

GEP
HWS

TEXAS ARCHITECT

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE TEXAS SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

- RENOVATION AND REMODELING
- THE EFFECTIVE USE OF COLOR
- CHOOSING A SCHOOL ARCHITECT
- TSA DELEGATION TO AIA CONVENTION

JUNE
1954

INSIDE THE TEXAS ARCHITECT

Renovation and Remodeling	3
Effective Use of Color	5
Houston Architect Heads Planning Commission	7
Choosing a School Architect	9
TSA Delegation to Boston	11

THE TEXAS ARCHITECT

VOLUME 5

JUNE, 1954

NUMBER 2

Official Publication of

THE TEXAS SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

The Texas Regional District Organization of
The American Institute of Architects

David C. Baer, AIA-TSA Houston Editor

John G. Flowers, Jr., Managing Editor
1200 Bissonnet, Houston, Texas

George Kirksey & Associates Editorial Counselors
2244 W. Holcombe, Houston

PUBLICATION BOARD

David C. Baer, Chairman, TSA-AIA Houston

Edwin W. Carroll, TSA-AIA El Paso

Lee R. Buttrill, TSA-AIA Temple

Albert S. Golemon, TSA-AIA Houston

James C. Morehead, Jr., TSA-AIA Houston

Reginald Roberts, TSA-AIA San Antonio

Edward L. Wilson, TSA-AIA Fort Worth

TEXAS SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

OFFICERS

Edwin W. Carroll President

1001 E. Yandell, El Paso

Grayson Gill Vice-President

1913 San Jacinto, Dallas

R. Max Brooks Second Vice-President

205 E. 8th Street, Austin

Louis F. Southerland Secretary-Treasurer

602 West Avenue, Austin

John G. Flowers, Jr. Executive Director

1200 Bissonnet, Houston

DIRECTORS

Macon O. Carder Amarillo

Panhandle Chapter, A.I.A.

Arthur Fehr Austin

Central Texas Chapter, A.I.A.

A. B. Swank, Jr. Dallas

Dallas Chapter, A.I.A.

Robert P. Woltz, Jr. Fort Worth

Fort Worth Chapter, A.I.A.

Reginald Roberts San Antonio

San Antonio Chapter, A.I.A.

C. P. Donnelly Corpus Christi

Coastal Bend Chapter, A.I.A.

Eugene Werlin Houston

Houston Chapter, A.I.A.

Warren C. Suter Mission

Lower Rio Grande Chapter, A.I.A.

William G. Wuehrmann El Paso

El Paso Chapter, A.I.A.

Ernest Langford Bryan

Brazos Chapter, A.I.A.

David S. Castle Abilene

West Texas Chapter, A.I.A.

R. C. Heartfield Beaumont

Southeast Texas Chapter, A.I.A.

Edward L. Wilson Fort Worth

A.I.A. Director

Albert S. Golemon Houston

Immediate Past President, TSA

Published monthly by the Texas Society of Architects in Houston and mailed without charge. Copyrighted 1951 by the T.S.A., and title registration applied for with the U. S. Patent Office.

Editorial contributions, correspondence, and advertising invited by the Editor. Due to the nature of the publication, editorial contributions cannot be purchased. Publisher gives permission for reproduction of all or part of editorial material herein, and requests publication credit be given

THE TEXAS ARCHITECT, and author of material when indicated. Publications which normally pay for editorial material are requested to give consideration to the author or reproduced by-lined feature material.

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

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

June 15-19—86th annual AIA Convention at Boston.

November 3-5—15th annual convention, TSA at Fort Worth.



4 sales aces

Here at Associated, in addition to high quality Douglas fir plywood, we manufacture specialty panels that present new sales and profit opportunities to you. They are:

SEA SWIRL decorative fir plywood. Interior and exterior.

KNOTTY SEA SWIRL decorative fir plywood. A companion product to select *Sea Swirl*.

BIRCH faced plywood with solid cores. In standard size panels, 1/4" and 3/4" thickness.

PHILIPPINE MAHOGANY faced plywood with solid cores. A companion product to Birch faced panels.

APMI quality plywood products are available at company warehouses, and through selected independent jobbers. Your inquiries are welcomed.

All car load sales and shipments of Associated Plywood Mills, Inc., plywood for this territory are handled by our Dallas, Texas office at 4814 Bengal Street—Telephone Logan 6647—Deryl Glosup, Manager.



ASSOCIATED PLYWOOD MILLS, Inc.

General Offices: Eugene, Oregon / Plywood plants at Eugene and Willamina
Lumber mill at Roseburg

Renovation and Remodeling

In the continuing building boom, which perhaps more than any other single factor has shown that the prophets of gloom were wrong in predicting a serious economic recession, we are apt to forget the importance of renovation and remodeling.

It is sound economics to secure maximum practical usage from the structures about us, and often a building may be remodeled or otherwise renovated so as to give many additional years of satisfactory service. Just as in new construction, the services of the architect are invaluable in planning, designing, selecting and using materials, structural, contracting and sub-contracting matters, overall supervision, and the other important functions that constitute the broad services of an architect.

Indeed, there are often specialized architectural problems in renovation and remodeling which are even more difficult than those encountered in new construction, and the owner is always wise to secure the professional services of an architect if he wishes to preserve and enhance the value of his property.

Recent studies regarding apartment property in the U. S. illustrate the tremendous field involved in renovation and remodeling. The rate of post-war building of apartments has had this effect in some areas of Texas and the rest of the nation: Perfectly sound structures, from both a structural and an economic standpoint, are often at a disadvantage when compared to newer properties.

A sound program of remodeling and renovation often offers a solution to better and more usable building space. This is particularly true when the buildings were well planned and well built originally under a competent architect. In a number of cases, architects report that they have been called in on renovation programs which returned the entire cost involved in a limited number of years by stopping vacancies and greatly increasing the net return from tenants or efficiency of use in the case of schools, hospitals and churches.

It has been estimated that the amount of possible expenditures for renovating apartment structures alone would compare favorably with the total of such new construction in any one year.

The situation holds with regard to the renovation or remodeling of business and commercial structures, homes, and other buildings. In millions of instances across the nation, a very substantial amount of economic value remains in sound structures which could be greatly enhanced by proper renovation or remodeling. As in the case of new construction, the services of the architect can save an owner money through better utilization of facilities and thus assuring the maximum of service, value and pleasure from the remodeling program.



a beautiful way to soak up sound!

new Fiberglas

ACOUSTICAL TILE

• *Efficient* • *Beautiful* • *Fire-safe*

Write or call for sample and design data.

HOUSTON BRANCH OFFICE—1114 Texas Ave. Bldg.
Room 1310. Telephone: Central 9317

DALLAS BRANCH OFFICE—101 United Bankers Life Bldg.
Telephone: Riverside 3983

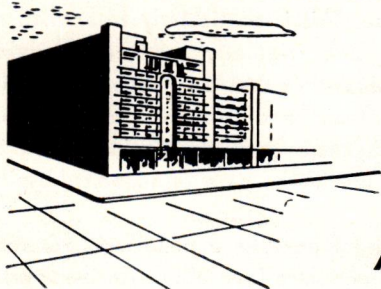


stria*

OWENS-CORNING
FIBERGLAS

*T.M. Reg. Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.

IT'S HERE TODAY AND HERE TOMORROW



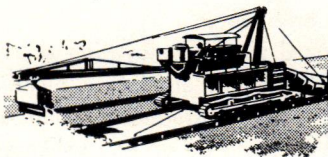
THAT'S WHY

**GOOD PAVING
COSTS LESS**

IT LASTS LONGER

ASPHALT • CONCRETE

Industrial
Residential
Street



Estimates
Without Charge

TEXAS BITULITHIC CO.

DALLAS

• FORT WORTH •

NEW ORLEANS

Effective Use of Color in Remodeling and Renovating

—by J. G. Crowell, sales promotion manager and color consultant for Kuhn Paint Company, Houston

In remodeling and renovating jobs, particularly where cost is being emphasized, adroit use of color can help the architect achieve effective results on a limited expenditure.

Even when the budget allows major renovations — such as modernizing a kitchen, adding a bath, or making radical structural changes — the choice of colors and protective coatings can mean the difference between a “patched-up” job or one that is distinctively smart.

Remodeling or renovating demands a blending of new building materials with old—and one means to this successful blending is paint. In specifying paint, the easiest rule to remember is—use enough. Ordinarily, two coats are sufficient on new or repainted surfaces, but to be absolutely safe, specify that all new material be spot-primed before the two coats are applied.

New Specialized Applications

Since many of the newer building materials cannot be painted successfully with conventional old-style paints, the paint industry has developed coatings for highly specialized applications, which your architect will recommend.

For example, asbestos and cement composition boards contain so much alkali that ordinary oil paints become saponified. This is also true of masonry, concrete and plaster surfaces. The new paints developed especially for these materials overcome this problem. To retain the beauty of cedar shakes or rough sawed lumber, another special product is required. A gloss-type finish is usually much less effective than the coatings devised especially for these jobs. Aluminum, too, calls for special consideration; it should be treated with phos-

phoric acid, followed by a zincchromate primer and a finishing coat of oil- or varnish-base paint. Even cement floors can now be painted successfully with the new chlorinated rubber base paints.

In older communities where there has been a great deal of remodeling, it is easy to find many examples of renovating jobs that owe their success or failure to the use of proper color. Time and again it has been proved that remodeling under the direction of a registered architect is by far more satisfactory, and actually saves money overall.

A good color scheme does wonders in overcoming defects in appearance both outside and in, when remodeling is underway. A darker middle tone improves the appearance of a large, ungainly structure; its less attractive details and forms blend together in shadows on the darker surface. A contrasting color effectively emphasizes interesting decorative features, such as a fine entrance, wrought-iron work, or beautiful old shutters.

Color and Size

Apparent size is governed by color, too: a light shade tends to make an object seem darker; a dark color gives the reverse effect. When job conditions dictate a dark mass tone, a contrasting lighter color can offset any possible appearance of drabness.

Factory-made paints are considered more reliable than those made on the job from tinting colors. Many new and beautiful shades can be produced by intermixing factory colors, and the resultant new shades will pass factory tests for fading, chemical resistance, etc.

Application of these simple rules can effectively cut remodeling costs in almost every instance. Architects are finding more and more uses for colors, and have needed more colors from the paint industry. The industry has met their challenge and now offers a better selection of usable colors than ever before.