



THE TEXAS
ARCHITECT

APRIL

1968



Cover Photo:

Separate enclosures of brick and glass house the various functions of the Jack Hill residence in Austin. The house, located on the site to save the beautiful oak trees yet maintain a view of Lake Austin, is a "Texas Architecture 1967" selection.

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HISTORICAL SITES—GETHSEMANE CHURCH CHAPTER 136²³

S. B. No. 382

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas:

Section 1. The State Building Commission shall preserve, for the purposes provided in this Act, the structure known as the Gethsemane Church located at 16th Street and Congress Avenue on Parcel 07, Outlot 46, Division "E" of the original City of Austin, County of Travis, Texas, which was purchased by the State of Texas from the governing body of the Gethsemane Lutheran Church in 1961.

Sec. 2. (a) The Building Commission shall with the advice and assistance of the Texas Historical Survey Committee maintain the Gethsemane Church in a state of repair suitable for the purposes provided in this Act.

(b) The Building Commission shall make no additions to the existing structure of the church.

Sec. 3 (a) The Building Commission in cooperation with the Texas Historical Survey Committee shall maintain the Gethsemane Church as a historical site for the following purposes:

(1) to be a monument to the architecture of the Swedish people and of Swedish church design, and a permanent repository of the bricks, stones, and wooden fixtures of the original capitol building;

(2) to house a museum containing relics, archives, books, and all other items of historical significance relating primarily to the early development of the religious heritage of the people of the State of Texas, and the development of the various nationalities who first settled this region of the state, and items of general historical significance to the people of Texas; and

(3) to provide a place of rest and meditation for those who so desire.

(b) The Commission and committee shall exercise their discretion in determining what items are to be displayed in the church to preserve as nearly as possible its original decor and aesthetic significance.

Sec. 4. (a) The Building Commission shall spend such money as the Legislature may appropriate for the purposes expressed in this Act.

(b) The Building Commission may accept gifts and donations to the Gethsemane Church and use the gifts and donations in accordance with all conditions and instructions of the donor which are consistent with this Act.

Sec. 5. The fact that the Gethsemane Church is one of the most significant historical sites in the City of Austin and of historical importance to the entire state, and that at the present time this site is included in the capitol improvement area to be razed and used for the building of additional office facilities for the various agencies of state government, create an emergency and an imperative public necessity that the Constitutional Rule requiring bills to be read on three several days in each House be suspended, and this Rule is hereby suspended; and that this Act take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and it is so enacted.

Passed the Senate on March 25, 1965: Yeas 31, Nays 0; passed the House on April 29, 1965, by a non-record vote.

Approved May 12, 1965.

Effective Aug. 30, 1965, 90 days after date of adjournment.

53. Vernon's Ann. Civ. St. art. 6145-5

GETHSEMANE LUTHERAN CHURCH

OUR LEGACY

By JON BOWMAN

PHOTOGRAPHS BY
CHARLES SULLIVAN



"Nothing except a battle lost can be half so melancholy as a battle won."

Dispatch from the field of Waterloo,
June 1815

When the Duke of Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, sent his dispatch summing up the despair of loosing and winning battles, he stated in simple language the tragedy of winning to find you have won nothing. With Wellington's dispatch in mind, to those of us interested in Historic Preservation, the battle we apparently won in saving the Gethsemane Lutheran Church from the scheduled demolition by the expanding Capitol Building Program, may be lost unless something is done and done quickly.

In the April 1963 issue of *THE TEXAS ARCHITECT*, in an article entitled, "A Concern for the Future," a plea was made suggesting that the Church should be saved, making it a place that could be used, and retaining it as a reminder of our historic past.

In addition to the plea to save the Church, a warning was also issued: "Merely to ask that the building be saved is not enough. For in taking this first step others follow. Money will have to be found to renovate and refurbish this church so it can serve as a chapel for all people. Finally, it will have to be maintained properly through the years, and again money is needed for this,







During the past three years the doors have remained locked and materials have deteriorated. Maintenance now needed includes repair of leaks in roof; replacement of rotten wood; repainting of doors and door and window trim; replacement of missing bricks and pointing of masonry; clearing of weeds and debris from around the building. The Texas Historical Survey Committee and the Austin Heritage Society have tried to initiate action but met a dead end due to lack of available funds. If the building is to serve the purposes as set out by the 59th Legislature, S.B. No. 382 Section 3, then your concern and action is needed now before the Special Session convenes, money must be appropriated to enforce the act.



for to do less would be more unkind than to allow its destruction." What has happened since the article, is both unfortunate and frustrating, for even though the building was saved, no monies have been forthcoming to maintain it, and it is now in a bad state of repairs. Whether this was the original intention of the Legislature when they agreed to preserve the Church or whether the State Agency responsible for maintaining this structure has failed to carry out the Legislature's desire is not known. But regardless of the scope of the Legislature's action, the building is not being maintained, and at this time is falling apart due to neglect.

To those of you who came forward in the original call for help, and to those who care enough this time to make the necessary effort, once again your help is needed. Your quick action may yet save this building. To help, write, wire or otherwise contact your Legislator, bringing this matter to his attention.

It seems such a shame to have won the battle, just to have it lost. ■

TEXAS ARCHITECTURE



JACK HILL RESIDENCE

AUSTIN

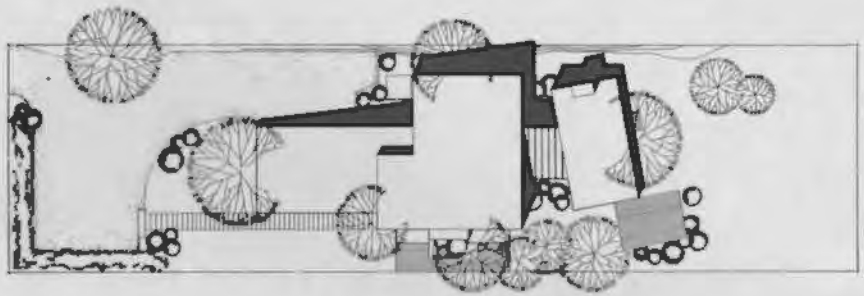
TEXAS

ENSLIE OGLESBY A.I.A. ARCHITECT

The site for this residence was selected in consultation with the architect and was formerly the side yard of a large old residence. The lot is heavily wooded with the principle view west toward Lake Austin and the hill country beyond.



Sand finish brick is used as veneer to emphasize the four plan elements. Partitions inside the enclosures are gypsum board; floors are wood or carpet. Floors in the connecting element are exposed pebble concrete which extends out to terraces and walks.



SITE scale 0 20

The house consists of four enclosures organized along a connecting element which serves as circulation. Vertical circulation is accommodated in the two story Conservatory. The living room was rotated to take full advantage of the view.

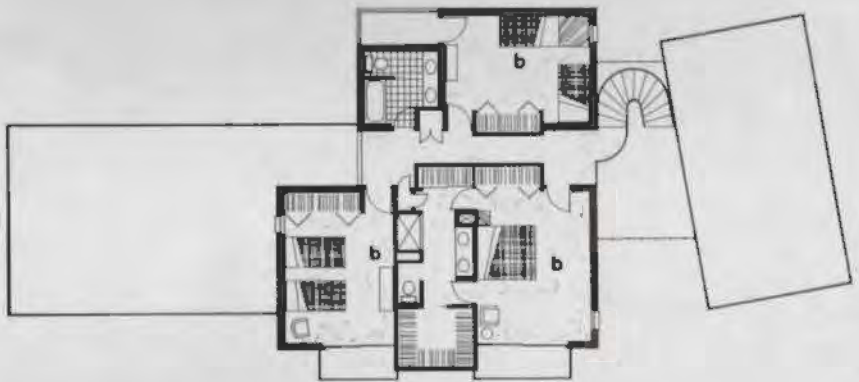
The guest room serves as an informal family room for the young couple and their two children; the living room is given importance by its separation and the sequence of approach spaces.

Landscape:
Boyd & Heidrick

Contractor
Andrew Patton Construction Company



SECTION scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



2nd FLOOR scale 0 10 ft



1st FLOOR scale 0 10 ft



JACK HILL RESIDENCE



Simplicity of materials, colors and details unite the four enclosures around the conservatory. Careful control of glass area allow views to highlight the trees and lake from various angles. ■



IMPETUS-TRANSFORMATION Planned Fulfillment for Lubbock

THE PRESENT IMAGE AND DIRECTIONS

First viewing the South Plains of Texas one is aware of his dwarf size and isolation within the enormity of space. The sky is huge and endless. A thin flat uninterrupted horizon line separates seasonal monochromatics of earth from this immense blue.

Inclined colorless trees pointing away from the winds cluster together in patches revealing the place where man stays.

Flat earth nurtured from below the ground with invisible water sources is geometrically patterned by technology of road building and farming methods.

Over 8,000 square miles of uninterrupted geometric nature filled with cool, dry, pure air impregnated by the always big sun refreshes mind and body.

One discovers that he has just stepped outside from the inside of other places.

Small highway-farming communities appear at regular intervals and with a monotonous expression.

At the center of this vastness and lying on the horizon line is Lubbock, center of commerce, finance, communications, education, government, and regional culture. To lead is not to follow.

Destiny imposes strong demands on this place. The newness of this area is ending; it is embarking on the painful cycle of life transforming adolescent thoughts and attitudes into mature meaningful life.

The transition from rural to urban concepts is accelerated. All too soon this place, this area will become old. Will this "old" be a precious foundation from which to build and to discover?

To enter into Lubbock, one is so disappointed! The physical image is but a poor imitation of other poor imitations said to be cities for man.

The spirit and urgency of a magnificent future have become spoiled by patterns, forms, and activities too limited, seemingly unaware of dynamic potentials.

The wonderments of the region, the bold adventurous spirit of man, the essential reasons for being must now become fused with the very fabric of all activities. Man must control, direct, and plan with knowledge of reinforcing interrelationships among the parts that create the organism.

One searches in vain for the "heart", the synthesis of man's ideals, the "place" from which to see Lubbock. The heart is vacated; the activities have dispersed, seeking nearness and accessibility to the market.

The market moves swiftly to the periphery in a pat-

tern of low density sprawl. Quasi-neighborhoods become obsolete before completed. Gridiron street patterns carrying all speeds and types of traffic penetrate through these residential units. Lining these same street patterns are regional, community, and convenience shops, each with a sign obliterating the others'. The sprawl continues, the pattern repeats itself ad infinitum.

The heart, weakened and vacated, becomes spotted areas of finance and office functions serving as a last symbol of what could have been. Regional and local roads once leading to the heart are congested with accessibility seekers congesting their own accessibility.

Texas Technological College, a major economic and visual factor isolates itself in a precinct within one mile of this potential heart.

The Yellow House Canyon, a dominant contrasting natural element, has been dispoiled with garbage, junk yards, nuisance producing industries. This magnificent natural relief becomes a barrier, an esthetic blight at the heart and diagonally through the region.

These images, fragmentations, and devastating patterns in Lubbock and the South Plains must not continue their imitative reproductions.

PROPOSED ALTERNATIVES FOR THE FUTURE

What can the whole and its parts become? What are the essential ideas that can reorganize the unrelated directions?

The canyon reveals its natural beauties as a lush garden. Lakes developed from reclaimed water form the basis for a variety of recreational and leisure activities placed among trails of discovery. The canyon becomes a transitional element within the city and region.

High rise apartments and selected low nuisance, high performance standard industries exist in parts of the canyon.

The railroad paralleling this canyon once a barrier, is increased in scale, set into a cut with a major regional limited access expressway above tying the region together. Plazas and pedestrian portals are physically integrated into this artery to create smooth visual and physical passage.

Warehousing and storage facilities once along the railroad are removed and clustered in efficient complexes both north and south of the city. Near these clustered regional distribution centers are nuisance producing industries, no longer an invasion on the place where man lives.
















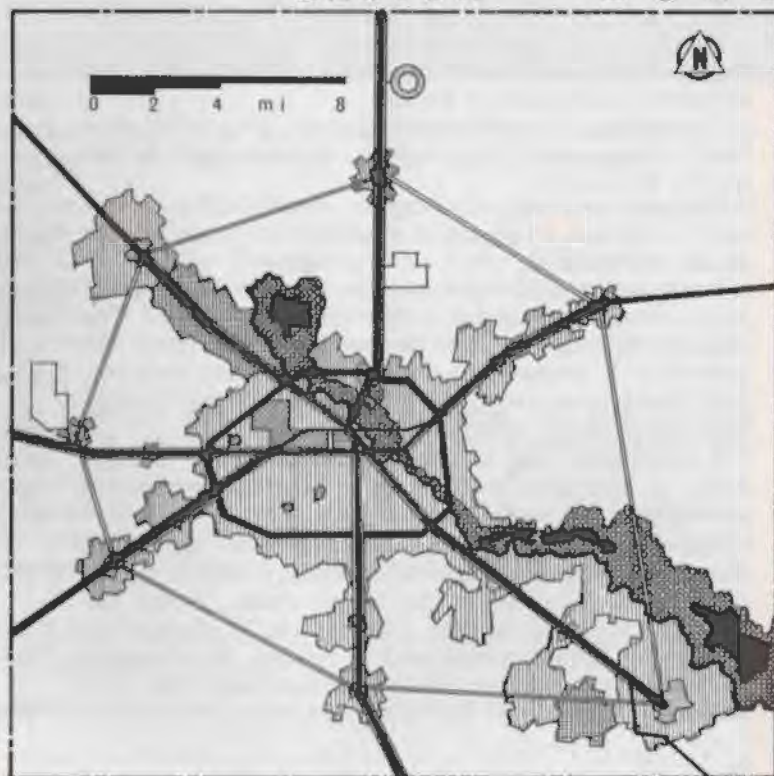
CITY 2020
2020

REGION 2020

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

LAND USE

-  REGIONAL ACTIVITY CENTER
-  TEXAS TECH
-  COMMERCIAL
-  INDUSTRIAL
-  CANYON
-  RECREATIONAL WATER
-  LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL
-  MEDIUM DENSITY
-  HIGH DENSITY
-  RAPID TRANSIT
-  LIMITED ACCESS TRANS.
-  SECONDARY STREET
-  REGIONAL LOOP



New industries, located in parks northwest and southwest of the city, have maximum accessibility to high speed arteries without hindering intercity-intracity movement patterns.

Texas Technological College has grown toward the downtown with major housing and educational facilities set into parks and connecting boulevards. Specialty shops of the city intermingle with slow speed pedestrian movers and paths. High schools, vocational schools, and research centers are part of both the campus and heart of Lubbock.

Strip commercial no longer exists. Small, marginal businesses are located in neighborhoods as single units; in clustered neighborhood, community, or regional shopping centers, and in the downtown. Dominant activities forming economic nuclei encourage concentration of mutually strengthening interrelated establishments planned simultaneously with systems of transportation and land use development.

The city arteries freed of congestion are designated according to types of movement involving people, goods, and services. Selected arteries become fast movers of traffic to distribution and terminal points. A heirarchal scale of speed and use is given to all arteries. Systems of controlled access changes the old grid pattern with intersections at each block to a new automobile scale at the periphery. The necessity for elaborate interchanges is not needed. Simple grade separations at vital points assures proper movement.

Older neighborhoods are re-planned within resulting superblocks. Human scaled spaces, pedestrian movements, and social intercourse form the basic environment. Service and home access traffic is carefully coordinated with interior shops, schools, and open space.

New low density neighborhoods are developed in self contained cluster units separated by permanent open space. Larger scaled community facilities, shopping districts, and garden-high rise apartments are designed in selected open space areas.

Each residential cluster contains school, convenience shops, and park-like open spaces determined by the density and composition of people.

High rise garden and townhouse apartments in the older areas are related adjacent to Texas Tech, the downtown, and primary arteries.

By creating planned preserved open space with clustered development the precious resource—land is not spoiled by sprawl.

The city and regional pattern reveals a basic concept . . . nature as a part of everyday life in an intense urban environment.

Nucleated satellite communities formed from existing communities will be set in this same nature. The central city and satellite communities are linked together by a system of arteries. This system includes: high speed mass transit, regional highways-gardenways, and slower speed collectors.

A new regional air terminal, nine miles north of Lubbock, is accessible to the region by this system of arteries and helicopter service.

The heart of the region has been redeveloped and designed to properly synthesis the energy, values, spatial qualities, and culture of the South Plains. It has become the Regional Activity Center (RAC), wherein the epitomy of urban environment is created. A full range of diverse concentrated urban activities exist with total accessibility.

INITIAL CATALYST PROJECT

These ideals are attainable. We have just seen that all parts of the human community are interrelated. Chain reactions now occurring create accidental, random changes expressive of economic expediency. Lubbock and the South Plains, with a projected population of 700,000 and 1,200,000 respectively by the year 2020, must have meaningful planned growth. The immediate selection of an initial catalyst project capable of generating planned changes in human activities and environments throughout the region is imperative.

We believe the most powerful and significant catalyst project to be "the heart" of the Regional Activity Center.

"The heart" is that place of twenty-four human activity. Man's efforts and values are at once perceived and re-invested through constant, recurring participation within the immense variety of activities, sensory stimuli, and related human experiences.

The design evolves within this urban spirit. A triad of dominant activities is placed between existing major areas of government and finance. The three dominant activities consist of: 1. a major Convention Center seating 20,000 people (flexible spatial arrangements for smaller groupings); 2. a Regional Information Center, the nerve center for communications (1,000,000 volume library, museums, permanent and traveling exhibits, displays, research; distribution center for agriculture, industry, technology, business, and social uses); 3. Performing and Graphic Arts Center (theatres, studios, display pavilions kioska, apartment units, and cinemas).

Retailing establishments (20% of regional retail sales) offering the highest selection of quantity, quality, and variety are placed within and between the polar triad along with sports-games facilities for men, women, and children. 400 apartment units, a 450 room hotel, and business and professional offices provide a basic population core. Convenient and accessible parking for 20,000 automobiles at four major areas within the site is separated vertically from service portals leading to central warehouse-storage facilities.

PRIMARY DESIGN CONCEPTS

- A complex variety of images and uses interweave simultaneously in a man-made and natural concentration—*impact symbol of urban-rural ideals.*
- The catalyst identifies visually with community—contrasting regional and human scales are revealed.
- Generated growth is outward—catalyst is not an isolated island, it is a process.
- The structural system (micro-macro) maximizes flexibility and expandability—constant, non-imitative but orderly change.
- Central warehouse core serves all business establishments—permits spatial freedom in sales areas.
- Two separate spine systems penetrate horizontally the entire catalyst: one for human movements and orientation; one for goods, services, mechanical equipment and utilities. Vertical branches of the spine connect all levels.
- The pedestrian sheds his car and has choice of entry into megastructure or megaspaces.
- Strip commercial on major access roads in and near downtown are pulled into the heart—eliminating congestion, maximizing accessibility.
- The catalyst immediately strengthens adjacent locations.



This view of the catalyst project looking down and toward the north reveals the basic character of the new environment which it provides. It also shows some of the major elements and their relationships.

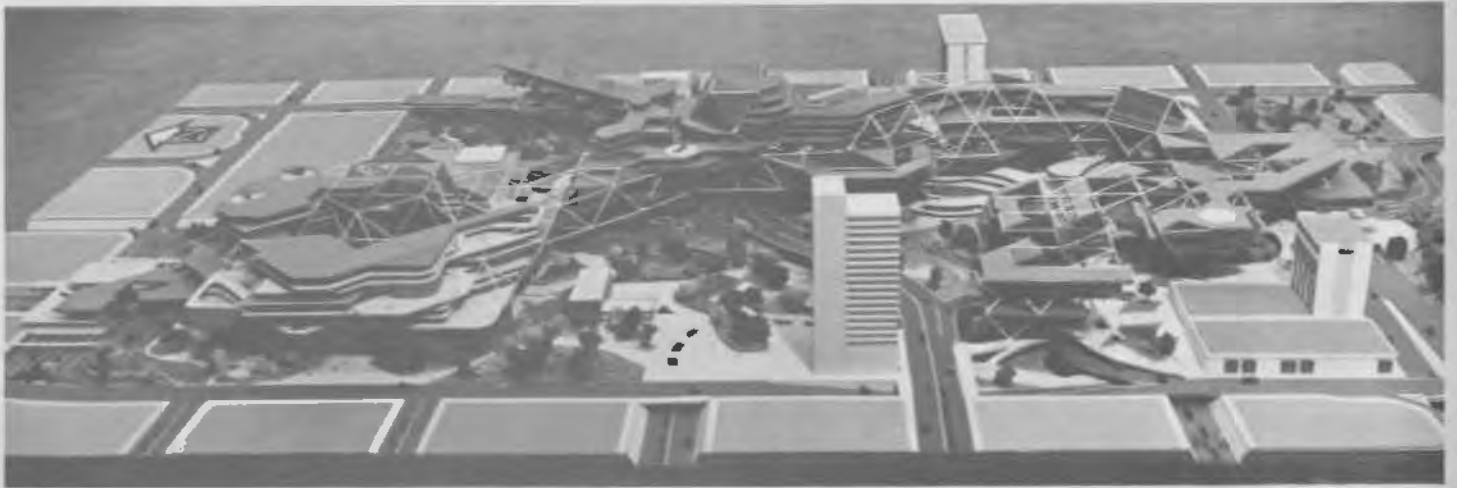
At the lower center is a vehicular entry portal. Service vehicles follow underground routes to consolidated service points. Passenger vehicles arrive promptly at disembarkation points and are taken away for storage in a multi-level underground area which will accommodate 5,000 vehicles. Pedestrians have many clear choices of objectives and directions. Horizontally they may proceed into the mega-space with its farmer's market, gardens, shops, art displays, games areas, etc. Moving diagonally up on escalators they may proceed through the mega-structure by means of a pedestrian spine which provides ample walking spaces as well as horizontal conveyors.

To the left center, between existing banking and office buildings, the major activities are related to the performing arts. There are amphitheatres, several cinemas, concert and studio areas, convenience and specialty shops, and apartments.

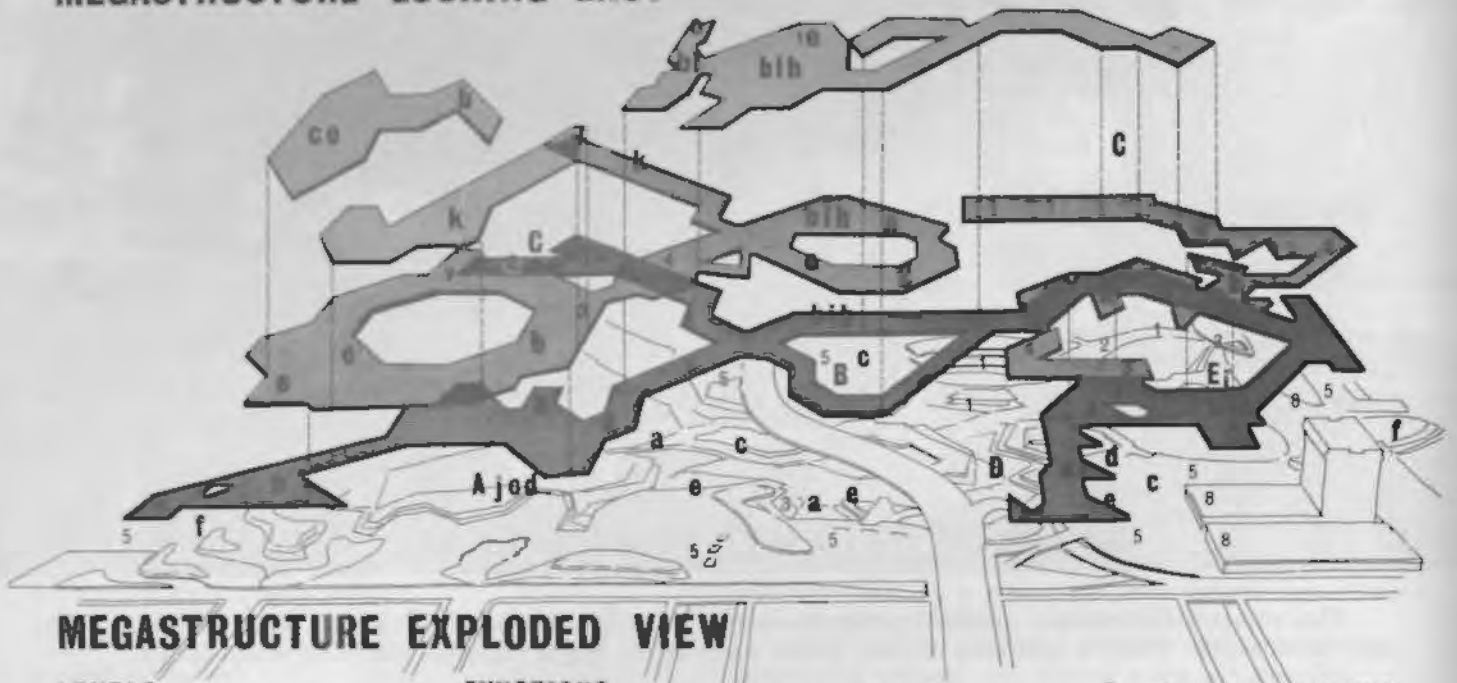
To the right center, after moving through the urban sports-games facilities, one arrives at the regional information center, which is in close proximity to the existing county building and a currently scheduled federal building. Incorporated into this area is a major grouping of restaurants, specialty shops, and short term parking facilities.

A large apartment group is located at the top right in the direction of other proposed apartment developments which will link the urban center to the natural spaces of the canyon.

At the top left, adjacent to an existing motel is the convention center and additional hotel accommodations.



MEGASTRUCTURE LOOKING EAST



MEGASTRUCTURE EXPLODED VIEW

LEVELS

- PEDESTRIAN SPINE
- 2ND LEVEL IDENTITY
- 3RD LEVEL IDENTITY

FUNCTIONS

- A** CONVENTION
- B** NERVE CENTER
- C** SPORTS & GAMES
- D** ARTS CENTER
- E** FARMERS' MARKET
- a** RETAIL
- 1** eating-dining

- 2** food stores
- 3** general merchandise
- 4** apparels
- 5** automotive
- 6** hardware
- 7** drugstores etc.
- 8** specialty shops
- 9** furniture

- b** PROFESSIONAL OFFICES
- c** DISPLAY - EXHIBIT
- d** AMPITHEATER

- e** THEATERS & MEETING
- f** WAREHOUSING
- g** LIBRARY
- h** STOCK EXCHANGE
- i** INFORMATION CENTER
- j** AGRO-INDUSTRIAL
- k** RESIDENTIAL & APTS.

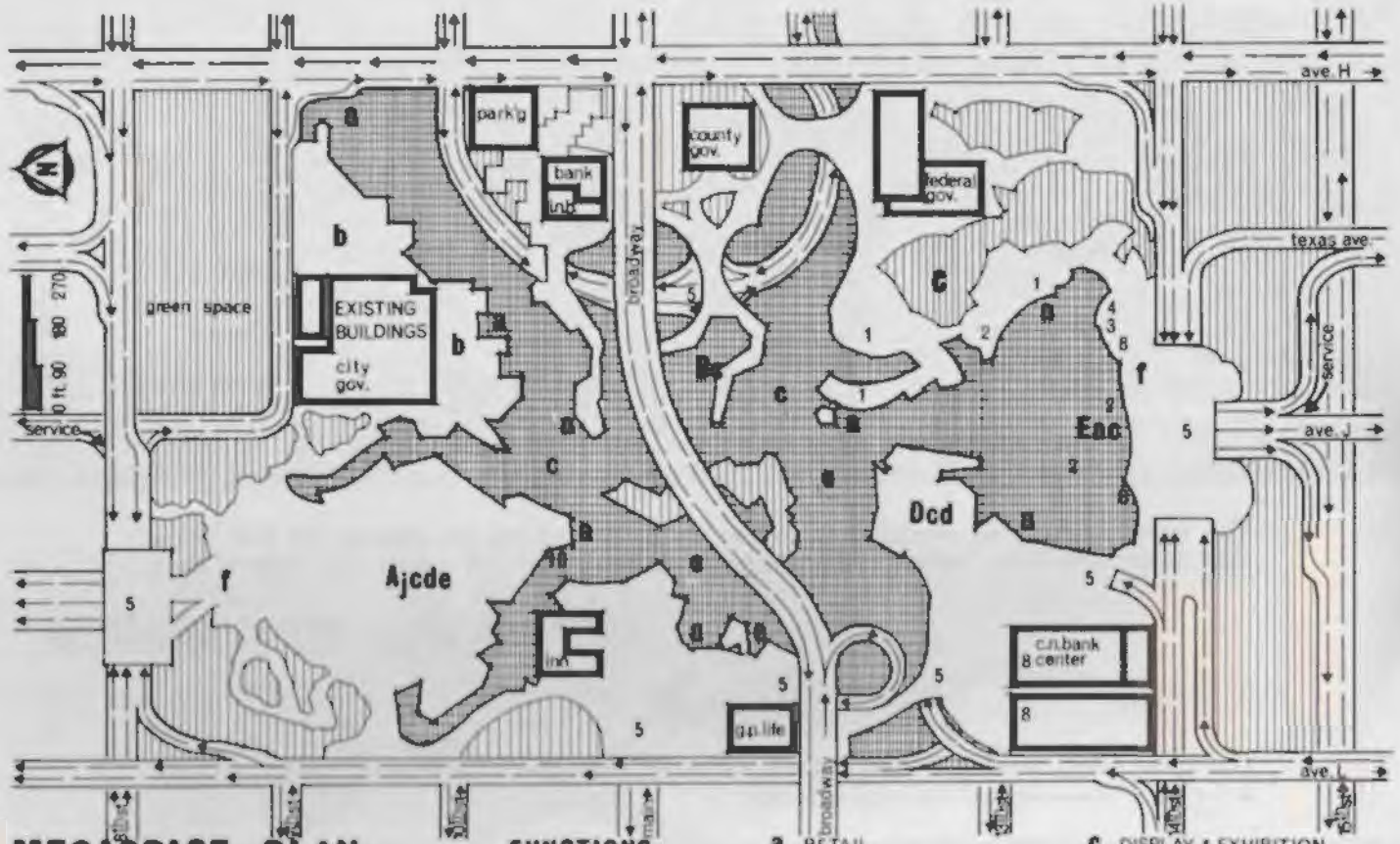
This overall view looking east and the schematic drawing which was abstracted from it show the dominant activity areas. Vehicular entry portals may be noted in the foreground at the left, the center, and the right center.



The upper photo is an overall view looking west which shows the existing city hall to the right center and entry portals in the center foreground, the left center and upper right.

The lower photo, an overall view looking south, indicates the importance of the megaspace in terms of character and connective quality.





MEGASPACE PLAN

LEVELS

- A** MEGASPACE - PLAZA ACCESS
- B** PEDESTRIAN SPINE
- C** 2ND LEVEL IDENTITY
- D** 3RD LEVEL IDENTITY

FUNCTIONS

- A** CONVENTION
- B** NERVE CENTER
- C** SPORTS & GAMES
- D** ARTS CENTER
- E** FARMERS' MARKET

a RETAIL

- 1 eating & dining
- 2 food store
- 3 general merchandise
- 4 apparels
- 5 automotive
- 6 hardware
- 7 drugstores, etc.
- 8 specialty shops
- 9 furniture

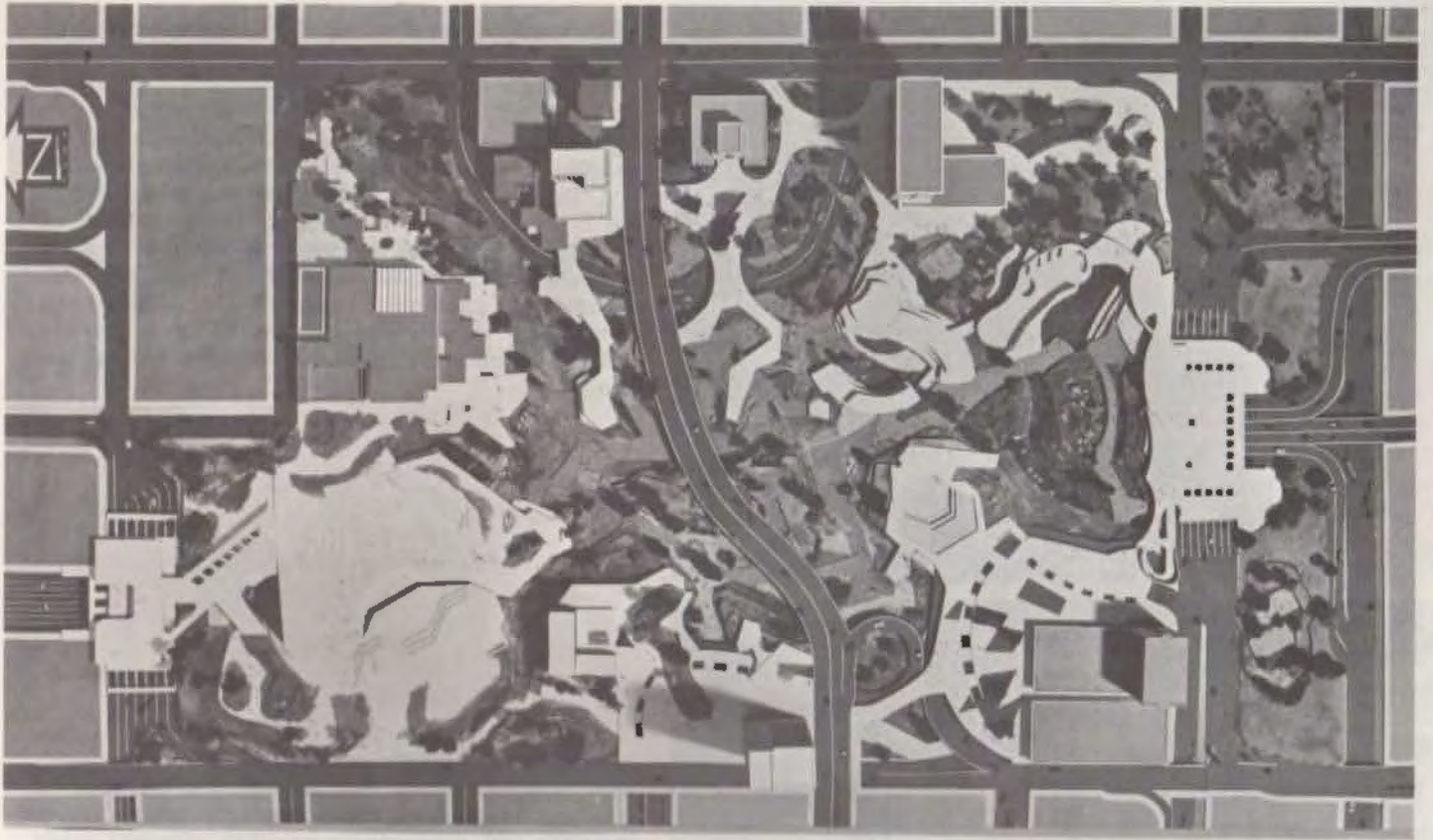
c DISPLAY & EXHIBITION

- d** AMPHITHEATER
- e** THEATERS & MEETING
- f** WAREHOUSING
- g** LIBRARY
- h** STOCK EXCHANGE
- i** INFORMATION CENTER
- j** AGRO-INDUSTRIAL
- k** RESIDENTIAL & APTS.

b PROFESSIONAL OFFICES

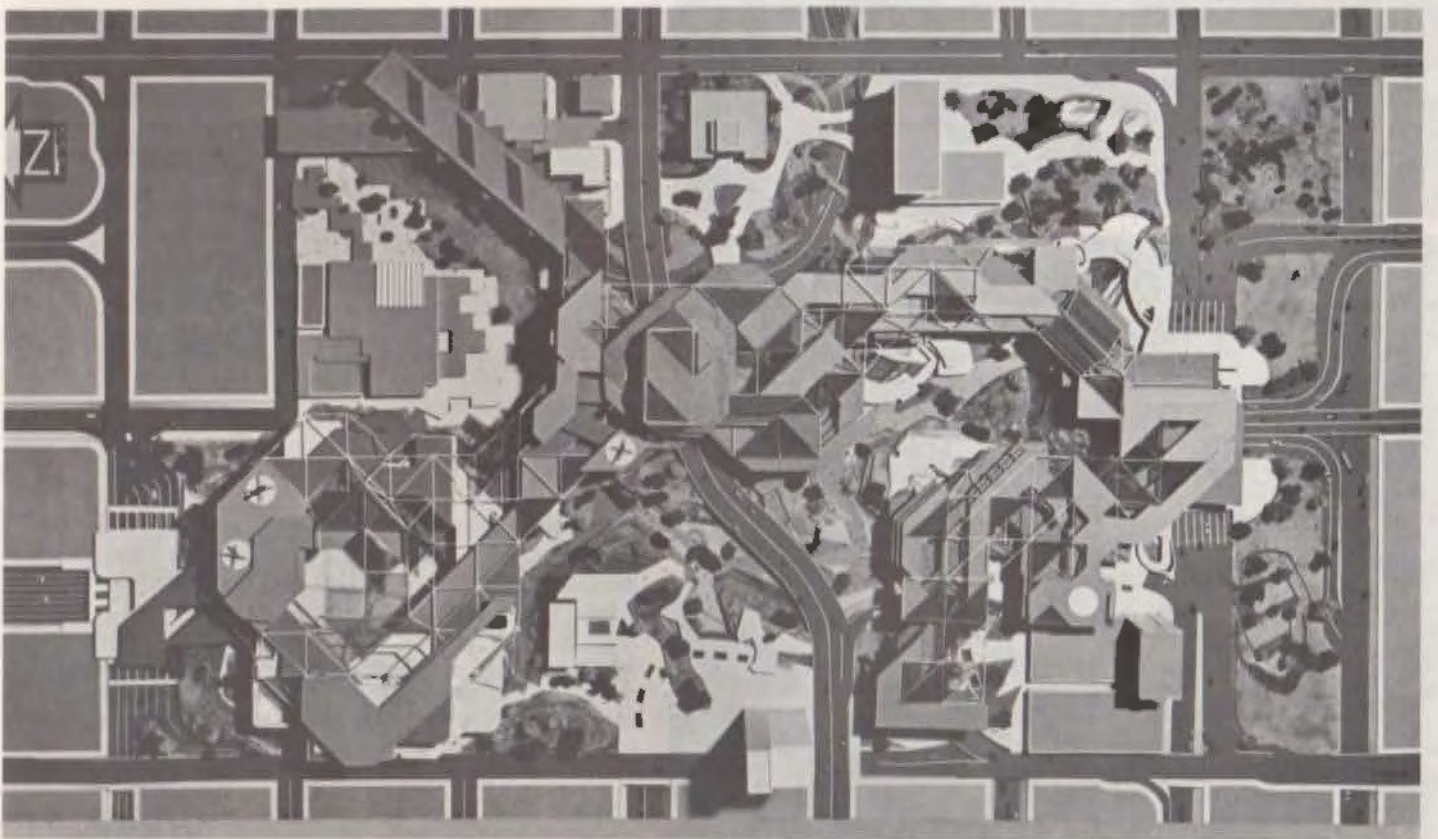
MEGASTRUCTURE PLAN





The upper photo is a plan view of the megaspaces with the superstructure removed.

The lower photo is an overall plan view of the initial project.

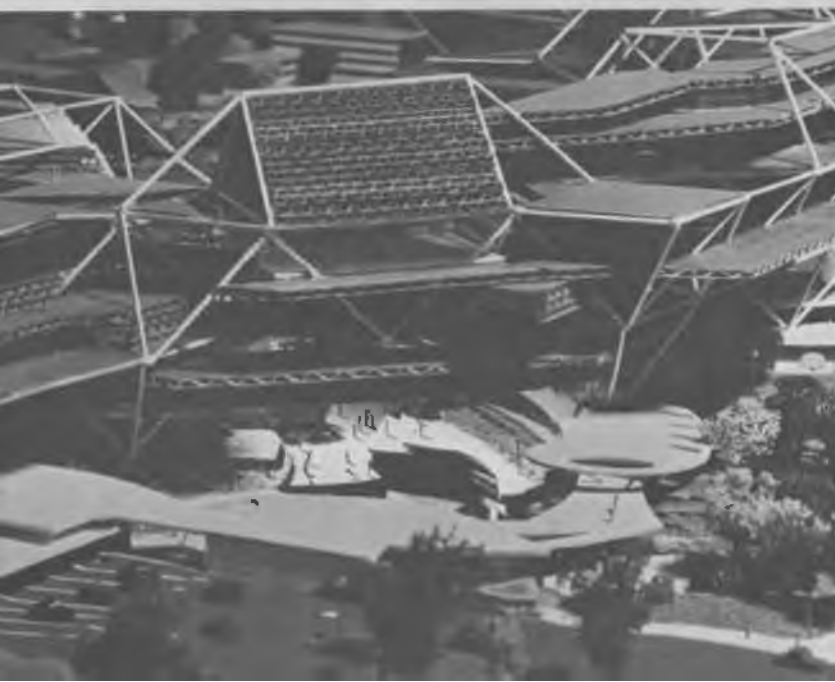




The compositional emphasis, which is evident in this view looking east, involves the idea that no element is a simple foil for any others: that, to the contrary, each element participates in an articulated whole wherein the distinctive forms, scales and positions establish a vital urban concentration. Interrupting the existing street grid by merging Broadway and Main streets is an example of this. Not only does it create a spatial incident which lends significance to this project, it also changes the pattern of movement to allow both people and vehicles to become more intimately and sympathetically involved with the special environment.



Moving to the right and looking from the southwest one looks into the farmers' market area at ground level. Enclosed spaces for sports-games facilities and connections to other adjacent areas are largely defined by the structural elements evident in this view. This consists of space frames in the form of a large scale open grid and smaller scale horizontal membranes. This structural system encourages flexibility in activity location and both appropriateness and uniqueness in the forms which house the activities.



Continuing to the right and viewing from the southeast one obtains another view of the entry portal, the farmers' market, and sports-games activities. With this slight shift of viewpoint it becomes evident that the continuity of spaceform ideas contains the great variety which should exist with such a concentration of diverse activities. The interactions between form and space that are most characteristic of both ground and elevated conditions are especially apparent in this view.

Moving up and looking down into the area between the sports-games facilities and the realigned Broadway the character of the performing arts center is revealed. The top of the superstructure contains apartments and studio units. Mid-areas contain display and performing spaces for small to medium size groups. The amphi-theatres and adjacent plazas are formed at ground level with access from both the superstructure and the plaza. The plaza also contains graphic art activities.

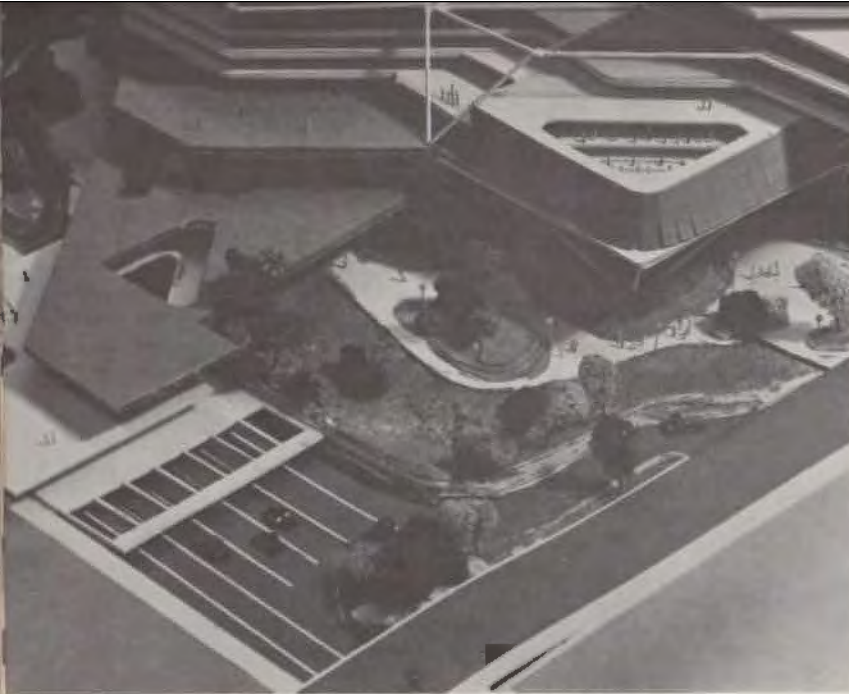


Looking north through the performing arts and graphic arts court the superstructure is dominated by the elements of the Regional Information Center. In the upper right are offices and a computer center. Most of the offices are arranged around a separate inner court which is barely visible at the edge of the photograph. Below these the regional library projects over and connects with the arts court and a plaza level museum. To the upper left an existing motel is related to additional hotel facilities and the Convention Center.



This view looking down into the plaza toward the north shows the development of the various spaces of the Convention Center. A major pedestrian connection is established between the plaza and the largest interior areas. Smaller meeting rooms are immediately accessible to the larger as well as to balconies and decks which encourage a reorientation toward the external environment.

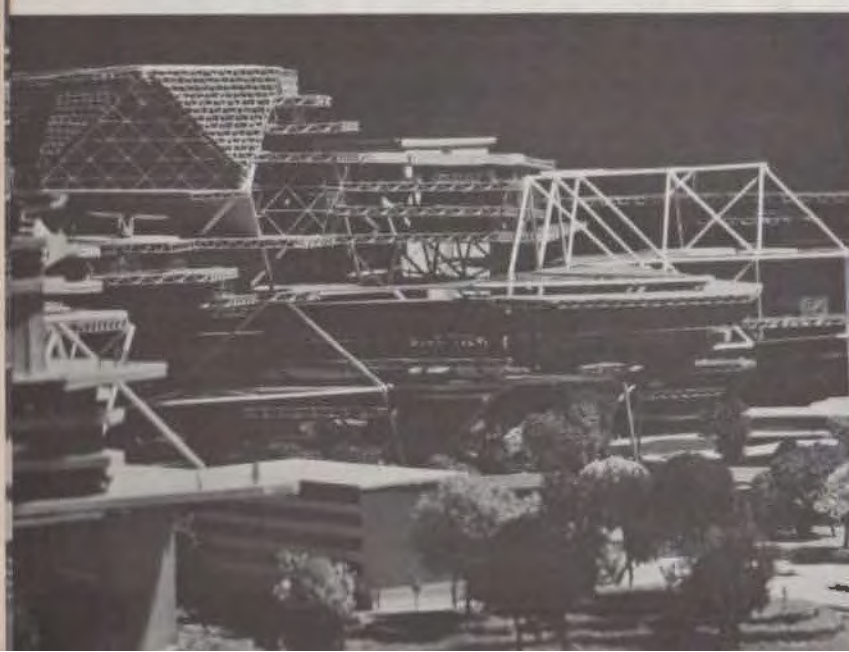




This view is to the southeast across the plaza from the southwest corner of the Convention Center toward the Regional Information Center. The prominent structure in the upper left is the information center auditorium.



This view looking down and toward the east shows the northernmost parts of the projects. To the left center is the major entry portal from the north and the convention center group. At the upper center is an apartment wing which implies a continuation of the development toward the canyon and also helps to define that portion of the plaza space which integrates the existing municipal building into the total composition. Although it is not clearly revealed in this view, the space defined at the municipal building also connects to the county and federal building group which may be seen at the upper right.



This is a detail view of the northwest corner of the project showing a vehicular entry portal, a pedestrian entry into the convention center at ground level, and a multi-level arena above.

Proceeding clockwise around the north side of the Convention Center the existing municipal building is seen at left center. The space under the apartment wing which leads to other existing buildings in the background is also evident in this view.



From above the northeast corner, looking toward the southwest it appears that the form of the Regional Information Center is the focal point for the existing buildings which house major governmental and financial institutions. As previously indicated however, there are also spatial connections to a multitude of other elements which have their unique importance within the encompassing design. Of all of the relationships established by the project perhaps the most significant is the way in which the individual elements are organized to be in scale with the immensity of the natural setting and the potential of the human community.



An in-depth study of Lubbock now and future was developed by the 1968 graduating class in Architecture at Texas Technological College as a three semester series devoted to: analysis and comprehensive plan development; programming of initial catalyst project; and physical design synthesis. All work was conducted in regularly scheduled courses in Architecture and City Planning.

Students participating were:

Altman, David E.
Lubbock
Anthony, Larry E.
Abernathy
Arnold, Tony G.
Lubbock
Barnes, Michael T.
Ft. Worth
Bower, Kenneth A.
Rockdale
Crane, John S.
Houston
Ferrier, Richard B.
Lubbock
Fincher, D. D.
Lubbock

Henderson, Michael L.
Tremonton, Utah
Heye, Gustave R.
San Antonio
Kirten, William P.
Houston
Laivins, Juris
Dallas
Lance, Gary A.
Lubbock
Martin, James T.
San Angelo
McCullah, Hardy N.
Temple
McKinney, James A.
Floydada

Meek, Jack E.
San Angelo
Morgan, Charles D.
DeLeon
Morter, James R.
Albuquerque, N.M.
Petton, David P.
Dallas
Reynolds, Otis L.
Amarillo
Rhoades, Samuel M.
El Paso
Sanford, Samuel M.
El Paso
Self, Larry D.
Ft. Worth

Shaw, Ronald J.
Dallas
Smith, James L.
Lubbock
Sonntag, Gunter B.
Denver City
Swope, John D.
Arlington
Valentin, Herman
Puerto Rico
Warrick, James S.
Plano
West, James T.
McKinney
Wossum, Ronald
Lubbock

Principal faculty critics: James E. Dalton, Gordon C. McCutchan, William A. Stewart, Edward L. Verkler, and A. Dudley Thompson (planning coordinator).

Photographs by Johnny Shipman.

One of a series of urban studies by the Department of Architecture, Texas Technological College.

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DALLAS COUNTY COURTHOUSE

TEXAS HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURE

excerpts from a graphical essay by Jack C. Irwin, University of Texas

When John Neely Bryan laid out his new town of Dallas, he donated a plot of ground in the grid pattern of streets to be reserved for a perpetual site on which the Courthouse would always stand. This site, at the corner of Houston and Commerce streets, was to see four courthouses before the present hall of

justice was erected, and in 1890 the people of Dallas county were ready to construct a courthouse second to none in the South, a building to reflect the wealth and enterprise of the state's leading county. The result was the present Southern German Romanesque structure, which throughout the years has surpassed the



dreams of those early Dallasites in its grandeur. It now stands as the county's best example of that nineteenth century style.

The main building has never been subjected to a major alteration, though much of the detail and brackets have been removed for safety precautions. But growing county needs forced the commissioners to add the Criminal Courts and Jail Building in 1914 (destined to be razed in 1966-67) and the six-story Records building in 1928.

In February of 1919, the county commissioners court saw fit to order the removal of the bell tower and clocks due to structural failure. The bell, a 4,500 pound Howard, and the four 9'6" clockfaces were sold to a Mr. Friedman of Fort Worth for \$270. As the bell and clock had to be broken up for removal, Mr. Friedman, the "Swiss Watchmaker", found himself in debt over the transaction and the remains were eventually sold for junk.

Of the four original gargoyles, purchased from the Indianapolis Terra Cotta Company for \$1,895, only two are still in place. One has been given to the Dallas Historical Society Museum, and the other trashed to the street below.

When it came time to choose an architect for the new Dallas County Court House, the Commissioners

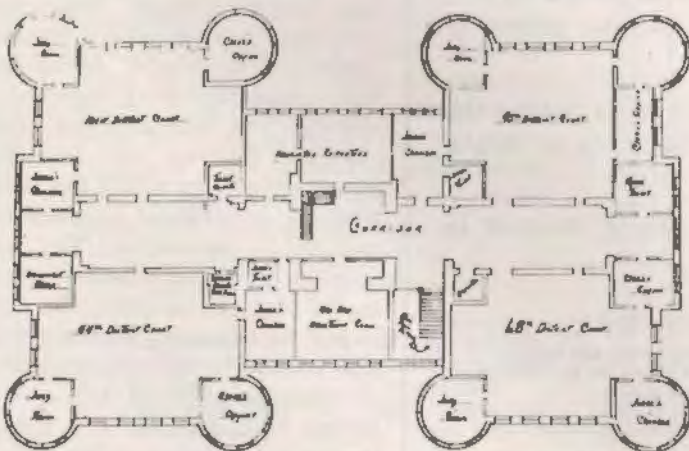
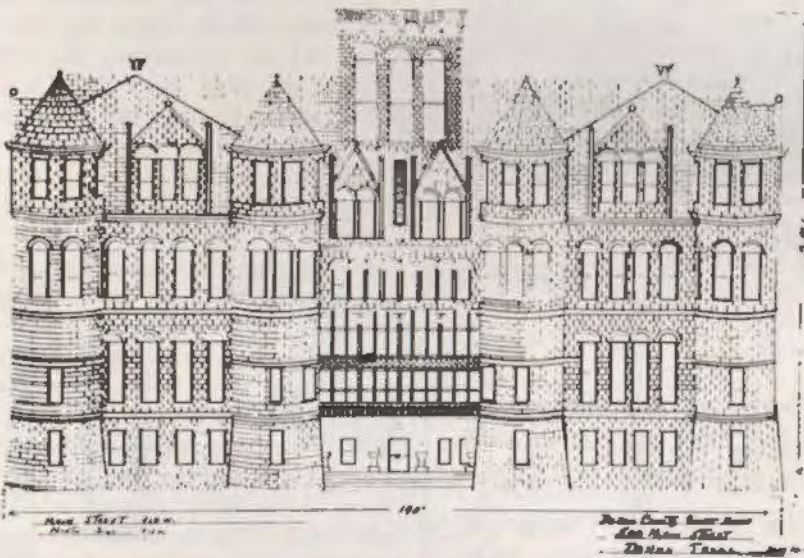
The lower photograph was taken on the south entrance porch, showing some of the many columns modeled after the columns at the State Capitol in Austin. The heavy feeling is typical of the late Romanesque detail and mass.





Court turned to a local architect, M. A. Orlopp. Orlopp was born in Brooklyn, New York on May 26, 1859, to German Immigrants. In June of 1881, Orlopp graduated from the United States Naval Academy in engineering, and spent the next four years surveying railroads for the United States Engineers.

The structure was contracted to R. L. James on July 23, 1890, for the sum of \$276,967.50. In the spring of 1891, James began to have labor difficulties which resulted in an unskilled labor strike for \$1.25 per hour for a ten-hour workday. Due to these unsatisfactory labor relations, James lost the good will of the commissioners and was relieved on July 20, 1891. The Commissioners Court then took over active direction of the construction, placing Orlopp as supervising architect and job superintendent. His salary amounted to \$5,000.00, paid in monthly amounts of \$3,000.00. As was the custom of the day, a \$10,000.00 performance bond was required of the architect. With the Commissioners Court reserving the right to dismiss anyone, even the architect, no further interruptions occurred in the construction, and the building was occupied in the winter of 1892.



The upper photograph shows the cornerstone as laid in 1890. At the bottom of the stone can be seen the area where the name of the original contractor, R. L. James, was chiseled from the face. There are no records of the architect named Kusener mentioned on the cornerstone.

The lower photostat reproductions are examples of an elevation and floor plans which are the only drawings available on the old courthouse. The drawings were done by Sherman and Doran at an unknown date, but obviously after 1919, the date of the bell tower removal.

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URBAN CLUTTER



Robert L. Durham, FAIA, President of The American Institute of Architects, speaking before the convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards in Washington. Our cities cannot be redesigned and redeveloped unless community needs take precedence over private profit. We must challenge and change the notion that urban land is a speculative commodity and agree that community needs supersede private desires; we must change our ideas about suburbia, thinking of it as a place separate from the city and recognize it for what it is—the city extended; we must immediately begin the enormous task of redesigning the city centers; we must work with both public and private clients; and we must recognize that urban design is a complex process requiring new design tools and new client responsibility.

For too long, we have acted as if the suburbs were an extension of the countryside. Mile after mile of checkerboard housing suggest that the suburbs have become a noose around the city's neck. The city's growth has been stifled by the barrier of the suburbs, with physical decay in the urban center as a result. New towns and villages must be built in the suburbs, effectively blending urban and suburban forms, to open a way for our cities to grow in an orderly manner.

The "interdisciplinary" design team—the architects, engineers, planners, landscape architects, sociologists, and economists—work together on redesign and reconstruction of the city and Realtors can contribute expert knowledge within the framework of professional responsibility and public dedication. The team must be given an adequate client; in the case of the cities, the client should be a broadly constituted design review board composed of all government agencies and private groups with a stake in a specific project, and with a willingness to contribute their support and resources. ■

University of Texas

School of Architecture

Arthur E. Thomas, F.A.I.A., of Thomas and Jameson, has presented his collection of professional books to the Architecture Library of the University of Texas in Austin. The collection, consisting of 155 items in 207 volumes, deals primarily with twentieth-century European and American architecture. Of particular interest to students of architectural history are a four-volume folio monograph of the works of McKim, Mead and White; a complete set of the White Pine monographs; a complete set, buckram bound, of *Pencil Points* (predecessor to *Progressive Architecture*); and several works on architectural ornament. ■

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Housing and Urban Redevelopment Act



Testimony by George E. Kassabaum, president-elect of the American Institute of Architects, before the Senate Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs which is considering the "Housing and Urban Redevelopment Act of 1968" (S. 3029).

In the past these programs have offered frustrating and expensive delays to men who are trained to *do* things and find little satisfaction in talking about what is to be done. Past programs have quickly processed the routine solution while demanding justification after justification for the bold and the different . . . In an effort to avoid offending those whose approach was not to give anything too good to the poor, past programs have emphasized cheapness to the detriment of human values.

One of the things the architectural profession is doing is supporting and encouraging the establishment of "community design centers". The architectural profession considers it an obligation to render a creative response to achieving the President's goal of six million new housing units for low-and moderate-income families in the next 10 years. This means that we will provide architectural services individually or through neighborhood design centers to anyone needing design advice. If the client can pay a fee he will be expected to but if he cannot he will still be served, if it is physically possible.

With regard to Federal programs in support of low-cost or public housing, architects favor the granting of "seed" money to enable nonprofit organizations to obtain information, advice and technical assistance in sponsoring housing projects, in advance of the approval of the project for Federal support. Government should take the lead in encouraging technological experimentation in construction, and that it revise existing law to encourage use of prefabricated products in building.

Urban renewal programs should be expanded under the name of "community development." Our concern is that with the provision of housing we also provide for the upgrading of urban life altogether. Housing alone, as public housing from the past makes too clear, can be a miserable setting for urban life—we must have more to offer than a "decent, safe and sanitary" cell . . . If renewal has failed—and it has wasted cities and failed the Negro—it is for lack of complementary mechanisms in housing for low income, social service concentration, or in granting authority for programs to complement the bricks and mortar. If money is not available to help all cities which need renewal aid, it would be better to pool the government's resources, concentrating upon one blighted urban situation and solving it, rather than continually dissipating limited resources so that no results are adequate and no lessons conclusive. ■

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The urban crisis and the architect's role in helping solve it will be discussed in sessions on MAN/ARCHITECTURE/NATURE at the 1968 Convention of The American Institute of Architects. Keynote speakers for the June 24 session on "MAN" in Portland, Oregon, are Whitney M. Young, Jr., Executive Director of the National Urban League, and Gene C. Brewer, Chairman of the Board of the National Forest Products Association and President of U.S. Plywood-Champion Papers, Inc. Donald Canty, Editor of Urban America's CITY magazine, will be discussion leader.

Under Mr. Young, the Urban League has been in the forefront of the civil rights movement. It has broadened its approach and services, and launched new programs aimed at providing equal opportunity for Negroes in employment, education, housing, health, and welfare.

Miss Barbara Ward, internationally known author, editor and economic interpreter, will present the Purves Memorial Lecture with an address titled "Hope for an Urbanizing World".



Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson will present the first of the B. Y. Morrison Memorial lectures, sponsored by the Agricultural Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in honor of the first director of the National Arboretum.

Speaking with Mrs. Johnson, during the NATURE session of the convention theme, will be a distinguished panel headed by Orville L. Freeman, Secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; Dr. M. Gordon Wolman, a member of the AIA Potomac Planning Task Force and Chairman of the Department of Geography at Johns Hopkins University; and Marvin B. Durning, a Seattle attorney, who was named "National Conservationist of the Year," in 1965, by President Johnson. ■



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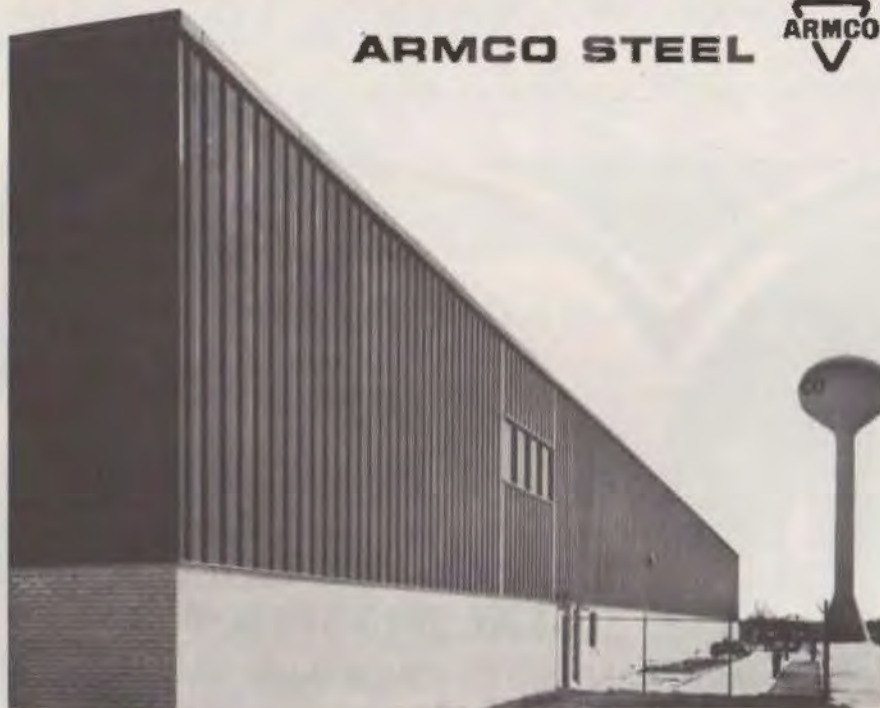
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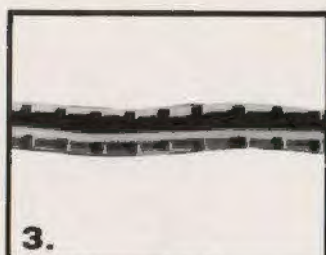
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