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Masonry Unlimited Seminar Draws 200

On September 12, 1973, Masonry Unlimited, a day-long seminar for architects and consulting engineers on fire-safe, high-rise, loadbearing masonry, was held at the Boston Architectural Center. According to Robert J. Joyce, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Masonry Institute and Chairman of the Program, nearly two hundred architects and engineers from New England attended the event.

Principal speakers were:

- Thomas J. McIntyre, Vice President of BM & PIU of America, “Union Attitude on Loadbearing Masonry.”
- Allan Yorkdale, Director of Engineering, Brick Institute of America, “The Role of Clay Products in Loadbearing Masonry Construction.”

Masonry Unlimited was sponsored by the Mass. Masonry Institute, the New England Concrete Masonry Assoc., and the N. E. Chapter of the National Assoc. of Brick Distributors. It was the first step in a concentrated program designed to focus the attention of the design field, governmental bodies, and the public on the inherent economic, safety, and aesthetic features of masonry construction.

Ashley/Myer/Smith
Now Arrowstreet Inc.
Ashley/Myer/Smith of Cambridge, Mass., has changed the firm name to Arrowstreet Inc., following a three-year review of office organization, procedures, relationships and goals.

“The impetus was a shared concern of senior and junior members of the firm to seek a new kind of working environment and to increase project effectiveness,” according to Fletcher Ashley, Principal.
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For pictures and descriptions of ten more, plus how we banish them, write Mr. Malcolm Korer.

"Monster, stay away from my door."

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“Monster, stay away from my door.”

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“Our reorganization makes possible a new level of commitment and performance, assuring a combination of skills, experience, creativity and quality, which best respond to the dimensions of each new problem. To celebrate our new directions, we’re changing our name to Arrowstreet Inc.”

Ashley Appointed To Industry Panel

Warren H. Ashley

Warren H. Ashley, prominent West Hartford, Conn., architect, has been appointed a member of the Dodge Advisory Panel, a newly formed national group of construction industry businessmen.

Members of the panel, formed by the F.W. Dodge Division of McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, represent all segments of the construction industry, including building products manufacturers; general construction contractors and specialized subcontractors; plus construction-related financial, insurance, real estate, and service firms. Information furnished by the panel to Dodge, will provide valuable guidance in the development of special information services that will aid various types of companies.

(Continued on page 28)

New England Architect
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October, 1973
DINING HALL
DORMITORY COMPLEX
MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORY
WOODS HOLE, MASS.

Peirce & Pierce/Architects
Boston, Mass.
CLEAR water and a sheltered harbor brought the Marine Biological Laboratory to the Cape Cod town of Woods Hole in 1888. MBL’s programs in teaching and salt water research have been joined since then by those of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries and the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, a continually expanding group of marine facilities which today makes Woods Hole one of the world’s leading ocean research centers.

As these institutions have grown they have added major buildings and a substantial population to the town. A new dormitory/dining hall maintains visual continuity with coastal townscapes. Building massing kept low, horizontal and small scale compatible with neighboring houses. Landscape terraces overlook sheltered boat harbor and are accessible from dining room and lounge.
tightly packed peninsula they share with the Woods Hole Community. Within this context institutional planning is shaped by many of the same factors which influence planning in dense urban areas. In Woods Hole the most critical of these are limited land area for institutional buildings, environmental relationship to the existing community.

These factors have guided Peirce & Pierce in planning two new major facilities for the Marine Biological Laboratory. These buildings have developed within the context of a campus master plan which anticipates the growth of MBL and the pressures on the Woods Hole community over the years ahead.

This planning process began in 1967 when the architects were commissioned to design a 70,000 square-foot research and teaching laboratory and a related dormitory/dining hall complex, both facilities to replace a miscellaneous collection of older frame buildings which until then had served as an "informal" campus. Expansion beyond MBL's present holdings was difficult because of institutional or residential neighbors on all sides. Location of the Loeb Laboratory (N.E.A., July/August, 1972), the first project to be designed, was therefore on a collection of small sites presently occupied by older MBL buildings.

This constraint on expansion was turned to advantage by the resultant...
location of the new Loeb Laboratory contiguous to MBL's major existing laboratories: Lillie and Whitman. In addition to easy movement between all research buildings by MBL scientists, the underground utilities network serving the laboratories is kept short; of particular importance in the functioning of the gravity flow salt water system originating from the Lillie building. By placing the Loeb Laboratory at right angles to MBL Street the architects have created space for a future landscaped plaza which will be the visual focus of this emerging campus, and which will realize its final form with the addition of another research laboratory on the west. As a large, traffic free space sheltered from sea winds, it will provide a campus amenity in welcome contrast to the crowded streets of the town.

The new Residence Facility
Although a site several blocks away from the laboratories had been purchased by MBL for its dormitory/dining hall, the architects recommended that a more suitable locus would be to the immediate north. This would link all MBL facilities closely together, reduce dependence on the automobile, provide for easy serving and control, and respond to local community resistance to institutional encroachment on residential areas. Fortunately, MBL was able to acquire the

Upper level lounge, leading to dining room (right) and bedroom wings (background). Stairs lead up from ground level vestibule. Sliding windows open to views of the laboratory campus or to the waterfront.
Exterior materials are concrete structural frame with infill panels of cypress or glass.

The majority of properties in this block between Millfield and North Streets, thus providing space for the first phase development of the residence facility.

Accommodations are planned for an eventual 300 residents in double bedroom suites with private baths. This serves a wide variation of married and single scientists and also enhances its use as a conference center for scientific groups attracted both to the amenities of the seaside town and to the resources of the laboratory.

The focus of the complex is the dining room which is placed one floor above ground level to take advantage of the harbor view. Glazed promenades with informal sitting areas lead to dormitory wings. A series of outdoor terraces and roof top sun decks are also oriented to views of the harbor and ocean beyond.

Materials and tones of the new building reinforce the visual relationship to the community. The structural frame of exposed concrete is sandblasted to reveal native sands and beachstone aggregates while weathered gray cypress cladding continues the weathered shingle vernacular of local buildings.

Foundations: Concrete pressure injected footings and spread footings in combination.

Framing: Reinforced concrete.

Exterior wall paneling: Rough sawn Louisiana cypress in 6” tongue and groove pattern. Concrete block masonry back up.

Exterior doors and windows: Black anodized aluminum.

Interior partitions: Residential wings — drywall on metal stud framing. Public areas — painted tongue and groove pine paneling.

Mechanical system: Residential Courtyard framed by dining hall and dormitory wings provides outdoor space buffered from on-shore breezes and is visual focus for lower level lounge and snack bar at same level (through doors).
wing — forced hot water circulation with individual thermostatic control in each room. Public areas — heating and ventilation by unit ventilator with provision for future cooling.

Structural Engineers: Souza & True, Cambridge.
Mechanical Engineers: Reardon & Turner, Boston.
Electrical Engineers: Cleverdon, Varney & Pike, Boston.
MIRIAM HOSPITA

C. E. Maguire, Inc.
Waltham, Mass.
Project Architect:
John Hampshire
Developing teaching hospital, The Miriam is located on a tight urban site of approximately eight acres in a residential area some three miles from downtown Providence and two miles from the Brown University campus. The 1967 appointment of full-time Chiefs of Medicine and Surgery, reflecting the Miriam Hospital's affiliation with the Brown University Bio-Medical Sciences Program created a need for substantial basic research facilities. Ideally, such a facility would be separated from patient care areas without creating a sense of isolation of the research staff. This suggested a discreet structure with the potential of an easy direct link to the main hospital building.

The addition of a research building with offices and laboratories for full-time staff with attending support areas such as conference and seminar rooms, animal care facilities and other auxiliary functions, was seen as one of the major keys in the attraction of a superior staff to the institution. Facilities to meet the research needs of attending staff and graduate students from Brown University were also required. Complete spacial and mechanical flexibility was stipulated to permit the building to meet the changing needs of basic research.

The research building truly reflects a team approach to health facility planning. It represents the cumulative experience and technical knowledge of the hospital's medical staff, administrative personnel, the Building Committee of the Hospital Trustees and the consulting Architects and Engineers.

Located a short distance to the northeast of the main lobby, it gives additional definition to the existing cafeteria court and the main entrance approach. Initially built as a two-story structure, the building was designed for a two-story vertical addition to meet growing needs of the research programs. Modular laboratories, suitable for most projects in basic research, are placed in two interior rows on each floor flanking a central service core which provides maximum access to major services at all levels.

Cost control played a major role in the selection of materials and building systems. The basic structure is a cast-in-place reinforced concrete frame with masonry infilling. The exterior is brick and
Modular laboratories, suitable for most projects in basic research, are placed in two interior rows on each floor flanking a central service core which provides maximum access to major services at all levels.

Precast concrete panels with exposed aggregate finish while painted concrete masonry block was used on the interior. The mechanical system, entirely independent of the rest of the structure, is left exposed in laboratories and support areas providing complete flexibility to meet the changes which time dictates.

Such complete separation of utility and mechanical systems from other parts of the structure represents a saving in time and construction costs and permits continued modification and expansion with minimum disturbance to adjoining facilities. Steam and chilled water are provided by a central power plant while the entire hospital complex is served by a standby generator system in the event that local utility power fails.

Project Architect: John Hamp­shire.

Area of the building: 28,700 gross square feet (2 stories).

Total Cost: $1,340,000.

Construction Time: 15 months.

Mechanical Engineers: Alonzo B. Reed, Inc.

Contractor: M. G. Allen.
The exterior is brick and precast concrete panels with exposed aggregate finish.

Initially built as a two-story structure, the building was designed for a two-story vertical addition.

Laboratory
G.E. CREDIT UNION
PITTSFIELD, MASS.

John H. Fisher
Pittsfield, Mass.
DESIGNING a small building to house a growing Credit Union serving employees of one of the country's most prestigious electrical companies posed two problems. The first was to create pleasant, efficient quarters for what is essentially a banking institution and at the same time provide a building that would carry itself on operating costs. This was accomplished by incorporating a store for General Electric's employees where General Electric and other products could be offered at savings to employees.

Thus a building was designed on a site adjacent to one of the main gates to the plant. Of the total build-
The entrance lobby serves both the store and the banking room which has five teller cages facing a spacious public lobby.

The exterior of the building is a chocolate colored wirecut brick.

The entrance lobby serves both the store and the banking room which has five teller cages facing a spacious public lobby. At one end of the lobby is a receptionist with a pleasant alcove for visitors to wait, while at the opposite end are three private offices for the negotiation of loans with a small semi-private nook for those waiting to be interviewed.

The work spaces consist of a sound retardant accounting room and an 8' x 14' six-hour bank vault. A private office for the manager with secretary's office is located where the manager can watch all operations in the quarters. Soundtropane glass deadens the noise of the accounting machine while allowing vision through area. The ground floor contains rest rooms, a kitchenette, another vault, and a large meeting room where members of the Credit Union can hold annual meetings, or available for leasing to other organizations for meetings.

The exterior of the building is a chocolate colored wirecut brick with all windows of bronze colored polyvinyl-chloride coated steel windows. All windows have thermal breaks to prevent interior condensation. Glazing is bronze tinted thermopane. Spandrels are deep blue porcelain enamel sandwich panels.

The interior is a warm red-tan colored brick laid with ½" raked joints. Floor is carpeted and office partitions are demountable type glass and panel construction. Ceilings are fissured mineral acoustic tile. The clearstory seen in View 4 is a very interesting and effective source of light and consists of a pinwheel arrangement of Pittsburgh Corning No 11 Chiaro glass block.

The entire building is electrically heated and air-conditioned with main delivery of air through plenums above the acoustic tile which is the perforated ventilating type.

Most Credit Union buildings do not compare favorably with the current structures being put up by most Commercial banks. This one strives to achieve architectural merit without lavishness which is so foreign to Credit Union policies.
His Royal Highness, the Aga Khan, religious leader of the Ismaeli Moslem community, announced recently that the Boston-based architectural firm of Markus Nocka Payette and Associates has been authorized to draw up the final plans for the proposed Aga Khan Foundation Medical Center in Karachi, Pakistan.

Acceptance of the Boston architectural firm's design was confirmed by the President of Pakistan, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, at a recent meeting in Muree, Pakistan.

The center calls for a 670-bed hospital, a 500-student medical college, nursing school, student and staff housing and an Islamic mosque. Need for a medical center in the Karachi area was voiced several years ago by the Aga Khan. The new facilities will provide a wide range of diagnostic and treatment services for patients throughout the Middle East.

Thomas M. Payette, president of Markus Nocka Payette and Associates, will serve as partner in charge of the medical center project. John P. Ruffing, of the firm's London office, will be project architect. Markus Nocka Payette and Associates' London office has been formulating preliminary plans for the 67-acre medical center since early 1972.

"One of the greatest and most exciting challenges of the project," Payette noted recently, "has been to combine the best in Western medical technology with the great tradition of Moslem culture.

"This tradition," according to Payette, "maximizes the use of reflective pools and running water as well as landscaped gardens and interior courts. In contrast to western buildings, Islamic buildings seek to blend with their environment. There is no attempt to set them off from their natural and man-made surroundings. "Islamic buildings intrigue the visitor. Upon entering, the visitor is unexpectedly drawn further into inner areas. The extent and precise form of these interiors are mainly concealed until the visitor is actually inside," Payette said.

"The 'spaces' within the building — the courts and other unroofed areas — are an integral part of the architectural concept," he noted. "Space' dominates 'mass' in Islamic architecture. The elaborate decoration of surfaces reduces the importance of 'mass' and 'structure' and emphasizes still more the relationships of contained spaces," the Boston architect explained.

Because of Karachi's shortage of energy resources and severe climate — hot days and cool nights — the medical center design is being based upon the principles of climatic control found in Islamic architecture. Payette indicated that "all facilities will be oriented so that they will take full advantage of prevailing winds. All structures will also feature construction that will capture and store heat. This 'massive heat capacitative construction' will shield occupants from daytime heat while storing the warmth for release into building interiors during the cool nights," Payette explained.

The medical center will also employ solar devices and so-called air-scoop "Venturi" devices to air-evaporate rooftop cooling pools. Conventional air conditioning systems will be limited to areas, such as surgery, which require precise environmental control," he said.

Internationally known for their hospital architecture, Markus Nocka Payette and Associates has designed more than 15 hospitals and medical centers in New England during the past eight years alone. Among them are: Leonard Morse Hospital, Natick, Mass.; Eastern Maine Medical Center, Bangor, Me.; and Salem Hospital, Salem, Mass.

The 41-year-old firm generally employs 50 architects, engineers, draftsmen and administrative personnel in Boston and London offices.
A new library/office building designed by Hugh Stubbins and Associates, Inc. of Cambridge, Massachusetts is now under construction across from the Orange County Courthouse in Newburgh, New York. A former parking lot in the Courthouse Square Development Area, the site is being developed by the New York State Urban Development Corporation in conjunction with the Newburgh Board of Education.

The 66,000-square-foot masonry and glass building will provide approximately 40,000 square feet of
space for the Newburgh Library; 18,000 square feet of space for the Newburgh Board of Education offices now in four different locations; and an 8,000 square foot multipurpose meeting space for community use.

The building will also help to define a new public green and unite the nearby Orange County Courthouse, Dutch Reformed Church and City Club buildings around one major town space — the new Courthouse Square.

Stepping down the sloping site in three tiers, the new low building is designed to maintain maximum unobstructed views of the Hudson River and nearby mountains from the Courthouse. Floor-to-ceiling heat-absorbent “Soxel” glass set in polished natural aluminum mullions will open these same views to people within the new building’s library and office space.

Open office planning for the Board of Education offices and terraces located on the main library and office levels will further enhance the feeling of uninterrupted space, enclosed only to the north and south by the light colored, highly textured solid end walls of the step-shaped building. Building cores and the multi-purpose room are split-ribbed masonry block to provide textural contrast with the open expanse of glass.

Organized in four levels, the building has its main entrance from Grand and Second Streets to the Entry Level display foyer. An open staircase and elevator off the foyer provide access to the Upper Level’s Board of Education offices and multipurpose room. Doors lead directly from the foyer to the main library level’s Current Periodical, Young Adult, and Children’s Areas. These areas partially overlook and are linked by an open staircase to the Lower Library Level which houses the Adult Non-Fiction and Reference Collections.

Space for two hundred readers, 200,000 books, microfilms, paintings, and documents, and a central Genealogy and local history collection will be provided in this new library. The current Newburgh Library has space for 30 readers and is divided between two buildings on Grand Street, one built in 1876 and one in 1872.

Book storage and shipping receiving areas are located on the Lower Street Level, accessible from Montgomery Street at the base of the site.

The Upper Entry Level, directly accessible from the public green by stairs from the display foyer, includes the Newburgh Board of Education offices. Also on this level is audio-visual and meeting space for up to 150 people in the multi-purpose room. Library and office space can be closed off to permit evening use of the multi-purpose room by community organizations.

Prime consideration in the design of the building is flexibility. All fixed elements such as stairs, elevators, and mechanical ducts are located on the building perimeter. Structural and lighting grids are keyed to the 49” stack, reader, and office module, allowing these elements to be interchanged as needs vary.

Development team members for the Newburgh Library/Board of Education building are: Hugh Stubbins and Associates, Inc., architects; Flemming and Silverman of Newburgh, consulting architects; LeMessurier Associates, Inc., structural engineers; van Zelm, Heywood and Shadford, mechanical engineers; Golder Gass, soil engineers.

General contractors for the $3 million project are Solart Builders of Monroe, New York. The expected completion date is March 1975.

Hugh Stubbins and Associates, Inc.
Cambridge, Mass.

October, 1973
On Wednesday, September 5th, the Boston Housing Authority took the final step in a new community-oriented procedure for selecting architects to design public housing in Boston. The Authority's Board ratified the choice of the South Boston Design Review Committee who had selected Huygens and Tappe Inc., a Boston firm of architects and planners, to design a new sixty-five unit elderly housing project on L Street in South Boston. The Committee, a group of 17 local residents, made their choice after reviewing the submissions of fifteen Boston architects who participated in an open competition for the contract.

The competition was conducted...
by the Boston Housing Authority to give local people a hand in the design of new housing built in their neighborhood. The South Boston Design Review Committee, aided by professional staff of the Department of Community Affairs, the Boston Society of Architects, and the Boston Housing Authority, spent two days examining proposals for the L Street site submitted anonymously in the form of plans and perspective sketches.

After narrowing the choice to three designers, the Committee conducted interviews to question the finalists face to face. Following the interviews a vote was taken and the firm of Huygens and Tappe Inc. received the Committee’s approval.

The architects will now proceed with detailed plans for the building working closely with the local group. The Authority plans to exhibit all of the submissions it received during the competition in the Boston City Hall galleries, starting September 17.

The winning submission was a four-story brick building set back from L Street to create a park-like yard and seating area in front. Designed to match the height of surrounding homes to fit into its neighborhood, the building included sixty-five apartments, a lobby, lounge and library. Small private gardens were provided for ground floor units with a common planting area for tenants living on upper floors. The architects enclosed the outdoor areas with a low wrought iron fence to provide security for the elderly residents.
PEYTON Place II is a small guest house designed for transient guests and occasional parent use. It is adjacent to the client’s main house, a remodelled boat house, but far enough away for privacy.

The site is located at the edge of Squam Lake in New Hampshire. It is essentially flat with several large hemlock trees in the foreground and fine views of the lake and mountains beyond.

The program was relatively simple — provide a compact but exciting space for living, eating, talking and sleeping. The decision was reached to build a small house (for economy) but make it seem larger by creating a free flowing space. The sleeping area is thus treated as a loft or balcony open to the living area below. There are no doors between the two major spaces. Sunlight from the generous glass areas on the sleeping loft flood the living area with nat-
ural light and tree top views.

The bold form of the cantilevered stair, visible as one enters the house, gives this dwelling drama and interest. One of the unexpected surprises within is the only enclosed space of the whole house – the bathroom which is two-stories high and features a clerestory window at tree top level!

The structure is plank and beam with double 2 x 10 western hemlock beams 7'-0" on centers. Foundations are square concrete piers on footings.

The beams which form a strong visual pattern on the interior are stained dark to contrast with the 2" white spruce decking which is used for both the sleeping loft floor and the roof structure. The floor and walls are kiln dried pine.

The exterior sheathing is made up of a rough textured board and batten system of rough sawn pine
The exterior sheathing is made up of a rough textured board and batten system of rough sawn pine sprayed with an exterior Danish oil.
sprayed with an exterior Danish oil. The texture created by this siding effectively complements the roughness of the bark of the hemlock trees. Dark asphalt shingles are used on the roof. Moveable wood sash throughout allows for views and breezes.

This guest house was completed in 1970 at a cost of $15.60 p.s.f.

The sleeping area is treated as a loft or balcony open to the living area below. There are no doors between the two major spaces.
involved in the expanding construction industry.

Mr. Ashley, who has designed over 130 schools throughout New England, New York, and New Jersey, has recently expanded his services to the industrial, commercial, and housing fields. He has received national recognition for his architectural designs including the Top Honor Award from the American Institute of Architects, Citations from the American Association of School Administrators and the School Executive Competition for Better School Design, Interior Award from Institution Magazine, and Architectural Awards of Excellence from the American Institute of Steel Construction.

Anderson, Notter
Win Peabody Award

George M. Notter, Treasurer (left), and J. Timothy Anderson, President, of Anderson, Notter Associates, Inc., Boston, won for their design treatment of offices for the Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency at the Old City Hall building.

The first annual L. J. Peabody Awards competition held recently at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts attracted approximately 230 prominent architects and designers. The event, established for the purpose of "honoring creative excellence in office design and furnishings," was reportedly the first of its kind in New England.

The three winners were: (Best of Show) Anderson, Notter Associates Inc., of Boston; (First Runner-up) Naomi Rosen of J. W. O'Brien Associates, Inc., of Boston; (Second Runner-up) Marian Sachs of The Robinson Green Beretta Corporation, of Providence, Rhode Island.

Sponsored by Peabody Office Furniture Corp., New England's oldest and largest office furnishers, the awards are named after L. J.
Peabody, founder. Lester C. Peabody, President of the firm and son of the founder, presented the awards. Peter Beacham, Executive Vice President, presided.

Of the 10 final entries, five represented photographic presentations of jobs actually completed for clients in the past year; the remaining five were renderings of recommended design treatments of offices for Ellen Katske. As invitees arrived they reviewed each exhibit and cast their ballots for first, second, and third places in a container provided.


Marian Sachs of The Robinson Green Beretta Corporation (Providence, R. I.) received a second runner-up trophy for winning design treatment of Price Waterhouse offices in Providence.

Barrett Sales Manager
For California Paints
Richard E. Barrett, a long-time resident of Maine, was recently appointed District Sales Manager for (Continued on Next Page)

October, 1973
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the California Paint Division of California Products Corporation of Cambridge, Mass., according to an announcement by company President, Robert Caldwell.
California Products Corporation is a pioneer in latex paint formulations and produces a complete line of latex paints.
Barrett will be responsible for sales throughout Maine and New Hampshire. Formerly with Soule Glass and Paint Company of Portland, Maine and the Sherwin-Williams Company, Barrett has over 20 years experience in paint sales.

1974 AIA Honor Awards
Jury Named
David A. Pugh, FAIA, an architect from Portland, Ore., has been named chairman of the 1974 American Institute of Architects Honor Awards jury.
Together with four other jurors he will select the structures which will receive the nation’s highest awards for architectural excellence.
The other 1974 jurors are John Carl Becker, a student at the Harvard Graduate School of Design; Richard M. Bennett, FAIA, of Chi-

R. E. BEAN CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.
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The jury meets several times to select the most outstanding structures from the usually more than 450 entries. Recent jury procedural changes require at least one member to visit any building which is being considered for an award.

In 1973 nine buildings, among them two large performing arts complexes, a convention-exhibition hall, a corporate headquarters, and a small day camp, were chosen from 470 entries.

McCormack Building Nearing Completion

Use of steel for the framework of the 22-story John W. McCormack state office building, now about 85 percent erected on Beacon Hill here, is resulting in a considerable dollar savings to Massachusetts taxpayers.

The $25-million structure is being built for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Government Center Commission, adjacent to the State House. Partners Austin J. Cribbin Jr. and Nisso T. Aladjem of Hoyle, Doran and Berry, Inc., Boston architect-engineer for the project, explain:

"The structural steel — in order to gain time — was let as a separate contract about four to five months before the general contractor (Vappi & Co., Inc., Cambridge, Mass.) was awarded the general construction contract.

"This was possible since we previously designed a newly completed 465-car, 4-level underground garage at the site with provision for steel erection from its roof when the time came. As a result, we could help the state save about five months on the overhead of the general contractor — and realize the use of the high-rise structure perhaps three to four months sooner.

"When you consider that the average rental cost of office space in the Boston area runs about $9 per square foot (ranging roughly between $7.50 to $12.00 per square foot of space), any time saved in getting into this 650,000-square-foot office structure can be very valuable to the taxpayers. Now that's a real plus for steel."

About 6,100 tons of structural steel shapes and plates are currently being furnished, fabricated and erected by Bethlehem Steel Corporation for the 136- by 216-foot by 318-foot-

There are times...

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