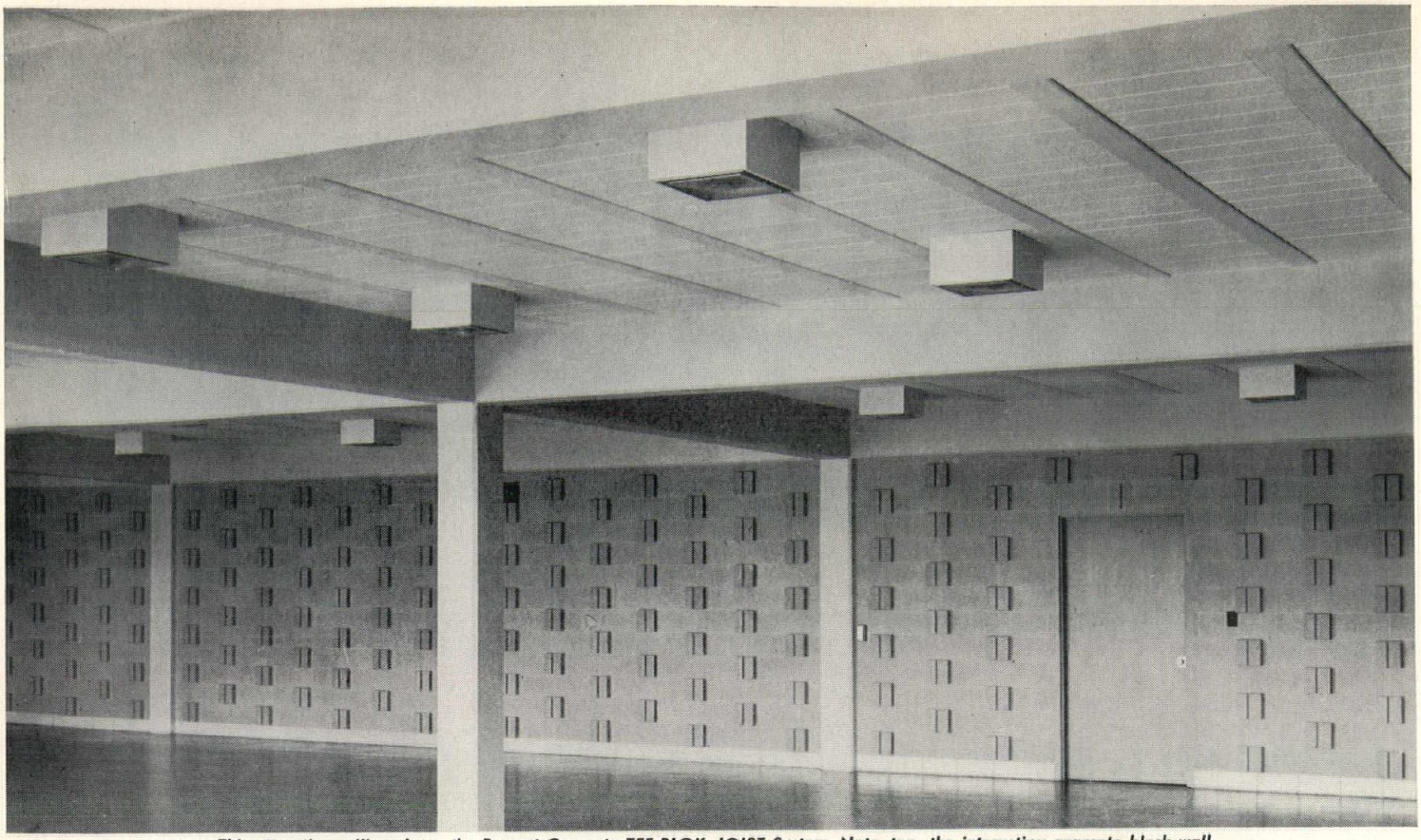
INDIANA ARCHITECT

FEBRUARY

1960



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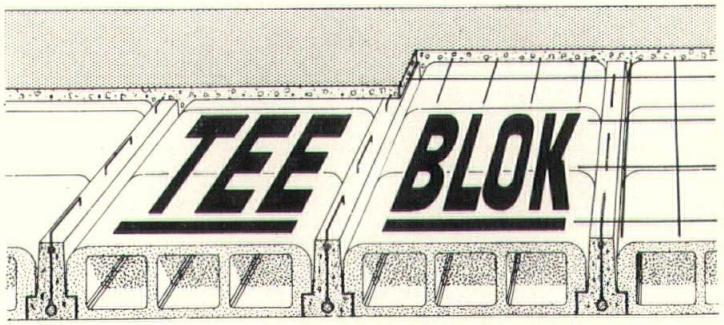

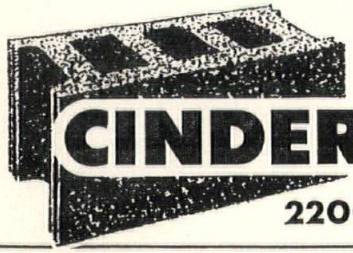

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San Francisco Convention Plans Announced

This year's annual convention of The American Institute of Architects will be held April 18 to 22 at San Francisco.

Some two thousand architects from all parts of the country are expected to hear J. Robert Oppenheimer, director of the Princeton Institute of Advanced Studies, and Cyril Northcote Parkinson, historian and author of "Parkinson's Law" among other well-known authorities in science and the humanities.

Under the general theme "Expanding Horizons" the architects will explore the trend of political, economic, technological and philosophical developments so as to help the architectural profession to keep ahead of changes in the human environment.

Oppenheimer's and Parkinson's speeches and those of philosopher Morton Gabriel White of Harvard and sociologist Wendell Bell of the University of California will be related to architecture by panels of outstanding architects.

The panels discussions and business meetings of the convention will be held at San Francisco's new Masonic Temple. Convention headquarters will be at the Mark Hopkins Hotel.

The convention program also features the ceremonial Investitute of newly elected Fellows of the AIA and a President's Reception, both at San Francisco's famous City Hall.

Other convention events include a tour through San Francisco and the Bay area's outstanding houses, and an "open house" party on San Francisco's historic Jackson Square. Convention goers are invited to participate in the host city's annual Black and White Symphony Ball.

In the course of its Annual Dinner the AIA will present a Gold Medal to Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, FAIA, world famous architect and the retired director of Architecture and City Planning of the Illinois Institute of Technology.

The Indiana Society regrets to announce that it has learned of the deaths of two Corporate members, Mr. C. Wilbur Foster of Indianapolis and Mr. Douglas Francis Haley of Gary.

This information was received too late for inclusion in this month's magazine, for which an apology is extended. Mr. Foster had been a Corporate member since 1954, and died at the age of 63; Mr. Haley, who would have been forty years old this month, had been a Corporate member since 1954.

WILLIAM C. McGUIRE

Mr. William C. McGuire, partner in and cofounder of McGuire and Shook, Compton, Richey and Associates, died Sunday, January 24th, at Methodist Hospital in Indianapolis. One of Indiana's most respected architects, Mr. McGuire was 71 years old.

Born at Rushville, Mr. McGuire attended grade and high school there and later attended Purdue University. In 1916, he and Wilbur Shook founded the architectural firm known until recently as McGuire & Shook.

His firm has been the architect for many of the State's best-known structures, including the Federal Building, the new Second Presbyterian Church at 77th Street and Meridian, Trinity Episcopal Church at 33rd and Meridian, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the Beth El Temple in Meridian Hills, the Indiana State Teachers' Association Center, and buildings at the Indiana University Medical Center and Butler University, all in Indianapolis. Projects throughout the State include the Indiana Masonic Home, high schools at Columbus and Rushville, buildings at Evansville and Hanover Colleges, the Muscatatuck State School and the Madison State Hospital. Plans for the new Arlington High School, at 46th and Arlington in Indianapolis, were completed only recently.

In addition to his corporate memberships in the Indiana Society and the American Institute of Architects, Mr, McGuire was active in the Masonic orders, a member of the Scottish Rite and the Shrine, the Knights of Pythias, a charter member of Osric Mills Watkins Post of the American Legion, Kiwanis, the Meridian Heights Presbyterian Church, and the Society of Indiana Pioneers.

Mr. McGuire is survived by his wife, Florence Aileen McGuire, a daughter and three grandsons.

AIA Clarifies Approved Use of Emblem

Although the official seal of the American Institute of Architects (the oval seal shown on the cover) is reserved exclusively for official Institute use, individual members of the AIA are permitted to imprint variations of the seal on their stationary or calling cards.

The emblems shown below are two of the approved designs that may be used by corporate members for this purpose. Adaptation of these designs is permissable as long as the basic image of the eagle and column and its relative proportions are preserved.

If an architectural firm wishes to use one of these designs on its letterhead or calling card, the following restrictions must be observed:

a. All names appearing in the title of the firm must be corporate members of the Institute. (For example, it is proper to use the design with the firm name, Smith and Jones, only if both Mr. Smith and Mr. Jones are corporate members.)

b. Firms using a title including the phrase "and Associates" or "Company" are not permitted to use the design, since the inference would be that all associates, or all officials of the company, are corporate members. At any given time this might be the case, but in view of the fact that actual changes are not reflected in the title, the use is forbidden.

The use of the letters "A.I.A." in connection with the seal is optional.

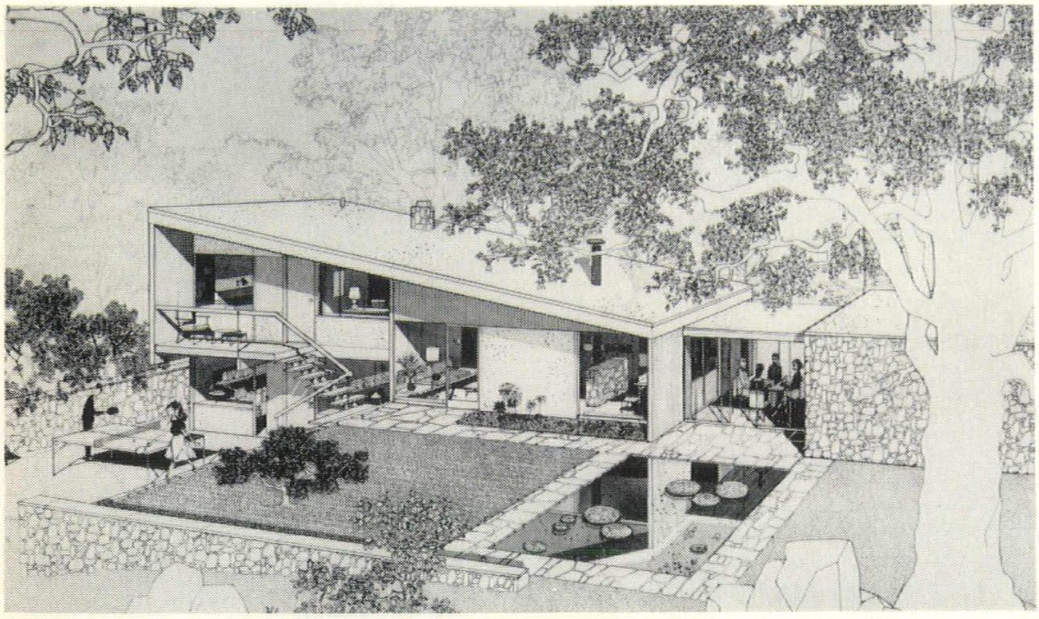
Either of these seals can be reproduced directly from this page, or proofs of the design may be obtained from the Indiana Society of Architects without charge.

A · I · A

35th ANNUAL INDIANAPOLIS HOME SHOW

Flowers bloom, a new house springs up . . . and "Suddenly It's Spring" . . . in February, yet. That's what happened when the 1960 Indianapolis Home Show opened Friday, February 5th.

Since 1922 the Indianapolis Home Show, which this year is being held in the Manufacturers' Building at the Indiana State Fairgrounds in Indianapolis, has served as a proving ground for innovations and advanced ideas which make homes more comfortable and beautiful.



1960 Show Home, designed by New York architect Helmut Jacoby, combines a completely contemporary appearance with a traditional elegance in materials.

Heading his first Home Show as managing director is Mr. John O'Donnell, who recently took over the reins of operation from retired Managing Director Frank Cantwell, originator and guiding genius of the Show through thirty-eight years. Working with the new director are AIA member Howard L. White, this year's Home Show president; Don Stackhouse, first vice-president; Frank Weiland, second vice-president; Carl F. Spickelmier, secretary; and W. T. Richards, treasurer.

Two other Indianapolis architects are extremely active in the Home Show, AIA member Donald Clark, ISA treasurer and member of the Home Show Board of Directors, and ISA member Ray Ogle, supervising architect for the Show.

The outstanding point of interest of any Home Show is the centerpiece model home, this year designed by New York architect Helmut Jacoby. Mr. Jacoby's design won the Indianapolis 1958 Home Show Architectural Competition and was chosen by the Show's Board of Directors for construction as the Show Home for 1960.

The home is designed to revive elegance in Hoosier contemporary living by blending the past with the present and the future. The split-level structure was designed by Mr. Jacoby as a midwestern surburban dwelling for a family of four.

Outwardly, the model house is constructed of wood siding, painted transite panels, glass and fielstone. The plan makes full use of indoor-outdoor living.

The master bedroom, a study and bath are located on the upper level, giving adults a private apartment-like area for living. On the lower level is another private section consisting of two bedrooms and a second bath.

At the ground level are kitchen, utility room and living area combining living and dining rooms. Off the living area is a screened breezeway which easily can be converted into a family room.

A large terrace extends off the lower level; next to this is the outside play area including a swimming pool. Storage space is plentiful throughout the house, and an enclosed two-car garage is attached.

Dawson Brothers Construction Company of Indianapolis, erected the centerpiece home, and the Wm. H. Block Company, also of Indianapolis, provided the interior furnishings.

Providing an appropriate setting for the home is a unique floral tapestry created by Frits Loonsten, Indianapolis landscape architect, providing the maximum in beauty and enjoyment with a minimum of care.

The ten-day Show closed Sunday, February 14th.

Frank Cantwell, Home Show Competition Winners Honored

Mr. J. Frank Cantwell, recently retired Managing Director of the Indianapolis Home Show, was the guest of honor at the annual Producers' Council luncheon for architects and winners of the Home Show Architectural Competition.

In recognition of his outstanding contribution to the citizens of Indianapolis and to the architectural profession and construction industry of Indiana, the Indiana Chapter, Producers' Council and the Indianapolis District, Indiana Society of Architects, jointly paid tribute to Mr. Cantwell, originator and manager of thirty-four Indianapolis Home Shows. The luncheon was held at the State Fairgrounds in Indianapolis, site of the Home Show, on Saturday, February 6th.

Also honored at the luncheon, which included a tour of the 1960 Home Show, were the winners of the 1960 architectural competition. Winner of the $1500 First Prize was Mr. Norman D. Day, assistant professor of architecture at the University of Utah, Salt Lake City. Mr. Day currently is studying in England as a Fulbright scholar and was unable to be present for the presentation ceremonies. In addition to the prize money, the competition winner is presented with a bronze plaque by the Producers' Council.

Second place honors, and a check for $500, went to an Indiana architect, Mr. Fearl A. Calway of Gary. Mr. Robert De'Amato and Mr. A. J. DeRoo, both of New York, won third place with a joint entry.

A second Indiana architect, Mr. Thomas H. Kline of Richmond, received an Honorable Mention for his entry.

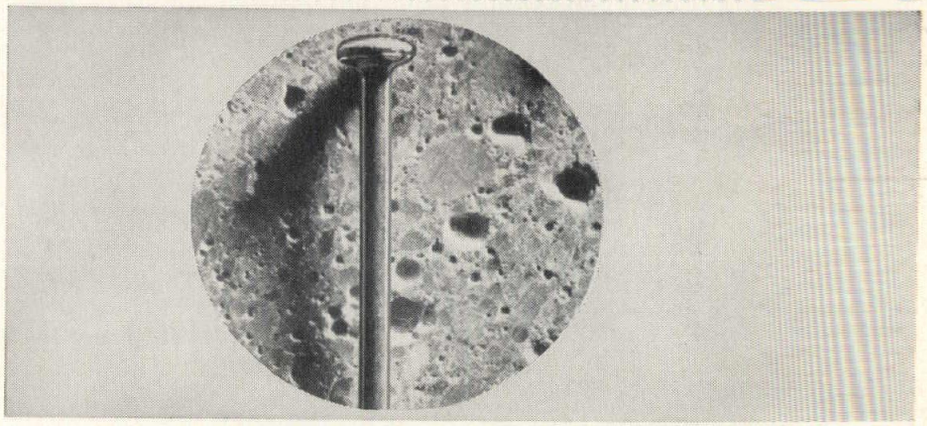
The problem for this year's competition was the design for a home for a university professor, his wife and their three children, one of whom is in college, one in high school and the third, the only son, in grade school.

Competition judges were Mr. Charles J. Betts, AIA, ISA president; Mr. Fran Schroeder, AIA, Indianapolis District president; Mr. Thomas Dorste, AIA; Mr. James Holt, Burnet-Binford Lumber Company; and Mr. Glenn Smith, residential builder. Mr. Don Clark, AIA, ISA secretary and member of the Home Show Board of Directors, was the architectural advisor.

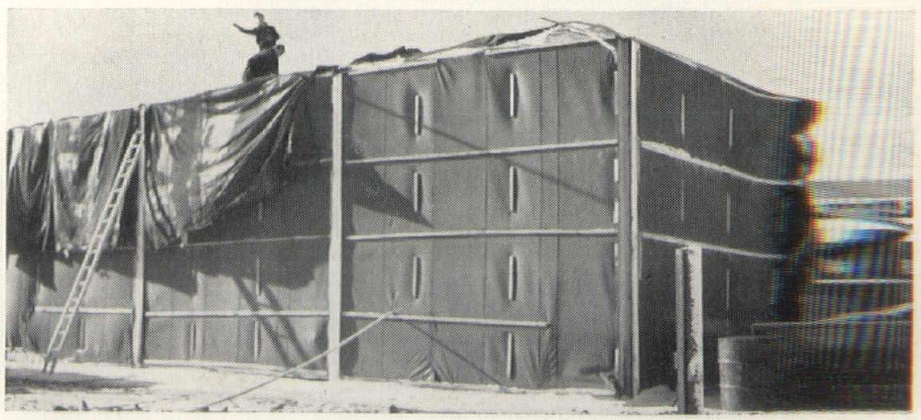
3 points to watch for better winter concreting

1. Plan ahead. Concrete will be delivered at a temperature between 50° and 70°F. Be ready to place at once. Have forms and reinforcing steel free from ice and frost—live steam works best. And, of course, never place concrete on frozen ground. It will settle when it thaws.

2. Specify air-entrained concrete for all jobs—structures and pavements. Resistance to freezing and thawing is greatly increased—freezing water in the concrete has room to expand harmlessly into the air cells. Magnified photo shows size of air cells compared with ordinary straight pin.



3. Provide suitable curing temperatures. Use protective coverings as needed, either with or without moist heat, to keep concrete at 70° or above for 3 days, or 50° or above for 5 days. Protect from freezing for at least 4 days. Rate of cooling concrete shouldn't exceed 1 or 2 degrees per hour.



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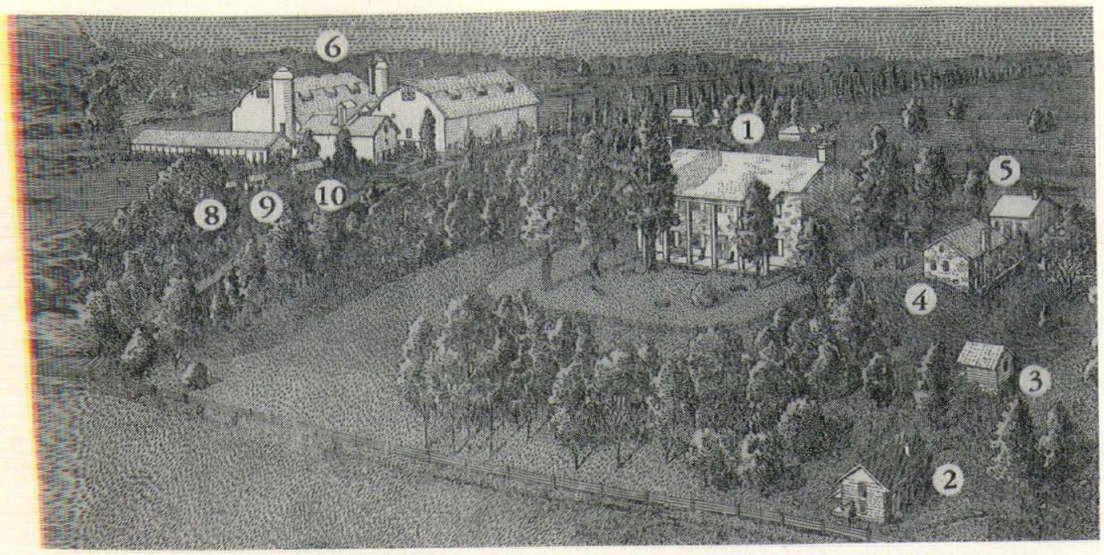
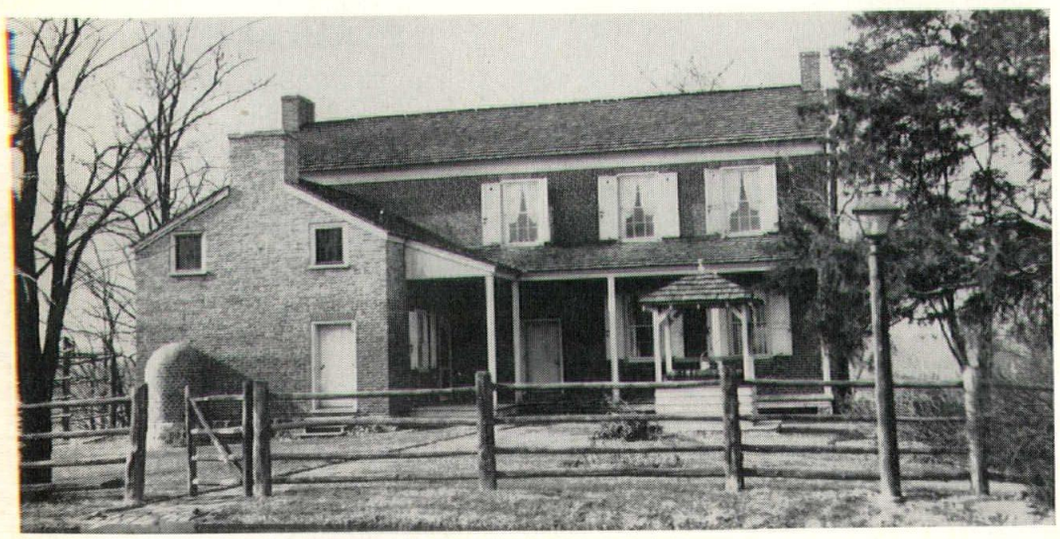


CONNER PRAIRIE FARM: 1. William Conner House; 2. Restoration of still house; 3. Restoration of milk house; 4. modern museum; 5. Restoration of loom house; 6. Modern barns; 8. Restoration of trading post; 9. Restoration of Conner cabin; 10. Restoration of pioneer barn. Original site of Conner trading post (7.) is out of picture to left.

CONNER PRAIRIE FARM

A few miles north of Indianapolis, high on a prairie bluff overlooking a graceful bend in the White River, is one of the State's most carefully preserved and restored bits of early Indiana life.

Portions of Conner Prairie Farm, originally the home of William Conner and presently owned by Mr. Eli Lilly of Indianapolis (under whose direction the restoration has been made), date back to 1801 when William Conner married the daughter of an Indian chief and set up business as an Indian trader in his double cabin trading post. This cabin became the center of a small village of rude huts encircled by an almost impenetrable forest.



East side view of William Conner house (rear) shows kitchen ell with protruding "bee-hive" or dutch oven at left.

In the War of 1812 William Conner left his trading post and served his country with distinction as scout, interpreter and Indian mediator. Afterwards he returned to his home and by 1819 was joined by a few other white settlers. In 1820 the Commission chosen by the General Assembly of Indiana met at the Conner cabin to decide upon the location of the future capital of the State.

During the same year Conner's Indian wife and their six children left for the West with the Delaware Indians and shortly thereafter Conner married Elizabeth Chapman in one of the earliest marriages in the New Purchase.

For his new bride, Conner built the two-story brick mansion on its present site and they moved from the log cabin into the gracious home in 1823. Here the first circuit court met, Hamilton County was initiated and a post office established, all in one year.

A man endowed with a brilliant mind and energetic disposition, William Conner helped plan the town of Noblesville, later to become the county seat of Hamilton County, and the city of Alexandria. He served on the Commission which located the county seat of Allen County, helped lay out a state road between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, and served as State Representative from 1829 to 1832 and from 1836 to 1837.

Later Conner became active in securing subscriptions for stock in the Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis Railroad and helped locate the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad terminal in Indianapolis. In 1837, he sold his farm and fur business and moved to Noblesville to devote his entire time to his business and political interests.

His career ended in 1855, but he remains one of the most interesting and colorful early Hoosiers.

Today, Conner Prairie Farm is a private museum maintained by Mr. and Mrs. Lilly. A number of the log cabins have been restored to their original condition and furnished appropriately. These include the still house, the loom house, the trading post, Conner's original cabin, a milk house and a pioneer barn.

The mansion, too, has been restored and appropriately furnished. Of Georgian Colonial architecture, constructed of brick manufactured on the premises and resting on a native stone foundation, the Conner home as originally constructed is typical of the very severe architecture of its period, though it is unusual to find such a home away from organized communities.

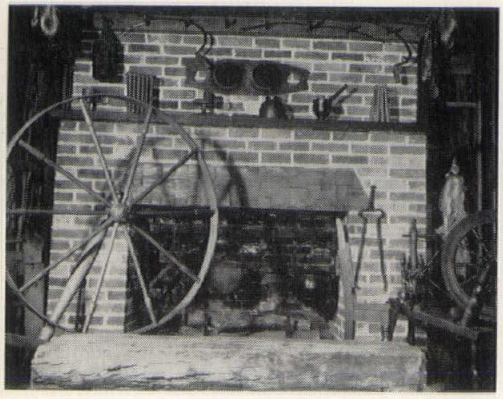
One of its most notable features is the "bee-hive," or external protruding dutch oven located in the kitchen wing. Interior woodwork is intricately carved and largely imported from the East. Floors and structural members are of native woods cut on the premises.

A two-story porch with six white columns and other details were added to the original structure during the restoration. Changes to the farm include a modern museum and heating plant and a number of modern barns, grain and implement storage facilities. Conner Prairie Farm is well-known for its purebred livestock.

The farm and buildings are open to the public by appointment only, and currently are being surveyed and recorded as a project of the A.I.A. Preservation Program. Edward D. James, AIA, of Indianapolis, is in charge of this program for the Institute in Indiana.

Restored trading post is stocked with merchandise similar to that used in 1801.

Restored still house is authentic even to jugs lining porch.



Interior of restored loom house, showing brick fireplace with wood lintel and mantel.

The Passing Seen

by Don E. Gibson

Architects and editors have at least one experience in common: The bulk of the mail received by both is for the most part, worthless, comprised of news releases and fact sheets about products and services of little vital interest to either.

Accordingly, most of the mail which passes this desk receives speedy disposition after a hasty perusal. But now and then, something unusual or worthwhile is uncovered.

Last week, for example, we received a bottle of Heinz Bar-B-Q sauce (without any explanation as to its purpose in reaching its destination); normally this would elate us, but our current diet of milk and cheese robbed us of much emotion.

The following day, we received a clever little key-case slide viewer from the same generous benefactor, the Majestic Company. The mystery began to unravel with this gift, however, since the transparency mounted in the viewer revealed a new style indoor barbeque grill.

It was no surprise, therefore, when the following day's mail brought with it a letter from the Majestic Company introducing their newest grill, a practical and attractive item designed to fit anywhere.

After this little piece of interest in the normally hum-drum day-to-day chore of envelope slitting, there followed the usual letdown, relieved only yesterday by an old friend whom we have never had the pleasure of meeting.

Many interesting and unusual incidents seem to occur in the town of Ithaca, New York, home of Cornell University. Some time ago we reported that the latest word from Ithaca concerned the discovery of some ancient statuary—not in Ithaca but in Italy by archaeological transplants from Ithaca.

Yesterday's word also concerns statuary, this time in Ithaca. "The Great Stone Heads Mystery" would be a proper title for the newest story were it to appear in the graphic section of the Sunday papers, since it concerns eight sculptured heads, each eighteen inches high. Nobody seems to know whose likenesses were forever chiseled into early Ed Sullivan prototypes; for that matter, only one of the four English chisellers who created the heads is known, a sculptor by the name of John Allen.

Carved in 1892 for the adornment of Boardman Hall, a recently demolished Gothic structure, the heads had become a part of the tradition of Cornell (along with an assortment of carved gargoyles and corbels) and many felt they should be preserved. Actually, there were ten heads in all, but two of them were too ugly even to discuss, let alone preserve, and had to go the way of most stone heads.

Those who felt they should be preserved won out, of course, and the great stone heads today gaze stonily at the modern Cornellians visiting the new $5,700,000 John M. Olin Library, which will be completed next Fall.

Probably no one will ever discover the true identity of the sculptured likenesses, although it is known that the heads were first modeled in clay from living countenances, then cut in stone. One group stoutly maintains that the heads immortalize former Cornell professors, such as Horatio White or George Jones. And true enough, two visages bear the baleful expressions of educators staring down faltering students during recitation.

But between these two is one head which would be hard to place upon a scholar's neck. This is the likeness of a puckish man wearing what appears to be a stone mason's cap, with one of his eyes closed in a sly wink. Dissident theorists have seized this head as the best example of their version: That the Irish or Italian stonecutters who physically sculpted the heads immortalized themselves by reproducing their own features in stone.

Time roars on, but it is gratifying to discover that the most learned of men at one of the most learned of colleges pause to ponder these bits of architectural sculpture.

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Hotel Washington, Indianapolis

THE INSTITUTE: History, Purpose and Value

In 1857, a small group of architects met in New York City to consider the plight of their profession. It was not a pleasant picture: Architects were, at best, unappreciated by the public; there was little or no demand for their services; they competed fiercely among themselves for the few available jobs. There were no architectural schools in America, and the architecture created in the most part reflected the miserable state of affairs.

The American Institute of Architects was born at that meeting, dedicated from the beginning to raising the status of the profession, improving the competence of its professionals, organizing their abilities into more productive efforts, and increasing their service to their country.

"The objects of The American Institute of Architects shall be to organize and unite in fellowship the architects of the United States of America; to combine their efforts so as to promote the aesthetic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the profession; to advance the science and art of planning and building by advancing the standards of architectural education, training and practice; to coordinate the building industry and the profession of architecture to insure the advancement of the living standards of our people through their improved environment; and to make the profession of ever-increasing service to society."

The objectives so nobly stated were not easily attained. It began with the systematic exchange of vital technical information to offset the lack of architectural schools, the few available books, and the isolation of architect from architect.

Soon these technical publications were supplemented by standard documents on such matters as contracts and owner-architect agreements. Fifty-five years after the founding of the AIA, in 1912, the first issue of its "Journal" appeared.

Within ten years of its founding, the AIA enrolled the first four students of architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, founding the department after a personal study of architectural schools in Europe. In 1870 the University of Illinois and Cornell University were opened with AIA assistance, and Syracuse University followed in 1873.

While still in its infancy, the AIA denounced the architectural competitions of the era, and over the years worked to codify strict standards of competition and advertising and to bring some order into establishing appropriate professional fees.

The AIA has also worked for a better tomorrow through architecture, but the basis for its work has been the lessons, the failures, the triumphs of the past. One of the main interests of the Institute has been the preservation of good architecture, and at the turn of the century, the Institute moved into its present headquarters, the Octagon in Washington, D. C., one of the oldest and most interesting buildings in the national capital and once the home of President Madison.

There are now 130 chapters, eleven state organizations, and approximately 13,000 members in the AIA. It is not an exclusive club, for every registered architect in the United States who can satisfy his local chapter and the Institute as to his professional qualifications is eligible for membership.

The Institute represents a profession which by the very nature of its training must be the leader in the building industry. That industry, of course, has become the prime mover and key barometer of our national economy. This is why the Institute's day-to-day relations with government on all levels, its cooperation with other segments of the construction and related industries, and the many decisions it must make, often have a direct effect on the welfare of the entire nation.

At the same time AIA members, again due to the nature of the architect's job, creatively shape the visual aspect of our culture. The Institute is thus, in addition to being of prime economic influence, guardian and stimulator of our nation's artistic affairs.

For its members, the Institute, its Board of Directors, its committees and its staff culminate the combined efforts of the architectural profession. These efforts result in professional ethics and standards second to none; professional prestige and public recognition far beyond the founders' dreams; a national guide and rules on client relations and competitions; formulae for efficient office practices and standardized documents for contracts and other legal papers; group insurance programs; dissemination of technical information; and other aids which no practitioner of this complex profession could do without.

For the people of America the combined efforts of their architects mean increased professional competence speaking with a clear, united voice on building a better environment for all of us.

Gold Trowel Award Won by Wilbur Foster & Associates

C. Wilbur Foster and Associates, of Indianapolis, received the Lathing & Plastering Bureau's Gold Trowel Award for designing the most outstanding structure completed in Indiana during 1959 using lath and plaster.

Presentation of the award was made at the Bureau's fifth annual Joint Dinner Meeting held Thursday, January 28th, at the Athenaeum in Indianapolis. Mr. Foster, AIA, received the plaque for C. Wilbur Foster and Associates from Bruce H. Morford, business manager of the Lathing and Plastering Bureau of Indianapolis.

The First Baptist Church, recently completed at 86th Street (Road 100) and College Avenue, was the winning entry.

Merit Awards were presented to two other architectural firms recognizing outstanding contributions to achitecture through the use of lath and plaster: Edward D. Pierre and Associates for their Knights of Columbus Hall of Our Lady of Fatima Council, and Fleck, Quebe & Reid Associates for their new school No. 92 in Indianapolis. Approximately 165 architects and members of the Lathing and Plastering Bureau attended the banquet.

94 Architects Nominated For Reynolds Award

The American Institute of Architects has announced that 71 American and 23 foreign architects have been nominated for the $25,000 Reynolds Memorial Award for 1960.

The Reynolds Award is conferred on the architect designing the most outstanding structure in the world, built recently, whose creative use of aluminum possesses a potential influence for the architecture of our times.

Largest tribute in the architectural profession, the Reynolds Award is the only international award bestowed annually for distinguished architectural development.

The winning structure is judged for its architectural significance, the creative use of aluminum, and the building's potential influence on contemporary architecture.

AIA Executive Director Edmund R. Purves said several American architects had withdrawn their work from the nomination list.

(Continued on Page 16)

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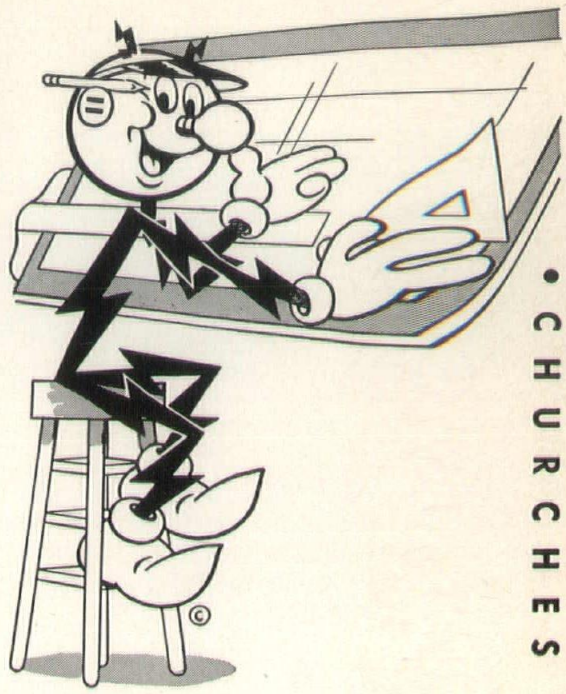

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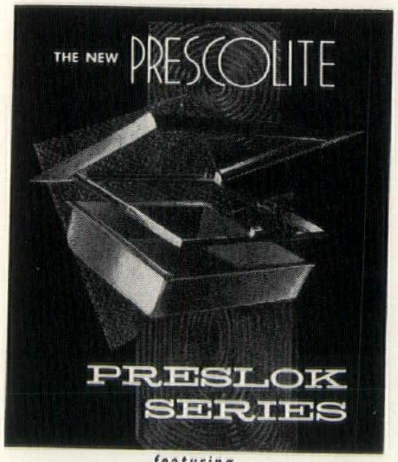

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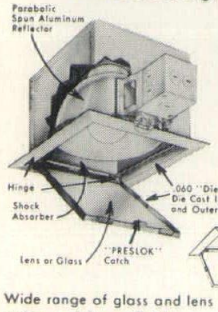

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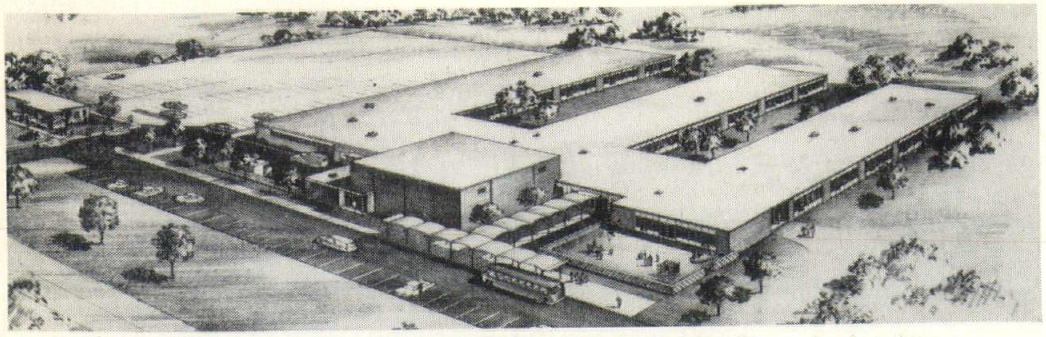
Jefferson County School Costs Announced



South Western Jefferson County School by Edward D. James & Associates

A new Southwestern Jefferson County Elementary School at Hanover, Indiana, will carry a basic cost of $736,338 for its 68, 710 square feet. Broken down, this means the building will be constructed for $10.72 per square foot.

The total cost, including a $32,886 Administration Building, $78,767 in site developments and improvements, $3,370 for parking lot lights, chilled water drinking fountains throughout the building ($992.00) and a $4,320 sound system, is $863,673.00, or $12.12 per square foot for the 71,255 square feet of construction (including the Administration Building).

Architects for the new school are Edward D. James and Associates, of Indianapolis. There are twenty-four large classrooms, plus three extra rooms for special classes, projects and remedial instructions. Each classroom has extensive shelves, cabinets, sinks and chalk and tack boards plus facilities for extensive use of visual aids.

Floors throughout are Terrazzo except in special working areas; facing tile wainscots are used in all corridors, toilets, kitchen and serving area, and many abstract designs, using bright colors, are to be placed in the corridor wainscots.

Library, Instructional Aids Room, science, home economics and shop facilities also are included, and the kitchen is to be equipped with over $25,000 worth of stainless steel units.

The exterior of the school is enhanced by many color and design features, such as pierced walls and the attractive bus loading canopy. Exterior materials include brick, facing tile, porcelain enamel, block and aluminum.

General contractor for the project is I. Bush & Son; electrical contractor, Auxier Electric Company; mechanical contractor, H. E. Schmidt Company.

Women's League To Meet

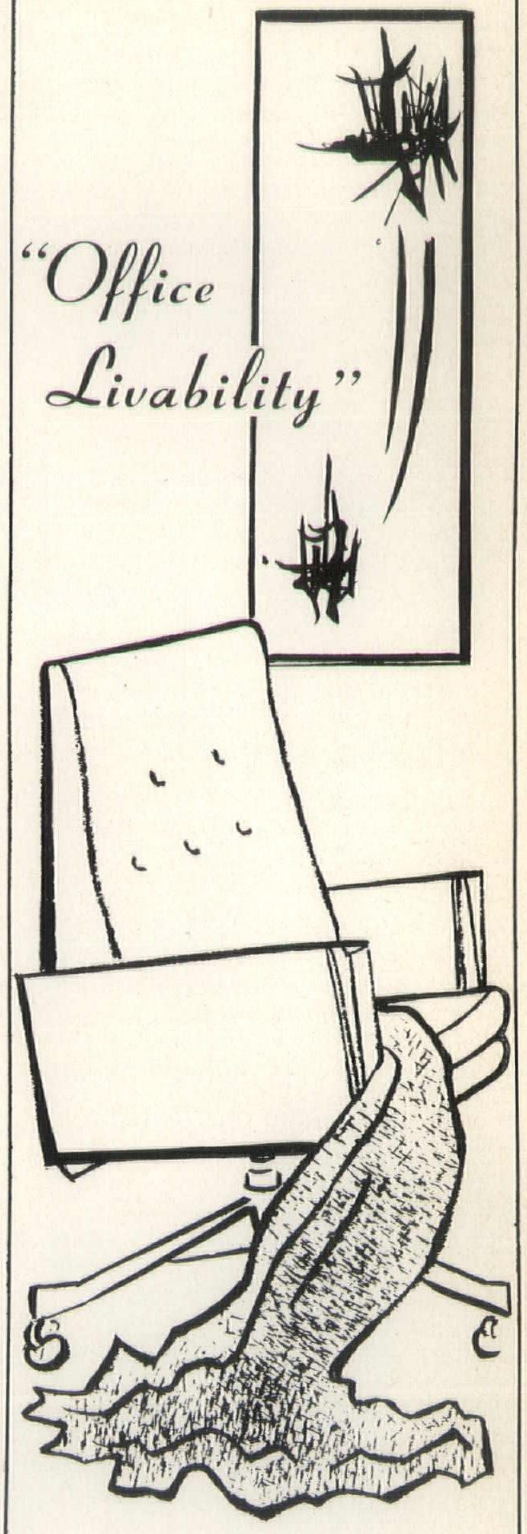
The Indiana Society Women's Architectural League will meet Monday morning, March 7th, at the home of Mrs. Edward Simmons, 140 Meridian Hills Boulevard, Indianapolis.

Speaker for the program is Mrs. Frank Cox, discussing "Metropolitan Planning".

The meeting will start at 10:00 A. M., Indianapolis time (EST).

Two special issues of THE INDIANA ARCHITECT are scheduled in the coming months. The first, in April, will be an Easter issue devoted primarily to new churches in Indiana. Architects are requested to submit glossy photos of religious projects they wish to be included in this issue prior to March 15th.

The second special issue will be the ISA Annual Convention issue, to be published in June following the May 18, 19 and 20, 1960, meeting. Special articles and advertising are invited for either of these two issues.



Progress Report: ISA Executive Office

Although operative since last October, the Indiana Society's new executive offices in Indianapolis are just now nearing completion.

A major portion of the work was completed late in December with the arrival of the office furniture, featured in the accompanying photographs. Manufactured by the Imperial Desk Company of Evansville, and supplied by Sidman Office Equipment of Indianapolis the furniture selected is of solid molded plastic construction with steel framing. The surface is finished in a walnut grain with all edges trimmed in white.

ISA Executive Secretary's office, featuring the recently-received molded plastic desk and credenza.

View of ISA Executive Office from entranceway, with private office to rear, conference area to right and reception area in the left foreground. Staff pictured are Mrs. Carolyn Needham, secretary, and Don Gibson, Executive Secretary.

This particular line of furniture, "Predicta", went into production about October 1st, and this is one of the first installations in the country.

In the executive office, solid walnut chairs are upholstered in blue fabric and white naugahyde, complementing the light blue walls and white desk trim and accessories. In the reception room and conference area (which soon will be separated by display screens). the molded fiberglass chairs (by Herman Miller) are white and red.

To the left of the entrance to the executive office is the workroom, containing all necessary equipment for mimeographing, mailing, etc. Walnut panels separate the three areas.

Not shown in either of the accompanying photographs are the white ceramic tile wall in the entranceway (which is just out of the bottom picture to the left) and the "Guard" vinyl covered wall (to the right of the photograph). The tile was presented to the Indiana Society by the American-Olean Tile Company and installed by Wege Marble & Tile Company of Indianapolis. The "Guard" vinyl wall covering was presented by Hatfield Paint Company and Columbus Coated Fabrics Corporation.

The main project as yet unfinished is the installation of the tempered glass entranceway and the completion of the entrance vestibule. This work should be completed within the next few weeks. The offices are located on the first floor of the Wabash Fire & Casualty Insurance Company building, 3637 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis.

Don Clark, ISA secretary, and Fran Schroeder, president, Indianapolis District, ISA, designed the offices.

Reynolds Award

(Continued from Page 12)

"They felt that the high quailty of the entries in each annual Reynolds Award program required them to submit only their most outstanding project. Some wanted to wait until they had completed a project they felt would better meet the requirements of this distinguished award," Mr. Purves explained.

Five prominent architects from the U. S. and Canada will judge the nominations March 14-15 in Washington.

The Reynolds Award will be presented to the winning architect at the AIA annual convention, April 22, in San Francisco, Calif.

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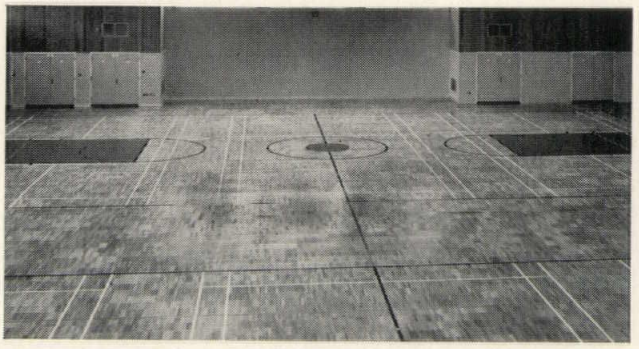

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Background photo is Ironbound floor in Men's Intramural Sports Building. Flooring Dri-Vac treated.

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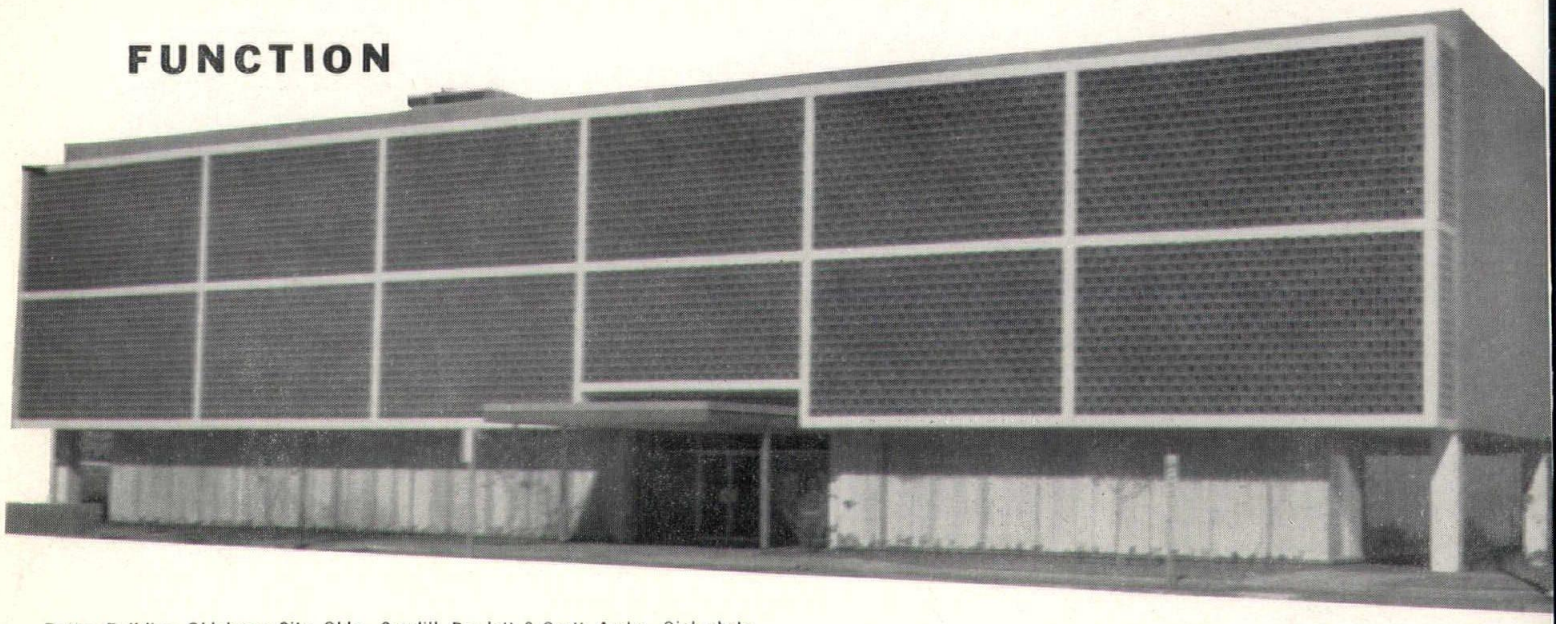

Bettes Building, Oklahoma City, Okla., Caudill, Rowlett & Scott, Archs., Sisk photo