaking, such a large project in the 19th century, first to reclaim the land from the swamp and then construct thousands of buildings. All solidly built of masonry, either stone or brick, laboriously constructed over many decades. Likewise, the interiors almost all a work of craftsmanship. The neighborhood has managed to survive almost in its entirety, losing very little to "progress" and the wrecking ball. Many of the single-family homes have been converted into multi-unit apartment buildings for young professionals, or into offices. The once calm and elegant procession of horse-drawn carriages has been replaced by fast moving cars and rumbling tourist buses. The movement of time has yielded one benefit, though, that of plentiful greenery, something which was lacking in those historical photos I posted earlier. Commonwealth School, an independent high school, is often rated as the best high school in Boston. A concern I have with the neighborhood is its connection with Charles River, or rather lack thereof. In the 19th century it was very easy to access the recreational Esplanade, backing up directly to the neighborhood. Today, however, the busy six lane Storrow Drive is a barrier, and there are only a couple of pedestrian bridges over Storrow. Moving Storrow Drive underground could immediately transform these homes from the least to the most desirable in Back Bay. For more images of Back Bay, there are plenty here.

Chapter 3 : Boston Public Library - Wikipedia

Running through the heart of Boston's Back Bay Neighborhood, Boylston Street is one of the city's major commercial arteries which attracts daily crowds of residents and tourists and hosts city-wide events, including the Boston Marathon finish line.

LEED Platinum certified and credited as one of the most sustainable office buildings in New England, Boylston features a series of green roofs, rain gardens, wind turbines, and solar panels that help to both power and irrigate the plaza. The plaza has strict weight limitations, which created unique challenges in the design of the monolithic stone planters. The latest 5-axis CNC technology was employed to allow the planters to be intricately carved and adjusted to meet the restrictions. The undulating granite planters are sculpted into light, sweeping figures that emerge from the ground and transform into sculptural planter walls, seating, and signage opportunities. The planters are positioned along the urban sidewalk and define a porous threshold along the streetscape to frame a central plaza. The raised planter walls retain a grove of Ginkgo trees and woodland groundcover that provide a green screen between the busy streetscape and the central plaza. This densely planted grove provides wind mitigation for pedestrians within the central gathering space. Tall, slender, stainless steel light columns with wind vanes, standing nearly fifteen feet tall, are also positioned within the planters. The planters are aligned with the paving bands to create a seamless transition between planter and walkable surface. A field of gradating pavers infills the space between the dark directional bands, radiating to building entrances and merging into the city sidewalk to guide circulation. The overall gradient of the plaza pavers starts at the building face and lightens as it extends to the streetscape. Each of the 44 light columns are custom fabricated using a single metal strand that wraps around structural rods to create a delicate spiral translucent screen that is densely wound at the base and gradually opens towards the sky. A series of mockups were built over a period of two years to study the height and design of the custom columns and wind vanes. At night, these beams of color-changing light are reflected off the mirrored wind vanes to create playful patterns of light across the ground plane. The design is connected back to the sustainable strategies defined in the building design, as similar color changing lights are used to illuminate the wind turbines on top the Boylston tower. An anemometer on the tower roof provides wind velocity data to all of the LED light fixtures mounted within each light column. It signals the light fixtures to change color according to the intensity of the wind in a gradient defined by NOAA wind data; Cool Blue hues from 1. Visitors interact with this colorful wind diagram and track the velocity of the wind through the beacons of light. These reflective lighting poles assist in wayfinding, ensuring hour lighting to the highly trafficked entrance, and offer unique placemaking potential by engaging with visitors with color, movement, and local weather information. Through vibrant programming, this plaza has quickly become an icon for the Back Bay commercial district. The Prudential Plaza has enhanced the streetscape of Boylston Street with colorful light masts that provide visual interests for visitors passing by, sculptural planter walls that provide copious seating opportunities, and lush planting that both provides shade and softens this urban landscape. Once an underutilized stepped plaza, the new Prudential Center Plaza has improved access to adjacent office, retail, and dining establishments and has become a public epicenter of community gathering and civic activity. Mikyoung Kim Design Role of the entrant in the project:

Chapter 4 : The 6 Best Hotels Near Back Bay, Boston, USA – www.nxgvision.com

The Prudential Centers open circulation pattern creates a vibrant community for all the classes of people to fully access. Through the accession of indoor transit stations as well as parking, everyone is taken into consideration and there is no stigma around ones race or ethnicity as they interact with the building.

History View from State House dome westward along the Mill Dam now Beacon Street , which separated Back Bay left from Charles River and which, with companion Cross Dam in distance, in modern Massachusetts Avenue–Kenmore Square region, with mills barely visible near juncture with Mill Dam , represented attempt to derive mill power from river tides. Trees along north-south waterline represent western boundary now Arlington Street of Boston Public Garden. This bay was tidal: As early as 5, years before present, Native Americans built fish weirs here, evidence of which was discovered during subway construction in see Ancient Fishweir Project and Boylston Street Fishweir. In , the Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation was chartered to construct a milldam , which would also serve as a toll road connecting Boston to Watertown , bypassing Boston Neck. The dam prevented the natural tides from flushing sewage out to sea, creating severe sanitary and odor problems. Twenty-five car trains arrived every 24 hours carrying gravel and other fill, at a rate in the daytime of one every 45 minutes. Completion of the Charles River Dam in converted the former Charles estuary into a freshwater basin; the Charles River Esplanade was constructed to allow residents to enjoy the view of the new lagoon, which had vanquished the smell of raw sewage at low tide. The Back Bay is traversed by five east-west corridors: These are interrupted at regular intervals by north–south streets named alphabetically: All of the west-east streets, except Commonwealth Avenue, are one-way streets. In the s, the " High Spine " design plan, in conjunction with development plans, gave way to the construction of high-rise buildings along the Massachusetts Turnpike , which in turn allowed the development of major projects in the area. Five east-west corridors– Beacon Street closest to the Charles , Marlborough Street, Commonwealth Avenue actually two one-way thoroughfares flanking the tree-lined pedestrian Commonwealth Avenue Mall , Newbury Street and Boylston Street –are intersected at regular intervals by north-south cross streets: A guidebook[14] noted the trisyllabic-disyllabic alternation of that alphabetic sequence; the series continues in the adjacent Fenway neighborhood with Ipswich, Jersey, and Kilmarnock Streets. Setback requirements and other restrictions, written into the lot deeds of the newly filled Back Bay, produced harmonious rows of dignified three- and four-story residential brownstones though most along Newbury Street are now in commercial use. The Back Bay is listed on the National Register of Historic Places , and is considered one of the best-preserved examples of 19th-century urban architecture in the United States. Richardson , "deservedly regarded as one of the finest buildings in America. After museum moved to the Fenway neighborhood in its red Gothic Revival building was demolished to make way for the Fairmont Copley Plaza Hotel –present. Sited across Copley Square from Trinity Church, it was intended to be "a palace for the people. The style follows the precepts of the British cultural theorist and architectural critic John Ruskin – as outlined in his treatise *The Stones of Venice*. Charles Amos Cummings and Willard T. Sears also designed the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum. There were at various time three different "Hancock buildings" in the Back Bay, culminating in a skyscraper flanking Trinity Church: Sometimes called the Berkeley Building , though not to be confused with the actual Berkeley Building, below. The John Hancock Tower I. The building is crowned by an open dome frame and an enclosed " Wintergarden ", and features a 1. It was nominated for the Emporis Skyscraper Award, and received third place "bronze". Post , , a prototype of the grand American hotel, it was the first hotel in the world to offer in-room radio in every room. Church of the Covenant Richard M. Upjohn , – is a Presbyterian church of Roxbury puddingstone in Gothic Revival style , which its designer intended as "a high gothic edifice The First Church of Christ, Scientist ; extended , the centerpiece of the Christian Science Plaza, which also features a reflecting pool. The Gibson House , preserved very much as it was in the 19th century, is now a museum. Gray , , today a Roman Catholic church, was originally built for the Second Universalist Society. Cultural and educational institutions Prominent cultural and educational institutions in the Back Bay include: Commonwealth Avenue , which runs through

the center of Back Bay, has a large center mall.

Chapter 5 : reCities: Case Study Back Bay

Back Bay is a truly exceptional neighborhood with a population committed to sustainability and keeping our world alive. From bars to offices to the streets themselves, this neighborhood strives to set an excellent example for cities across the country.

The first is Internet Archive , a nonprofit digital library that offers permanent access to historical collections in digital format for researchers, historians, and the general public. The Digital Public Library of America provides access to digital content from American libraries, archives, museums, and historical societies. Viewed as a means to extend its presence throughout the city, the branch system evolved from an idea in to a reality in , when the first branch library in the United States was opened in East Boston. A delivery station was first opened in In it moved to its current building, designed by Carl Koch and Associates. The West End Branch opened in February As part of the project a new building designed by Maginnis, Walsh and Kennedy opened in January The same year the collection was moved from the Town Hall to a ornate library building named for Brighton notable, James Holton. In a new Brighton Branch building was opened. The building was designed by Norman C. Fletcher of the Architects Collaborative of Cambridge. A BPL librarian staffed the reading room. It became a full-service branch of the Boston Public Library in The branch moved to rented space at Harvard Avenue in In , amid statewide budget cuts, the Allston branch was closed. On January 19, ground was broken for the Allston Branch Library. Designed by Machado and Silvetti Associates In planning for a year and a half the library opened with a catalog of 6, volumes. In the library moved to more spacious quarters in the new City Hall in City Square where it remained until The branch was then moved to the corner of Monument Square and Monument Avenue. In the Branch was moved to its current location. A reading room was opened at Neponset Avenue in The present branch library building was opened in Originally housed at 6 Norfolk Street, the branch moved to its present location in The building was designed by Eco-Texture, Inc. It was the successor to the old Dorchester Branch which was also located in Fields Corner. On April 4, the new branch library at 41 Geneva Avenue Located in the newly-renovated Jeremiah E. Full branch services began in with a dedicated collection and expanded hours. In , branch service was moved into the vacated Blue Hills Bank building. In , space owned by the American Legion was purchased and in a small addition was completed. Eventually the collection outgrew that building and the present Lower Mills Branch Library building was opened in Ground was broken for the Town Library in December and the In ground was broken for a new addition and a renovation of the existing building," completed in Responding to the need for larger space, a beautiful white limestone building was built and opened in The ceilings, decorated with plaster moldings, are reputedly inspired by the Rufford Abbey Library in England. On December 12, , the name of the branch was officially changed to the Monsignor Arthur T. In September, , it expanded and became the first BPL branch to purchase books from public funds. After a fire in , the present building was constructed. The architecturally distinctive building features large schoolhouse windows and two fireplaces. It opened on July 24, An addition was built in and the interior was remodeled in It reopened in May A "small reading room was granted Branch status in On February 28, the At that time, a book delivery station was located in a drugstore at the corner of Washington and Ashland Streets. In , having outgrown its quarters, the library moved to the Municipal Building at the Corner of Washington Street and Cummins Highway. When the municipal facility became outmoded plans were made to move the library again. At the corner of Washington and Poplar Streets was a fire house which was torn down for the new library site. In , a semi-circular building with huge glass windows, topped with a low blue dome, was designed by Isidor Richmond and Carny Goldberg. It was the second branch library established in the United States. When the Masonic building was sold in the South Boston Branch was closed. The branch was reopened in June in a storefront at "8 West Broadway were it remained until destroyed by fire in May In it became a full branch of the Boston Public Library. In "22, a new library building was built at the present site. In a devastating fire destroyed the neighboring West Roxbury Congregational Church and the land was deeded to the Trustees of the Boston Public Library for the purpose of an addition to the Branch building. On September 24, the new addition was

opened to the public with community rooms, a gallery and a reading garden. The branch is home to the West Roxbury Historical Society.

Chapter 6 : Boston Real Estate - Back Bay Listings | Prudential Lyons Group Boston Luxury Properties - C

To locals and visitors alike, Back Bay is considered one of Boston's most attractive neighborhoods--and with good reason. Upscale and safe with pretty commonplace architecture all around, Back Bay is a great place to live, work and play, while close to everything Boston has to offer.

Chapter 7 : Prudential Center | Boston Office Spaces

Back Bay is one of the neighborhoods that you'll find in Boston, the capital of Massachusetts. With a population of , people, there's never a boring moment in this prominent city. From Logan International Airport, you'll need to travel 3 miles west to reach Back Bay.

Chapter 8 : Back Bay, Boston | Revolv

Bookstore Â· Back Bay West Â· tips and reviews Anthony Bissell: The coffee here is great, they have an extensive menu with a lot of good food, serve breakfast all day, are open until midnight, and have free wifi.

Chapter 9 : The Prudential Plaza Â« Landezine International Landscape Award LILA

NEW DEVELOPMENT ON THE EDGE OF BOSTON'S BACK BAY by Martha Ondras Stokes Bachelor of Arts, University of California at Berkeley, Submitted in Partial Fulfillment.