

**THE TEXAS
ARCHITECT**

MARCH - APRIL

1973



TSA is the official organization of the Texas Region of the American Institute of Architects.

Taber Ward Managing Editor
James D. Pfluger, AIA Editor
Larry Paul Fuller Editorial Assistant

The TEXAS ARCHITECT is published six times yearly by the Texas Society of Architects, 800 Perry Brooks Building, 121 East 8th Street, Austin, Texas 78701. Subscription price is \$4.00 per year in advance, for addresses within the continental United States, excepting Hawaii and Alaska. Copyrighted 1973 by the Texas Society of Architects.

Editorial contributions, correspondence, and advertising material invited by the editor. Due to the nature of the publication, editorial contributions cannot be purchased. Publisher gives permission for reproduction of all or part of editorial material herein, and requests publication credit be given THE TEXAS ARCHITECT, and author of material when indicated. Publications which normally pay for editorial material are requested to give consideration to the author of reproduced byline feature material.

Appearances of names and pictures of products and services in either editorial or advertising does not constitute an endorsement of same by either the Texas Society of Architects or the American Institute of Architects.

TSA OFFICERS FOR 1973

Jay W. Barnes, Austin	President
Ben E. Brewer, Houston	President-Elect
David Braden, Dallas	Vice-President
Ted Maffitt Jr., Palestine	Vice-President
Bill Parrish, San Antonio	Vice-President
Robert Chambers, Fort Worth	Secretary
John Olson, Corpus Christi	Treasurer
Daniel Boone, Abilene	AIA Regional Director
Tom Bullock, Houston	AIA Regional Director
Preston M. Geren Jr., Fort Worth	Past President
Des Taylor, Austin	Executive Director

TSA CHAPTER DIRECTORS FOR 1973

James Tittle	Abilene
Chuck Stahl	Austin
John O. Greer	Bracos
Jack Soika	Corpus Christi
Donald Jarvik	Dallas
George Stalen	El Paso
Paul Wharton	Fort Worth
Harry Golemon	Houston
Gene Hubert	Lower Rio Grande Valley
Bob Messersmith	Lubbock
George Rodgers	Northeast Texas
Ed Mok	San Antonio
Milton Bell	Southwest Texas
J. Ray Daniel	Texas Panhandle
Doug Hearn	Waco
Daryle Hohertz	West Texas
Joe Roberts	Wichita Falls
Martha Bennett	Associate Student Chapters/AIA Austin

3 The Texas Architect congratulates Columbus on the occasion of its 150th anniversary in a pictorial preview of the town's annual Magnolia Homes Tour.

9 Austin's City National Bank occupies an emphatic place on Congress Avenue with its fountains, its wide walks and its plaza overshadowed by sixteen stories of dark steel and glass.

13 Tres Vidas, an apartment complex near the site of the new Dallas/Ft. Worth airport, is a sophisticated structure which offers a design solution to utilization of an awkward, but potentially handsome, site.

17 Houston Fire Station #21, a "no-nonsense structure," is an example of innate simplicity and strength of form, both as a functional expression and as a civilized symbol.

19 TSA President Jay Barnes addresses legislators, architects and government officials on a topic of great concern for the profession—land use planning. Recommendations stem from the joint report of TSA Committees on Urban Planning and Design and Environmental Resources.

20 Businessmen talk about their architects in the continuation of a series originally published in a brochure by the American Institute of Architects. This issue: a banker and a public utilities manager.

23 A Houston Diagnostic Clinic occupies an awkward site shape efficiently, becoming an admirable composition cleanly expressing its essential verticality.

25 Bank of the Southwest emerges as a mod mini-bank on 500 square feet in downtown Houston. A vinyl pop art wall serves as a backdrop to this, the smallest of four lobbies in the huge bank.

29 The Sidney Stahl residence in Dallas demonstrates how basic good design can be applied to make the most usual program into an extraordinary product with no tricks, no pretentiousness, no cuteness.

ADVERTISERS

- p. 8 — San Valle Tile
- p. 12 — Electric Utility Companies of Texas
- p. 16 — Armco Steel
- p. 22 — Mosher Steel
- p. 28 — Josam Manf. Co.
- p. 28 — Professional Directory
- p. 31 — Schokbeton Products

**There's Still
A Lot of Life
In Those**

Old Columbus Homes



It was August, 1823. Stephen F. Austin and the Baron de Bastrop, carrying out Moses Austin's plans to colonize Mexican territory north of the Rio Grande, surveyed 170 acres on the Colorado River 8 miles above Atoscosito Crossing. This beautiful site, on the high west bank of the river, has appeared in historical references as the Indian village Montezuma, the colonists' settlement Beason's Ferry and, finally, the town—Columbus, Texas.

From its early years and through the Victorian Age, the town developed as a transportation point and center of an agricultural community. The Moccasin Belle and the Flying Jenny would be seen steaming down the river loaded with cotton from the Washington and Tait plantations. The railroad came to three miles east of Columbus in 1860 and later was extended to San Antonio. Cattlemen grew wealthy and farmers made a good living from the land. Settlers kept moving to the little Texas town, making that long-time commitment—the building of a home.

More than 3500 people now live in Columbus, sit-

uated just 75 miles west of the Houston metropolis on Interstate 10. The town has its share of super markets, dairy marts and gas stations—symbols of the seventies. But its people still honor their town's rich heritage. And many of the grand old homes which marked the prosperity of an earlier age remain as links with that significant period of Texas history.

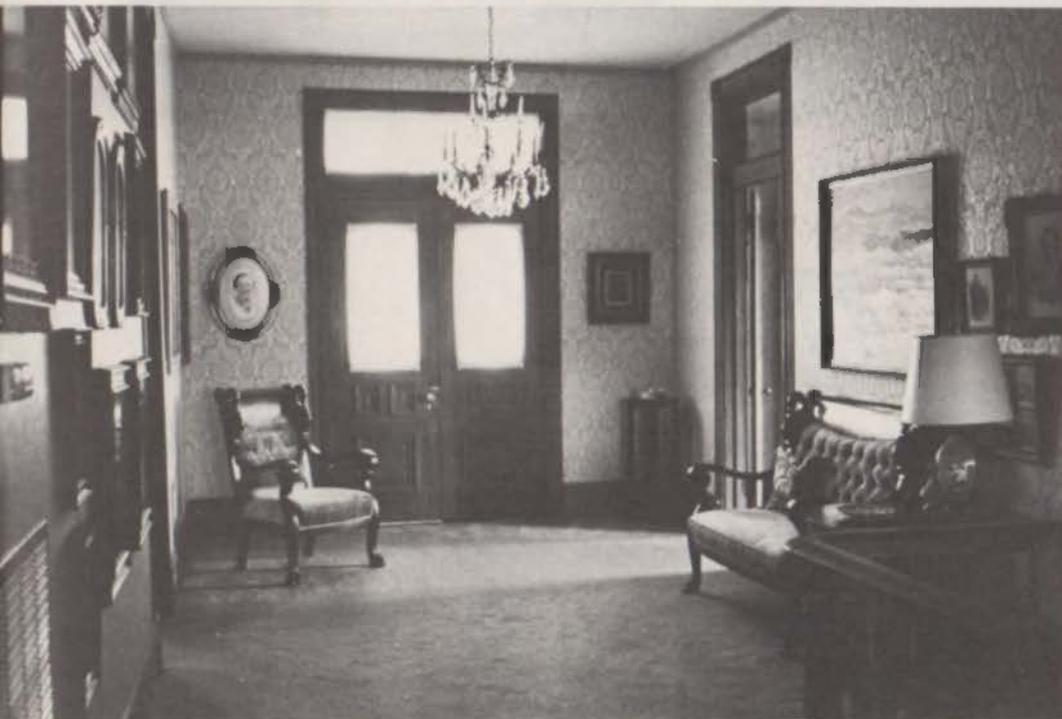
In 1961, four of these century-old homes were opened to the public in conjunction with the Live Oak Art Club's annual spring show. Since that modest inception of Magnolia Homes Tour, Inc., the tour has grown to accommodate thousands of visitors each third week-end in May, providing a glimpse of the past which seems to charm a new generation. This year's tour has been expanded into a raft of activities set for May 11-20 in observance of a special occasion for Columbus—its 150th anniversary. The **Texas Architect** congratulates the citizens of Columbus and commends them for their interest in the preservation of historical architecture. Following is a pictorial preview of the Columbus Sesquicentennial tour of homes.



Built in 1887 by Henry Ilse, a farmer, rancher and saloon owner, the structure was patterned from a symmetrical Victorian style. It is constructed of cypress, with pine floors and jigsaw patterns, and contains three fireplaces with marble mantels. The roof is made of stamped metal rectangles. The house was the Ilse family home until 1954. In 1965, it was purchased and restored by Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Rau and has since been known as "Raumonda."



photos by Larry Paul Fuller





This modest house, one of the oldest in Columbus, was erected by Ira A. Harris about 1860 on the lot for which he paid \$450. The walls of such houses were made of gravel and lime and then plastered over. Originally there were four large rooms, a hall and a basement which, partitioned off, was used for kitchen, dining room and storage. Dilue Rose Harris, acquainted with leaders of the Texas Republic, had her reminiscences published in the Quarterly of the Texas Historical Association. The home is now owned by Mrs. J. J. Everett and family.

The front portion of this structure was built in the mid-1800s and owned until 1845 by Stephen Townsend, member of a prominent local family and veteran of the battle of San Jacinto. In 1837, as first county sheriff, he took part in the court held under the famous old oak tree 60 yards west. In 1902, owner Edward Metzke attached a second structure to the first and added the porch. Former State Representative Homer Koliba and his wife, Bernice, a descendant of Townsend, have owned the house since 1951.



This typical post-Civil War, L-shaped empire cottage was built in 1867 by A. J. Galilee, a land agent. It has native oak sills, pine floors and a brick foundation. Siding, doors and window shutters are of cypress. The structure was bought in 1967 and restored by Arthur J. Wilrodt.



Simple columns of great dignity support the roof over the porch of this mansion, begun in 1856 by slaves of Dr. Charles Tait, military surgeon, surveyor, legislator and planter. The home, built of cottonwood siding and hand-molded bricks, was completed after the Civil War. Four chimneys, two at each end of the house, originally heated four large rooms on each floor. Now six fireplaces are open for wood fires. The attic, resembling a museum, contains mementos of former days and the basement, now a recreation area, houses the original cistern that stored rain water. The home is still occupied by Tait's, who continue the hospitality of their ancestors.

Built in the 1860s, this frontier cottage was constructed of cypress and pine. It has 14-foot ceilings and light fixtures using electricity or gas by turns. Since 1915, the home has been in the family of Dr. Willis G. and Mrs. Fay Burford Youens, whose two sons and a grandson have been practicing physicians in Colorado City.



Originally a modest one-story cottage built about 1867 by Phocian Tate, this home was sold in 1887 to A. Sentenberg, a merchant who added the second story and porches with Victorian ornamentation. In 1900, Kenneth Brandon bought the home and extended the northeast section. Most of the early features still remain. Of special interest is the basement, built of Columbus-made brick. In 1968, Magnolia Homes Tour purchased the house and restored it as a museum with furnishings of the period.

Born of fire.

We start with the finest clay. We blend it and mill it. We mold it into the classic tile shape.

Then it is born of fire.

And it is the intense heat of the fire that hardens San Vallé tile and gives it such great strength and durability. It is the fire that oxidizes the iron in the clay and permanently bakes in the rich natural tones.

Because it is born of fire, San Vallé tile will not fade under the heat of the sun like other roofing materials. And San Vallé genuine clay tile is impervious to the heat of flying sparks and embers that might set other roofing materials aflame.

Only genuine clay tile is born of fire. Which is why at San Vallé, we say, "If it isn't clay, it isn't tile."

San Vallé TILE KILNS

1717 NO. HIGHLAND AVE., LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90028 • (213) 464-7289

The nation's largest producer of genuine clay roofing products.



TEXAS ARCHITECTURE 1972
HONOR AWARD

CITY NATIONAL BANK

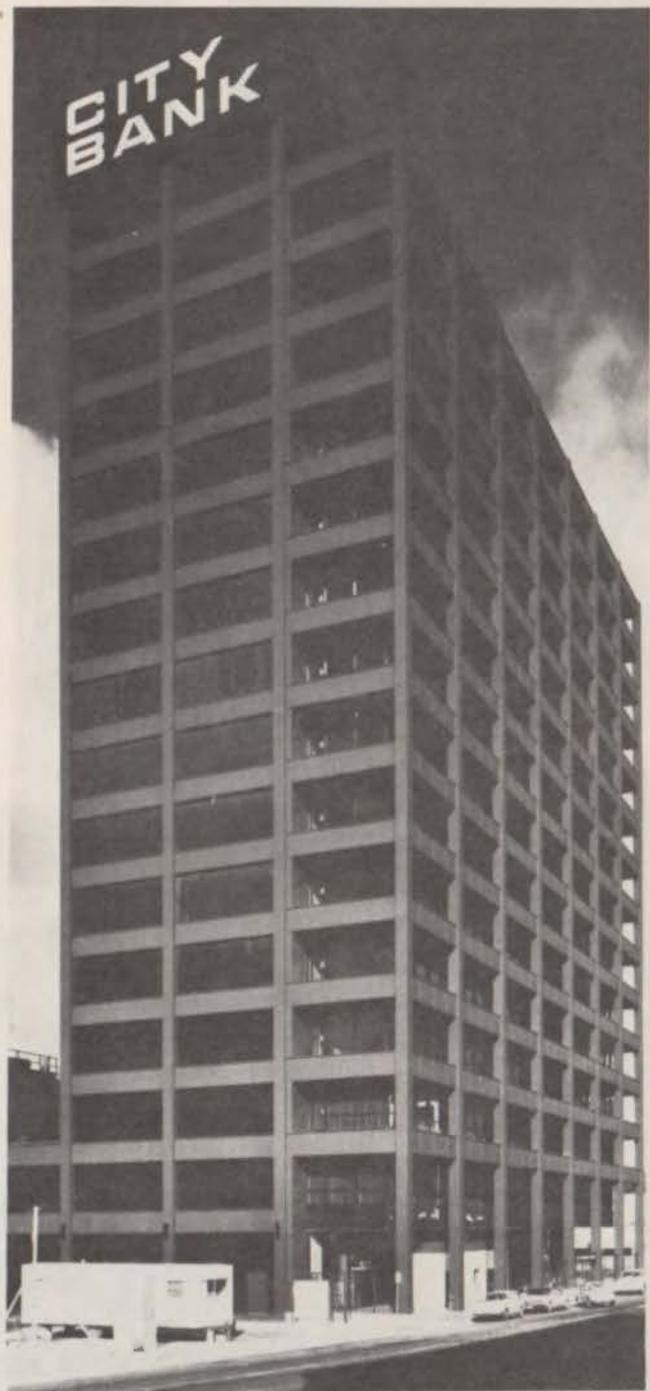
AUSTIN

PAGE, SOUTHERLAND, PAGE
ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS



Towering above Austin's Congress Avenue, in full view of the Capitol dome, is the City National Bank building—16 stories of steel and glass.

When design work began in the fall of 1969, several factors influenced the development of the final concept. Distinctiveness was sought, yet the new building needed dignity and restraint compatible with the banking profession. The design had to be functional, yet conducive to a feeling of warmth or cheeriness. Fast completion was imperative, but not at the expense of sound, lasting construction. And the downtown location called for vertical design and efficient utilization of space.



The design solution resulted in a "dark silhouette" exterior effect from the use of graphite-covered steel beams supporting tinted glass windows set in black aluminum frames. The appearance is one of cool elegance, distinct from surrounding buildings on the avenue. Interior design, however, is less restrained, brighter, in both finish and furniture. Landscaping includes liberal use of plants and fountains. Brick paving over the whole site was seen as an additional "homey" touch.

The bank board's desire for fast completion, the necessity for unusually long spans and columns, and the high cost of concrete framing led to the

(Continued on next page)



The plan called for liberal use of fountains.

use of structural steel. In the interest of architectural honesty and as a design feature, it was decided to expose the structural system. The steel construction turned out to be as fast as predicted, beginning in late March and ending in mid June, 1970.

The first five floors of the building are devoted to banking; the other eleven were left semi-finished so that partitions could be filled in to suit tenant specifications. The lowest floor, called the plaza level, is one floor below street level. Sunken courtyard areas extend around the building's base to the curbline on Congress Avenue and Ninth Street.

All floors have the attraction of large expanses of glass, offices on the plaza level having views of the courtyard. Summertime heat loads in Austin ordinarily prevent such a feature. But architects overcame the problem by setting window walls back six feet within the building frame, forming overhangs which shade all glass during most of



Spatial definition is achieved with area rugs and furnishings.

photos by Ezra Stoller

the business day. These platforms have a dark finish, controlling glare as well as direct rays of sun. Accessible from either end, the platforms will support planter boxes and also facilitate window cleaning. They are not constructed, however, for general use as balconies.

As the focal point of the building, the main banking lobby was designed with an emphasis on spaciousness. It covers most of the first floor and its ceiling is 17 feet high. A circular tellers' island, with accommodations for 16 service windows, occupies the center of the lobby. The 46-foot diameter structure has within it an elevator which drops to the huge vault one floor below. The elevator shaft enclosure is topped by a 17-foot circular planter which is illuminated by a skylight.

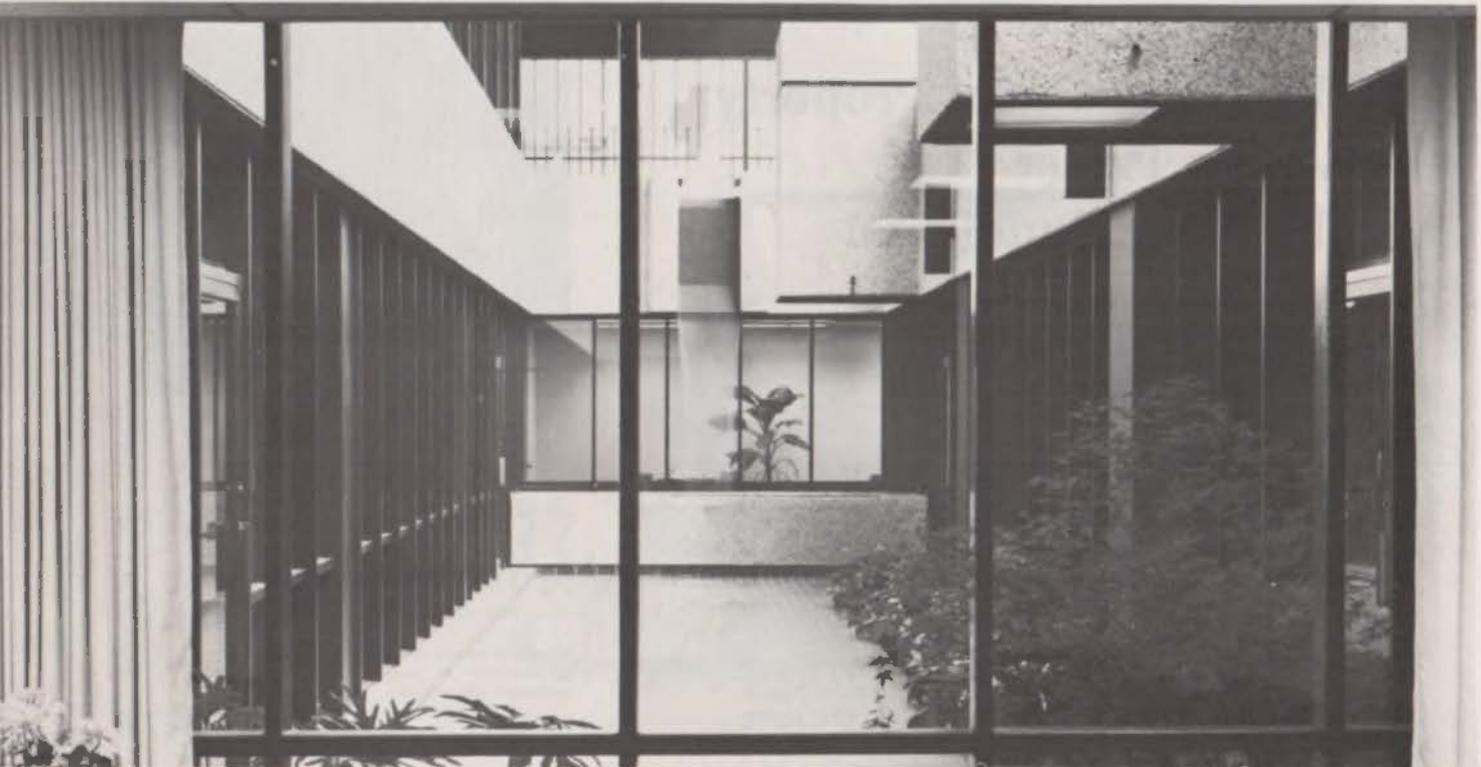
STRUCTURAL DATA

Final amount of structural steel used was 1,703 tons. Longest columns are 53 feet, weighing nine and three-quarter tons each, or 370 pounds per linear foot. Largest beams, which span the lobby, are 45 feet long, three feet deep and weigh about five tons each, or 230 pounds per foot. Floor system is corrugated metal decking on steel joists, topped by poured lightweight aggregate concrete. Footings and basement walls are reinforced concrete. High tensile strength foundation anchor bolts range up to 2.5 inches in diameter. Three gas-fired boilers with a combined output of 30 mil-

lion BTUs serve heating needs, while two steam absorption chilling units rated at 877 tons combined cooling capacity produce cold water. Separate lines deliver hot and cold water to airhandling units located on the lowest, second, seventh, eleventh and top floors.



A circular tellers' window highlights the lobby.



Lower level offices open into the sunken courtyard.



Why Commercial Property Owners Prefer All-Electric Buildings!

Ten minutes from downtown Houston, One Corporate Square rises on the Houston skyline, ten stories high, with 130,000 sq. feet of floor space. The building sports individually controlled heating and air conditioning, as well as electric wiring placed in the floors so that outlets can be placed anywhere.

According to Harold Coley, President of Coley Properties, owner/manager of the building, "I'm concerned with trying to build a structure that fits the need of my tenants, and also to operate it with the highest degree of efficiency. Total-electric buildings meet these requirements."

"I have found that electric heating and air conditioning has enabled me to reduce the size of mechanical areas in the building, thus saving space. The increased space gives me more rental for approximately the same amount of construction dollars. Another one of the big reasons I use electric heating is the low operating cost."

Contact your nearest Electric Utility to learn how YOUR operation can benefit from going all-electric.



 **ELECTRIC
UTILITY
COMPANIES OF TEXAS**
P.O. BOX 35006 • DALLAS, TEXAS 75235

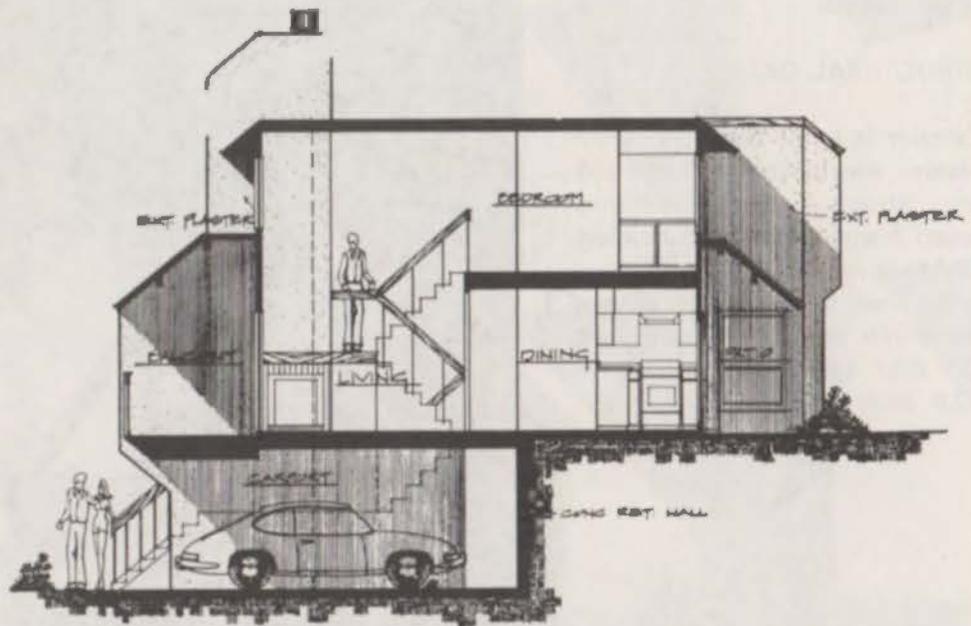
A group of investor-owned, taxpaying electric utility companies of Texas, providing dependable, economical electric power.



TEXAS ARCHITECTURE 1972
HONOR AWARD

TRES VIDAS

EULESS
CRAYCROFT LACY & PARTNERS



AA SECTION THRU AIS UNIT
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

20 10 0

Tres Vidas, part of the flourishing Sotogrande apartment community in Euless, emerged as the architectural answer to several design considerations. The overall concept required a structure affording apartment living with the openness and spaciousness of family dwellings. In competing for the young professional adult market, sophistication of design was considered to be a necessity. And there was an inherent problem in the greatly sloping site, complicated by the need to feature views of the already-existing golf course and lake.

Spaciousness was achieved in multi-level construction. Each floor plan provided for three levels—upper for bedroom, middle for living and entry, lower for bedroom and carport. The tri-level design also constituted the most efficient and harmonious blending of structure and site and facilitated incorporation of views to the lake and golf course. The resulting truncated massing of buildings, contemporary, yet unique, and simple, though in a sense ornate, presents the image of sophistication desired.

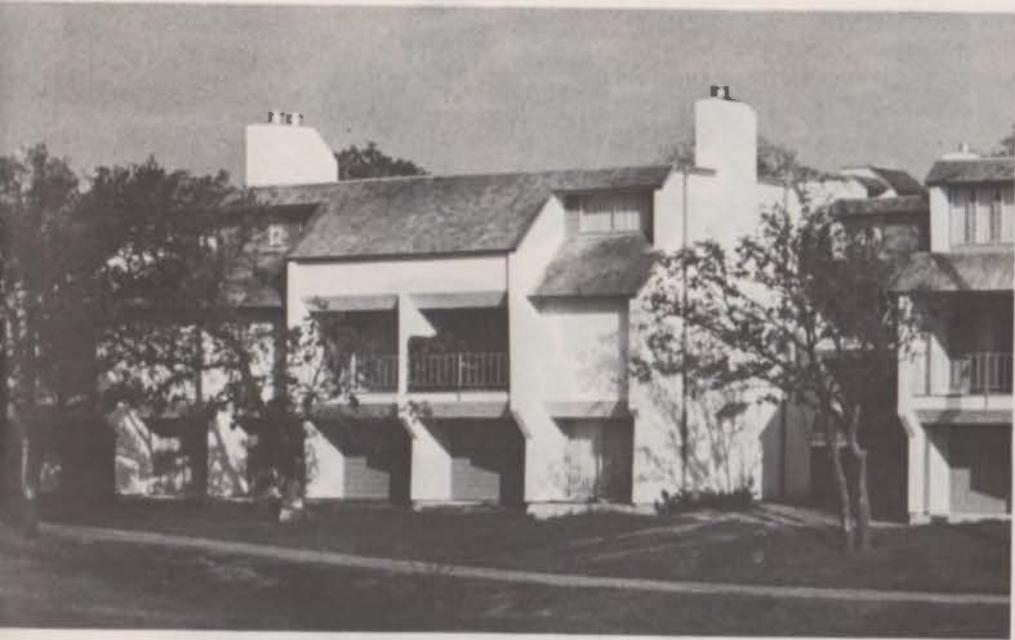
STRUCTURAL DATA

Exterior is beige textured gunite plaster and horizontal wood siding. Structure is conventional wood frame on slab foundation. Eighty-seven units, ranging in price from \$230 to \$375, occupy from 969 to 1617 square feet. On 6.03 acres, the density is 12.6 units per acre.



The plan incorporated views to the lake and golf course.
The bedroom loft is open, yet private.





Wing walls serve to individualize the design.



What's ARMCO Up to now?

Supplying steel backbone for medical operations

Rosa Verde Medical Office Tower in San Antonio, Texas, is an excellent example of how an unusual architectural design is achieved through use of a "backbone" of structural steel framing. Maximum floor space was provided by establishing a system of irregular bay sizes and column spacings. The inherent flexibility of designing with steel was an important factor in reaching a solution which resulted in a savings of 11 tons of steel per floor over a conventional framing solution.

Over 450 tons of Armco Wide Flange Beams from our Houston, Texas mill are utilized in the irregular floor framing plan. More than 500 tons of Armco Reinforcing Bars serve as additional "backbone" for the reinforced concrete

foundation and stair towers.

If you would like a catalog listing sizes of structural steel shapes rolled in Houston, or are interested in a construction report with framing details of the Rosa Verde project, write us at Armco Steel Corporation, Dept. H-23, Box 723, Houston, Texas 77001.

Owner:
Rosa Verde
Development Corporation
Los Angeles, California

Architect:
Neuhaus + Taylor
Houston, Texas

Structural Engineer:
Ellisor Engineers, Inc.
Houston, Texas

General Contractor:
Henry C. Beck Company
Houston, Texas

Fabricator:
Mosher Steel Company
Houston, Texas



ARMCO STEEL



Following a successful bond election, the city of Houston allocated funds for construction of a number of new fire stations to be located in the rapidly developing peripheral land areas. Fire Station 21 was constructed to

serve the major Plaza Del Oro complex adjacent to the Astrodome.

The building site was surrounded by a generally open field and fronted on a major interstate

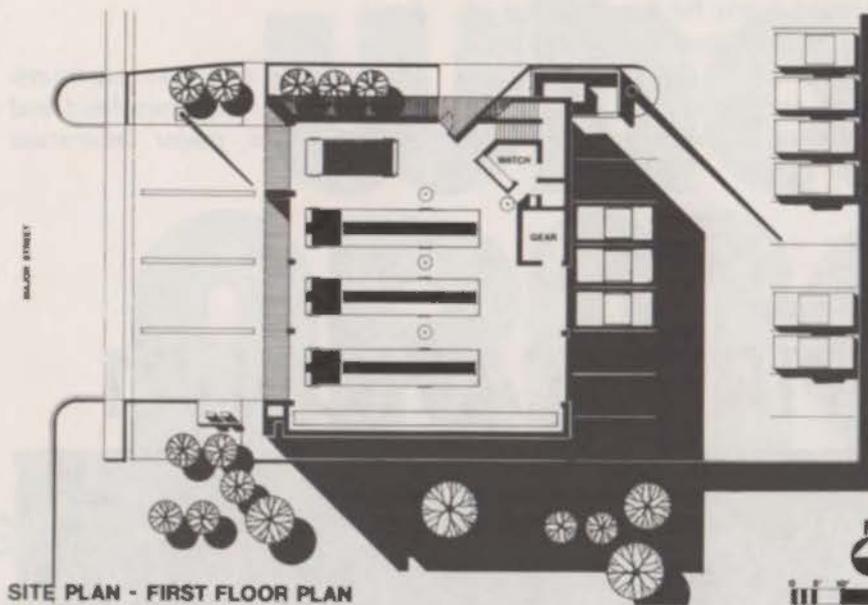
TEXAS ARCHITECTURE 1972 HONOR AWARD

HOUSTON FIRE STATION 21



photo by Rob Muir Associates

KENNETH BENTSEN ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS



highway. After reviewing the design requirements of the Fire Department and visiting numerous station facilities, it was the architects' and clients' decision to design a direct, "no-nonsense" structure which would be identifiable both individually and functionally... a structure which would clearly advertise its purpose to the motorist as well as to the growing community.

The first floor of the structure accommodates three large fire trucks and a city ambulance. The second floor is designed as a dormitory complex with living facilities to house a 16-man unit of fire fighters during one shift. Materials are basic and designed for easy maintenance and longevity. The first floor is steel-troweled cement, sealed to resist oil and chemical stains. The second floor is terrazzo, and all walls are covered with heavy-duty vinyl. The four fire poles on the second floor are visually apparent, featured in clear plastic and steel cubicles.



photos by Richard Payne and Rob Muir Associates

TEXAS ARCHITECT



TSA Suggests A Plan For Land Use

TSA President Jay Barnes addressed nearly 200 legislators, architects and government officials at Austin's Driskill Hotel March 13, outlining the Society's proposal for a state land use planning agency. The recommendations, forwarded by letter to Governor Dolph Briscoe, were based on a year-long study summarized in the joint report to the TSA Board by its Committees on Urban Planning and Design and on Environmental Resources.

Commenting on professional concern, Barnes told the lawmakers, "Architects, perhaps more than any other professional group, have a responsibility to insist that our land is used in the proper way to insure the orderly growth of our communities so that the quality of life is constantly bettered." He emphasized that the proposals do not constitute an "ivory tower" approach, but take into account the real problems lawmakers face in weighing economic, political and social implications of land use planning.

Basically, the TSA plan calls for: 1) a state agency to establish and coordinate planning guidelines, 2) a continuing, independent research and information agency to develop an inventory of natural and historic resources and provide basic research, and, 3) a Governor-appointed committee composed of varied segments of the citizenry—architects, land planners, industrialists, farmers, ranchers, energy producers, engineers, economists, social scientists, lawyers, government officials—to provide input from these sources for land use policies. Also, Barnes made a "standing offer from the members of the Texas Society of Architects

and its staff to serve as resource persons to any or all committees or agencies as they set about planning for the best use of our state's resources."

The committee reports on which the proposals were based emphasized the need to place planning responsibility within a single agency of the state government to assure overall coordination of land use as developed by local entities. Priorities in development of plans were given as follows: coastal areas; then rivers, lakes and mountains; and finally the rural fringe areas surrounding cities.

In keeping with recommendations of the Texas Urban Development Commission, which was assisted by TSA, Barnes said the reports favor extension of authority of Texas municipalities to their extra-territorial jurisdictions, if the city chooses to enact such regulations, with time limits imposed upon the municipality for approval of plats. Also favored is legislation to establish development standards in all unincorporated areas.

The whole thrust of TSA's involvement, Barnes said, anticipates "the long run." "Much of the legislation currently under consideration, of necessity, addresses itself to specific problems and not to the overall planning problems. As land use becomes critical to all segments of society, as more and more government agencies, districts, and jurisdictions continue zoning, authorizing, subdividing and extending boundaries, we must take a good look at where we've come from and where we're going."

1.

CASE HISTORY

Client: Richard Baker
Real Estate Manager
North Carolina National Bank
Building: Beatties Ford Branch
Charlotte, North Carolina

Note: This is a continuation of a series of commentaries on the value of architectural services from the client's point of view reprinted from the AIA publication "10 Businessmen Talk About Their Architects."

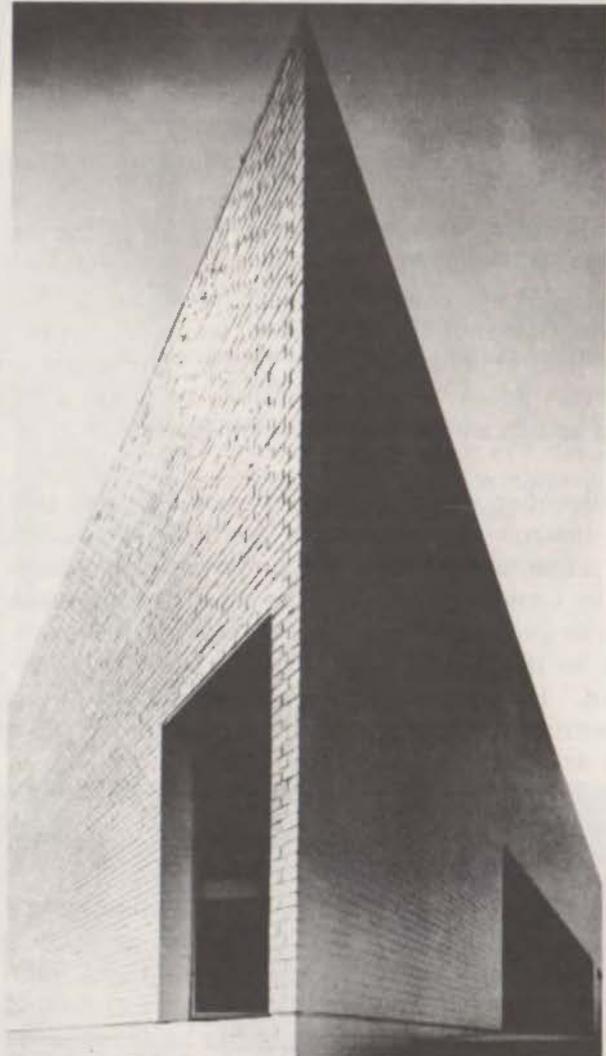
"I asked him, why the devil did you come up with a triangle? And he said

first of all he wanted to take advantage of a very prominent footpath that was there. You see, there's a high school to the rear of the site, and people who attended the school had made a route through the site going to and from school. And rather than create a barrier that would upset their routine, he designed the bank so they could continue to walk the same way, only now they'd have a little mini-park to go through. Rather a nice gesture, I thought.

Another reason for the triangular shape was to focus attention in the direction he anticipated people coming to the site. There's a shopping center and a residential area to the rear of the site, so the architect designed the bank as a triangle with all the entrances on what you'd normally think of as the rear of the bank — the hypotenuse. The two short sides of the triangle face the street, and there are no entrances on that side at all. So all the entrances face the shopping center and the residential area, and that's the way he figured most people would approach the bank. If the entrances were on the front, you see, they'd have to go around the building to get into it.

Well it all made sense to me. I'd never have thought of a triangle, that's why I'm not an architect. But it all seems to have worked out the way he figured. Business is excellent. Of course, I can't say whether any other design would have worked out just as well. But the manager tells me the customers love it. Not only the way it's laid out, but the way it looks. The triangular shape. The little mini-park. We've gotten a lot of compliments on

what we at NCNB and the architect have done to match this branch functionally to its neighborhood.



Of course, the architect has to be interested in appearance. But to get his second job with a client, he has to be just as interested in function."

6.

CASE HISTORY

Client: Gerald C. Smith
Vice President and Manager
Lexington Water Company
Building: Office Operations Building
Lexington, Kentucky

"We always had our administration and engineering staff in one building and our service and construction facilities in another. We service and recondition all our meters periodically. It's dirty, greasy work, and there are always a lot of trucks and tractor trailers pulling up. We always felt this was unsightly for the customers, so we always had a separate building for it.

So when we hired the architect, we wanted two buildings as usual. **One building was supposed to be built here, and the other was a quarter of a mile away.** He was supposed to put up an office building on this site, and renovate an old building for the service operation. But after he studied this site and we discussed the situation, the idea emerged of using this site for a building to consolidate all our activities. I can't say that the idea was definitely the architect's. But without him we certainly wouldn't have thought of it. And the final design he worked out was just perfect.

You see, the building is built into a hillside. The lower level, which is at road level, is for customer access. The third floor is for service and construction work. We receive all shipments on the third floor, where we have a dock arrangement on top of the hill for trucks and trailers. This is behind the building, and not visible to the public at all.

So the front of the building, where the customers come in, is very attractive, and public reaction has been very good. As a utility, we are rather conscious of any display of "gold-plating." Our rate payers feel as though they own the building. We are very sensitive to complaints or negative publicity.

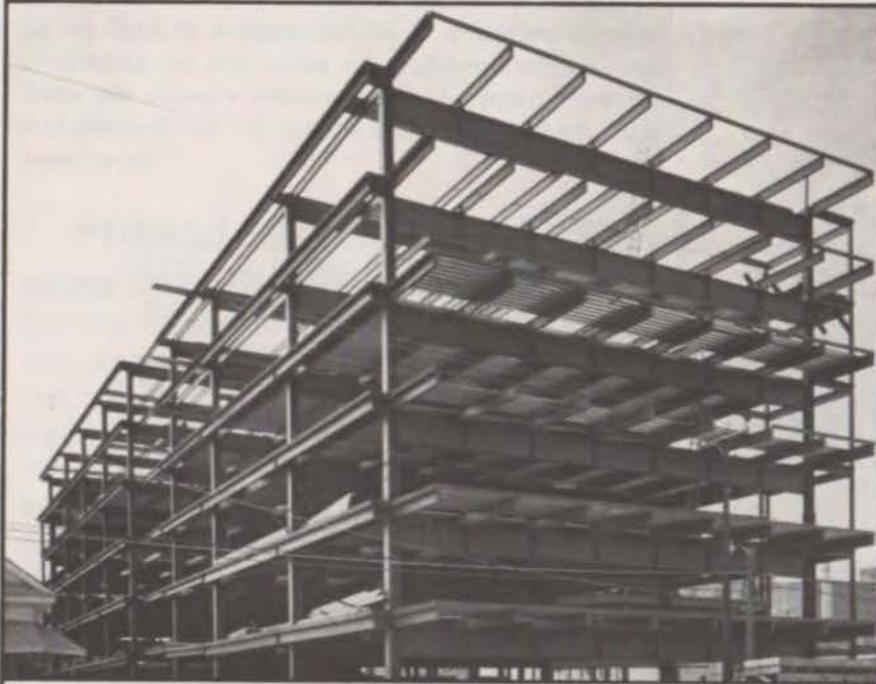
We've had experiences like that. But with this building we never had a word of criticism.

If we hadn't used an architect, the building wouldn't have been nearly as functional. We would have built a box or a rectangle, and then tried to fit what we had to do into it, instead of designing the functions and wrapping the building around them. We, ourselves, simply could not have thought of all the necessary functions on our own. These folks made a complete study of how we operate and found out about little things we take for granted — that I'm sure we would have omitted.

Another thing. This whole area is expanding very rapidly. We get about 2,000 new customers a year. And the way the building is designed, we feel we can double our staff and not be crowded. This will take us well into the future."



Six or Sixty...



Stokes Adair, Contractor Turner & Geyer, Architect Karl A. Krause, Engineer

they still receive Mosher's best!

The six-story parking garage for the Baptist Memorial Hospital under construction in San Antonio, Texas with 1050 tons of Mosher Steel is considered by some standards a relatively small structure. Yet, by Mosher's standards, it is as important as a sixty-story skyscraper, and receives the same careful attention we give to more sizeable work.

In our 87-year history, we have been fortunate to furnish fabricated steel for some of the world's more prominent projects. Many have made history for their unique designs, size, and steel tonnage. But we still find a special enthusiasm for applying our talents to the smaller structures, because they have served as the foundation of our past growth and will continue to play a big part in our future.

Six or Sixty stories... they still receive our best!



MOSHER
STEEL COMPANY

HOME OFFICE AND PLANT:
3910 Washington Ave., Houston.

OTHER PLANTS:
Dallas, Lubbock, San Antonio,
Shreveport, Tyler.

fabricators of steel since 1885



Dr. Charles Burnette

UT NAMES DEAN

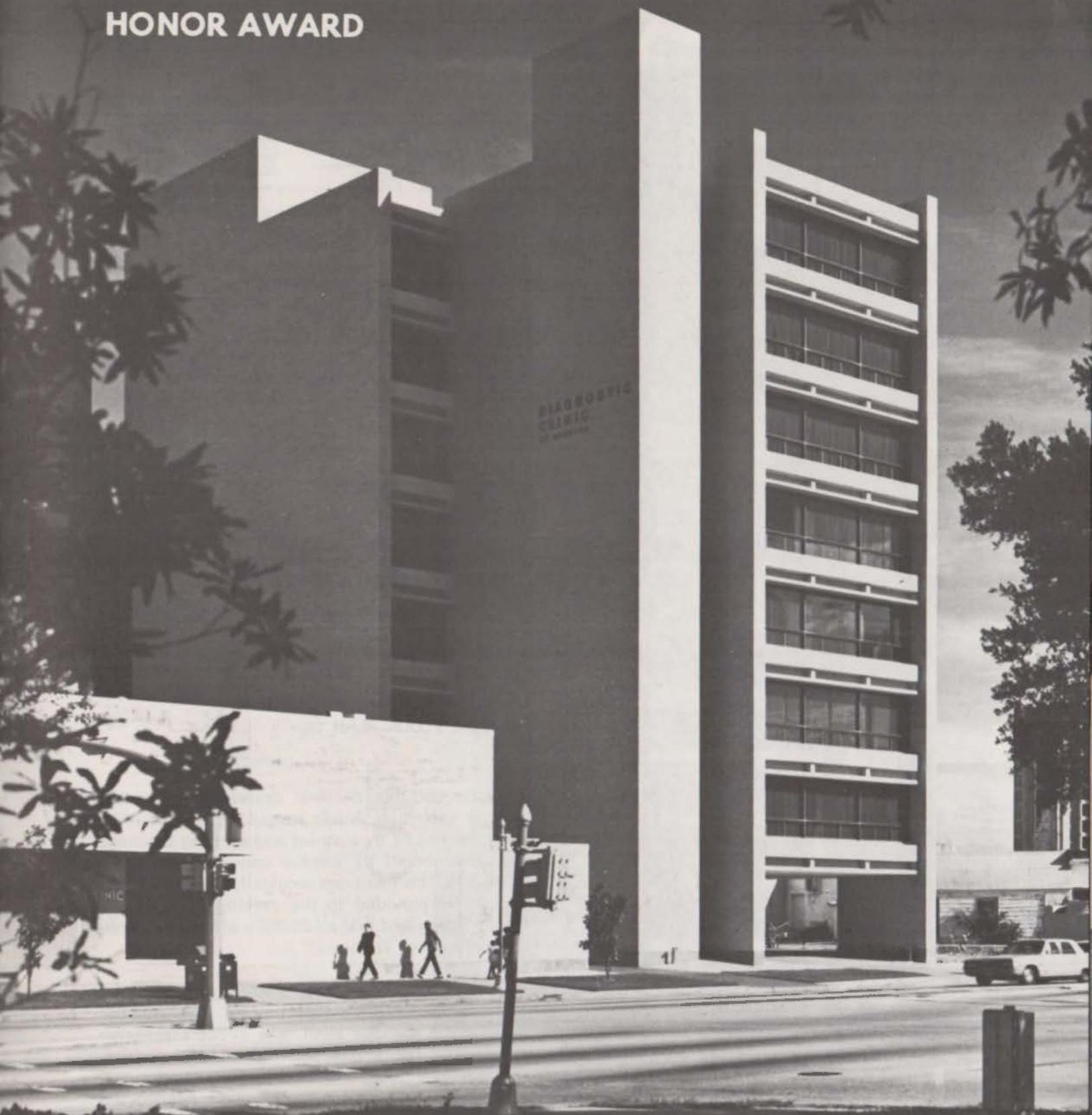
Dr. Charles H. Burnette, who heads an innovative environmental planning center in Philadelphia, has been named dean of the School of Architecture at The University of Texas at Austin. Dr. Burnette will assume the deanship vacated when Alan Taniguchi left the post last year to become director of the architecture program at Rice University. Since last June 1, Associate Professor J. Sinclair Black has been serving as acting dean.

At Philadelphia, Burnette has been serving as executive director of two organizations—the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the Center for Planning, Design and Construction. He describes the Philadelphia center as an interdisciplinary regional organization which brings together such groups as planners, architects, contractors and other professionals who are involved in shaping the environment. It is the first center of its kind and has served as a model for similar programs being established around the country.

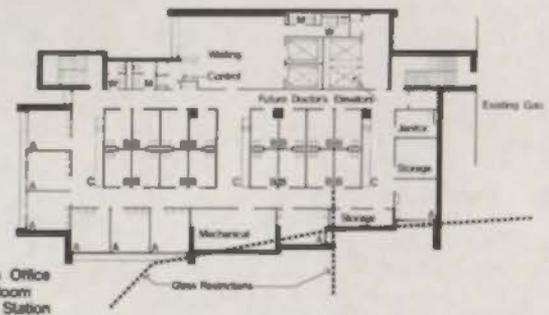
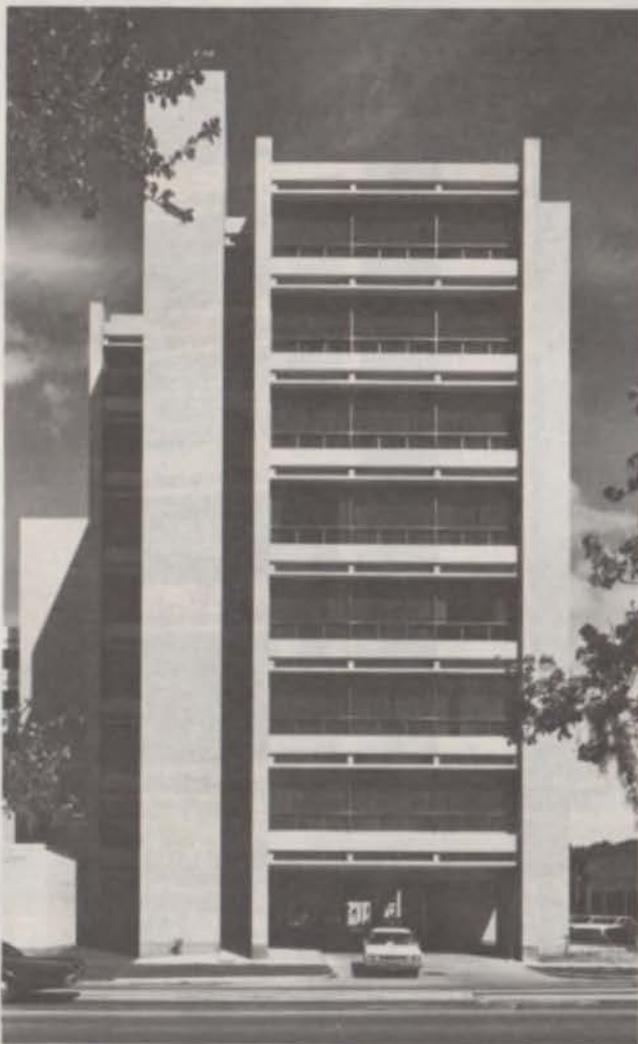
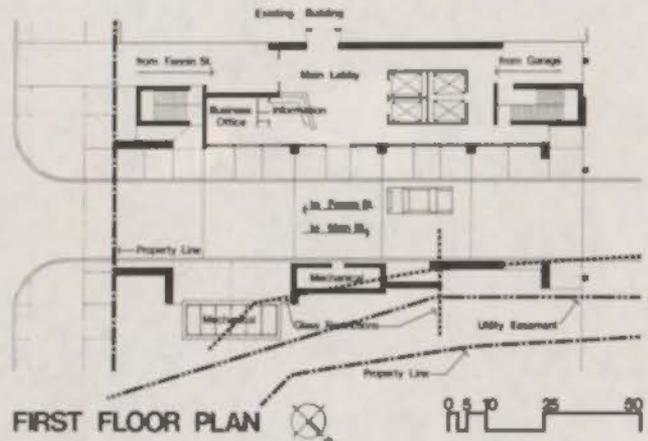
TEXAS ARCHITECT

DIAGNOSTIC CLINIC

TEXAS ARCHITECTURE 1972
HONOR AWARD



GOLEMON & ROLFE ARCHITECTS



The site for this doctors' professional building was an extremely small, irregular piece of property hemmed in by a street and existing buildings and encumbered by various code and utility restrictions. The owners specifically requested that access be provided to the parking garage from Fannin Street and that all doctor's offices and waiting rooms have windows.

The design solution clusters exam rooms as the hub of a simple circulation pattern. The irregular form of the exterior shell is a direct expression of the site limitations and the owners' requirements for windows. Mechanical equipment and vertical circulation were placed where needed and expressed frankly. A simple loop duct system serves the air conditioning for each floor.

photos by Richard Payne

BANK OF THE SOUTHWEST



Honor Award Texas Architecture 1972

Kenneth Bentsen Associates
Architects Houston

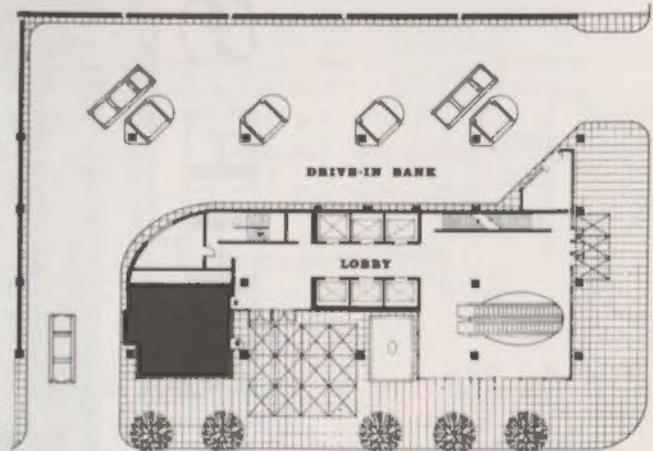


photos by Richard Payne

Architects were commissioned to design a visually dramatic banking lobby in a 500 square-foot space in an existing downtown Houston skyscraper. The lobby would be the smallest of the Bank of the Southwest's four banking lobbies. Due to smallness of the area and the street level locations, one of the major design concerns was security.

The officer and secretary are located in the open lobby area. The three tellers are behind a 1 1/4" thick highly polished stainless steel screen. The silver screen intersects a large vinyl pop art wall which also serves as the visual backdrop for the entire lobby. The floor is brown brick, and illumination is provided from a grid of suspended crystal spheres. Communication to the parent facility is provided by pneumatic tube, television and telephone computer.

Architects came up with a three-dimensional graphic of silver and pop art. It turned out to be a good art gallery, a good lighting fixture, a good cabinet, an elegant shop and a beautiful piece of walk-in sculpture.



SITE PLAN



FLOOR PLAN



OUR 'SLIPS' SHOWING

In the December 1972 issue of *The Texas Architect*, two important omissions were made inadvertently in cutlines of photos illustrating Leland A. Guinn's article, "Art in Architecture." Artist Wiltz Harrison, of the art faculty at The University of Texas at El Paso, should be credited with producing the metal wall sculpture and the fountain at Mutual Federal Savings and Loan Building shown on pages 13 and 14 (architects Carroll, Daeuble, Du Sang and Rand).

Also, it was not stated that artist Richard Rogers of San Antonio created "Star Gate Vector," page 14, a sculpture in the courtyard of Lamar Fleming High School in Houston (architects Wilson, Morris, Crane and Anderson). *The Texas Architect* regrets the oversight.

PATTERSON RETIRES

Joseph J. Patterson, FAIA, prominent Fort Worth architect and civic leader, has announced his retirement from the firm of Patterson, Sowden, Dunlap, and Epperly, Architects, Engineers

and Planners.

He is recognized throughout the Southwest as the foremost au-



thority on Gothic and other traditional styles of ecclesiastical architecture. His best examples of this style are St. John's Episcopal Church in Fort Worth, Second Church of Christ Scientist in Dallas, College Church of Christ in Abilene, First Baptist Church in Odessa and Johnson Street Church of Christ in San Angelo.

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

Jochen & Henderson, Inc.

Consulting Engineers

Mechanical, Plumbing, Air Conditioning, Electrical and Environmental Control Engineering

2400 West Loop South - Suite 100
Houston, Texas 77027

MND MYRICK-NEWMAN-DAHLEBERG, INC.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS-PLANNERS

7909 LEMMON AVE - DALLAS, TEXAS 75204 - 214/528-9400
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

ARCHITECTURAL RENDERINGS

We are reasonable people who do top quality professional work!



ED CRUMLEY - ARCHITECTURAL ARTS
3317 MONKEY - SUITE 202 - DALLAS
TEXAS 75204 - PHONE 214-528-2041

CONSTRUCTION COST CONSULTANTS

Construction Consultants with complete series of Computer Programs for Cost Control
Feasibility Studies from automated Historical Files to completely detailed Bid Preparation
Cost Analysis and Disbursement Supervision services for lending agencies

Cost Systems Engineers, Inc. 625-1177
4907 Ohio Garden Road Fort Worth, Texas

CARTER & BURGESS, INC.

ENGINEERS & PLANNERS
1100 Macon St., Ft. Worth, Tex. 76102
(817) 335-2611
822 Perdido St., Suite 203
New Orleans, La. 70112
(504) 523-4288



TRAFFIC ENGINEERS, INC.

JOHN W. HUDSON JR., P.E.
PRESIDENT

2023 Park St., Houston, Texas 77019
Phone 713-523-8165



WALTER P. MOORE AND ASSOCIATES INC.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

2905 SACKETT ST HOUSTON TEXAS 77006
(713) 526-5641

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS



PIERATT BRODERICK ASSOCIATES INC.
6234 RICHMOND AVE HOUSTON TEXAS 77027
(713) 783-7320



Chas. Beronio, Jr., P. E.

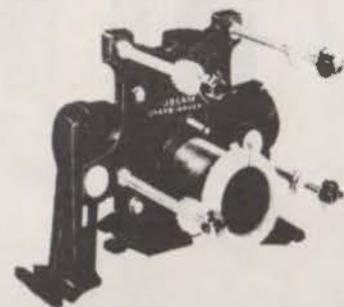
TRAVIS ASSOCIATES
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
CIVIL, STRUCTURAL, MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL
HEATING, VENTILATION, AIR CONDITIONING

1203 West 6th Austin, Texas 78703
Telephone: 512/474-2252

CONRAD I. BROWN Architectural & Industrial Scale Models

8350 Leamont Drive
Houston, Texas 77072
(713) 498-3788

JOSAM
"chase-saver"
gets it all in



Now... to fit the narrowest space requirements, use the Josam "Chase-Saver" Carrier. A new face plate, lock nut, adjustable extension, graphited asbestos gasket all come factory assembled with Unifit fitting. Carrier and fitting can fit in space 8" from centerline of fitting to finish wall. Buttress foot, bowl stabilizer washers, "No Sleep" fixture gasket and many other features. Everything a closet carrier should be — and then some!

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES

Joe Lansden & Associates
510 Shepherd Drive P. O. Box 70006
Houston, Texas 77007
Phone: 713-864-7733

Dillard Associates
110 Manufacturing Street Dallas, Texas 75207
Phone: 214-748-7708

JOSAM MANUFACTURING CO.
• Michigan City, Indiana 46360



SIDNEY STAHL RESIDENCE



The one-acre site for this residence is located in a heavily-wooded, established residential area. A creek, with exposed limestone banks, flows nearby. To obtain a better view of the creek, the structure is oriented approximately 30 degrees off north, and changes of level with the natural slope tie the house to its site.

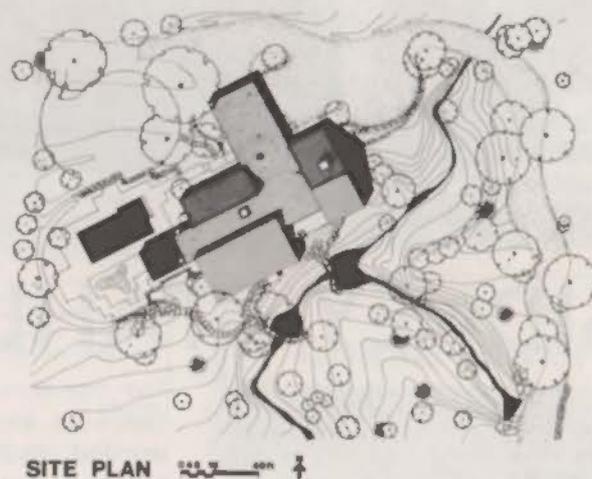
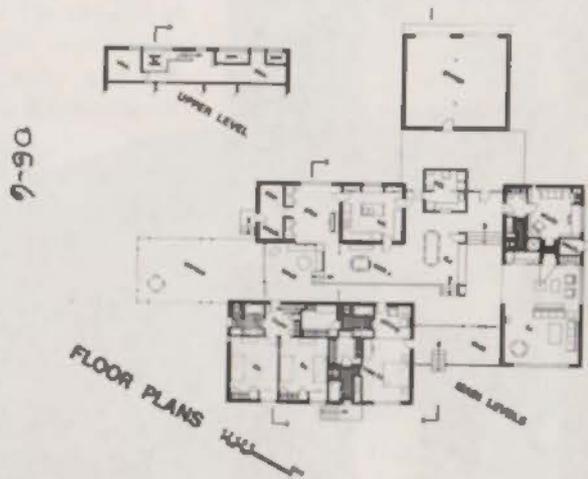
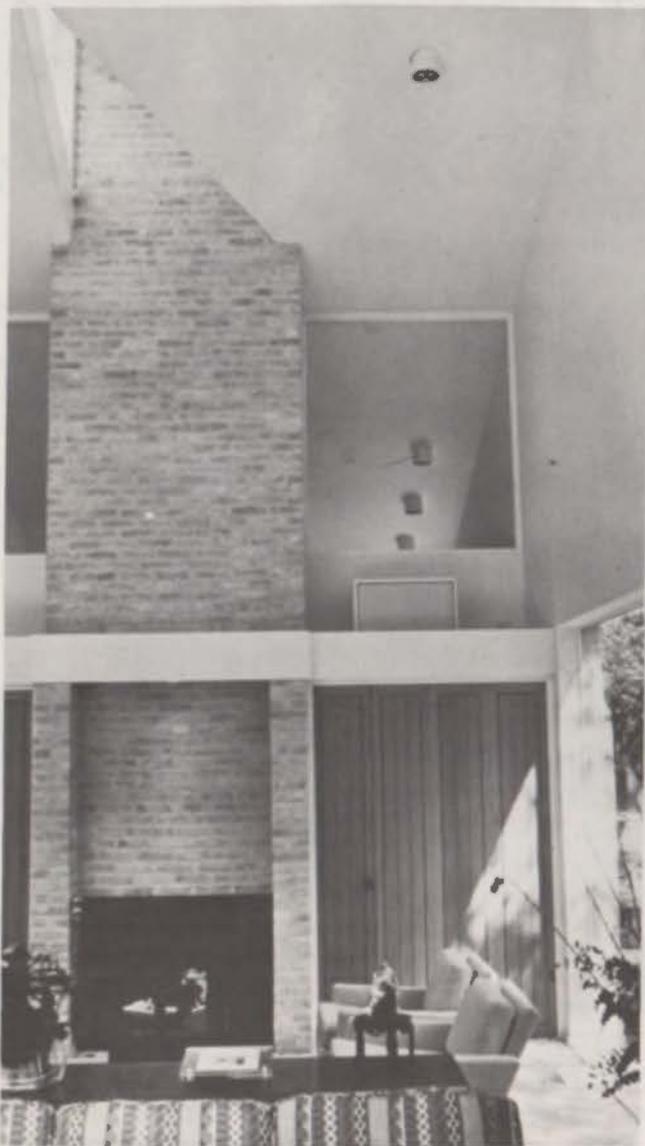
The residence consists of three distinct masses (dining, kitchen, bedrooms) connected by a lower element containing social function areas and circulation. Careful attention is given to introducing natural sunlight throughout. The house is organized internally to accommodate daily living and frequent entertaining.

The large social areas are linked by a flow of space which extends beyond the house into the site.

Interest is created by means of level changes and free-standing vertical interruptions of this space. By closing the sliding doors between the lanai and breakfast room, a visually and acoustically separate children's area can be created.

STRUCTURAL DATA

Exterior is off-white adobe brick. Gypsum board construction was used for interior partitions and ceilings of the solid elements. Exposed rough sawn beams and wood decking make up the ceiling of the linear connecting element and extend out over the entry, creek deck and pool seating areas. Floors are carpeted in the living and bedroom areas, polished oak strip covers the kitchen and dining areas and brick pavers cover circulation areas of the entry and pool terraces.



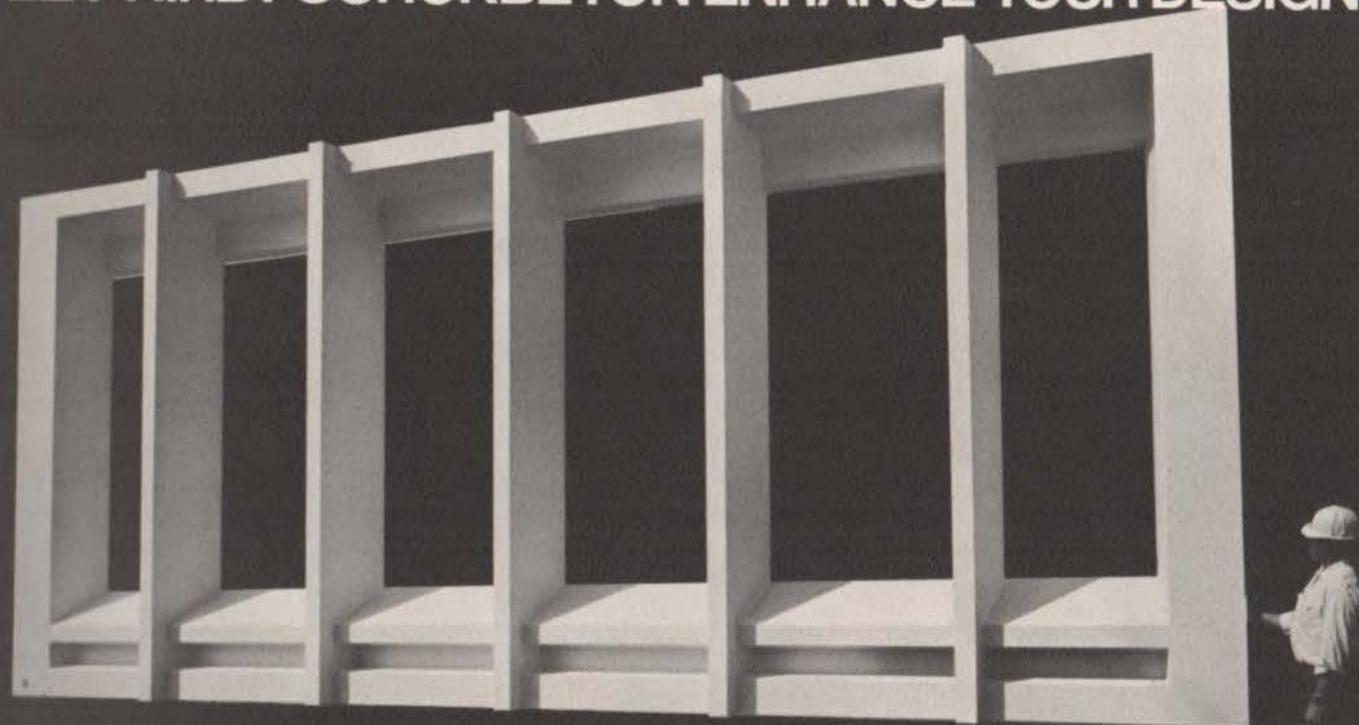
TEXAS ARCHITECTURE 1972
HONOR AWARD

THE OGLESBY GROUP, INC.



SCHOKBETON®

LET KIRBY SCHOKBETON ENHANCE YOUR DESIGN



Architects have broad freedom of design when they specify Schokbeton architectural precast concrete panels. An example of this freedom of design is the Riviana Building in Houston, Texas. The panels for this building are large 16-ton window units designed to give a dramatic shadow effect.

Originally a sandblasted finish was planned for the building's exterior. However, the architect and the owner were so impressed with the uniformity and density of the first panel that they changed from sandblasted to a smooth white finish.

To learn more about Schokbeton's TOTAL QUALITY PERFORMANCE, contact KIRBY SCHOKBETON, INC. Specify Schokbeton.

16-Ton Panel For The Riviana Building In The American General Complex, Houston, Texas
Architects: Lloyd, Morgan & Jones, Architects
Houston, Texas
Contractor: William S. Bellows Construction Corp.
Houston, Texas

Schokbeton Precast Concrete By Kirby Schokbeton, Inc.
A Subsidiary of Kirby Building Systems, Inc.
Houston, Texas



KIRBY SCHOKBETON, INC.
P.O. Box 36429
5806 Bissonnet Street
Houston, Texas 77036

Licenses for other areas
BUEHNER SCHOKBETON
A Division of Otto Buehner Company
5200 South Main Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84107
COLORADO SCHOKBETON
A Division of Prestressed Concrete of Colorado, Inc.
301 West 60th Place
Denver, Colorado 80216

EASTERN SCHOKBETON CORPORATION
P.O. Box 270
Bound Brook, New Jersey 08805
PRECAST/SCHOKBETON, INC.
P.O. Box 2088, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49003
20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606
20169 James Couzens Highway
Detroit, Michigan 48235
ROCKWIN SCHOKBETON
P.O. Box 2208
Santa Fe Springs, California 90670

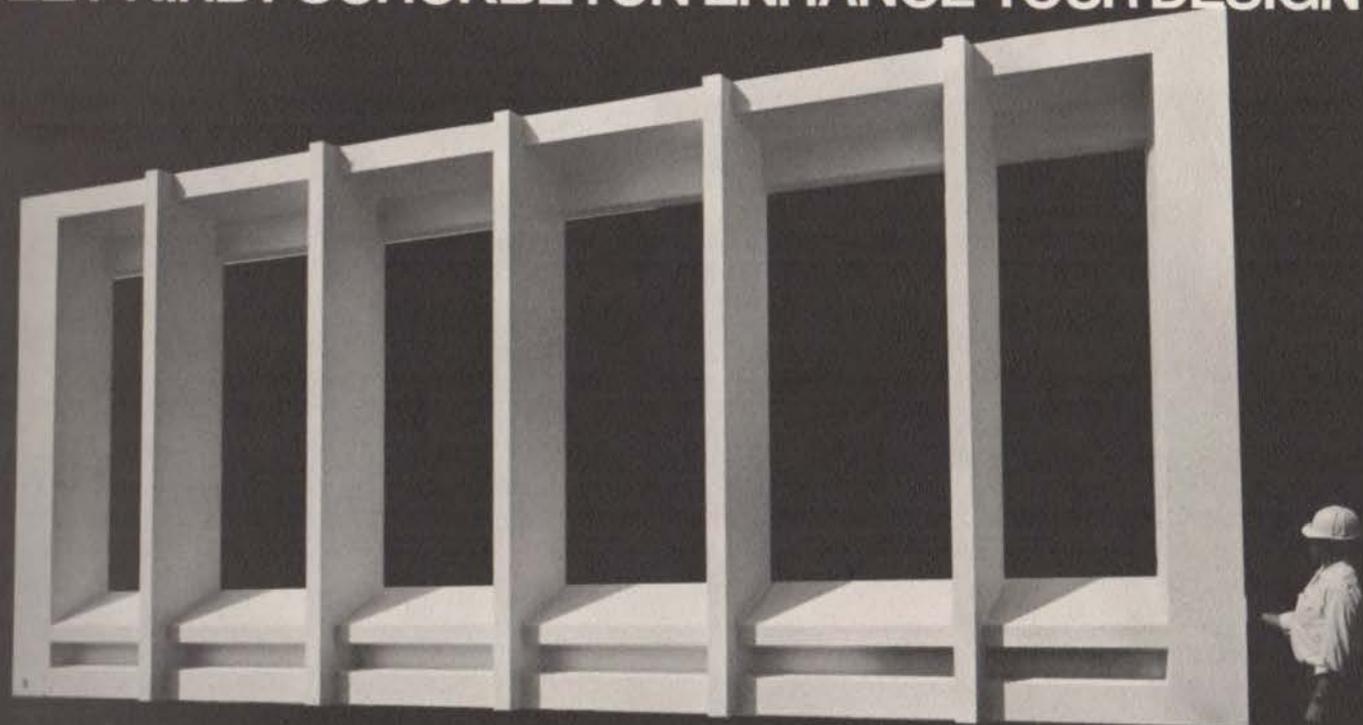
SCHOKBETON QUEBEC, INC.
P.O. Box 240, Industrial Park
St Eustache, P.Q. Canada
SOUTHEAST SCHOKBETON, INC.
P.O. Box 238
Lavonia, Georgia 30553
VALDASTRI-SCHOKBETON
A Division of Valdastri, Ltd.
697 Ahua Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819



SCHOKBETON PRODUCTS CORP. 3300 FIRST AVENUE NORTH, P.O. BOX 2446, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA 35201 (205) 252-4202

SCHOKBETON®

LET KIRBY SCHOKBETON ENHANCE YOUR DESIGN



Architects have broad freedom of design when they specify Schokbeton architectural precast concrete panels. An example of this freedom of design is the Riviana Building in Houston, Texas. The panels for this building are large 16-ton window units designed to give a dramatic shadow effect.

Originally a sandblasted finish was planned for the building's exterior. However, the architect and the owner were so impressed with the uniformity and density of the first panel that they changed from sandblasted to a smooth white finish.

To learn more about Schokbeton's TOTAL QUALITY PERFORMANCE, contact KIRBY SCHOKBETON, INC. Specify Schokbeton.

16-Ton Panel For The Riviana Building In The American General Complex, Houston, Texas
Architects: Lloyd, Morgan & Jones, Architects
Houston, Texas
Contractor: William S. Bellows Construction Corp.
Houston, Texas

Schokbeton Precast Concrete By Kirby Schokbeton, Inc.
A Subsidiary of Kirby Building Systems, Inc.
Houston, Texas



KIRBY SCHOKBETON, INC.
P.O. Box 36429
5806 Bissonnet Street
Houston, Texas 77036

Licensees for other areas
BUEHNER SCHOKBETON
A Division of Otto Buehner Company
5200 South Main Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84107
COLORADO SCHOKBETON
A Division of Prestressed Concrete of Colorado, Inc.
301 West 60th Place
Denver, Colorado 80216

EASTERN SCHOKBETON CORPORATION
P.O. Box 270
Bound Brook, New Jersey 08805
PRECAST/SCHOKBETON, INC.
P.O. Box 2088, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49003
20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606
20169 James Couzens Highway, Detroit, Michigan 48235
ROCKWIN SCHOKBETON
P.O. Box 2208
Santa Fe Springs, California 90670

SCHOKBETON QUEBEC INC
P.O. Box 240, Industrial Park
St Eustache, P.Q. Canada
SOUTHEAST SCHOKBETON, INC.
P.O. Box 238
Lavonia, Georgia 30553
VALDASTRI-SCHOKBETON
A Division of Valdastri, Ltd
697 Ahua Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819



SCHOKBETON PRODUCTS CORP. 3300 FIRST AVENUE NORTH, P.O. BOX 2446, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA 35201 (205) 252-4202

TEXAS ARCHITECT

P. O. Box 25

Austin, Texas 78767

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

FORWARDING AND RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

BULK RATE

U. S. Postage

Paid

Austin, Texas

PERMIT NO. 2215