

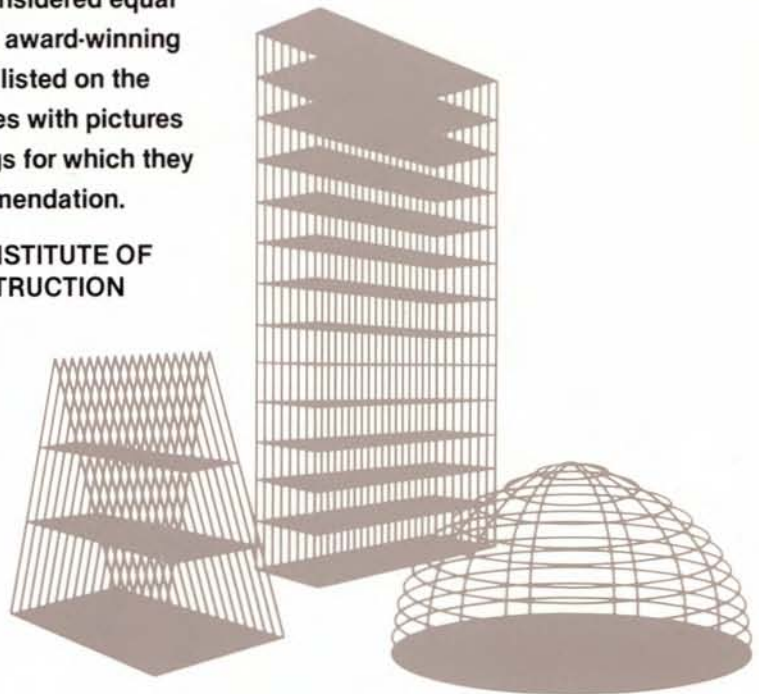
Architectural Awards of Excellence 1979





The Architectural Awards of Excellence were established by the American Institute of Steel Construction in 1960 to recognize outstanding architectural design in structural steel and to encourage exploration of the creative possibilities inherent in steel construction. This year a distinguished jury named fourteen projects as winners of Architectural Awards of Excellence, and two additional projects, although not named as winners, were singled out for Special Mention. In the opinion of the AISC Committee on Awards, each project in its own way represents design of the highest standard. All awards are considered equal in stature. The award-winning architects are listed on the following pages with pictures of the buildings for which they received commendation.

**AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF
STEEL CONSTRUCTION**





Jury of Awards

From left to right:

PHILIP H. HUBBARD, JR.
 President, Reinhold Publishing
 Div. Penton/IFC
 Stamford, Connecticut

GEORGE E. KASSABAUM, FAIA
 Helmuth, Obata & Kassabaum, Inc.
 St. Louis, Missouri

SARAH P. HARKNESS, FAIA
 Architects Collaborative, Inc.
 Boston, Massachusetts

EHRMAN B. MITCHELL, JR., FAIA
 President, AIA
 Mitchell/Guiricola
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

DANIEL H. SHAHAN
 Albert Kahn Associates, Inc.
 Architects and Engineers
 Detroit, Michigan

J. ALBERT PAQUETTE, FASCE
 Paquette & Associates
 San Francisco, California

Architectural Awards of Excellence 1979

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES CAMBRIDGE, INC.

John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University

GUNNAR BIRKERTS AND ASSOCIATES

The Calvary Baptist Church

CAUDILL ROWLETT SCOTT, INC. BOOTS-SMITH & ASSOCIATES (ASSOCIATE ARCHITECT)

Indiana Bell Telephone Switching Center Columbus 37XESS Addition

COOPER CARRY & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Hickory Hollow Mall

ESHERICK HOMSEY DODGE AND DAVIS

Fournou's Ovens Restaurant & Lounge Expansion

HOLABIRD & ROOT

Environmental Health Laboratory

LANDOW AND LANDOW ARCHITECTS, AIA

Citibank Satellite Banking Building

RICHARD MEIER & ASSOCIATES

The Atheneum

C.F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES

Michigan City Public Library

C.F. MURPHY ASSOCIATES

Rust-Oleum Corporation International Headquarters

RTKL ASSOCIATES, INC.

Federated Building

TALLIE MAULE AND REID & TARICS ASSOCIATES

West Portal BART Station—MUNI/METRO System

KEVIN ROCHE JOHN DINKELOO AND ASSOCIATES

Deere and Company West Office Building

STUCK FRIER LANE SCOTT BEISNER, INC. E. VERNER JOHNSON & ASSOCIATES, INC. (DESIGN ARCHITECT)

Mid-America Center

Special Mention

GLASER/de CASTRO ASSOCIATES

Pavilion for Pope John Paul II

SKIDMORE, OWINGS & MERRILL

Sixty State Street





Architect Architectural Resources Cambridge, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts
Project John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Structural Engineer LeMessurier Associates/SCI, Cambridge, Massachusetts
General Contractor Gibane Building Company, Providence, Rhode Island
Steel Fabricator/Erector A.O. Wilson Structural Co., Cambridge, Massachusetts
Owner Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts

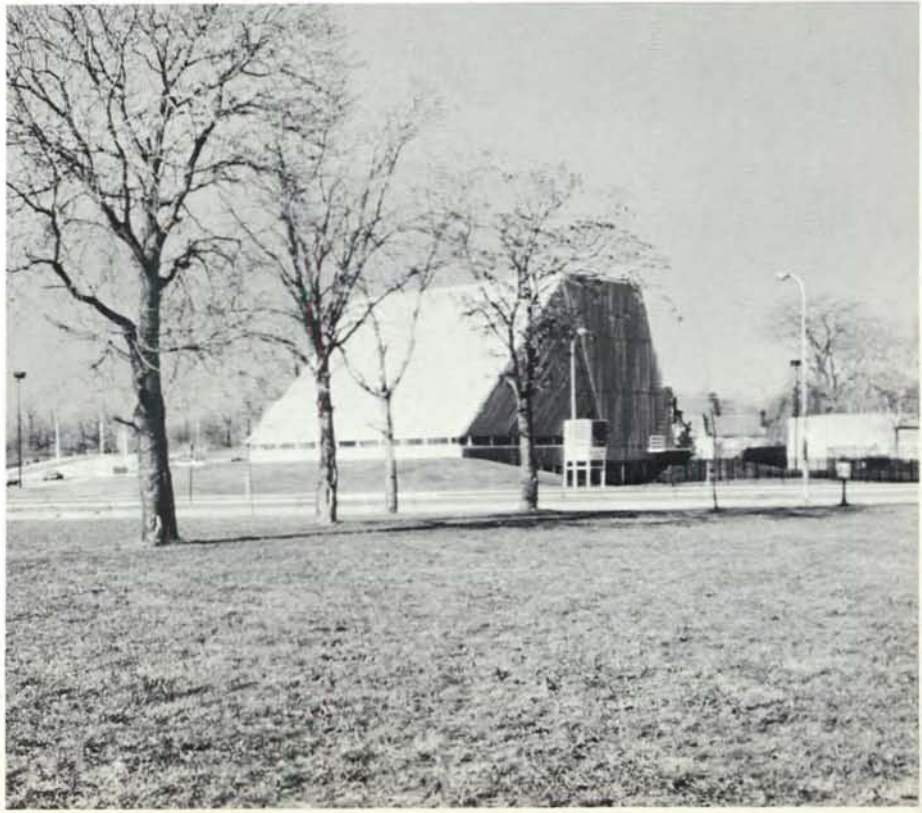
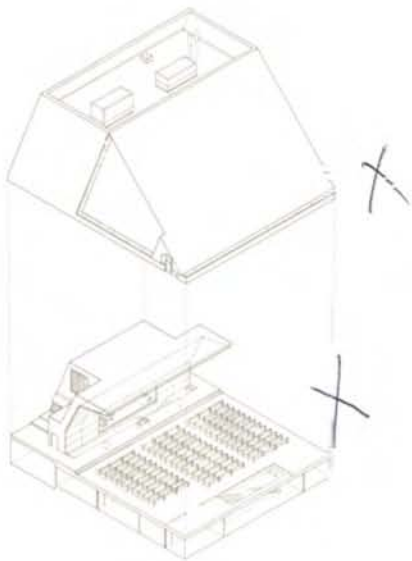
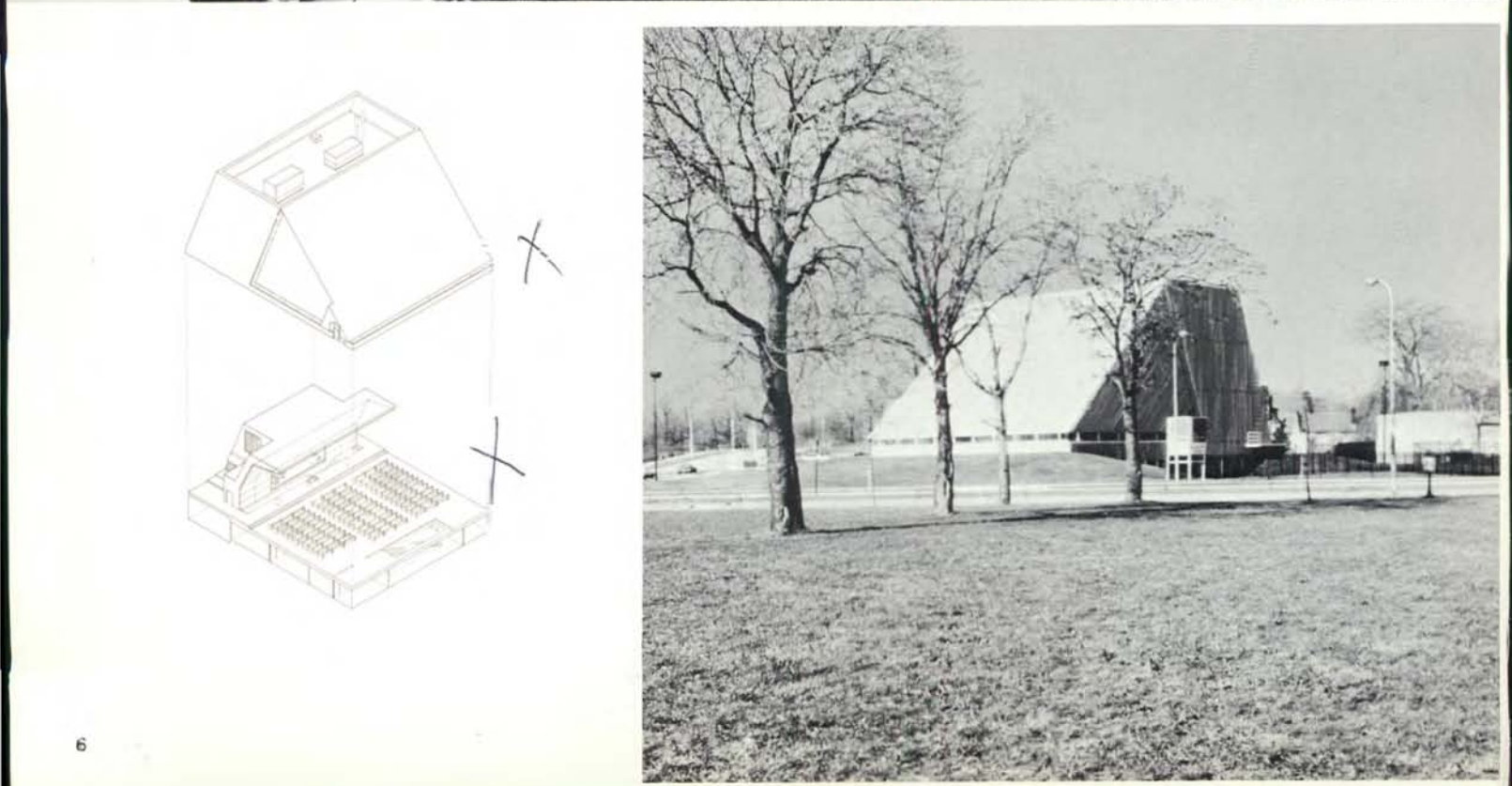
The client charged the architect with designing a modern structure, within the established architectural context of Harvard and Cambridge. The new building would bring together under one roof Harvard graduate and undergraduate programs of political science and government, and would realize the benefits and efficiencies of shared facilities.

The central and defining feature of the building is a large public space, the Forum, extending upward through all of its five stories. The space is designed to recall its Roman archetype and provides room for large public events. The openness of the Forum was achieved through the steel-supported cantilevered balconies, tiered staircases, and a long span roof system with skylights. Immediately adjacent to the Forum are the major shared areas: the library, seminar, classroom and conference areas, and dining facilities. The two wings of the building, which are entered through the Forum, house office and research clusters of the John F. Kennedy School of Government and the Institute of Politics.

The exterior of the building complements the neighboring Neo-Georgian architecture through the use of a masonry veneer curtain wall over structural steel framing. Heavy gauge steel studs were welded to the steel, integrating them with the structural form to create a curtain wall backing for the brick. The use of traditional Harvard brick, pitched slate roofs, and clerestory windows relate the Kennedy School to the Harvard houses across the street. The building's long span steel frame allowed for expansive windows and entries within and between the module bays, designed to reduce the scale of the building.



"The structure and brickwork fit into the campus very well. The forms are put together in a vigorous fashion that emphasizes control design... well ordered... very good distribution on the site. The insides of the spaces are colorful, interesting, and lively, yet beautifully detailed... a very successful structure."
—Jurors' Comments



Architect Gunnar Birkerts and Associates, Birmingham, Michigan

Project The Calvary Baptist Church, Detroit, Michigan

Structural Engineer Skilling, Helle, Christiansen, Robertson, P.C., New York, New York

General Contractor A.Z. Shmina & Sons Co., Livonia, Michigan

Steel Fabricator Aluminum & Architectural Metals Co., Detroit, Michigan

Steel Erectors Aluminum & Architectural Metals Co., Detroit, Michigan
Industrial Building Panels, Inc., Troy, Michigan

Owner The Calvary Baptist Church, Detroit, Michigan

This new, contemporary house of worship replaces an antiquated church located short blocks from the present site. The building includes a sanctuary for approximately 550 people, choir facilities, and a large organ, all located on the sanctuary level. The lower level accommodates a fellowship hall, kitchen, nursery facilities, minister's office and study, and the financial office.

The building has a park-like setting that extends out from the green, tree-filled neighboring Elmwood Cemetery. The church's steel-ribbed panel exterior is a yellow-orange color. A light-weight structural steel frame of beams and joists provided the skeleton to which the ribbed exterior panels are applied. A continuous glass strip separates the changes in panel application.

The entrance into the building at the ground level is treated as a large opening into the side of the building, utilizing flat steel plate in a sunray-like pattern. There is also an outdoor processional pathway which leads up the hill to the entrance directly serving the nave.

The geometry of an immense, faceted mirrored wall surface allows the congregation to observe the service and baptismal act from every point in the congregational seating area. The congregation also has a panoramic view of the outside through the long horizontal and vertical glass windows.

Steel was chosen so that a pure, strong color application could be achieved. The material's ability to be applied in angular patterns which, in turn, develop subtle shadows, added strength to the building form. The strong, simple form is a superscale sculpture rising from the green landscaped plateau.

"A very powerful form for a relatively small building...the exposed steel and the bold orange color reinforce its power. The acoustics are well controlled. There is good reasoning and rationale behind the design of this steel house of worship."

—Jurors' Comments





Architect Caudill Rowlett Scott, Inc., Houston, Texas

Associate Architect Eoots-Smith & Associates, Indianapolis, Indiana

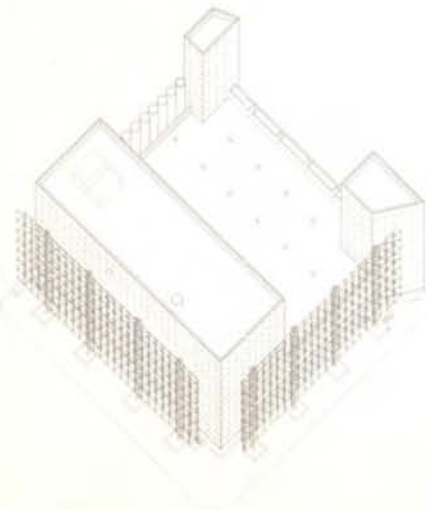
Project Indiana Bell Telephone Switching Center Columbus EXCESS Addition, Columbus, Indiana

Structural Engineer Robert Crooks, Noblesville, Indiana

General Contractor Burns-Gutzwiller, Inc., Batesville, Indiana

Steel Fabricators/Erectors General Steel Fabricating Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana
 General Steel Erectors, Indianapolis, Indiana
 Unistrut Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Indiana
 Kennedy Tank & Manufacturing Co., Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana

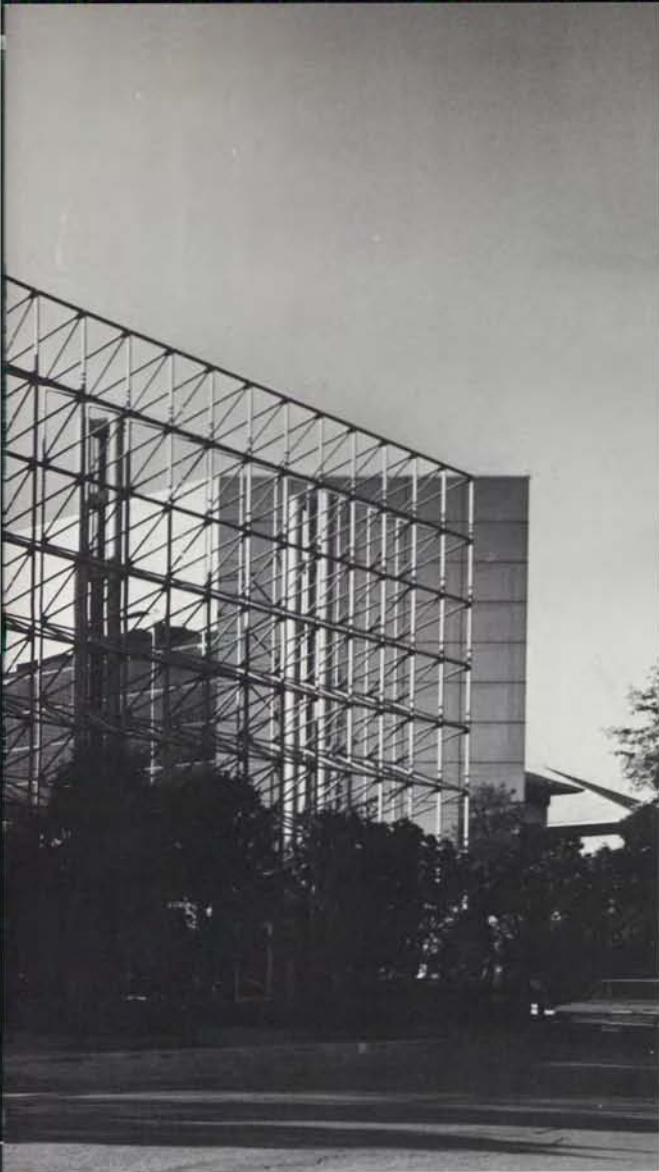
Owner Indiana Bell Telephone Company, Incorporated, Indianapolis, Indiana



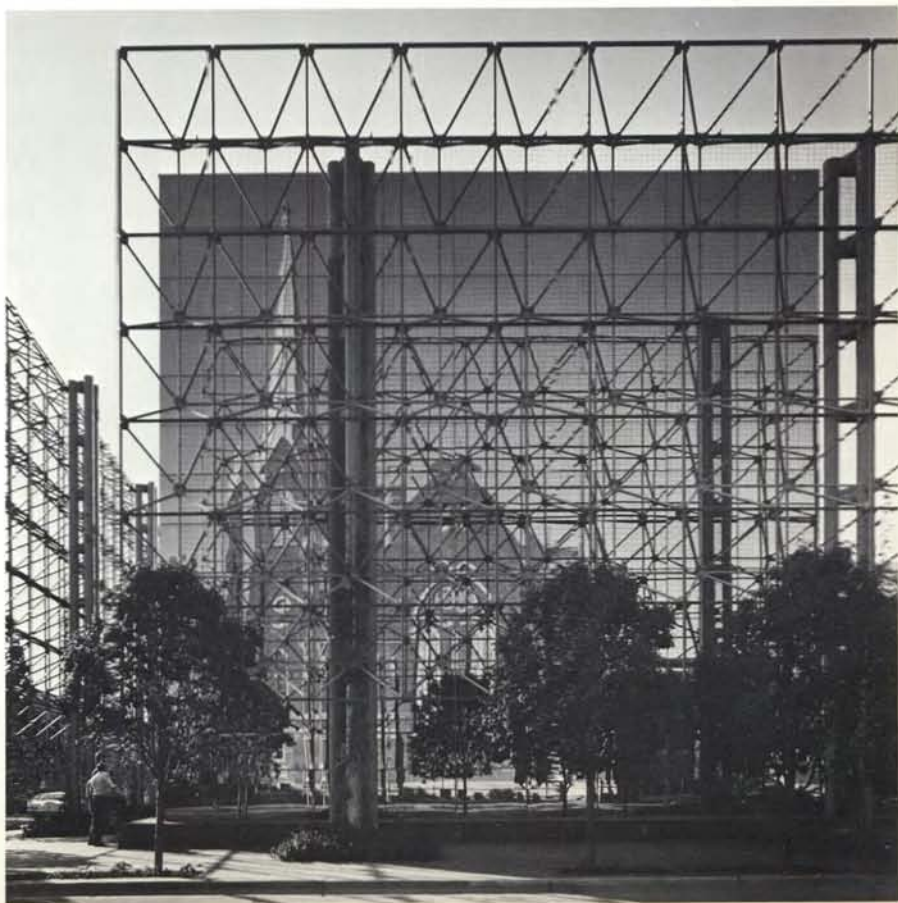
The Indiana Telephone Company wanted to convert an existing mechanical switching facility to electronic switching. The existing three-story building was to be converted to contemporary use.

The designer's principle transformation concepts were threefold. First, to create a flat reflective surface that visually dematerializes the mass of the existing facility and reflects the surrounding context in a way that juxtaposes old and new forms. Second, to construct a "vertical garden trellis" covered with wisteria and other vines to serve as a seasonal curtain expressing change and indeterminacy. The trellis creates a people-space between the new facade and the site edge that becomes a narrow urban plaza for the community. And finally, to design an energy-conscious facility that captures and utilizes the heat from the new electronic-switching equipment as an energy source for heating and cooling the building (the mechanical boiler equipment functions as a standby system). The new exterior wall system incorporates additional insulation and reflective glass to increase energy efficiency.

The use of steel framing enhanced the speed of construction, made possible the realization of concepts based on concerns for strength, lightness, and an aesthetic expression of high technology and industrialization.



"An attractive urban solution... somewhat different than just another glass building. The 'vertical garden trellis' is an innovative element. Thought has been given to the building's surroundings and its location in the city. Better use of floor space has been achieved by bringing the cables up through the steel structure on the outside. A successful architectural solution."
—Jurors' Comments



Architect Cooper Carry & Associates, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia

Project Hickory Hollow Mall, Nashville, Tennessee

Structural Engineer William E. Edwards & Associates, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia

General Contractor Joe M. Rodgers & Associates, Inc., Nashville, Tennessee

Steel Fabricators Boyce Steel, Inc., Kingston Springs, Tennessee
Jarvis Steel & Lumber Co., Inc./Space Decks Ltd., Atlanta, Georgia

Steel Erectors Boyce Steel, Inc., Kingston Springs, Tennessee
Skyline Crane Service, Inc., Merrifield, Virginia

Owner Hickory Hollow Associates, Atlanta, Georgia

The client wished to develop a one-million-square-foot regional shopping mall, consisting of four department stores and mall shops, at the intersection of a major collector street and an interstate highway in the suburbs of Nashville, Tennessee. The leasable areas of the building also required a basic structure that was economical and could be erected expeditiously. In the public spaces of the mall, the client instructed the architect to create a festive atmosphere, reminiscent of a bustling, open-air shopping market.

For the public mall space, the designer selected a light and graceful space frame module. This provided not only an economical long span structural system, but also offered a delicate tracery accentuated by the natural light that enters through large clearstories on each side of the structure. A steel structure was used to afford a longer and more economical structural bay than could be achieved through other building materials.

The exceptional features of this building are the large public courts which occur in front of each department store. In these areas, the steel space frame is lifted as much as fifty feet above the lower level floor, providing a graceful canopy under which natural vegetation grows, fountains flow, and shoppers congregate to appreciate various concerts and performances sponsored by the mall management.

"An excellent use of materials. The clearstories provide a very airy feeling and a lot of light without any massive supporting members. Lighting located up in the trusses accentuates the lightness of the structure, and gives it an airy quality at night. There is an inviting atmosphere welcoming one into the area and an outdoor-indoor feeling particularly appropriate to a mall setting."

—Jurors' Comments







Architect Esherick Homsey Dodge and Davis, San Francisco, California

Project Fourou's Cvens Restaurant & Lounge Expansion, San Francisco, California

Structural Engineer B.L. Nishkian and Associates Consulting Engineers, San Francisco, California

General Contractor Plant Builders, Inc., San Francisco, California

Steel Fabricators/Erectors Romak Iron Works, Oakland, California
Earl Metal Works, Inc., Oakland, California

Owner Royal Street Corporation, New Orleans, Louisiana

This project included expansion of the lounge and restaurant, and a new wine storage room, for the Fourou's Cvens Restaurant, overlooking Powell and California Streets, atop Nob Hill in the Stanford Court Hotel. The new construction steps down the hill along Powell Street, above a massive basalt retaining wall, a landmark that survived the 1906 earthquake. The owner required that the new addition be authentic and that the interior and exterior character be maintained by use of compatible materials of the existing hotel.

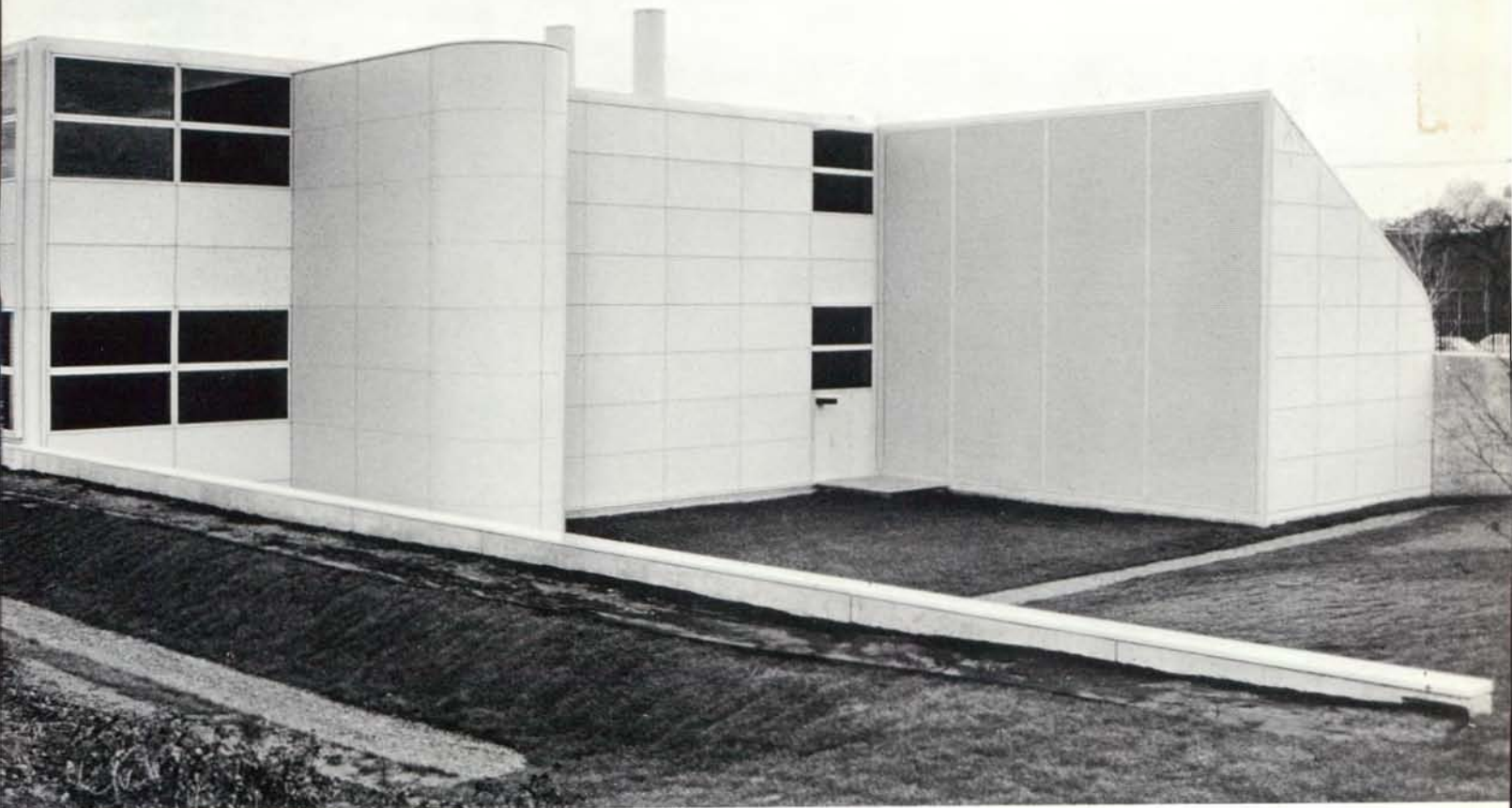
The new expansion, recalling the wrought iron and glass style of a 19th century conservatory, creates a series of conservatories which are parallel to, and open onto, the existing restaurant. The use of specially designed and fabricated steel window sections and curved glass establish the sense of elegance of these rooms. The use of steel framing enabled the architects to design an open structure so that restaurant and lounge guests can enjoy a magnificent view of the cable car crossing, the city, and the bay.

Artifacts and special pieces were carefully chosen to establish an authentic interior design. This was also achieved with the use of Italian marbles, brass, oak and teak. Terracotta bas-relief panels from 19th century New York buildings adorn the walls. The exterior materials are iron and glass, stucco, and redwood lattice. The roofs are copper-clad.



"A light and airy addition to a fine old building. The design is so well arranged, so well integrated, that you think it's always been there. Takes great advantage of the site as it moves, steps down the sidewalk, while the older structure comes across horizontally...visually appealing. Combines a superb view with a gracious yet playful place to eat!"
—Jurors' Comments





"A progressive building of the future. An unusually good use of solar collectors mixed in with this greenhouse shape...well integrated with the form and the building, and well designed."

—Jurors' Comments

Architect Holabird & Root, Chicago, Illinois
Project Environmental Health Laboratory, St. Louis, Missouri

Structural Engineer Holabird & Root, Chicago, Illinois
General Contractor Hercules Construction Company, St. Louis, Missouri
Steel Fabricator/Erector Kaysing Iron Works, St. Louis, Missouri
Owner Monsanto Company, St. Louis, Missouri

Located on a 3.9-acre site in a redevelopment area adjacent to Washington University Medical Center, St. Louis, Missouri, this laboratory is a complete toxicology facility incorporating animal testing, incubation labs, computer facilities, offices and related functions.

The program demanded maximum planning flexibility for complex mechanical and electrical requirements. Site and program restrictions tailored the building into two levels, 90 feet by 230 feet, with 8-foot-deep steel trusses, 10-foot on center, spanning 90 feet between exterior columns to provide an interstitial space above each of the two floors.

The interstitial space allows complete planning freedom and total access to all mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems. Also, when future changes are made, there will be no interference to the spaces, either above or below. In the corridor and interior spaces the trusses are left exposed and the interstitial space is expressed. The steel trusses are painted a deep plum, while all mechanical and electrical systems are painted contrasting OSHA colors. The color differentiation allows for easy identification and creates a sense of visual play.

The mechanical room, which feeds into the interstitial space, is located at the side of the lab building in a separate sloping element. Onto this lean-to structure, formed from steel shapes with special curved members, a solar energy collector is built.



Architect Landow and Lardow Architects, AIA, Commack, New York

Project Citibank Satellite Banking Building, New York State

Structural Engineer DeSimone & Chaplin Associates, New York, New York

General Contractor Sir-Ode Construction Corporation, Valley Stream, New York

Steel Fabricator/Erector Alumisteel Systems, Inc., Troy, New York

Owner Citibank, N.A., Tarrytown, New York

The client's program called for the design of a network of unmanned banking buildings to house their system of computerized automated terminals. The program required that the building be easily relocatable and constructed of materials that would be maintenance-free.

Because the largest width of module that could practically be transported was 11 feet, a building size of 22 feet by 22 feet was chosen, comprised of two 11-foot by 22-foot modules, each 10½ feet high. The structural system had to afford lateral stability to each module without extensive bracing; a construction system using light gauge steel structural framing, with moment connections that imparted a rigidity to the structure, was found to be the most efficient. Custom fabricated porcelain enamel steel was selected as the exterior skin material most suitable to express the design and high technology method.

The structural steel frame is constructed on an elevated foundation which replicates the actual foundation, but allows for working under the building. The steel panels are attached to the frame and all electrical wiring is completed. The building is then insulated and subflooring is applied to create a work surface. A one-foot-wide area of the interior finish is left off one module on the walls, ceiling and floor to allow for release and re-assembly of the modules. The building is designed using half-inch tempered glass which is butt-glazed directly into the porcelain steel panels, using a silicone glazing compound. Upon completion of the modules, the two halves are unbolted, placed on lowboy trailers, and transported to the site.



"Very handsome and carefully detailed for a small building. The design is inherent to the materials used in the system...has the character for duplication...looks like prefabrication has finally come of age. A problem resolved in a totally effective manner that could be repeated as an asset in almost any city...good thinking for the '80s. A very crisp, successful building!"
—Jurors' Comments



Architect Richard Meier & Associates, New York, New York

Project The Atheneum, New Harmony, Indiana

Structural Engineer Severud-Perrone-Ezedezdy-Sturm, New York, New York

General Contractor Peyronnin Construction Company, Inc., Evansville, Indiana

Steel Fabricator Ryan Steel Products, Inc., Memphis, Tennessee

Steel Erector Allied Erection & Conveyors, Inc., Evansville, Indiana

Owner Historic New Harmony, Inc., New Harmony, Indiana

The Atheneum is designed to accommodate both visitor orientation and community cultural events in historic New Harmony, one of the more significant realized utopian communities in America. This center continues a concept advocated by New Harmony's Robert Owen in 1824—the search for an appropriate architecture that would mirror the evolution of society toward “harmony” and would be an agent of social change.

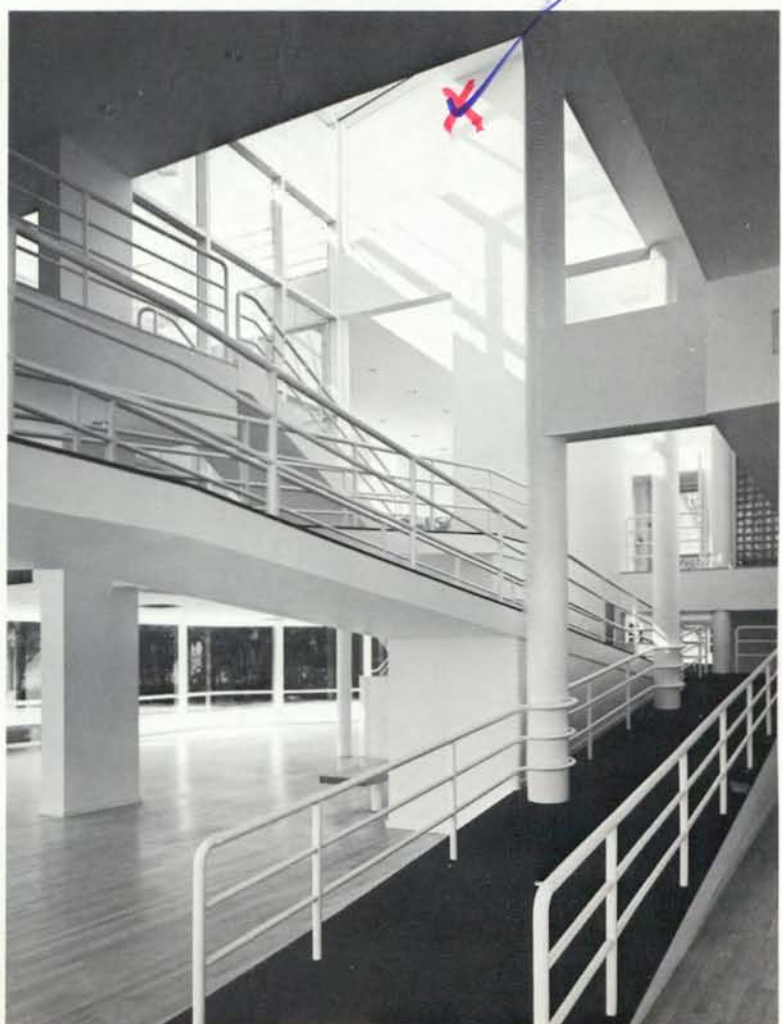
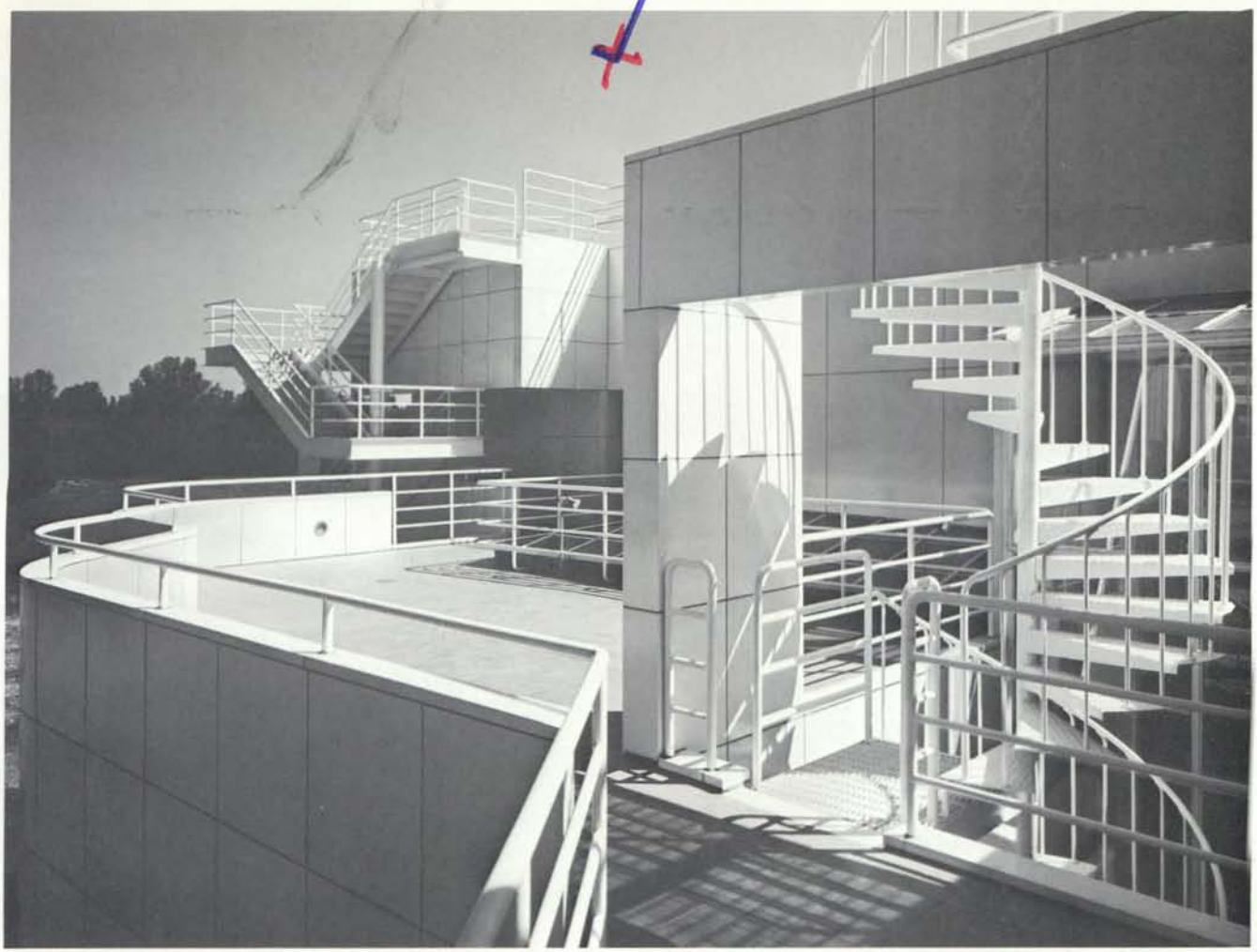
In physical and visual proximity to the Wabash River, the new building takes its axial clues from the existing street grid, yet the public gathering spaces relate to the water. The structure contains exhibition spaces and an auditorium—all of which have been designed to guide the visitor on a tour within the building as an entry to the tour that leads out to New Harmony itself.

The dramatization of motion and the circulation of visitors is the generating factor for the forms of this building. The nature of procession is a fundamental theme of the spatial organization. The entire movement system is a continuous experience in which the building is a place of social interaction that is linked with the town and idea of New Harmony.

“Built with a great deal of careful thought and consideration... a real study and development of the way the building would look. It dramatizes the will and consciousness of man's endeavor as opposed to the natural setting... derives its forms and vitality from the character of the place!”

—Jurors' Comments







"The monitor-type construction form of the building is fun, a new way to look at an old problem. Translucent walls which enclose the diagonal clear space give an indoor-outdoor feeling...light, really, is the definition of the inside spaces. It's a lovely place inside...the ductwork with its different colors, along with the furniture, contribute to a totally different atmosphere from most libraries!"

—Jurors' Comments

Architect C.F. Murphy Associates, Chicago, Illinois

Project Michigan City Public Library, Michigan City, Indiana

Structural Engineer C.F. Murphy Associates, Chicago, Illinois

General Contractor Larsen-Danielson Construction Company, Inc., La Porte, Indiana

Steel Fabricator Evans Metal Products, Elkhart, Indiana

Steel Erector Larson-Danielson Construction Company, Inc., La Porte, Indiana

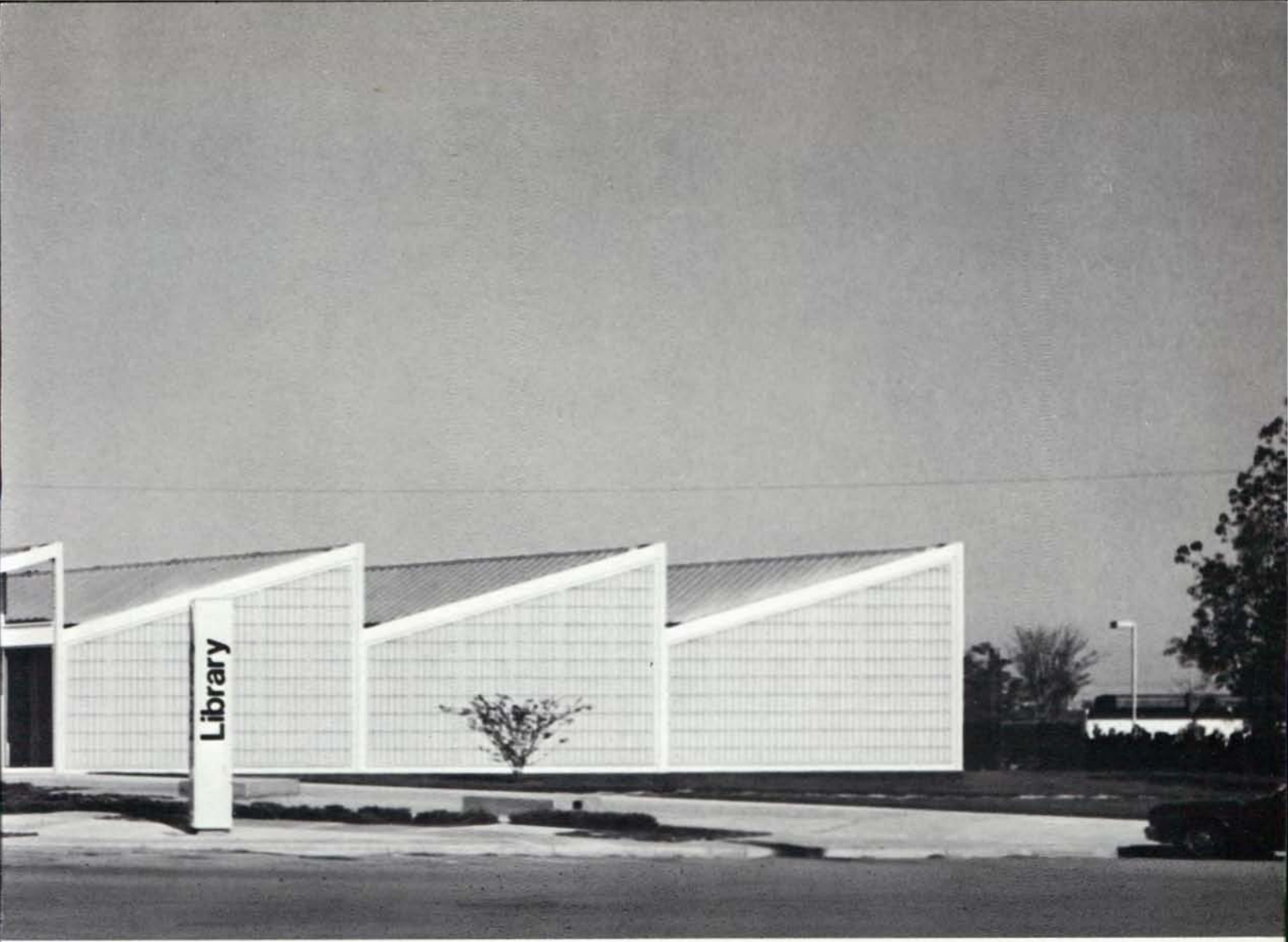
Owner Michigan City Public Library Board, Michigan City, Indiana

This new main branch library facility contains areas for adult services, reference and information, children, audiovisual and technical services, as well as administration and business offices. Common areas include the lobby, circulation desk and a flexible meeting room complex.

The program is organized within a one-story "loftspace." An interior court is located asymmetrically along the diagonal axis and related to the entry and exterior plaza. All office and work areas are located in the perimeter enclosed by 7-foot-high freestanding partitions. Only the permanent and movable walls of the meeting room complex extend to the structure and roof to provide acoustical privacy. This arrangement creates various size "use" areas for stack, reading and display space for all departments, which grow or shrink without changing the building's permanent components.

The underlying architectural idea of the design is the provision of natural light in all areas of the building. This has been accomplished in a resource-conscious way through a north-oriented sawtooth roof, an exterior wall of translucent, insulated fiberglass panels, and an interior court that offers space for outdoor reading.

The consequential realization of the spatial idea led to a construction concept which left all the components of the building exposed. Except for the slab on grade, all components are pre-fabricated and industrialized. The steel structure is an integral part of the enclosure and thus expressed at both the interior and the exterior.





"A well-ordered, rectangular building with extremely well-controlled proportions within a skinwall. The skylight down the center adds tremendous quality to the inside livability of the structure... a good environment to work in. A very crisp building, well designed, and with no affectation at all, no pretension!"
—Jurors' Comments



Architect C.F. Murphy Associates, Chicago, Illinois

Project Rust-Oleum Corporation International Headquarters, Vernon Hills, Illinois

Structural Engineer C.F. Murphy Associates, Chicago, Illinois

General Contractor The George Sollitt Construction Company, Chicago, Illinois

Steel Fabricator/Erector Wendnagel and Company, Inc., Chicago, Illinois

Owner Rust-Oleum Corporation, Vernon Hills, Illinois

This two-story corporate office building in a suburban location explores an interest in circulation and movement, use of natural light, servicing, and creation of a pleasant, humane working environment.

In order to preserve the available site area for landscaping, the 330-foot by 140-foot structure is raised above the depressed, open parking area. A central organizing spine is the three-dimensional circulation axis that contains all building services. The skylight space creates openness, orientation, and separates the office space into four flexible and modular areas which can be rearranged according to changing requirements.

The exterior walls are completely glazed and aluminum reinforces the horizontal character of the building. Bright colors, selected from the owner's product lines, are used to accentuate the exposed mechanical services.

The structural framing system is exposed steel with metal deck and lightweight fill. Beams are 30-foot by 40-foot, on either side of the 20-foot-wide central service area. At the perimeter, the framing cantilevers past the exterior columns 20 feet in one direction and 15 feet in the other, to optimize the parking area and create large column-free spaces. The building is completely sprinklered.

Architect RTKL Associates, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland

Project Federated Building, Cincinnati, Ohio

Structural Engineer RTKL Associates, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland

General Contractor Henry C. Beck Company, Atlanta, Georgia

Steel Fabricator Alabama Engineering and Supply Company, Inc., Montgomery, Alabama

Steel Erector Bristo Steel and Iron Works, Inc., Bristol, Virginia

Owner Federated Department Stores, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio

At the client's request, a proposal was prepared for an office building tower design of 325,000 to 375,000 square feet to be built on top of an existing five-story parking garage which the client had constructed in 1968. In addition to the office building, the parking garage would be increased in size with the addition of two or three new levels.

The project was constrained by the fact that the office building must be built on the existing parking garage and use, in some fashion, its structure for support. Also, the desirability of views to the east, as well as across the river to the south and southwest, were constricted by tall structures south of the building.

The solution was a tower, triangular in shape, with an area of approximately 25,000 gross square feet on a typical floor. The major facades facing to the southeast and southwest resolve many of the site conditions and focus views to the river.

The existing parking structure was increased in size and renovated to meet the proposal, and to provide a centralized entry lobby at ground level for the building, as well as an enlarged service core for its full height.

Careful attention was given to the effect of building orientation and window sizes on solar loading and energy conservation. Also, the architectural design features heavily insulated off-white metal panels and silver-mirrored double-insulated glass. The tower is expected to consume only 48,000 BTU's per square foot per year, a highly energy efficient design for a modern office building.

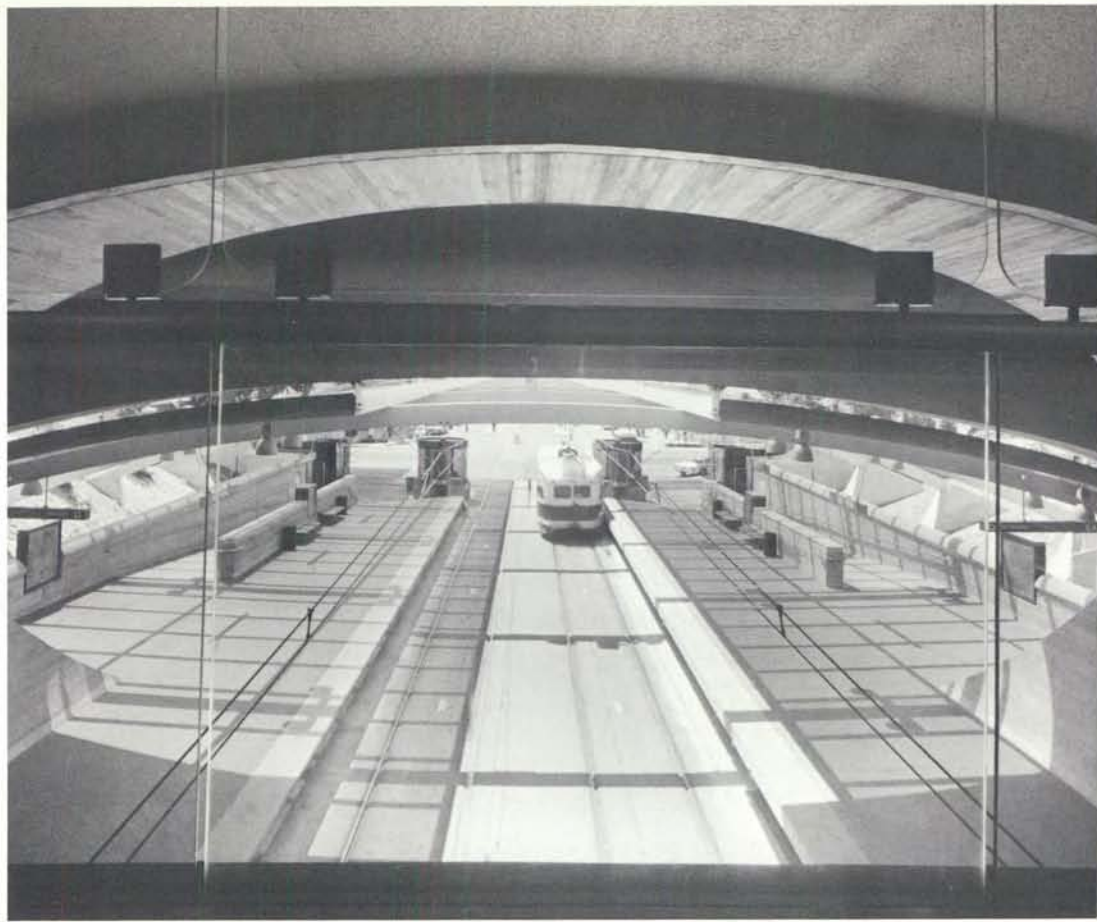
"A most difficult urban problem turned into a very handsome addition to the cityscape...a structure that avoids being trite, traditional or conventional...a pleasing sight and shape. The triangular tower solves the problem of constricted views of the surrounding area and the river."
—Jurors' Comments





"A fire solution to a metro or subway station. There is outdoor light and the feel of outdoors, yet there is complete protection from the weather. Even at night there is color and warmth. This is a very pleasant place to wait...interesting, day or night!"

—Jurors' Comments





Architects Talie Maule and Reid & Tarics Associates, San Francisco, California

Project West Portal BART Station—Muni/METRO System, San Francisco, California

Structural Engineer Tudor Engineering Company, San Francisco, California

General Contractor William Simpson Construction Co., Berkeley, California

Steel Fabricator/Erector C.E. Toland & Son, Oakland, California

Owner San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District, Oakland, California

The architect was charged with the design of a municipal rapid transit station interior composed of an arched tunnel section and a semi-enclosed exterior platform. The station interior was to relate to a projected plaza planned at the termination of the station, and provision was to be made for commemoration of the 1918 portal demolished for this project.

A transparent canopy protects the forward portion from rain, yet permits views of landscaping, the neighborhood, and a dramatic sloping portal face. The brick paving of the exterior plaza was carried inside (in tile form) and wrapped up-curved interior walls at a 45 degree angle. The tile provides an easily maintained, rugged yet interesting scale in contrast to large expanses of painted concrete. The hollow steel box sections and cross-members of the canopy framing form raceways for communication and electrification circuits, providing flexibility for future changes.

The tracks for the vehicles were recessed in colored asphalt to simplify trackway maintenance. The slender steel arches and the elliptical concrete tunnel were painted blue and illuminated with cove lights to "carry" the sky inside. Semi-recessed mercury vapor downlights provide bright illumination at platform level to aid in psychological and physical security. Terrazzo was formulated to complement exposed concrete walls and buttresses, and borders the tile platforms as a warning strip. Specialty items, such as agent booths, benches, and light fixtures, are clad in bright colored porcelain enamel. Porcelain enamel photomurals created from vintage photographs of the original portal are inset in the entrance walls, along with commemorative bronze plaques.

Architect Kevin Roche John Dinkeloo and Associates, Hamden, Connecticut
Project Deere and Company West Office Building, Moline, Illinois

Structural Engineer Weiskopf and Pickworth, New York, New York
General Contractor Turner Construction Company, Chicago, Illinois
Steel Fabricator Havens Steel Company, Kansas City, Missouri
Steel Erector Midwest Steel Erectors, Inc., Southfield, Michigan
Owner Deere and Company, Moline, Illinois

The original plan for the Deere and Company structure called for a building of support functions to be placed on the opposite side of the valley (spanned by administration) from the entry display building. This building was never built and, in the intervening years, the demand for more office space became so great that it was decided to place the office expansion on this vacant site. A new 2½-story building now nestles into the slope of the hill in a manner similar to its opposite number, and has the same exterior wall treatment of weathering steel as the main complex.

The decision was made to use an open landscaping office arrangement, so that in the 90-foot-wide sections one has a clear view, above the low partitions, of the surrounding countryside in all directions.

While the grounds are well developed and frequently used by employees during fine weather, there is a need to provide some kind of interior strolling space during inclement weather. A large glass-enclosed atrium, around which the building is planned, fulfills this function. It also provides the primary access to the cafeteria from the office space and will encourage the employees of the original building to visit this facility, thus avoiding the psychologically undesirable feeling of the new building being an annex.

The overall mass of the building was deliberately broken up by sliding the two long wings of the building a half-structural-bay out of alignment. This preserves the same end wall dimension as the original administration building and reduces the general mass.





"Sets the standard for the development of steel design for the '70s and '80s... beautifully done... exciting... has discipline and control in the detail. Represents a new attitude towards office workers and office work. The atrium is a regal addition. As an extension, this is a striking continuation of a very handsome building."
—Jurors' Comments





"Well organized and well planned for this woodland site. Excellent use of open space for daylighting... the open, airy effect of exposed steel on the exterior, and bold, dynamic steel exposure on the interior both contrast with and complement the environment and cultural purpose of the museum. The overall effect is uniquely suitable to the site and purpose."
—Jurors' Comments



Architect Stuck Frier Lane Scott Beisner, Inc., Little Rock, Arkansas

Design Architect E. Verner Johnson & Associates, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts

Project Mid-America Center, Hot Springs, Arkansas

Structural Engineer Pitts & Associates, Engineers, Little Rock, Arkansas

General Contractor Nabholz Construction Corporation, Conway, Arkansas

Steel Fabricator Lashlee Steel Company, Benton, Arkansas

Steel Erector Nabholz Construction Corporation, Conway, Arkansas

Owner Arkansas State Department of Parks & Tourism, Little Rock, Arkansas

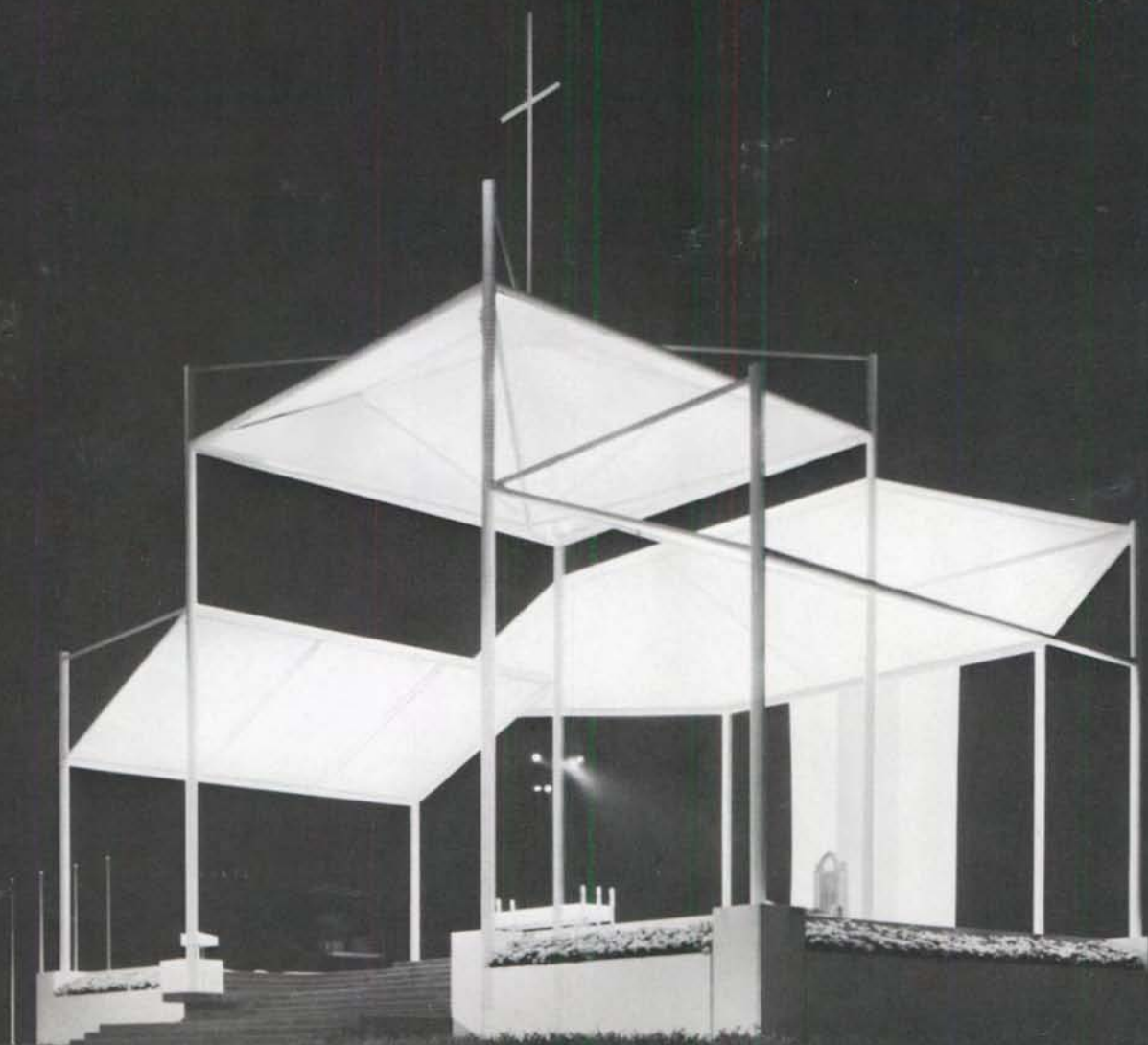
The owner desired a unique structure to house a science and history museum. The heavily wooded, 21-acre site, which is divided by a natural drainage ravine running the length of the property, is located in the rolling foot hills of the Ouachita Mountains. Because the owner and architect wanted to retain the natural state of the site, the concept selected was based on two buildings connected by an enclosed bridge that spans the drainage ravine. The first structure houses the entry, administrative, design, exhibit, and mechanical spaces; the second structure is devoted entirely to exhibits. Running beneath the entry bridge, and between the two building wings, the former drainage area becomes an outdoor stream exhibit and also affords visitors the opportunity to stroll and picnic.

The uncertainty of the exhibit configuration dictated the need for large clear spans and a variety of ceiling heights. With steel framing, the exposed structure of standard open-web joists and steel trusses of unusual shapes did not limit the placement of exhibits and lighting. In addition, the interlacing of the mechanical ductwork through the truss openings set the "light and airy" theme for the other construction details.

The bridge connecting the building wings is suspended from two massive trihedral steel pipe trusses. Painted a bright yellow, they lend a feeling of visual strength and give a clue to the fun atmosphere to be found inside the museum.



SPECIAL MENTION



Architect

Glaser/de Castro Associates, Boston, Massachusetts

Project

Pavilion for Pope John Paul II, Boston, Massachusetts

Structural Engineer

Brown, Rona, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts

General Contractor

Marr Scaffolding Company-Perini Corporation (joint venture)
South Boston, Massachusetts

Steel Fabricator

L. Antonelli Iron Works, Inc., Quincy, Massachusetts

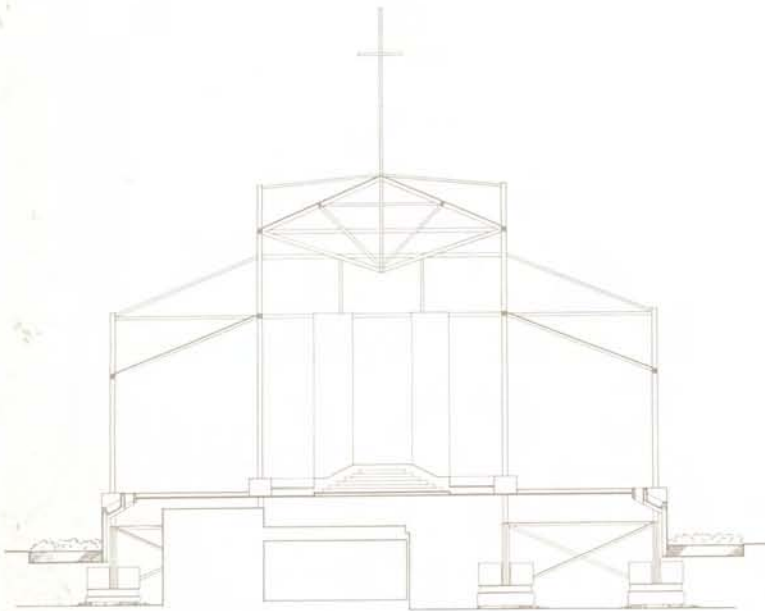
Steel Erector

Daniel Marr & Son Company, South Boston, Massachusetts

Owner

Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston—A Corporation Sole
Brighton, Massachusetts

"This exceedingly handsome temporary structure will probably soon be forgotten. But because it was so successful in its time and provided so much visual impact on those who observed or participated in the special Mass, the Jury wishes to give Special Mention to the designers of this project!"
—Jurors' Comments



SPECIAL MENTION



Architect

Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, Chicago, Illinois

Project

Sixty State Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Structural Engineer

Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, Chicago, Illinois

General Contractor

Aberthaw Construction Co., Boston, Massachusetts

Steel Fabricator/Erector

Standard Erecting Co., Inc., Newington, Connecticut

Owner

Cabot, Cabot & Forbes Co., Boston, Massachusetts

"This project utilizes a structural system known as 'tubular framing', in which the main structural frame is on the building perimeter. Because the Jury believes this system holds great potential for increased efficiency and economy in high rise structures, and to encourage other designers to investigate its potential in the future, it wishes to honor the designers of this project with Special Mention!"

—Jurors' Comments

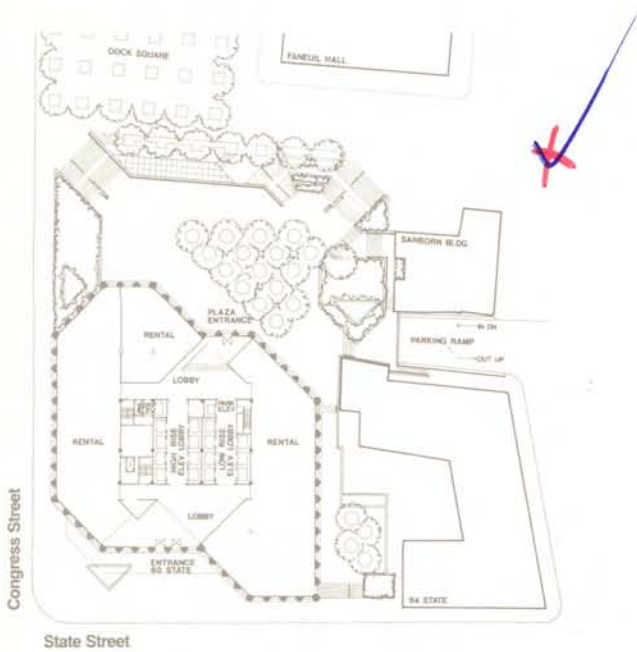


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Geraid Horn

The Atheneum
Ezra Stoller—ESTO

West Portal BART Station
MUNI/METRO System
Bob Hollingsworth

Pavilion for Pope John Paul II
E. Jacoby—APG

Sixty State Street
Nick Wheeler





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American Institute of Steel Construction
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Chicago, Illinois 60611

