San Antonio

It is clearly evident to everyone, including most top investors in the nation, that the past couple of years represent a dynamic era of growth for San Antonio. Change and progress are dramatically evident... and the building boom and plans for further expansion and development of the city are just beginning. Improvement began when the business community, civic organizations and city and county government teamed up to tackle projects that have since blasted through historic boundaries which once held back such progress. Today, San Antonio is a city on the go, on the grow, geared toward becoming the Southwest’s most exciting, fastest growing and interesting metropolis... bar none.

In an age of automation and mass pleasure, San Antonio, while still enjoying the good life, is mastering the art of growing up. It also has a message that it is dying to share with the rest of the world, a message which has no credibility gap like Texas brags of old, but a message which has, in a disquieting way, become a reality. Nowadays, a lot of people are beginning to listen to that message, no longer walking around deaf to the impulses of the city that once was known primarily for the Alamo and noontime siestas that usually stretched beyond the traditional two hours. That message is crystal clear: San Antonio is a reborn city, no longer a sleeping giant, no longer forced to eat prickly pear to stay alive, but becoming unwound, a city tuned in to a new way of life.

San Antonio, U.S. Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez believes, has capitalized on its unique qualities, tolerance and diversity, and used them to build a foundation for a space age community that can sit at the crossroads of a North American and Hispanic cultures, gaining strength and significance from both. Actually, the city has changed and grown so swiftly that it is all but impossible to describe its new face and moods. Here are glimpses of a great city’s revival:

High above the old city, in the Oak Hills area, a dream cherished by a small group of San Antonians for 20 years has come true in the form of a spectacular South Texas Medical Center. The key to the center turned out to be the establishment of the University of Texas Medical School in San Antonio. The $12 million dollar school and neighboring $15.5 million Bexar County Teaching Hospital comprise a medical complex which already has passed $40 million dollars in value with another $31 million of construction in immediate prospect.

On the maps in the offices of the City Planning Department in the Urban Renewal Agency, a new face for downtown San Antonio is being sketched even though most natives are just beginning to absorb the swift changes triggered by HemisFair. The Del Alamo plan, reshaping the future of the city’s central core, is picking up where HemisFair leaves off. The $38.5 million program of a six lane “inner loop” around the downtown area, alleviates traffic snarls by widening 10 key inner arteries. The renewal plan also includes assembly of “Redevelopment Parcels”, areas with structures that do not fit needs of the central business district that can be suitably transformed. The plan also includes elaborate improvement of the city’s real heart, the colorful Paseo Del Rio area. The Paseo Del Rio has turned the picturesque downtown riverbend area and its banks into a land and watery artery that pulses with new life, much of it by night to the different drumming of no less than a dozen newly-popular night clubs and restaurants. One new Paseo Del Rio resident is the new, majestic, 500 room Hilton Palacio Del Rio Hotel. Across the street is the new $10.8 million Civic and Convention Center, brainchild of Mayor W. W. McAllister. Its convention hall, theater, exhibit and meeting facilities are capable of accommodating 94% of the conventions held today in this country. It can hold crowds of 10,970 for basketball and hockey or provide sumptuous accommodations for 2,800 formally dressed opera lovers.

The San Antonio River Authority is moving into a program of construction of 16 dams along the upper Salado Creek and at least five will create permanent lakes. One of the finest of these will grace the city’s new North East Preserve, a 712 acre park including a 100 acre lake, 3.2 miles of walking, bicycling and bridle trails. Parkland now totals 4,245 acres in San Antonio.

San Antonio is one of the very few U.S. cities employing the fully range of newly developed weapon for attacking the problems of hard core poverty. As one of six metropolitan areas in the Test Cities program which will attempt to utilize the innovative techniques of modern industry to pull disadvantage workers into mainstream jobs,
The Texas Society of Architects is honored to recognize newly registered architects of the State of Texas for the year 1969.

The Texas Society of Architects lost a valued friend when Preston Geren Sr. passed away in September. He spent his life in unselfish service to his family, profession, and community.

Many TSA Members will have an opportunity to stay in the magnificent Hilton Palacio Del Rio Hotel at the Thirtieth Annual Meeting. H. B. Zachry pulled out all stops in completing the Texas Architecture 1968 award winning project in nine months, just in time to provide needed housing for HemisFair.

To visit La Villita today is to turn back the pages of San Antonio's past more than a century and a half. Thanks to the concern and determination of many of San Antonio's citizens, members of the Texas Society of Architects will enjoy the charming, ancient homes and hospitality dating back to the early 1800's.

Adverting:

p. 21 Trinity White, General Portland Cement Company.

p. 22 Sibbisco Corporation

p. 35 Prestressed and Exposed Aggregate Assoc.

p. 36 Electric Utility Companies of Texas

p. 44 Zonolite Division, W. R. Grace & Company

p. 45 Moncrief-Lenoir Manufacturing Co.

p. 45 Jones-Blair Co.

p. 55 Monarch Tile Manufacturing Co., Inc.

p. 57 Mid-States Steel and Wire Company

p. 58 Featherlite Corporation

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THE TEXAS SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS
ESTABLISHES THE
LLEWELYN W. PITTS AWARD

LLEWELYN W. PITTS A.A.A. POSSESSED IN SUCH MEASURE THOSE QUALITIES OF CONCERN FOR OTHERS, COMPELLING LEADERSHIP, AND COMMITMENT TO HIS IDEALS THAT HE PROFOUNDLY AFFECTED EVERY EVENT THAT TOUCHED HIS LIFE AND ALL THOSE PRIVILEGED TO KNOW HIM.

IN RECOGNITION OF HIS CONTRIBUTION TO THE PROFESSION AND IN THE HOPE THAT THE EXAMPLE OF HIS LIFE WILL INSPIRE OTHERS IN THE COURAGEOUS PRACTICE OF THESE VIRTUES, THE TEXAS SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS ESTABLISHES THE LLEWELYN W. PITTS AWARD TO PUBLICLY RECOGNIZE ARCHITECTS WHO BY THEIR EXAMPLE AND SERVICE HAVE MADE SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUITIONS TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF THESE IDEALS.

Reginald H. Roberts studied humanity, economics and mathematics, 1933-1939, at St. Mary's University, San Antonio and at the same time advanced from draftsman to chief draftsman with Adams and Adams, Architects. He served as Director of Planning for Corps of Engineers during World War II in Europe, Philippine Islands and Japan. Reg Roberts' private practice in San Antonio began in 1946. He has personally directed numerous commercial building projects in San Antonio in addition to many outstanding residential commissions. His work has received numerous design awards and honors and has been published in many architectural publications as well as frequent publication in San Antonio newspapers. Reg Roberts' activities include President, San Antonio Chapter of AIA; Director, Texas Society of Architects; Member, AIA National Committee on Home Building Industry; Member, TSA-AIA Honor Awards Jury; President, Texas Society of Architects; President, Texas Architectural Foundation Chairman, AIA National Nominating Committee; Regional Director, American Institute of Architects; Chairman, AIA—American Bar Association Liaison; AIA Board Liaison Member, AIA Border Planning Committee. He was elected to the College of Fellows, American Institute of Architects in 1963. Reg Roberts is a member of the Alamo Kiwanis Club; Executive Committee of the San Antonio Power Squadron and is Chairman of Architectural Review Committee for Urban Renewal Agency, City of San Antonio. He has served as Director of Main Bank and Trust Company, San Antonio; Chairman, Planning and Zoning Commissions, Alamo Heights, Texas; Director, San Antonio Home Builders Association.

TEXAS ARCHITECT
THIRTIETH
ANNUAL MEETING
TEXAS SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS
CONVENTION CENTER
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

WEDNESDAY  OCTOBER 29

AM
8:00  TEXAS QUARRIES GOLF TOURNAMENT
9:00  REGISTRATION AND HOSPITALITY
9:00  "TEXAS ARCHITECTURE" DISPLAY
9:00  STUDENTS AWARDS DISPLAY

PM
12:00  FIESTA OF EXHIBITS
4:30  STUDENT PROGRAM
6:30  LA NOCHE DEL RIO
8:00  DINNER

THURSDAY  OCTOBER 30

AM
8:00  ACME BREAKFAST
9:00  REGISTRATION AND HOSPITALITY, "TEXAS ARCHITECTURE 69" DISPLAY, STUDENT AWARDS DISPLAY, PRODUCT EXHIBITS.
9:30  OPENING SESSION
11:45  COCKTAILS

Spirited competition and TQ's traditional hospitality at Pecan Valley Golf Club.

In the Hall of Exhibits in the new Convention Center just across from the Hilton Palacio del Rio.

Hall of Exhibits

In the Hall of Exhibits—more new products than ever!

The Student involvement in the Architectural Profession.

Cocktails and strolling along the famous Paseo del Rio. You're guests of the Texas Bureau for Lathing and Plastering.

On your own

Looking out on the Lagoon from the Center's River Room, you'll enjoy Acme Brick's famous breakfast.

In the Hall of Exhibits

A fast moving and extremely important business session for the architects. In the Center's Mission Room.

Join your wife in the Fiesta of Exhibits for Bloody Marys. Maybe she'll win a painting.

NOVEMBER, 1969
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PM</th>
<th>AM</th>
<th>FRIDAY OCTOBER 31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12:15</td>
<td>AWARDS LUNCHEON</td>
<td>To honor our colleagues, students, and others whose excellence contributes to our quality of life. The River Room.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:15</td>
<td>KEYNOTE</td>
<td>An address by the President-Elect of AIA, Robert Hastings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:45</td>
<td>WORKSHOP</td>
<td>Herbert Swinburne will demonstrate the kind of architect-client communications that work-for large or small practices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:30</td>
<td>COCKTAILS</td>
<td>Mostly stag, but she's welcome. Get the kinks out and visit with the &quot;reps&quot; in the exhibit area. Guests of Texas Industries, Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:30</td>
<td>A NIGHT IN OLD SAN ANTONIO</td>
<td>The most fabulous party ever-anywhere. The famous NIOSA that only happens in La Villita! Benito Juarez Plaza. Mexican costumes are encouraged. This is a night of nights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In the Hall of Exhibits. Wake up—get first aid and ready to work.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kenneth Brooks on how to be &quot;small&quot; but dynamic, expanding, and profitable. He is &quot;Mister Small Office.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AM 8:00</td>
<td>CONTINENTAL BREAKFAST</td>
<td>A barge trip along River, wandering thru the Institute of Texan Cultures, then sherry and lunch high above the city in the Tower of the Americas. The afternoon is free.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>REGISTRATION &amp; HOSPITALITY, &quot;TEXAS ARCHITECTURE 69&quot; DISPLAY, STUDENT AWARDS DISPLAY</td>
<td>A chance to absorb the workshop and continue voting for the Best Exhibit. Miss Texas will give away lots of male-type prizes. Alf Werolin of Case &amp; Co. will attack the problems of basic management in the changing profession.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>WORKSHOP</td>
<td>Among the Fiesta of Exhibits, sandwich bars and beer. A grand prize drawn from those who voted for the &quot;Best of Show&quot; display. Paul Farrell will tell your fortune. Architect, lawyer, forecaster of what the future holds for your practice. No holds barred! The four distinguished speakers will gather for a panel to wrap up these two days of learning. This final business session of the Annual Meeting may well be the most important TSA has ever had.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td>LADIES RIVER-TOWN PARTY</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:15</td>
<td>COFFEE WITH MISS TEXAS</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:45</td>
<td>WORKSHOP</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>PM 12:00</td>
<td>MEN'S BUFFET</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:15</td>
<td>WORKSHOP</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2:45</td>
<td>WORKSHOP</td>
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<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>FINAL BUSINESS SESSION</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7:00</td>
<td>PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>PRESIDENT'S BALL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Robert F. Hastings, F.A.I.A., P.E., President of the Detroit Architectural Engineering and Planning Firm of Smith, Hinchman, and Grylls Associates, Inc. graduated from the University of Illinois and has received an honorary degree of Doctor of Architecture from Lawrence Institute of Technology. He is a member of the Michigan State Housing Authority, and Vice Chairman of the Greater Detroit Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Board of Directors of Building Research Institute; Alma College; Children's Center of Wayne County; and the Engineering Society of Detroit. He is a former member of the Board of McCormick Theological Seminary; former member of the Public Advisory Panel on Architectural Services to the General Services Administration; former member of the selection committee to the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Foundation; a member at large of the United Board of Christian Higher Education in Asia; past president of Michigan Senate Council of Presbyterian Men and an Elder of Westminster Church, Detroit.

As a general partner of Nolan, Swinburne and Associates there is no aspect of professional practice which he is not familiar. He devotes most of his time to systems development, and to new aspects of architectural practice. He received a Bachelor of Architecture Degree from University of Pennsylvania and is presently serving as visiting lecturer at Princeton University, Graduate School of Architecture. He is serving on the Building Research Advisory Board; Federal Construction Council and Advisory Panel, National Bureau of Standards. He has served on the National Advisory Panel, General Services Administration; National Design Review Board, U. S. Navy; Past Chairman, A.I.A. Committee of Research for Architecture; Advisory Committee on Construction, Pennsylvania State Board of Education; Research Advisory Panel, Penn State University and has lectured or presented papers at some 20 universities and various regional and national conferences.

Topic and discussion will center around external communications with clients, the public and public relations method, as well as in-office and inter-office communications and general exchange of information.

Ken Brooks graduated from the University of Illinois in 1940. In the mid 40's he served as Captain in the United States Marine Corp., Second Air Wing, Okinawa. He was a member of the design staff of S.O.M.; worked in town planning offices of Stockholm and Goteborg, Sweden; and opened his own practice in Spokane, Washington, in 1951. He has served as past president of the Spokane Municipal League, involving city and county planning activities; past president of the Spokane Chapter, A.I.A.; vice chairman of the Washington State Arts Commission; member of the Governor's Executive Committee, "Design for Washington"; chairman of National Urban Design Committee, A.I.A. 55% of his firm's projects have received national or regional design awards.

D.T. + C + C = D.P. The "Design Process" will be related in two recent case histories; The Grand Coulee Dam Long Range Environmental Development Plan for the Bureau of Reclamation. The assignment involved making recommendations for the 80,000 acre area surrounding the Grand Coulee Dam compatible with the great achievement of the dam itself. The second project is the development of covenants and a design concept for Wakaya Island, one of the Fiji group.
GUEST SPEAKER PERSONALITIES

Alf E. Werolin received B.S., M.S., and M.E. degrees from New York University in the early 30's. He has worked with several national concerns in key executive positions. He has served as National Executive Vice President, Society for Advancement for Management; President, San Mateo County Development Association; Chairman, Business Economics Section, Commonwealth Club of California. For the past three years Mr. Werolin's time has been devoted almost entirely to work in field of economics of architectural practice. This work has covered engagements for state and regional AIA societies and surveys of architectural costs and fees, management and cost studies for individual architectural firms, the presentation is co-leader, of 30 seminars entitled, "Profit Planning for the Architect" for AIA Chapters and Societies across the country, and several lectures for university extension courses on the same subject. During this period, at the request of American Institute of Architects, Mr. Werolin has headed the Case and Company staff and preparing and writing 3 publications for the institute: Economics of Architectural Practice, Profit Planning in Architectural Practice, and Methods of Compensation for Architectural Services.

Success in the architectural firm of the future cannot be left to chance. This will be particularly true in the smaller firm where both personal and financial resources are often limited. The individual architect, or a small group of partners, continually will be faced with the critical problem of making the proper choice among several quite possibly attractive alternatives. Reaching a correct decision in the 70's will be more dependent upon sound business planning, prudent policies regarding firm objectives and scope of practice, intelligent analysis and use of project compensation methods, and effective management control. The use of extra sensory perception, or hunches, as a means of making a decision or choice—as often has been the basis of management of a professional practice in the 60's—cannot be considered a reliable technique for the Architect—Manager of the future. The "office economies" presentation, consequently, will draw on the successful experiences of many small practitioners in coping with major management problems, and will illustrate the procedures, forms, techniques and control devices which have been found practical and effective in achieving success.

Paul B. Farrell, Jr. received a law degree from the University of Virginia, Master of Regional Planning Degree from Cornell University, and Bachelor of Architecture Degree from Carnegie-Mellon University. He is a member of the Virginia State and American Bar Associations; the ABA Section on Taxation. His experience includes Director of Economic Research and Planning for Smith, Hinchman, and Grylls Associates, Inc., Detroit; Project Director, development of computer-aided system of analyzing return of investment for income properties; Project Manager, market research of economic studies to determine highest and best use for suburban land development near Detroit; Planner, proposed satellite community, Virginia; and Financial Analyst for various land development projects.


Art Dealer To Entrepreneur. After a decade of confusion within the profession, today's architect may be breaking from his traditional role as designer and contract document specialist. His future power will depend on his ability to organize development teams of specialists—economists, contractors, realtors, lawyers, and property managers who will perform quality services and also take investment positions in the projects they construct for their clients.
NEWLY REGISTERED ARCHITECTS

ALVIN:
  Philips, Charles Henry

ARLINGTON:
  Prikryl, Kenneth R.
  Stephens, Thomas R.
  Webb, Jon Thomas

AUSTIN:
  Averitt, Lawrence F.
  McMurrey, Milton R.
  Robinson, John C., Jr.
  Russell, Thomas V.
  Smith, Ellis J.
  Tew, Don Lee
  Vackar, Walter A.
  Voelter, David Lee

BELLAIRE:
  House, Glenn C., Jr.

BRYAN:
  Hatfield, Norman P., Jr.

CARROLLTON:
  Nottingham, Jack M.

CLEBURNE:
  Shaw, J. Gary

CORPUS CHRISTI:
  Chambiss, Charles L.
  Medlin, Paul W.

DALLAS:
  Audleman, Donald G.
  Bartlett, Michael K.
  Duval, Jerry W.
  Hagar, Leo S., Jr.
  Link, John G., III
  Noack, James C.
  Ritchart, R. Franklin, Jr.
  Stuebel, Brenda J.
  Tomlinson, Joe G.
  Turner, Charles B.
  Woitalla, Horst
  Wooseum, Ronald D.

EVERMAN:
  Maddox, Milton T.

FORT WORTH:
  Allen, Roger Dennis
  Ayers, Robert Eugene
  Groves, Kenneth C.
  Harris, Henry J., Jr.
  Hoakins, Larry J.
  Inman, Jimmy L.
  Jekel, Lynwood J.
  O'Neal, William H.
  Riner, Gary D.
  Vaughn, Edward D., Jr.
  Wright, Robert L.

GAINESVILLE:
  McCain, Mary A.

GARLAND:
  Flowers, Charles N.

HOUSTON:
  Barnum, Daniel B.
  Brooks, Patton W.
  Collier, James T.
  Davis, Michael W.
  Danley, Edgar M.
  Dunbar, Charles A.
  Edgecomb, Clark R., III
  Fisher, Michael Bert
  Hayalip, William L.
  Henderson, Donald C.
  Herolds, Robert A., Jr.
  Hook, Kedrick R.
  Hugogy, Calvin M.
  Houston, Daniel E.
  Johnston, Roger D.
  Lee, David George
  Little, George M.
  Long, Chalmers G., Jr.
  Mauck, Kenneth D.
  Mayeux, Paul E.
  Moore, Barry Millington
  Murray, Robert C., Jr.
  McBride, James A. II
  Nelson, Clayton
  Redford, James B.
  Reese, Donald C.
  Smith, John Pollard
  Spencer, James Gordon
  Springer, Donald
  Stephens, Charles F.
  Story, Robert C.
  Vane, Richard Jay
  Wilson, Gordon W.
  Wilson, T. Redyard
  Wise, Kenneth O.
  Wright, William C.

IRVING:
  Davidson, James L.

LONGVIEW:
  Frith, Charles E.
  Graham, Robert E.

LUBBOCK:
  Day, Jimmy D.
  Hamilton, William L.
  Miller, Lowell E.
  Whiteley, Kennedy C., Jr.
  Wilson, Frank E., Jr.

MIDLAND:
  Haery, Charles E.
  Lovett, George Dare, Jr.

RICHARDSON:
  Keegan, Curtis, Jr.

SAN ANGELO:
  McSpedden, John L.

SAN ANTONIO:
  Bradley, David E.
  Carpenter, James M.
  Holt, Nicholas C.
  McDonald, William B.
  Peterson, Jack H.
  Rehler, Kenneth J.
  Ridgill, John O., Jr.
  Theis, Jerry W.

WACO:
  Hunter, Charles R.

CLOVIS, NEW MEXICO:
  Kilmer, Randall L.

MIDWEST CITY, OKLAHOMA:
  Croft, William B.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA:
  Sullivan, Charles E.

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA
  Tamborello, Anthony J.

WICHITA, KANSAS
  Lackey, Michael Ray

NOVEMBER, 1969
Preston M. Geren, Sr. died in Fort Worth on Sunday, September 21, 1969. Born in Sherman, Texas, he had attained the age of 77 years at the time of death. In 1912 he received a B.S. Degree in Architecture from Texas A&M, then remained on campus to supervise the construction of “Old Main Building”. Thus began an illustrious career in Architecture complimented by an equally eminent life as a man in his community.

To show the great esteem Fort Worth and Tarrant County felt for him, a Preston M. Geren Day was proclaimed February 5, 1969, by the city and county. The following editorial written by a friend and fellow citizen, Walter R. Humphrey, Editor of the Fort Worth Press, describes the high public estimation held for Preston Geren, Sr.

PETE GEREN’S DAY

No builder of Fort Worth could have been more worthy of having a day proclaimed in his honor than Preston M. Geren Sr. And I mean builder in every connotation of the word.

Yesterday the Associated General Contractors honored him; the mayor and the county judge proclaimed the day his.

For 57 years an architect, this distinguished Fort Worth citizen’s service has spread over the lives of all of us who live here.

Everywhere about us are the monuments to his skill, to his commitment to reliability in the highest traditions of his profession, to the ideal of perfection which has been his guiding star.

His imprint on the building of our city, on its progress, is indelible.

The Genius of so many creative minds, so many visionary men and women go into the building of a city. None is more obvious in this company of our creators and builders than the architect, and among those none is more honored by his competitors, by those engaged in the business of building, than Preston Geren, Sr.

The physical appearance of Fort Worth is, in a large way, in the hands of our architects. They can make it shoddy or attractive. They can put character in it or make it dull and unimaginative.

Those whose resources build, whose plans lay the groundwork for what is to happen in our city, put their dreams and hopes into the hands of the architects on whose drawing boards and in whose minds and skillful hands the dreams and hopes come to life. So, the architect, in the final accounting, has the say because we depend on him for the form, the appearance, often the majesty of creation.

And so, Pete Geren, a quiet and modest man, a man never boastful of his skill, stands right at the top of the list.

Not just an architect does he stand there, but as a good citizen, a kind and considerate man but firm, a man who loves his community and has done many unheralded deeds of helpfulness and concern for others who live here.

We’ve been fortunate to have Mr. Geren all these years as our own citizen, our designer, our creator, our builder.

People like this make a great city.

In addition to the many changes he brought to the skyline of Fort Worth, his designs graced numerous sites in Texas. He was especially concerned with educational facilities, both at secondary and university levels. His loss will be felt, not only in his immediate community but throughout Texas.
HILTON PALACIO DEL RIO

TEXAS ARCHITECTURE 1968

CERNA & GARZA
ARCHITECTS, SAN ANTONIO

FEIGENSPAN & PINNELL
Structural Engineer

SCHUCHART & ASSOCIATES
Mechanical & Electrical Engineers

H. B. ZACHRY COMPANY
General Contractor

NOVEMBER, 1969
PROBLEM: Plan and build in a nine month period a 500 room hotel on a half acre site, confined on 3 sides by a river, a bridge, and a historic building; during a period of local preparation of a Worlds Fair severely limiting the availability of labor and materials.

SOLUTION: Begin planning and site preparation simultaneously. Limit on-site construction by use of systems methods: hotel rooms to be built completely self contained, off-site. Building to be 21 floors, first four floors for support facilities, 16 floors of guest rooms and top floor containing ball room and private club. Use available chilled water and steam from city owned utility.

MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION: Design and construction sequences were set by a computerized critical path schedule. Initial on-site work consisted of 4 floors of conventional reinforced concrete construction. An elevator and utility core was slip formed of reinforced concrete to a full height of 230 feet in 12 working days in order to meet critical elevator installation schedule. Simultaneously, room modules were precast from light-weight structural concrete 8 miles from the project site, moved to a finishing yard where interiors and furnishings were installed. Modules were stacked from the 6th floor to the 20th floor level and connected by welding of steel embedments. 496 rooms were placed in 46 days. The 21st floor was constructed of light steel and enclosed by an aluminum window wall. The entire project was designed, completed and occupied in 202 working days.
TWENTY-FIRST FLOOR BALLROOM & DINING CLUB

TYPICAL GUEST ROOM LEVEL

SECOND FLOOR INTERMEDIATE LEVEL

FIRST FLOOR RIVER LEVEL
The hotel site, across street from Hemisfair site, was a narrow strip of land 350' long and 54' wide and could be worked only from one side. Work progressed around the clock, except for a 2 1/2 hour work stoppage each night to allow amphitheater charity variety shows to continue nightly during the summer months a short distance away from the site. Within 50 days of construction the entire area had been excavated, including the demolition of a two story building and the dismantling of a landscape fountain stairway leading to the City's famous river walk; 104 foundation footings were drilled and poured; fountains were formed and poured; reinforced concrete uprights were already two stories above river level; and a reinforced concrete core to house the hotel's seven elevators was rising. The hotel's first four floors are conventionally built of reinforced concrete. The central core, containing the elevators and fire stair, and the two end units, each housing a fire stair, are slip formed.

Zachry constructed a $500,000.00 casting yard at his headquarters eight miles from the hotel site and set up his production line, consist-
ing of two rows of 8 room-size forms that produced 8 complete units daily. An average of 115 men formed crews that completed a designated task 496 times. To quickly identify the job performed by each man, hard hats were painted in different colors. For example, laborers wore red hats, plumbers wore black hats, electricians wore yellow hats, quality control men (as might be expected) wore white hats, crane operators wore orange hats, etc. The process started by coating the permanent, hinged, outer forms with a foaming agent. Reinforcing steel for floors was added and in 30 minutes, 6½ cubic yards of lightweight ready-mix concrete was poured to form a 5” thick floor. When the concrete had set up it was hard finished and allowed to cure until about 10:00 o'clock that night. Between 10:00 P.M. and 6:00 A.M. the following morning, crews placed steel reinforcing mats for the walls and ceilings and installed plumbing electrical conduit, and positioned blockouts for doors and other openings. In thirty minutes 15½ cubic yards of lightweight ready-mix concrete for walls and ceilings was poured and vibrated into place.
Eight units daily moved through the casting yard assembly line.

Unit form cleaned, slab poured, ready for walls and ceiling construction.

Wall and ceiling steel reinforcement in position in form.

Concrete modules stacked in place at jobsite.

Carpeting delivered to front door of each unit.

Module units with stabilizing tail section of helicopter attached, were "flown" into place.
Each module was given a code number which keyed its position in the manufacturing and finishing sequence, its date of erection and its exact placement in the building. Units were cleaned and patched wherever necessary. Bath­tubs were installed; electricians installed various fixtures; ceiling was masked off and sprayed with acoustical coating; door and window frames for the patio were grouted into place; and doors were hung. Other workers installed bathroom tile; applied paint and vinyl wall coverings; plumbers installed showerheads and drains; and heating and air conditioning units were installed.

Carpeting was laid, followed by installation of beds, furniture and colored television set. Each room was fully decorated all the way down to the mirrors, bottle openers, light bulbs and ashtrays. After two weeks in the finishing yard, the room was thoroughly cleaned, spit and polished, sealed off and ready to move to the site. Zachry estimated that the finishing yard, with its ability to complete rooms at ground level, shaved about 3 months (in addition to a substantial cost savings) off the time normally taken to furnish and clean a building.

Once at the jobsite a 350 hp crane equipped with a special 36' dia. ring base and 270' boom maneuvered units into place. To keep the units from turning once they dangle in mid air, a stabilizing tail section of a Sikorsky helicopter is attached to each room so that it literally can be "flown" into place. The tail rotor, engine, magnetic compass and a set of automatic controls are fastened to a platform which is attached to the top of each unit. By giving the room a predetermined magnetic heading and by "feathering" the vertical propeller, the operator atop the "flying" room controls the direction of each unit as it is being hoisted to its precise location. An average of 17 modules were placed each day. Once in position, the reinforcing rods, extending from the lip at the inside end of each room, were welded together. Forms were then placed over the interlacing rods and concrete poured to seal the floor. Because the module placement had to match the elevator shaft, each unit had to be set exactly on the unit underneath, at a precise elevation, with a maximum working tolerance of 3/4" to prevent creep. Units were placed 20" apart to provide a continuous vertical mechanical chase. Plumbing and wiring were run up the chase for quick connections to individual rooms. Removable panels in the hotel corridor provide access to the chase for installation and maintenance work.
Hilton Palacio del Rio inevitably invites comparison with Montreal's "Habitat" for both were planned in conjunction with a Fair, and employ similar construction methods but with significant differences. Hilton Palacio del Rio involves 496 concrete modules while Habitat required 354. The Hemisfair units are 32' 8" and 29' 8" long, 13' wide and 91/2' high while Expo units are 38' 6" long, 17' 6" wide and 10' high. Habitat modules were stacked at random subjecting the walls to greater unit loads than the Palacio del Rio units which were stacked one above the other. The walls of Habitat units were 10" & 12" thick which made the unit so heavy they could not be finished until after they were lifted into place at the site. Weights for the Hemisfair units were 35 tons vs. 80 tons per unit at Habitat.

The Habitat modules were fabricated at a casting plant utilizing 4 box forms set up next to the construction site. The Palacio del Rio units were manufactured at a plant utilizing 16 forms at a plant located 8 miles from the project site. The completely finished and furnished units were lifted to a height of 21 stories in San Antonio as opposed to 12 stories for the unfurnished and unfinished units at Montreal.

Typical completed unit with all furnishings and finishes installed before delivery to jobsite.

Dining Room on first Floor level overlooks beautiful Paseo del Rio.

Lounge and guest register areas, third floor street level, are part of building constructed and finished at jobsite.

Photos on Pages 88-89 & 40 by Zintgraff
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Spanish Mission Heritage

ALAMO

Built to endure as symbols of God and Spanish majesty, the missions were the earliest buildings of consequence in San Antonio. Expressing these grandeur in carved stone and graceful proportions, the missions established a Spanish heritage of architecture that to this day enriches design of the region.

Best known mission is the ALAMO, “Cradle of Texas Liberty,” formally founded as Mission San Antonio de Valero in 1718 but erected on its present site some years later. The brief Thermopylae episode of the Alamo at a later date far overshadows its early mission role as a sturdy protector of the Indians at a time when the sea gulls were the only denizens of the Golden Gate. The religious figures which occupied the niches on either side of the doorway have long since disappeared, as have the original twin towers. The present familiar line of the parapet is attributed to John Fries, an architect who was active in the mid-nineteenth century.
San Fernando Cathedral (west side of Main Plaza), a simplified French Gothic structure, was built along the walls of the old Spanish parish church which dominated the life of San Antonio and figured in every dramatic event. The parish church was begun in 1738 by the Canary Islanders who arrived in 1731. At first they attended the church at Mission San Antonio de Valero (The Alamo), across the river. But when the Padre there refused to admit them, they were forced to use the chapel in the military barracks, a room so shakily built, they complained that “only a strong Christian feeling” could persuade them to risk their lives in it. Although the cornerstone was laid in 1738, the people could not scrape up enough money to make a good start, and had to appeal to the Viceroy in Mexico. The King of Spain footed the bill, and the church was finished by 1758, in time for the visit, the next year, of the Bishop of Guadalajara, who confirmed the first communion class.

The life of the town and the emotions of the people who had their weddings, baptisms, and funerals there to the sound of the bell, and heard the announcements of the great unseen lords of the realm trumpeted from the steps—everything centered about the church. In troubled times the tower was used as a lookout and gun emplacement. The glittering across its dome was a sign of hope to the traveler hedged in by the hostile wilderness, weary and athirst.
Originally built as a “comandancia” (military commander’s residence) the Spanish Governor’s Palace is all that remains of the old Spanish fort or presidio which was established on the present site of the plaza in 1722. Texas was a wilderness then, held by Spain because of Spanish conquest of Mexico and subsequent exploration of the land north of the Rio Grande. When San Antonio, by reason of its strategic position, was made capital of the Spanish province of Texas, the Spanish governors resided in the “comandancia” of the presidio, hence it came to be called the Governor’s Palace.

In 1821, almost a hundred years after the building of the palace, and following the Mexican revolution against Spain, Texas, considered part of Mexico, came under the jurisdiction of the newly established Mexican republic. Anglo-American and European colonization in Texas was encouraged by the Mexican government, and the new Texas colonists swore allegiance to Mexico. However, changing rulers were tyrannical, and after Texas had been under Mexican control almost fifteen years, the Texans rose in rebellion against wrongs inflicted upon them by a dictator of Mexico, President Santa Anna, and on March 2, 1836, they declared Texas’ independence. These historical facts, together with the Spanish architectural beauty of the Governor’s Palace, prompted the city of San Antonio to buy the old building and preserve it as a historical show place.
Mission of Nuestra Senora de la Purisima Concepcion de Acuna was so named in honor of the Virgin and Juan de Acuna, Marquis de Casa. It is familiarly known as Mission Concepcion. Official records show that it was founded in 1716 and moved to its present site in 1730, but tradition has it that the cornerstone was laid by Father Begara and Captain Perez in March 1731. It is located on the left bank of the San Antonio River, about two miles from downtown San Antonio and was founded by the Franciscans.

The architecture is plain, though massive and imposing. Prominent are twin towers with a strong Moorish influence on which traces of highly colored design, and purple, orange and blue can be found. The Mission is cruciform in design, and the entrance door is surmounted by a triangular facade, representative of the Trinity.

It was at this Mission, on October 28, 1835, during the uprisings which led to the Texas Revolution that Colonel James Bowie and Captain J. W. Fannin, with 19 Texans, were surprised by a large detachment of the Mexican Army, which surrounded them on three sides with the river to the rear. A fierce encounter ensued, in which the Mexicans were defeated and fled to San Antonio with a loss of 60 killed and 40 wounded. The Texans lost but one man.
MISSION SAN JOSE

Mission San Jose y Miguel de Aguayo was founded on February 23, 1720 by Father Margil de Jesus from Valencia, Spain. It was founded by the Order of Friars Minor, commonly known as Franciscans, and was under the jurisdiction of the Missionary College of Guadalupe in Zacatecas, Mexico.

San Jose is a beautiful example of Spain's endeavor to civilize and colonize the New World through its Missionary Church. It was named in honor of St. Joseph and Marquis of San Miguel de Aguayo, then Governor of Texas.

The basis of early Texas mission history is contained in yearly reports made by priests sent by the College of Zacatecas to inspect the work and progress of the missions. The most important of these reports were made by Fray Caprián in 1749, Father Solís in 1768, and Father Morfi in 1777. San Jose is and was in words of Father Morfi "The Queen of all the Missions of New Spain in point of beauty, plan and strength, and is a symbol of the faith, courage and vigor of Franciscan Fathers."

The Granary is the oldest in the mission group and forms the Northwest corner of the quadrangle. Its flying stone buttresses are unique in this country and its vaulted roof is a marvel of construction. The records tell us that it was used for the storing of grain as well as a workshop where blankets, cotton cloth, sackcloth, and heavy woolen cloth were woven. In addition, there was a carpenter shop, a blacksmith shop and a tailor shop.

Father Morfi described the church in 1778: "Next to the North side a new church is being built within the walls. It is a beautiful temple with three vaulted naves, fifty varas long and ten wide with its transepts. It has a beautiful cupola... This building of its size, good taste, and beauty, would grace a large city as a parish church... In a word, no one could have imagined that there were such good artists in so desolate a place."

Pedro Huizar was an architect from Spain. Many romantic stories are told about Pedro Huizar, most of them woven around the "Rose Window" which he carved with great skill and artistry.
MISSION ESPADA
Mission San Juan Capistrano, called Mission San Juan, is located on the right bank of the San Antonio River, six miles from the center of town. It was named after a Franciscan friar who was born at Capistrano, Italy in 1386. Erected in 1731, this Mission differs from all others in the plainness and simplicity of its architecture. The tower consists of three open arches, and in the middle arch, a bell is hung. Little remains to tell of its former greatness. In recent years the ruins of the church and monastery have been restored, but the walls and monks' quarters have yielded to the decaying hands of time.

MISSION SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO
The small Mission, ecclesiastically styled the Mission Francisco de la Espada, is on the San Antonio River, about nine miles from the business district of present day San Antonio, and was established at about the same time as the other Missions. It was named in honor of St. Francis of Assisi, the founder of the Monastic order of Franciscans. "de la Espada" (of the Sword) has reference to the time when St. Francis was debating, after illness, whether he should become a Soldier of the Cross or of his country. The architecture is plain. The tower has three open arches and bells are hung in each. Three times each day they are heard by all in the vicinity. The door of the chapel is uniquely Moorish in character.
QUADRANGLE, FT. SAM HOUSTON—Built in 1876-79, this area represents the oldest part of Fort Sam Houston, one of the largest military posts in the United States. The thick walls of the Quadrangle were constructed to resist attack. All rooms face upon the inner court, while entrance is made through a sally port in the south wall. When this was a real fort, the 88-foot clock tower in the center of the quadrangle was used as a watchtower. While Geronimo, the Apache chief, and his band were imprisoned here in 1886, the Indians climbed this tower and the clock chimed; the frightened braves thereafter confined their scouting activities to lower levels.

NOVEMBER, 1969
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A national program to increase the number of qualified technical personnel available to solve the architectural, urban, and environmental problems facing the country has been established by the National Urban League and The American Institute of Architects.

A major objective of the point program is to provide greater opportunity for disadvantaged young people to become technically qualified. A 4-week technician’s on-the-job training program in architectural offices will be set up. Fifty training places in ten or more cities will be located by the Urban Design and Development Corporation, the non-profit corporation established by AIA in February, 1969, which is co-sponsoring the program with the Urban League.

Architectural offices selected will be responsible for selecting and hiring the trainees, working with them in accordance with a training schedule, mutually set up with the trainee and the progress to determine if he should continue, or Urban League OJT office, evaluating the trainee’s progress to determine if he should continue, or has successfully completed, the program, increasing the trainee’s salary after 22 weeks, guaranteeing a full-time job to trainees who successfully complete the program, and carrying out ethically, and in good faith, the intent of the U.S. Department of Labor’s training contract with the National Urban League.

The National Urban League will recruit and screen potential trainees, assist in the preparation of the training schedule, aid and counsel the trainee, place the trainee in another job or program if he is unsuccessful in the first one, pay part of the costs of supervisory training for 44 weeks, and provide all of the administrative support and training guidance needed by the trainee.

The program is one of several worked out by the Urban League and AIA in response to Urban League’s Executive Director Whitney M. Young’s challenge to the architectural profession in his keynote address at the 1968 AIA Convention in Portland. At that time, he urged the architects to commit themselves personally and professionally to an improvement of the urban environment in line with the “principles of a democracy and the Judeo-Christian ethics.”

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The Texas Architectural Foundation offers scholarships in architectural education and sponsors research in the profession. Contributions may be made as memorials: a remembrance with purpose and dignity.

Texas Architectural Foundation
327 Perry-Brooks Building
Austin

NOVEMBER, 1969
Concrete Block For Modern Design

Concrete masonry offers the architect a versatile product. It is available in a variety of textures and finishes; and just as important today, concrete masonry is obtainable at competitive prices.

The Texas Concrete Masonry Association and its members are continually at work improving their products. They conduct programs to assist architects and builders to keep them abreast of new developments in concrete masonry building techniques. If you have questions concerning concrete masonry, please contact the Texas Concrete Masonry Association.

Texas Concrete Masonry Association 1010 Lavaca Austin, Texas 78701
The American Institute of Architects, The American Concrete Institute, and The American Society of Civil Engineers have announced the establishment of The National Board of Accreditation for Concrete Construction. Its goal is to attain maximum assurance of quality in concrete structures. The Board will be administered by nine directors, chosen equally from membership of AIA, ACI, and ASCE, who shall have no proprietary interests in concrete. With the cooperation and support of the three participating organizations, the Board will establish quality standards for concrete construction, including concrete production and testing. Procedures will be established for accrediting these operations.

The accreditation plan is available by voluntary subscription to contractors doing concrete work, ready-mix plant operators, pre-cast and prestressed plants, and testing laboratories. It shall be a simple demonstration of experience, ability, and disposition to perform the work in full compliance with plans and specifications. Certificates of competency for contractors, certification of ready-mix plants and accreditation of laboratories will be renewable annually.

The plan is the result of a three-year study by a nine-man committee representing AIA, ACI, and ASCE.
Details of primitive but enduring construction are shown in these old houses. Destined to become a part of the project, the VILLITA HOUSE (upper) showed flanks of exposed and weathered caliche shortly before reconstruction began. The LAREDO STREET HOUSES (lower) detail other methods of wall building—particularly the post and caliche form often used. On occasions, posts like these were laced together with raw-hide for greater strength. All of these native buildings generally followed what the immigrant had known in Mexico and Spain, varied by personal resourcefulness and pure expediency.
La Villita made its first humble appearance as a collection of *jacales*, such as a post-chinked with mud near Mission San Antonio de Valero sometime after the Mission was re-established on its present site in 1724. It remained a settlement of the poor until 1809 when Spanish officials decided to move their city to the safety of its higher grounds, and build a *quartel* (walled fort) to defend it. Substantial homes soon began replacing the *jacales*, and the village bustled with new importance. Two years later, Juan Bautista de Casas, leading the Mexican Revolution against Spain in the Province of Texas, was among the first to declare the independence of Mexico. Marching from La Villita's *quartel*, he took control of the city, only to lose it, and his life, a short time later. La Villita's population, considerably reduced by numerous skirmishes and uprisings during this revolutionary period, was repopulated by refugees from a disastrous flood which virtually destroyed the flourishing city across the river in 1819. During the Texas fight for independence, San Antonio gained short-lived fame at the scene of the defeat of Mexican General Perfecto Martín de Cos. The articles of surrender were signed in La Villita's present Cos house in December of 1835.

Three months later, an enraged Santa Anna laid siege to the Alamo with a portion of his Batteries and troops strategically placed in La Villita. The Texans destroyed part of the Mexican's cover by burning the *jacales* nearest the fortress, but on March 6, were overwhelmed by the thousands who attacked from all sides. In the following years La Villita assumed the appearance of a European Village as immigrants added old-world touches to their modest cottages, and built *Little Church of La Villita* in 1876. German-Methodist then, it is non-denominational today. As the new-comers prospered and moved on to larger homes and better neighborhoods, the village gradually deteriorated. A restoration project begun in 1939, however, has reclaimed much of its substance and romance, and provided the present generation with a delightful heritage from its dramatic past.
LA VILLITA, "Little Village" extends along Villita Street from Presa to Alamo Streets in the heart of downtown San Antonio. A cluster of native indigenous residences dating back to San Antonio's beginnings, these colorful buildings were all but lost to blight and demolition when the city and federal governments joined forces in the late 1930's to conserve the unique area. Today it stands as a fine example of the conservation and use of such buildings. Housed are artisans' shops, art galleries, a non-denominational church, and headquarters for various artistic and civic endeavors. The spacious patio affords a delightful outdoor space for meetings and festivities, and is seldom idle. La Villita is the center of the San Antonio Conservation Society's famed "Night in Old San Antonio" during the city's annual Fiesta Week. Restoration of La Villita has been accompanied or closely followed by other beautification projects—notably the San Antonio River Beautification and construction of the Public Service Company Assembly Hall (replacing the square building, lower left quadrant of this early picture).
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To bring you up-to-date on controlled flow roof drainage Josam offers two manuals: a 16-page treatise on storm water roof drainage systems, and a manual on the FLO-SET line including a simplified method of determining the type of flow control drainage needed. Write for your copies.

Josam Manufacturing Co.
HISTORIC SAN ANTONIO

The ornately ornamented and profusely balconied MAVERICK BANK BUILDING, one of the earliest multi-storied structures in the city, occupied a prominent site on the southwest corner of Houston Street and Alamo Plaza. Note the ladders between the balconies, an obvious attempt by the designer to afford some measure of early day fire safety. Like the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway Co., one of the first tenants to move into the new building after the company's organization in 1884, the grand old edifice has disappeared from the scene.
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Victorian embellishment features this BRIDGE BALUSTER (left) at the Johnson Street San Antonio River crossing and the detail of the STEVES HOMESTEAD (right) around the corner at 509 King William Street. The Steves Homestead is an outstanding example of the fine homes established in this area—and particularly along this street—by prosperous German settlers. Built in 1876, its elegant decor includes a mansard roof and unusual rope design around doors and windows. The Steves family recently gave the house to the San Antonio Conservation Society which keeps it open for public view.

A "River Haus" on the river bank in the rear enclosed the first private swimming pool in the city but is now floored and used as a meeting place.
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This is Featherlite's 20th anniversary of the endowment of a competition program sponsored by the Texas Architectural Foundation. Over the past 20 years Featherlite has sponsored a competition program of the endowment, and has awarded $15,000 in the form of scholarships to 300 students from five architectural schools. Students are awarded for outstanding solutions to problems submitted during the course of normal school curriculum. Featherlite is proud to have made possible awards in recognition of student excellence in pursuit of their profession.