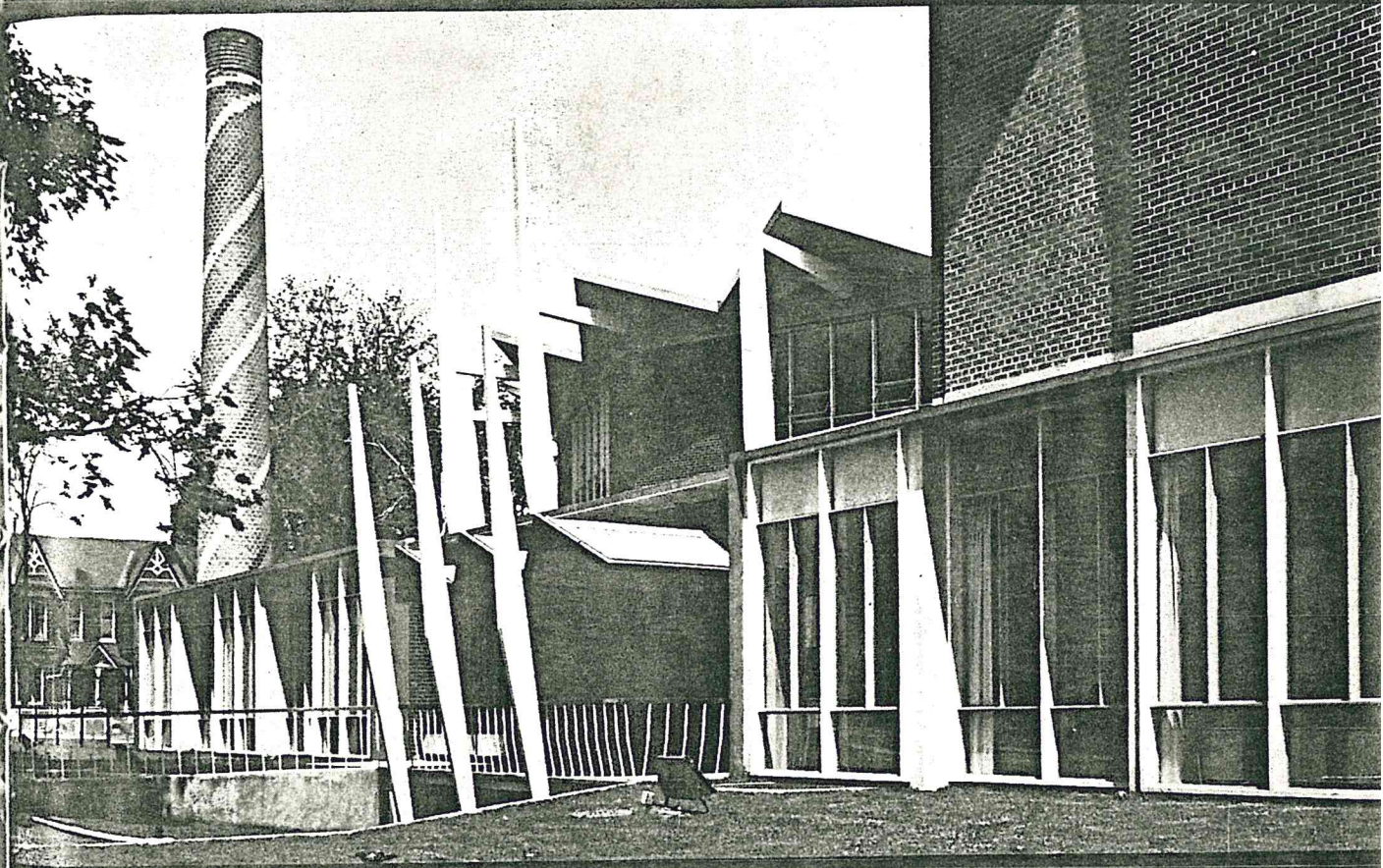
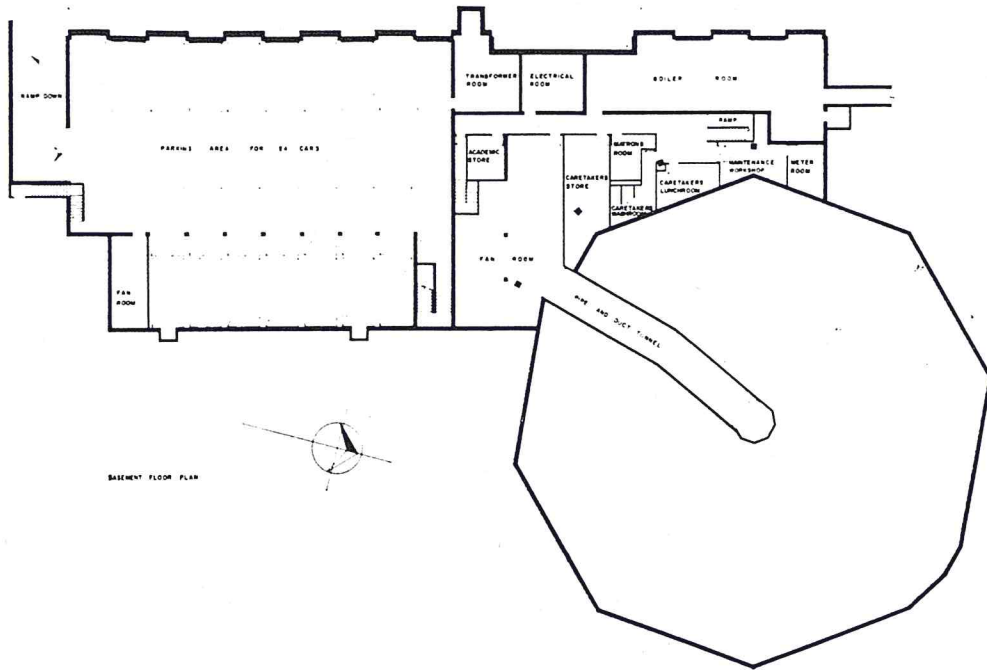


ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL JOURNAL

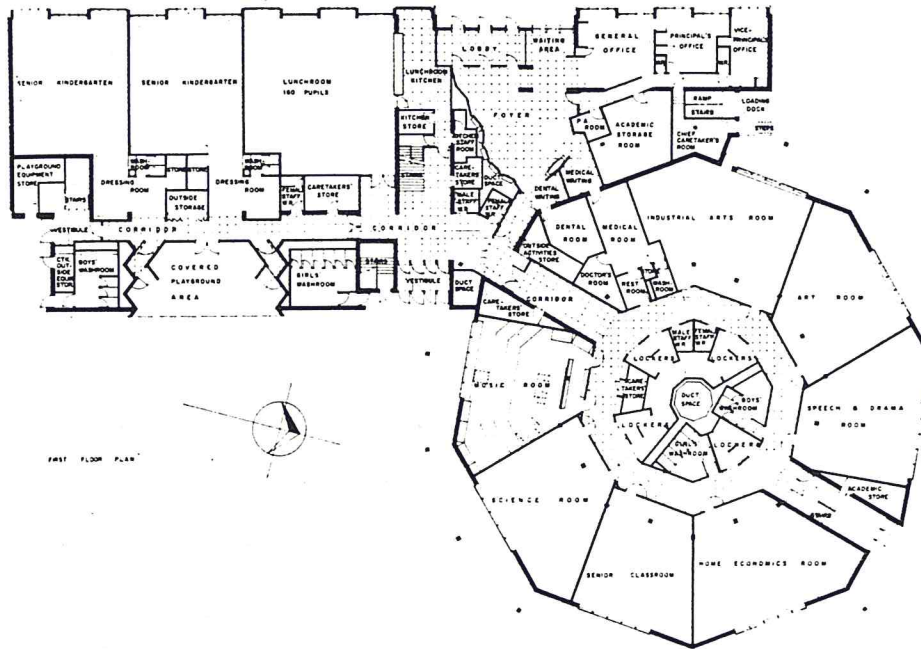


ROYAL ARCHITECTURAL INSTITUTE OF CANADA
INSTITUT ROYAL D'ARCHITECTURE DU CANADA

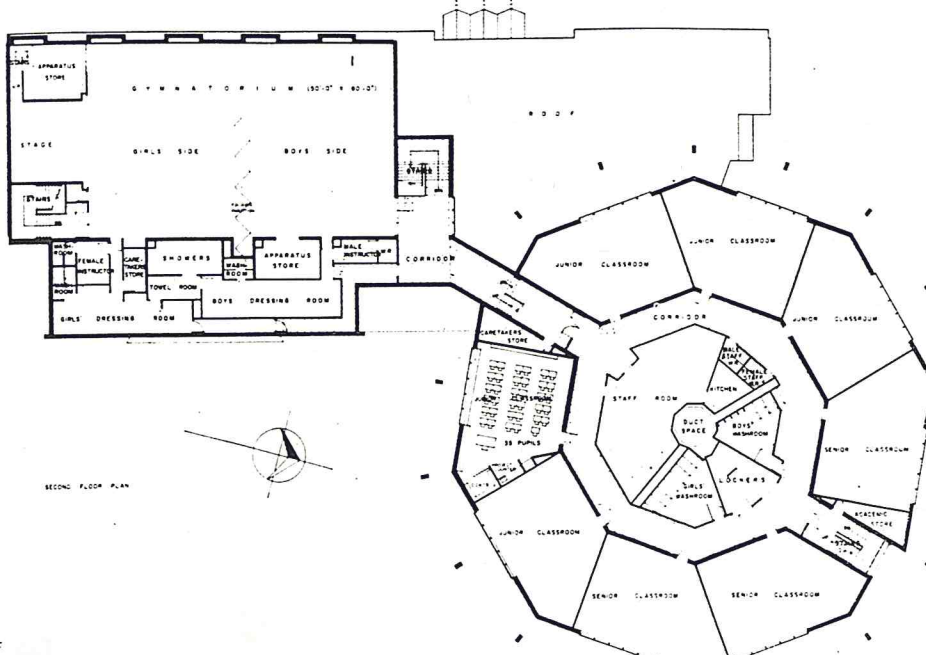
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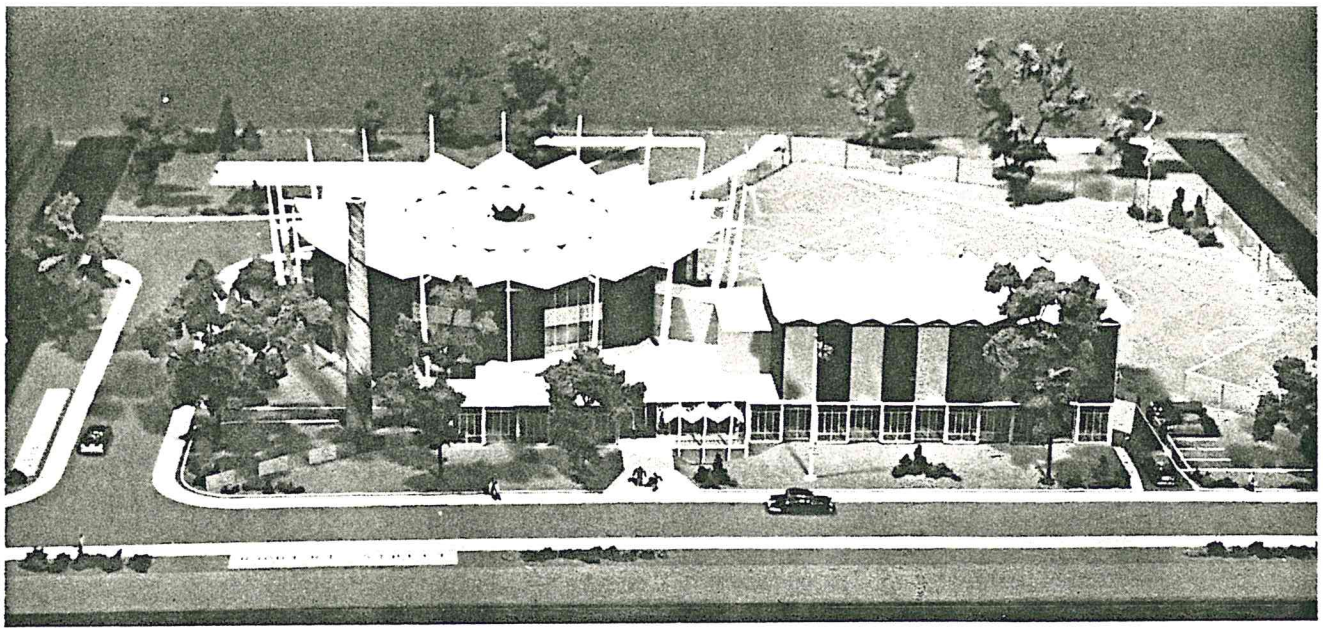
BASEMENT PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



Lansdowne Public School, Toronto, Ontario

Z. S. Phimister
DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION

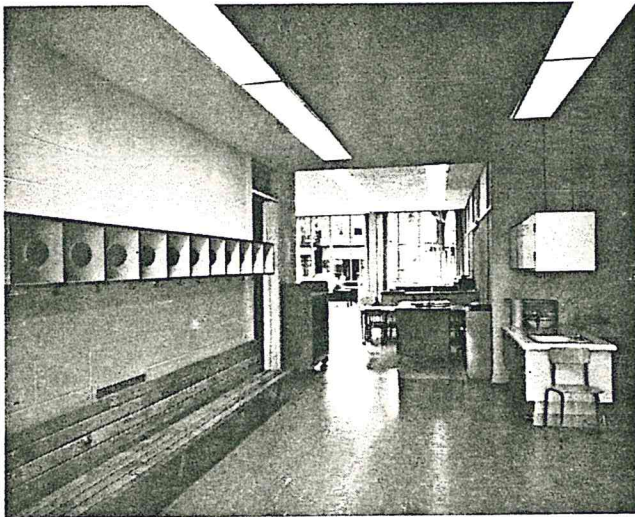
R. H. Self
COMPTROLLER OF BUILDINGS & PLANT

F. C. Eberington
CHIEF ARCHITECT

H. G. Facey
CHIEF ENGINEER

GENERAL CONTRACTOR
Bennett-Pratt Limited

Photography by Metropolitan Photos



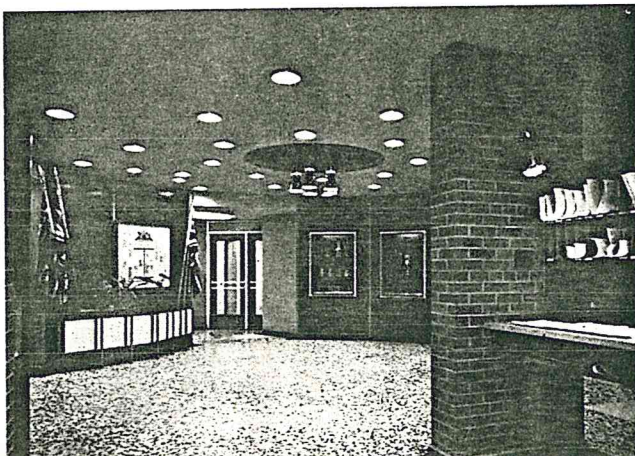
The concept of this school was based on several factors. Firstly, the site was small for the pupil capacity of the required school. Secondly, the buildings constructed in 1887 and 1909 had to remain in occupation until the new buildings were complete.

In order to keep the square footage of building per pupil at an absolute minimum, the circular plan for the classroom teaching unit was evolved. The basic sections of this unit are academic class rooms on the perimeter, circulating corridor, and ancillary facilities towards the centre.

The core of the circular unit is a nine-sided shaft of lattice steel construction approximately ten feet in diameter, containing all plumbing, ventilating and electrical services. This shaft goes from the basement to above the roof line and is capped. Radiating from this shaft are steel beams supported on pylons at the perimeter of the school.

The circular unit is composed of nine segments, eight full segments being classrooms, and a half segment on either side of the unit for stair well purposes. The layout of the classrooms gives three walls at 90° and the rear wall splayed. This splayed wall is utilised for the pupils' wardrobe, project counter and teachers' wardrobe and confines the circulation outside these areas to the rear of the room.

The other main unit of the building is a double gymnasium, sixty feet by eighty feet, with two kindergartens and a lunch room beneath it. These are housed in a rectangle linked to the circular unit by the administration section which also contains a second floor connecting corridor.



Ancient Boulder Decorates Latest Design in Schools



Lansdowne Public School, Toronto's First Circular School, Will Open Its Doors to 632 Pupils After the Easter Vacation
It includes 14 standard junior classrooms, one junior and two senior kindergartens, four senior home rooms and a gymnasium.

First Circular School Completed in Toronto

A relic of ancient history operates as a modern school

First Circular School Completed in Toronto

A relic of ancient history stands today on a modern concrete base in Spadina Cres., one of the oldest districts in Toronto, to mark the beginning of a new era in building design for present day schools.

The relic, a black diabro boulder of extremely rare composition, is eight feet long and four feet in diameter and is thought to have been carried here from Caribou Lake, north of Parry Sound, by a giant glacier of the Great Ice Age of 12,000 years ago.

The basic igneous boulder was found at a depth of 12 feet during excavation work for the construction of Lansdowne Public School—Toronto's first circular school—which opens its doors to 632 pupils after the Easter holiday.

Properly centred to set off a unique structure that will replace one of Toronto's oldest schools, the boulder encroaches on city property to a depth of about three feet.

For this reason, the Toronto Board of Education has agreed to pay whatever annual tax may be levied for such an encroachment; has agreed to indemnify the city and Metro from and against all actions and claims that might arise; and has agreed to move the boulder at its own expense if the land is needed for street widening.

The new Lansdowne school is one of four new schools or new school additions to be occupied by the Toronto board during the Easter Holiday. Others are: Deer Park Public School, 86 St. Clair Ave. E.; Annette Street Public School (new addition), 265 Annette St.; and Williamson Road Public School (new addition), 24 Williamson Rd.

Demolition work on the old Lansdowne and Deer Park schools is to begin immediately so new playground space can be available for September. The old wings remaining at Annette Street and Williamson Road schools have been completely renovated.

Lansdowne, which will operate as a composite junior-senior public school, was built in 1887; Deer Park, in 1888; Annette Street, 1910; and Williamson Road, 1914. The last three will

operate as senior public schools. Dewson Street Public School, built in 1884, now is the oldest school in Toronto.

The new Lansdowne school, which appealed to board officials because it seemed to be an economical way of building a school on a limited site, contains 14 standard junior classrooms, one junior and two senior kindergartens, four senior home rooms and many ancillary classrooms, including a double gymnasium and pupils' lunchroom.

A three-story structure, it is so constructed that the roof can be raised to make room for a fourth floor. Board officials are waiting to see how the p-c-shaped classrooms work out in practice, however, before they commit themselves on plans for construction of similar future models.

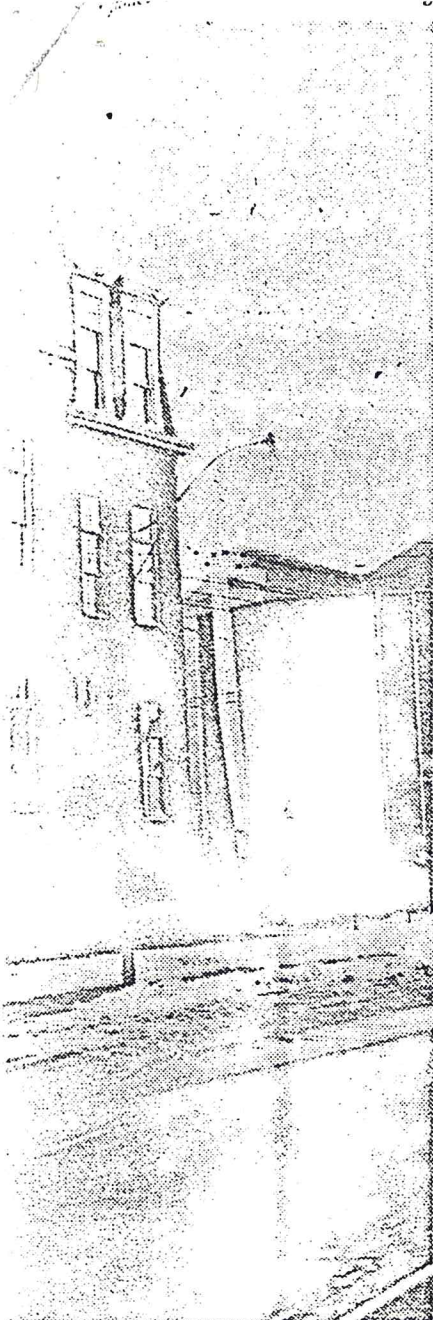
Quebec Clergy Protests Probe Of Tax Claims

From the Quebec Bureau of The Globe and Mail

Quebec, March 20—The Quebec clergy is up in arms over attempts by the Federal Department of National Revenue to check the books of Roman Catholic parishes and compare their revenue with the charity receipts presented by taxpayers for income tax rebates.

Department officials have also been asking individual claimants for a detailed breakdown of claims put forth regarding charitable donations to their local parishes.

Federal law allows taxpayers to deduct 10 per cent of their income as charitable donations provided receipts are shown. Earlier this year, the Roman Catholic hierarchy decided that no charity receipts would be given out for amounts greater than actual donations. It was after this decision of the Episcopate that income tax officials in Quebec began to inquire



Wide Additional Playground Space
Lansdowne was built in 1887.

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Old Building Will Be Demolished to Provide Additional Playground Space
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