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of ARCHITECTS
MISSISSIPPI CHAPTER

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ST. ANDREW’S DAY SCHOOL
The purpose of St. Andrew’s Day School is to provide the facilities and faculty necessary to offer an educational program of the highest standards and to provide Christian education as a positive part of a child’s intellectual and social development.

It is a non-denominational school in its 17th year of operation. Instruction from kindergarten through the seventh grade is currently offered.

The Day School is now adding facilities for a full teaching program from kindergarten through the ninth grade. This expansion is being accomplished by constructing an entirely new school plant.

The new school shown here will be located on a wooded site in northeast Jackson, near the intersection of Old Canton Road and Interstate Route 55.

The concept of the school is that it should be relatively small in scale, somewhat domestic in character, with a larger architectural quality uniquely suited to the nature of an Episcopal day school.

Facilities for classes from kindergarten through ninth grade will be provided.

The plan is characterized by a series of courts formed by relatively small scale plan elements. The elementary school on the right is divided into two classroom sections, each with its teaching center. The kindergarten is on the approach side with its own court to facilitate delivery and pick up of small children.

Centrally located in the plan is the administrative area and a “barn” containing art and music classrooms, the gymnasium, and a little theater, all to be shared by both elementary and junior high pupils.

A chapel, with its high pitched roof and fleche, is the focal point of the entire composition.

Pitched roofs are used throughout the building group to avoid an institutional appearance and to relate more appropriately to its residential environment.

Interior views on page F show the commons or dining room with its beamed ceiling and brick fireplace, and the art classroom which opens into a typical interior court.
New church and Sunday school building for First Church of Christ, Scientist, West Covina, has been announced by the church board of directors.

To be located at the southeast corner of Merced Avenue and Butterfield Road, the $300,000 project has been planned by Los Angeles architects Hunter & Benedict, A.I.A., for completion in the fall of 1965.

Located on a 2.8 acre site that permits a panorama of the San Bernardino Mountains, the building will describe a modified H shape with walls of rough, rock-textured concrete block and a broad, low-pitched roof of heavy shingle tile. The roofline becomes open beams over major window areas for natural interior lighting. Design of the building is considered to be a conservative modern character, according to architect Paul Robinson Hunter, F.A.I.A.

Design feature of the church is a 60-foot precast concrete spire of four vertical members which converge 20 feet from the top and continue upward as a single needle.

Some 13,000 square feet are enclosed in the building, which permits a church auditorium to seat 300 persons; a Sunday school wing that includes an assembly room for 43 classes, two committee rooms, nursery and infants rooms, and offices; and an administration wing that includes offices for the clerk and board of directors.

Main entrances to the building are located off the parking lots to the north and east of the building, while another entrance off Merced Avenue utilizes a wide, landscaped patio. Parking has been provided for 124 automobiles.
When completed, the 22-story Exchange National Bank Building in Tampa, Florida will house banking facilities in a full basement area and on ground floor, a parking garage on the next seven floors, and offices in the tower section. The building will rise to a height of 282 feet. The foundation consists of a continuous reinforced concrete mat six feet six inches thick. Approximately 239 tons of steel sheet piling, furnished by Bethlehem Steel, were used in the basement foundation construction.

The floors are designed for composite action, according to the engineers. In the seven-story parking garage section, floors consist of a five-inch-thick lightweight concrete slab with stud shear connectors on the steel beams for composite action. In composite design, the structural steel beam and concrete floor slab joined by mechanical shear connectors provide an integral structural unit with much more strength than that represented by the sum of individual structural capacities of the two parts.

Wind loads are resisted by welded steel frames in the tower portion, and a combination of welded steel frames and reinforced shear walls in the base structure. The elevator shaft and stair shafts are outside the building; they are braced with a K-system and X-system to resist their portion of the wind load.

Both high-strength bolts and welded connections are being used for field connections, welded connections. Architect is Harry McEwen, A.I.A., Tampa.

Model of building, currently under construction, shows ground floor for banking facilities, seven-story parking garage, and office tower section.
CITY APARTMENTS
GIVEN SUBURBAN
SPACE AND GRACE

New way of living for city apartment dwellers is evident in this picture of tenants enjoying poolside leisure at St. Louis' Park Towne Garden apartments. Glasweld panels add a colorful note to the walls of all buildings in this 316-unit project.

A "NEW WAY OF LIVING" is the theme of the 361 unit Park Towne Garden apartments here, with private terraces, sundecks and swimming pools — only 24 minutes from downtown St. Louis.

Designed for maximum privacy, units have individual entries. Patios and wide concrete streets add to the feeling of space and suburban light and air. Yet rentals range from $119 to $123 monthly.

Building costs and maintenance costs were kept to a minimum by astute use of new materials, according to architect J. Richard Shelley of Long Beach, Calif. who adapted many popular California building features to this mid-western setting.

In keeping with today's trend to color in architecture, glowing blue and white cement-asbestos panels alternate with rosy brick to lend fresh accent to the modern sweep of windows, bold "wing

walls" and sharp, clean roof lines that characterize the facades of the 40-odd buildings in the complex.

The colored panels are Glasweld, a curtain-wall product distributed by United States Plywood Corporation and widely used in the U.S. and Europe in skyscraper and industrial architecture. Their use in the Park Towne project illustrates their adaptability to residential building.

"We aimed for the same quality features that we incorporate into homes in the $45,000 bracket," says the builder. "Our biggest problem was finding a way to construct apartments which would be competitive in rentals with those built locally many years ago under a lower labor-and-material price structure."

"The answer lay in efficient planning and construction methods."
A complex set of problems created by the need for a surfacing material to withstand extraordinary abuse yet able to lend warm color and pleasant surroundings was solved with modern ceramic tile, according to architects Supowitz and Demchick.

The Philadelphia-based firm designed the Irving Schwartz Institute for Children and Youth specifying tile for play and activities areas of the child study center.

Ceramic tile's intrinsic qualities answered both the demand for a sturdy, easily cleaned material and a pleasing and attractive atmosphere for the children. The Mosaic Tile Company, designers and manufacturers of the tile, pointed out.

Large tile murals are used extensively throughout the building, most of them kept at eye level for the youngsters' enjoyment.

In the playroom of the entrance level a large tile mural uses a carousel as the theme. Vividness of color and composition give an apparent swirl and motion of reality. Another full wall mural depicts life-size figures of children participating in various athletic games. Here, too, motion, movement and balance have been obtained, Mosaic said.

Corridors leading to the classrooms are faced with tile motives in various colors with subjects of interest to various age groups fusing with the surrounding background colors. The Institute concentrates on child study of three age groups. Each group has its own activity and play areas.

The entrance floor of the split level structure leads to parents' visiting area, a canteen and octagonal playroom with domed ceiling which extends above the roof. The playroom extends out to its own garden area.
A new Moisture Detector has been developed which tests all materials used in building construction, including flooring, interior millwork, framing lumber, insulation material, plaster walls, concrete or brick. It instantly indicates when plaster walls and masonry materials can be painted or decorated without danger of blistering or peeling. In addition, it locates conditions causing shrinkage and warpage of wood, plus loosening of linoleum and floor tiles. This new device is a product of the Delmhorst Instrument Co., Boonton, N. J.

![PRODUCTS and Progress](image)

As an outgrowth of its 75 years of experience in the heating and cooling field, the Webster Company has recently introduced the new Webster System for Schools. The new unit ventilator is engineered to be used with the established Webster 'Tru-Perimeter' Walvector and is integrated into a companion line of functionally styled storage cabinets.

An adjustable steel form brace that can be used indefinitely and a brace extension are now being marketed by Symons Clamp & Mfg. Co., 4249 Diversey Ave., Chicago 39, Ill., to go with its line of prefabricated concrete forms and forming hardware. The brace is designed so that it can be easily adjusted either by a man atop the forms or by the crew on the ground. It is adaptable to either light or heavy construction in that it comes in regular lengths of 6' and 10'6" or on special order in 15' or 19'6" for single or multiple pours. The extension is being sold in standard lengths of 4'6" and 9' or on special order in any size desired. A simple wrench adjustment attaches it to the main brace.

Applying two-way continuous-beam principles to roof deck and subpurlin design, Tectum Corporation, Newark, Ohio is offering the new Tectum Box Section Roof Assembly. The structural advantages are evidenced in both the high strength qualities of Tectum roof deck and a new rigid box-type subpurlin of galvanized steel. The box-section is roll formed of 16, 18 or 20 ga. steel and is welded to each supporting joist or beam. The box sections are aligned with special precision jigs. Economical spacings up to 48" are possible with this subpurlin depending on deck thickness. The box section measures 2¾" high x 1¼" wide. The assembly has excellent lateral strength.
Topping the new Holiday Inn-Downtown is a magnificent Macton-designed revolving restaurant. Patrons get a "magic-carpet" view of downtown Baltimore while enjoying the gourmet dishes of La Ronde. This first-of-its-kind design is a product of Macton Machinery Company Inc., Stamford, Connecticut.
This Restaurant Goes 'ROUND AND 'ROUND

As might be expected, designing and decorating the first revolving restaurant of its kind presented a unique challenge to architects William W. Bond, Jr. and Associates, Memphis, Tennessee and Interior Designer Charles Hall of Washington, D.C.

According to Baltimore architects Bachara( k, & Bacharack, associate architects, the unique concept of a rotating ring was chosen in order to provide the utmost in dining pleasure and enjoyment.

The entire dining area, which accommodates 234 persons, is a platform which revolves slowly and smoothly at a speed of one revolution per hour.

The kitchen and service facility remains stationary. To provide maximum efficiency, a special screened promenade has been erected around this kitchen core so that waitresses can serve La Ronde's gourmet dishes with a minimum number of steps within the dining area.

Similar attention and care has been lavished on the elegant decor of the restaurant. The wood-platformed turntable is carpeted in a lush, multicolored fabric, and the rich opulence of gold is reflected in upholstered chairs, tablecloths and delicate chine of black, coin gold and white. Contrasting colors of pink, logenberry, coral and orange provide exciting accents. Because its ever-changing view of Baltimore is the focal point of the restaurant, the magnificent picture windows are not framed by draperies.

La Ronde might well be compared to a circular art gallery—its windows are its paintings, and the subject matter changes constantly.

Designed and manufactured by Macton Machinery Company, Inc., Stamford, Connecticut, the doughnut-shaped dining area has an outside diameter of 84 feet and an inside diameter of 58 feet. As it travels at the rate of one revolution per hour, the movement is so smooth and gradual that diners will undoubtedly be unaware that they are moving except for the ever-changing picture-window view.

Powered by a one h.p. motor, the turntable is friction-driven (an operation that is similar to that of a phonograph turntable). It can be stopped or started by a simple pushbutton.

According to D. Bruce Johnston, president of Macton Machinery Company, Inc., the unique new revolving restaurant atop Holiday Inn in Baltimore has already generated much excitement. Phillips Petroleum Company's 16-story Pier 66 Tower in Fort Lauderdale, Florida will feature a revolving restaurant on the top floor. Appropriately 66-feet in outside diameter with a 37-foot inside diameter, the Macton-designed rotating platform will be in operation when the building is completed in the Spring of 1965. The Pier 66 Tower represents a major expansion of the currently popular Pier 66 Motel. Mr. Johnston also revealed that several other revolving restaurants are in the design and planning stages.

Macton has participated in many other exciting developments since the company was established in 1947. Currently, more than 20 leading pavilions and exhibits at the New York World's Fair rely on Macton turntables to transport people and/or display products. These include the Electric Power and Light exhibit, Festival of Gas, Clairol, Greyhound, RCA, Ford Motor Company and the magnificent Astral fountain.

Other Macton "firsts" include the design and manufacture of a portable turntable. Trademarked Port-A-Fold, it has been successfully "test-driven" by one of the country's leading automobile manufacturers. Advantages of this new design include elimination of costly and time-consuming assembly—and disassembly, ease of transportation and minimum storage requirements. (for additional information, see attached news release).

Theatre-goers in Dallas and other parts of the country have watched a drama unfold on an exciting 32-foot diameter Macton revolving stage at Dallas Theatre Center, (designed by Frank Lloyd Wright). Banking institutions, hotels and commercial businesses rely on Macton turntables to facilitate parking, traffic-flow and/or Macton's own "first" was a turntable to display Mercedes-Benz automobiles in a New York City showroom. This was also a "first"—and only—for famed architect Frank Lloyd Wright who designed this unique automobile showroom.

Since that time, Macton turntables have displayed nearly every well-known automobile: been used by every leading television network, and "set the stage" for such popular arenas as Madison Square Garden, Jones Beach Marine Stadium, Cobo Hall and New York Coliseum.
THE "Little Red Schoolhouse" of sentimental memory is going ... going ... all but gone. The Fallout School, with its multi-purpose construction, its protective features and usefulness as a community center is coming ... coming ... it's here!

It is not merely a matter of enlarging schools to serve booming population.

Modern day design of public buildings demands more flexibility. Structures limited to schoolrooms have been replaced by sleek, multi-function buildings designed to serve a community in many ways.

The experimental Donald L. Rheem School previews the new look in school design. Let's take a peek inside.

It is located in the town of Moraga, California. Not too far away is Dublin — location of a GE Atomic Reactor. The community was faced with the problem of providing a shelter for its families, a large school building program — and a community center.

The School district Board of Trustees, working with the Office of Civilian Defense and Jack Buchter & Associates, the architects, brought into being the first "fallout school". It is a building of notable beauty and usefulness.

As a school, teachers and children love it. Each classroom is sound proofed and private. Steel baffles keep out sun glare and outside distractions ... no windows look directly outside.

The sturdy walls — interior and exterior — are steel reinforced concrete six inches thick, with a high resistance to fire. No sing-song from next door, no clatter of outside activities, interfere with the teacher's job.

With rooms closed off from outside light, uniform illumination is possible. The Lafayette, California firm of Jack Buchter, Architect — A.I.A. — and Associates specified complete translucent ceiling lighting — no contract, no shadows.

Unit ventilators filter the air, providing a continuous flow of purified air, plus comfortable heating during the cool months.

To ward off any shut-in feeling, a large Kodachrome mural on the normal window wall gives each classroom a view of mountains or seacoast.

The protective aspects of the "Fallout School" are impressive, too. The thick, fire-resistant walls, absence of direct outside windows, sturdy single-floor construction, offer a resistance to radio-activity and thermal radiation.
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The word architect, like many words derived from the Greek, is made up of two parts: archi—"chief," and tecton—"a builder." Thus the original meaning of the word explains a union of designing and building activities, a union which the architect maintained up to the middle of the 19th century. At that time, he was thought of more as a designer than as a builder. Architecture was seen as a "fine art", and transferred from the outdoors to an inside atelier, where it remained for nearly 100 years.

Today's interpretation of architecture places the architect somewhat nearer to that original meaning of the word. But the complex social and technical conditions of our highly industrialized society no longer makes that original union of designing and building quite possible.

An architect is a composite personality made up of two basic ingredients: the artist and the technician. As an artist, the architect possesses qualities which artists have possessed throughout the ages; an extraordinary imagination, and a keen awareness and expression of feelings.

Today's architect comes closer than ever to fulfilling his historic mission by serving as "chief builder."
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