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Hideo Sasaki

Hideo Sasaki of Watertown, Mass., has been selected to receive the 1973 Allied Professions Medal of The American Institute of Architects for his work in landscape architecture and urban design.

The medal is given by the Institute in order to recognize achievement in the design professions related to architecture. It will be presented at the national professional society’s convention May 7-10, in San Francisco.

The nationally known landscape architect and planner is a principal in the firms of Sasaki, Dawson DeMay Associates Inc., Watertown Mass., and Sasaki, Walker Associates Inc., Sausalito, Calif., which have been responsible for the design and execution of large-scale urban open spaces, municipal and campus master plans, and major resort developments. His works include Constitution Plaza, a $40 million development in downtown Hartford, Conn.; Copley Square in Boston, and Place Bonaventure, an urban garden atop a downtown Montreal complex.

Born in Reedley, Calif., Sasaki is a graduate of the University of Illinois and has a master of landscape architecture from Harvard. He formerly was an assistant professor at Illinois and was chairman of the Department of Landscape Architecture.
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Ylvisaker, Spiegel
Honored by A.I.A.

The American Institute of Architects has elected to honorary membership three women and seven men who have made distinguished contributions to the architectural profession, or to allied arts and sciences.

The honorary memberships, which are extended to persons outside the architectural profession, will be presented to the 10 individuals during ceremonies at the AIA convention in San Francisco, May 7-10.

The 10 new honorary members are: Herman D. J. Spiegel, dean, Yale School of Architecture; Paul N. Ylvisaker, dean of the graduate school of education, Harvard University; Nancy Hanks, chairman, National Endowment for the Arts; Vernon E. Jordan Jr., executive director, National Urban League; Rita E. Miller, executive Secretary, Southern California Chapter, AIA, and Arthur F. Sampson, administrator, General Services Administration.

Also elected were Betty Silver, executive secretary, North Carolina Chapter, AIA; Lieutenant General Frederick J. Clarke, chief of engineers, U. S. Army; Ben E. Graves, project director, Educational Facilities Laboratories, Chicago Office; and James Johnson Sweeney, former director, Museum of Fine Arts, Houston.

Ylvisaker assisted the AIA National Policy Task Force in mastering a national land development and urban growth plan, representing one of the most important recent undertakings of the Institute. With Ylvisaker as a member and professional adviser, the task force had access to his extensive academic and public service expertise.

Holding an M.P.A. and Ph.D. from Harvard, Ylvisaker is currently the dean of the Graduate School of Education at Harvard. Previously he was professor of public affairs and urban planning at Princeton University.

Before becoming a full-time educator, Ylvisaker was executive secretary to the Mayor of Philadelphia and 12 years later became the first commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs. The time between was spent working for the Ford Foundation’s public affairs program of which he was director for eight years.

His varied roles have also taken him to Japan on a UN technical assistance mission and to the USSR on a US Public Health Service mission. As a Sr. Fulbright Research Scholar, he spent a year in the United Kingdom.

(Continued from page 2)

New England Architect
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While he remains on the AIA Task Force, other activities include membership on the Mayor’s Council on the Environment (New York City) and the Task Force on Youth (New York) as well as board membership on the National Academy of Public Administration and the New Jersey Foundation of the Arts.

Ylvisaker was born in St. Paul, Minn., and attended Mankato State College in Minnesota, as well as the state university for a time. He is married and has four children. Herman D. J. Spiegel was trained in engineering, architecture, and teaching. He is the dean of the Yale School of Architecture (New England Architect, Feb. 73) and has maintained his involvement in the engineering firm of Spiegel and Zamecnik Inc.

Ylvisaker was born in St. Paul, Minn., and attended Mankato State College in Minnesota, as well as the state university for a time. He is married and has four children. Herman D. J. Spiegel was trained in engineering, architecture, and teaching. He is the dean of the Yale School of Architecture (New England Architect, Feb. 73) and has maintained his involvement in the engineering firm of Spiegel and Zamecnik Inc.

Providence Firm Names
Wilcox & Cruise Partners

Two executives of Kent, Cruise & Partners have attained full partnership status in the Providence architectural and engineering firm. They are Lloyd I. Wilcox and Peter R. Cruise.

Mr. Wilcox attended Northeastern University and received his Bachelor of Science degree in architecture from Rhode Island School of Design in 1950. For nineteen years he was employed by MacConnell & Associates and in June, 1968 joined Kent, Cruise where he has been in charge of office production and field coordination. Mr. Wilcox is a director of DESCON Development Corporation, a Kent, Cruise & Partners affiliate and is active in religious and civic affairs. Mr. Cruise was educated at Prov-

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Lloyd I. Wilcox

Peter R. Cruise

residence Country Day School and Brown University. A registered engineer and a member of the national society, Professional Engineers, Mr. Cruise was formerly on the staff of John L. Volk & Associates, Palm Beach, Florida as job captain and field supervisor, and served in a similar capacity with Wyeth, King & Johnson of Palm Beach and New York. He joined Kent, Cruise in 1964 as job captain and specification writer. In October of 1972, he was elected a director of DESCON Development Corporation.

Both Mr. Wilcox and Mr. Cruise played key roles in the development of the William M. Davies Vocational-Technical School in Lincoln, R.I. The new facility was recently cited by Architectural Record for combining "operational flexibility, straightforward concrete construction, and a dramatic system of circulation ramps to display several modes of technical study at their very best," and as "a bold attempt to give vocational and technical education a dynamic image," and "aimed at convincing young people that vocational education need not be second class education."

The new partners will join Lloyd Kent and Thomas Sliter who will continue to serve as senior partners.

LeMessurier Heads New Engineering Group

The creation of a new engineering group, with broad capabilities in building and environmental design, was announced recently by Thayer Francis, Jr., President of The Sippican Corporation, Marion, Massachusetts, and by William J. LeMessurier, President of LeMessurier Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The new group will operationally combine Sippican's Francis Associates Division, specialists in building equipment engineering; Tighe & Bond, a civil and sanitary engineering firm located in Holyoke (also a division of Sippican); and LeMessurier Associates, Inc., consulting (Continued on page 24)
The Art Complex
Duxbury, Mass.

Architect:
Richard Owen Abbott
Boston

Lecture Room. The huge laminated beams of Douglas Fir which support the sweeping curves of the roof were furnished by Weyerhaeuser plants in Washington and Minnesota.
DESIGNED by Richard Owen Abbott of Boston, the Duxbury Art Museum is part of the Art Complex, Inc., a nonprofit organization established by Carl A. Weyerhaeuser family in 1967 "to collect, restore, preserve and display works of art for public enjoyment."

The modern wood and glass building, whose prominent feature is the undulating curve of its roof, was intended to provide spaces for permanent collections and special events. It also includes an art library. The gallery was designed as an open space with free-standing partitions sub-dividing it into smaller divisions.
In addition, the museum contains directors' office and studio, custodian apartment, complete photo and dark room, art storage, vault and work room, so that it is a small (16,000 square feet) museum yet complete in most aspects.

The building was designed to be a sensitive response to the beauty of the heavily wooded site, a facility that would evoke a mood of quiet peace, place and quality consistent with the program and sensitive to the beauty of the heavily wooded site.

"I wanted the forms and their relationships to have a linear and musical feeling that would only be fully appreciated as the sun moves.

Library in the Administration Wing.

(1) Entry & Lecture Room; (2) Gallery; (3) Administration Wing; (4) Entry Terrace; (5) Sculpture Terrace; (6) Garden Terrace; (7) Auto Turn Around; (8) Fountain; (9) Parking for 50 cars; (10) Truck Service; (11) Outdoor Stage; (12) Entrance.
The gallery is located exactly true north so the large roof skylights admit no sunlight critical to the objects inside.

The structure was located at an existing turn of a ridge deep into beautiful woods. The gallery is located exactly true north so the large roof skylights receive no sunlight critical to the objects inside. A strong desire was expressed by the client that natural lighting be used as much as possible and that this add to the non-institutional aspect of the final design.

The site was developed so that parking for 50 cars and service access to the lower level were located in a natural triangular depression on the land interface.

The site also includes a sculpture terrace used also as a viewing platform for the woodland beyond and a garden terrace to the right of the gallery for more quiet contemplation.

In addition, a podium stage area for future summer evening outdoor performances was designed so that people could sit on the slope to the rear of the central space and also on the sculpture terrace looking at right angle to the side of that triangular terrace. The structure is turned thru 45 degrees at the center to relate to the ridge and also to receive people at the entrance.

A footpath connects the building entrance with the Judah Alden House (son of John Alden) restored by the Weyerhaeuser Family. It serves as apartments for guest lecturers at the museum and a good preparation kitchen for dinners to be served at special times in the museum (the museum itself contains a small serving kitchen).

The permanent collection of art consists of many different types of objects including a unique collection of Shaker furniture, many Japanese prints and paintings, jewelry, prints and paintings from all periods other than "Modern," except for a few paintings by Picasso and several American artists.

Engineers: Structural, William Hartley; Mechanical, Dubin Associates.

General Contractor: Paul W. Cameron Co.
SITE of the Dorset Marsh Residence designed by Henry B. van Loon, AIA, is a small piece of firm ground in a sea of muck.

It appears that toward the end of the last ice age the advancing ice, at one time, just about stood still here: the face of the glacier melting back about as fast as the whole advanced. Thus the ice which had at first scooped out a basin between the hills then went about depositing in it a number of piles and ridges of gravel — drumlins and moraines. In the years since, silts and vegetation have filled the valley bottom until it is now a basin of muck with mounds and ridges of gravel sticking up through. One brook heading out of the valley winds up in Lake Champlain, the other in the Hudson.

One of these mounds which was yet reachable via dry land ultimately became a source of gravel for town roads and for a railroad which operated from about 1890 to the first world war. Through excavation, this mound, in time, came to have a more or less crater-like form with a break in one wall where the cart road came in. The result was a small crater with a firm edge of gravel, a gravel bottom and muck all around.

In other words, the architect had a small firm base for a house and yard in a basically "no base" area. These conditions and the fact that
Not only are the towers heavily braced in themselves but they are connected by a horizontal truss in the top floor ceiling-roof frame. This is so that both towers must work together in resisting the twisting action (transmitted by the cables) of wind against the main body of the house.

The body of the house consists of four trusses; two vertical, (the exterior walls) and two horizontal (the floor and roof). Cross trusses were then built into the cross partitions.
The framing of the two vertical trusses, the side walls, is built along the lines of the well known Towne Truss invented over a hundred years ago by Elias Towne, who built so many wooden bridges.

The cables themselves are not continuous from end to end and are hooked up in the tower top in such a way that they tend to pull the whole tower frame together, not apart (everything in the frame is in compression) and each cable can be adjusted separately.

The foundation slab for the house was cast with the rim of the crater coming up to the level of the top of the tower bases on each side. The living room end of the house was to extend out over beach and water; the other end over the entry yard like a porte-cochere.
the best view and relationship to the swamp was to the north led him to choose a spot on the north rim of the crater as the site.

"We pushed through the crater rim at this point, forcing the gravel out into the swamp as a base for the future beach. We then set up a dragline with a ninety-foot boom in the breach and scooped out a part of the swamp to form a pond," van Loon explained. "The foundation slab for the house was then cast in the same spot with the rim of the crater coming up to the level of the top of the tower bases on each side. The living room end of the house was to extend out over the beach and water; the other end over the entry yard like a porte-cochere."

It was naturally essential in a structure of this kind that every material used have the best possible ratio of weight to strength; that it be able to move yet regain its shape as there is bound to be movement in any suspension bridge; that each be a part of a working whole. Thus plywood was used throughout not only as gusset plates in truss frames but as exterior cover, interior walls, ceilings, floors, roofs.

Even the towers, though heavily framed and braced are made extra rigid through their plywood cover, plywood lining as well as in their horizontal planes. Not only are the towers heavily braced in themselves but they are connected by a horizontal truss on the top floor ceiling-roof frame. This is so that both towers must work together in resisting the twisting action (transmitted by the cables) of wind against the main body of the house.

The body of the house, in turn, consists of four trusses; two vertical, (the exterior walls) and two horizontal (the floor and roof). Cross trusses were then built into the cross partitions. The one between the main part of the house, called the view room, is open in part with its cased framing forming a horizontal design.

The framing of the two vertical trusses, the side walls, is built along the lines of the well known Towne Truss invented over a hundred years ago by Elias Towne, who built so many wooden bridges. The bottom chord of each truss is a laminated beam, the upper chords are built into the truss. The side wall trusses are then further stiffened, as noted earlier, by their outside and inside layers of plywood, glued as well as nailed to all parts of the truss.

The two horizontal trusses, the main floor and ceiling-roof, are simple plywood box trusses, the plywood membranes being glued as well as nailed to the framing. The cross partitions, as noted, are also framed on the Towne pattern and sheathed with plywood glued on. They work with the tower frames to keep the whole cross section of the main house in proper shape.

Regarding the cables, the architect had first considered using them in pairs, one to a point half way out along each side, the other to the outer corner. As it turned out, however, he decided it would be better to use only four, one to catch each side (front and rear) at a point two-thirds of the way out; the best for cantilevering.

The cables themselves are not continuous from end to end and are hooked up in the tower top in such a way that they tend to pull the whole tower frame together, not apart (everything in the frame is in compression) and each cable can be adjusted separately. The cables, furthermore, do not go straight up from their connection to the house to the tower but flare out so that they not only can more effectively hold the house against wind pressure but tend, via their load, to put the truss connecting the two towers in compression.
A Boston architectural firm nearing the 100th anniversary of its establishment has been selected to receive the 1973 Architectural Firm Award by The American Institute of Architects.

The award, highest honor the Institute can bestow on a firm, is being given to Shepley Bulfinch Richardson and Abbott. The award is given to a firm wherein the continuing collaboration among individuals of the firm has been the principal force in consistently producing distinguished architecture.

In bestowing the award, the AIA's Jury on Institute Honors noted that this architectural office had "contributed to the best at all times" during the century it virtually spans. "Its alumni, both living and dead," the jury added, "make this office as much an institution as any of the handful of U.S. architecture schools that are of comparable age."

The award will be presented during the 105th annual convention of the Institute, to be held in San Francisco May 7-10.

Henry Hobson Richardson (1866-1886)

Now remembered among the greatest American architects and the precursors of modern design, Henry Hobson Richardson was the great-grandson of the eminent chemist Joseph Priestley, the discoverer of oxygen. In 1866, HHHR opened a small office in New York City and founded the practice which continues uninterrupted to this day.

After two years and a few commissions (significantly all in Massachusetts), Richardson entered into partnership with Mr. Charles Gambrill, an older and well-established architect, who allowed Henry Hobson to exercise his genius without interference until the partnership was dissolved in 1878. By 1874, however, the volume of New England work had prompted Richardon's move to Brookline, Mass., where he directed his practice until his death in 1886.

Shepley Rutan and Coolidge (1886-1915)

Henry Hobson Richardson died suddenly and prematurely on April 27, 1886, at the very apex of his architectural career. He was but 47 years old, and left behind him a large variety of commissions and ripening negotiations, including some twenty-five projects already underway, some of considerable magnitude. The burden of carrying on his work fell to a triumvirate of younger men, the foremost of whom, George Foster Shepley, a promising designer and trusted aide, was only twenty-six years of age. Associated with Shepley was Charles Allerton Coolidge, another young designer of 28, and the firm's engineer, Charles H. Rutan, who at 35, was the oldest of the three.

Like H. H. Richardson himself, George Foster Shepley was not long-lived, and passed away in 1903 leaving the fortunes of the firm in the capable hands of his partners.

Coolidge and Shattuck (1915-1924)

Mr. Rutan died in 1915, leaving only Charles A. Coolidge, who admitted to partnership George Shattuck, a long standing employee and M.I.T. graduate. On the following year, the Chicago office achieved virtual independence as Coolidge and Hodgson. The Boston firm, under its new name, continued.

Coolidge Shepley Bulfinch and Abbott (1924-1952)

Francis V. Bulfinch, an architect and engineer (not related to the famous Charles Bulfinch), joined the firm in 1907. He left in 1917, returned in 1920 and remained until his death at Dover, Mass., in 1963.

Charles Allerton Coolidge died in 1936, leaving his work in the very capable hands of Henry Richardson Shepley, architect of the New York Hospital and the supreme driving force of the firm for the next quarter of a century. It was under Mr. Shepley's firm guidance that Coolidge Shepley Bulfinch and Abbott, and later Shepley Bulfinch Richardson and Abbott, continued to prosper and to its present size and prominence.

Shepley Bulfinch Richardson and Abbott (1952-present)

In 1952, another change in the firm's name took place, substituting the name of Joseph Priestley Richardson for that of C. A. Coolidge, then dead sixteen years. So it was that, with the death of Henry Richardson Shepley in 1962 (whose son, Hugh Shepley, is a present partner), a Richardson once more assumed the senior partnership, almost a century after his illustrious grandfather had opened his first modest architectural office in New York City.

Today, other Partners include James Ford Clapp, Jr., Sherman Morss, Jean Paul Carlihan and Otis B. Robinson.
Trinity Church, begun in 1872, was Richardson's first great triumph. It was to supervise personally construction of the famous Boston church that Richardson transferred his practice from New York to New England in 1874, an event to be commemorated by SBRA next year.
THE new Cheshire Hospital in Keene, New Hampshire is nestled in a 30-acre wooded site, overlooking the Ashuelot River near a small scenic lake. It dominates its surroundings as a contrasting exponent of contemporary architecture in a mellow setting of traditional New England countryside.

The Cannon Partnership was selected in the summer of 1968 to provide Architectural and Engineering services for the hospital, working in conjunction with Anthony J. J. Rourke, Inc., Hospital Consultants. Schematic, Design Development and Contract Document stages were completed by summer, 1970. In spite of an extremely successful fund-raising campaign and the opportunity to sell the existing hospital structure to the State of New Hampshire, however, the Hospital was still searching for the proper vehicle to finance the $9.1 million project. By the end of the year this difficulty was overcome and in March, 1971 the MacMillin Company, Inc. of Keene, New Hampshire was awarded the construction contract. Completion was achieved almost four months ahead of schedule.

The new hospital is situated to take advantage of existing land contours, and provides grade level entrances at the ground and first floors.
made possible by designing the structure for an additional floor. The medical-surgical units of approximately forty beds each are on three separate floors, and are each related to a specialty unit (maternity, pediatrics, and intensive care), to provide maximum flexibility in accordance with changing inpatient requirements.

The Surgical Suite and Radiology Department are of a peripheral-corridor concept. Surgery contains four operating rooms and an eight stretcher Recovery Room. Radiology comprises four diagnostic rooms with a central work area for staff, including a Radio-Isotope Department and Cobalt Therapy. The Emergency Department provides for six stretcher positions with five examination rooms for ambulatory patients. Physiotherapy is located adjacent to the Emergency Department and can be utilized as a treatment area in the event of disaster. All beds in the ICU-CCU are totally enclosed.

Approximately seventy existing memorial plaques will be re-used and displayed in the Main Lobby as a three-dimensional montage.

The main entrance, emergency and doctors' entrances are at the first floor level, served by separate visitors' and emergency parking areas. Supply, food service, receiving and employees’ entrances are at ground floor level, adjacent to a 152-car staff and employee parking facility.

The six-story, 206,000-square-foot structure contains 170 beds, of which 154 are Medical-Surgical and 16 are Maternity. The Pediatric floor accommodates 16 beds, while the new ICU-CCU unit contains 12 beds, 10 of them private. The fifth floor shell provides the built-in capability for an additional 42 beds. Ultimate vertical expansion has been
and surround the nursing service center, which contains patient monitor console, charting, medi-prep and doctor’s dictating spaces. Vertical circulation is accomplished by means of separate passenger and service elevators, and automatic cart lifts which service the various floors.

By tradition, Keene is a very art conscious community, so it was perhaps only natural that an Art Committee should play a major role in creating a warm, friendly atmosphere, in contrast with the old-fashioned sterile look of so many other hospitals. It was through this committee’s action and foresight that numerous permanent art display areas have been designed, with special lighting. Works of art will be displayed along corridors and in
hospital, all works of New England artists.

The Cannon Partnership was commissioned to engage in total interior design, including layouts of furniture, draperies and accessories. Approximately seventy existing memorial plaques will be re-used and displayed in the Main Lobby as a three dimensional montage. Design of graphics, ranging from exterior direction signs to room identification and memorial plaques, is tastefully uniform and coordinated.

The architectural firm also acted as Design Consultant for the new Keene Clinic, located on the property adjacent to the Cheshire Hospital. The Clinic is scheduled to be occupied by April, 1973.

The Cannon team included Will Alban Cannon, Jr., Partner-in-Charge; Miran F. Drnovsek, Project Architect; Franz S. Veit, Project Designer; Mogens M. Hertz, Interior Design; and John Buhyoff, Project Administrator.
(Continued from page 7) structural engineers, whose offices are located in Cambridge, New York City, and St. Louis, Missouri.

The group will operate as a single professional entity headed by Mr. LeMessurier, with headquarters in Cambridge. The establishment of this new group has been accomplished by virtue of an agreement in principle whereby Sippican will acquire 80% of the outstanding capital stock of LeMessurier Associates, Inc.

"The objective of this combination of professional skills is to provide a total engineering service for all aspects of building technology and environmental management.," William LeMessurier said. "Understanding building systems means knowing both their initial and life cycle costs, their constantly changing relation to the skills of the construction industry, and the increasingly complex functional requirements of systems. We believe that society will continue to demand more value from its built facilities, including fire safety, acoustic comfort, easy maintenance, flexibility, efficiency in use of energy and materials, and reduction of damage to the world environment. Our purpose will be to serve these needs by constantly addressing ourselves to the whole problem."

The new group will serve clients throughout the country from existing offices in Cambridge, Marion, and Holyoke, Massachusetts, New York, and St. Louis. Commenting on types of clients, LeMessurier said, "Since Francis Associates and LeMessurier Associates have always worked with architects, we will certainly continue in this pattern. Understanding all of society's needs is too large an issue to tackle alone. Architects will remain the generalists of the building profession, but our job will be to serve them by putting into order all those quantifiable aspects of the process which engineers are trained to do."

LeMessurier Associates, Inc., founded in 1961, is well known for the structural design of major buildings, including the new Boston City Hall, the State Street Bank Building, and the First National Bank Building in Boston, the terminal buildings for the new Dallas-Fort Worth Airport, and the National Air and Space Museum presently under construction in Washington, D. C.

Founded in 1946, Francis Associates design electrical and mechanical facilities for large buildings, including central power, lighting, sanitation, climate and air pollution control. Recent programs include the new Massachusetts Treatment Training Research Center, Tufts New England Medical Center, Rockefeller University Science Center, and the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center.
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March, 1973
Building, Springfield Civic Center, Union Mutual Life Insurance Building, Hampshire Plaza, and New England Executive Park.

Tighe & Bond, established in 1911, furnishes professional consulting engineering services to municipalities and industries. The practice is in general civil engineering, with emphasis on sanitary engineering as related to the environment. Tighe & Bond provides services in the design and development of water supply systems and waste water pollution control systems for the New England area.

Sippican Corporation consists of technology based businesses represented by the professional engineering group, the oceanographic systems and instrument division, and new product development organizations. Sales for 1972 were more than $10,000,000, and with the addition of the structural engineering capability.

AISI Seminar
Designers, architects, product engineers and students will attend the fifth annual design seminar, sponsored by American Iron and Steel Institute, to be held March 29, 1973, in the Carousel Inn, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The seminar will include presentations by four outstanding speakers:
Louis I. Kahn, FAIA, Phila.
Niels Diffrient, a partner in the design firm, Henry Dreyfuss Associates, New York City.
Lawrence Halprin, Lawrence Halprin Associates, New York City.

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Stone & Webster HQ
Proposed in Boston

Stone & Webster Engineering Corp. is applying to the Boston Redevelopment Authority for approval of a proposed office building project in the South Station area to serve as a home office for 5,000 men and women that it will employ here when the building is completed in 1975.

Charles G. Davis, chairman of the engineering company, and Mayor Kevin H. White made a joint announcement of the firm's plan to develop a site in the BRA's South Station Urban Renewal Project. The building will be the first major office development in the 21-acre project.

The proposed 14-story building covers an area the size of a city block and will have 900,000 square feet of space. It will be constructed on an 80,000-square-foot site on the corner of Dorchester Avenue and Summer Street where the eastern end of the South Station now stands.

The engineering firm now houses 3,800 employees in the State Street Bank Building and several other downtown buildings. The firm plans to have 5,000 local employees by the summer of 1975 when the new building is scheduled for completion and will occupy all of the building except for some service-type retail space in the lobby.
Site for the new home office building of the Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation is part of the 21-acre Boston Redevelopment Authority's South Station Urban Renewal Project.

Estimated cost of the building is $40 million.

Architects for the building are Welton Becket and Associates of New York. Cabot, Cabot & Forbes Co. of Boston is providing development services and Aberthaw Construction Co. of Boston will be the construction contractor. Real estate consultant for the project is Meredith & Grew of Boston.

The building is made up of two adjoining rectangles of different widths and heights that are offset horizontally by some 40 feet. The back rectangle is 14 stories and the front is 12 stories.

A bronze insulated curtain wall of aluminum and solar glass will sheathe the building. Its insulation will conserve the building's energy needs. "Only four inches thick, the curtain wall will also lend a light airy effect to the building which covers an area the size of a city block," Davis said.

Planned for pedestrians is a 300-foot colonnade on the Summer Street side and a plaza on the side toward Atlantic Avenue. This faces the approach from transportation and other planned facilities in the South Station project.
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