

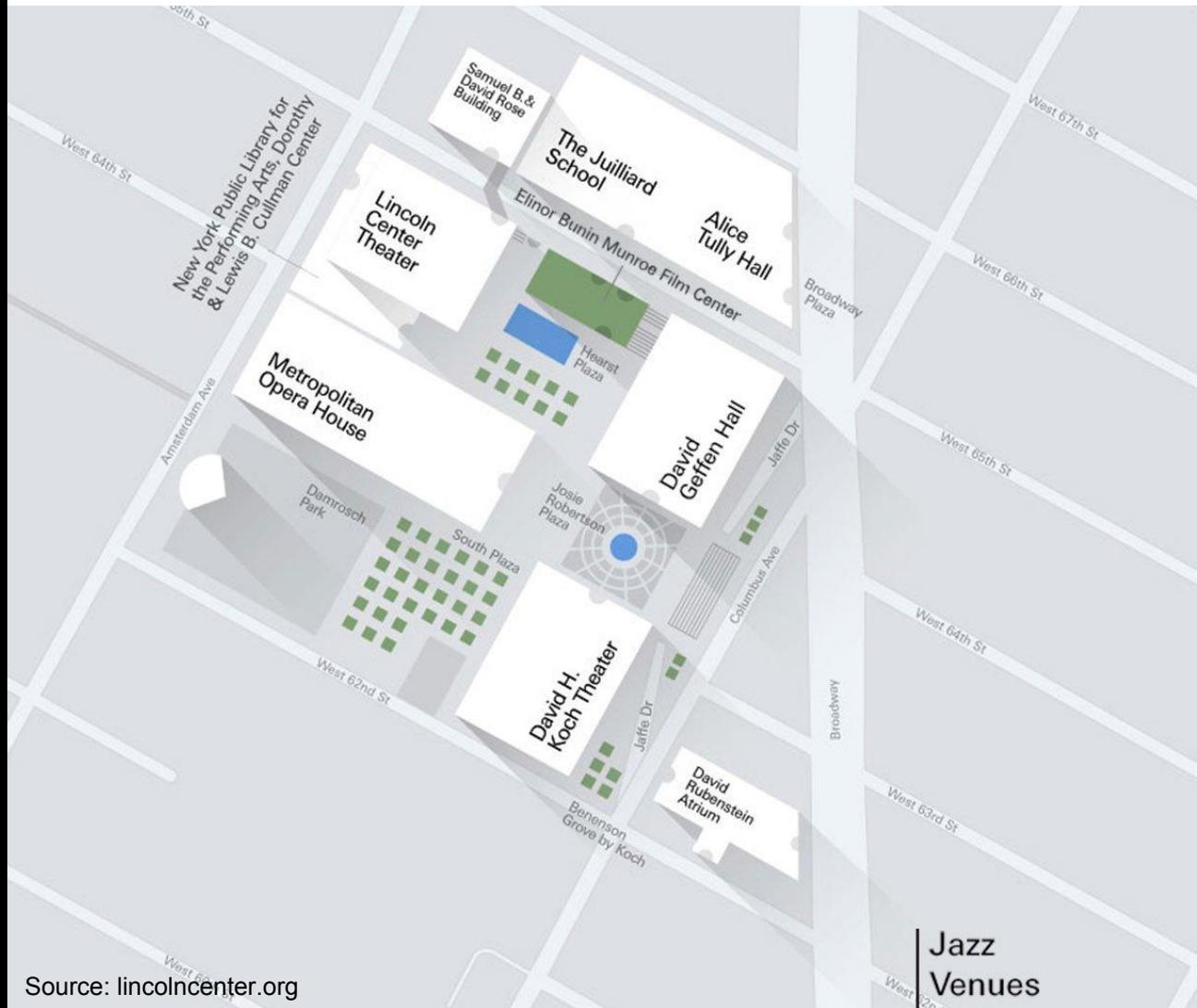


Lincoln Center

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Treoline Haley

Introduction Christian Leon

- General intro of Lincoln Center Plaza.
- Introduction of the Metropolitan opera house.
- Introduction of lincoln center Theater.
- Introduction to Alice Tully Hall.



Source: lincolncenter.org

Introduction

- Lincoln center plaza was built over San Juan Hill
- San Juan hill had a population consisting of African Americans
- It was deemed a slum so that Lincoln could be built



San Juan Hill. Source:6sqft.com. Lincoln Center from Dutch Enclave.

A home for Lincoln Center

- Lincoln Center was being conceived
- Lincoln square was given the go ahead to become part of the urban renewal process.



Source: Picture taken at New York Historical Society

The Three Buildings

- The first three buildings to be built were the David Geffen Hall , David H. Koch Theater, Metropolitan Opera House
- David Geffen Hall building opened in 1962
- David H. Koch Theater opened up in 1964
- Metropolitan Opera House opened up in 1966

The last buildings

- Alice Tully Hall opened its doors in 1969 along side the Juilliard School
- The last building to be opened to the public was the Lincoln Center Theater
- Lincoln center is large it takes up 16.8 acres of space in manhattan this space calls for performance
- The bigger buildings can each hold at least 2,000 people but this isn't enough the space surrounding the buildings can also be used for performance.

The Metropolitan Opera House

Alex Kharchenko

- When and how the Metropolitan Opera House came to be.
- Architecture/ Design/ Interior.
- Performance space
- Renovations over the years and the impact on the space.
- Hardships throughout its history.



The Old Metropolitan Opera House



"Old" Metropolitan Opera House. Source:nypap.org

- The Old Met stood overlooking uptown in 1905. Located at 1411 Broadway, between West 39th and West 40th street.
- The structure was opened on October 22, 1883.
- The interior of the "Old Met" was designed by architects Hasting and Carrère.
- The new Metropolitan Opera House later replaced that of the old one in 1966, along with moving the space into Lincoln Center.

The Introduction of Lincoln Centers Met



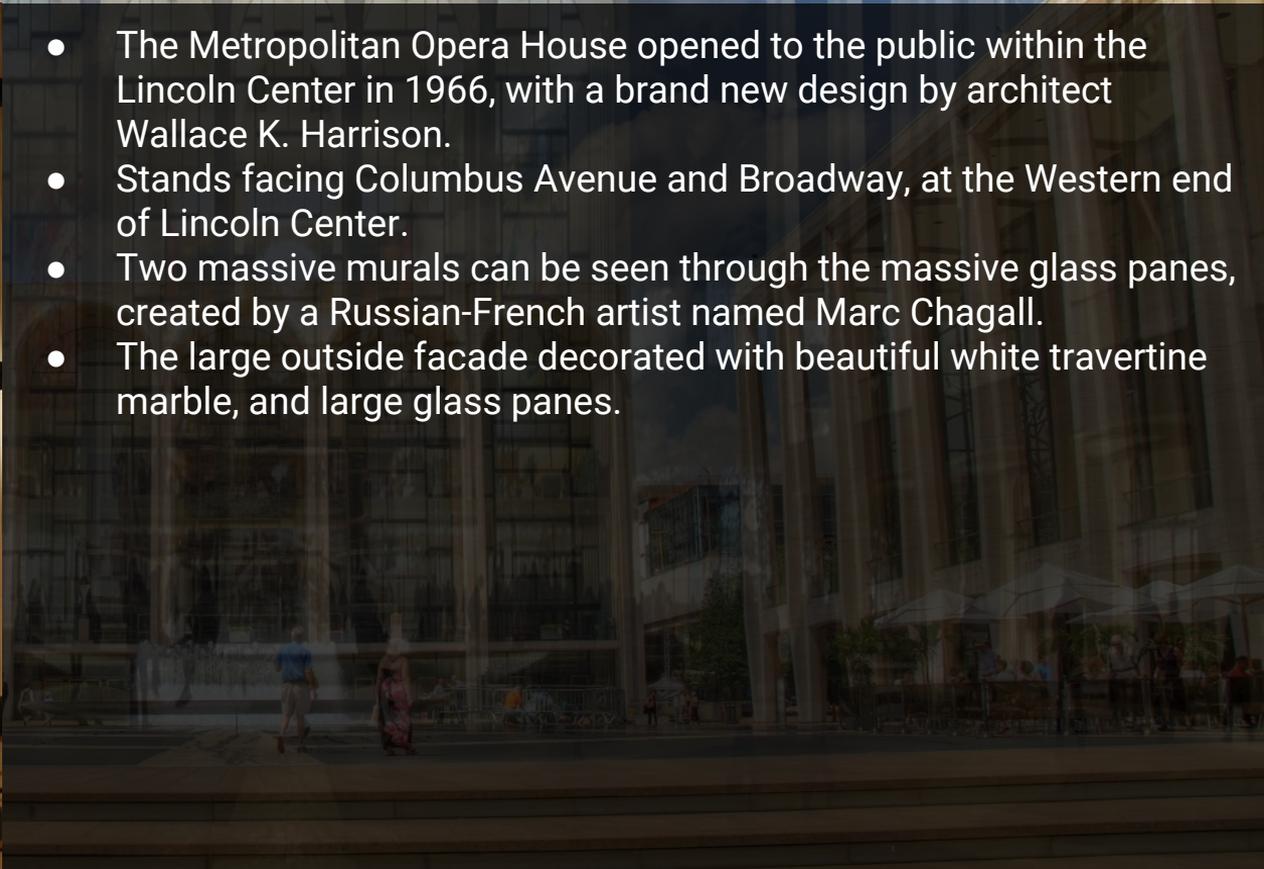
Metropolitan Opera House Facade. Source: wamc.



Metropolitan Opera House Lobby. Source: wqxr

The Introduction of Lincoln Centers Met

- The Metropolitan Opera House opened to the public within the Lincoln Center in 1966, with a brand new design by architect Wallace K. Harrison.
- Stands facing Columbus Avenue and Broadway, at the Western end of Lincoln Center.
- Two massive murals can be seen through the massive glass panes, created by a Russian-French artist named Marc Chagall.
- The large outside facade decorated with beautiful white travertine marble, and large glass panes.



The Lobby



- Upon entering the building, you are faced with beautifully designed cantilevered staircase.
- Used to traverse between multiple floors.
- Lobby decorated with 11 crystal chandeliers, that depict moons and satellites.
- In 2008 these decorative pieces were dismantled and repaired by J & L Lobmeyr in Vienna. Many of the 49,000 crystals were repaired.
- Filled with portraits and sculptures by Aristide Maillol and Wilhelm Lehmbruck, along with other works of art that can be seen in the space.
- The lobby once contained a restaurant known as “Top of the Met”, on the upper level balcony overlooking the plaza which closed down in the 1970’s.

The Auditorium



- Massive fan shaped space.
- Decorated in gold and burgundy coloring, allowing for a very warm and inviting performance space.
- Space allows for 3,794 sitting positions, as well as 246 standing positions across six levels.
- Matching those in the lobby, the space contains 21 chandeliers, the largest being 18 feet in diameter. All of which were donated by the Vienna State Opera as a repayment for American help in reconstruction after WWII.
- All 21 chandeliers are on mechanized winches as to be able to rise and lower when needed.
- Space is known for its excellent sound, where even low and faint sounds can be heard at the top of the auditorium.
- The stage is considered one of the largest and most complex in the world, of its kind. Dimensions being 80 feet deep, with a wing space of 90 feet deep, and 103 feet wide.

Renovations



- By the late 1900s, although structurally sound the Metropolitan Opera House was showing its age.
- The facade was greatly eroded over the years and needed to be restored.
- The interior of the building lacked modern sound and lighting technology which was needed to keep up with the outside world.
- In 1999, the Lincoln Center Constituent Development Project began to take place, featuring a group of select architects.
- According to plans by Elizabeth Diller and Ricardo Scofidio, the renovation was expected to take ten years with a budget of \$1.5 billion.
- Unfortunately in 2001 with the decline in the stock market the project was greatly scaled back to approximately \$600 million.
- Due to this, the Met remained essentially as is, with minimal renovations due to the failed attempts to gather funds.

Renovations



- In 2012 during the production of Berlioz's "Troyens", two dancers were meant to be risen via pulley system as part of the aerial ballet.
- Yet on december 13th, 2012 the opera was grounded due to outdated, and worn out machinery.
- Sparked an all new attempt to renovate the area, mainly the stage machinery.
- Renovation was said to be \$60 million, and last over the next five to seven years, meaning it is still in progress today.
- The renovation would focus on flies, lightning, stage lift, air circulation, and internal communication systems, all of which were outdated.
- The Lincoln Center is in a constant state of renovation and improvement, and has faced many hardships.

Lincoln Center Building: Claire Tow Theater

Josue Alberto

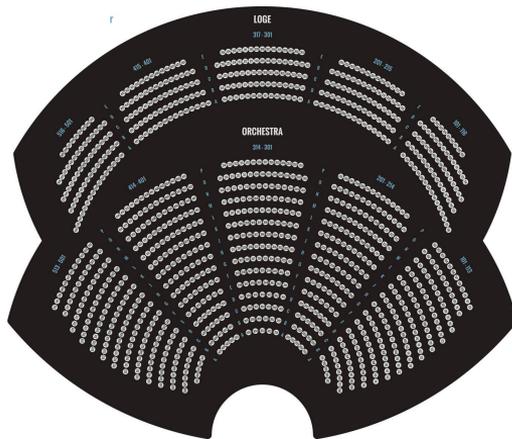
- Three stages of Lincoln Theater Building.
- Architecture/ Design/ Interior.
- Performance spaces
- Green Roof Project
- Renovations over the years.



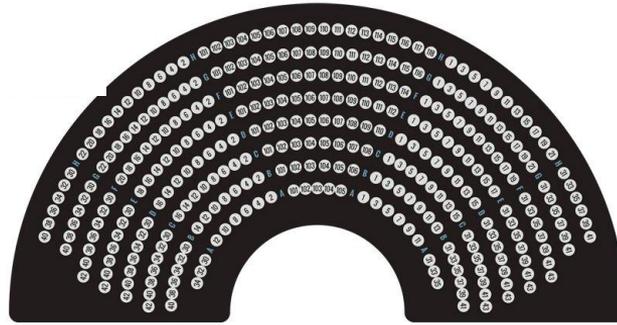
Lincoln Center Theater

- Vivian Beaumont Theater opened on October 1965
- Mitzi E. Newhouse Theater opened on November 1967
- Claire Tow Theater opened on June 2012

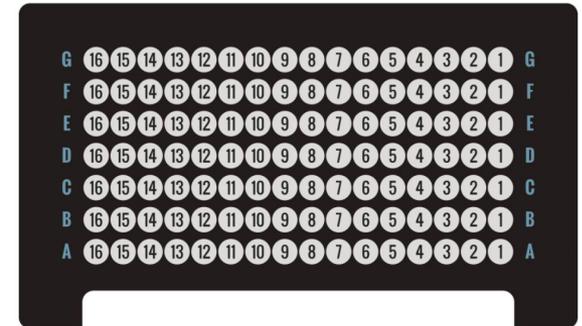
Vivian Beaumont Theater



Mitzi E. Newhouse Theater



The Claire Tow Theater



The Claire Tow Theater



- Claire Tow Theater opened on June 2012, it took about 2 year to Build.
- The Claire Tow Theater was named after the spouse of committee member Leon Tow and that made it became the third phase for the Lincoln Center Theater.
- The design complements the scale of the existing venues and offers a more effective way to display new meaning to viewers.

The Claire Tow Theater

BEFORE



AFTER



- The Claire Tow Theater designed by H3 Architects is the first new performance hall to the Lincoln Center campus since its conception in the 1920's. The theater was conceived as a way to attract younger audiences and host experimental theatrical productions, breaking from the Center's reputation for traditional performance art.

Performance Space



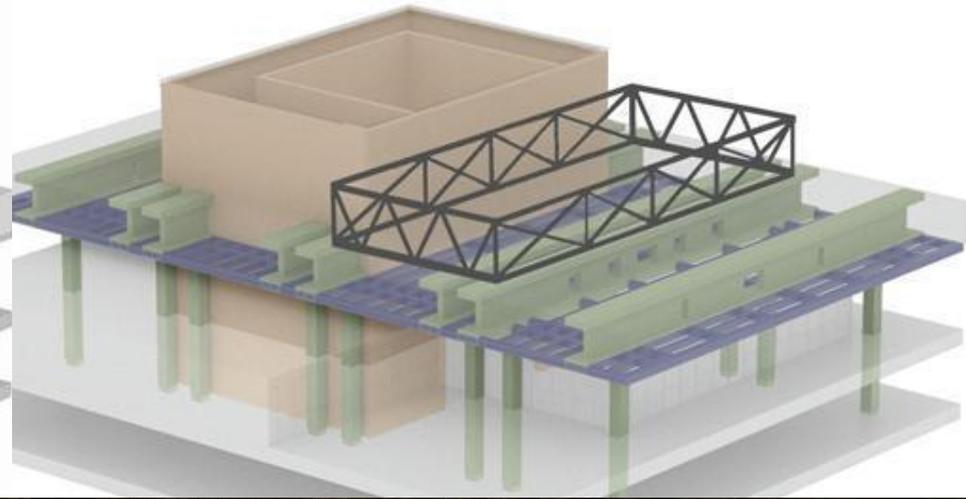
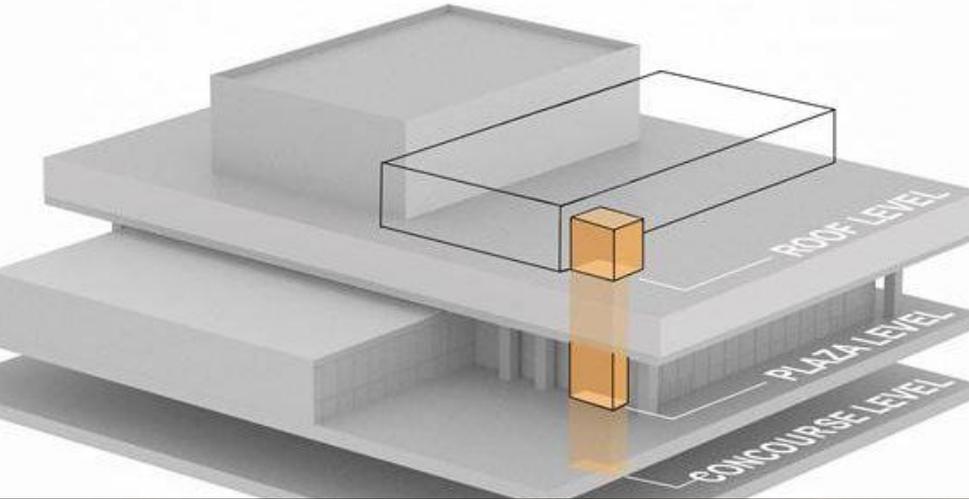
Lincoln Center Theater. Source: lct.org



Lincoln Center Theater. Source: lct.org

- Claire Tow Theater has 112-seating space for all types of performances.
- The theater was conceived as a way to attract younger audiences and host experimental theatrical productions, breaking from the Center's reputation for traditional performance art.

Architecture-Design-Interior



- In all three theaters in the complex visitors enter through the main building's lobby. The elevators that bring visitors from plaza level to the Claire Tow Theater are encased in channel glass and fit precisely into the space of three concrete ceiling.
- The rooftop addition is perched on only six structural points, on top of the existing building's concrete columns, three on each side.

Architecture-Design-Interior



- The diagonal bracing of the trusses becomes a visible and distinctive element of both the exterior and interior architecture, visible in every major public space with a view to the exterior.
- During the day, the addition appears from just a few vantage points. At night, the new volume glows above the existing roof.

Architecture-Design-Interior



- Designed by architect firm H3,, this new venue includes the theater's needed rehearsal and office space, support areas, and a spacious lobby that opens onto an outdoor terrace surrounded by a new green roof. The outdoor area offers magnificent views of the rejuvenated Lincoln Center plaza.

Green Roof Project



- The installation date was April 2012.
- Green Roof Blocks which were pre-grown by Jost Greenhouses in St. Louis for two years prior to delivery.
- Wraps the energy-intensive theater space with other program spaces, reducing heat gain and loss from the theater space and allowing other daily use spaces to have daylight events and a great view.
- The green roof is visible from the lobby and from the corridors extending the length of the building on the first and second tiers.

The Claire Tow Theater



- The adjacent green roof helps to cool the space, allowing visitors to relax and enjoy snacks and socialize before their performances begin. The renovation has contributed to a great add-on to this amazing part of Lincoln Center of Performing Arts.

Alice Tully Hall

Treoline Haley

- The demographics of Alice Tully Hall in the year 1965 to present.
- The significance of the name of Alice Tully Hall.
- Why was the hall created.
- Renovation.



Alice Tully Hall Facade. Source: lincolncenter.org

Alice Tully Hall

- Concert Hall incorporated into Lincoln Center.
- Designed for recitals and chamber music performance.
- This Hall was the last to completed in the Lincoln Center Complex.
- Named after Alice Tully, philanthropist and former singer from New York.
- Tully trained as a singer in Europe before turning her love of music towards philanthropy.
- The cost of the music Hall was approximately \$4.2 million, all of which was covered by Ms. Tully.
- Due to this contribution, the structure was named after her.



Alice Tully Hall Facade. Source:lincolncenter.org

Alice Tully Hall



Alice Tully Hall Prior to Renovation. Source detail.de

- The original Hall was designed by Pietro Belluschi and his associates, Eduardo Catalano and Halge.
- Alice Tully hall began construction in 1965, and completed in 1969.
- At the time of construction the demographics for the hall consisted of a middle aged, to elderly crowd of white individuals.
- In the early 2000's the demographics of Alice Tully Hall changed due to the gentrification of the area.
- A mixed income population began to use the space.
- The activities of the hall extended from Arts and Music to events such as celebrations and conferences.

Alice Tully Hall - Renovation



- As part of the Lincoln Center Development Project, the hall was renovated in 2009.
- Architect Diller Scofidio.
- Original opaque walls were replaced with a cable-net glass facade, exposing the lobby.
- Thanks to acoustician Mark Holden, inside the hall, curving wall surfaces and other construction methods were implemented to block out reverberation from the subway.
- Part of the building was cut away in order to allow for the new design.

Alice Tully Hall - Seating



Alice Tully Hall Seating Arrangement. Source: thekagency.com

- Alice Tully played a huge role in the designing of the hall.
- She was very particular about her choices of colors.
- She was very insistent of having ample space between rows, with her main focus being to allow concert goers of all heights, ages, and sizes be comfortable.
- The isle seats are transferable.
- There are 1096 seats in the hall.
- The isles are designed to accommodate wheelchair movement, and extended stage

Concluding Statement

All in all, breaking down Lincoln Center into segments pertaining to specific buildings was a solid method of learning about the space. Visiting an area and simply observing does not cover its historical significance. Our group focused on breaking down the Lincoln Center in terms of its history, renovations, demographics, and space in terms of performance. We each came out of this project knowing that much more about the historical space. Dwelling into statistical data, and fact, about the Lincoln Center allowed us to appreciate the architectural significance and hardships that the Lincoln Center was faced with over the years. We have learned about how different segments in the Lincoln Center got their names, as well as architects and groups that focused on renovations. Very important events and significant people were discovered by us that we would have not heard of otherwise, without dabbling into the history of this space.