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SAINT MICHAEL’S CATHOLIC CHURCH
BILOXI
The structure consists of driven concrete piles with a reinforced concrete and steel frame. The exterior finish is exposed concrete with limestone and blue noralco stone. On the interior, the floor is composed of terrazzo and carpet; the walls are concrete, concrete block, and stained glass, with the ceiling of exposed concrete and reinforced plaster.

The site, when complete will also have a rectory along with a parking strip. The reflecting pool in front of the baptistry will also be added.

Since the parish is composed mainly of fishermen, the church was designed to reflect their lives, work, and needs. The theme of the design revolves about the fishermen, the sea, and Christ and the Apostles. The altar as well as the baptismal font, is constructed of a stone roughly hewn from the hills of Calvary in Jerusalem. The stained glass windows depict the Apostles as “fishers of men.” The art work was commissioned and executed especially for the project. The location of the altar, the baptistry, confessional, pulpit, smaller chapel, and the stations of the cross are in accordance with recent changes in liturgical reforms.
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Tudor Architecture Distinguishes Savings And Loan Building

Traditional English Tudor architecture distinguishes the recently opened Westminster branch of the Keystone Savings and Loan Association in Westminster, Calif.

Burke, Kober & Nicolais, Los Angeles architectural and engineering firm, designed the two-story structure located at the corner of Westminster and Beach Blvds., which is the first of several structures in a square, all to be in the same English Tudor architecture.

Constructed of brick and dark brown wood timbers over a steel and wood frame, it is trimmed in limestone with carved stone windows. An oriel window with stained glass is above the entrance. Tile imitating the stone effect of Tudor architecture covers the pitched roof.

A brick terrace is across the front of the building with two antique lions marking the entrance. For the convenience of customers, there also is a drive-up window at one side of the building.

The interior decor is completely Old English with many antiques used in the furnishings. One outstanding piece is a grandfather's clock with Westminster chimes. The interior furnishings were selected by Mary Schwyzer, A.I.D., of Pasadena.

The first floor features an elaborate Elizabethan staircase decorated with an antique lighting fixture and an old Flemish tapestry. In addition to the public areas on the first floor, there is the Manor Room for civic affairs. It has been designed by Burke, Kober & Nicolais in authentic Tudor decor, with a beamed ceiling, and a massive stone fireplace towers from floor to ceiling.

On the second floor there is a community room with its own outside entrance. Decorated and furnished in the manner of a Tudor period banquet hall, it has rough plaster walls and a beamed ceiling from which old-English banners have been hung. There is a stage at one end of the room, and a fireplace at the opposite end.
The nine story structure recently completed in Philadelphia to house medical research facilities of Temple University has no windows. This means that, in line with Architectural trends, it presents a unified uncluttered facade. As an accent to this straight forward solution, Architects, Nolen, Swinburne and Associates, selected marble to face parts of the exterior of the ground floor of the building.

The Vermont Marble Company's Imperial Danby marble was used to face the first floor exterior columns, a belt area across the front of the building above the columns, and the side wall returns at each end of the structure. The use of marble on Temple's Medical Research Building adds a desirable touch of richness and elegance impossible to attain with any other construction material. In addition, it insures an equally rare ease of maintenance.

**WINDOWLESS BUILDINGS**

Combining the complete remodeling and refacing of an existing store and a 90 x 100 addition to this same building, Armstrong's apparel store, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, will represent the largest building investment (2½ million) in the history of Cedar Rapids' central business district.

Structure will be windowless above first story with the exception of the fifth, or top level, which will have a continuous band of reversible or pivoted aluminum windows.

Its exterior will be faced with a light gray glazed brick which will be divided into vertical panels 10 feet wide by dark gray anodized aluminum channels recessed into the brick work. The first floor will be faced with glass.

The space from the top of the fifth story windows to the top of the parapet wall will be faced with 2 feet square pressed aluminum panels, gold anodized. Other aluminum members will be dark gray anodized.

The canopy over the sidewalk is formed by a series of gables edged in gray aluminum. The columns dividing the show windows at the first floor level are faced with black marble and stainless steel.

The entire building will be air conditioned and will incorporate the first installation in this country of German-made escalators, seven of which will be utilized.
From their living room windows, future occupants of the new 13-story Prospect House apartment building, under construction in Arlington, Virginia, will view a magnificent panorama of the heart of the nation's capital. Spread before them to the east will be the Marine Corps Memorial, the Lincoln Memorial, the Washington Monument, and the dome of the Capitol Building.

The steel framework of the Prospect House takes shape on the Arlington, Va., hillside, commanding a dramatic view of the heart of the nation's capital. Designed by architect Donald Hudson Drayer, AIA, the structure will be the nation's only high-rise, split-level apartment building.

A unique, split-level apartment layout and 12-ft.-square picture windows, open the view side of the building to the morning sun and to the inspiring scene from a hillside 175 ft. above the Potomac River, on the western axis of the Mall. The sloping, wooded site, once the home of General Patton, includes two city blocks between Nash and Oak streets in Arlington.

To take advantage of the potential of the site, architect Donald Hudson Drayer, AIA, of Washington, arranged the apartments so that as many as possible would face the river and city below. A typical center-corridor plan was discarded, as it would have divided the units equally between good and poor views. Drayer also decided against the use of conventional eight-ft. ceilings, considering them inadequate to properly display the view.

A "skip-split" design evolved, allowing two levels of living rooms to three levels of dining, cooking and sleeping areas. This permitted every living room to have a 13 ft., story-and-a-half ceiling.

On alternate floors, one and two-bedroom units either have all their rooms on one level, or they have a mezzanine on which dining room, kitchen, bedrooms and other spaces are located. These units extend the full width of the building. Efficiency apartments, on every third floor, extend half this width, and face the rear. The building contains a total of 268 apartments.

A gull-wing plan in the 480-ft.-long building eliminates the undesirable visual effect of long, straight corridors found in many rectangular buildings, while preserving the view of the city from each unit. Single and double-bedroom apartments have a private balcony, accessible from each living room.
The Pavilion of Spain, largest official structure of a foreign nation in the international area of the New York World's Fair, represents an outstanding example of successful collaborative efforts between European and American architects whose mission was to bring about a distinctive building under the demands of a rigorous and widely publicized construction deadline.

The basic design by Architect Javier Carvajal of Madrid was the winning scheme in a national architectural competition conducted by the Government of Spain when it decided to participate in the Fair. In May 1963, Kelly & Gruzen, architects of New York was given the responsibility to transform the original schematic design into detailed drawings so that the requirements of American construction techniques could be met; and also to coordinate and supervise the accelerated construction program. Given less than a calendar year to produce so complex and intricate a building, involving an extensive amount of materials and goods coming from Spain, proved to be a formidable challenge to all technicians and craftsmen and manufacturers involved.

Since the principal feature of the Pavilion's exterior is the use of a steel frame with pre-cast concrete wall panels, Kelly & Gruzen was faced with the immediate challenge of turning out working drawings early enough to allow for steel fabrication and erection as well as for fabrication of the panels so that the building could be enclosed as soon as possible.

More than 20,000 square feet of exterior wall are covered with the pre-cast panels which were cast in double widths and brought to the job for erection.
In addition, Kelly & Gruzen assigned a staff of designers and detailers to work out every feature and item for the complex interior treatment. This involved preparing plans for the fabrication and installation of a wide variety of exhibit displays; selecting and dimensioning materials coming from Spain, such as the Flemish pine wood blocks for the ceilings and the floor tile, as well as those to be supplied or manufactured here. Another major problem was the coordination of the unique lighting system devised for the displays, developed by an American manufacturer under severe time limitations. With the original design dimensioned in the metric system which had to be converted, and with the modifications which were being made continuously as work progressed, the final result reflects a high calibre of cooperation between many facets of the construction industry.

It was not until mid-January of 1964 that the 80,000 square foot structure was completely enclosed, leaving approximately three months for the complete execution, fabrication and furnishing of the interior with its diverse art and commercial displays, courtyards with major works by contemporary Spanish artists; and such facilities as two large restaurants, an 800-seat theater with bar-lounge, and the spacious connecting lounge between the two wings of the Pavilion.
New IDEAS In Building Stone

Small metal clips screwed into siding or sheathing fit in grooves on top and bottom edges of each stone. Clips secure stone to wall and provide proper spacing between stones. Special nails may be used in place of screws. Notice corner stones are mitered at 45-degree angle.

O N E O F T H E O L D E S T of building materials is showing a new face to architects and construction men.

Stone, once considered entirely as a massive, heavy material requiring a foundation, is now being used as veneering, paneling, facing—in a variety of new decorating ideas.

Since stone comes in many colors and hundreds of different shadings, decorators are using it to harmonize with wood, brick, metal, glass and fabrics.

Six categories of natural stone are quarried in the U.S.—sandstone, quartzite, granite, marble, limestone and slate.

New cutting techniques now produce thinner slices of stone for greater economy, and improved quarrying and manufacturing methods also keep costs down.

Here are a few decorating ideas in building stone, as suggested by the Building Stone Institute:

1. Lightweight curtain wall panels are available in all six categories of natural stone for covering and insulating thin curtain walls. The effect is that of a thick stone wall—yet it is constructed as a lightweight stone sheath set over a core such as foamed polyurethane.

2. Mosaic stone panel walls also come in a variety of colors and textures—useful either as a background for furniture or as a focus of interest all by itself.

3. Free-standing display panels designed with patterns or murals provide a permanent room divider for home or office, and can be made to contrast with a stone wall or stone flooring.

4. Stone veneer is quarried stone about one inch thick. It is mechanically tied over frame, masonry or other surfaces with a clip and either a screw or nail. No foundations are required, since the supporting feature is the wall itself.

Curtain wall panels of stone, insulated or veneering, are lightweight, highly-efficient, and low-cost. Suitable for interior or exterior use, all stone panels are permanent-bonded and moisture-sealed.
The first elementary school in Lake Havasu City, Arizona will be ready to accept students when the fall semester begins in September, according to Fred Schumacher, executive director of Lake Havasu City and vice-president of McCulloch Properties, Inc.

Now under construction on a 10-acre site, the new school will have five air-conditioned classrooms, auditorium and cafeteria, library, and administrative offices when completed.

Expected attendance has risen to over 120 pupils, more than double the original estimate.

"Two factors account for the increase in anticipated enrollment," Schumacher said. "First, the early opening of McCulloch Corporation's new Lake Havasu City Division plant will bring in the children of employees, and secondly, residential population of the city is growing more rapidly than had been foreseen."

Master-planned for a population of 50,000 within 20 years, Lake Havasu City is a 26-sq-mile industrial-recreational community being developed by McCulloch Properties, Inc., on the shores of Lake Havasu between California and Arizona, 235 air miles east of Los Angeles.

The new school was designed by the architectural and design division of McCulloch Properties, Inc. under the direction of Robert Brown.

All streets adjoining the school are designed to keep traffic at a slow speed in order to safeguard walking youngsters.

C. V. Wood, executive vice-president of McCulloch Properties, Inc., and director of the city's master plan; said all aspects of development are ahead of schedule.

Arnold Plaza Shopping Center is scheduled to open this month. The city will shortly have its own post office, bank, and title insurance company office. A builders supply center will open next week, and a major lumber yard will be started in August.

McCulloch Corporation, maker of chain saws and third largest producer of outboard motors, will begin manufacturing operations in its first local factory in the near future.

Residential development is expanding, with four major building firms engaged in construction of homes and apartments.

The Nautical Inn, $500,000 resort hotel and water sports center, highlights development of the city's 23-mile beachfront.

Lake Havasu City is rapidly becoming one of the outdoor recreation capitals of the West.
A new battery-powered, plug-in emergency light goes on the instant ordinary electrical power fails, providing a safeguard against panic and possible accidents in dark, crowded public buildings. Designed by Burgess Battery Company, the lantern features two six-volt batteries wired in parallel. This double power pack can operate continuously for 15 hours and has a full year's shelf life. For added flexibility, the lighthead has a unique double swivel feature that permits the beam to be adjusted both horizontally and vertically, even when the lantern is mounted on the wall. Approved by Underwriters' Laboratories as a power failure operated lantern, the new light will provide low-cost emergency illumination for restaurants, hotels, theaters, stores, factories, and other public buildings.

Close-up View of typical installation of Consolite (R) fire-retardant fiberglass-reinforced polyester skylights manufactured by Consolidated General Products, Inc., Houston, Tex. Available in translucent, stabilized Pale Green or Mist White, these sturdy plastic dome-type units combine superior fire resistance, light transmission and diffusion, strength, light weight, durability and weathering qualities. Designed for use in commercial, industrial, institutional and residential construction, these crackproof, shatterproof skylights are fabricated from Hetron (R) 93-LS, an inherently flame-retardant, self-extinguishing polyester resin, a product of the Dusez Plastics Division of Hooker Chemical Corporation at North Tonawanda, N.Y. To provide added weatherability, molded units are coated with Hetrolac (R) 105, a Hooker-developed acrylic lacquer incorporating an ultra-violet absorber.

A faster, cleaner, lower-cost method of dry-drilling reinforced concrete has been developed by New England Carbide Tool Company, Inc., Medford, Massachusetts. This new "METHOD A," as it is called, is ideal for use in areas where dust and noise would be prohibitive, such as in hospitals, hotels, offices, institutions, food-processing and industrial plants. New England Carbide's "METHOD A" incorporates their Cyclo-core Bits, Dust Exhaust Swivel, Power Unit, and Dust Collector. This unique method of removing the dust and steel cuttings from the hole reduces heat, friction and noise to an absolute minimum. The full power of the drilling equipment can now be applied to the bit, resulting in a faster rate of penetration and longer bit life. With the faster cutting rate, labor costs are drastically reduced.

"Fireproofer Tile," a new heavy-duty unit for firewalls and partitions, is designed primarily for areas where a single unit six-inch wall is required with a two-hour resistance rating. Natco Corporation, Pittsburgh, offers the new product with finishes that meet a variety of requirements. It recently passed tests in accordance with ASTM Specification E119-58 at the Ohio State University Experiment Station.
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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.

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