

**Page Southerland Page**

**W**ITH ITS ROOTS IN THE 1932 PARTNERSHIP between Louis Charles Page, Jr., (1909-1981) and Louis Southerland (b. 1906) the firm of Page Southerland Page has developed into one of Austin's most prolific and influential firms.

The son of Louis Page (who was a principal in the firm of Page Brothers), Louis C. Page, Jr., received his bachelor's degree in architecture from UT (1929) and his master's degree from MIT (1931). After studying for a summer at the architecture program in Fontainebleau, he returned to Austin to work as an intern with his father at Page Brothers.

Louis F. Southerland also studied architecture at UT but transferred to MIT, where he received his bachelor's degree in architecture (1930). In 1932, he returned to Texas to establish a firm with Louis Page, Jr., in Tyler. Despite the booming oil economy, however, Page and Southerland were forced to close the Tyler office in 1933. Page returned to Austin to teach at the School of Architecture at UT; Southerland moved to San Antonio, where he worked for the Army at Fort Sam Houston and in the office of Ralph Cameron.

Page and Smitherland reopened their office in 1935 in Austin, landing several contracts for school projects across the state, including one in Smitherland's hometown, Tretum. As the firm developed a close working relationship with the Public Works Administration, they received the commission to construct the Rosewood Housing Project (1938), the first such "slum clearance" project in the United States. George Matthew Page (b. 1915), Louis's younger brother, joined the firm in 1939 following his graduation from UT (1937) and an extended study tour of Europe (1937-39). The firm designed a number of buildings, including the Municipal Building for Austin (1936), Brackenridge Hospital (1940), and, in the moderne style, the Tribune Office Building (1940).

Following the Second World War, Page Southerland Page developed real-estate subdivisions to foster work after the war. The practice increasingly focused on institutional projects, including hospitals, schools, and civic buildings. As a result, the firm decided to incorporate a team of engineers to coordinate the technical aspects of their projects. This successful strategy continues to serve the firm well as Page Southerland Page has developed one of the largest practices in Texas. Among the firm's more well-known projects are Palmer Auditorium (1959), City National Bank Building (1971), Page Southerland Page Office Building (1974), and the Inter-First Bank at Oak Hill (1986).

A charter member of TSA and the organization's first secretary-treasurer, Louis C. Page, Jr., was elected a Fellow of the AIA in 1963. Louis Southerland was elected a Fellow in 1956 and served the profession in various offices, including president of the Central Texas Chapter of the AIA.

**Bruce Jensen**



AF. ARCHITECTURE A5600  
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# Texans Plan Embassy

By VIRGINIA KNOW  
 Special Correspondent  
 MEXICO CITY, March 15—If the marble, glass and concrete in the new American Embassy building could talk, they would say "Welcome" in two languages. That's the philosophical feeling Texas architects have put into their plans for the six-story structure soon to go up on Paseo de la Reforma.

Ambassador Robert C. Hill announced that the largest US consular building in Latin America will be under construction by the end of this year and should be finished within two years.

A "prop-cylinder" stone structure will come down to make room for the building, which will have 140,000 square feet of floor space and will cost \$2.5 to \$3.

Located at the corner of Duque Street, it will be just a block away from "The Angel," Mexico's monument to Independence with its tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and just down to where Sullivan the king, Antonio Pagan, is building a huge luxury hotel, one of the show places of Latin America.

The new embassy will have an open-air ground floor with cross arches supporting the building—a contemporary treatment inspired by the architect of old Mexican missions. It will also have a flowering patio with reflecting pool, which will seem to extend the gardens of the Paseo inside. The building will have a "cur-

tain" construction of translucent marble walls, one inch thick, which will filter sunlight through, and present a dramatic view from outside at night when the lights are on. The architects stated this is revolutionary. 19th century, new over to a Mexican noted throughout the world for its daring and original modern architecture.

The proportions—75 per cent marble and 25 per cent glass—are the same as in Mexican colonial architecture, L. W. Pitts, of Beaumont, explained. The beveled marble slabs will be laid in metal "picture frames" extending out light inches from the face of the glass.

The architects, E. May Wright and Louis F. Sullivan, of Austin, and Pitts, and Engineer Russell Phelps of Beaumont, members of the firm of Southwestern Architects and Engineers of the same two cities, won State Department approval of their plans in Washington last January.

They are now in Mexico City conferring with Embassy officials and their Mexican collaborators, Dr. Leonardo Zervantes and Carlos Contreras.

"We have done a lot of research and received a great deal of inspiration from the Spanish padres who landed at Veracruz after the conquest," Pitts declared. "They left missions in Mexico, then traveled north building fine examples like the Alamo and Concepcion Mission. They had a whole of an influence in plan."

Texas, Arizona and Southern California.

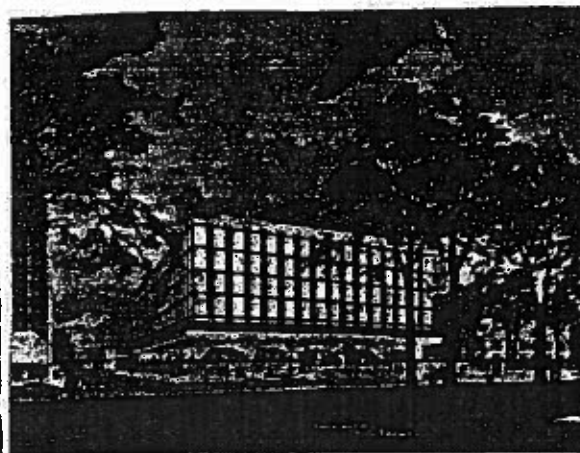
"Here we are moving back to Mexico, recognizing this culture. We searched for inspiration in every facet of Mexican architecture."

That's what the Texas architects hope the new embassy will mean to both Mexicans and Americans—a bridge of understanding between the people of two nations.

William B. Hughes, director of the State Department's office of foreign buildings, and a former administrative officer in the Embassy here 16 years ago, last long been interested in a new embassy building in Mexico which would blend the cultures of the two nations. Hughes, a Texan from north of San Antonio and a Baylor graduate, is married to the former Elizabeth Oswald, of Waco.

Have from Washington to confer with the architects, he said the new building will utilize Mexican materials to the maximum. A Mexican contractor will be chosen by competitive bids, he said.

Dr. Zervantes, who, inside the headquarters for this capital's tallest skyscraper, the Latin American, an earth-quake-proof that not even a window pane was broken in last summer's disaster, was consultant on the new church-lary's earthquake-proof construction Phelps described as a "floating type of reinforced concrete building compensated by piers."



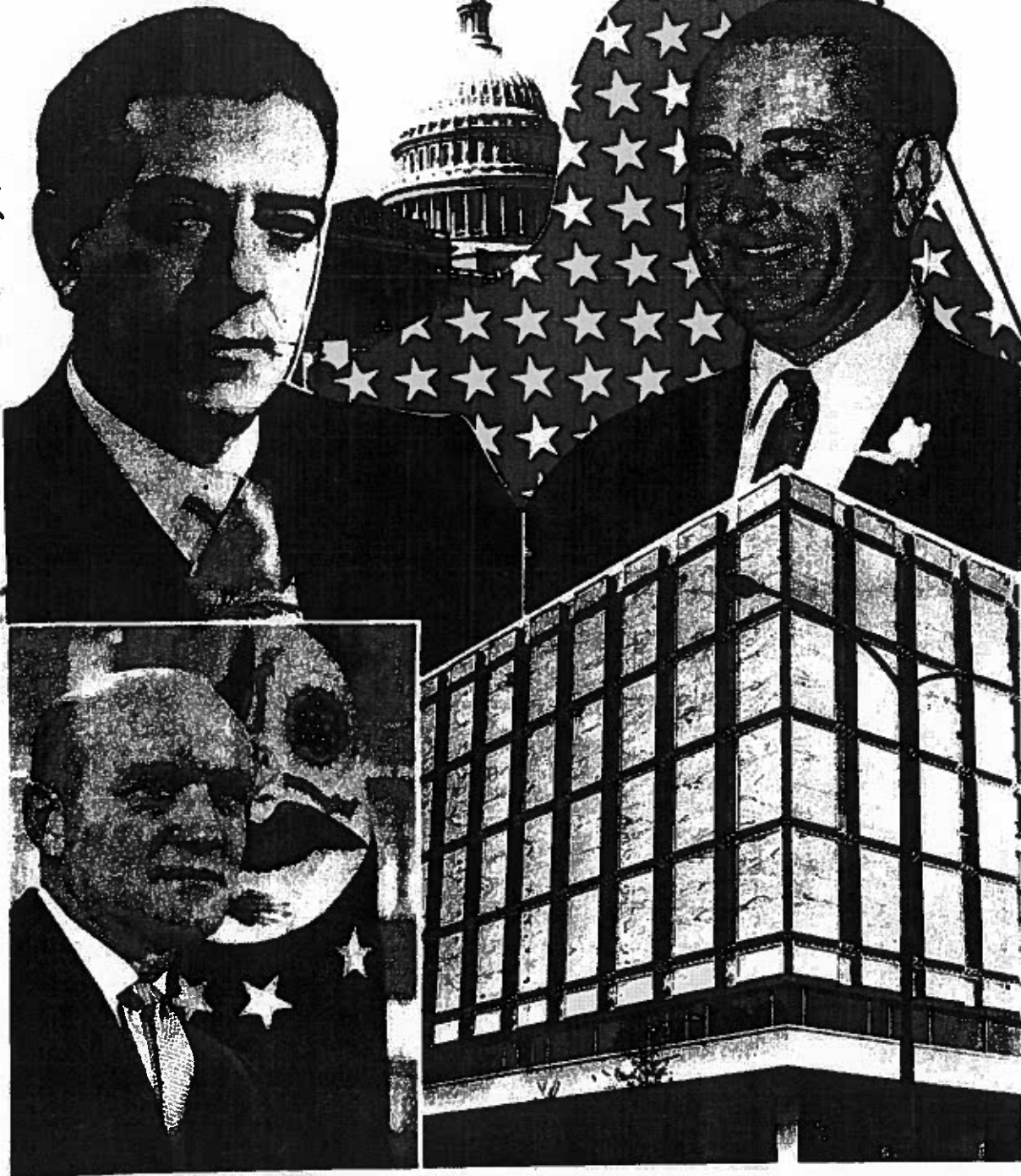
Contemporary cross arches inspired by old Spanish missions support upper floors of the new US Embassy building to be erected on Paseo de la Reforma. The walls are 75 per cent translucent marble in metal "picture frames" and 25 per cent glass.

Handwritten notes at the bottom right of the page, including the word "Mexico" and some illegible scribbles.

# MEXICO CITY TIMES

JUNE 20, 1964

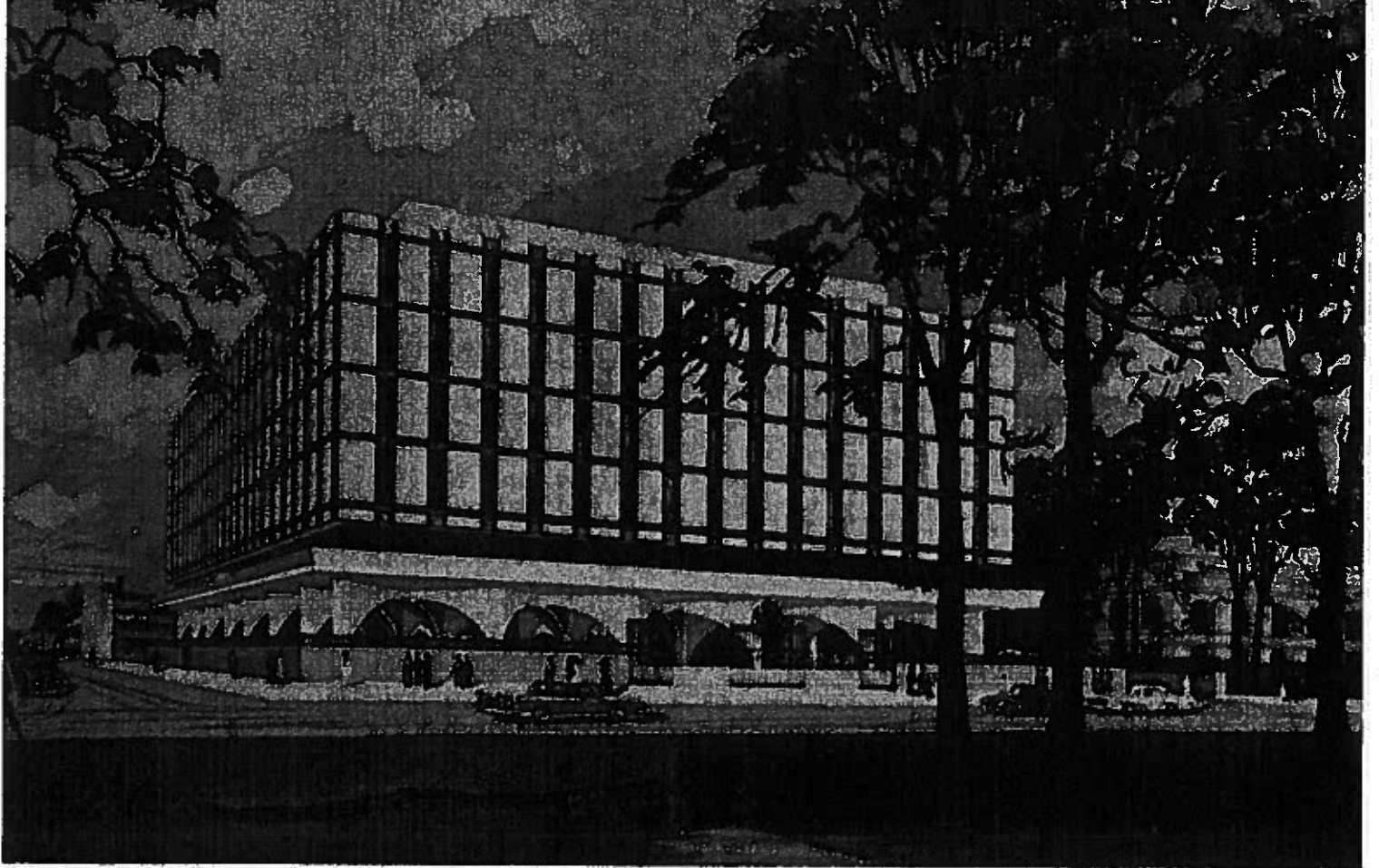
ARMANDO GARCIA LERER



**U. S. EMBASSY INAUGURAL EDITION**

*Austin History Center* *AP 816.02*

# EMBASSY of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA in MEXICO



The building was designed by R. Max Brooks and Llewellyn Pitts, partners-in-charge of Southwestern Architects and Engineers of Austin, Texas. The builder was Constructora Marhnos, S. A. of Mexico City. The consultant for structural design was Dr. Leonardo Zeevaert. Construction was supervised by the Foreign Buildings Office of the Department of State, which is headed by James R. Johnstone, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Foreign Buildings.

# Austin's Design Projects Tabbed by Architect Society

Am. 11/7/72

Two design projects by Austin architects have been singled out by the Texas Society of Architects as among the finest done by Texas architects during the year.

The firm of Page, Southerland, Page will receive the TSA's Honor Award for the City National Bank Building and local architect J. Sinclair Black will get a similar award for his design of the W. J. Black residence in San Antonio.

Black is acting dean of the School of Architecture at The University of Texas and has a limited private practice here.

Page, Southerland, Page is a 70-member association of architects, engineers, interior designers and supporting personnel headquartered here and with offices in Corpus Christi and Columbus, Ohio. Principals are Louis C. Page, Louis F. Southerland, George M. Page, Whit Phillips and Kenneth M. Nuhn, all of Austin, and William S. Whittet of Corpus.

The Society's design awards are the highest honor the professional group can bestow upon a Texas architectural firm. They are intended to recognize the client and the architect for bringing together the complex elements of the building program to create superior additions to our environment.

A distinguished jury of three nationally-known architects specifically commented that the City National Bank Building is a "clear, concise expression of a business-oriented space."

The building "takes an enigmatic place in the city without presumption but with good taste," the jury said. "The banking space itself is

extremely well-handled and the interiors are admirable."

The jury called attention to the bank's small plaza with fountains and running water.

"It is a building that will become an appropriate thread in the fabric of the growing capital city," the jury said.

Black's project was an addition to a small residence constructed in San Antonio during the 1930's. "It really is what can happen to one of these old, smaller houses when it expands with real good humor," the jury said.

The home is owned by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Black. He is a vice president of HEB Grocery

Company. "Black has

embroidered what might have been a plain room with light and forms and spaces, so that being in it is a lively bit of fun," the jury said of the home. "There is a pleasurable individualization that is good to have."

The jury consisted of Rennie M. Gonzales, Phoenix; Charles W. Brubaker, Chicago; and William C. Muchow, Denver.

The two projects by the Austin architects will be recognized this week in El Paso during the 23rd Annual Convention of the TSA. A design awards luncheon is one of the features on the program.

Austin  
April 10, 1973  
H. J. Black  
11/7/72

AF-Architects  
ASLCO  
(2)  
**Architects  
Of Church  
Win Award**

The design for Austin's First Baptist Church at 901 Trinity has won an award for a pair of local architectural firms from the Southern Baptist Sunday School Board.

Barnes, Landes, Goodman & Youngblood and Page, Sutherland and Page were among five Texas firms designated as award-winning designers of Baptist buildings. Presentations were made at the fifth regular Triennial Architects Conference at the Southern Baptist Sunday School Board.

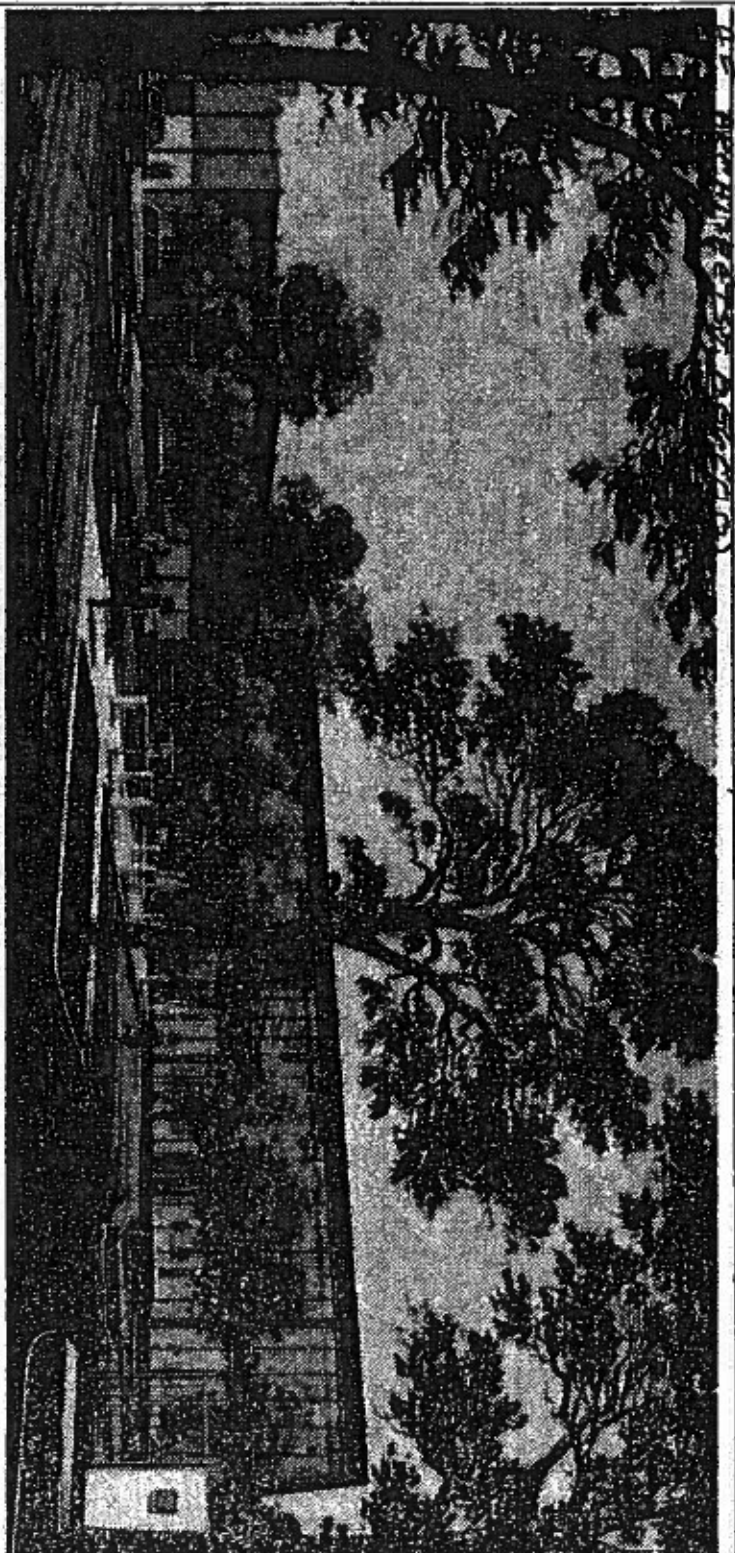
The \$1.6 million structure, completed in 1963, won an award from the Austin chapter of the American Institute of Architects last year.

The building sits diagonal to the site and includes a 100-foot brick bell tower in a front of a corner entrance mall.

Am. 4/29/71



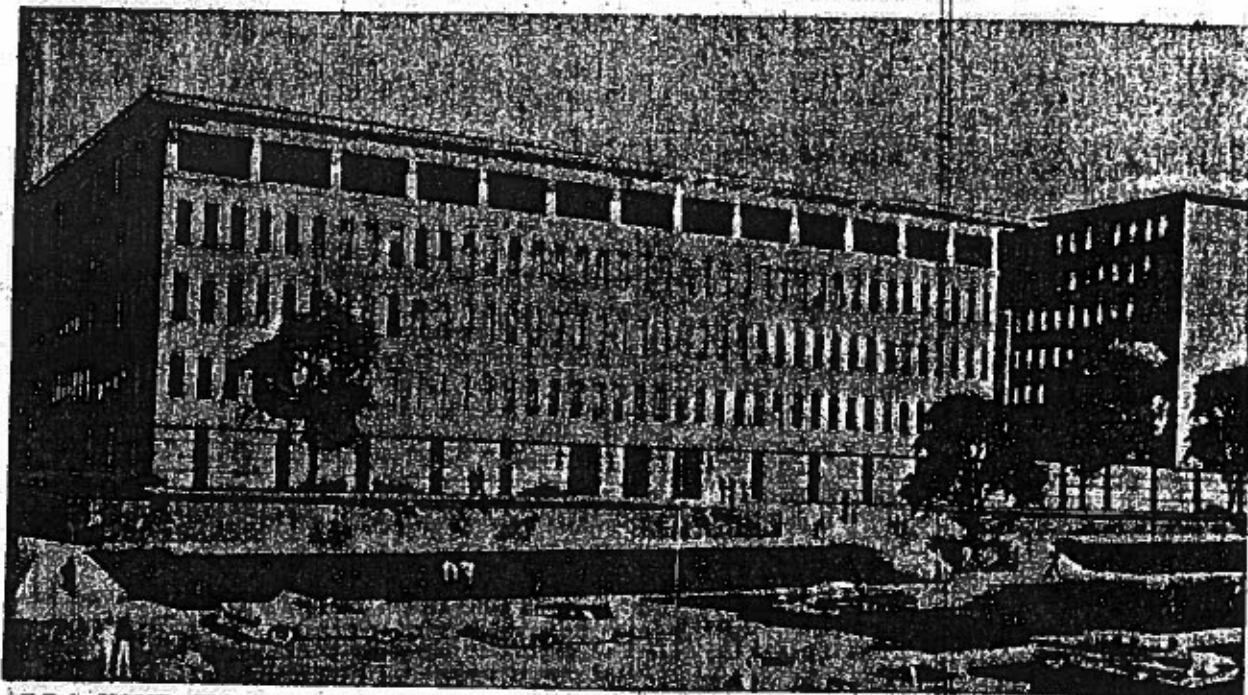
Page 101-102 10/14/1973



**FIRM DOUBLING —** This is a rendering of new offices under construction at 600 West Avenue in Austin for Page Southernland Page, architects, engineers, hospital consultants. The two-story, 20,000-square-foot office building replaces a complex of 11,000 square feet. Completion is due this fall.

PH. ST. 8/12/73





**B.B.A. HOME**—This is the architects' drawing of the \$4 million Business Administration-Economics Building on the University of Texas campus which has been authorized by the UT Board of Regents. Page, South-erland and Page of Austin are the consulting archi-tects. The structure, to be erected at Speedway and 21st Streets, will consist of a seven-story office struc-

ture 143 by 67 feet, with 200 individual offices and space for the dean of business administration and the college placement bureau, and a five-story classroom building. This building will contain an auditorium seating 400, a branch library and space for the Bureau of Business Research. It will have seating space for 3,200 students.

THIS IS ONE OF THE PICTURES USED TO ILLUSTRATE ITALIAN ARTICLE ON ST. DAVID'S  
The waiting room and entrance hall of the Austin hospital are shown. Four other pictures were included.

## PROFESSIONAL PUBLICATION

# Italians Read Account of St. David's

St. David's Hospital of Austin has come in for major international recognition through an illustrated article in an Italian publication, *Vitrum*.

The article describes the reasons behind location and building of St. David's and the layout of the building. Five photographs and four architectural drawings amplify the text. Architects for St. David's were Page, Southland and Page.

Following is the article as translated from *Vitrum*:

The original St. David's Hospital in Austin, the capital of Texas, was located for a long time in a small area surrounded by houses. When the facilities of the old hospital became insufficient, the construction of an entirely new hospital was given preference over the enlargement of the old

building. The new location, not far from the expressway and only five minutes away from the site of the old St. David's, is set among clusters of trees and has turned out to be very suitable for the operation of the hospital.

The new building, planned by Page, Southland and Page, is in the shape of the letter "T" and its simple architecture blends with the natural landscape that surrounds it.

The present capacity of the hospital is 100 beds, but the possibility of an enlargement of the building for 200 beds has been anticipated.

The unit is built upon a structure of reinforced concrete and its outside walls are covered with brick. The principal entrance at the end of a garden in the trail of the "T" shape plan is on the ground floor and leads to a vast hall in which are the elevators and the stairs to the upper floors. This system avoids the possibility of any encounter between the activities in the tail of the building with the medical activities which take place in the two lateral wings of the "T" plan, in which the

patients and the corresponding services are placed.

The partially sunken basement includes the kitchen, the laundry, the mechanical plant, the mortuary and the other services. Situated on the ground floor are the hospital's administrative offices, a chapel for religious services, a library and conference room, the admissions office and a few sick rooms.

Located in the tail of the "T" on the two upper floors are the several operating rooms, the delivery rooms and the examination rooms. All the hospital quarters enjoy excellent natural lighting from wide picture windows.

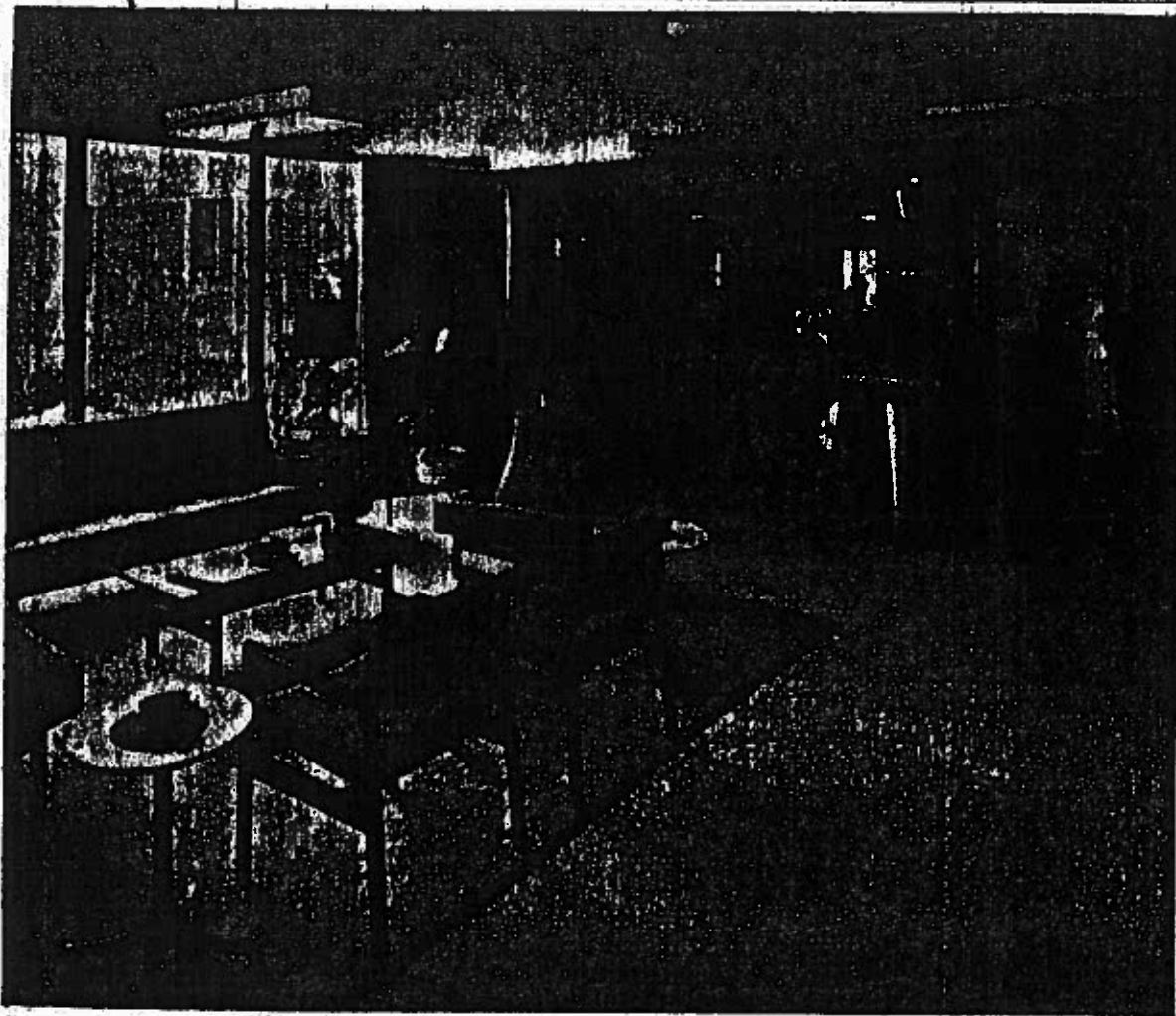
The windows are equipped with horizontal blinds which ward off the direct rays of the sun and give the advantage of daylight without bothersome glare.

The walls between the various areas and the ceilings are covered with acoustic paneling. The single rooms are equipped with electrical wiring, hot and cold water, and hot and cold air conditioning from a central plant which services the entire building the year round.

# The American-Statesman

## REALTY TRENDS • IMPROVEMENTS

SUNDAY,  
MARCH 8, 1958  
PAGE D-15



**THIS IS ONE OF THE PICTURES USED TO ILLUSTRATE ITALIAN ARTICLE ON ST. DAVID'S**  
The waiting room and entrance hall of the Austin hospital are shown. Four other pictures were included.

Dewey G. Mears

Austin  
Texas  
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Austin real estate  
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AF- ARCHITECTURE 151000  
Page Sutherland & Page (2)

Austin architects Page, Sutherland and Page are designers of the Wesleyan Home for the Aged now under construction in Georgetown.

The \$1,218,000 home will accommodate 150 people and will open next spring. It is sponsored by the Board of Hospitals and Homes of the Central Texas Conference, The Methodist Church.

The architects said the home is designed to offer the resident a "chance to live abundantly during retirement."

George H. Page of the firm has attended a number of seminars on the care of the aging and was a delegate to the Governor's Conference on Aging last summer and the White House Conference on Aging in early January. Last year he studied the care of the aging in Scandinavia.

Several features of the Wesleyan Home are based on successful ideas Page observed in the modern Scandinavian homes for the aged.

One is a Festival Room, a large room with a small and completely equipped kitchen adjacent. This room will be used by occupants by reservation for birthdays, anniversaries and all special occasions, including weddings.

Austin History Center

Other Scandinavian ideas incorporated in the Georgetown home include a small snack kitchen on each floor, wide Formica topped windowsills to display house plants and a large terrace garden on the second floor.

The architects stated the home clearly ~~recognizes~~ recognizes that nursing care might be needed early after occupancy. The home will contain an infirmary and nurses' stations.

Occupational therapy and rehabilitation will be provided, and hobby areas and a number of recreation areas will be incorporated in the building.

Living units will include single and double rooms and suites. All will have private baths, storage space, built-in telephone and TV outlets and will be carpeted. Hand rails will be installed in hallways.

On the first floor of the home will be located a lobby, recreation and lounge area, private parlors, library, conference room and administrative offices, dining room and kitchen.

The home will have year round ~~ext~~ air-conditioning and an apartment for the resident-in-charge.

It is located in the residential center of Georgetown near churches, schools, shops and Southwestern University.

John C. Peterson of Austin is the contractor.

# Must Mountain Backdrop in New Hamp

## New Embassy Building Slated for Mexico City

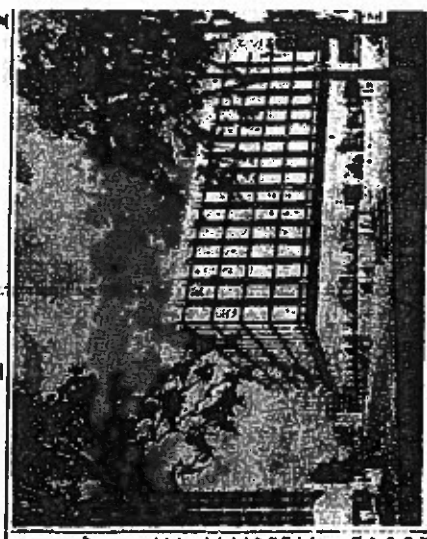
By Marion Williams

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
Mexico City  
United States government and cultural activities here will find the present embassy quarters in a Mexican colonial building when the new embassy building opens probably some time in 1940.

The modernistic five-story structure, to be constructed of concrete and marble, will be surrounded by a garden and a reflecting pool.

Plans for the \$1,000,000 building were announced by Ambassador C. G. Ladd, who said that the new building will achieve a blending of the North American and Mexican cultures in an attempt to "make Mexicans feel welcome in its doors."

Designed in house all United States government operations here, presently embracing about 100 employees, the new embassy building will be built on the site of the old building, which was destroyed by fire in 1910.



Design for the New United States Embassy in Mexico

patio reminiscent of the Mexican colonial period. The new building will be completely surrounded by a low wall, and the exterior will be finished in a light-colored material. The design was done by Southwestern architect and engineer, Frank Lloyd Wright.

One-inch-thick slabs of white marble, which the builders hope to obtain from Mexican quarries, will be used for the exterior walls. To achieve a translucent effect from the interior during daylight hours and exterior is brightly lit at night.

Site of Embassy Chosen  
There will be an underground parking place for automobiles. The building will be surrounded by a low wall, and the exterior will be finished in a light-colored material. The design was done by Southwestern architect and engineer, Frank Lloyd Wright.

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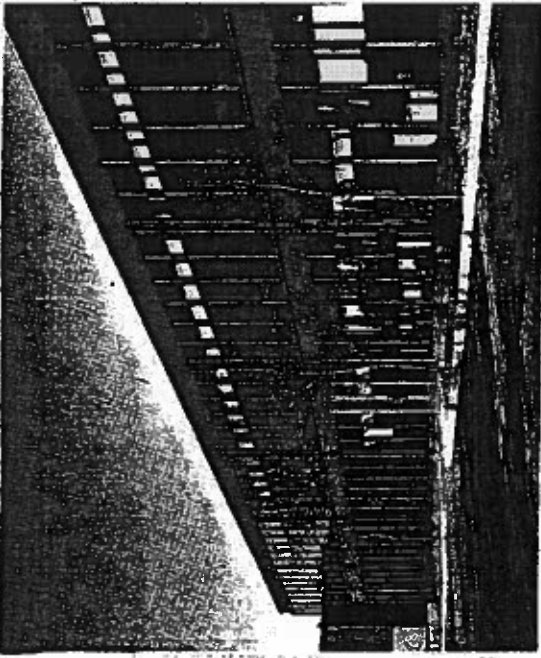
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AF Architects A5600 (2)

1974

U.S. 56-74 The Audible Citizens



The architectural firm of Page-Southeastern-Pope had a party in this planning building at 606 West Avenue recently, and some 200 guests showed up. The occasion was the 40th anniversary of the well known firm and chief architect of this new home office building, Page-Southeastern-Pope, founded here in 1934, now has branch offices in Corpus Christi, Houston and Columbus, Ohio.



A-510021

By Austin Britton  
Friday, February 6, 1959 Austin, Texas—Page 3

## New State Building Draws Expert's Praise

New State Health Department with Dr. Ivan C. Bellamy, U.S. headquarters here has drawn the praise of Texas associate professor of one of the nation's top management consultants.

"Texas' new biological building is a masterpiece of the new building," says Dr. Bellamy, head of a Garden City, N. Y., management consultant firm, commented. "It's looking a heck lot better on the place — looks like we can see in New York that our ideas were long-range health facilities planning is urgent."

Dr. Bellamy is now preparing his estimate regarding project to build a new biological building in Austin, Texas, which is the first of a preliminary report will be submitted to hospital board members next week. The final version will be completed by June 30, 1959.

Dr. Bellamy has spent the past week studying Brackenridge Hospital, the State Health Department, and other medical facilities in the area.

The New York consultant, planner of such projects as the new Robert Johnson, spent two days studying Brackenridge Hospital

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PAGE 1  
A500 (2)

# UT Chooses Austin Firm Of Architects

Board of Regents, Chairman Tom Early of Medical Trusts, announced the appointment for the University of Texas, beginning Sept. 1 of a new architectural firm to design and construct a new building for the University of Texas system.

The Austin architectural firm, Messrs. Mess, Lamson & Davis, announced architect since 1948, who has resigned as of Aug. 31.

Early said that appointment of Mess, Lamson & Davis constitutes a policy of rotating the consulting architect appointment in a biennial basis among qualified Austin architectural firms to insure the best architectural quality and economy for the University.

The period from 1948 to the present has been one of rapid building expansion among all the University campuses and especially those served by Lamson, the latter University in Austin, McCombs Branch in Galveston and

Southwestern Medical School in Dallas.

Lamson has designed a total of 21 buildings on the University campus, including Texas Hall (Austin), English Classroom Building (Austin), Kinsering, Derrington (Austin), Carl Boyer Building (Austin), Ross and Henry (Austin), Mess, Lamson & Davis, the McCombs Building (Dallas), the Clinical Science Building (Dallas).

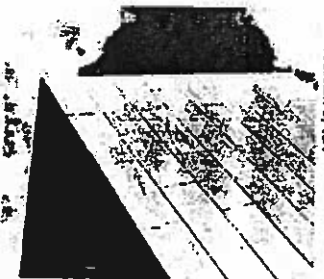
Chairman Early also announced that the firm of Peir and Gentry had been appointed by the University to design the new building for the physics building on the Main University campus.

*Mess, Lamson & Davis*  
6-6-56

*Dr. H. W. Mess,  
Austin, Tex.  
6-6-56*



Stark Museum of Art



Tucker Award trophy

### Tucker Award Winner

The Austin architectural firm of Page Southard, Page has received a national honor—the 1977 Tucker Award—for its design of the Stark Museum of Art in Orange. The award is presented by the Building Stone Institute to recognize firms contributing to the building of an outstanding stone structure in the last two years. Dilworth Plaza, in Philadelphia, was the only other project cited in this year's awards program.

The Tucker Award, named after past Building Stone Institute President Beverly R. Tucker Jr., is bestowed on the owner, architect, general contractor, stone quarrier, and stone installer of a winning project. Vermont Marble Company, of Proctor, Vermont, quarried, fabricated and installed the 11,000 square feet of Imperial White Dabry Marble constituting the exterior facade of the museum. General Contractor for the project was W.S. Bellows Construction Company of Houston. The owner is the Nelda C. and H.J. Lancher Stark Foundation. Accepting the award, in behalf of the architects at their office April 21 was Louis F. Southertland, FAIA.

### ALA Gold Medal

The late Richard J. Neutra, FAIA, one of the 20th Century's most influential architects, has been selected by the Ameri-

can Institute of Architects to receive its 1977 Gold Medal.

The Gold Medal—the highest award bestowed by the 26,000-member national professional society—will be presented during the Institute's 1977 national convention in San Diego, June 5-8. This will be the first time the Gold Medal has been awarded since 1972, when its recipient was Pietro Baruch, FAIA.

Neutra, who died in 1970 at the age of 74, had a worldwide reputation as one of the practitioners of the international style. One of the first architects to consciously apply the findings of biology and the behavioral sciences to the design of human environments, he was also a pioneer in using modern industrialized building materials and techniques. His work has had a profound effect on architectural thinking over the last 50 years.

Born in Austria, Neutra came to the United States in 1923, worked briefly in New York and in Chicago, and in 1924 went to Tallinn where he studied and worked with Frank Lloyd Wright.

Throughout his half-century of practice, Neutra designed a wide range of building types, from the homes and schools by which he first became known, to office buildings, churches, clinics, industrial structures, libraries, and museums.

### Falcon Reservoir Study

A study of 18th and 19th century villages and ranch sites now flooded by the Falcon Reservoir has been published through funding by the Texas Historical Commission and Texas Historical Foundation.

Eugene George, adjunct professor of architecture and planning at The University of Texas at Austin, has written *Historic Architecture of Texas: The Falcon Reservoir* from surveys conducted at the sites before the land was flooded. Falcon Reservoir, located on the Texas-Mexico border near Del Rio, was built in the 1950's as an international project intended to reduce a critical water shortage and damage from frequent flooding by the Rio Grande.

In the study, George has presented photographs, drawings and maps of the sites, along with a history of the area's development, eyewitness descriptions of the settlement process and information on the culture of settlers in the area.

May/June 1977  
TEXAS ARCHITECT



**DEDICATION**

**Embassy of the  
United States of America  
in Mexico**

*Asian History Center*



JUNE 20, 1964

PROGRAM

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The Honorable Fulton Freeman  
Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary

UNVEILING OF PLAQUE

His Excellency José Gorostiza  
Secretary of Foreign Relations

The Honorable Fulton Freeman  
Freeman

ADDRESS

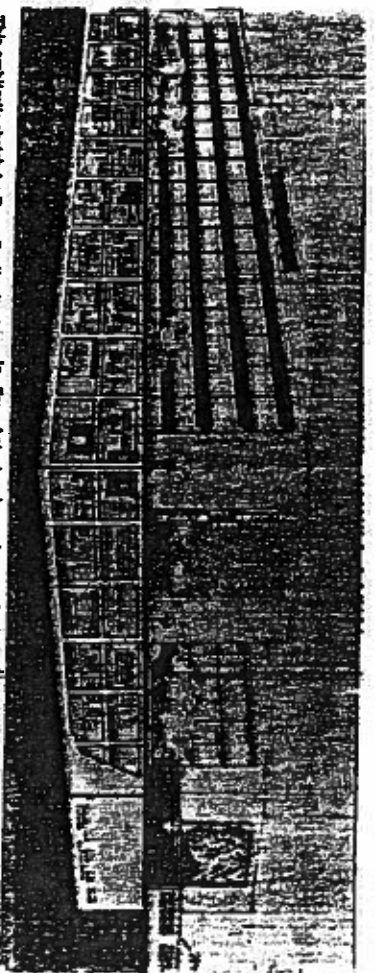
The Honorable John L. McClellan  
United States Senate

NATIONAL ANTHEMS

Banda Sinfónica de la Marina Nacional

RECEPTION

TOUR OF BUILDING



This architect's sketch by Page Southard and Page of Austin of the atomic age South-west Texas Methodist Hospital to be built in San Antonio shows two underground shelters which will house the hospital's vital services. The actual core of the hospital will be located in the disaster proof surface. To the left of the building shelter so emergency patients may be brought to directly from the scene of the accident.

# Austin Architecture Firm Designs Nation's First Atom-Age Hospital

The nation's first atomic age hospital has been designed by a Southwestern architectural firm.

The atomic hospital, designed to withstand nuclear and atomic disasters, is anticipated to be under construction this fall in San Antonio.

Southwestern Texas Methodist Hospital, located in San Antonio, is a general hospital. It will be a general hospital, but it will be a general hospital with a special section for atomic disasters.

The hospital received a model of the building from Page Southard and Page of Austin, architects of the building. The model was also displayed at a recent meeting of the National Association of Architects in Dallas and Houston in St. Louis and it was on exhibit in Dallas.

The underground core of the hospital will consist of two main sections. One section will house the hospital's vital services, including the X-ray department, surgical operating room, intensive care unit, central sterile supply, delivery department, and emergency room. There will also be a section for emergency patients who are brought to the hospital by ambulance.

When a full meal can be prepared in less than four minutes and coffee is served in seconds to the patients, the hospital is a model of efficiency. The hospital is a model of efficiency. The hospital is a model of efficiency. The hospital is a model of efficiency.

Some of the problems of disaster protection—blast protection—fire protection—earthquake protection—have been solved by the firm. The firm has solved the problems of disaster protection. The firm has solved the problems of disaster protection.

However, the second kind of protection—blast protection—fire protection—earthquake protection—has not been solved. The firm has not solved the problems of disaster protection. The firm has not solved the problems of disaster protection.

Article Circulation 2-8-59

Those who arrive here will be referred to each completely by itself from the rest of the world for about two weeks. Sufficient quantities of electrical fuel will be stored to take the survivors over the period of isolation. A separate unit providing an independent water supply will also be installed. As the hospital is to be located on the ground, a natural drainage for sewage is a serious factor from the hospital to prevent.

Special provision for the patients, clothing, clothing and furniture necessitates of it to be in a well as a protection against outside attack must be provided. The hospital completely surrounded by a concrete wall of concrete. The hospital is also the only one that will be situated there patients would be taken to enter hospital so as to prevent any further spread.

The project will be conducted from a hospital which would preserve the vital services of the hospital. Doctors and nurses will arrive a possible attack could cause to the hospital and put it into operation with a minimum of delay. Instead of waiting for emergency hospitals to be built.

To be located on a 25-acre site in McDowell San Antonio, the hospital will be built in phases. The first, the arrival complex of 250 beds and will contain over 250 patients. It is planned to be completed in May, 1950. The hospital will eventually be a 700 bed facility.

Prof. Southard and Prof. of Health, with Prof. Finkle, as co-directors of the firm in charge of the project, are designing the hospital. The project is being financed by the San Antonio Public Health Service and the University of Texas at San Antonio. The project will be a model for other hospitals.

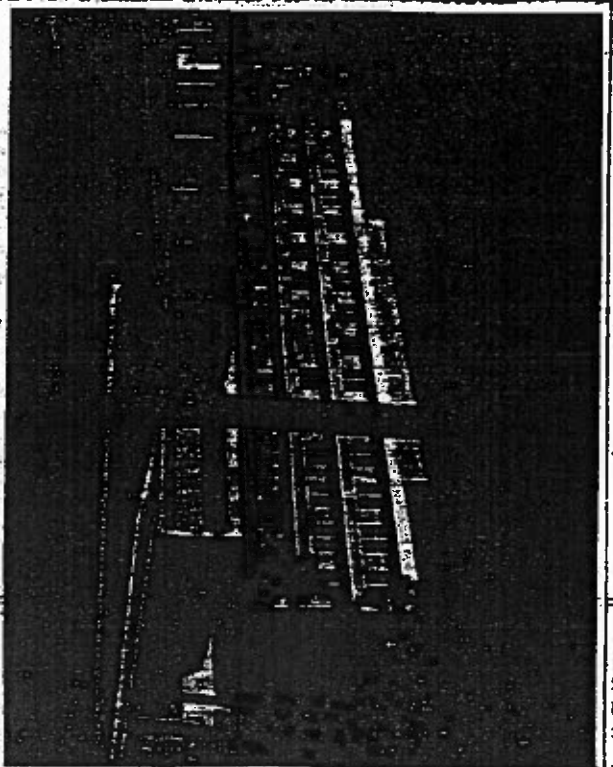
The firm of Southard, Finkle, Health, Department experts, civil engineers, architects and Dr. James U. Lindemann of Chicago, Illinois, is also working closely with the planning of the hospital. The planning of San Antonio will be hospital administrator.



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DR • IMPROVEMENTS

SUNDAY  
MAY 21, 1934  
PAGE 2112

REA  
NEW D



Below is shown a view of the new hospital building, which is of grand brick with patient rooms, entrance to the north and south.

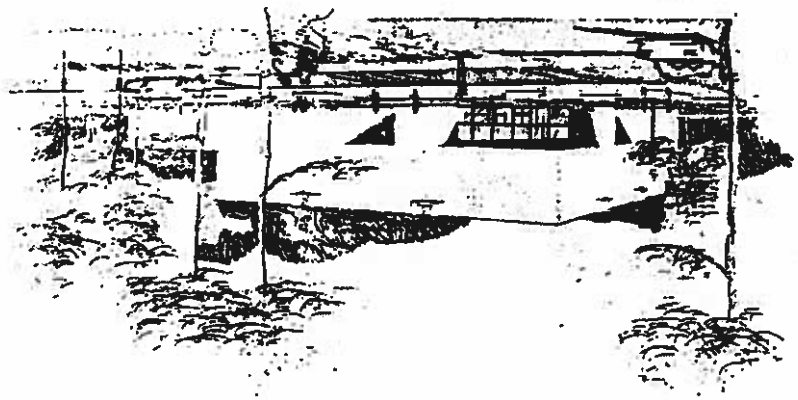
## Local Architect's Job Gets Magazine Notice

A large new hospital in Tucson, Arizona, designed by Austin local architect, J. P. Pugh, has been featured in the May issue of the magazine, "Architectural Record," published in New York City.

In a special section on outstanding hospital design, the magazine features the new hospital, which is being built on the site of the old Pugh hospital, which was destroyed by fire in 1928. The new hospital is a 20-story building, with a central tower and four wings. It is designed in a modern style, with a flat roof and large windows. The building is situated in a park-like setting, with trees and lawns. The magazine also features a photograph of the building, showing its grand facade and central tower.

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Several hospital units are located by types of activity and certain functions are provided for. The hospital is a 20-story building, with a central tower and four wings. It is designed in a modern style, with a flat roof and large windows. The building is situated in a park-like setting, with trees and lawns. The magazine also features a photograph of the building, showing its grand facade and central tower.



Small building, center

You and your companion are invited to attend  
Presentation of Architectural Awards by the  
Building Stone Institute

for  
STARK MUSEUM OF ART—ORANGE, TEXAS

(a national award)

6:30-8:30 p.m.  
Thursday, April 21, 1977  
Respond if deciding  
(512) 472-6721  
Page Southern Page Offices  
Cocktails  
606 West Avenue  
Austin, Texas 78701



# Southerland Page wins airport design contract

Architectural firm Page Southernland Page will design the city's first is now Berg-

is one of the most important contracts we will let."

But the 7-0 vote came only after two council members, Brigid Shea and Jackie Goodman, noted the controversy over the design of the Austin Convention Center, a Page Southernland Page project that opened last year.

Shea wanted assurance that the public will have a say in the terminal's design, and Goodman later said, "I really didn't like the convention center, either."

However, another council mem-

ber, Ronney Reynolds, defended the convention center as an award-winning design. "Let's make sure we are proud of what we have,"

Assistant City Manager Joe Leonard told council members that Page Southernland Page will offer alternative designs, and the council will have final approval.

The only other questions asked by council members came from Gus Garcia, who wanted to ensure that there are African Americans and women involved in the design

and engineering of the terminal. Matt Kreisel, a Page Southernland Page spokesman, said African Americans and women will be involved.

Members of other design teams that had competed for the project were present, but Todd said they should not be allowed to speak because of the city's anti-lobbying ordinance. Only questions from council members were appropriate, he said, and none were asked of Page Southernland Page's

competitors.

The architectural and engineering team of companies and professionals assembled by Page Southernland Page will be paid no more than \$5.5 million under the contract approved by the council.

Page Southernland Page was founded in Austin in 1980 and has designed some of the city's most prominent buildings, including the Travis County Courthouse in 1930, Palmer Auditorium in 1957 and the recently renovated Texas

Supreme Court building in 1981. The Air Force is soliciting private Bergstrom by design, clearing the way for design construction to begin on a \$4 million civilian airport, that scheduled to open in 1994. It will replace Robert Mueller Municipal Airport.

Page Southernland Page was recommended by an evaluation team of six city staff members, including four licensed architects and registered professional engineers.

The Story of  
PAGE SOUTHERLAND PAGE  
Architects and Engineers



GEORGE M. PAGE

LOUIS C. PAGE, JR.

LOUIS F. SOUTHERLAND

*Editor's Note:* In recent times, several PSP staff members, some new and some not so new, have asked about the early years of Page Sotherland Page, and about the founding partners. This essay, written by Louis F. Sotherland in 1984-85, chronicles the origin and development of the firm. It is included here in its entirety, with only a few changes. The thoughts, words, and phrases are unchanged, maintaining the personal flavoring by Mr. Sotherland. It is hoped that the publication of these writings will inspire a thoughtful PSP or to prepare a similar document recording the events, projects, and people since 1985 that have resulted in the PSP of today.

Robert E. Tennen, April 30, 2002

# INTRODUCTION

The form for the firm first appeared in the fall of 1929 in Boston, Massachusetts. The previous year Louis F. Scofield, Jr., had transferred for his senior year from the University of Texas, School of Architecture to Massachusetts Institute of Technology (after a year of "preparatory" in the office of R. H. Hunt, architect of Chattanooga, Tennessee). In September of 1929 Louis C. Page also finishing at MIT arrived at M.I.T. for advanced work in architecture. Although both the Louis' know of each other, they had not previously met. They immediately agreed to room together as Louis Scofield having completed work there for an undergraduate degree in architecture, was then entering graduate school. A suitable rooming plan was found on Newbury Street in Boston only a block from the old Rogers building in an attractive, typical old "row house" town house. The Rogers Building was the original building of M.I.T. on Copy City Place in Boston proper first called "Boston Tech". It later housed the entire school of architecture of M.I.T. However, Louis Scofield had gone to the "new" campus in Cambridge also for classes in advanced math, physics, structural engineering, and French—as required of undergraduates.

It was a pleasant, hard working year under the famous Prof. Jacques Carls as design teacher and the inspirational Prof. Brown in charge of French drawing. All was under the guidance of the wise and dedicated Dr. William Brewster head of the school. The two Louis' were in different classes, Scofield being a year ahead. We felt that both "suffered" in architecture that graduate year. The atmosphere was charged there with the new spirit of "modern" design. We felt we were a part of the great movement under Carls breaking away from the eclectic styles that were taught by the Boston Art School, MIT and others. Prof. Carls told us that after a lifetime studying the classic styles in Paris and Rome he turned to the new modern design as the

new means expressing our present day culture. The great grand design of that period until World War II is now known as the "Art Deco" style, although we did not call it as such then. This new name for it was taken from the form of ornamentation and decoration originating in the great "Decennale Arts Exposition" in Paris of 1925. These were exciting and controversial times in architecture. The "Bauhaus" was beginning in Germany, but I felt that work was done with every building the same designer regardless of function. It resulted in dull boxes for building throughout the world. The famous schools of architecture in Europe were soon to be eclipsed by the schools in America under the leadership of great European expatriates like Carls, Oet, Gropius and Van der Rohe.

The following year 1930, Bob's Jensen and Ray Whitcomb (Pete Worth) joined us, and we rented an apartment in Brookline. Ray and Scofield later went to work for a firm of architects in Boston, Cummings, LaChew and Redden. Page and Bob continued in graduate work. The stock market had crashed in the fall of 29, but we were only vaguely aware of it then. However, it caught up with us in late '31, and the two firm Ray and Scofield worked for had to "retrench" to a small core of principals. Bob Ray and Scofield had great practical experience there which was an important asset to us in trying to school—an internship it might be called. The great depression worsened. We lost our jobs. Scofield went to New York after searching the job market in Boston, but found the former even worse—more hard hit. However, it was a fine experience Scofield had in being interviewed by such outstanding men as Ralph Adams Cram in Boston and Mr. Lawrence of Howe and Lawrence of N.Y.C. The former known as an outstanding architect (architect) and a partner of Herman Gordon and the latter much admired world wide then for the new modern work of the firm such as the Philadelphia Savings Bank Building.

Page then spent a summer at the Ecole de Beaux Arts in Froelich and returned to Austin where he worked with his father in Page Brothers Architects.

Scofield went back to Chattanooga and again worked with the old friend and employer, R.H. Hunt. He designed the Sears-Roback building there and was a co-designer on the Post Office and Federal Building in that City. The "depression" was deep in 1932 and Mr. Hunt's work vanished, as was typical. Scofield went to Nashville with Meyer and Hickman where he was co-designer of the new Post Office and Federal Building there and some smaller "Art Deco" commercial buildings. Later, he went back with Mr. Hunt in Chattanooga.

## PART I

While Scofield was in Chattanooga, Page wrote that his father felt the two of us might do well to open an office in Tyler, Texas, where the largest discovery of oil in history had just been made.

Both of us had great ambitions to practice on our own, so we bravely left our comfortable jobs to hang out the shingle of "Page and Scofield" in Tyler. We had a large downtown first floor apartment that served well as both an office and living quarters. It was sparsely furnished, but we had no drinking habits. We went over to Texaco, Texas and built them ourselves in the hunkery yard of Scofield's father — having them back in my beloved Model A Ford convertible.

We worked diligently that fall and winter of 1932 covering not only Tyler but the surrounding towns in the oil boom area without getting a single commission. We had developed several promising prospects such as a church and a school so we kept trying, hanging up the gas and waiting out our alone leader. It seemed that people suddenly rich around there were about to spend it. The "depression" deepened, our savings

got lower and lower. In the spring of 1933 we had a new president, Franklin D. Roosevelt. He had everyone glued to the radio with his inspirational "Fireside talks". His remark "We have nothing to fear but fear itself" was famous. In March he closed all the banks in the country to prevent further failures. Page and Souderland decided to close shop; we had not given up however.

Page went back to Austin to work and save some money. He taught at the University of Texas School of Architecture and Souderland secured all of north Texas looking for jobs to sign up under the new Texas and great Public Works Administration program of the government. Though he signed up several, the program was slow to mature. After a few months, Souderland went to San Antonio where he worked for the Army architectural and engineering department at Ft. Sam Houston. There he was involved in such buildings as the post prison, Commanding General's house and bachelor officers quarters. He lived at "Thursdays Hall" - a big house run by 6 bachelor farmers at UT. We were all arranging young production and business men. Life was pleasant. We dated the "cream of San Antonio" and established as a group.

Souderland then went with Ralph Cameron, an outstanding architect of San Antonio. He spent about a year on the plans for the Federal Building and Post Office which now stands on Alamo Plaza.

Mr. Cameron's work dropped to almost nothing. About this time, Page suggested that Souderland return to Austin where residential work was picking up, and he had a couple of nice houses. Souderland helped him get out the plans working in Walter Ralston's second garage apt. Ralston was a distinguished professor in architecture at UT then and a gifted designer. Souderland did some residential design and working drawings for Roy Thomas - an architect in Austin who specialized in that work. He also did plans

independently for the homes of his former professor, Samuel Golden. The design embodied many architectural refinements from the old mans building then being demolished at UT, such as the cast iron west entrance porch to old Main. It was an interesting job but unfortunately he did not build it. Professor Golden instead bought the "Old Castle" in Pechterton Heights, a real "snoot" he said.

In 1934 Mr. Louis C. Page, Sr. died. He was fine architect and a distinguished gentleman whom everyone loved and admired. Page asked Souderland to room with him at his mother's home. It was a delightful experience for Souderland. Mrs. Page was a beautiful, gracious, lively lady. At this time Souderland became acquainted with Louis Page's brother, George. George was then an architectural student at UT.

## PART II

The two Louis' felt that the economy of Austin was becoming relatively stable and that the time was ripe to re-open the Page and Souderland office. In 1935 we rented a large one room office on the 2nd floor of the Mercantile Building on the 7th Street in downtown Austin. The rental, including electricity, heating and janitor service, was the great sum of \$15.00 dollars per month! We could just afford it.

One of Souderland's school projects dated up earlier in north Texas was authorized to go ahead - Tom Bean High School. Page had the Los Smith house on West Avenue to do so we had something to get "our teeth into". At the start, we began to get other work such as the Round Rock City Hall and a school gym there. We brought a typewriter - a big decision and investment. We arranged around and found a table and a few other items. Soon we were so busy getting work and designing the buildings that we hired Dorsey Delany, who had formerly been with Page Brothers, to do working drawings. One of our girl friends became a part

time secretary, typing "specs". At that point, we both felt that we had our feet on the ground and that Page and Souderland would "make it". We designed attractive job signs, and our firm name began to be noticed and remembered on several towns.

When we would hear of a prospect anywhere in Texas, we would get in our old cars and go after it - sometimes successfully. We did the Menard school, the E.R.L. Wynn house in Enfield, San Gabriel school, Thomas School, Del Rio School, Everett Looney house, Harry Webb house in Houston and others. We became involved in designing the 1936 continental Memorials for the State which were located throughout Texas. In doing that work, we collaborated with several engineers such as Rud Jaquet and Perry Bousfield, Jr. - both from France.

Our first "big" job was a dormitory for the Austin State hospital. This caused the very prestigious job - the Municipal Building for Austin. We began to feel established. In 1937, construction on the first two large public jobs was completed.

Although most of the country was still struggling slowly out of the "great depression" in the late 30's, Austin was faring well ahead. It was really a stable growing bright spot economically in Texas. Thanks largely to the state government and the University of Texas with their steady payrolls.

Page and Souderland were doing such jobs as a store building for B.H. Blum, residences for J.M. Harris, Tom Green, Bob Armstrong, D.X. Bible, Lyndon B. Johnson, A.N. McCollum, a monument to the Silver Expedition of Texas history located in LaGrange, schools in LaGrange, Del Rio, Leonard, Florence, Johnson City, Burney, Austin, First Baptist Church Education Building (Austin), First National Bank Temple, Dormitory for Austin State School and Country Club at Temple.

In 1938, we designed the Rosewood Negro "Shan Cameron Housing



Interestingly, during the tour of duty of Southerland in Houston, Louis Page and his joint venture associates were awarded the commission for the two Naval Hospitals in Austin and Martin. Admiral Mendenhall of the 33d Naval district recommended to Washington that Southerland be assigned as "Officer in Charge" also for the design and construction of these two projects. With the help of Lt. Command. Harold Hurd of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Southerland made it clear that he could not be assigned the position. It would have been a case of conflict of interest, which the Admiral did not grasp at first. He was not pleased, but gave up his plan.

#### PART IV

At the end of the War Commander Southerland returned to private life and joined Page in the final development of the Naval Hospital plans for Austin. It was the Martin one which was never authorized for construction, since there was apparently no need for the need.

George Page returned from extensive duties in the west Pacific after having had important and interesting duties on the staff of Admiral Nimitz. At that point he married a beautiful, charming young lady from Va., Van Meter de Bate. He and Southerland had great difficulties finding places to live on the return home. Louis Page finally sold us a duplex apartment house on Rio Grand Street thinking it would solve temporarily our housing situation. Much to our chagrin, government wartime regulations then would not permit us to move out the tenants. We finally got temporary quarters until we could build small houses (Southerland have unfortunately sold the "Vardis" during the war).

Architectural work was slow in beginning again so Page, Southerland and Page (George had then become a full partner) bought land in north Austin and started a new subdivision

development—the first of what is now a large industry here. We lived out of Austin's best residential builders, Robert Morris to do the construction, building streets, underground utilities and houses. Since we were the first after WWII, the plans sold like hot cakes—mostly to young couples. George and Southerland moved into a "Vardis" house where we lived comfortably for a couple of years. We were ahead of the production at this time in this venture since it was not done by architects, as far as we knew. Now it is a recognized activity by the AIA as architects expand their field.

At this time, we still had our chief draftsman, the steady and versatile Henry Dabrynska. William Brydson who had started with the firm while in high school before the war, returned from extensive wartime service in the European theater. He had become a mechanical engineer having graduated from UT and during Air Force service did graphics work at Yale. Alex Watson and Norman Aslett had joined our firm to work on the Naval hospital job, and now with them, our firm had the beginning of a strong technical staff.

We still occupied our Noble Building eastern offices at Brazos on 7th Street, a location which we enjoyed, but was growing small for us. Richard Rowe and Howard Barr had opened offices adjacent to ours, and often helped us get our work out when we had a short dead line.

#### PART V

In 1946 and 1947 we began to move ahead rather rapidly doing about twenty-five jobs a year. Included were Baylor Cherry Courthouse addition, City Hall and Fire Station, Bay City, Temple Junior High School, 50 houses for "Vardis" subdivision, Student apartment building for Mr. Alsworth, Lockhart Hospital, Casey Club at Lubbock, a women's dormitory (our first large project at UT) and Naval Reserve buildings at Austin, Dallas, San Antonio, Ft. Worth and Corpus Christi.

At the point additional office space was

badly needed. The firm bought a lot at 602 West Avenue and built a 5000 sq. ft. air conditioned (uncommon then) office building. Such capable men as Bob Tisman, Ed Burns and Charlie Carlson came with us.

At about this time we made a decision as to the direction of our firm which was vital in our operation in the future years. Most architects employed consulting engineers to design the structural, mechanical and electrical systems for their buildings. This often did not prove satisfactory, particularly during contract administration and inspection, and the resolution of discrepancies in plans and specifications for those portions of the work. We recognized that the engineering aspects of building design had become a large, vital and complex part. Close coordination of all technical disciplines became so desirable, especially with the advent and general acceptance of total architectural.

We then made the decision to create engineering divisions within our own organization and became a full fledged "architect-engineer" firm. William Brydson headed both mechanical and electrical in the beginning, and Bob Tisman (later Woody Herring) developed our structural department. This momentous change in our firm's make-up enabled us in the following years to cover also major jobs throughout Texas many other states and the Federal government. We achieved ahead of most of our colleagues.

Julius Montgomery, civil engineer and former head of the Texas Highway Department, moved into our new building and shared a reception room with us.

Government grants for hospital construction were authorized by congress and we rapidly became involved in this type work. Previously we had good experience in hospital design with Bend Sinthe Hospital in Austin and the three busy hospitals described earlier.

We started with a small hospital in Lockhart, one in Mason, and offices in Carr, Lockhart, Austin and La Grange. The Mary Hospital in Brownsville was much more complex. We also grew very busy with schools, county clubs, university buildings, churches, banks, jails, hotel plans and an occasional residence all around Texas. The work was greatly diversified and interesting. In the early 50's we designed several large UT. fraternity houses--Phi Delta Theta, Kappa Alpha Theta, Psi Chi, A.D.P. & Psi Beta Psi chapters. Texas Street Methodist Church in Sherman was our largest job of that nature and done in Georgian style. Other interesting work at that time was the original Handlerson Club in the Driehill Hotel. (We have designed 3 Handlerson Clubs as they moved.) In the mid 50's, we were selected by Texas State College for Women (later Texas Woman's University) for a group of five buildings. We did work continuously there for the following 30 years as University architects. We were fortunate enough to have over 20 buildings and additions for TVU in both Denton and Dallas, as well as a master campus development plan.

At this time, we designed St. David's Hospital in Austin, a project that was very successful and that we added to several times in the following years. At the same time we planned the nearby Medical Arts Square with its many individual doctors office buildings and clinics. The new State Health Department Buildings were done in 1955, as well as some all elementary institutional buildings.

# PART VI

In 1956, we were selected to design the Wesley Hospital in Terrell. At our suggestion, the hospital board employed a hospital (architectural) consultant, Gordon Rhema, who the two Lovers had heard speak in Houston. Many innovative ideas involving hospital operations were incorporated in the plan. After a heated discussion of them

by the board (with Superintendent, Alex Watson and consultant Rhema invited out of the room), they approved the preliminary design. One board member promptly resigned.

We had been working with Whit Phillips, architect with the hospital division of the State Health department, on this and several previous projects. Both Rhema and Superintendent were very directly involved with the addition and extensive knowledge of hospital design. He came with our firm at this point and entered right away with the design development phase of the Wesley project. Whit readily proved his competence and initiative and was made a partner in a very few years--becoming head of all our hospital work.

In the later 50's, we did Flow Hospital in Denton, as well as a school, a bank and an office building there. At this time, we were selected as consulting architects for the University of Texas system and, as such, designed all their new buildings. The approved design development plans were then assigned to associated architectural firms to prepare contract documents. We developed master campus plans for UT Austin, as well as the branches in Calveston, Dallas and El Paso. There were all great assignments and gave us truly wide recognition.

In 1959 and 1960, we designed the great Southwest Texas Methodist Hospital in San Antonio with a local firm there preparing contract documents. Hospitals were being designed more and more, such as in La Mar, Redigan, Green Lakeside in San Antonio, Andrews Company and Denton.

After an effort over a number of years, we were selected for Southwestern Bell Telephone work, and did office buildings for them in Austin, San Antonio and Lockhart. Our organization was now growing considerably in size with a truly fine staff of architects and engineers.

Designed the second winning State Supreme Court Building in Austin. We began to do increasingly high rise educational buildings at TVU. The 22 story Nelda C. Stark Hall and the 26 floor John A. Gurn Hall were later followed by the medium high rise Faculty Office and Classroom Building and the striking Control Administration Tower.

The new Air Force Academy was projected for Colorado Springs. PSP formed a joint venture with Brooks, Barr and White of Austin and Phil, Meadows and Phelps of Beaumont to apply for selection as the Architect-Engineer. We completed a fine brochure of our firm's records and submitted to the Air Force and at the same time the Department of State. At the time, the latter was building new embassies in a number of foreign countries. After being unsuccessful on Air Force Academy, we were delighted to be selected to design the new Embassy Building for Mexico City. The three of firms agreed at the start of the work for each firm to prepare a suggested preliminary design study for it. Ours was for a low "pallazzo" type structure which we felt to be the appropriate solution, and both the other firms had "right" for solutions. PSP was correct, so we went for the tall solution. It was developed further and then submitted to the design review board of the State Department in Washington, headed by the well known architect, E. Saarinen. It was promptly rejected since the board felt that the U.S. should not make a prominent versatile architectural statement in a foreign city. We were told to develop a "pallazzo" type design. PSP then created a scheme with beautiful overlooking arches at its open ground level. The group accepted this and after further development and making a small model, the scheme was submitted to the board. We were on "pins and needles" since we realized that if it was not liked by members of the review board, we might lose the commission. We made the presentation again in Washington and it was accepted by them with delight and enthusiasm--particularly from Saarinen.

The latter invited the three of us (Stenlund, Pitts and Brooks) to go with him and visit his office outside of Detroit where he had several interesting projects being designed. We enjoyed the tour of his organization and saw his great emphasis on the use of large scale model making during design development stage. The project went smoothly from then on, contract documents being prepared in Brooks, Pitts and White's office. We employed a competent Mexican structural engineer—M.I.T.-educated, Leonardo Zamora of Mexico City, who had wide experience in the unusually treacherous foundation conditions of the City. A construction contract was let to a Mexican contractor who was also an architect, as was common in that country. They did a fine job, and our building withstood an earthquake of 7.5 on the Richter scale without damage other than final completion. Southland, Brooks and Pitts were done, and moved out of their way. The "High Rise" Hotel in which they were staying split with a 6' crack from top to bottom. We promptly moved out. Mexican newspaper asked why we moved, but we don't tell them we were scared stiff.

The City National Bank of Austin commissioned us to plan their new 15 story bank and office building on Congress Avenue. Under the capable guidance of George Page, this became a major and successful achievement in downtown Austin.

A number of very handsome buildings for Southwestern University in Georgetown were designed beginning in the early 1960s. Hospitals were planned in Sulphur Springs and Greenville. In 1966, we designed three buildings at Texas Tech University for the Business Administration Department—one a modern "high rise" structure. Work was done for the Austin National Bank and Capital National Bank, as well as the City National Bank, which contributed to new major structures on Congress Avenue for the City National and Austin National.

We began to work for the U.S. Corps of Engineers on the Lackland Air Force Base Hospital in San Antonio, a tremendous job in size and budget.

Hospital work continued in Cary, Scott and White in Temple, Uvalde, Seguin, Bertram, New Braunfels, Abilene (Texas), Kings Daughters in Tarrant, Eagle Lake, Bismarck, McAllen (Odessa), LaGrange and others. One of our major projects in 1971 was the large teaching hospital for Ohio State University Medical School in Columbus, Ohio.

We had previously formed a branch office arrangement with William Whitely, in Corpus Christi, handling most of our work in South Texas. Whitely was a partner in that office and, in later years, became a general partner of PSP. Corpus Christi did not grow, finally became somewhat stagnant, and the office there closed after probably 20 years operation. In the meantime, at the suggestion of Whitely, we established an office in Houston. Arco Corbitt became the head, and this branch specialized in hospital work. Also, that group has grown and developed well, doing outstanding work in and around Houston and Galveston.

As a result of our hospital experience and also through Corps of Engineers, we began to expand to out-of-state work in Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Ohio, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Mississippi.

At this point we created a retirement trust fund for our employees paid for entirely by the firm. In order to do so and conform to Federal tax regulations, we formed the "PSP Professional Corp". Brooks handles our trust fund and employees are well provided for in retirement, disability or death. This is probably the finest retirement plan of any A/E firm in the country.

Through the years we have had many talented engineers to "share" with us. Several later left and formed their own a

successful firms. Examples are John Rowlett of Canfield, Rowlett and Scott of Houston and both Ed Beaman and Sheldene, who formed Beaman and Sheldene of Dallas.

In 1969, we designed a modern high rise housing project for the elderly—a successful and new type public housing in this area of the country. In 1970 came the new Scott Hospital which has proven to contribute greatly to successful growth and expansion of services for them.

We had long felt the need to establish interior design services within our firm. At about this time, we joined Dale Gorman in charge of arch work and with several assistants, soon became heavily involved with interiors for our own buildings. We found that most of our clients gladly went along with the idea. This enabled us, of course, to properly coordinate the interior design in full harmony with our building designs.

Hospital work following this period was in Tampa, San Augustine, Dallas, Athens, Texas, Kansas City, Kentucky, Columbus, Plano, Richardson, Humble, Fairfield, Huntsville, Sweetwater, Bay City, Holy Cross and new Bradenridge in Austin, San Angelo, Tyler, Waco, Dallas, Beaumont, Port Arthur, Snyder, Fredericksburg, Bay City, Laredo, Temple and Brownwood.

In the mid seventies we did extensive work in Orange for Mrs. H.J. Luebker Stark. The Stark Museum of Art to house the Collection of three generations of the Stark family was the principal commission. It was an all marble building designed to withstand 200 mile per hour hurricane winds, as well as floods. Following it for the Starks was a bank building, City Library, Luebker Performing Arts Theater, restoration of the old Victorian Stark Mansion and an office building for the Stark Foundation. The City of Orange then employed us to prepare a master plan for city development.

in the late 70's we finally started for work at A&M University--much to the delight of several A&M products in PG--with the new Medical Services Building there.

Kenneth Nelson, former director of the building division of the H&H-Barton great program at the state Health Department, became a general partner of the firm, along with Bill Whitlock.

Jim Wright, partner with Ramsey Dowell of Dallas, agreed to merge with us and continue that organization as Page, Souderford, Page since Ramsey had reached time of retirement--after a long and distinguished career in Dallas. This prestigious office under the capable leadership and talented direction of Jim has been very successful and had steady growth. Many fine jobs were accomplished there such as numerous buildings for Presbyterian Hospital, Dallas, St. Paul Hospital, Dallas, Harris Hospital enlargement, Ft. Worth, and many others.

In the 70's due to firm efforts by George Page, we were selected to design the new plant in Austin for International Business Machines--IBM. This opened the door for us to be selected subsequently for other jobs by "high-tech" companies coming to Austin. Among them were Motorola, Houston Instruments, Tandon Computers, Texas Instruments, Data General, Columbia Instruments, and Radian. Then, we became "specialists" also in this type of industrial work.

In joint venture with Brenda, Bert, Grady and White, we were designated by the State Highway Department to plan their new headquarters office building at 11th Street and Congress Avenue in Austin. It was to be a single, quality downtown structure. After completion of all plans and, when in the bidding stage, the project unfortunately got involved in politics of the state legislature and had to be cancelled.

Laddford Air Force Base Hospital Expansion in San Antonio was probably

our largest job to date with a budget of over 100 million dollars. A building for Baylor University was our first at that famous institution. We continued work at Southwestern University, TVU and UT. In conjunction with another architect, we designed a large teaching hospital for the University in Taipei, Taiwan, handled by PSP Dallas.

In the 70's and early 80's, we were successful in acquiring extensive work in the Middle East working through the U.S. Corps of Engineers and Aramco Oil Company. The majority of the work was in hospitals and medical related buildings in Saudi Arabia. Similar work later as done in Jordan and Bahrain. It all involved major expansion for the firm, eventually resulting to about 300 personnel.

Precious to this expansion, PSP outgrew their quarters as well as the apartment building that had been acquired last year, and built a new 15,000 sq. ft. building connected to our original building. This greatly improved our physical image to the public as well as working conditions. It contributed importantly to our securing larger commissions that followed.

#### PART VII

Louis Page became very ill and after a lengthy of time retired. He died in November 1981. Louis Page was a founding partner and his contribution to the creation and development of the firm was vital and immeasurable. He has not only set outstanding design skills will always be sorely missed. He was a true friend.

At the age of 74 and after 50 years at architecture since graduation, Louis Souderford retired. He too was a founding partner.

Several new general partners were brought into the firm: Robert Thomas, Jay Williams, Wayne Dyles and Ayres Carlisle. Bill Whitlock, retired, Kenneth Nelson left the firm and Bob Zakheim became director of all engineering

services. A much needed civil engineering capability under the direction of Wayne Dyles was added. Such outstanding men as Dewey Dabrynski, William Byrdman, Charles Carlisle and Eddie Baskoff have retired after great professional careers.

With the new partners added to the fine talents of George Page, White Phillips and Jim Wright, our firm continues to produce superior designs of major structures in our state, country, and abroad. Our many talented, outstanding, experienced architects, engineers and supporting staff are of the finest anywhere, and are the great contributors to PSP success.

Another important consideration to the unusual success of our firm is the good relationship of partners to each other. An adversary attitude and jealousy among partners is deadly. I believe that our partners today are also the kind that will not let that creep upon them, and will have consideration for each other always.

It is great satisfaction indeed to the founding and pre-World War II partners to see present PSP partners and staff carry on in such a truly admirable way. Vine Page, Souderford Page!

Louis F. Souderford, FALA  
January 1985