Brummett, Elizabeth

From: Tom Reeder [redacted]
Sent: Saturday, January 23, 2021 1:09 PM
To: PAZ Preservation
Subject: Fw: Case Number PR-20-186435 - 1904 MOUNTAIN VIEW RD
Attachments: 1949 Acme Brick Experiment.pdf; giesecke article.pdf; ceramic house 6 pg 2.tiff; House of Tomorrow_1950.pdf; Marilyn Bartons Freeze 1983.jpg; 1993_05_08_Austin_American-Statesman_Tom_Reeder_obit.pdf; 2016_03_08_Austin_American-Statesman_Marilyn_Reeder_obit (1).pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

*** External Email - Exercise Caution ***

ATTN: Andrew Rice

I received the Notice of Public Hearing for a demolition permit for the home at 1904 Mountain View Rd. As of last fall, however, I am no longer the owner of the home. In any event, I would like to supplement the information already included in the meeting notes with the hope that it would shed light on the historic importance of the home.

I am the son of the second owners of the property, Tom & Marilyn Reeder, who owned the property from 1976 to 2016. Following the death of my mother in 2016, I purchased my brothers' shares of the home and worked to restore it to its original, historic condition, with the aim of seeking historic zoning. Although I would like to move back to Austin where I lived for 20 years, I have been unable to do so due to family commitments here in Virginia. Early in 2020, I leased the home to a tenant with an option to buy, believing that he would try to finish the restoration project that I had started and make it his home. I believe he made that effort, but he concluded that it would not work for him. Unfortunately for me, he exercised the option and flipped the property to a developer late in 2020.

I believe the home is an important part of Austin's architectural history and would be happy participate in the hearing if helpful and permitted.

I would especially like to highlight the historic aspects of the design and construction of the home. It was one of seven houses designed in a research project conducted by the College of Engineering at the University of Texas with the financial assistance of the Acme Brick Company.

Enclosed are two documents describing the project, The first is the pamphlet published by the Acme Brick Company with details of the project (1904 Mountain View is House Number 6). The second is an article by Prof. F.E. Giesecke with additional information about the project. The house was the subject of at least one recent masters thesis in Historic Preservation at the UT School of Architecture, which was presented at the 2018 Association of Preservation Technology in Buffalo, NY.

Of the seven houses designed as part of the project, I believe only six were constructed -- four on Meadowbrook and two on Mountain View. They all had essentially the same floor plan, but each was built of different materials and/or roof structures. 1904 Mountain View is the only one that has been maintained essentially the same as it was constructed, although the house at 1906 Mountain View has maintained the essential structure and style of the original. The house was designed by the noted Austin Architect Hugo Kuehne. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hugo_Kuehne I am attaching a page from the original blueprint of the house that includes Mr. Kuehne's name. The home is constructed of architectural tile and the roof deck structure with exterior staircase are characteristics that distinguish it from the other houses. I am attaching an article from the Austin Statesman from 1950 that discusses the roof structure and a little about the project. It identifies the house as the "House of Tomorrow" and shows visitors on the outdoor living area on the roof. At the time, the house had the most advanced heating and cooling system available in Austin. It was an early version of geothermal heating and cooling, with cooling air (and warming air in the winter) coming up from below the house, through the walls and out the structure on the roof.

I would also like to provide some information about Tom and Marilyn Reeder, who were the only owners other than the Rathers and me. Following a 30-year career as an Army officer, Dr. Tom Reeder was a faculty Special Assistant to the Dean of the College of Engineering. One of his roles was the Coordinator of Engineering Research in the organization that led the research and design of his own home nearly a half century earlier. Marilyn Reeder, who survived her husband by 23 years, was an active Austin resident and one of the original "Polar Bears" who swam at Barton Springs every day, even when the weather was in the teens. Staff at the Austin Statesman always knew they could do a story on her when the temperatures dipped. If fact, they found her in the pool on December 22, 1983, when the temperature dropped to 12 degrees, the lowest it had ever been in Austin. (see attached) Attached are copies of Tom and Marilyn Reeder's obituaries from the Statesman.

I hope this information is useful and would be happy to discuss this further. Again, I would also be happy to participate in the hearing if that would be helpful and permitted.

Thank you for your work!

Tom Reeder, Jr.
[redacted]

ACME ALL CERAMIC HOME RESEARCH

SPONSOR . . . . ACME BRICK COMPANY

DIRECTOR . . . . W. W. COATES, JR.,
THE COATES COMPANY

RESEARCH . . . . THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS,
BUREAU OF ENGINEERING RESEARCH

Dean W. R. Woolrich, Director
Heating & Ventilating

Professor R. F. Dawson, Assoc. Dir.
Foundations

Professor W. E. Long
Heating & Ventilating

CONSULTANTS:

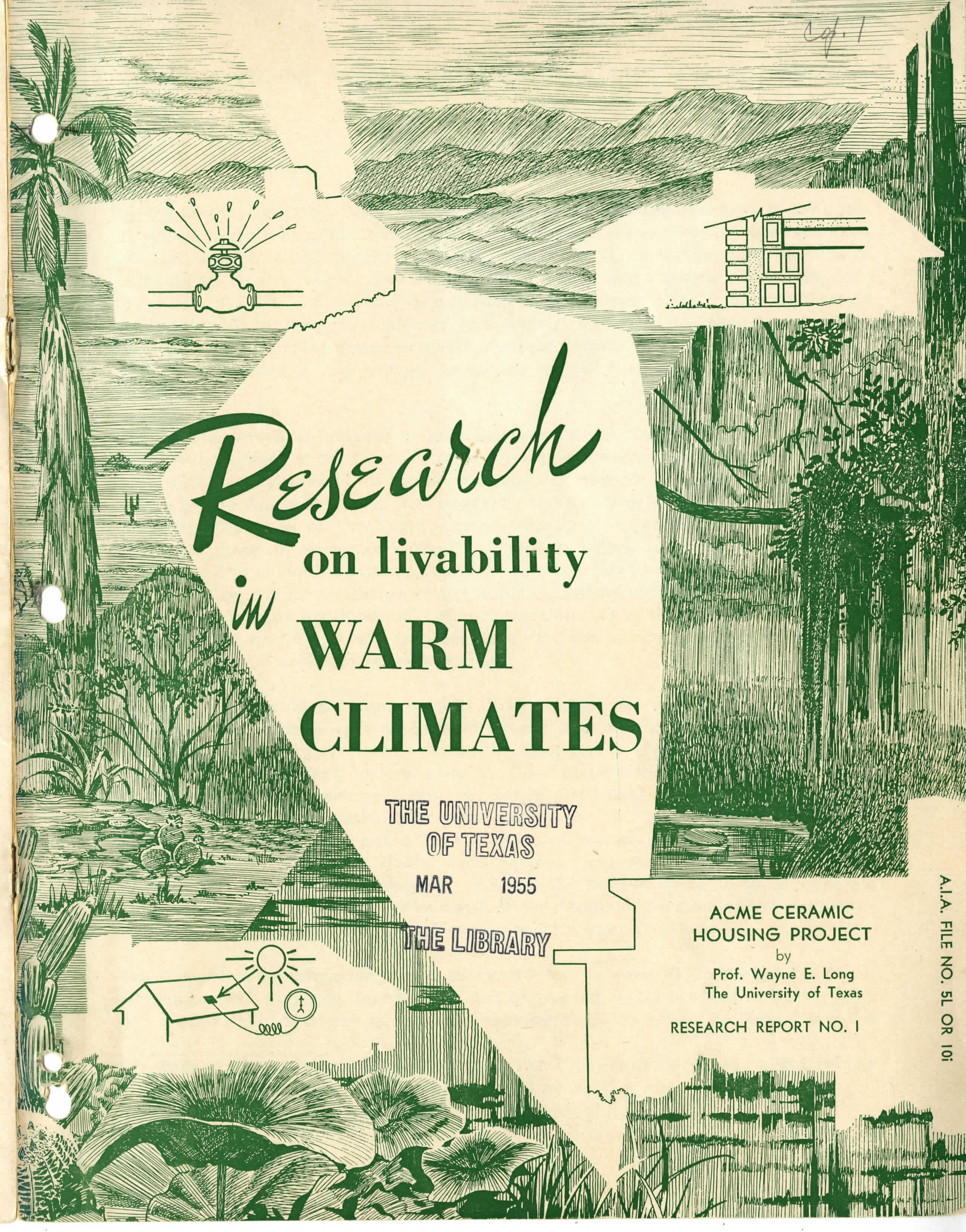
DR. F. E. GIESECKE, New Braunfels,
W. G. DEMAREST, Exec. Sec.
CLAY PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION
OF THE SOUTHWEST,

PREPARED AND DISTRIBUTED BY

CLAY PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION OF THE SOUTHWEST
LITTLEFIELD BUILDING, AUSTIN, TEXAS

OKLAHOMA OFFICE
FIRST NATIONAL BUILDING, OKLAHOMA CITY

Cof. 1



Research on livability in WARM CLIMATES

ACME CERAMIC
HOUSING PROJECT
by
Prof. Wayne E. Long
The University of Texas

RESEARCH REPORT NO. 1

A.I.A. FILE NO. 5L OR 10

ACME CERAMIC HOUSING RESEARCH PROJECT -- AUSTIN, TEXAS

by
Prof. Wayne E. Long*

During and immediately following World War II the housing shortage of the United States became so acute that the Federal Government and many private concerns initiated both joint and separate investigations into this problem with the idea of reducing the cost of construction to the point where more people of low and medium incomes could build and pay for their own homes. The real emphasis of practically all of these first efforts was placed primarily on costs, and in most sections of the country these projects became known as "low cost housing projects." Little stress was placed on quality or comfort characteristics of construction.

During this period of interest in 1948 the Acme Brick Co. of Ft. Worth, Texas, through the agency of the Coates Co. of Austin, entered into a contractual agreement with The University of Texas whereby six houses would be constructed in Austin by the Acme Brick Co. for research to be conducted by the Bureau of Engineering Research of The University of Texas. The general objectives of this research program were two-fold; first, an investigation of suitable foundation design for the unstable soils as found in so many sections of the United States, and secondly, an investigation of the human comfort characteristics of various residential designs and materials of construction. Thus this project became one of the first of its kind to take into consideration the combined factors of durability, "livability," and cost of construction.

From the architectural standpoint all of the houses were quite similar in most respects. All houses were to have the same compass orientation, all were to have floors over air, or crawl spaces, the floor space of each house was approximately 1700 square feet, and, in general, floor plans were identical. Each house was to have a wood burning fireplace, some additional central type of heating system, and one or two attic type ventilating fans. All houses were to have the same glass window area but different types of windows were to be used in the several houses. Different floor, wall, ceiling, and roof construction were to be used for comparative purposes. Five of the houses were to be of ceramic construction while the sixth, to be used as the "control" or standard of comparison, was to be a frame house conforming to FHA specifications.

The structural investigation was to be restricted, in general, to the field of foundations insofar as these foundations and supported walls reacted to the vertical and horizontal movement of the load bearing soil. In order to obtain data for

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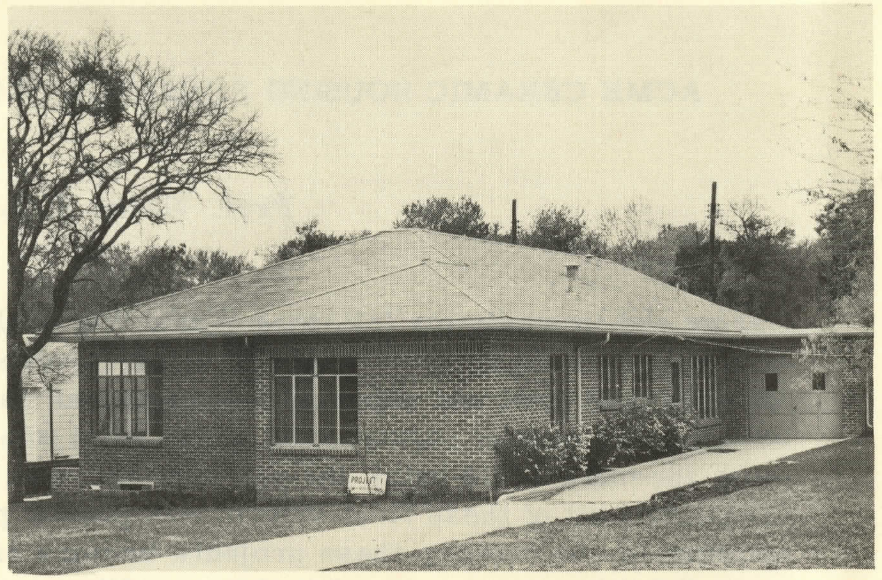
*Professor of Mechanical Engineering at The University of Texas, and director of the human comfort phase of this research project.

HOUSE NO 1



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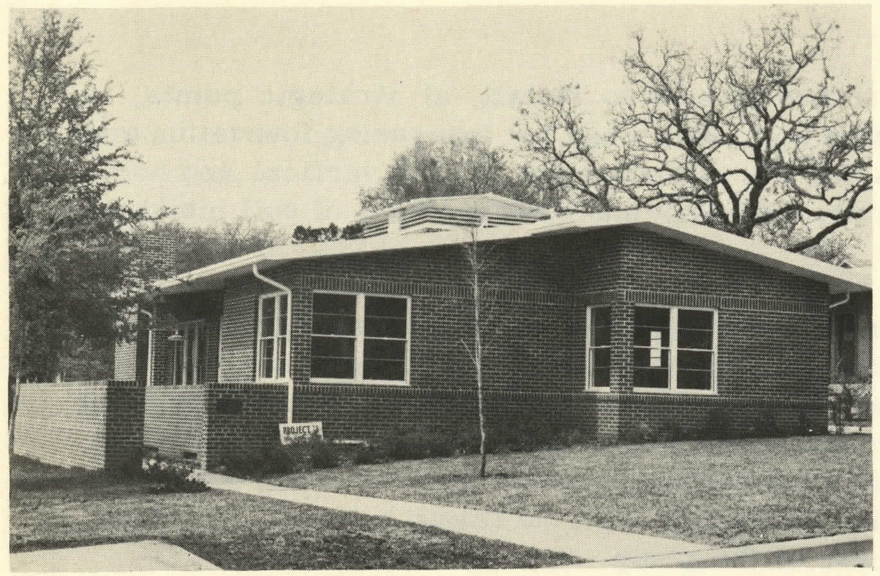

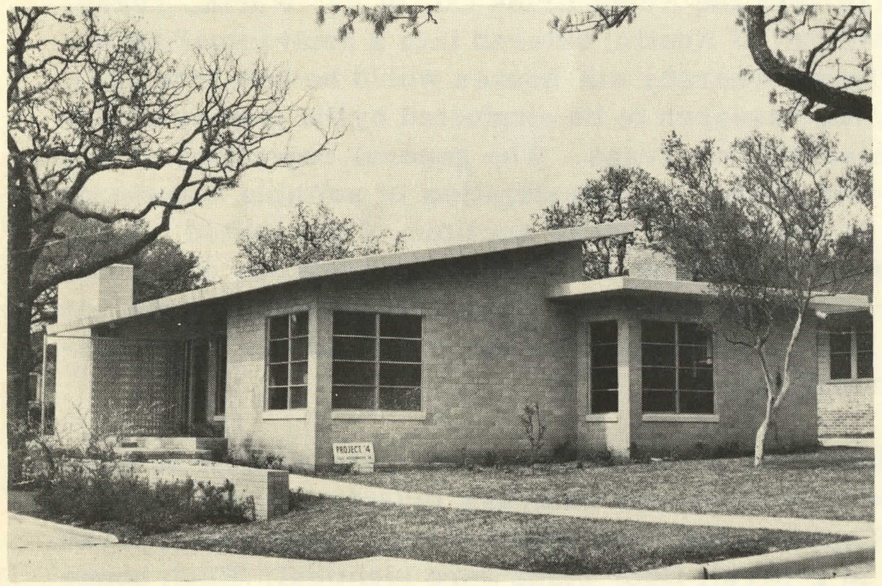

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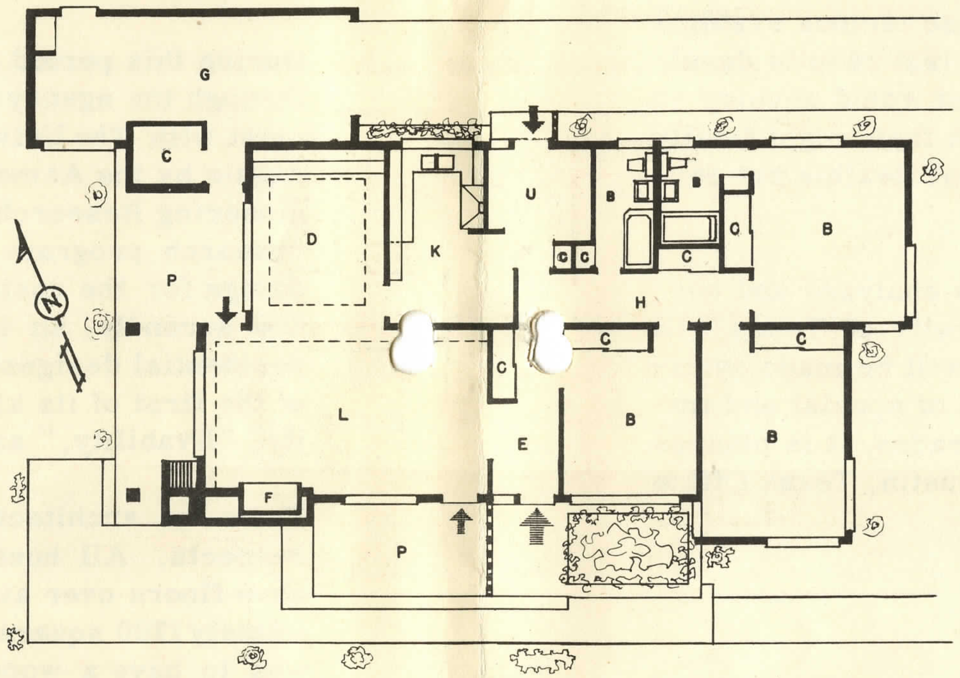
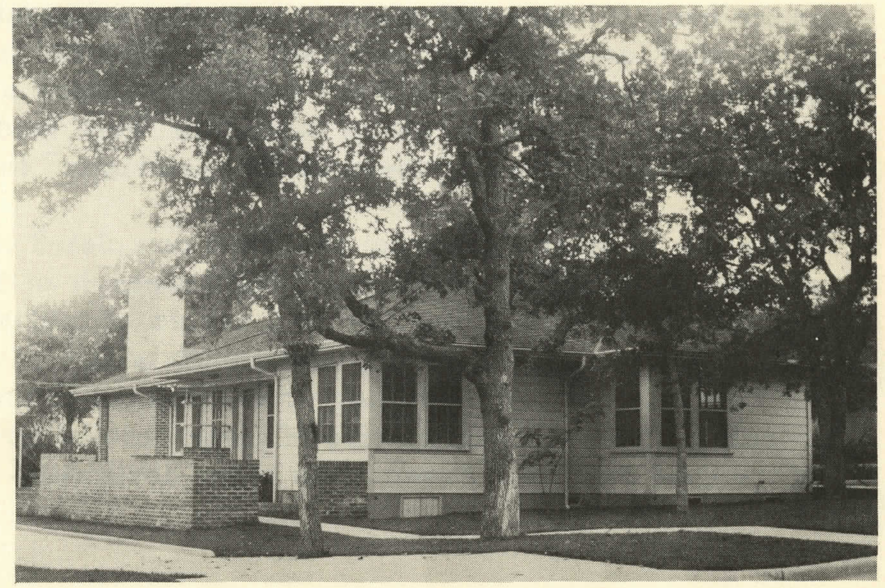
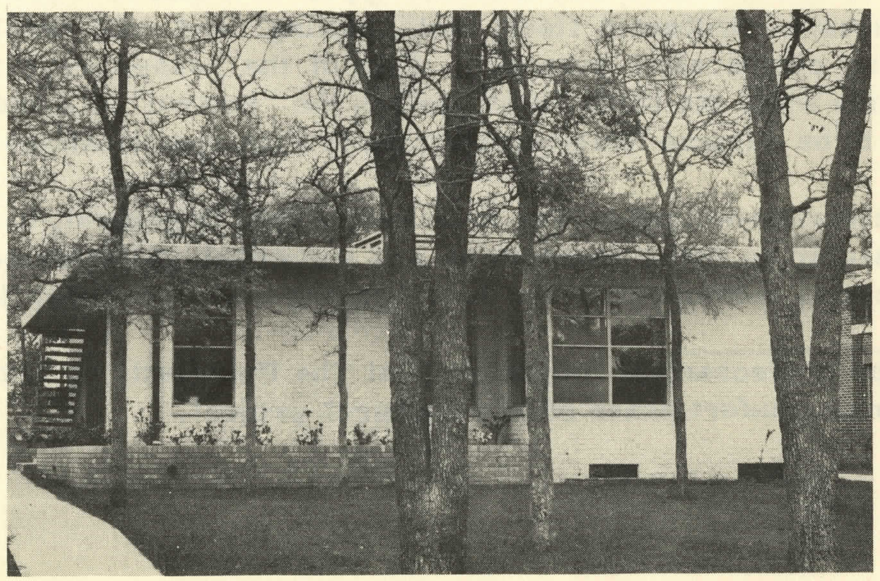


FLOOR PLAN



HOUSE NO. 5

HOUSE NO. 6



HOUSE NO. 7

this phase of the investigation it was planned to install, at strategic points, in foundations, walls, and foundation soil, test plugs for measuring foundation and wall movement, pressure cells for the measurement of both vertical and horizontal soil pressure, and moisture cells for the measurement of soil moisture content.

The work on the thermal and human comfort phase of the investigation was to be restricted to those characteristics peculiar to ceramic construction as contrasted to frame construction. These characteristics were envisioned to comprehend such properties of walls, floors and roofs as thermal conductivity, thermal capacity, moisture capacity and permeability and related factors. Each house was to be tested individually, but simultaneously with the frame house as a control, and compared to every other house of the group.

Because heating, ventilating and cooling equipment perform differently in different types of construction, it was planned to include tests of these various systems in the over-all research plan. It was also anticipated that as test results developed other questions would arise, and other fields of interest would develop so that the original plan could not possibly foresee all the work that might finally be included. For this reason test plans were made somewhat flexible but centered around a general "thermal characteristic" theme.

When the research program has been completed and all data analyzed and correlated, the Bureau of Engineering Research of The University of Texas will publish all results in one, or in a series of bulletins which will be made available to the public. However, since much of the information is of special and immediate interest to the building profession and to the related trades, it is planned to release periodic summaries of these results through the Austin, Texas Office of the Clay Products Association of the Southwest.

RESEARCH ON SEVEN HOUSES IN AUSTIN, TEXAS

By PROF. F. E. GIESECKE*

SYNOPSIS: Seven houses are described, built for a research project financed by the Acme Brick Co., directed by W. W. Coates, Jr., and conducted by the University of Texas. The purpose of the project is not to conduct basic scientific research, but it is hoped that information developed by the project will lead to basic laboratory research.

Only those phases of the project which affect comfort and livability, -- temperature, humidity, ventilation, and odors, are considered in the investigation.

The houses differ from each other in methods of heating, cooling, ventilation, and construction, (each described in detail in the paper). Masonry construction predominates.

In designing homes for southern climates, it is more important to prevent over-heating in summer than under-heating in winter. Various design and structural principles have been used to reduce the absorption of heat, and dispose of heat accumulated within the structure. Both mechanical and natural principles of ventilation and cooling are being studied.

Considerable daily variations in temperature must be considered in the Texas climate, and the effects of these variations in relation to the thermal capacities of the structures appear to be important. Some advantages seem to be indicated for structures of high thermal capacity.

The houses are equipped with indicating and recording devices and instruments to make extensive studies of heat flow through walls, ceilings, and roofs of various types. Identical orientation of the building, and simultaneous recordings, will aid in securing accurate comparisons. Results of the experiment, which is expected to extend over two or three years, will be published by the University of Texas.

PROF. GIESECKE: About three years ago, in the summer of 1946, an extensive building research project was inaugurated in Austin, Texas, at the suggestion and under the direction of Mr. W. W. Coates, Jr.

The general purpose of the project is to develop methods of construction and methods of sanitation which are better than those which were then in general use, and which can be executed at a reduced cost. It is not the purpose of this project to conduct basic scientific research, but it is hoped that the information developed during the construction, and the operation of the seven contemplated residences, will suggest and lead to basic laboratory research by other agencies.

The project is financed by the Acme Brick Company, and the research is conducted by The University of Texas under the direction of its dean of engineering, W. R. Woolrich.

It is estimated that the research will require from two to three years. During that period the buildings will remain unoccupied and will be used for research only.

Only those phases of the project which affect comfort and livability of houses, namely, temperature, humidity, ventilation, and odors, are considered in this paper.

The project involves the construction of seven research residences, located, with reference to each other, as shown in Fig. 1. The seven buildings are practically identical as regards orientation and floor plans, but

*Consulting Engineer, New Braunfels, Texas; formerly Director, Engineering Experiment Station, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; formerly Head, Division of Engineering and Research, University of Texas.

they differ from each other in the methods of heating, cooling, and ventilating, and in the construction of foundations, walls, windows, floors, ceilings, and roofs.

Of the seven buildings contemplated for this research project, one is an all-timber building and six are all-ceramic buildings, but one of the all-ceramic buildings (Building No. 1) has a timber roof which is supported by the joistile ceiling and is covered with asbestos shingles.

Building No. 5 is the all-timber building (Fig. 2). It has a double floor on joists; the walls have 4-inch studding; they are covered on the outside with 1-inch painted sheathing and on the inside with 1-inch sheathing canvas, and paper; the ceiling is of 1-inch sheathing, canvas, and paper; and the roof, of wood shingles on wood rafters. The building is equipped with a forced warm-air heating system and with an attic fan.

The five all-ceramic buildings, which have been completed or are under construction, have foundations built of tile, placed with the cells perpendicular to the wall (Fig. 3) so that, as the earth expands with an increased moisture content, it can move into the tile cells instead of exerting a pressure against the foundation.

The five all-ceramic buildings have joistile floors (Fig. 4) covered with concrete slabs; the concrete slabs are covered with wood flooring, wood blocks, rubber tile, or carpets.

Building No. 4 (Fig. 5) has solid tile walls plastered on the inside; the tile cells are vertical. The roof and ceiling of the building are formed by a single sloping joistile slab, plastered on the underside, and covered with vermiculite insulation and built-up roof of tarred felt and stone or tile chips. The building is equipped with a floor-panel radiant heating system and with an attic fan. The roof is designed to secure natural ventilation by taking advantage of the prevailing south breeze. This feature of the design is being studied by the Department of Aeronautical Engineering of the University (Fig. 6).

Building No. 3 (Fig. 7) has 10-inch cavity walls (Fig. 8); the exterior wythe is of dense brick and the interior wythe of dense tile; the roof is formed by two sloping joistile slabs, covered with tarred felt and tile chips; the ceiling is a suspended slab of lath and plaster. The building is equipped with a ceiling-panel radiant heating system of electric blankets glued to the ceiling slab. The building is equipped with two attic fans; one fan is located so that it will draw the warm air out of the building, and the other fan, so that it will draw air from the crawl space under the floor, through the floor tile, and then through the wall cavity into the attic space, and from there out into the open. This current of air can be cooled in the crawl space by means of a spray of water.

Building No. 2 will be erected later; its design will be determined largely by the experience which will have been gained during the construction and the operation of the other five all-ceramic buildings.

Building No. 1 (Fig. 9) has 10-inch cavity walls; the exterior wythe is of soft brick, and the interior wythe of soft tile; the ceiling is a joistile slab; the interior surfaces of walls and ceiling are plastered. The roof is of timber construction; it is covered with asbestos shingles, and supported by the joistile ceiling.

During a few preliminary tests, it was found that the undersides of the asbestos shingles attained a temperature of 160°F. from solar radiation and that this temperature was reduced to the normal outdoor air temperature when the roof was covered with a finely divided spray of water.

The building is equipped with a forced-warm-air heating system and an attic fan.

Building No. 6 will have 10-inch cavity walls; both wythes will be of medium brick. The roof will be a flat joistile slab, one portion of which will be constructed for use as a roof garden. The roof slab will form the ceiling of the building.

The under surface of the roof slab will be of exposed tile, and the inner surfaces of the exterior walls will be partly of exposed tile.

The building will have two fans. One fan will be an attic fan to be used to draw the warm air out of the building during the cooling season; the other fan will be used to draw cool air from the crawl space under the floor through the floor tile, through the wall cavity, and then through the roof tile. During the heating season, the air will be heated in a furnace located below the floor slab; the heated air will be drawn through the floor tile, through the

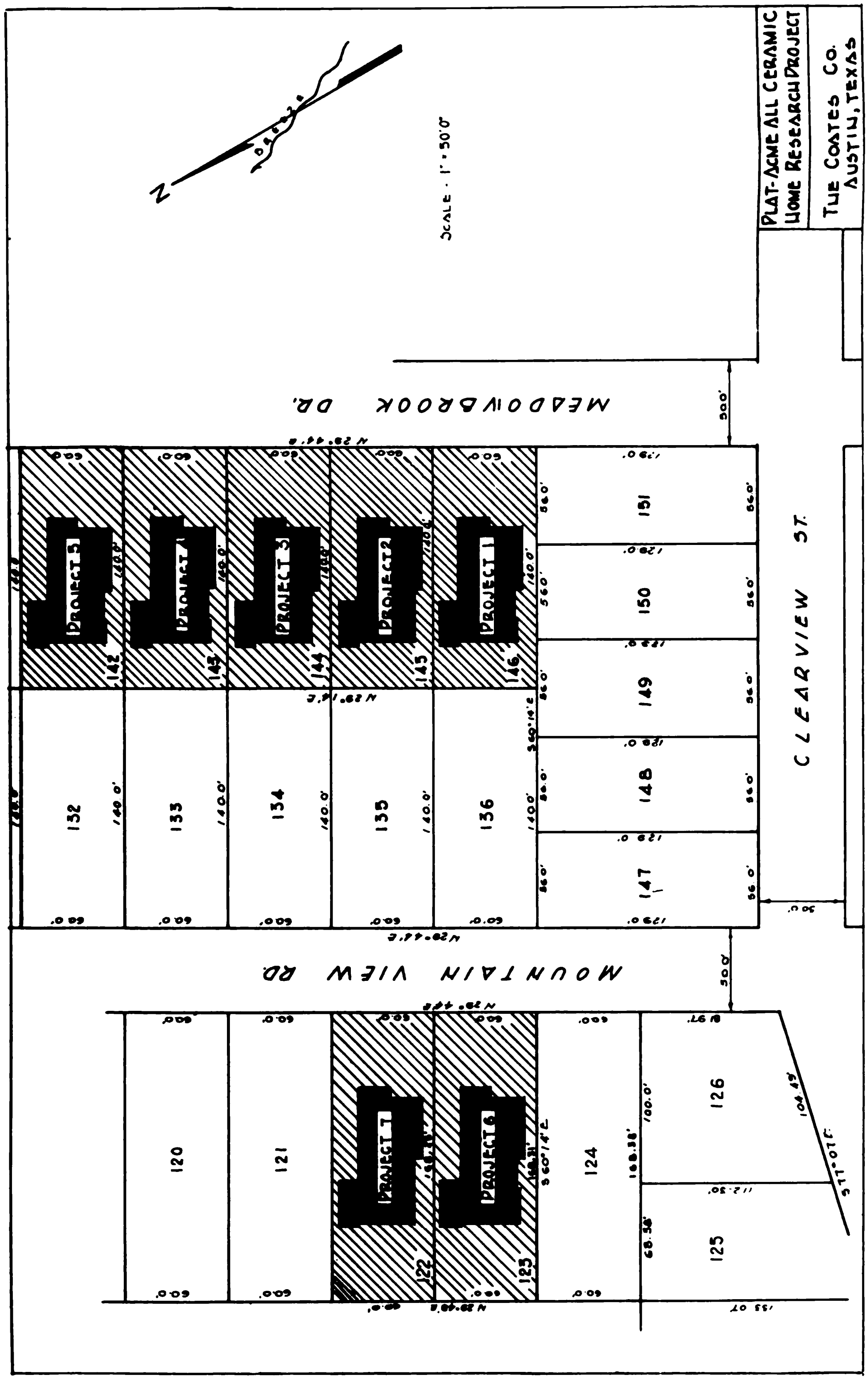


FIG. 1--Plat showing relative location of research residences.

FIG. 2--Building No. 5; the all-timber residence.

FIG. 3--A section of tile foundation for one of the all-ceramic residences.

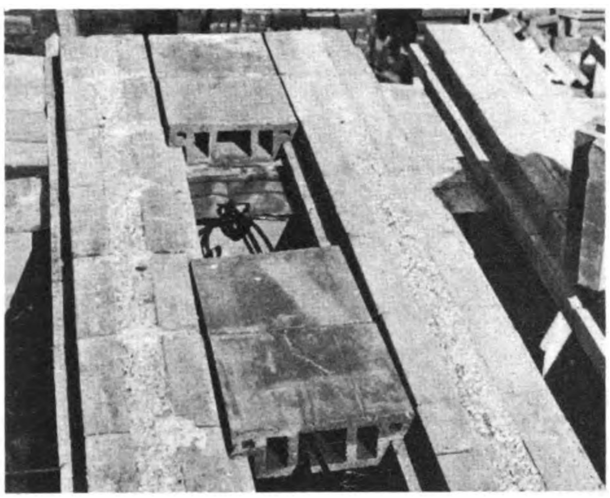


FIG. 4--Detail of a joistile floor for one of the all-ceramic houses.

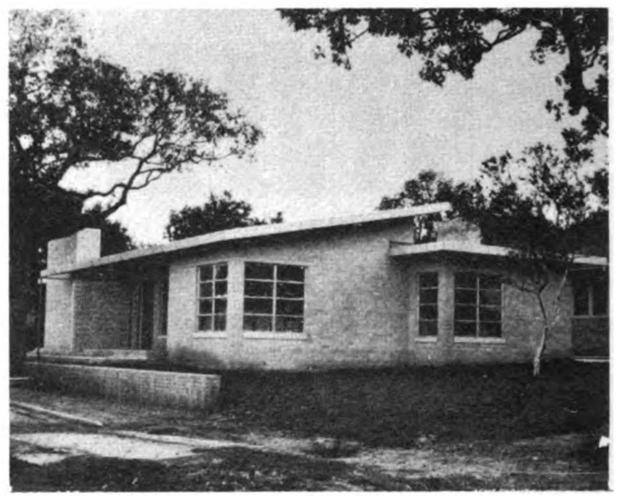


FIG. 5--Building No. 4. Walls are of solid tile; roof is a single sloping joistile slab.

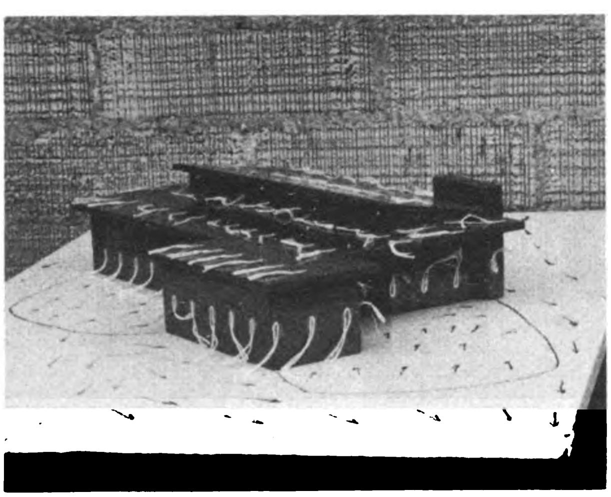


FIG. 6--Model of Building 4 being studied for natural ventilation.

FIG. 7--Building No. 3. Walls are 10-inch cavity type, of dense brick and dense tile.

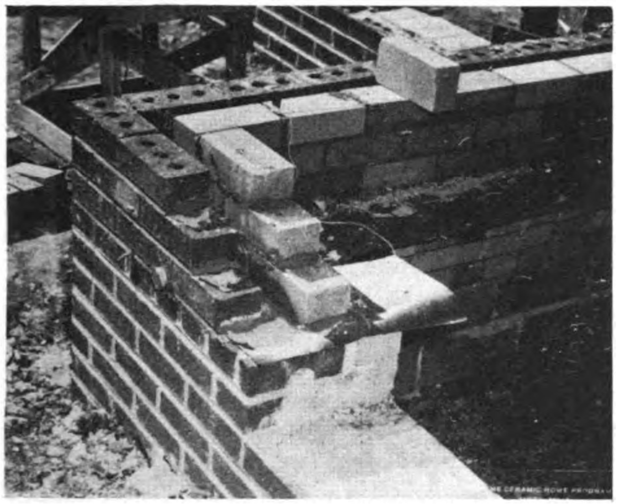


FIG. 8--Building No. 3. Detail of cavity wall showing wythes of brick and tile.

FIG. 9--Building No. 1. Walls are 10-inch cavity type, of soft brick and soft tile.

wall cavity, and through the roof tile, so that the building will have floor-panel and ceiling-panel radiant heating. Arrangements will also be made so that all or part of the heated air can be discharged into the room at floor level instead of passing up the wall cavity into the roof tile.

Building No. 7 will have cavity walls; the exterior wythe will be of dense brick and the interior wythe of soft brick and soft tile. A section of the wall will be a solid 8-inch brick wall and an adjoining section, a solid 12-inch brick wall in order to study the influence of thermal capacity on the rate of heat-flow through a wall.

The roof will be a sloping joistile slab similar to the roof slab of Building No. 4, but the slope will be in the opposite direction so as to determine the effect of the sloping roof on natural ventilation induced by the prevailing south breeze. This building will have pipe coils placed in the roof tile; warm water will be pumped through the pipe coils during the heating season to produce a ceiling-panel radiant heating system and cool water will be pumped through the pipe coils during the cooling season so as to intercept as much as possible of the heat which would otherwise enter the building through the roof.

In southern localities, there is a considerable daily variation in temperature which must be considered in designing homes for comfort and livability. For example, Figs. 10 and 11 show that, for the San Antonio, Texas, area, in 1948, the average

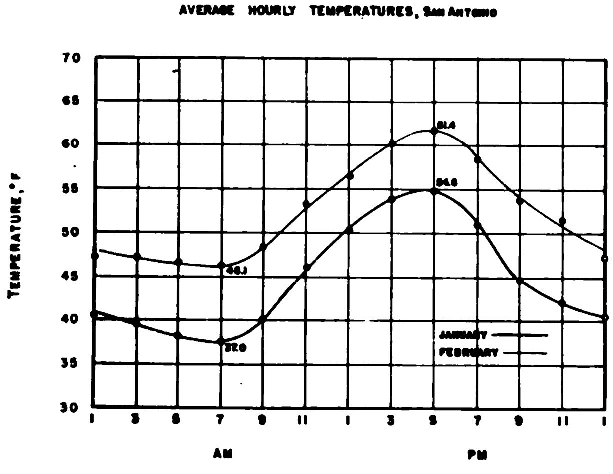


FIG. 10--Daily temperature variations in San Antonio in January and February.

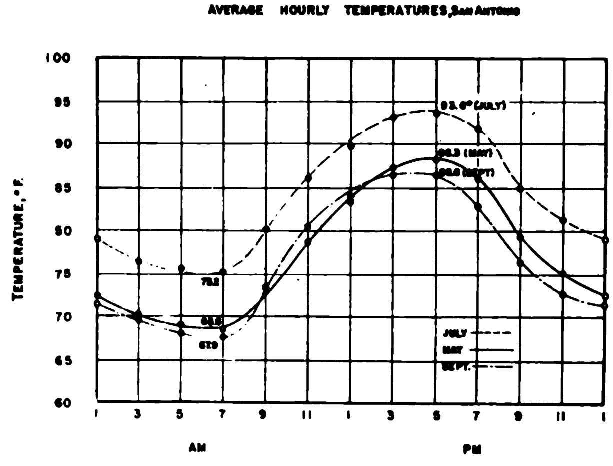


FIG. 11--Daily temperature variations in San Antonio in May, July, and September.

daily temperature variation was 15.3 degrees in January; 19.7 degrees in May; 18.4 degrees in July; and 28.7 degrees in September.

For individual days, and for periods shorter than one month, the daily temperature variation may be materially higher than the monthly average variations shown in Figs. 10 and 11. For example, for the five days beginning April 14, 1948, the average daily minimum temperature in the San Antonio, Texas, area was 51°F.; the average maximum temperature was 86°F., and, hence, a daily variation of 35 degrees occurred. The average mean temperature, on those five days, was 68°F., so, according to the degree-day method of calculating heating loads, no heating was required on those five days but, evidently, when the outdoor temperature is 51°F. some heating is necessary during the early morning hours in buildings which have small thermal capacities.

To reduce the effect of such large daily temperature variations on comfort and livability, a southern home must be massive, and it must have a high thermal capacity so that it can bridge over daily high temperature fluctuations during the heating season as well as during the cooling season.

In designing southern homes it is more important to prevent over-heating in the summer than it is to prevent under-heating in the winter.

The heat which enters a building during the cooling season comes partly from the warm air surrounding the building and partly from solar radiation; in both cases, the heat enters the building through the roof and the walls, and, in some cases, also through the floor.

The rate at which the interior of a building is heated by these two sources of heat can be reduced:

1. By constructing the roof, walls, and floor so that they have a low thermal conductivity and a high thermal capacity.
2. By intercepting the flow of heat into the building by a current of air, or by a current of water, or by the evaporation of water on the roof or walls.
3. By passing a current of night air through the building so as to precool the contents and the structural elements of the building.

These three methods of preventing high temperatures in buildings are being studied at the Acme Brick Company research project in Austin, Texas. The studies are conducted by Professor Wayne E. Long of the Department of Mechanical Engineering of The University of Texas, under the direction of Dean Woolrich.

To conduct these studies, Professor Long has available about sixty thermocouples placed at strategic points in each of the several buildings, four heat-flow meters calibrated by the U. S. Bureau of Standards, two twelve-point temperature recording instruments, one sixteen-point millivolt recording instrument, one anemotherm for measuring velocities and temperatures of air, and three dermalors for measuring surface temperatures.

To determine the thermal conductivity of a wall, a heat-flow meter will be attached to the wall in line with the thermocouples that were placed in the wall to determine the varying thermal gradiant at that point.

The varying heat-flow will be recorded by one of the 12-point recorders, and, after a 24-hour record has been secured, it will be plotted and the resulting graph compared with a similar graph of calculated rates of heat-flow based on the use of standard U-values and the varying indoor and outdoor air temperatures.

The difference between the two resulting graphs will show the influence of the thermal capacity of the wall on the rate of heat-flow.

Similar studies will be made of the rate of heat-flow through the ceilings and roofs of the several buildings, in order to determine the effects of various types of roof construction and various types of slab cooling.

The resulting data will also be plotted and compared with similar graphs based on U-value calculations.

In order to secure an accurate comparison of the rates of heat-flow through different types of wall -- brick walls, tile walls, cavity walls, solid walls, frame walls, etc. -- simultaneous records will be made of the rates of heat-flow through the walls of two buildings by placing a heat-flow meter and a 12-point recorder in identical positions on the walls of two buildings so that the rates of heat-flow will be measured under identical conditions of solar radiation and of outdoor air temperature and motion. After good records have been secured, the locations of the heat-flow meters and the recorders will be interchanged and a second record obtained.

If the two records are identical, the results can safely be considered accurate, and similar records made of the heat-flow through the walls of the remaining four buildings. In taking these records, one of the walls, possibly of Building No. 4 or No. 5, will be taken as the control or standard wall, and all other walls compared with it.

The methods of conducting researches which relate to humidity or to odors have not yet been determined, so far as I know.

When the research shall have progressed sufficiently that definite conclusions can be drawn, the results will be published by The University of Texas.

EFFECT OF WEATHER ON A BUILDING TEST HUT PROGRAM

By ROBERT F. LEGGET*

SYNOPSIS: The Division of Building Research of the National Research Council of Canada is very appreciative of the importance of climate in relation to all of its work. Canada has extremes of climate as great as many parts of the United States, with severe winter conditions. Five major climatic regions are recognized in Canada, yet to be accurately delineated in climatic terms in connection with the National Building Code, which must recognize major climatic variations.

One of five major fields of interest in the Canadian building research program is "the enclosure of buildings", involving the effects of climate upon the structure.

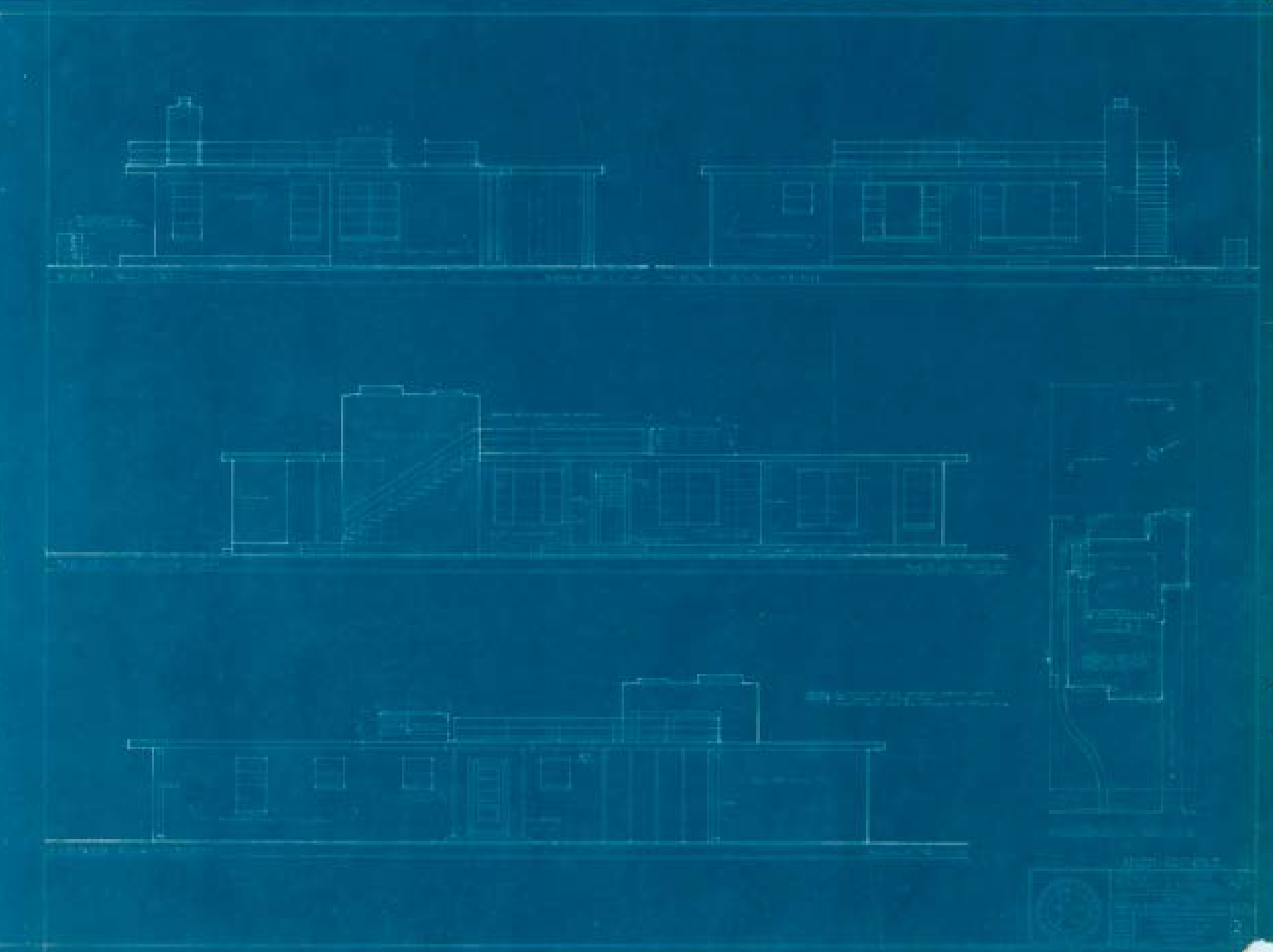
A laboratory is being developed at Saskatoon for tests upon wall specimens under extreme conditions of temperature and humidity. Due to the limitations of laboratory work where weather is involved, a series of test huts are being built at Saskatoon and Ottawa to investigate, under actual conditions, the performance of various types of building materials and wall construction in relation to temperature, humidity, wind, driving rain and snow, solar radiation, and other atmospheric variables.

A description of the huts, and the importance of climate and microclimate to their planning and the test program, is outlined in this paper. It is hoped that the results can be interpolated or adjusted to be useful in many localities.

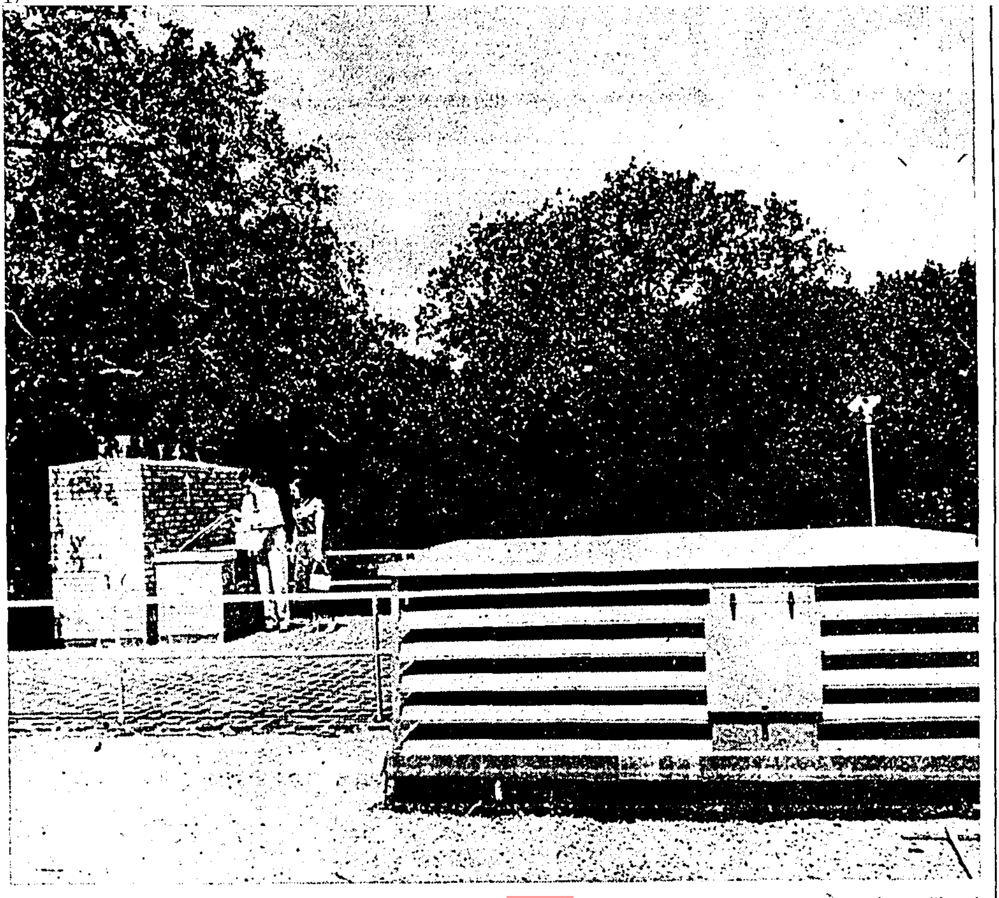
The Meteorological Service of Canada will be cooperating with the Division of Building Research in all of its studies.

MR. LEGGET: The Division of Building Research of the National Research Council of Canada, from the time of its formation in August, 1947, has been appreciative of the importance of climate in relation to all the work which lies ahead of it. In the first two and a half years of its existence, little more than exploratory work has been achieved, and yet even this activity has served to emphasize, in no uncertain manner, the vital significance which climate will have in all Canadian building research work. It was with satisfaction, therefore, that the Division learned that the Building Research Advisory Board was arranging as its first public function this conference on Climate and Building. The gracious invitation to participate was one which could not be refused. It is indeed a privilege to join in this forum of a close sister organization. Unfortunately, the Division has as yet made no climatic studies comparable in any way with those of Dr. Siple and his associates. All that can, therefore, be presented from

*Director, Division of Building Research, National Research Council, Ottawa, Canada.



Research Dream Home Lies in Cold Ceramics
The Austin Statesman (1921-1973); Nov 21, 1950;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Austin American Statesman
pg. 17



ROOF-TOP RECREATION, something to be desired where living space is limited, is a feature of House No. 6 in the University of Texas $240,000 project to find the best ideas for ceramic "House of Tomorrow." Young Homemakers Bill and Helen Sarsgard, project visitors, inspect the "penthouse" barbecue pit. Vented housing on the right contains attic fans.

Research Dream Home Lies in Cold Ceramics

University of Texas researchers have launched a $240,000 search for a ceramic "House of Tomorrow."

They hope to build the dream house late in 1951, incorporating in it the best features of six experimental dwellings with the most modern heating and cooling systems known and varying roof, floor and wall construction.

"We believe our House of Tomorrow will have four advantages" Professor Raymond F. Dawson said. "It will be fireproof, maintenance that materials of massive construction materials will come from Texas' abundant clay supply, and it will have a heating and cooling system especially designed for the Southwest's climate."

DAWSON IS ASSOCIATE director of the University's Bureau of Engineering Research, which is conducting the project with the financial backing of the Acme Brick Company of Fort Worth. He is supervising the foundation tests and Professor Wayne E. Long is making the human comfort investigations.

"Possibilities for developing new heating and cooling systems are particularly challenging," Long added. "For years we've known that materials of massive construction such as tile and brick tend to store up heat or cold, depending on the exposure.

"In our new experimental houses, we've tried to develop systems which will take advantage of that characteristic. We heat or cool the ceramic materials by spraying water on them, passing air over them, or piping water through them."

Four of the pre-House of Tomorrow dwellings have been built and the last two are nearing completion on two blocks in a wooded, rolling residential section in West Austin. Briefly, here is how each experimental house is designed:

House Number One has tile inner walls with air space between them and low density brick outer walls. The floors are oak on a tile subfloor, and the roof is wood and slate shingle at a standard pitch. Heating is by standard, gas-fired, warm-air furnaces and cooling by attic fan.

The space for House Number Two is reserved for the project's climax—the House of Tomorrow.

House Number Three features a heating-cooling system in which an attic fan will pull air through hollowed flooring and walls and out roof exhausts. Heating is by electric panels in the ceiling and by gas floor furnaces. The roof is joistile, concrete, insulation material, felt and gravel in a low pitch. Except for the special venting, walls and flooring will be the same as in Number One.

A roof-spray cooling system is one of House Number Four's outstanding features The roof is in two sections. One is flat. The other is set at a slight angle with the low side on the South. The two sections are made of the same materials as Number Three's roof.

The cooling system consists of a spray which covers the roof with water for the removal of solar heat and an attic fan which cools the house at night. Number Four's walls are six-inch tile and its flooring is made of joistile ceramic beams with a covering of concrete plus asphalt tile.

HOUSE NUMBER FIVE is one of conventional frame construction based on Federal Housing Authority standards. It is being used for comparative tests. House Number Six, now under construction, is being built of the same materials as Number Four, but will have a flat roof and the hollow tile floor-wall heating and cooling system of Number Three.

House Number Seven is designed exactly as Number Four except that its only heating-cooling system consists of water-pipe coils in the ceiling and its slanting roof section is pitched in the opposite direction. Number Seven is scheduled to be finished soon after Number Six.

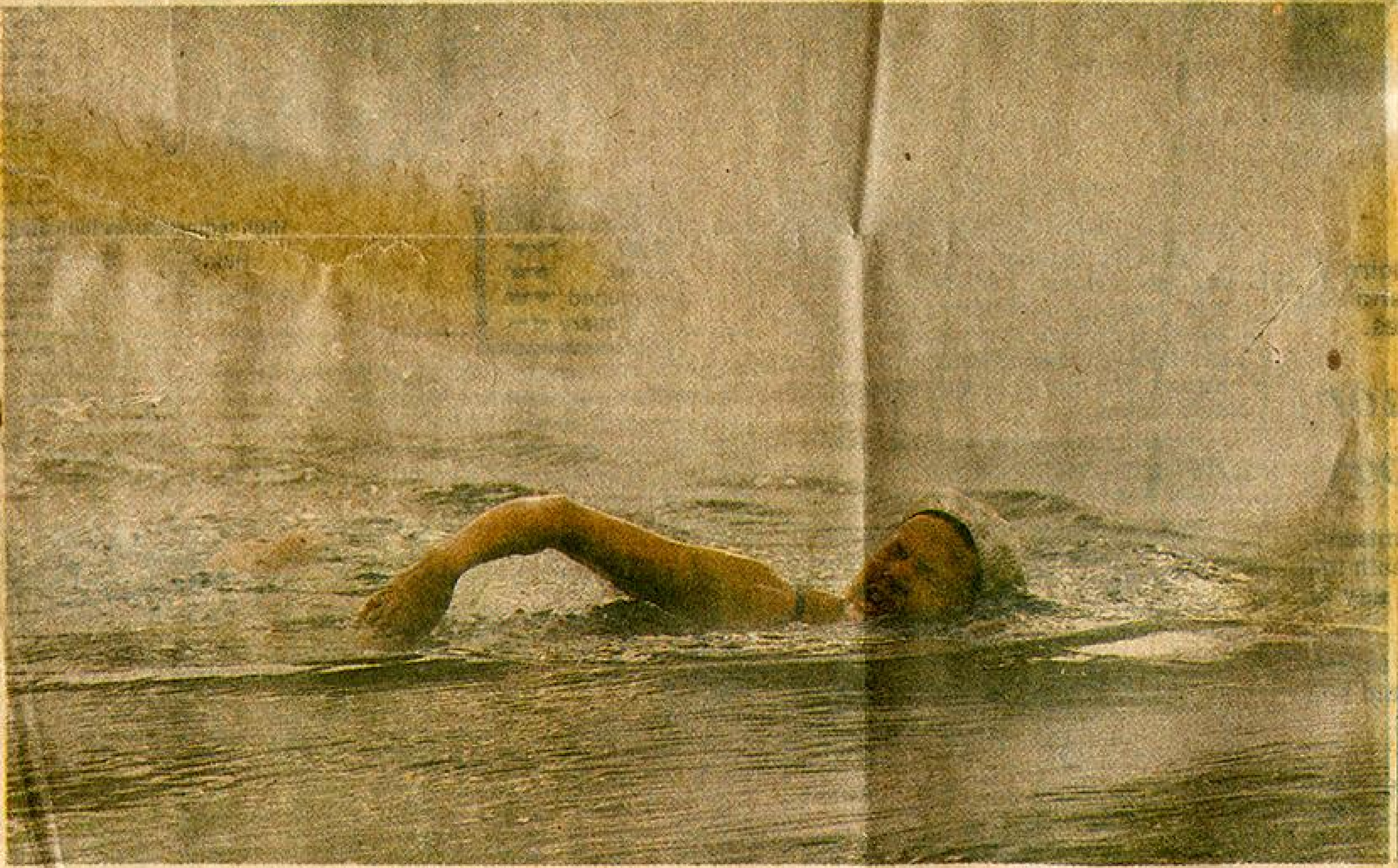
University engineers will thoroughly test the construction and heating-cooling systems of each experimental house and combine the best features of each in House Number Two—the House of Tomorrow which they hope will set a new standard for living efficiency and comfort in the Southwest.

Friday morning

Austin American-Statesman

Cloudy
High, upper 30s. A 20 percent chance of rain is forecast tonight. Low, mid 30s. Data, A2.

December 23, 1983 ☆☆ Vol. 113 - No. 151 25 cents



Staff Photo by Zach Ryall

Freezing air fails to keep Marilyn Reeder from her workout in 65-degree water at Barton Springs.

Freeze grips Texas with brownout fear

From Staff and Wire Reports

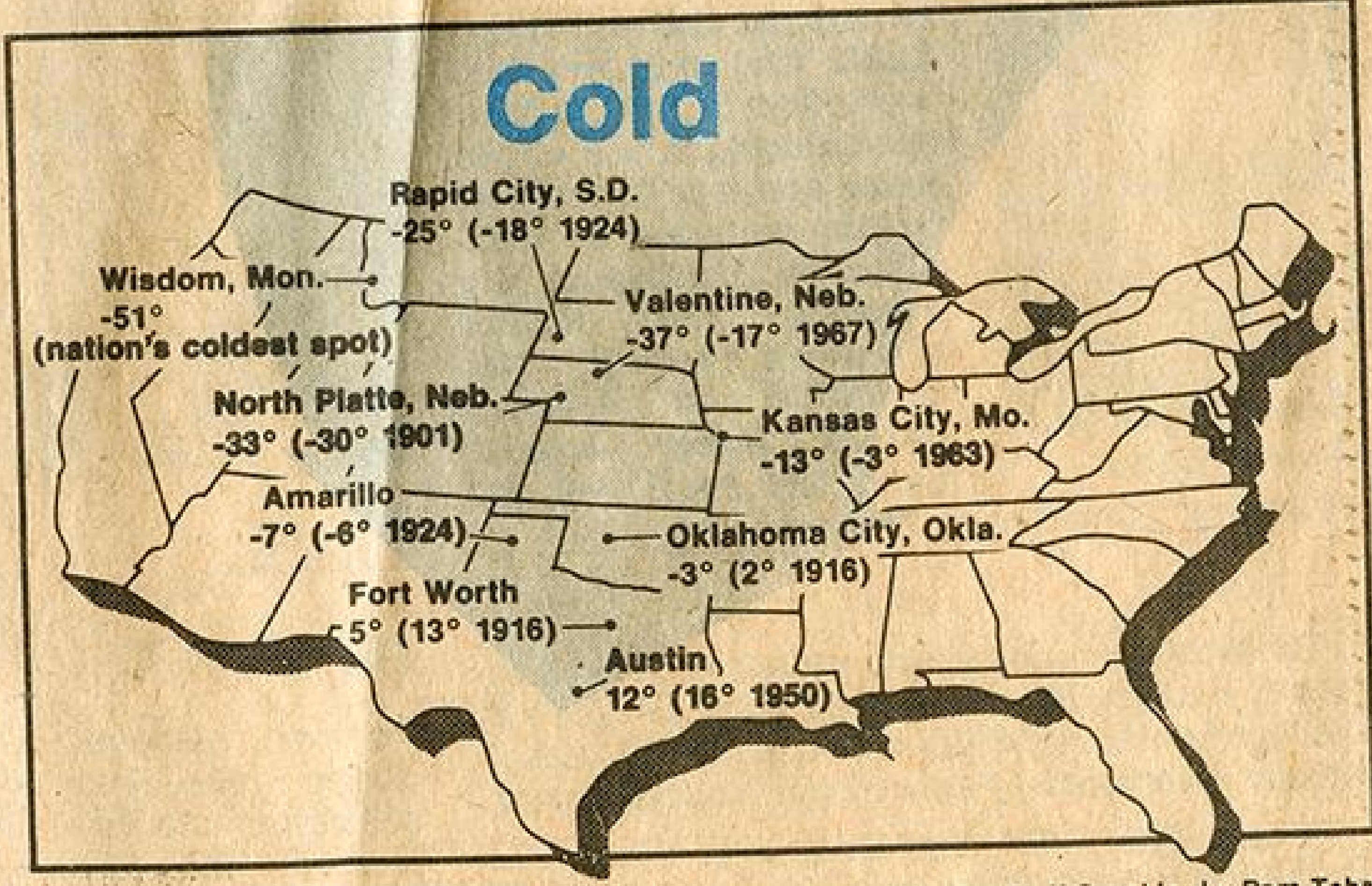
Frozen control panels forced several power plants in Texas to temporarily shut down Thursday and threatened a statewide power brownout.

Texans shivered in continued subfreezing air that broke record lows from Amarillo to Houston. Austin recorded its lowest December temperature ever Thursday at 12 degrees.

In Central Texas, officials reported an 8-degree low in Fredericksburg, 5 in Belton, 15 in Lockhart and 17 in Marble Falls.

FORECASTERS saw only slight relief from the weather, saying cold air would prevail into the weekend and possibly bring North Texas a white Christmas.

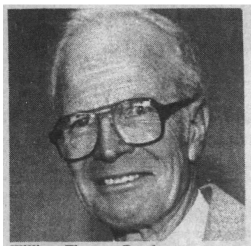
The freezing weather has claimed



Staff Graphics by Pam Tobey

More than 70 low temperature records — many of them records for December — were broken Thursday. Old monthly records and the dates they were set are shown in parentheses.

"William Thomas Reeder" (obituary). *Austin American-Statesman.* Vol. 122, no. 287 (May 8, 1993), p. 27. Retrieved January 23, 2021, via – Newspapers.com (subscription required). URL = https://www.newspapers.com/image/356058332/



William Thomas Reeder

Tom Reeder, age 69, of Austin died Friday, May 7, 1993, at his home.

Tom, who was born in Fort Worth, Texas, to Ernest and Freida Reeder, is survived by his wife of 46 years, Marilyn; his four sons, Joe, Glenn, Tom Jr. and John; and four granddaughters, Rachael Anne, a senior at University of Virginia, Aubrilyn, a high school senior, Julia (8) and Kelsey (nine months). Joe and Tom Jr. are attorneys in Washington, DC; Glenn is a news reporter in Oakland, California; and John is a graduate student at Columbia University in New York City.

Tom graduated from West Point in 1946 and was a career Army officer. He received his Master's in Electrical Engineering from the University of Florida and his Ph.D. from the University of Texas. Since his retirement from the Army in 1974, he had been a resident of Austin, working as Special Assistant to the Dean of the College of Engineering.

Tom was a member and past president of the North Austin Rotary, and a member and former vestryman of the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd.

Funeral services will be held at 10:30 AM on Monday, May 10th, at the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd on Windsor and Exposition with Reverend Ray Whitfield officiating. Graveside services will be held at Austin Memorial Park Cemetery.

Memorial contributions may be made in Tom's name to the American Heart Association.

Arrangements by Weed-Corley Funeral Home, 3125 N. Lamar. 452-8811.

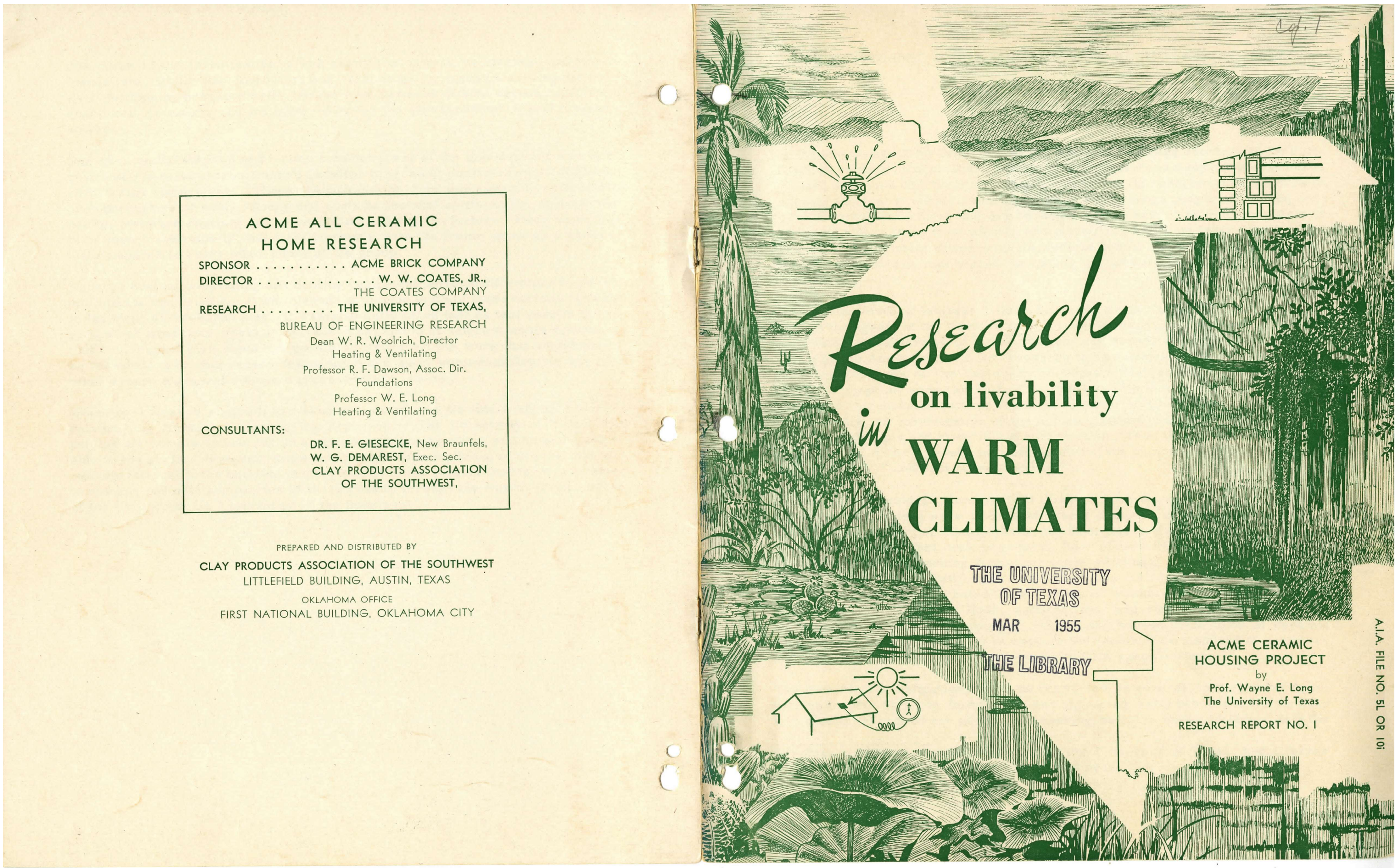
Austin American-Statesman. Vol. 145, no. 227 (March 8, 2016), p. B4.
Retrieved January 23, 2021, via – Newspapers.com (subscription required).
URL = https://www.newspapers.com/image/434898696/

REEDER, Marilyn Parker

Marilyn Parker Reeder (88), long active in Austin cultural and civic activities, died peacefully on March 5, 2016. Her life centered on her family. Surviving Marilyn are four sons, Joe Robert (Alexandria, VA), Glenn Parker (Oakland, CA), William Thomas ("Tom, Jr.", Alexandria, VA) and John Hamilton (New York, NY), five granddaughters (Rachael Anne Mai, Aubrilyn Reeder, Julia Randolph Reeder, Kelsey Glenn Reeder, and Charlie Parker Reeder), two great granddaughters (Anna Linh Mai and Kara Linh Mai), four nieces and their children. Joe served in the Clinton Administration as the Undersecretary of the Army, Glenn is a news anchor with Pacifica Radio, Tom is serving an appointment in the current Administration as Director, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, and John works with a portfolio management firm.

1904 MOUNTAIN VIEW

PROF. LONG’S PAMPHLET



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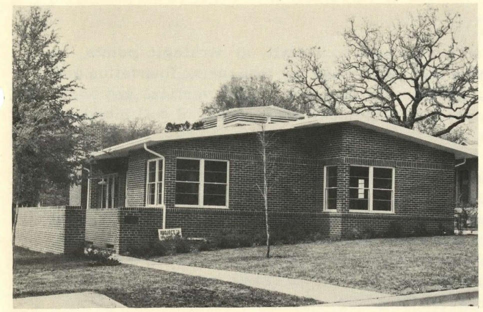
Research on livability in WARM CLIMATES

ACME CERAMIC
HOUSING PROJECT
by
Prof. Wayne E. Long
The University of Texas

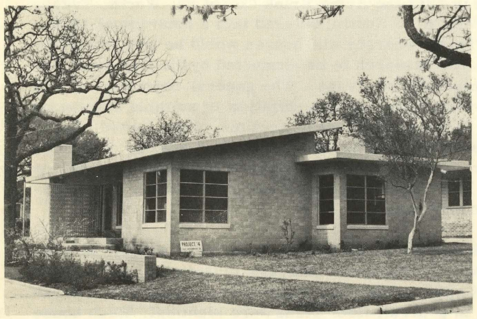
RESEARCH REPORT NO. 1

A.I.A. FILE NO. 5L OR 10

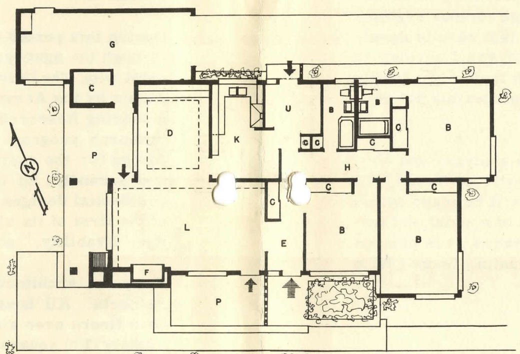
HOUSE NO I



HOUSE NO. 3



HOUSE NO. 4



FLOOR PLAN

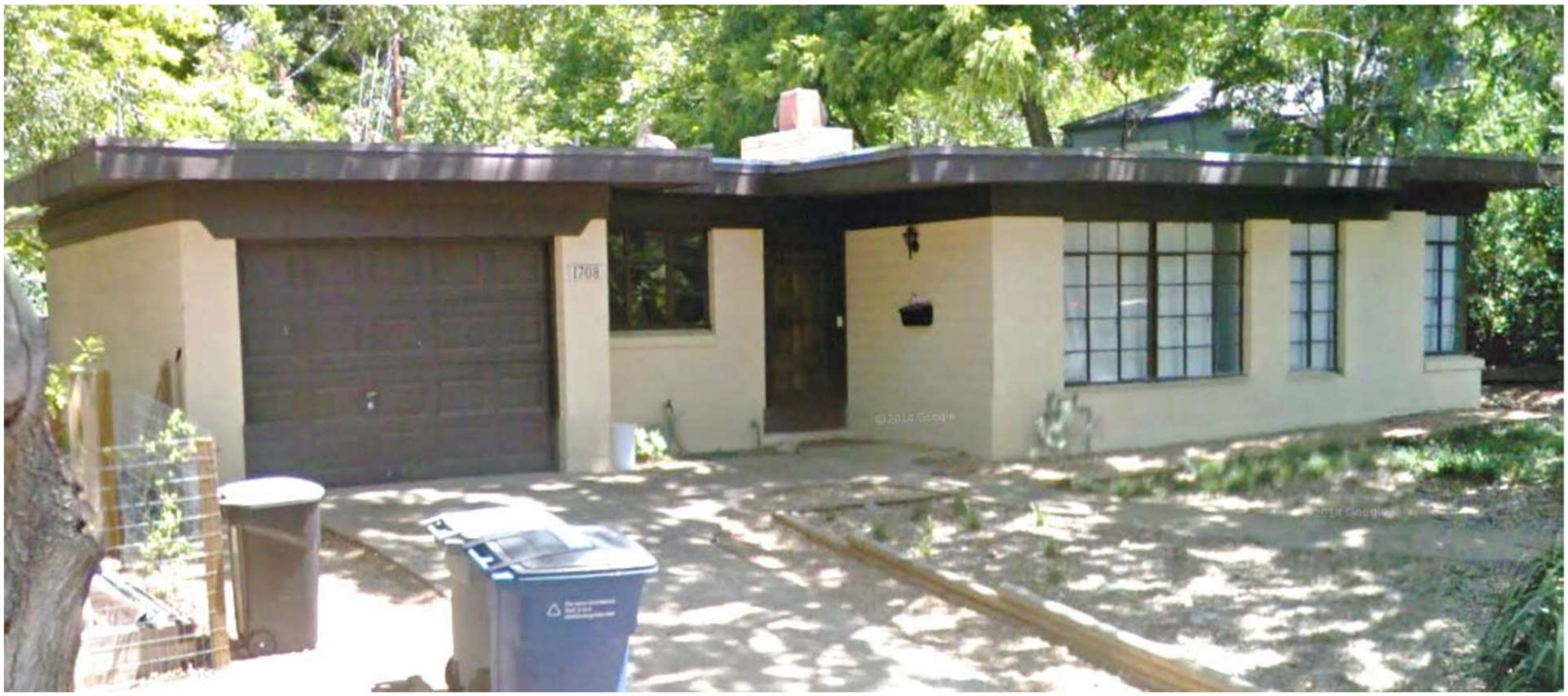
HOUSE NO. 5

HOUSE NO. 6

HOUSE NO. 7


CERAMIC HOME No. 6
AUSTIN, TEXAS
OWNER
DATE
GIESECKE, KUEHNE & BROOKS
ARCHITECTS - ENGINEERS
HOWARD R. BARR
ASSOCIATE ARCHITECT
SHEET NO.
1G
AUSTIN
TEXAS

PROF. LONG'S CERAMIC HOUSE
1708 W 30TH ST. PRIOR TO 2015



LONG HOUSE WITH ADDITION APPROVED BY HISTORIC LANDMARK COMMISSION IN 2015