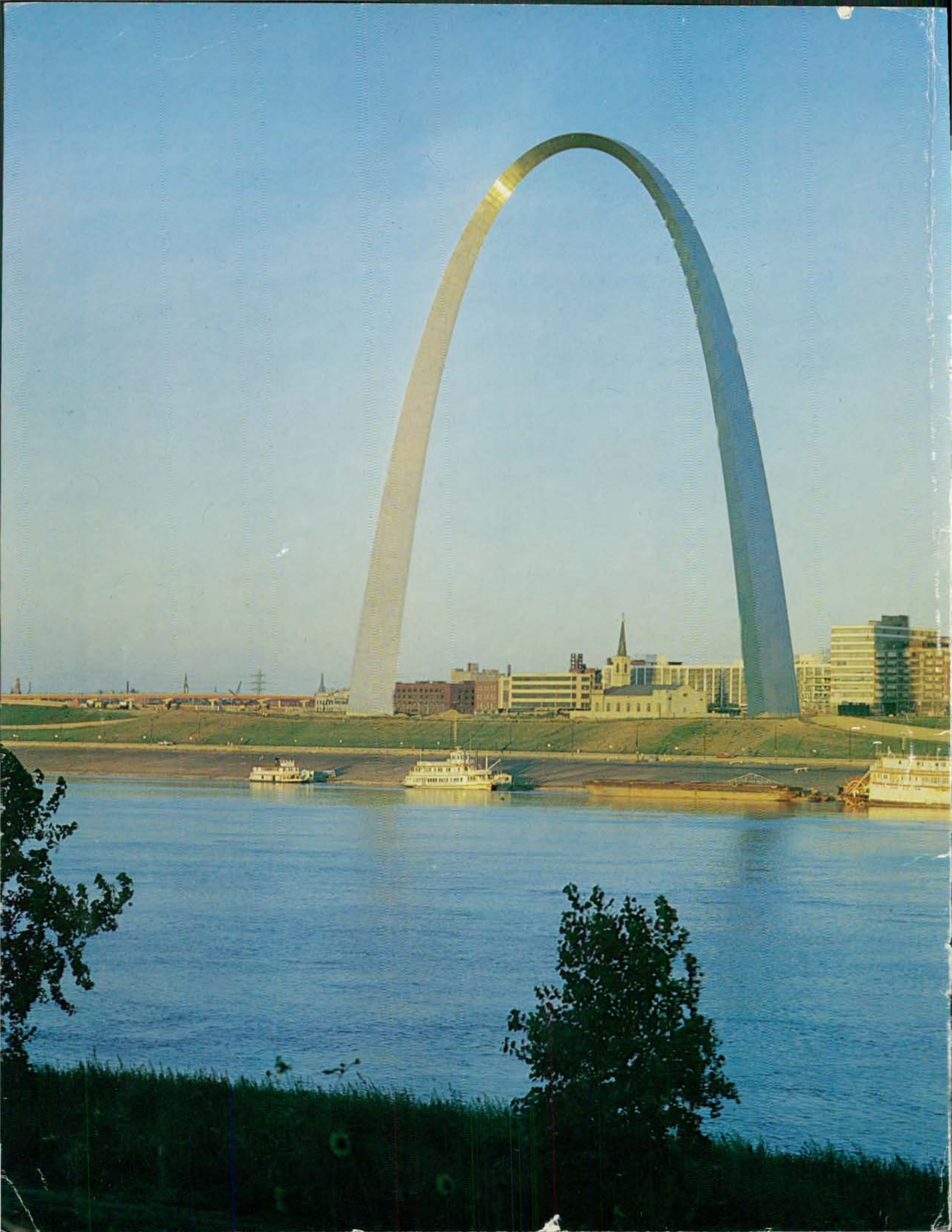
1967
ARCHITECTURAL AWARDS OF EXCELLENCE



SPECIAL AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE

THE GATEWAY ARCH,

JEFFERSON NATIONAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

A Special Award for Excellence has been made by the Board of Directors of AISC to The Gateway Arch as "an outstanding achievement in technology and aesthetics." The boldness of its design dramatically symbolizes the courage and spirit of the American pioneers. Soaring 630 feet above the Mississippi River, this majestic steel structure commemorates the opening of the West.

Architect Eero Saarinen and Associates, Hamden, Connecticut

Structural Engineer Severud-Perrone-Sturm-Conlin-Bandel, Consulting Engineers, New York, New York

General Contractor MacDonald Construction Company, St. Louis, Missouri

Owner National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Steel Fabricator & Erector Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

BEAUTY IN STEEL BUILDINGS

The Architectural Awards of Excellence were established by the American Institute of Steel Construction in 1960 to recognize and honor outstanding architectural design in structural steel and to encourage further exploration of the many aesthetic possibilities that are inherent in steel construction. This year a distinguished jury named twelve buildings for Architectural Awards of Excellence.

In the opinion of the AISC Committee on Awards, each building represents design of the highest standards, and all Awards in each class are equal in stature. The Award-winning architects are listed on the following pages with pictures of the buildings for which they received commendation.

The jury was particularly looking for the utilization of structural steel for its maximum architectural potential, and the jurors chose these buildings as outstanding examples of aesthetic leadership and direction. The architects used standard framing methods in many cases, but they used them superlatively. The successful use of steel requires a stringent attention to detail and orderliness in design. That this quality is not a restriction is demonstrated by the Award winners.

The Institute is most gratified by the enthusiastic response to the Architectural Awards of Excellence and plans to continue the program.

ARCHITECTURAL AWARDS OF EXCELLENCE

PHOTO CREDITS

The Gateway Arch / Jack Zehrt
Washington & Lee H. S. Gymnasium / J. Alexander
Forest Home Branch Library / Reimar F. Frank
Loutit Hall of Science / Balthazar Korab
Whitesboro Senior H. S. / Louis Reens
Health Sciences Instruction and Research Bldg. / Roger Sturtevant
Westchester Tuberculosis and Public Health Assn. Office / Albie Tabackman
Parts Depot, Ford Motor Co. / Morely Baer
Charles F. Read Zone Center / Harr, Hedrich-Blessing

L. to r.: Durham, Yerkes, Sharp, Hastings, Degenkolb

JURY OF AWARDS

HENRY J. DEGENKOLB
H. J. Degenkolb & Associates, Engineers, San Francisco, California

ROBERT L. DURHAM, FAIA
President, American Institute of Architects
Durham, Anderson & Freed, Architects, Seattle, Washington

ROBERT F. HASTINGS, FAIA
President, Smith, Hinchman & Grylls, Associates, Inc., Detroit, Michigan

WALTER SHARP
Director, Tennessee Fine Arts Center, Nashville, Tennessee

DAVID N. YERKES, FAIA
Director, AIA Middle Atlantic Region
Deigert and Yerkes and Associates, Architects, Washington, D. C.

1967
ARCHITECTURAL AWARDS OF EXCELLENCE

BUNTS AND KELSEY — ARCHITECTS
Auditorium-Gymnasium, Colorado State University

STEVENSON FLEMER, EASON CROSS, HARRY ADREON, ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS
Washington & Lee High School Gymnasium

VON GROSSMANN, BURROUGHS AND VAN LANEN, ARCHITECTS, INC.
Forest Home Branch Library

MEATHE, KESSLER AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
Loutit Hall of Science, Grand Valley State College

THE PERKINS & WILL PARTNERSHIP AND FRANK C. DELLE CESE
Whitesboro Senior High School

REID, ROCKWELL, BANWELL AND TARICS, ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
Health Sciences Instruction and Research Building

JOSEPH ROTH, AIA
Westchester Tuberculosis and Public Health Association Office Building

SKIDMORE, OWINGS & MERRILL
Ford Motor Credit Company Building

VOLKMANN & STOCKWELL
Parts Depot, Ford Motor Company

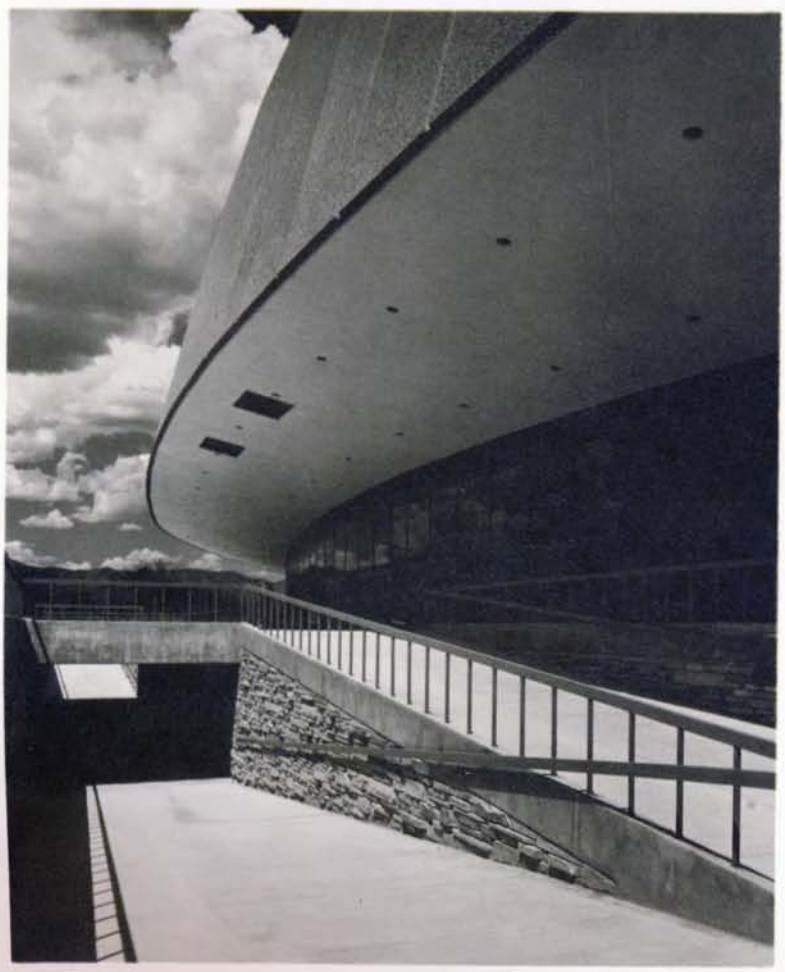
E. TODD WHEELER AND THE PERKINS & WILL PARTNERSHIP
Charles F. Read Zone Center Building

WOLF-ZIMMER-GUNSUL-FRASCA
Esco Corporation Administration Building

ROBERT AND COMPANY ASSOCIATES
Carillon

JURORS' COMMENTS

The architect has been successful in integrating widely different forms to achieve overall harmony in space. The building shows integrity in the design of both the interior and exterior.



ARCHITECT Bunts and Kelsey — Architects, Colorado Springs, Colorado

AUDITORIUM-GYMNASIUM Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado

Structural Engineer John E. Bunts — Structural Engineer, Colorado Springs, Colorado
General Contractor F. R. Orr Construction Company, Inc., Denver, Colorado
Steel Fabricator Gate City Steel, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska
Owner Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION One of the major architectural considerations was that the building be visually coordinated with other campus buildings. It was decided to reduce the building scale both vertically and horizontally so that the complex would rest comfortably in the total campus environment. Vertical reduction was achieved by burying the Auditorium/Gymnasium as far as the 10-ft deep water table would allow. Additional reduction of vertical scale was attained by establishing a stylobate at the concourse level to receive the upper mass of the building. Rather than clustering the many small spaces tight against the "big room", as is so often done, the building was decentralized by breaking it into three interrelated units, thus creating a satisfactory horizontal scale.

The University program required that the cost of the project be held within a fairly limited budget. Functional design — and the use of structural steel — helped achieve low unit cost. The decision to use steel was based upon detailed cost comparisons and the general adaptability of steel to the overall design concept. The speed of steel erection was also a contributing factor in its selection.

ARCHITECT Stevenson Flemer, Eason Cross, Harry Adreon, Associated Architects, Washington, D.C.

WASHINGTON & LEE HIGH SCHOOL GYMNASIUM, Montross, Virginia

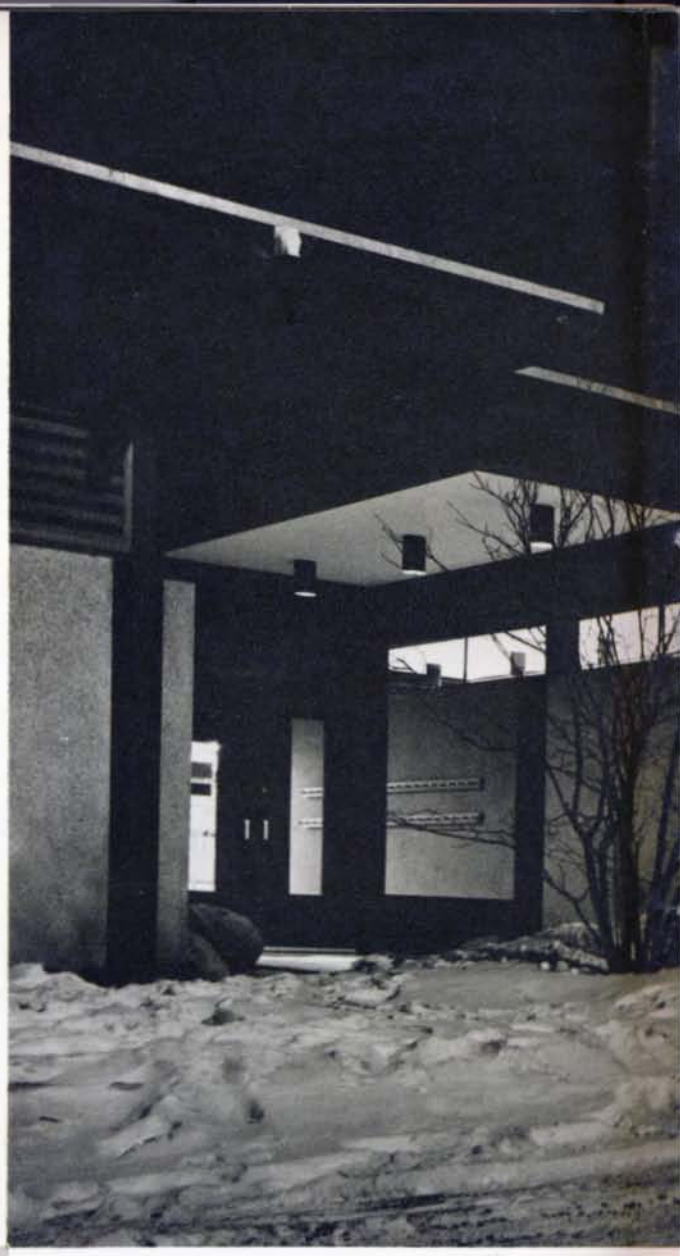
Structural Engineer Milton A. Gurewitz Associates, Washington, D.C.
General Contractor L. C. Mitchell, Fredericksburg, Virginia
Steel Fabricator Bristol Steel & Iron Works, Inc., Richmond, Virginia
Owner Westmoreland County School Board, Warsaw, Virginia

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION The building serves a rural county as more than a High School indoor physical education plant. It was also conceived as a small "coliseum" suitable for housing tournaments, graduation exercises, dances, lectures, etc. — in fact, any group community use other than theater.

Choice of steel as the main structural material was essential to the design. For a floating building with heavy moving crowd loads, no other material could do the job without involving either great mass or great expense. The nice quality of strength expressed in the building is dependent on being able to state visually a need answered — no more, no less. Steel is used both as structure and for glazing members, permitting a direct architectural expression in exposed steel inside and out, and reducing the number of materials and elements employed. From this comes a strong, easily read visual statement of what this building is all about.

JURORS' COMMENTS

The main body of the building is very finely designed. The exterior reveals its purpose and is a wonderful expression of what happens in the building. This is an extraordinarily honest design.



JURORS' COMMENTS

There is an elegance of detail in this structure. The structural steel is carefully related to the other materials in the building. By exposing the steel, the architect has achieved effective use of the structural material.

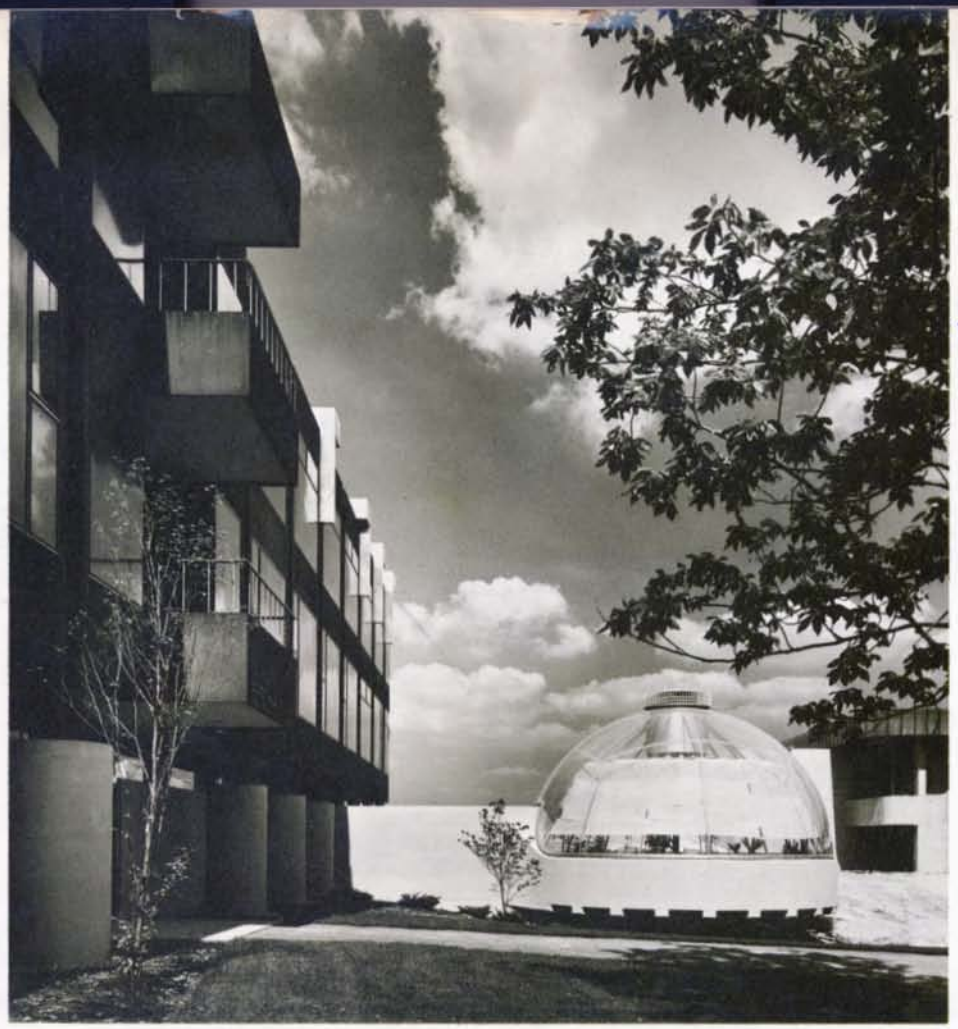
ARCHITECT von Grossmann, Burroughs and Van Lanen, Architects, Inc., Milwaukee, Wisconsin

FOREST HOME BRANCH LIBRARY, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Structural Engineer Graef, Anhalt and Schloemer, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
General Contractor D. G. Beyer, Inc., Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Steel Fabricator Worden-Allen Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Owner Board of Trustees, Milwaukee Public Library, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

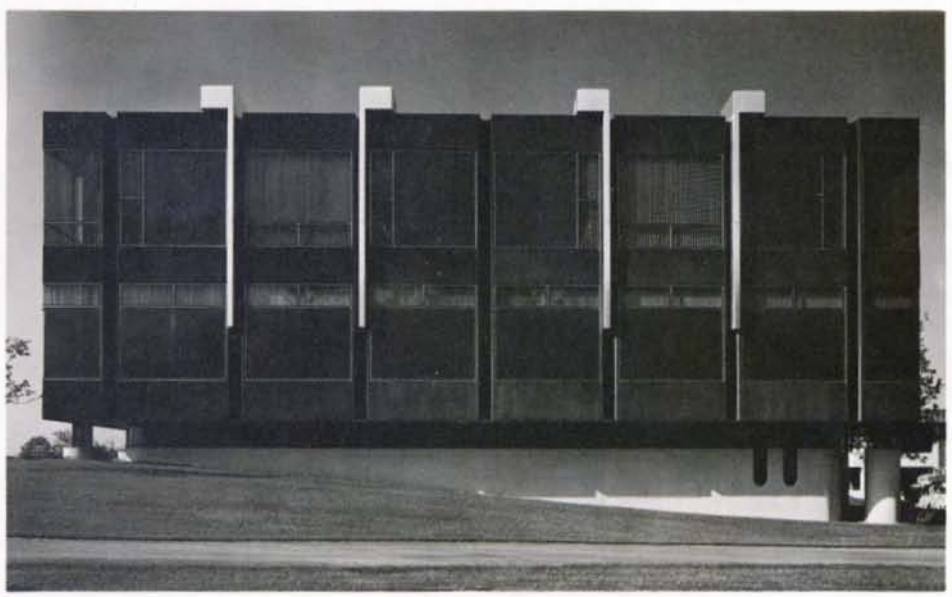
ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION This 15,000 sq ft structure is designed to provide a library facility to serve 60,000 persons in all age groups and to create an architectural expression that will appealingly advertise the library function to draw in the casual passer-by.

The architects have created a design with plane, texture and line rather than dramatic form; they have created sensitive proportions and relationships with a minimum number of materials. Weathering steel has been used to provide warm color, light sections, and linear quality; the organic nature of its finishing process is poetic and has vitality. Low key textured precast concrete panels and plaster provide plane surfaces. Natural wood provides the essential quality of warmth to complement the considered severity of steel, glass and concrete.



JURORS' COMMENTS

The building expresses its function very well; it is harsh, crisp and exacting. The exhaust ductwork has been handled skillfully as an important exterior feature. The building will look even better three or four years from now as the exposed steel spandrels and columns weather.



ARCHITECT Meathe, Kessler and Associates, Inc., Grosse Pointe, Michigan

LOUTIT HALL OF SCIENCE, Grand Valley State College, Allendale, Michigan

Structural Engineer McClurg, McClurg, Mikle & Cooper, Inc., Detroit, Michigan
General Contractor Geo. Datema & Sons, Inc., Grand Rapids, Michigan
Steel Fabricators Steel Fabricating Company of Muskegon, Muskegon, Michigan
Aluminum & Architectural Metals Co., Detroit, Michigan
Owner Board of Control, Grand Valley State College, Allendale, Michigan

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION Containing 40,000 sq ft of science laboratories and faculty offices, the building serves a population of about 3,000 students. Located close to the core of the campus plan, it serves as a major pivot point in linking academic buildings across a deep ravine. The design of the building is deliberately hard and sharp, since the very nature of science is precise, crisp and exacting. By reflecting this attitude, the building can not be mistaken for one of any other function.

With such criteria, and through the development of a functional building plan, it became obvious that the use of corrosion-resistant steel would best exemplify preciseness, and that its ultimate color would benefit the natural site.

Contained within the elements of the weathering steel are units of bronze glass and deep brown fiberglass-reinforced plastic panels. These are retained by zippered gaskets fastened to stainless steel bar spacers. The colors of the units were chosen to be sympathetic with the ultimate color of the corrosion-resistant steel.

JURORS' COMMENTS

This school building represents a good compendium of the best standard thinking of today. The massing of the forms is impressive, and the handling of the materials is pleasingly restrained.

ARCHITECT The Perkins & Will Partnership and Frank C. Delle Cese, White Plains, New York

WHITESBORO SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL, Whitesboro, New York

Structural Engineer Wiesenfeld and Leon, New York, New York
General Contractor Funda-Austin Construction Corp., North Syracuse, New York
Steel Fabricator Gouverneur Iron Works, Inc., Gouverneur, New York
Owner Board of Education, Whitesboro Central School,
Whitesboro, New York

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION This new senior high school is a three-building complex to accommodate 1,400 pupils with expansion to 1,800 possible by the addition of classrooms only. The buildings are arranged about a central terraced, open air court. The buildings, designed to conform to a hilly site, are each two stories high and connected by glass-enclosed corridors.

The basic structure of the building is wall- bearing brick construction with light steel framing and open web joists over the major portion. Structural steel framing was used for all interior spaces for economy, speed of construction and flexibility for future change. The gymnasium is framed with steel girders to accommodate very long spans and purlins with an acoustical steel roof deck.

In all three buildings the brick stairwells extend out from the perimeter and rise above the roof like large chimneys. The vertical emphasis of stairwells relieves the otherwise horizontal mass of the three long, flat buildings.

JURORS' COMMENTS

Here is a very handsome building that provides maximum flexibility of use. The enclosed service tower complements the openness of the building, and the contrast between the massiveness of the tower and the glassiness of the building is most effective. The exterior vents add a casual element to the otherwise formal design.

ARCHITECT Reid, Rockwell, Banwell and Tarics, Architects and Engineers, San Francisco, California

HEALTH SCIENCES INSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH BUILDING,
San Francisco Medical Center, San Francisco, California

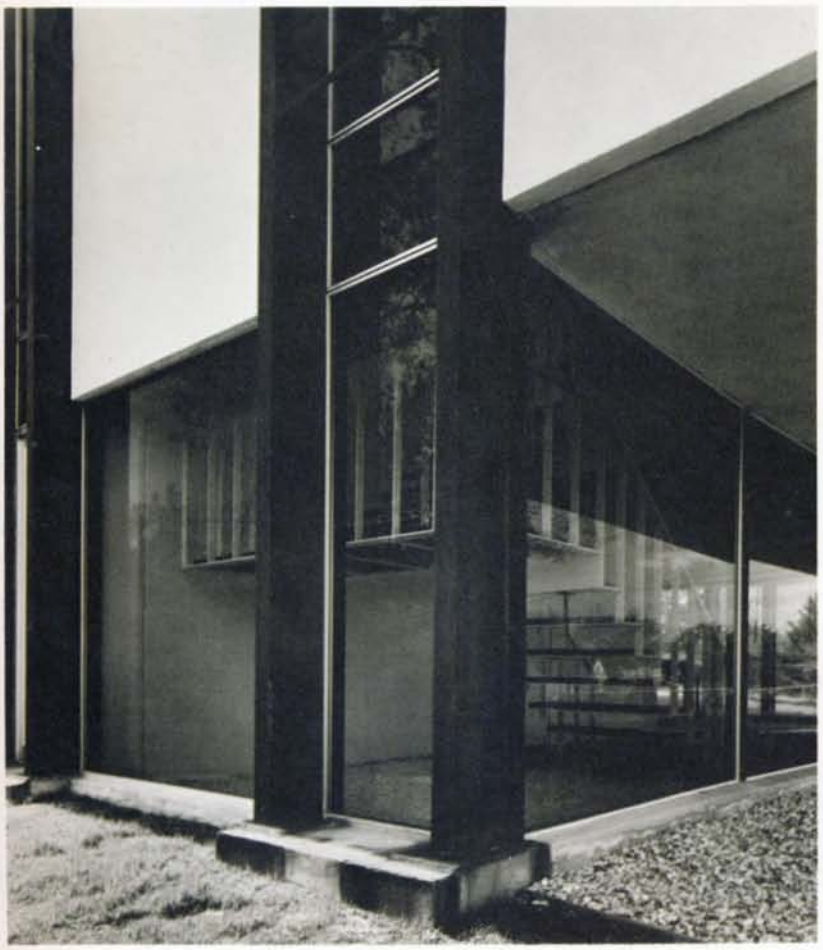
Structural Engineer Dr. Alexander Tarics, San Francisco, California
General Contractor Dinwiddie Construction Company, San Francisco, California
Steel Fabricator Bethlehem Steel Corporation, San Francisco, California
Owner University of California, San Francisco Medical Center, San Francisco, California

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION These buildings are designed to house the research facilities of a major University Medical Center complex, with teaching laboratories, classrooms, and seminar rooms included for instruction of students. The project consists of two identical towers, 16 floors high, linked at each floor to an existing Medical Sciences Building by a glass walled corridor and elevator tower. The site was an extremely limited one, being severely restricted by a precipitous hill as well as by existing buildings which could not be torn down until completion of the new buildings.

The two towers are identical in overall form and dimensions, each providing a clear floor area of laboratory space surrounded by a glassed-in perimeter corridor. The structural system of the main towers consists of 12 columns along the perimeter of the laboratory area and a floor framework in the form of a two way grid. The 93 ft-4 in. span between columns is one of the longest ever achieved in a multi-story building. The peripheral corridor is cantilevered outside the column line. The girders are 3 ft.-6 in. in depth, with holes for ductwork and piping.

JURORS' COMMENTS

This small office building has been handled elegantly, but with a certain monumental quality. The architect is to be complimented on his reserved use of materials. The building is well designed and proportioned, and achieves an appealing simplicity.



ARCHITECT Joseph Roth, AIA, Yonkers, New York

WESTCHESTER TUBERCULOSIS AND PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION OFFICE BUILDING, White Plains, New York

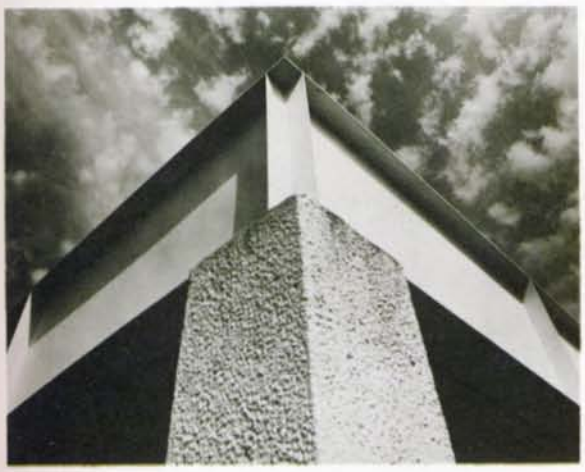
Structural Engineer Martin Kopp, Great Neck, New York
General Contractor Skogsberg Construction Company, Inc., White Plains, New York
Steel Fabricator Westchester Steel Products Company, Inc., White Plains, New York
Owner Westchester Tuberculosis and Public Health Association, Inc., White Plains, New York

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION This small office building was to be constructed for a minimum budget. Each of its two floors contain thirty-five hundred square feet of space. The building is fully air conditioned.

Since the site is adjacent to a high speed highway, a strong rhythmical expression was chosen so that the building could be clearly read from a passing car. This was accomplished by alternating masonry panels with structural steel channel bents which in turn frame the windows. All exterior steel is self weathering and has turned a deep sepia. The dark steel contrasts sharply with the white masonry panels. The exterior materials form the interior finishes.

JURORS' COMMENTS

This is a very precise, carefully detailed building; it seems to belong to the age of computers. It has a rugged and massive quality, but achieves a good deal of elegance at the same time. There is a restrained use of the materials — steel, glass and masonry.



ARCHITECT Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, New York, New York

FORD MOTOR CREDIT COMPANY BUILDING, Dearborn, Michigan

Structural Engineer Weiskopf & Pickworth, New York, New York
General Contractor F. H. McGraw and Company, Hartford, Connecticut
Steel Fabricator Unit Steel Corporation, Dearborn, Michigan
Owner Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Michigan

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION Horizontal space to house a large clerical staff and a central computer facility were required by the Ford Motor Company to supplement its existing headquarters tower. The solution is comprised of two levels enclosing two courtyards for a total of 320,000 gross square feet with capability of expansion to 580,000 square feet on the north side. For utmost flexibility in office planning, an integrated partition and mechanical module is provided throughout. The mechanical equipment and accompanying intakes and exhausts are recessed into the structure. Only the breathing apertures are visible on the roof plane.

The long span structure, designed for flexibility in space planning, is evident on the exterior through exposure of the welded steel girder which becomes part of the fascia. Long span roof framing (54 ft x 27 ft) permitted greater space planning flexibility on the upper floor. Structural steel provided the most economical roof framing for this bay size. The steel frame also afforded the most economical details for the expansion and contraction movement anticipated due to the extremes of seasonal temperature variation on the exterior framing.

ARCHITECT Volkmann & Stockwell, San Francisco, California

PARTS DEPOT, FORD MOTOR COMPANY, Richmond, California

Structural Engineer J. H. Pomeroy & Company, Inc., San Francisco, California
General Contractor Haas & Haynie Corporation, South San Francisco, California
Steel Fabricator The R. C. Mahon Company, Detroit, Michigan
Owner Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Michigan

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION The building serves as an auto parts storage warehouse, accounting offices, and an auto service school for the company's western states operation. This building represents the owner's first departure from the usual "industrial" expression for its parts warehouses. The office has been separated from the warehouse to provide optimum use of an L-shaped lot and to leave room for future extension of both buildings. The service school, lunch room, offices and warehouses are linked by a colored walkway which also serves as a sun screen for south-facing windows.

A steel structural system frames panels of local California redwood and Sonora stone. Steel columns support 60-ft long welded steel open-web trusses on 40-ft centers. Identical framing systems were used in both office and warehouse to permit unrestricted partition and shelving layout. Steel framing was specified because cost studies showed it to be the most economical material for the required spans and because its prefabrication permitted the owner to meet occupancy deadlines. The exposed structural steel is paintd with the owner's trademark color.

JURORS' COMMENTS

The architects have solved the problem of designing a warehouse type building with finesse and a certain degree of elegance and honesty. It avoids the dullness usually associated with warehouse structures. The office is expressed as a separate building from the warehouse itself because it performs a completely different function. In this way the architect has achieved an unusually successful plot plan and a more attractive and functional building.

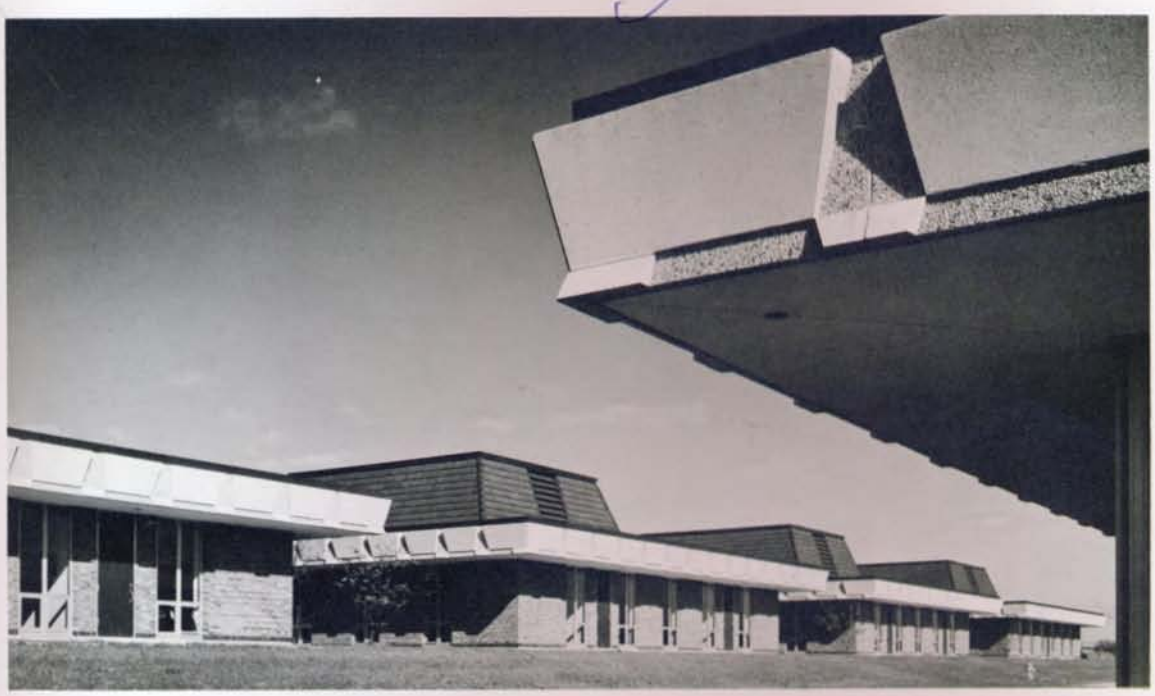
ARCHITECT E. Todd Wheeler and The Perkins & Will Partnership, Chicago, Illinois

CHARLES F. READ ZONE CENTER BUILDING, Chicago, Illinois

Structural Engineer P & W Engineers, Inc.
General Contractor William E. Schweitzer & Company, Evanston, Illinois
Steel Fabricator McDoniel Iron Works, Inc., Chicago, Illinois
Owner Department of Mental Health, State of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION This mental health zone center provides facilities for a community-centered mental health program. The clinic program is designed for patients of various age groups who will respond to short-term intensive treatment and then be treated as out-patients. The architectural response to the program emphasizes a warm, humanized environment in scale and finished materials.

The in-patient facilities are residential in scale and provide for a flexible clustering of age groups and treatment categories radiating from a shared living room space. Occupational and recreational therapy, as well as specialized activities, are carried out in areas at the corners of each in-patient unit. The architects have created an attractive atmosphere for patients by providing spaces which are light and open and varied. Structural steel framing was specially suited to these requirements. The spaces are defined by natural expressions of wood and masonry and are articulated by generous window areas. The interplay of the various materials is unified and given continuity by the very adaptable structural steel framing.



JURORS' COMMENTS

The entire complex commends itself. The elements seem to be very well adapted to one another, so that one has a feeling that each part is completely harmonious with all the others. The architect has achieved unity and cohesion. The materials are warm and the building has an air of relaxation which is non-institutional in feeling and psychologically suited to its purpose.

ARCHITECT Wolff-Zimmer-Gunsul-Frasca, Portland, Oregon

ESCO CORPORATION ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, Portland, Oregon

Structural Engineer Cooper & Rose & Associates, Portland, Oregon
General Contractor Henry M. Mason Company, Portland, Oregon
Steel Fabricator Fought & Company, Inc., Portland, Oregon
Owner ESCO Corporation, Portland, Oregon

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION This is a headquarters building for a steel casting company in a "not very clean" industrial district. The structure is adjacent to the home plant of the company.

Several design goals were achieved by the architects. In spite of its modest size, the building relates in scale to the neighboring industrial structures housing foundry and fabrication operations. The exterior is "tough" and cleanable, appropriate to the air conditions and "fall out" of the area. The interior space is flexible and reasonably free of columns, and the building is expandable.

The use of exposed "weathering" structural steel on the exterior eliminates secondary cladding and offers a smooth, cleanable surface. Steel spandrel beams, mullions and columns serve as frames for double hermetically sealed reflecting glass set in gaskets. All exterior steel components have continuous welds at intersections to provide weather proof frames.

JURORS' COMMENTS

The building is dignified without appearing pretentious and the courtyard is particularly successful. The architects have distinguished between completely different types of structures and materials in different parts of the building. Where masonry is used, it is obviously massive masonry; where steel has been used, it is exposed and expresses exactly what is happening. The steel detailing has been imaginatively handled.

ARCHITECT-ENGINEER Robert and Company Associates, Atlanta, Georgia

CARILLON, Stone Mountain Park. Stone Mountain, Georgia

General Contractor Foster & Company, Atlanta, Georgia
Steel Fabricator Golian Steel & Iron Company. East Point, Georgia
Owner Stone Mountain Memorial Association. Stone Mountain, Georgia

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION This structure houses the world's largest electronic carillon, a 610-bell instrument played from a three-manual console, similar to an organ console, to be heard in the outdoors by intermittent visitors to the park and by scheduled concert audiences. The tower is located at the end of a long, thin peninsula arm extending into Stone Mountain Lake. Surrounding the console house is an informal stone amphitheater, located so that the audience can observe the carillonneur as he plays, and can view the tower and its reflection in the water of the lake.

The 117-ft tower is constructed solely of two materials — weathering corrosion-resistant steel and rough sawn redwood planks. These materials were chosen to satisfy the requirements of longevity and maintenance, as well as for their color and "feel". The redwood planks were attached to the steel girts with stainless steel bolts and plastic washers to eliminate staining of the redwood by the oxidation of the steel.

As the tower is dominated by the world famous Stone Mountain, close harmony of naturally finished materials was a basic design criterion. The blends of the sienna of the steel, the bleached-grey of the redwood, and the natural stone tones are completely compatible with the greys of the mountain, the reds of the clay of the surrounding hillsides, and the lush natural landscaping that serves as a backdrop for this park of the people of Georgia.