

THE TEXAS
ARCHITECT

FEBRUARY

1968



HemisFair 1968, scheduled in San Antonio, Texas from April 6 to October 6, 1968, is the boldest and most imaginative endeavor in the history of the Southwest. For six months, the Texas World's Fair will inform and entertain more than seven million visitors from nations throughout the world.

Imaginative plans have been developed for a theme concentration wherein the exposition will conduct a centuries-deep probe into the diversified cultures of Pan-America—the history, art, religion and socio-economic development of each of the nations of this hemisphere—and the significant contributions to their development from other continents.



Official Publication of

THE TEXAS SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

The Texas Regional Organization of
The American Institute of Architects

James D. Pfluger, Editor

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327 Perry-Brooks Building, Austin, Texas

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THE TEXAS ARCHITECT

VOLUME 18/FEBRUARY, 1968/NUMBER 2

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF 1968

By the

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS HEMISFAIR 1968, an international exposition with the theme, "The Confluence of Civilizations in the Americas," will be held in San Antonio, Texas, during the six months beginning April 6, 1968, and

WHEREAS this international exposition is designed to reaffirm common ties among the Americas as well as with the continents and countries from which our forefathers came; to increase mutual understanding; to strengthen the foundations of peace and to share our cultures, our knowledge and our skills for a more promising future, and

WHEREAS the exposition will provide a dramatic medium for the people of our hemisphere to exhibit the symbols of ancient cultures and contemporary life, and to demonstrate the relationships between their arts, religions, and social development, and

WHEREAS the exposition will encourage travel and stimulate technical, trade and cultural exchange between the Old and New Worlds, and

WHEREAS such an event is appropriate to commemorate the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the bilingual City of San Antonio, Texas, "The Gateway of Latin America," and

WHEREAS the Congress by an Act approved October 22, 1965, (Public Law No. 89-284) authorized and requested the President to issue a Proclamation calling upon the several States of the Union and foreign countries to take part in the exposition, and

WHEREAS The Governor of the State of Texas has agreed to serve as Commissioner General of the Exposition and to invite the several States of the Union to participate therein:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States of America, do hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of State to invite, on my behalf, such foreign countries as he may consider appropriate to participate in this international exposition.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE AT the City of Washington this eleventh day of November in the year of our Lord, 1965, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and ninetieth

By the President:

(S) Lyndon B. Johnson

Secretary of State:

(S) Dean Rusk

TEXAS ARCHITECTURE 1967

ARCHITECTS

WILSON, MORRIS, CRAIN AND, ANDERSON

HOUSTON

CHENAULT & BRADY, MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

EDISON PRICE, INC., ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

P. G. BELL COMPANY, CONTRACTOR

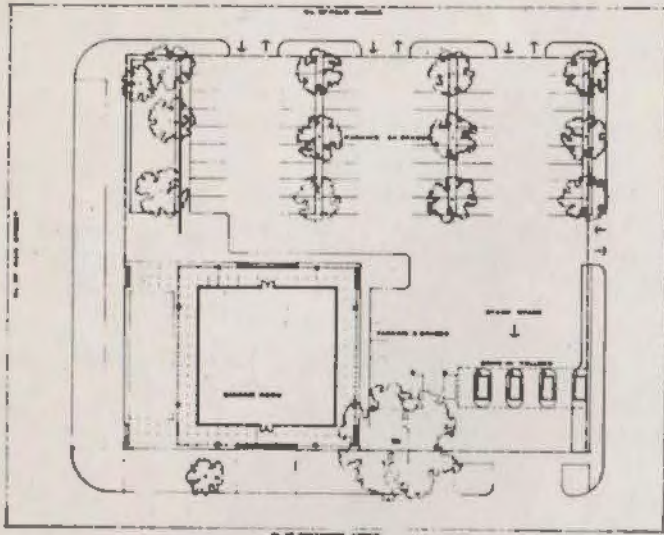
BANK OF HOUSTON

HOUSTON, TEXAS

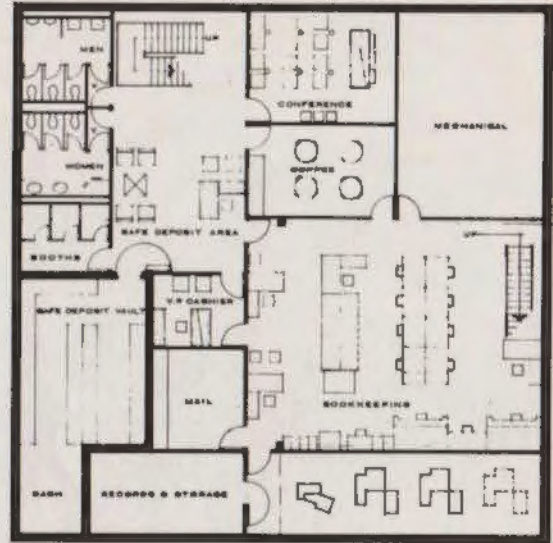


This bank occupies a full city block on the most important thoroughfare in Houston, selected to give the bank maximum exposure. The bank now has \$15 million and this building is meant to house its requirements for growth to \$40 million.

In keeping with the idea of maximum exposure, the banking room is an all-glass, column free space, simple and dramatic, containing the officers' area, public space and tellers' space. The lower level contains bookkeeping area, vault, conference rooms, toilets and mechanical areas. Also on the site is parking for 61 cars, and a drive-in banking facility with four stations.

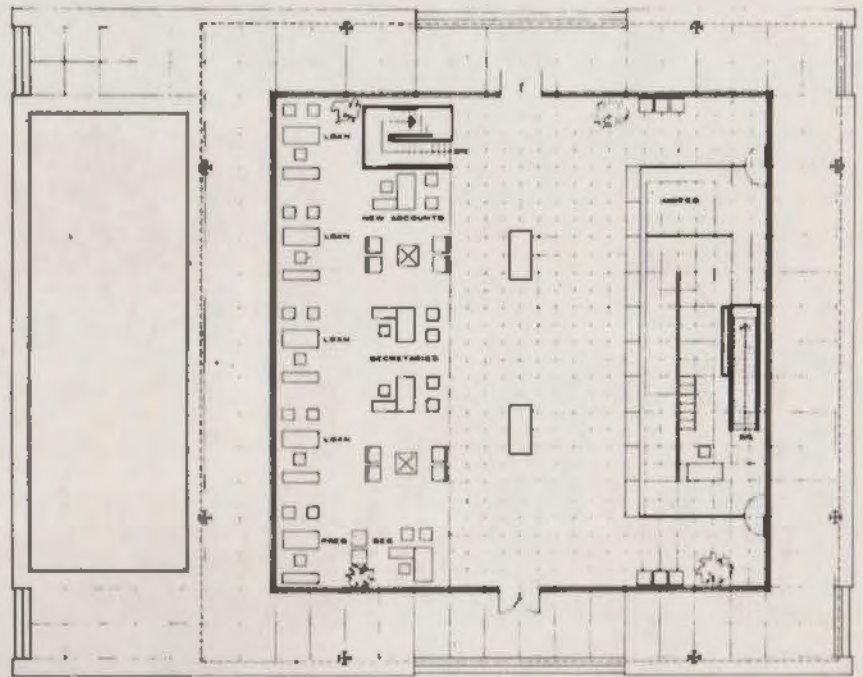


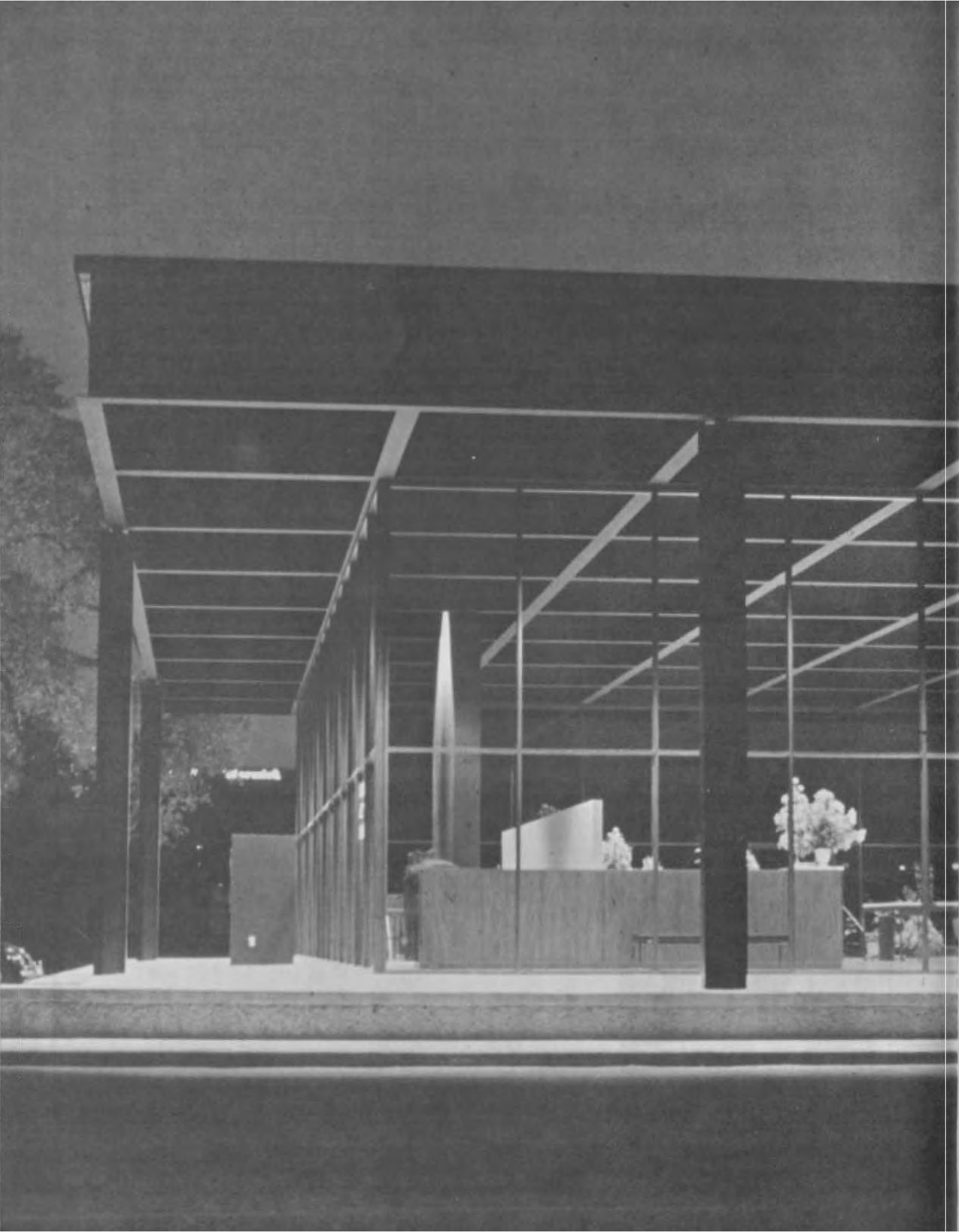
SITE PLAN



BASEMENT PLAN

First Floor Plan





BANK OF HOUSTON



The structure is a 90 ft. x 90 ft. exposed steel two-way plate-girder grid, supported by eight columns located at quarter points of the span. The steel is painted. Coffers of the grid are lined with mineral-fissured acoustical tile, on which are incandescent downlights. Floor is terrazzo. Tellers' counter has teak front and marble top.



The simple, yet dramatic space, lends quiet dignity and confidence to the everyday banking experience. ■

HEMISFAIR

THE CONFLUENCE OF CIVILIZATIONS IN THE AMERICAS



1. Begin with the World.



2. Move to the Western Hemisphere.



3. Explore the paths from the Old World to the New.



4. A new way of life is established by the meeting and merging of the Old and the New. The Process is continuing—A Confluence of Civilizations in the Americas.

There is something in the nature of man that will not tolerate the unexplored. Always he finds his perimeter of ground too small, and restless stirrings prod his feet until he has gazed from every peak.

Following this elusive music hundred of centuries past, daring peoples from the East spread in wandering migrations across the earth.

In time they found the Americas.

From Asia they came across the Bering Strait into the northern lands; from Polynesia, pressed by Pacific winds to Colombian and Californian coasts; and from Australia, through the ice of Antarctica to the tropics of South America.

Here were men of courage and strength to master a wild but fertile land, and from their seeds grew the pre-Columbian American civilizations, cultures finally to bloom as brilliantly as any on earth with the Mayas, the Incas, and the Aztecs.

While the civilizations of the Americas matured, Europeans brought a Western wisdom and technology nurtured by the ages. Crossing the same ocean, seeking the same adventure and independence, they came first to conquer and eventually to share. Then came the African, who, bearing not hopes but chains, poured his desolation into an art never seen outside this hemisphere.

From this vast confluence of civilizations were born the American cultures. Their parents and their dowry were the Old World: the New World was their home.

This new land held forth a promise of abundance and freedom. In return, it threw down a challenge of hard work and idealism. Brave men took up the challenge and fulfilled the promise. Such is the growth of this bold land that the challenge and the promise will continue to grow greater, and such is the mettle of these people that the potential will be realized.

In celebration of this common history of the Americas, in appreciation of the legacy of four continents, and in reaffirmation of these natal ties, the International Exposition of 1968 has been conceived.



© 1967, HEMISFAIR '68

1968 WORLD'S FAIR, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
FERIA MUNDIAL 1968, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

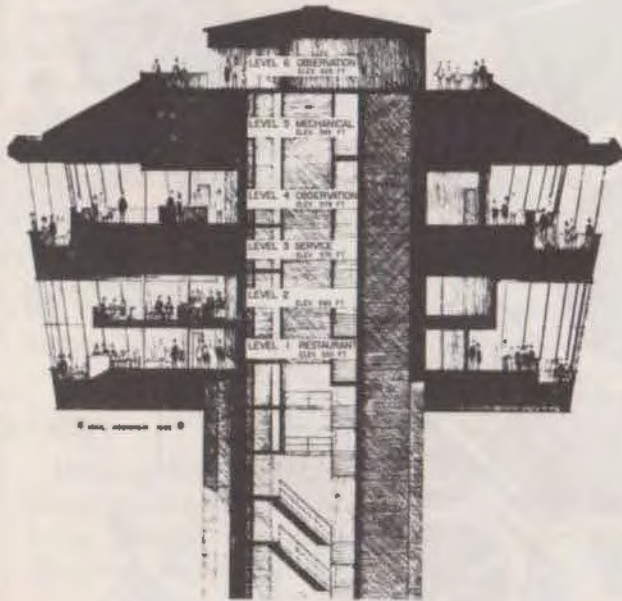
APR 6-OCT 6
ABR 6-OCT 6



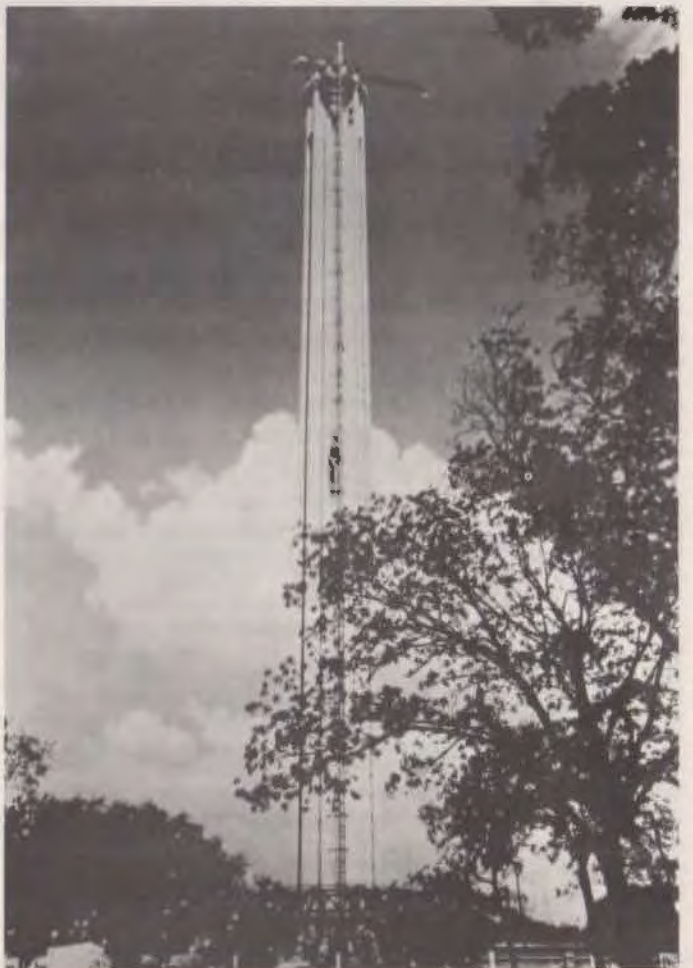
Helicopter view of the Tower of the Americas as it reaches about one third of its total height. The tower was built by the continuous slipform method, on a 24-hour per day, 6-day per week schedule.

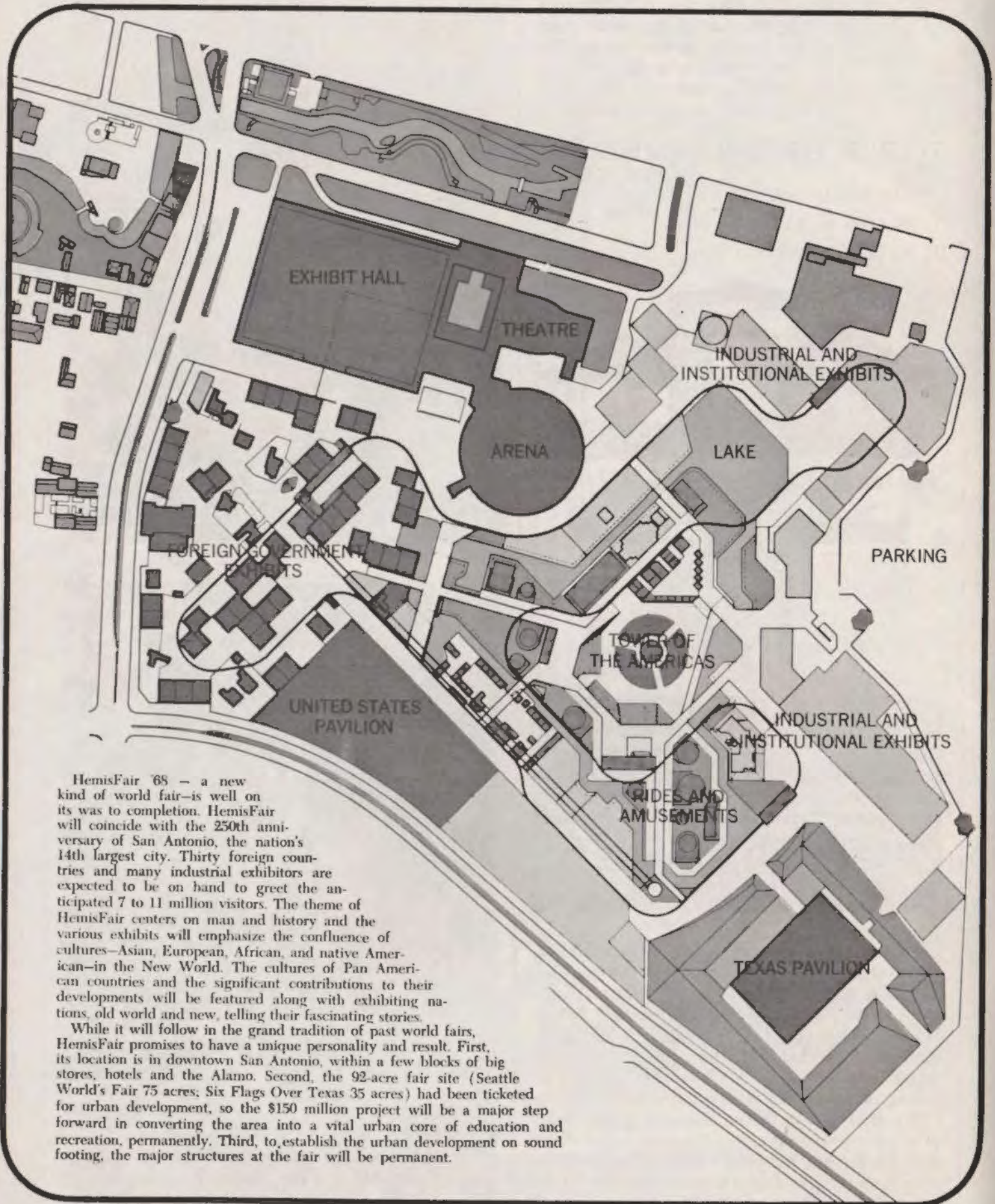
TOWER OF THE AMERICAS

O'NEIL FORD: ARCHITECT
DARRAGH & LYDA AND
H. A. LOTT: CONTRACTORS



Dominating the center of the 92 acre site HemisFair 1968 will be the 622 foot Tower Of The Americas, the tallest observation tower in the Western Hemisphere (other towers: Washington Monument, 555 ft.; San Jacinto Monument, 570 ft.; Seattle Space Needle 600 ft.). Three glan-fronted elevators will whisk 27 persons each to the top in 43 seconds. From the revolving restaurant and observation levels at the top, 1750 visitors an hour will be able to view the scenery as far away as 100 miles. The doughnut-shaped dining floor, seating 312, will make one complete revolution every hour to give diners a panoramic view of the city and South Texas countryside.





HemisFair '68 - a new kind of world fair-is well on its way to completion. HemisFair will coincide with the 250th anniversary of San Antonio, the nation's 14th largest city. Thirty foreign countries and many industrial exhibitors are expected to be on hand to greet the anticipated 7 to 11 million visitors. The theme of HemisFair centers on man and history and the various exhibits will emphasize the confluence of cultures-Asian, European, African, and native American-in the New World. The cultures of Pan American countries and the significant contributions to their developments will be featured along with exhibiting nations, old world and new, telling their fascinating stories.

While it will follow in the grand tradition of past world fairs, HemisFair promises to have a unique personality and result. First, its location is in downtown San Antonio, within a few blocks of big stores, hotels and the Alamo. Second, the 92-acre fair site (Seattle World's Fair 75 acres; Six Flags Over Texas 35 acres) had been ticketed for urban development, so the \$150 million project will be a major step forward in converting the area into a vital urban core of education and recreation, permanently. Third, to establish the urban development on sound footing, the major structures at the fair will be permanent.

LANDSCAPING

Ninety-two acres of botanical splendor will be one of the many wonders created by HemisFair 1968. An ambitious landscaping program, running in conjunction with the building program, is transforming the one-time industrial and residential area into a floral wonderland of ground cover, shade trees, lagoons, fountains and sculpture.

HemisFair's botanical inheritance was rich; the site was abundantly laced with approximately 1,500 mature trees, mostly pecan and hackberry. An assortment of rarer specimens, including tulip trees, avocado trees, Italian cypress and lime and orange trees was also to be found, along with the juniper, persimmon and shrub varieties of bay laurel and loquat. To these indigenous aboreal citizens will be added an additional 500 trees, mostly from the immediate Hill Country area. And HemisFair's long-range version of Arbor Day entails engineering wonders right along with those of a horticultural nature—some of the trees to be moved onto the site are 40 feet tall, with trunk diameters of 18 inches. Most of the smaller trees to be transplanted will be fast growing sycamore, poplar and chinaberry, while the larger ones will be chiefly elm and live oak.

With careful placement and overall design, the tree planting will result in a natural cooling system as well as an aesthetic joy. Approximately 75 per cent of HemisFair walkways will be shaded.

Such indigenous flowering plants as honeysuckle, jasmine and many varieties of flowering vines will dominate the horticultural color scheme.

Other plans include a night garden, with some 30 to 40 varieties of night-blooming plants; a hemispheric garden, with representative plants from every country in the hemisphere, and an aquatic garden in the lake and lagoon area.

WATERWAY

Landlocked HemisFair 1968, 150 miles from the nearest navigable water, will see more boat traffic per hour than the Panama Canal. Gondolas, dining barges, flowerboats and other members of the HemisFair armada will travel almost a mile in a happy, haphazard trip around the perimeter of the entertainment area. Concerts, mariachis, flamenco dancers and other entertainers will utilize this method of locomotion to bring their free performances to all visitors on the HemisFair site.



TRANSPORTATION

At a multi-peopled international exposition, nothing succeeds like access. HemisFair 1968 will have it. All of the areas of the easy-to-experience exposition will be neatly tied together by a 7,000-foot long minirail, a mile of waterways for boat traffic, and several miles of flower-bordered footpaths. Soaring above it all will be 1,400 feet of skyride, about 80 feet high.

The minirail will meander delightfully past the front of almost every exhibit on the site and will even visit the interior of a few of them.

The waterway ambles around in much the same fashion. Visitors can view the fair via excursion boat or river taxis, or can dine on a private or party-type barge. Near the northeast corner of the site the waterway forms an irregularly shaped lake of some three acres, ample for aquatic shows or water skiing. A great fountain will dominate the center of the lake.

Walking the numerous footpaths could easily prove the most interesting for a fair-wide visit. In addition to furnishing access to every exhibit and concession at the exposition, these paths and many plazas will be an adventure in horticulture and arboriculture.

Getting to the site from downtown will be one of the most delightful surprises for veteran fairgoers. It is just a few minutes walk from most of the major hotels to any one of the five gates to the exposition. One gate serves the International Sector, three enter from the 5,500-car parking lot, and one is on an extension of the fabled San Antonio River. The latter will be the most picturesque, serving gondola-borne visitors from almost any point in the downtown business center.



INTERSTATE HIGHWAY 35

MISSOURI-KANSAS-TEXAS RAILROAD

MARTIN STREET

PECAN STREET

TRAVIS STREET

HOUSTON STREET

COMMERCE STREET

MARKET STREET

NUOVA STREET

DURANGO BLVD

SAN ANTONIO RIVER

KING WILLIAM STREET

N. ST. MARY'S STREET

S. ST. MARY'S STREET

MARKET

SPANISH GOVERNOR'S PALACE

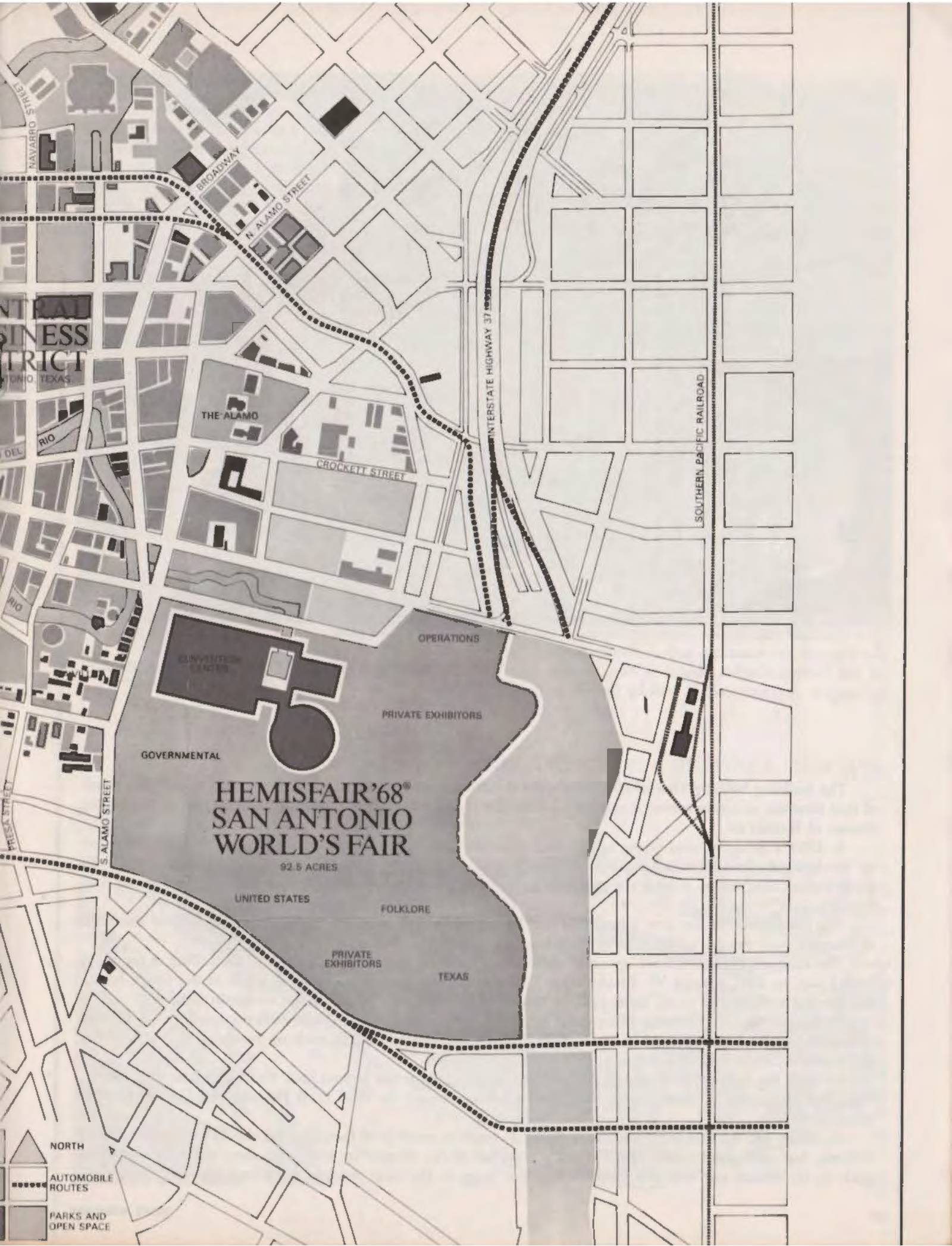
COUNTY COURT HOUSE

PASEO DEL

PARKING

EXPOSITION SITE

HISTORICAL POINTS OF INTEREST AND TOURIST FACILITIES



BUSINESS STRICT
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

THE ALAMO

CROCKETT STREET

INTERSTATE HIGHWAY 37

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

CONVENTION CENTER
GOVERNMENTAL
HEMISFAIR '68[®]
SAN ANTONIO
WORLD'S FAIR
92.5 ACRES

OPERATIONS

PRIVATE EXHIBITORS

UNITED STATES

FOLKLORE

PRIVATE EXHIBITORS

TEXAS

NORTH

AUTOMOBILE ROUTES

PARKS AND OPEN SPACE



The flags of the American nations flutter in front of the old German-English School in San Antonio. The buildings were constructed in 1859 by German settlers.

HEMISFAIR 1968 HEADQUARTERS BUILDINGS—

The building housing HemisFair 1968's general offices is nearly 108 years old. It is fitting that during much of that time the structure served a number of educational institutions, for education will be one of the major themes of HemisFair.

In 1859, a group of forty young intellectuals from San Antonio's leading German-English families, distressed by the lack of educational opportunities in the frontier city, decided to found the German-English School, with a curriculum designed to further the type of classical education that they themselves had acquired in the Old Country.

The cornerstone of the new school was laid on November 10, 1859, on the 100th anniversary of the birth of German poet Friedrich von Schiller, to whom the school was dedicated.

The German-English School operated until 1897, when financial difficulties forced the selling of the property. Later, in 1903, George W. Brackenridge acquired the land and presented it as a gift to the school board, and for the next twenty years, until 1923, it housed the George W. Brackenridge Grammar School.

Between 1923 and 1925, the historic old buildings at 421 South Alamo Street were occupied by the Thomas Nelson Page Junior High School. Then in 1926 San Antonio Junior College took up residence in the building and remained there until it moved to its new campus in 1951.

In 1953, the school board traded the property to the city for San Jacinto Park. From that time until HemisFair 1968 acquired it in 1964, the German-English School housed the local Civil Defense and County Welfare offices.

Restoring the old buildings, and maintaining as much as possible of their original charm has been slow and difficult, but well worthwhile. There is not a member of the HemisFair staff who does not take a genuine pride in his offices, nor one who would not prefer them to the most modern glass and concrete skyscraper.

The challenge to designers and builders was clear. Under tight deadlines they are producing a fair that will fulfill all expectations. At the same time, they kept in mind the "dual use" concept of the fair planners in converting the fair after it closes to a permanent educational and recreational part of the community.

The San Antonio Community and Convention Center is a perfect example of the dual use approach in design and construction. Dramatically illustrating the mood and personality of the city, the center has three main structures—a circular 10,500 seat arena; an exhibit hall with 95,000 sq. ft. of exhibit space, 28 meeting rooms and a banquet hall for 3000; and a 2800 seat theater.

Famed Guatemalan artist, Carlos Merida designed and executed a 130 foot mosaic glass tile mural for the theater. The mural has been donated to the city by Mr. and Mrs. Ike Kampmann, Jr.



CONVENTION CENTER

NOONAN & KROCKER AND PHELPS & SIMMONS & ASSOCIATES
ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS





PLAZAS DEL MUNDO—The foreign government sector will house the official exhibits of many participating nations, and will feature international market areas and totally new entertainment from all over the world. Foreign restaurants will serve foods imported from the participating countries.

The ante-bellum charm of the government sector of HemisFair 1968 was created by the only people who could do the job perfectly—ante-bellum artisans. Major buildings that will face on the international market plaza, and several other of the exhibit buildings in the area, are century-old dwellings with great architectural and historical significance. Most of the historic homes in the area once lined Goliad Street, a segment of the famous old El Camino Real followed by Franciscan monks and conquistadores centuries ago. A portion of the acequia madre—the centuries old, man-made canal that brought water to the defenders of the Alamo—was uncovered during excavation, and is being restored for display during the international exposition.

The governmental area, immediately across the street from HemisFair headquarters, enjoys extensive tree cover made up mostly of pecan and hackberry. The buildings will be linked together with broad walkways around 13 intimate plazas containing pools and fountains or sculpture.

Twenty foreign exhibitors will display within its separate exhibit area, products and cultural contributions which have served to advance and complement the civilization of the Americas. Exciting variations of presentation will be found in each of the pavilions.

The exposition theme will serve to unite the twenty foreign exhibitors and lend overall continuity to the

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITS

MODULAR BUILDING ARCHITECTS

ROBERTS, ALLEN & HELMKE

fair-goer's comprehension of the confluence of civilizations. European influences will be highlighted as Italy focuses upon her contributions in art and fashion, Germany upon emphasizing its contribution in the development of the New World and Texas, with France presenting an encompassing portrayal of her past, present, and future advances of both cultural and scientific significance. The Belgian pavilion will feature elegant displays of the luxury industries of that country, its fine cuisine, art, tapestries, paintings and weapons in addition to fascinating the visitor with a diamond cutter practicing his skills. The five Central American states will join together, depicting life-size scenes through slide and film presentations, directing further attention to a courtyard of static exhibits from the five countries. Spain's exhibits will trace the paths of its early explorers to these shores, and show the profound influence of Spain on the New World; Panama will incorporate a working model of the Panama Canal into its exhibit; and France will offer a spectrum of attractions: fashion shows, livestock conferences, appearances by noted French performers, antique auto shows, as well as, a number of other activities. Similar colorful and imaginative approaches will be utilized by all participating countries, weaving a web of international fascination throughout the exposition grounds of HemisFair '68.

Bureau of International Exposition rules require a world fair to provide an enclosed space for foreign exhibitors. Designers for HemisFair chose modular, sloped-roof structures and fitted them onto the site almost without stirring a leaf on the existing trees. The design and construction permits easy dismantling for salvage value after the fair, or easy conversion to permanent use, all at minimum expense.

Steel outlines the shape of International Exhibit buildings.



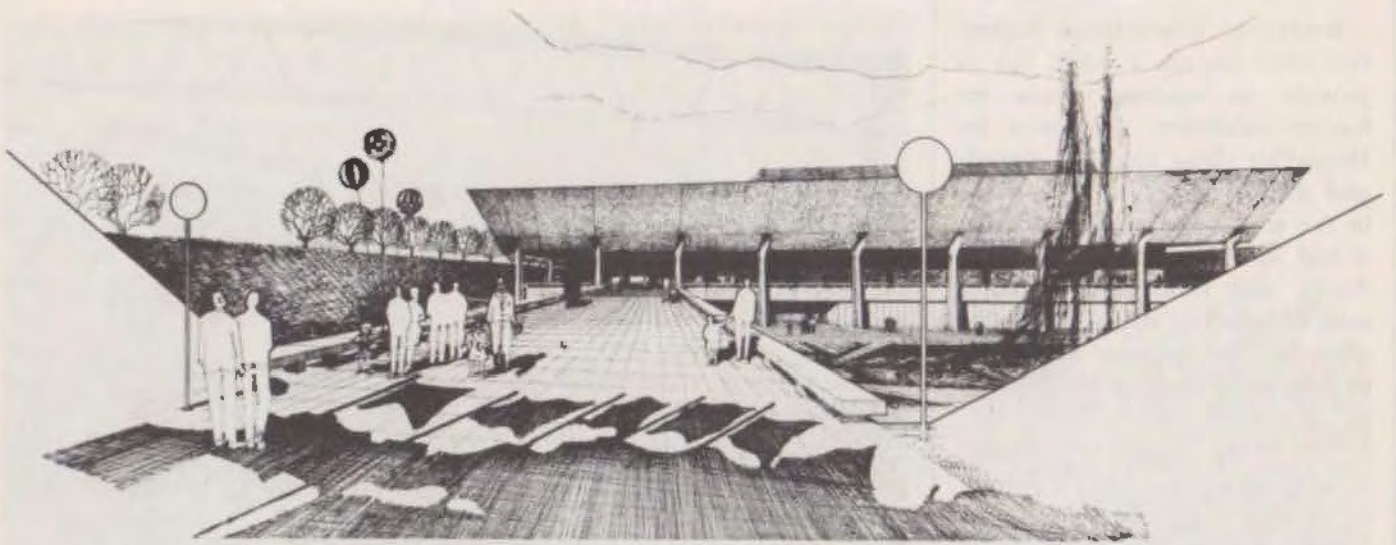
International Exhibit building, ready for occupation and finishing by foreign exhibitor. To demonstrate erection speed and show prospective exhibitors the interior design possibilities, HemisFair built six fully equipped buildings in six weeks.



HEMISFAIR '68

Completed exhibit building.





THE INSTITUTE OF TEXAN CULTURES

ARCHITECTS

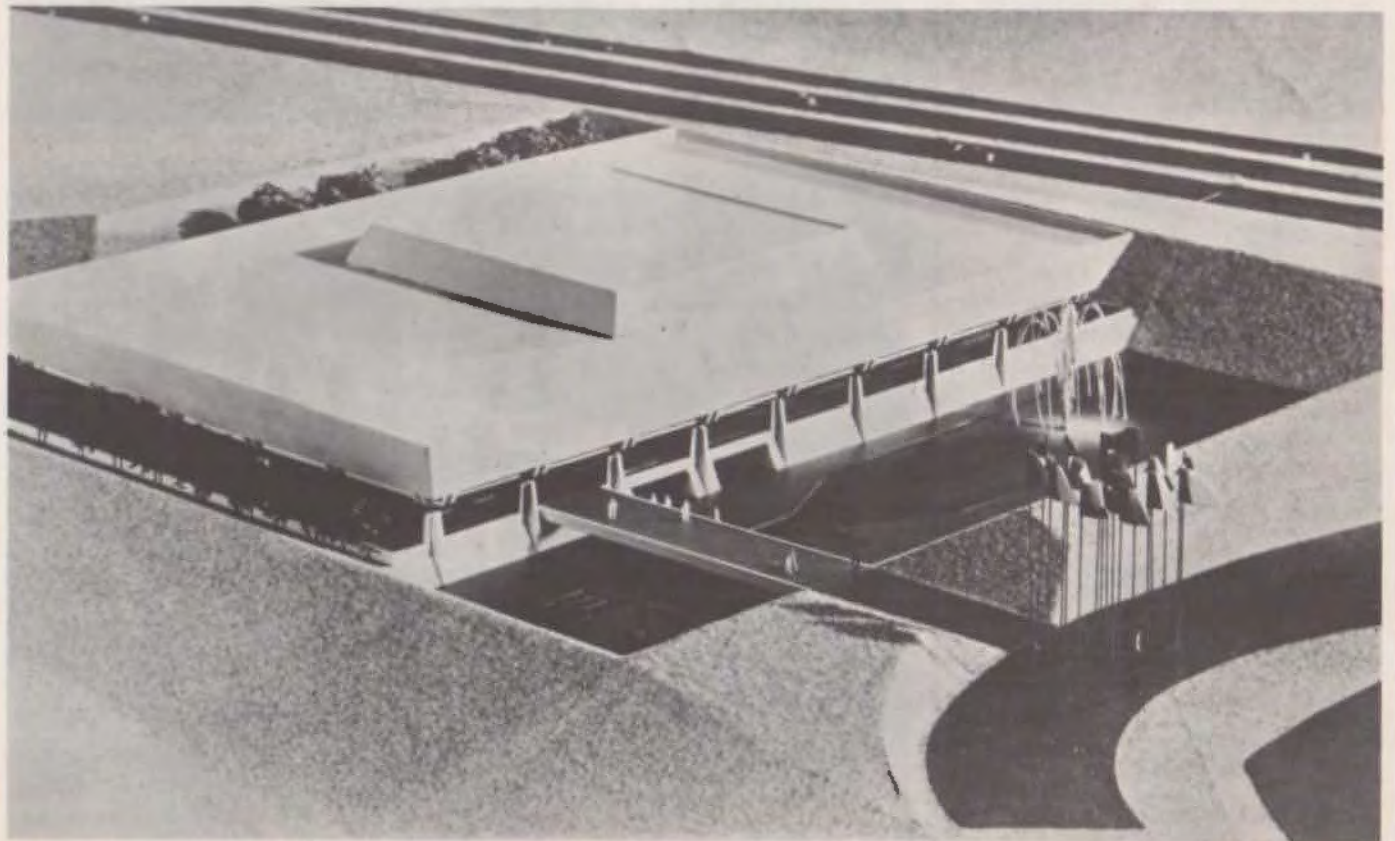
CAUDILL ROWLETT SCOTT

HOUSTON

ASSOCIATE ARCHITECTS

CALLINS & WAGNER

SAN ANTONIO



HEMISFAIR '68

Continuing the dual use approach is the Texas pavilion, the Institute of Texan Cultures. Intended as a center where visitors can see, hear and discover the origins and later elements in the ethnic history of Texas culture, the building after the fair will continue this function and will expand into research and a state information center.

As the visitor approaches the Institute, he will be able to see only the top of the 64-ft. high building. It will be surrounded by sculptured earth berms, landscaped with grassy slopes, Texas shrubs and native wild flowers. Main entry is across the bridge over a pool in front of the warm, light-colored main facade. Once on the bridge, the visitor will be able to see the entire exterior of the three-level colonnaded structure. The materials are architectural concrete incorporating native limestone aggregate, native granite and glass.



DUE TO A SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE of time and space, Texas is heir to an amazingly rich and complex cultural heritage. This vast land area, with its rich soils and healthful climate, was thrown open for settlement at a time when people from many lands were seeking sanctuary from political oppression, relief from economic disaster, or simply enough room in which to live and grow. Texas land was plentiful, and unlike that in other unsettled areas, it was free.

The story of the people who came to Texas in these early days, and are still coming in amazing numbers from all over the world, will be told to HemisFair® visitors in 1968 by the State's official exhibit. This is a warmly human story of adventurers and entrepreneurs, impoverished peasants and wealthy noblemen, hardy frontiersmen and idealistic scholars. It will be told in individual human terms.

An attempt has been made to find who was the first of each kind of Texan to come; who followed from his homeland, why and how. Some came as organized parties or in subsidized colonies, while others came singly, on their own. Some settled in tight ethnic clusters, retaining to this day an old-world flavor in their communities. The Germans of Fredericksburg and New Braunfels, the Norwegians of Norse, the Danes of Dannevang and the Poles of Panna Maria are examples. Others, like the English, Scotch and Irish, scattered through the population and were quickly assimilated.

Tracing the flow of immigration by each group, the exhibits show the evidences still clear on the Texas scene of their origins and their impact. Always the story is told, as much as possible, in terms of individuals, showing the contributions of each group to Texas by telling of the significant accomplishments of outstanding individuals from that group. There were only a few Dutch who came to Texas, for example, but the whole course of Texas history was changed by a single Dutchman—an absconding tax collector from the Netherlands who posed in the new world as the Baron de Bastrop.

Even Texans will be due some surprises when they look at the plain historic record of who they are and where they came from. Contrary to popular legend, the Irishman, the Englishman, the Italian and the Negro were playing their roles in Texas history centuries before the first Anglo-American crossed the Sabine. The first Jew in Texas history was Gaspar de Sosa, governor of a State of Spanish Mexico, who led an expedition across West Texas in 1590. The oldest continuous settlement in Texas is that of the Tiguas, who were brought to the Ysleta area, near El Paso, in 1680. They are still there.

An examination of any single phase of Texas' development shows the melding of forces from many heritages to make Texas what it has become. In the oil business, it was a native of Virginia, Tol Barrett, who drilled the first producing well; a Czech immigrant, Anthony Lucas (Luchlick), who brought in the Spindletop gusher; and the grandson of a Polish settler, Harry Wiess, who was one of the most powerful figures in Texas oil circles in modern times. Among leaders of the Texas oil business today are the descendants of immigrants from many lands.

A central dome, sixty by eighty feet in diameter and two stories tall, will contain the dramatic highlight of the show. This is an ultra-modern film and slide presentation, using 36 screens. The viewer will find himself surrounded by movies and slides sequences depicting events which show the varied groups making up the Texas population. Such colorful events as the blessing of the shrimp fleet at Galveston, the annual ceremonies of the Tiguas at Ysleta, and "A Night in Old Fredericksburg" will flash across the wide-screen areas, while interesting details from these ceremonies are seen simultaneously on surrounding small screens. The entire show is synchronized and will have its own accompanying music.

Transability

Confluence Bldg.

UNITED STATES PAVILION

ARCHITECTS

MARMON - MOK ASSOCIATES

A striking new design for a theater structure and a totally new concept in wide-screen motion picture presentation will be featured in the \$8,750,000 United States pavilion. Actually the United States effort will feature two buildings: the unique confluence theater and an exhibit building.

The Exhibit Pavilion, in three-dimensional exhibits, contains artifacts, graphics, narrations, legends and other presentation techniques, all telling the story of how the United States has achieved its present confluence of cultures.

The marble and glass theater, 218 ft. in diameter and 74 ft. high, will seat 1158 persons. After visiting the exhibits building, the audience will enter the theater from a landscaped courtyard into a large foyer, and then will be seated in three separate segments.

A 20-minute movie based on the theme of the international exposition, "The Confluence of Civilizations in the Americas," will be shown in the Confluence Theater. The three-phase movie will examine "The Legacy," "The Harvest" and "The Promise" of

American culture.

The audience will enjoy a completely new experience in theatrics during the three phases of the performance. Initially, the theater will be divided into three 400-seat theaters, with the first phase of the movie being shown on three separate 15 by 20-foot screens. For the second phase, the screens will enlarge to 20 by 40 feet. Before the third phase, the walls dividing the groups will be raised into the ceiling and the three screens will disappear into the floor. The 1,200 persons in the audience will be joined for the final phase, which will be shown on a vast, 50 by 150 foot screen, the world's largest segmented curvilinear screen.

Following the fair, the Federal pavilion will be adapted for public use or may become part of the Inter-American Education Center, which is planned to include a "School of Tomorrow," a Media and Communications Center, research and development facilities, a Pan American student exchange institute and a multilingual library.



HEMISFAIR '68

Spontaneity is the word. Call it Happenings—HemisFair '68 will be a place of fun and action, where surroundings change as utterly and instantaneously as a kaleidoscope. Fairgoers will be surrounded by a shifting tableau of fireworks and fountains, bagpipes, mariachis, water spectacles — and should not be surprised to see a chamber music quartet towed along in a baroque wagon.

In today's fast-moving Space Age, HemisFair's institutional exhibitors have set out to help you regain your sense of wonder. They'll guide you through the fascinating world of computers and take you decades into the future for a look at things to come; they'll surround you with vividly recreated scenes from history — the exhibits are a delightful blend of amazement, entertainment and amusement.

—Humble Oil will have an information center at the main gate to the fair, and will also feature a film.

—RCA will demonstrate the use of computers in the modern educational system.

—Kodak's pavilion will incorporate a service center for camera fans with a fascinating demonstration of the use of audio-visuals.

—Coca-Cola's pavilion will feature a unique puppet show.

—The Gulf Insurance Group will provide a rest and service area equipped to handle the needs of mothers of young children and the weary fairgoer.

—The Pepsico/Frito-Lay area will feature Los Voladores, the "flying Indians" from Mexico.

—Pearl Brewing Company will have an old-time "Palm Garden" with jazztype entertainment.

HEMISFAIR '68
HEMISFAIR '68
HEMISFAIR '68

When the gates to HemisFair '68 open on April 6, 1968, the first of the Fair's 7-10 million visitors will step into the New World—into a re-creation of the Western Hemisphere as it was when Cortez arrived, as it has developed since, and as rampant imagination sees it tomorrow. The first World's Fair ever scheduled in the southern half of the United States, HemisFair '68 will be a six-month birthday party for San Antonio, Texas, the world's most fiesta-minded city, celebrating its 250th anniversary.

ART

Such outstanding exhibits as "Search for Freedom," depicting man's struggle for dignity and self-expression, blend with the sculpture and mosaics of promenades and pavilions to bring a new dimension to the art of art exhibition.



HemisFair boasts an exciting blend of entertainment—everything from grand opera to jazz, Broadway plays to flying Artex acrobatics. A constantly changing six-month schedule of entertainment from all the Americas is assured—and most of it will be free!

Glide to, or through, most of the Fair pavilions on the wonderful elevated Minirail.

CHILDREN'S GARDEN

Children have their special delights in a special area at HemisFair, where they'll see shows, make things, climb things, ride things and use their abundant energy.

A flowerboat will take you on a lazy cruise around Fiesta Island, the world's cleverest amusement area, where you'll find night life, wandering mariachis, shady sidewalk cafes, water shows and an international collection of mid-way rides, games and diversions.

One of the most provocative and original HemisFair projects under development is the fantastic tapestry of human activity known as GOZARI where the fairgoer finds the featured performer to be himself . . . no longer a spectator but a participant in an astonishing complex of electronic sports, miniature automobile rides, dancing, composing, painting, and self-actuating color and music productions . . . a modern Toytown for all ages.

Experience total involvement in sound, light and movement in the Texas Pavilion's 52-screen dome.

Pause in a shady plaza, beside a glistening fountain, simply to relax, snack or people-watch.

Step from gleaming new pavilions into century-old homes, charmingly restored as cafes and shops.

Attend the grand opening of a Grand Opera: "Don Carlos" with Marilyn Horne, Tito Gobbi.

Bilingual and multi-cultural San Antonio, the city of delightful contrasts, is uniquely endowed as host for this international exposition, the first ever held in the Southwestern United States. The city's geography, history and environment bind it tightly to its neighbors to the South. For centuries, San Antonio has been a crossroad of trade and culture between the U.S. and Latin America. Nearly half of the city's 700,000 people speak Spanish as a native language. San Antonio retains the grace of living native to Latin America, providing a most appropriate setting for this American exposition. There has never been a more dramatic opportunity to present a statement of unity in this hemisphere, and the common goals of its countries, than is provided by HemisFair 1968.

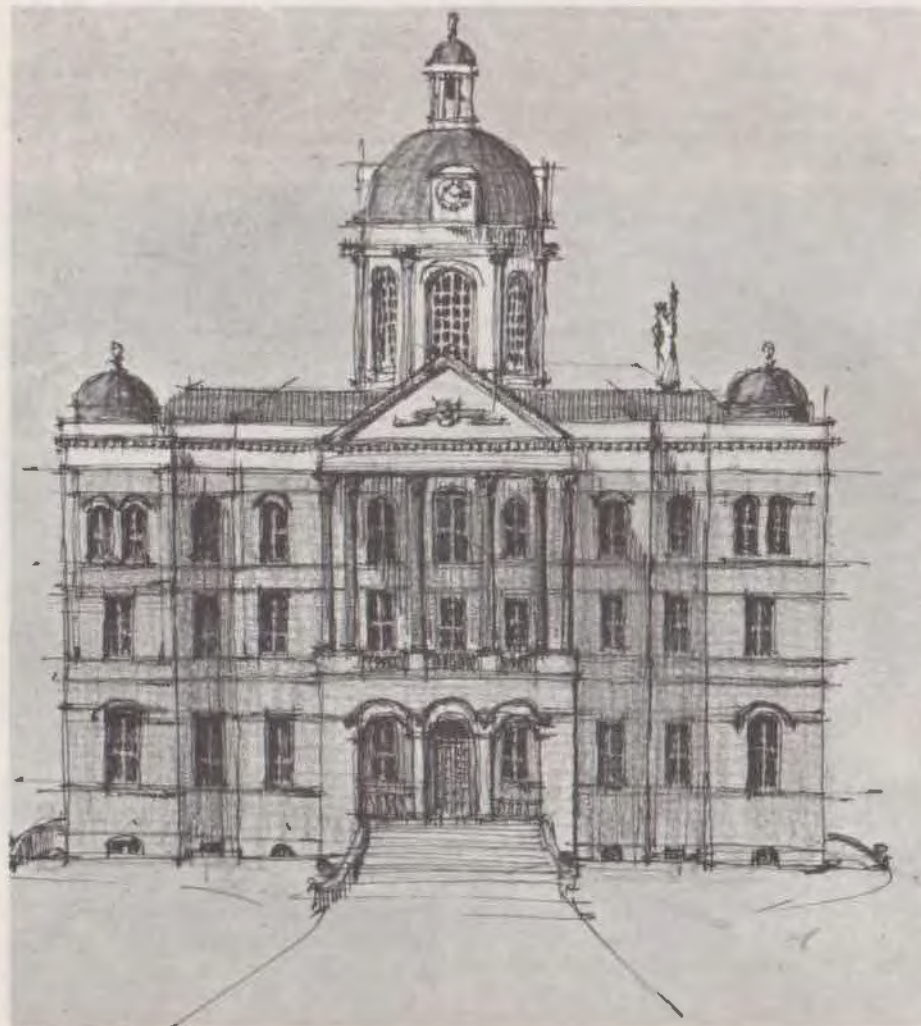
CORYELL COUNTY COURTHOUSE

TEXAS HISTORICAL ARCHITECTURE

The Coryell County Courthouse, as is the case of many Texas County Courthouses, occupies the focal point of its county seat, Gatesville. The city is located in the beautiful Leon River Valley where the river makes a gentle bend and swings east. The Courthouse site holds a commanding view of both the city and surrounding countryside. The city's streets which surround the building were laid out in a strict north-south grid by its founder and donor, R. G. Grant, in 1854; and thus, when the present Courthouse was built, the major axis was to lay along this north-south axis with its major entrance to the south. As was the case in many county seat communities, the business district built up around the base of the Courthouse and the area became known as the "square."

The front or south facade is a "tri-partite" scheme with the central element a free-standing colonnade and full pediment with an arcaded base flanked

EXCERPTS FROM A GRAPHICAL ESSAY BY GARLAND ANDERSON, JR., UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

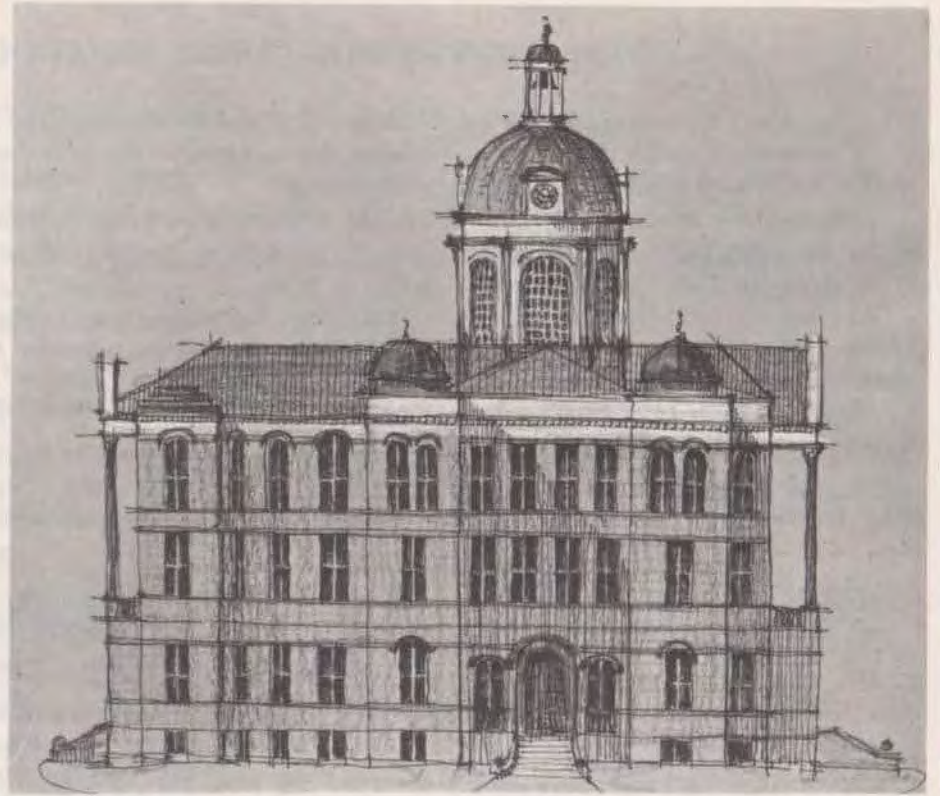
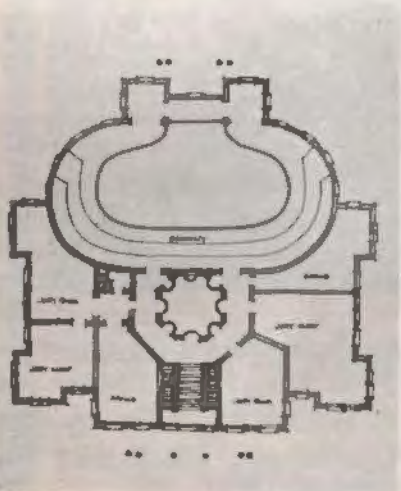
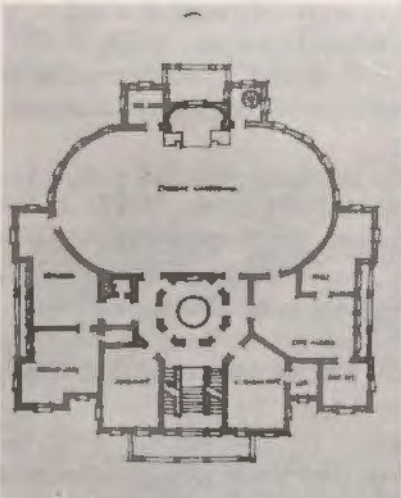
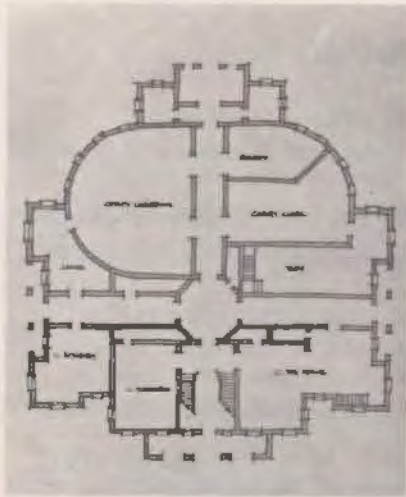


on either side by square shafts topped with small metal clad domes. The north facade is similar to the south free-standing colonnade resting upon an arcade entry; yet, it is much smaller and instead of being flanked by the two square shafts, it is flanked by two curved walls which sweep back and enclose the Courtroom spaces. The east and west facades are similar to each other and are limited only to an arcade entry.

The building's interior spaces are divided into basement, three floors of offices and courtroom space, and a central rotunda space.

The central rotunda space, which is octagonal in shape, is formed by the intersection of the four entry halls and rises for four levels and is topped by an enclosed stained glass dome, with the lantern and major dome above.

County records show that on February 11, 1897, the Commissioners Court agreed to levy taxes in order to build a courthouse as well as a jail. In all the minutes that mention the courthouse pro-



gram, one specification was emphasized—the courthouse was to have a cupola at the top with a Seth Thomas clock in it with a bell of not less than 800 pounds. It wasn't until May 15 that an architect, W. C. Dawson, was employed to draw plans. The building contract was let to Tom Lovell for \$61,486.00. Additional money was needed from time to time and the final project cost (including furnishings) was \$73,694.69.

The Coryell County Courthouse, like so many others, was planned for and designed as a structure of grandeur for its time. The courthouses, have through the years, proven to be designed such that expansion and modernization only resulted in destroying their character or resulting in destruction.

The people of Coryell County have, since the building's erection in 1897, taken pride in their Courthouse. The building has been given to the city of Gatesville to keep in trust for the county and its future generations. Take away the structure and you take a big part of the county's history and character—the hourly clock bell, the focal point of the county seat, the symbol and seat of county government, a town center, and a gathering place.

PLANNING VERSUS OR FOR THE INDIVIDUAL

"The Nation's Consultation on the Future Environment of A Democracy: The Next 50 Years/1967-2017."

A conference which will focus on planning for society and the individual in the next 50 years will be held April 5-7 at The University of Texas at Arlington.

The two-day meeting is sponsored by The University of Texas System and the Gulf Southwest Chapter of the American Institute of Planners as one of 10 follow-up meetings of an AIP convention held last October in Washington, D.C.

Chairman of the regional conference is Prof. Hugo Leipziger-Pearce of the School of Architecture at The University of Texas at Austin. William R. Ewald, Jr., a Washington planning consultant, is the AIP's designated correlator for the UT Arlington meeting.

Several papers have been commissioned for presentation at the conference, each dealing with the social, economical or physical planning aspects of life. ■

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

THE INSTITUTE

FOR FOREIGN RELATIONS

The oldest and most renowned German Institution to foster international cultural affairs, "THE INSTITUTE FOR FOREIGN RELATIONS," celebrated recently its 50th Anniversary in the city of Stuttgart, Germany.

The Highlight of the ceremony was the public announcement and the awarding of the "MEDAL OF MERIT" of the Institute for outstanding achievements in the field of international cultural exchange. The most prominent guest was Chancellor Kurt G. Kiesinger, and other honor guests participating were Lord Chalfont, British Foreign Minister, Dr. A. Klett, Lord-Mayor of Stuttgart, Sir Frank Roberts, British Ambassador to Germany, Dr. H. Filbinger, Governor of the State of Baden-Wuerttemberg, Prof. Walter Hallstein, former President of the European Common Market Commission, Vice-President of the German Bundestag, Mr. Schoette.

Mr. Gershon Canaan, local Architect and German Consul was selected for this high honor, given in appreciation of his distinguished merits for strengthening and furthering the cultural and humanitarian ties between the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America.

Mr. Canaan is co-founder and president of the Dallas Goethe Center, initiator and chairman of the German Day in Texas and was instrumental in bringing about the Presidential 'Von Steuben Day' Proclamation of 1964, recognizing for the first time the contributions and achievements of all Americans of German descent.

Canaan, a Berlin native, came to America in 1947 as an Apprentice with the late famed, Frank Lloyd Wright, Architect. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects, Texas Society of Architects and the Consular Corps of Dallas. ■

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ABANDONED SERVICE STATIONS

Remarks by W. H. Miller, Vice President of Marketing

American Oil Company will assume oil industry leadership in community beautification by razing abandoned service stations that are unsightly.

In several recent speeches to oil industry groups, Miller has called for a solution to the critical industry-wide problem of the profusion of abandoned, boarded-up, eyesore stations. He told jobbers that American Petroleum Institute Marketing committee is already taking a hard look at what can be done to solve the problem.

But in the last analysis, it will be up to the individual suppliers—and jobbers—to take the action that must be taken if we are going to stop contributing to urban blight.

Instructions have been issued to all of the company's regional managers to implement a new, broad-scale policy on the disposition of abandoned service-station outlets. That any building we abandon for service station purposes, and which is not suitable for other uses that are acceptable and pleasing to the neighborhood and community, will be demolished.

The policy will be put into effect immediately where the property is owned by American Oil. Where facilities are leased from other landlords, negotiations will be undertaken as soon as possible to provide for company disposal of buildings and other improvements when the lease is terminated.

We recognize that a program of tearing down buildings, removing pumps and pump islands, and in some cases ripping out driveways, is going to cost a good deal of money, but we believe that in the long run—and not too long a run, at that—the benefits of improved image and greater respect will mean greater opportunities for us to serve the public. ■



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