THE CHALLENGE OF THE

NEXT TWENTY YEARS

Today's college students are preparing themselves to meet and conquer the challenges they will face tomorrow. This preparation also exercises tremendous influence on their rapidly developing tastes and opinions. Texas Architects are keeping pace with these changing needs and trends by projecting today's designs to accommodate our expanding society. The Texas Architect is successfully meeting the challenges of tomorrow—today.

Assisting the architect with a complete line of quality building materials.

BLACK-BROLLIER
3010 DIXIE DRIVE – HOUSTON – RIVERSIDE 7-7100
Taxation without representation was one of the reasons the American colonists revolted, and as a result this country was founded.

Today's citizens of our State of Texas who have a deep interest in the quality of our physical environment face a similar problem, but for a different reason. We are also being taxed, but the funds are being spent with little regard to retaining and improving the natural beauty that we still have, or to being certain that the new things we build are really beautiful as well as being functional and economical.

In this case, we cannot blame the sad situation on those who are taxing us, or even on those men who are responsible for determining how the funds are spent. If any groups are at fault, they are the architectural and planning professions.

We who are most concerned as to the present state of things, who are most perceptive about what is happening to the physical environment of our country, and who are most qualified to speak out and say what must be done, have made no concerted effort even to tell our state officials and legislative representatives of our concerns.

We have complained to ourselves too long, and have accomplished little. Now we must express our concerns to those who actually make the decisions. The entire profession, individually and collectively, must make a coordinated effort to be certain these men are intelligently informed. When we have done this, we will see results.

George F. Pierce, Jr. FAIA
It is customary to look backward with pride and forward with pleasure and anticipation on important anniversaries. Perhaps we are no exception to this pattern on our 25th Anniversary.

It was on June 10, 1939 when 87 architects met in Austin to form the Texas Society of Architects. Forty-seven of those present joined on the spot, elected officers, drafted by laws and adopted the following:

"The Purpose of this Society is to unite the Architects of Texas, to make the profession of ever-increasing service to the citizenship of the State by advocating means to protect and better the public health, safety and welfare, as related to planning and to the design and construction of buildings.

a. Unification within the Texas Society of Architects of all Texas Chapters of the American Institute of Architects;

b. Maintenance of high professional standards;

c. Cooperation with all branches of the building industry;

d. Cooperation between architects in their common problems;

e. Cooperation with The American Institute of Architects through its several Texas Chapters in all activities consistent with the purpose of this Society;

f. Advancement of architectural education:

(1) By cooperation with the several architectural schools;

(2) By encouragement of all architectural students, both in and out of schools;

(3) By interesting its own members in their professional improvements;

g. Dissemination of proper public information on architecture and the architectural profession through selected channels."

The Texas Society of Architects Executive Board on August 19, 1939, designated November 1, 1939 as the closing date for Charter Member classification, and by that date three hundred seventy-eight members had joined. Seventy Charter Members are now deceased. About one half that number have retired or left the profession, and the balance all claim to be just now hitting their stride as practitioners.

At the time of organization in 1939, there were four AIA chapters in Texas: Dallas, Houston, and San Antonio, all originally founded in 1913, and Austin in 1938. They had different names then, but these are the present day designations.

By 1951, the Texas Society of Architects had grown to nine chapters of the Gulf States Region when state organization was designated as the Texas Region of the American Institute of Architects. At the 14th Annual Meeting of TSA in Austin, it was voted with considerable reservations to create a permanent headquarters in Austin with a full time staff to assist the officers and directors in administration of the society affairs. This was created in January, 1954, with headquarters in the Perry-Brooks Building.
Today the Texas Society of Architects consists of seventeen chapters with 1,243 members of whom 959 are Corporate Members of the American Institute of Architects. Slightly over two hundred men have served as officers, directors, or committee chairman of the TSA Board. But mere numbers do not reveal the true character of any organization. Despite the fact that present day life sometimes appears to be nothing but a numbers racket with zip codes, area codes, bank account numbers, social security numbers, credit card numbers, telephone numbers all being the stock in trade of daily life. Architects fortunately, however, retain their independence and individuality in a marvelous way.

The 25 year history of the Texas Society of Architects is the story of the individual efforts and achievements of individual members striving to build a better organization for the entire profession of architecture in Texas. Important committee activities have been carried out to improve the professional competency for every member throughout the history of TSA. Significantly, contributions to the cultural improvement of our society have been the charges of other important committees. The profession has moved into important segments of community life under the aegis of the professional society. A great story remains to be told of the professional growth in Texas brought about by dedicated individuals working together for the betterment of their state. If the TSA has a roll of honor, it has to be the roster of distinguished and dedicated men who have served as the Society’s Presidents. These men have provided leadership for which all practicing architects are grateful.

Ralph H. Cameron, FAIA ............................................. 1939
George L. Dahl, FAIA .................................................. 1940-41
Wiley C. Clarkson .................................................... 1942-43
Bartlett Cocke, FAIA .................................................... 1944-45
Bertram Giesecke ....................................................... 1946
Milton B. McGinty, FAIA ............................................. 1947
Arthur E. Thomas, FAIA ............................................. 1948
John T. Rather, FAIA .................................................. 1949
Edward L. Wilson, FAIA ............................................. 1950
Raymond Phelps, FAIA ............................................. 1951
Herbert M. Tatum, FAIA ............................................. 1952
Albert S. Golemon, FAIA ........................................... 1953
Edwin W. Carroll, FAIA ............................................. 1954
Grayson Gill ............................................................. 1955
R. Max Brooks, FAIA .................................................. 1956
Fred J. MacKie ........................................................... 1957
Reginald H. Roberts, FAIA .......................................... 1958
Robert P. Woltz, Jr .................................................... 1959
Jack M. Corgan .......................................................... 1960
L. W. Pitts, FAIA ....................................................... 1961
Harold E. Calhoun, FAIA ........................................... 1962
Arthur Fehr, FAIA ....................................................... 1963
George F. Pierce, Jr., FAIA ...................................... 1964

It is the view of most leaders of the Society that the Texas Society of Architects is just beginning to realize its potential as the membership has grown and the financing has become available for more and larger projects. The services which the Society can render to the citizens of Texas is constantly expanding and growing in significance. Future reports of the growth of the Society will be compendious and comprehensive, and will deal with comprehensive programs concerning the enormous challenge to the profession to deal with the total environment of our citizens.

Certainly enormous challenges face the profession in Texas and assuredly, the dedicated and capable man power to solve then are within the membership of the Texas Society of Architects. But lest we feel too certain of our future, we should be reminded of a newspaper clipping sent to the Executive Board by Professor Ernest Langford, FAIA, formerly head of the Department of Architecture of Texas A & M University, who is presently the archivist of that school. A box on the editorial page of the Bryan newspaper headed “75 Years Ago Today” reports that on March 5, 1875, a group of architects gathered in Austin to form a new organization called the Texas Society of Architects. It remains for historians to ferret out the story of that now unknown organization. Therefore, there is no room for complacency for the members of the new Texas Society of Architects.
Wednesday, November 4

8:00 a.m.  Golfers Doughnuts and Coffee, The Northwood Club

9:00 a.m.  Texas Quarries’ Golf Tournament, The Northwood Club

1:00 p.m.  Golfers Buffet Luncheon, The Northwood Club

2:30 p.m.  Committee Meetings, Rooms to be announced

4:00 p.m.  Conclave of Chapter Officers, Sam Houston Room, Sheraton-Dallas Hotel

6:30 p.m.

8:00 p.m.  Host Chapter Cocktail Party, North Ball Room, Sheraton-Dallas Hotel

Dinner — On the Town.
Thursday, November 5

8:00 a.m. Acme Brick Breakfast, North Ball Room, Sheraton-Dallas Hotel
9:30 a.m. Business Session, Republic of Texas Suite, Sheraton-Dallas Hotel
Ladies Tours
   Option 1--Decorative Center (Select Furniture and Accessory Shops)
   Option 2--Sales Street (Antiques)
Student Seminar, Vaquero Room, Sheraton-Dallas Hotel
11:00 a.m. Keynote Address--A. G. Odell, Jr., FAIA, President, American Institute of Architects
           Republic of Texas Suite, Sheraton-Dallas Hotel
12:30 p.m. Awards Luncheon, North Ball Room, Sheraton-Dallas Hotel

2:30 p.m.
5:30 p.m. Extravaganza of Exhibits, South Ball Room, Sheraton-Dallas Hotel
          Refreshments Entertainment Prizes

6:30 p.m. Transportation to the Apparel Mart
7:00 p.m. Informal Party--Apparel Mart Courtyard

Friday, November 6

7:30 a.m. "Early Risers" Breakfast
           Annual Convention Meeting Insurance Committee
           Pioneer Room--3rd Floor, Sheraton-Dallas Hotel

9:00 a.m. Seminar, "Is There An Antidote For Ugliness?", Republic of Texas Suite, Sheraton-Dallas Hotel
Moderator--Vincent Kling, FAIA, Philadelphia
Panelists--Rabbi Levi Olan, Dallas
          John Guerin, University of Texas
          David Owen, Dallas
          Dr. Alfred R. Neumann, University of Houston
          Mrs. L. Lee Johnson III, Fort Worth
          David Barrow, Austin
          Eugene McDermott, Dallas
          F. V. Wallace, Amarillo
          Marshall Willis, El Paso
          David Straus, San Antonio

12:00 p.m. Ladies Luncheon--Chaparral Club, 37th Floor, Southland Center
           "Through Darkest Africa" with Mary Broad

12:30 p.m. Seminar Luncheon, North Ball Room, Sheraton-Dallas Hotel
           Presentation of Chapter Awards

2:00 p.m. Seminar--"Is There An Antidote For Ugliness?", Republic of Texas Suite, Sheraton-Dallas Hotel
Moderator--Vincent Kling, FAIA, Philadelphia
Speakers--Richardson Dilworth, Former Mayor of Philadelphia
          Dean John E. Burchard, Dean of the School of Humanities and Social Science, M.I.T.

4:30 p.m. Closing Business Session, Republic of Texas Suite, Sheraton-Dallas Hotel

6:30 p.m. President's Cocktail Party, Republic of Texas Suite, Sheraton-Dallas Hotel

7:30 p.m. Formal Dinner Dance--North Ball Room, Sheraton-Dallas Hotel
"The affluent society with relentless, singleminded energy is turning our cities, most of suburbia and most of our roadways into the most affluent slum on earth. There is not the slightest doubt any longer that we are losing our very special, God-given chance to create in this country a form, an order, a high civilization. This simply cannot be done in a physical setting of crashing vulgarity in the cities and dreary uniformity in the suburbs." Eric Sevareid, 1964

These are strong words. Yet the same thoughts in varying form and varying intensity are being expressed by a multitude of Americans, some professionals and some just plain citizens confronted by the growing awareness of the ugliness of the physical environment which we are creating for ourselves.

The American Institute of Architects has developed a program to call forcefully to the attention of the public the need for the use of stronger aesthetic disciplines in the building of our cities. One direct end-product has been a series of regional seminars which successfully have engaged community leaders in a forthright consideration of the problems which beset our environment.

Such a conference for Texas will be held in Dallas Friday, November 6, 1964. The theme of the all-day seminar will be *Is There An Antidote For Ugliness?* The seminar will seek to take a bare-knuckled, but completely positive approach in searching for ways to turn the tide against the ugliness which threatens to encompass us. It will raise questions with a biting edge and seek answers from the common experience of the participants. It will ask larger questions such as: “Can we afford quality?”, “Has expediency in the name of progress waylaid our search for excellence?”, and many others.

Each of the 17 chapters of the A. I. A. throughout the state has appointed a Design Committee charged with the responsibility of picking the layman in that community who has done the most to improve aesthetic values in his community. This layman will be recognized for his achievement in his home city and will be a participant in the Texas seminar in Dallas.

In addition to these laymen from every section of Texas, more than 150 leading members of the Dallas commercial, industrial, cultural and educational communities will be invited to attend and to participate in the panel discussions.

Giving depth and perspective to the seminar will be two national figures who will bring their outside viewpoints into the discussions. One of these will be Richardson Dilworth, former mayor of Philadelphia and a prime mover in that city's vast and highly successful rebuilding program. The other will be Dr. John E. Burchard, dean of the School of Humanities and Social Science of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a frequent critic of our cities and a philosopher who speaks to man's needs for a physical environment which is in harmony with his total aspirations.

This stimulating and constructive program promises to point the way to other steps which we can take in our fight against ugliness in all its forms.
CONVENTION PERSONALITIES

Honored as Fellow by the American Institute of Architects for distinguished design. Heads one of Philadelphia's largest architectural firms. Numerous awards and medals of honor from many sources have been awarded his buildings (these are too many to list). His practice covers fifteen building types in ten states. He has served or is serving as a member, officer, chairman or director of many honor award juries; local and national A.I.A. committees and civic endeavors.

ARTHUR GOULD ODELL, JR., FAIA, Charlotte, N. C.
Current President of the American Institute of Architects. His search for contemporary usage of materials and construction has won him many awards and honors. "Good architecture is the product of a culture, the expression of a particular age." He has an active interest in Art and Urban Planning through architecture. "America is a 'man-made mess' our cityscapes are an 'aesthetic outrage' and our highways are 'canyons of billboards and honky tonks.'"

DR. JOHN E. BECHARD, Bedford, Mass.
Dean emeritus of the School of Humanities and Social Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Widely known as authority on housing and architecture. Currently lecturing on architecture and urban planning at the University of California. As a writer and lecturer, he is a frequent critic of our cities and a philosopher who speaks to man's needs for a physical environment in harmony with his total aspirations.

RICHARDSON DILWORTH, Philadelphia, Pa.
Twice elected Mayor of Philadelphia where his programs for urban renewal and mass transportation won him national acclaim. He is recognized as a prime mover in the vast and highly successful rebuilding program in Philadelphia. A practicing attorney, he now serves as chairman of the committee named by the President to develop a transportation program for the Boston-Washington corridor.
CONVENTION PERSONALITIES

JOHN GUERIN, Austin
Associate professor of art at The University of Texas. Has participated in numerous exhibitions and one-man shows and is represented in various museum collections. Author of articles on Pre-Columbian art and active in recording and study of ancient Indian pictographs for National Park Service. Phi Beta Kappa, Ph.D. from University of Pennsylvania in 1962.

DR. LEVI A. OLAN, Dallas
Rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, visiting lecturer at Perkins School of Theology of SMU, member of Board of Regents of The University of Texas. Widely known for his commentary on our spiritual, cultural and physical environments. He speaks frequently before public groups, to radio and television audiences, is author of several monographs, including "New Resources for a Liberal Faith."

DAVID OWEN, Dallas
Executive vice president and director of the Dallas, Texas Corporation which has announced plans for the multi-million dollar Main Place complex in downtown Dallas. Wide development experience with Webb & Knapp, including Montreal Place Ville Marie project, Wellington Square in London, Ontario, the Yorkdale Shopping Center in Toronto and the Lake City Industrial Park in Vancouver.

DR. ALFRED NEUMAN, Houston
Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences of the University of Houston. His publications mainly in field of the interrelation of literature and music. He is a program annotator for Houston Symphony Orchestra and Houston Grand Opera. This year he served as president of the Houston Contemporary Music Society and as general chairman of the 1964 Houston Festival of the Bible in the Arts.

SEMINAR PANELIST

SEMINAR PANELIST

SEMINAR PANELIST
A. E. Wells, Abilene
Superintendent of Schools. "During 12 years as administrator of school system has supervised spending of approximately $15 million for schoolhouse construction, successfully bridging the gap between architect and board in such a way as effectively to produce a climate in which good design could flourish." Member, American Association of School Administrators.

David Brown Barrow, Austin
Developer of Balcones Park Subdivision and Northwest Hills Subdivision in Austin. Chairman of Austin City Planning Commission and leader in obtaining Austin Master Plan in 1961. Chairman of Austin Town Lake Study Committee and leader in efforts to beautify this lake.

R. B. Butler, Bryan
President of R. B. Butler, Inc. and several other businesses. Through his efforts as president of Brazos Area Planning Corp. was instrumental in bringing about recognition in the community of need for a cooperative area plan which has now been realized. Initiated study for downtown redevelopment of Bryan and study for master plan of campus of Allen Military Academy.

T.S. Schienski, Corpus Christi
Rancher, farmer, feed lot operator and chairman of the executive committee of Corpus Christi Bank & Trust Co. "Under his direct influence a number of well-designed modern buildings have been constructed in Corpus Christi, including Corpus Christi Bank & Trust Co. building, Executive House, Driscoll Children's Hospital and his own residence... "His good taste shows up in everything he does."

Eugene Mclermott, Dallas
Industrialist, philanthropist, "... a man with a sound sense of aesthetics and a ruling passion for excellence... His pervading influence is felt in those buildings for which he is directly responsible, but he must also be recognized for committing his awareness to his friends and associates and the institutions touched by his broad range of interests. He is chairman of the executive committee of Texas Instruments Incorporated.
MARSHALL WILLIS, El Paso
As chairman of the Mayor's Citizens Advisory Council of 600 leading citizens, he is directing a study of all phases of the city's life which lead to recommendations for a long-range program of growth. Report will cover El Paso's needs in civic buildings, slum clearance, water, recreation, police and fire protection. He is an executive of El Paso Natural Gas Co.

MRS. J. LEE JOHNSON III, Fort Worth
President, Board of Trustees, Amon Carter Museum of Western Art; member, Board of Regents, The University of Texas; member, Fort Worth City Art Commission. Advocates excellence in architecture. "Through her efforts, Amon Carter Museum of Western Art was developed as a significant architectural achievement which has been termed the most distinctive building in Western America."

JOHN T. JONES, JR., Houston
President of Houston Chronicle Publishing Company, Houston Consolidated Television Company, and Houston Endowment, Inc. He has worked in various ways "to improve the city's image, aid the fulfillment of the Civic Center Plan, thereby enriching the social and architectural quality of the urban environment and in creating an atmosphere in which good design may be attained."

MCHENRY TICHENOR, Lower Rio Grande Valley
Chairman of the Harbenito Broadcasting Company. "He is best known throughout the community for his leadership in the move toward the beautification of the business section of Harlingen. A prime mover in the development of a park on Padre Island. Demonstrates a continuing interest in the development of a deepening sense of aesthetic responsibility among laymen."

A. C. HAMILTON, Lubbock
Director of the Parks and Recreation Department of the City of Lubbock. "The considerable contributions made in the creation and maintenance of a most favorable atmosphere in the park system of Lubbock" . . . "Continuing support of good design as evidenced in new park buildings." Member, American Institute of Park Executives.

J. A. ANDERSON, North East Texas
With the State Education Agency. Was superintendent of schools in Lufkin, 1951-61, during development of wide range of elementary and high school plants. "His ideas on school design were in keeping with the time. . . ever with an eye toward up-to-date concepts in teaching and physical plant." In present capacity, now transmitting his concepts of good design to school superintendents throughout Texas.
CONVENTION PERSONALITIES
CHAPTER LAYMAN HONOREES

F. V. WALLACE, Panhandle
Mayor. Through leadership in special bond issue has set stage for new Civic Center. "As mayor and as chairman of Hospital Committee of Amarillo Area Foundation, Inc. he has contributed much toward the creation of an atmosphere for good design... Future growth of Amarillo will benefit greatly from his far-sighted approach."

DAVID STRAUS, San Antonio
Leader in the conception, development and promotion of "The Paseo del Río" project, a development of the downtown river area to include shops, recreation areas, walkways, river rides and leisure areas. "One of the most significant civic projects ever undertaken in San Antonio... a project which will contribute materially to the beauty and charm of this historic city. He is president of Straus-Frank Co.

T. T. HUNT, Beaumont
Editor-in-chief of The Beaumont Enterprise and Journal. "As an editor for 22 years has done much to create among laymen an awareness of good design." ... "He was a member of the citizens committee which worked for the creation of Lamar State College of Technology, and later was chairman of the college's development committee."

WINSTON BARCLAY, West Texas
Local manager of Texas Electric Service Company. Chairman of the 1961 and 1962 Odessa Beautiful Association campaigns when city won second place and then first place for its population category in the 1961 and 1962 "National Cleanest Town Contests." "Coordinated his company's construction of new office building that is a credit in function, structure and beauty to Odessa."

JOE B. McNEIL, Wichita Falls
Superintendent of schools since 1947. Has guided school system of Wichita Falls through its period of greatest growth, giving architects a sufficiently free hand to permit the design of buildings with a sound framework of aesthetics. Member of the American Association of School Administrators, winner of Wichita Falls Civitan Club "Outstanding Citizen Award."
TEXAS ARCHITECTURE 1963
HONORED FOR DISTINGUISHED DESIGN

THE SUN BOWL STADIUM
EL PASO, TEXAS

ARCHITECTS
CARROLL AND DAUBLE AND ASSOCIATES
GARLAND AND HILLES
EL PASO, TEXAS
THE PROBLEM

On a rough, rugged site, of solid rock, with a large arroyo running through the center, the Architects were to design a 30,000-seat football stadium to serve as the home stadium of the Sun Bowl and Texas Western College. The stadium to be easily expandable, to be designed in such a manner that all seats have a good view of the playing field, to have adequate facilities for the Press, necessary access roads, and limited parking areas to be provided.

THE SOLUTION

The Architects' first consideration was to properly locate the stadium on the 78-acre site. By building the stadium in the large arroyo, taking advantage of natural slopes on both sides, much above grade structure could be eliminated and the flat area to the North could be used as parking. This location also was in close proximity to the college campus, and with the access roads to be built under this contract, easy access will be possible both by vehicular traffic and by pedestrian traffic from the college campus.

Being located on a site completely surrounded by mountains, the Architects felt that the small portions of the stadium visible should recall the slopes of the mountains and be built of material that was compatible; thus the extreme battered walls of concrete and exposed large stones, with the seating area clearly defined by the concrete handrails cantilevered past the supporting walls.

Since most of Texas Western College games are played at night, the stadium is provided with lighting facilities that are to attain 70-foot candles from four lighting standards each with eighty 1500-watt luminaries.

The stadium, serving as a football stadium only, with no provisions for track, allowed the designers to curve the seating areas in an ellipse, in effect facing all seats toward the center of the playing field with no seats in the end zones.

Access to all seats was gained by a concourse, or tunnel, under the seating area, with vomitories to each section at mid-level in the stands, thereby eliminating all horizontal walkways in the stadium area.

The West stand, with 67 rows of seating, has a Press Box above, in what is considered to be its permanent location, and has been so designed that an additional floor can be added. The East stand, of 48 rows, can be expanded to seat an additional 8,000 and the end zones can be closed to form a complete bowl and can increase the seating capacity by an additional 28,000 seats, or a total of 66,000 seats.
MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION
Poured in place concrete was used throughout with native rock exposed in the wall areas only. Seating is edge grain fir on cast iron brackets.
MEMBERSHIP ROSTER

TEXAS SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

1964-65

ABILENE CHAPTER

Corporate
Boone, Daniel, 262 Leggett
Bridge, John M., Jr., P. O. Box 5286
Brown, Woodfield F., 416 Mims Building
Buzard, Richard, P. O. Box 5622
Hinton, Joseph De Shone, Brownfield Bldg., Snyder
Luther, John, 262 Leggett Drive
Sample, William S., Box 12, Brownwood
Tittle, James Donlad, 542 Butler

Professional Associate
Bohnert, Bubba E., 262 Leggett
Graves, Wm. L., 262 Leggett Drive
Graves, William L., 262 Leggett Drive
Rice, Homer Lester, Jr., 262 Leggett Drive
Wheeler, James H., 262 Leggett

AUSTIN CHAPTER

Fellow
Brooks, R. Max, 203 Perry Brooks Building
Creer, Phillip D., School of Architecture, University of Texas
Fahr, Arthur, P. O. Box 93
Lowe, C. L., Jr., Box 855
Southard, Louis F., P. O. Box 855

Corporate
Allen, John Chiles, 2914 Pearl
Barnes, Jay W., 1013 E. 39 1/2 Street
Barr, Howard E., 203 Perry Brooks Building
Barrow, David Brown, Jr., 6705 Edgewood
Biddle, Phillip L., Jr., 2402 Westover
Bowman, Jon A., 6801 Edgewood Drive
Brush, Carlton, 4000 Lullwood Road
Carleton, Charles Semori, Jr., 1903 Pecos
Castle, Henry G., 1101 Nueces Street
Chomley, William Pat, 802 First National Bank Bldg.
Temple
Cloutier, J. Jack, P. O. Box 396, Shiner
Coates, Paul Noyce, Jr., 600 Wastern Republic Bldg.
Collins, John R., 2802 Greenslaw Parkway
Craw, James W., 1101 Nueces Street
Crume, Herbert C., 2816 Hemphill Park
Duncan, Leopold P., 1101 C West 40th
Davis, Harold E., 1101 C West 40th Street
Dean, Fred W., Jr., 304 West 24th
Dean, Thomas Scott, 3606 Bonnie Road

Deloney, Miles Austin, 2308 Rundell
dieter, Fred W., 1907 Arthur Lane
Dornberger, Werner D., 203 Perry Brooks
Driccoli, Dan J., 2416 Hillview
Eames, Bill Carter, 203 Perry Brooks Building
Gonzalez, Herbert S., Office of Supervision Architect, Service Bldg.
Jennings, Robert, 1012 East 33 1/2 Street
The University of Texas

Goodman, Jack C., 1013 East 38 1/2 Street
Happe, O. Carl, Jr., 1206 Fawston Road
Kuykendall, James M., 2007 Melridge Place
Martin, William Joseph, 1605 Ridgemont
Mill, John B., Jr., 1103 West 28th
Pflueger, James 2901 West 11th Drive
Plouck, John W., Jr., 1013 West 28th
Presler, Roul, 2520 Spring Lane
Bldgwawy, Anne, 2000 Goodale
Ramos, Will E., 202 East 11th Street
Whitson, Frank E., Jr., 2410 San Antonio Street

Member Emeritus
Thomas, Roy L., 2812 Hemphill Park

BRAZOS CHAPTER

Fellow
Longord, Ernest, Box 4173 South Station, College Station

Member Emeritus
Estes, Charles E., 500 W. Brookside, Bryan
Evans, Ben H., The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Ave., Washington, D.C.
Hildebrandt, Edward F., Washington County State Bank Bldg., Brenham
Hollaman, Theo E., School of Architecture, Texas A & M University System, College Station

Corporate
Elkins, E. Hartwell, 316 System Administration Bldg., Texas A & M University System, College Station
Estes, Charles E., 500 W. Brookside, Bryan
Evans, Ben H., The American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Ave., Washington, D.C.
Hildebrandt, Edward F., Washington County State Bank Bldg., Brenham
Hollaman, Theo E., School of Architecture, Texas A & M University System, College Station

Associate
Godwin, Charles J., 2217 Franklin, Bryan
Johnson, James E., 100 North Crockett, Cameron
Langford, Prof. Ernest, Box 4772 South Station, College Station
Roth, Melvin M., School of Architecture, A & M University, College Station
Steward, W. C., School of Architecture, Texas A & M University, College Station
Watson, Charles Richard, 206 Brookside Drive, Bryan
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- Durable
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- Paint it any color
- Offers heat insulation while adding structural value
- Available in all standard sizes (both standard and spectra-glaze)
- Build a school in the economical $10 per square foot range
- Build a home — any size — at comparable savings
- Build an office building, industrial plant or hospital and save money

"Build it right with Featherlite Block Company"

IRVING SAN ANTONIO ABILENE MIDLAND

The Caravan Club — Lubbock, Texas
Architect: Bill Cox — Lubbock, Texas

Central Catholic High School — Abilene, Texas
Architects: Tittle and Luther — Abilene, Texas
this is

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Developed in Lambert's Florida laboratory, KEESTONE is a specially formulated powder, containing properly graded aggregates, in a ready-to-use form. Applied to freshly poured concrete floor slabs, by dust-on or broadcast method, KEESTONE is floated and Rowe-deed into the surface to simulate the natural keystone. The entire operation is completed while concrete is in a plastic state. If a KEESTONE finish assures you of a colorful and textured surface that is slip-proof and glaze-proof with uniformity of color over any size area. The finish is permanently "cased" to become a moulithic part of the concrete floor.

KEESTONE's dramatic surface is ideal for concrete patios, swimming pool and deck areas, showroom floors... in fact, for any exterior or interior concrete floor surface where a decorative, natural stone effect is desired. Resistant to heavy traffic and adverse weather conditions, KEESTONE is a lasting complement to architectural design and landscape. You will be assured of a durable and distinctive appearance when you specify all concrete floor surfaces to be finished with KEESTONE. Write for AIA File Brochure.

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A subsidiary of Guardsman Chemical Coatings, Inc.
Houston, Texas
Grand Rapids, Michigan
Orlando, Florida
High Point, North Carolina

NOVEMBER 1964
Let us begin at the end. A project ends and everyone is happy. All concerned feel a sense of pride in a job well done. The architect has designed a "monument" for the owner which, barring disaster, should last perhaps for centuries. The contractor, sub-contractors, and product manufacturers can now point with pride to a job well done. The purpose of this writing is to analyze where the block manufacturers fit into this picture.

When the architect is commissioned to design a building, two important items must be given due consideration. Of prime importance, usually, is the budget available for the job. Secondly, the architect must make many decisions in the selection of the various building materials to be used, and then assemble them with the money available. Just as the architect is the owner's expert on building design and construction, the block manufacturer should be the architect's expert on concrete masonry construction in particular.

We, the concrete masonry manufacturers, feel we offer the architectural profession as complete a service as is possible in the complete technology of concrete masonry construction. It has been said, "Good concrete is made of cement, sand, gravel and water. Poor concrete is made of the same thing. The difference is in the "know-how."

(Continued on Page 37)
For instance, a fully automated, shockless, duo stage, autoclave block plant in Amarillo assures the area architects a continual supply of the best block available today. Regardless of end use for the units produced in this plant, all material must complete the entire autoclaving cycle. No unit is touched by human hands until it is ready to be installed into a wall assembly. Matching this feat of production and curing is the handling of raw materials from cars to block machine by an intricate system of hoppers, conveyors, storage bins, weight batchers, and mixers all interconnected in automatic sequence controlled by the latest instrumentation available. In addition to monthly testing of units by an independent laboratory, quality control is assured by pulling random units from the conveyors to check compressive strength daily. The plant is capable of producing 24,000 block equivalent per day per machine. The shockless aspect of the production facilities means that the temperature change from molding to autoclave is gradual. The gradual change is accomplished by first placing the block into a low pressure steam curing kiln for about four hours before loading them into the high pressure, high temperature autoclave.

Regardless of automation, the building industry is still a creative industry. The ever improving electronic wizardry to which we subscribe is only a part of the "know-how". Just as the manufacturer is always looking for ways to improve a good product, the architect must continually search for new and economical products and methods. Always foremost in the mind of a block manufacturer is the fact that we do not sell block, we sell walls. Therefore, our material is limited only by the imagination of the architect. A concrete block wall can be plain and economical, decorative, or serve as a base for some other material that will create special effects. Therefore, it is readily apparent that the versatility of block is a valuable asset to the designer.

Concrete masonry manufacturers have found that producing a quality block in a modern plant is not only very advantageous to them, but it also serves to assist the entire construction industry to build better buildings more economically. For example, modern loading and unloading equipment speeds delivery to the job site. Material can be unloaded at the convenience of the mason on block or wood pallets at any location on the job site to which the truck can maneuver. The uniformity of texture and size of each unit can help the contractor to lower his job costs once there will be virtually no culls. Certainly the finished job will give the contractor a certain amount of prestige and pride if the wall has a handsome appearance. Good service with well maintained equipment is a must with the block manufacturer.

Specifically, as an aid to the architectural profession, the block manufacturer must maintain a staff of qualified engineers who stand ready to assist with any and all problems concerning concrete masonry construction. Often the use or non-use of control joints and expansion joints in block construction is critical.

Texas has a climate of extremes from $-20^\circ$ to $+110^\circ$; from dry, 3% humidity to wind-driven rainstorms. Therefore, even a fully autoclaved block is subjected to a lifetime of expansion and contraction. Admittedly the autoclaving is essential, but it is not a cure-all to prevent cracking.

Long runs of block must have control joints periodically. Rules-of-thumb for determining control joint requirements are sometimes expanded, by specifying bodies, when autoclaved block are being considered. This is one place where block manufacturers can assist the architect, and perhaps save some money on a given project.

In recent months there has been a resurgence of hardrock, sand and gravel aggregate block in the Panhandle area. Unlike haydite block, the hardrock block has a smooth, dense, surface that is considerably more resistant to moisture penetration. The heavier material also provides much more resistance to sound transmission as the property is directly proportional to the mass of the wall. Proper treatment of mortar joints can create shadows that will create exciting effects with the smooth block surface. Recently, I had the pleasure of working with the architectural firm of John L. Hannon and J. Ray Daniel, Architects and Engineers of Amarillo, on a warehouse for the Levi Strauss Company. The plan on the main portion of this structure was 360' square and the exterior walls were eight inch hardrock block laid in stacked bond 26' high with pilasters 20' on centers. The vertical joints were raked and the horizontal joints were weathered. Since the height requirement was more than that normally allowed by the building code, the Crowe-Gulde staff worked with the firm to attain a workable reinforced masonry wall design. The pilasters provided the vertical reinforcement, and two intermediate bond beams provided horizontal reinforcement. Control joints were installed at every other pilaster, 40' on centers. One building expansion joint was installed midway in the 360' length of building. The only exterior surface treatment was sprayed silicone; there was no interior treatment on the block surface. Here is a case where a design was accomplished in block that is beautiful, functional, and economical. Close coordination by all concerned resulted in a design that more than doubled the old standby—18 times the wall thickness as the limit for lateral support for masonry walls.
Some block plants market a line of Hardrock block exclusively for these fences. The main reason for hardrock for the fence block, other than the smooth, dense surface, was its ability to take color. Essentially the fences consist of four-inch panel block spanning between eight-inch pilasters which are grouted and doweled into the foundation. The panel connection to the pilaster is left free of grout or mortar so that a natural control joint is provided, thus making the fence virtually crack-free. Some fences are provided with a continuous footing, but equally strong structurally is an alternate system whereby the panels span horizontally between pilasters with no footing. This type panel is analyzed as a deep beam with steel placed in a lintel block at the bottom. Of course, joint reinforcement is utilized in all fences.

A new corner unit is ideal for keeping a 16” module when turning a corner in stacked bond and a 4” lintel block can be utilized quite effectively over openings in non-bearing partitions. These new type units are the results of end use research which is aimed at helping the construction industry, be they architects, builders, or masons, to build a better building.

The primary interest of the block manufacturer is the total result. Let us now end at the beginning. Concrete masonry units are being produced daily and being stock-piled to be delivered to that job—yet undesigned.

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HOW DO WE MAINTAIN Q Block STANDARDS?
Samples of our block are tested periodically by independent testing laboratories to insure that the block meets Q Block standards of quality.

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Q Block is a national standard for the entire block industry. It means the users of block can specify this versatile material with full assurance that it meets high specifications. Architects and builders now have in this building material beauty and versatility, a distinctive texture for handsome wall effects both inside and out. Complete fire-safety, sound absorption, self-insulation are other inherent qualities. Such significant qualities can only enhance the building industry as a whole.

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Page 38
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NOVEMBER 1964
No property of a building material is more related to comfort and cost than heat insulation. A healthy, comfortable environment is necessary for happy living conditions. Cost of maintaining desired environment during hot or cold seasons depends upon required size of heat plant, or air-conditioning system, which in turn depends upon heat flow into or out from the structure itself.

Heat flow or transmission is a direct function of a building material’s U-factor, normally stated in terms of BTU’s of heat per hour that are transferred through one square foot of wall for each degree difference in temperature (Fahrenheit) between the warm and cool sides. A material with a low U-factor will permit less heat to flow through it under a given set of conditions than a material with a high U-factor.

**Block Is Own Insulator**

The U-factor of any wall can be improved by the addition of insulating materials. This is common practice where wall materials are employed which have inadequate U-factors. However, insulating materials generally possess little or no structural value, and always increase wall cost. The load-supporting element of a wall must support and enclose an extra weight—a weight employed solely as added insulation. Few structural materials possess inherent insulation value, the outstanding example being that of lightweight concrete masonry units. Typical U-factors for comfort-concrete masonry are listed in the following tables:

### Walls of Hollow Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exterior Wall Construction</th>
<th>U-Factor</th>
<th>8 in.</th>
<th>12 in.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lt. Wt. Block and Paint Only</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plus Granular Fill Only</td>
<td>0.18</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plus Insulation, Lath, Plaster</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Or</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt. Wt. Block and Paint (No Fill)</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plus Insulation, Lath, Plaster</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cavity Walls of Hollow Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interior Wythe Construction</th>
<th>U-Factor</th>
<th>8 in.</th>
<th>12 in.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lt. Wt. Block Only and Paint Both Sides</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plus Insulation, Lath, Plaster</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plus Granular Fill (Cavity)</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Or</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plaster Interior Direct</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plus Granular Fill (Cavity)</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Or</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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