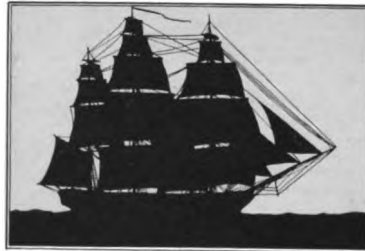


# THE FEDERAL ARCHITECT

Stanford Library  
FEB 3 1933  
313

*January - 1933*



*Published by*  
THE ASSOCIATION OF FEDERAL  
ARCHITECTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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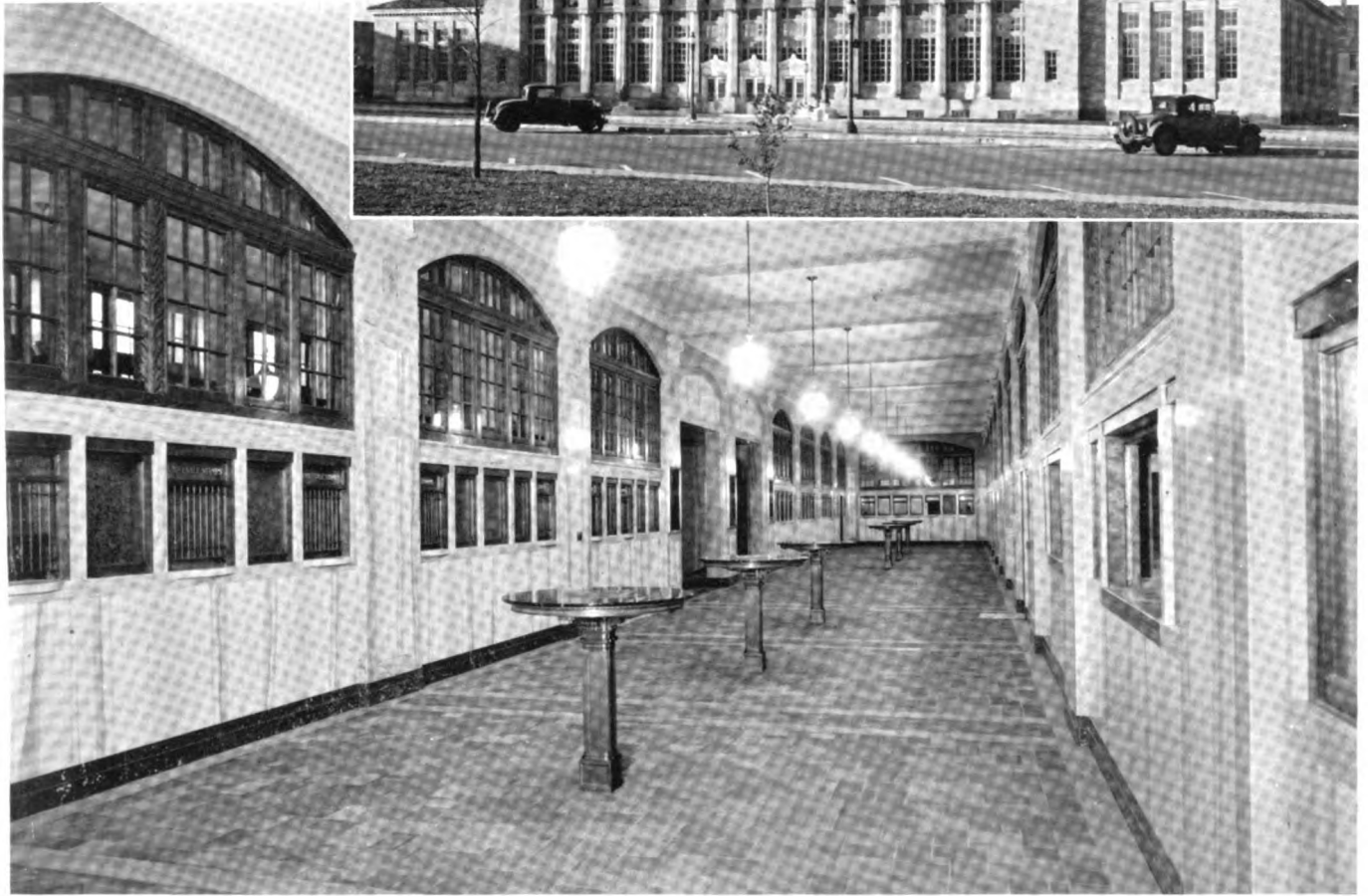
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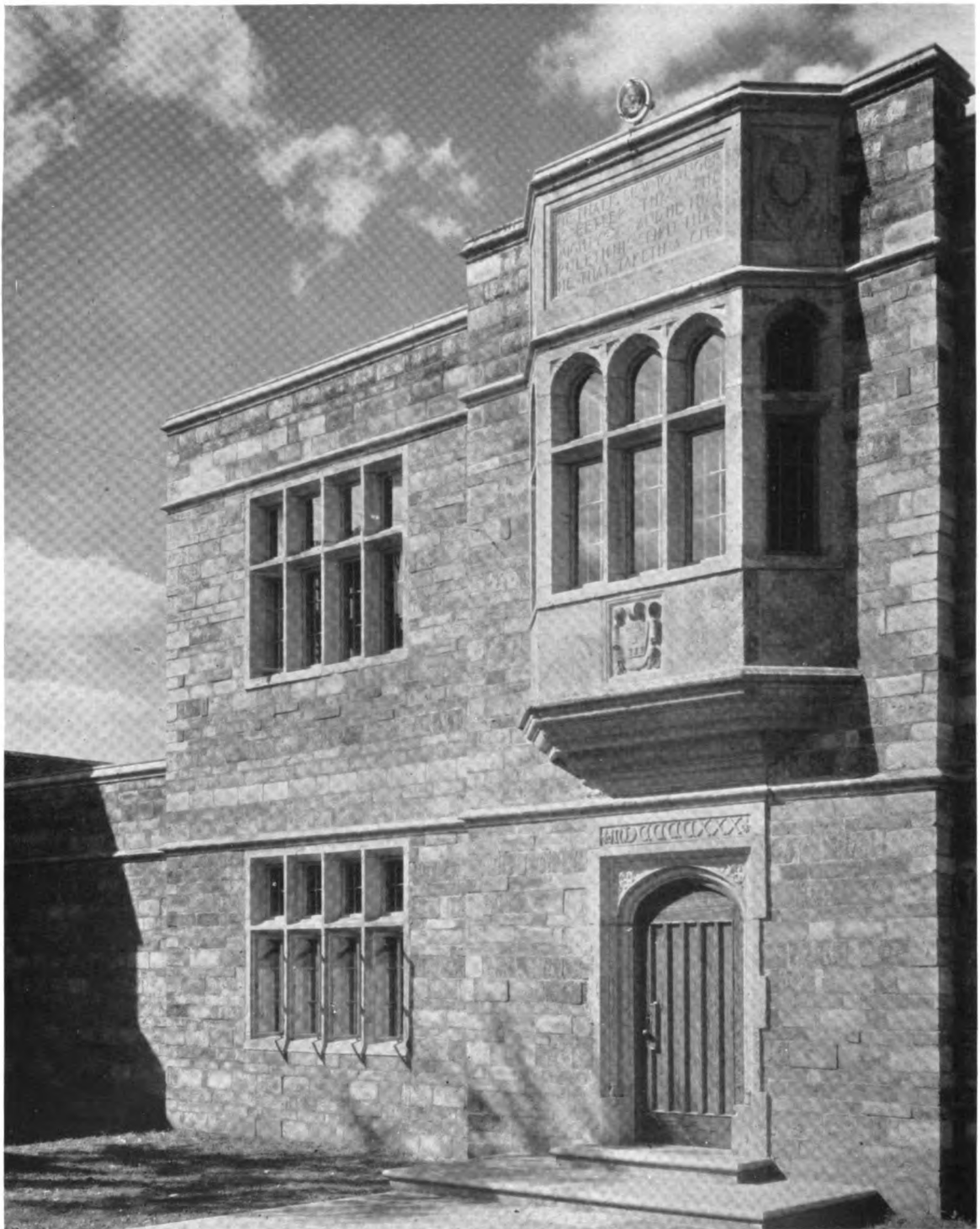
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Photograph by Charles E. Knell

*BERKS COUNTY PRISON, READING, PENNSYLVANIA*

*Alfred Hopkins and Associates, Architects*

*All exterior ornamentation is cast stone. Colored and textured concrete masonry units, laid as coursed ashlar, were used to build the walls.*

*See article on "Concrete Masonry for Federal Buildings."*

# THE FEDERAL ARCHITECT

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EDITOR  
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Treasury Department

MANAGING EDITOR  
GEORGE A. DAIDY  
Treasury Department

ASS'T MANAGING EDITOR  
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■ THE Pennsylvania Gazette reports Professor Ernest Minor Patterson, professor of political economy at the University of Pennsylvania and president of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, as saying too much time and effort are now being wasted in denouncing alleged government interference. He contends that while there are particular errors and abuses calling for correction, "the whole movement in the direction of more Government activity is an irresistible one."

"Blindly to oppose it is futile and often even harmful. Instead, we should attempt to discriminate wisely between those functions that can best be performed by private individuals and groups through co-operative effort and those that should be performed through Government. The latter are very properly growing in number, since there are today so many tasks too large for anybody except organized society to undertake. Probably the number of such tasks will increase as time passes.

"To the field of Government activity no sharp limits can be set. It will change with the passage of time and references to general principles set forth a hundred and fifty years ago are a waste of time now. Similarly, it is unwise to introduce into the discussion such words as paternalism. The task today is to choose wisely what Governments should do, increase Government duties slowly, and then co-operate sympathetically with the Government in carrying out the duties assigned to it."

◀ "Buy American" ▶

■ THE intensive campaign by members of the American Institute of Architects, supposedly in their own interests, would seem, by reason of their complete misunderstanding of how to present their own case, to have resulted in a boomerang which is flying back to discredit the whole profession.

We note that various chapters throughout the country have been working on members of Congress, to build up in the legislative mind a superiority thought, as concerns architects.

The result seems to have been the exact reverse. Hearings indicate that the legislative mind is beginning to contain a distinct inferiority thought, as concerns architects.

This situation was certainly not helped from the architectural standpoint by the action of certain architects in Salt Lake City who, irritated by the utterances of a certain Congressman, which they considered as unjustly slighting the architectural profession, decided to uphold their honor by a hearty attack upon the Federal Building recently completed in their city.

It so happens that, to those who understand architecture, the Federal Building at Salt Lake City is a successful solution of a difficult job of planning and use of materials. Of all of the Federal Buildings, it is one of the least vulnerable to criticism. But the critics of it did not stop to consider that phase of it and sent a barrage of telegrams to Senators and Representatives that must have made the Western Union consider the depression was over.

They deposed that there were certain places in the building where the wood wainscot had been chipped by hand trucks, that the office floors should have been concrete instead of wood, that the exterior engaged columns (necessary because the building was an extension of engaged column facade, as illustrated in the October edition of THE FEDERAL ARCHITECT) made some of the rooms dark, that the postmaster had an office larger than they believed he deserved. From these things they deduced and stated that the building was "anti-quoted," "a monstrosity," the product of an ignorant and, it was delicately insinuated, a dishonest government bureau.

The clumsiness of these critics in picking this building to attack does nothing to help boost the opinion of public personages towards architects. If they had picked a building vulnerable to just criticism their purposes, whatever they were, might have been served. As it is they have turned discredit upon themselves.

There are still many private architects who feel they can discredit government architectural offices by the mere use of slurring statements, by catch-phrases and so on. We wonder when they will discover that a great profession such as ours, in any campaign for its own good, needs first of all Sincerity.

◀ "Buy American" ▶

■ **A** WHILE ago, when we discovered that the militant Merle Thorpe was about to broadcast a speech further elucidating his scheme of reducing Government activities by eliminating certain bureaus and agencies, we thought we had a few facts of more or less interest concerning the Supervising Architect's Office which might be of value to him.

Presuming on a slender acquaintance with him, we called his office by telephone

and identified ourselves to a gracious secretary, explaining that in connection with the broadcasts on the Governmental situation we had certain thoughts touching on the Supervising Architect's Office which might enlarge his perspective. The secretary told us that he was then in Milwaukee or Minneapolis and would return on the following Monday, when she would be delighted to call and say when we might see Mr. Thorpe.

Of course we have had experience with gracious secretaries, and recognize the polite fiction of promised appointments. We were entertained, however, by the possibilities of our experiment, being quite convinced in advance that Mr. Thorpe would not care to hear our side of the story.

His theorem, we were certain, depended upon viewing the Government wholly from the outside, from which point of view all opinions fall most readily in with his general idea. His premise being that all Governmental agencies are uneconomical, he did not wish to hear any thoughts tending to prove that the Supervising Architect's Office was an economical organization.

In this we were apparently right. While it is possible that the gracious secretary had matters of greater import to concern herself with, and never mentioned the matter, or that other things intervened, at any rate the fact remains that we were not called to spread our brilliant beam of enlightenment upon the subject.

◀ "Buy American" ▶

■ **L**AST week we permitted ourselves the pleasure of calling upon Dr. Holland, Chief of the Division of Fine Arts of the Congressional Library. Dr. Holland is an Architect by birth and education and wears the title of Doctor in order to surprise you with his knowledge of art, architecture, and allied matters.

He showed us a photograph of a portrait of Henry Hudson which had been presented to the Library, and by it received with delight, as there were, it seems, no other portraits extant of this great explorer and forerunner of the motor industry. He then showed the portrait itself which had been sent out to be cleaned.

We were surprised, not to say shocked, for, while the face was the same one that appeared on the photograph of the portrait as originally presented, old Henry now appeared dressed—not in the fur garb of a famous discoverer,—but in the lawn sleeves of a bishop.

Now, it is a well-known fact that Henry never was a bishop. Quite the reverse. So there laid exposed an ancient racket. Some enterprising gentleman had discovered this portrait of an obscure and valueless seventeenth century bishop, painted convincingly upon oak, and noting that the churchman looked like Hudson should have looked, had appropriate clothes painted upon him, and sold the resultant masterpiece for a handsome profit.

We suggested that the Congressional Library have the explorer's garb painted back again on the picture and assume a swagger as possessing the only authentic portrait of Henry in existence, but it appears that the Library suffers from an ethical complex and does not attempt to "pull" anything. This contracts its field and keeps it from being as spectacular as it otherwise might.

◀ "Buy American" ▶

■ WE had the pleasure, when in New York a few days ago, of lunching with two very pleasant gentlemen, Mr. Saylor, of *Architecture* and Mr. Betts of the *American Architect*.

We don't approve of Mr. Betts because he bites his thumb at the Office of

Supervising Architect. But still we do hold that it is his thumb and his bite and that he doubtless is so fully aware of the wrongness of his position that the first words he will say, after shaking hands with Saint Peter, will be: "I am white as the lamb except for the matter of that thumb-biting in 1930 *et Circa*"

However he stipulated that we should come to the feast unarmed and we agreed to admit that there is some good in the worst of people; and found the meeting most enjoyable. He had never before met anyone, like ourself, who was actually born in the Office of Supervising Architect and thought it an interesting matter, saying that we doubtless knew all about the said Office, to which we answered modestly, "Second only to Mr. Le Baume".

We discovered for our part that Mr. Betts' horns are removable, being merely tap-screwed on for use at his most vicious moments and that, except for his aberration in regard to Governmental offices, he is a normal and interesting person with an appreciation of good architecture and many other fine and valuable things. A really talented missionary could do so much with him.

Mr. Saylor is companionability itself. The architectural temperament coupled with a facility for expression is the most interesting thing in the world and, as most architects in New York seem to know, the editor of *Architecture* has both.

Our life of drudgery (designing good buildings which the press say are bad, using materials which the press say are wrong, making drawings which the press say we ought not to make anyway) has few pleasures, but—among these few—we include our meeting with the two architectural Horace Greeleys above mentioned.

◀ "Buy American" ▶

# United States Supreme Court Building

## Washington, D. C.

By DAVID LYNN, *Architect of the Capitol*

A CONTRACT in the amount of \$8,383,000 was entered into with The George A. Fuller Company, Washington, D. C., November 27, 1931, for the general construction of the United

States Supreme Court Building. The main entrance will be on the westerly front but other entrances of a less important character will be located on each of the other fronts. The general dimensions of the building are 385 feet east and west, 304



Photo by Wurts Bros.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Cass Gilbert, Cass Gilbert, Jr., and John R. Rockart, Architects

States Supreme Court Building to be built on Squares 727 and 728, Washington, D. C. This contract was approved December 12, 1931, by Honorable Charles Evans Hughes, Chairman of the United States Supreme Court Building Commission. The contract time for completion of this building is 1096 days, making the date due for completion December 14, 1934.

The principal front of the building will be to the west and will face the Capitol Grounds. The main entrance

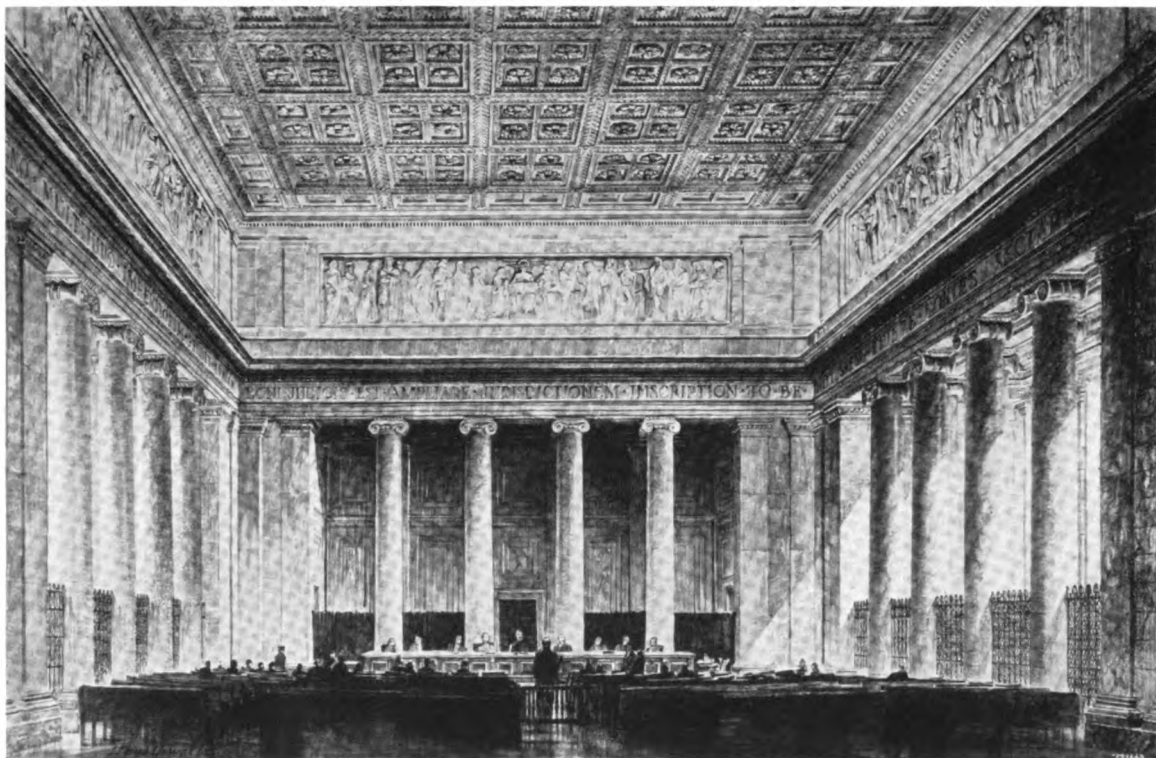
will be on the westerly front but other entrances of a less important character will be located on each of the other fronts. The general dimensions of the building are 385 feet east and west, 304 feet north and south. The Corinthian order of architecture has been selected and the exterior design will be of simple masses carefully proportioned and in harmony with the classic type of architecture to be used. Its dimensions are such as to impart to it the qualities of dignity and proportion becoming to the purpose for which it is to be erected—the permanent home of the Supreme Court.

In the central section of the building the Supreme Court Room is to be located



and is approached by a main corridor whose lofty ceiling rises to a considerable height above those rooms assigned for offices and lesser functions of the structure. This emphasizes the importance of the several parts. The central portion of the structure is four stories high above the terrace on the east front and but three stories high on the west front. The east stories are lower in height between floors and ceilings so that

the main floor to be designated as the easterly section is assigned to the Supreme Court room, the conference room, the robing room, the chambers of the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices. In the westerly section of the main floor may be found rooms for the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, the Clerk of the Supreme Court, the Marshal and rooms for the use of lawyers transacting business with the court.



SUPREME COURT ROOM

Photo by Wurts Bros.

the roof line is continuous. Four main requirements are found necessary in this building, each closely related to the other, namely, the court room, the Justices' rooms, the offices of the Clerk and Marshal, and the library. In addition to these are certain conference rooms, rooms for lawyers and rooms for general use.

The principal floor or main floor of the building is one story above the terrace. That section of the building on

Naturally, the room to be used as the court room of the Supreme Court is of first importance. This room will be about 64 feet square, measured from wall to wall, and approximately 30 feet in height from floor, to ceiling. Its floor area will be about 60% larger than the present court room of the Supreme Court in the Capitol Building, formerly the old Senate Chamber. This room will be lighted by windows on both sides opening between the colonnades to the

court yards as well as by artificial lights. Lighting arrangements have been designed so that neither the Justices nor the lawyers will face the direct light. For the accommodation of the Justices, the court officials and the lawyers, rooms are grouped around four court yards, each court yard being about 64 feet square. Entrance to these rooms is by means of a well lighted corridor system which connects all departments by direct straight lines of passage. Elevators are provided in convenient locations and also stairways for access to the different floors of the building. The design of the building permits any Justice to pass from his own chambers to those of other Justices or to the court room, the conference room or the library without entering the public corridor. If the Justice desires, he may enter or leave the building in the same manner, while he is accessible from the public corridor by a directly lighted corridor system.

The second floor of the building accommodates the library for the court and comprises a small reading room and shelving for 50,000 volumes with sufficient space for growth. It also includes a special room for bound volumes of Records and Briefs. On this floor are rooms for the Librarian, the Supreme Court reporters' rooms, and rooms for use of members of the bar for reading and conference.

On the third floor is placed the library for the bar which is complete with a large reading room with open shelves, stack rooms, and in addition consultation and retiring rooms.

The ground floor is placed at the general level of the terrace. This floor contains the filing room and stack room for the Clerk of the Supreme Court. Large rooms for storing records and

archives, and accommodations for the official staff and public, room for messengers and pages, rest rooms for men and women employees, room for the Superintendent of the Building, and the electrical staff, telephone rooms and toilet rooms, etc. This floor is accessible from the terrace of each front of the building. By inclined driveways the basement located between the north and south terraces may be entered. Justices or other officials may enter or leave these driveways and reach or leave their offices by the elevators and stairs. Ample space is available in the basement for storage of motor cars, motorcycles or other means of conveyance. In this basement will also be located rooms for mechanical equipment, fan blowers for the ventilating system, fresh air distributing ducts, repair shop, book bindery and other activities necessary in buildings of this class.

It may be stated in general that this building will be strictly fire proof and of the best types of modern construction and equipment. Ventilation and acoustics will be the very latest and most efficient types.

The following marbles will be used in the Supreme Court Building: Vermont marble for exterior of building up to and including cornices; Georgia marble for walls of courts up to and including cornices, and Alabama marble for the interior, with the exception of marble in the Supreme Court Room.

The building is being constructed under the supervision of David Lynn, Architect of the Capitol, the architects being Cass Gilbert, Cass Gilbert, Jr., and John R. Rockart, New York City, and the general contractor, George A. Fuller Company, Washington, D. C.





PLASTER MODELS PREPARED UNDER DIRECTION OF OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT

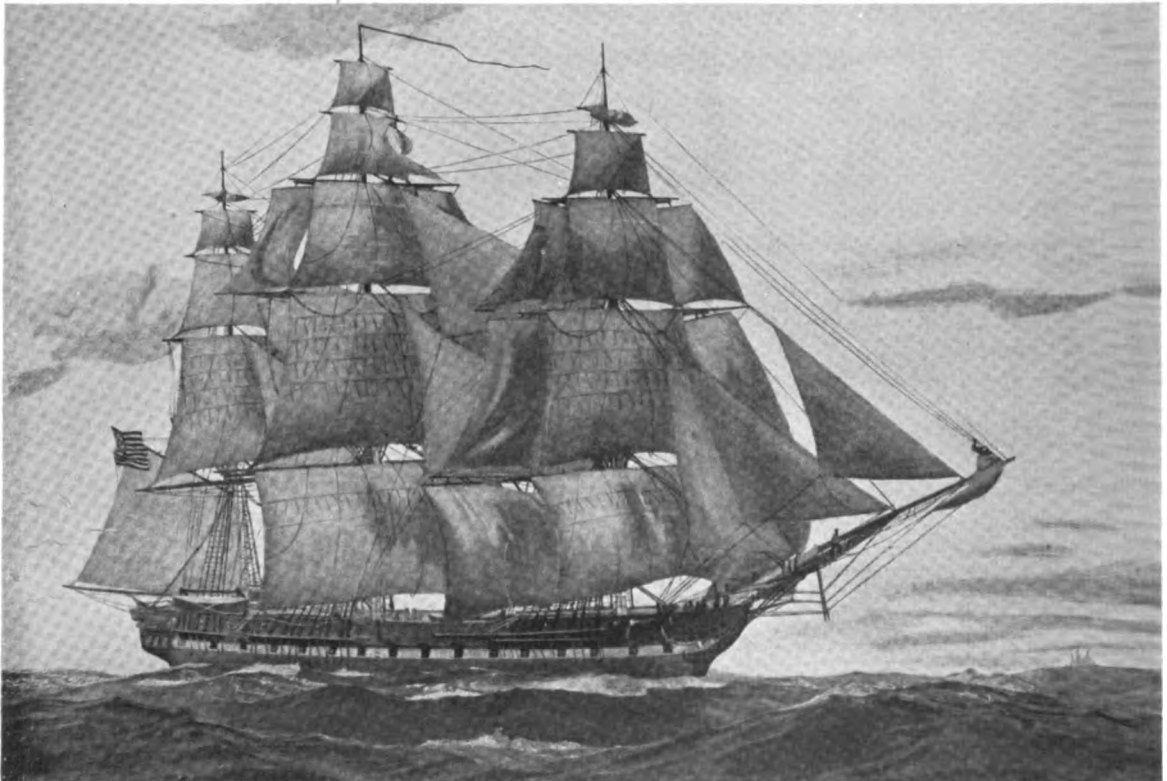
## Restoration of "Old Ironsides"

Intensive Research Required by Construction Corps, U. S. Navy

**T**HE visit to the city of Washington by the restored frigate CONSTITUTION was of historic and patriotic interest and attracted many thousands of visitors, but our readers may wonder what prompted a publication of an account of her history and restoration in

figureheads and poop galleries of the ships of the previous century left its heritage of skill and its influence in the architecture on land, though the use of ornament was rapidly diminishing in the architecture of the sea.

Turn about, then as now, was fair



*THE CONSTITUTION UNDER FULL SAIL*

*From painting made for Navy Department by Charles Robert Patterson, 1925*

this architectural journal.

In the days of the CONSTITUTION, popularly called "Old Ironsides," this marine masterpiece, there were few lines of demarcation between what would now be called the professions. The ship designers or ship architects turned their hands with equal facility to ships or houses, and history relates that many of the New England residences, built from privateer funds, were constructed by shipwrights or designed by them. The carving of the elaborate

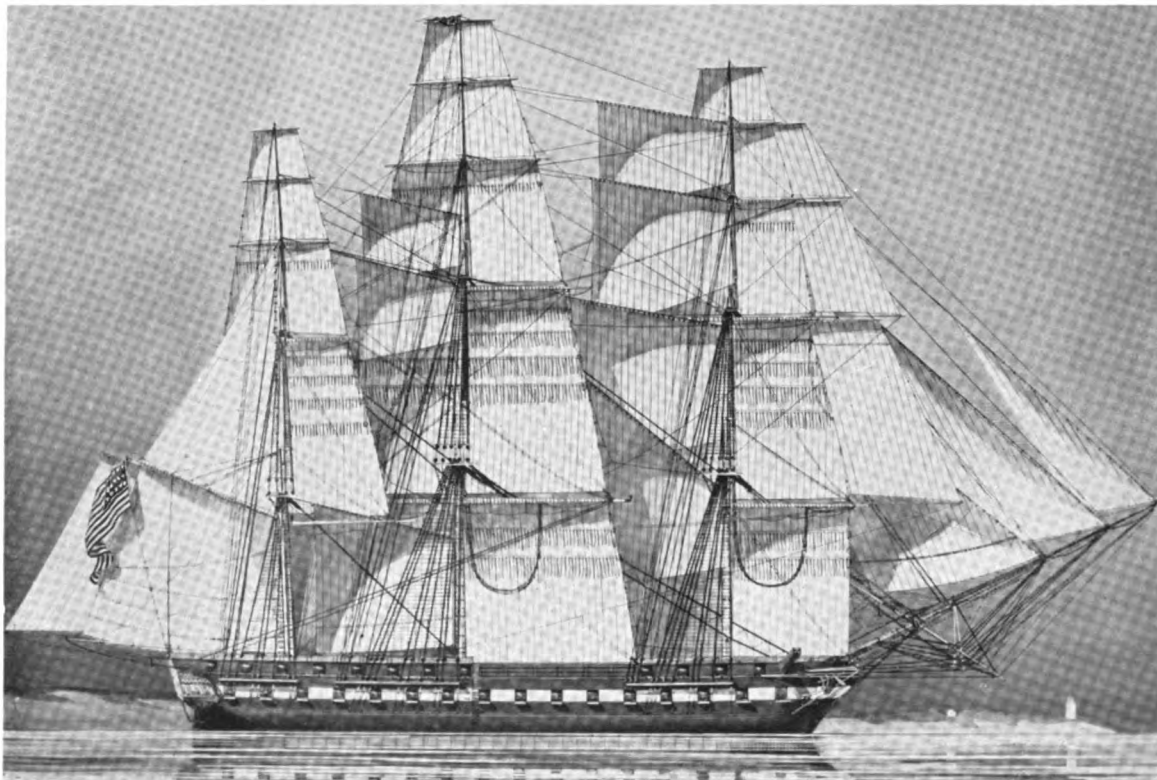
play, and if a ship architect designed houses, we know that Benjamin Latrobe made the designs and calculations for the "graving dock" proposed for the Navy Yard of old Washington, while the designs for the locks of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal were placed in architecturally trained hands.

To recite the dramatic history of this old ship would fill much more space than is at our disposal, and full notes on her construction would likewise take more pages than are available.

The CONSTITUTION was started in 1794 and launched in 1797. She was one of six frigates the construction of which had been authorized to fight the Barbary pirates. Three of these were constructed and are still afloat today,—the CONSTELLATION, the CONSTITUTION and the PRESIDENT. The first two still float our flag, while the PRESIDENT was captured in the War of 1812 and is now in use in England as a schoolship. These vessels were

engineers are relatively easy, compared to the tasks of naval designers. Our buildings are dependent upon a stable base, while the naval architect must know what happens when his structure is, figuratively speaking, turned upside down.

The CONSTITUTION was a radical departure from the ship architecture of that day, and she was designed to meet heavy weather conditions, her gun ports being elevated so high above the



DIAGRAMMATIC RENDERING SHOWING EXCESSIVE SAIL AREA OF CONSTITUTION

designed by Joshua Humphreys. The CONSTITUTION was built in Boston under the direction of the Naval constructor Claghorne, while Captain Samuel Nicholson, later to be her first commanding officer, was the Government Inspector. Her original plans are in the files of the Navy Department, but changes during her construction and the many repairs and restorations she has undergone make these drawings of historical value only.

The problems of architects and civil

water line that she could engage much heavier ships who would be compelled in heavy weather to close their lower tiers of gun ports. The weight of her high-mounted batteries required a tremendous amount of ballast, and the combination of fighting ability in all kinds of weather, the enormous sail area for speed, and ballast for stability formed a very pretty problem. She is said to have logged  $13\frac{1}{2}$  knots, which is a greater speed than that made by racing machines sailing in international regattas.

Her frame was built of live oak from the islands off the coast of Georgia and of North Carolina pine. Her masts were of solid white pine from Maine, while Paul Revere of "midnight ride" fame supplied the composition castings, spikes, and copper bolts. Her sails were of flax and were made in the old Granary Building in Boston. She had a length over all of 204 feet, was 43 feet 6 inches in beam, with a displacement of 2200 tons. Her draft was 23 feet aft. She carried a crew of 475 officers and men, her tanks contained 48,600 gallons of fresh water. She was armed on the gun deck with 30 long 24-pounders, with sixteen 32-pound carronades on her upper deck. Her armament was changed from time to time.

Her main yard was 94 feet long and 1 foot 10 inches in diameter, and her main topsail contained 3400 square feet. Her total sail area was 42,720 square feet. The writer has endeavored to illustrate this excessive sail area in a diagrammatic rendering which was taken from the original sail plan in the files of the Navy Department.

This ship has been so restored from time to time that she reminds one of the Irishman's jack-knife, the blade of which he broke and had replaced, and the handle of which was damaged and renewed, but nevertheless it was the same old heirloom.

One of the most romantic features in connection with this ship is the history of her figurehead. Originally it is said to have been a representation of Hercules holding a scroll of the Constitution in his hands. Due to damage in her various engagements, this figurehead was removed and finally in 1834 was replaced by a representation, if we may call it that, of Andrew Jackson. Some anti-Democrat sawed off the head of this effigy and, as tradition has it, presented it at a partisan dinner. The loss was hurriedly concealed, another head substituted, and another statue carved, so there exists today a controversy as to

which is the real figurehead. One effigy is now at Annapolis and another in the collection of the late Max Williams in New York.

Many restorations have been inflicted on this historic ship, and those who have been in personal contact with Admiral Snow, in whose charge the vessel lay for many years, have learned a fund of interesting facts concerning her. In 1829, in 1842, in 1874, and in 1906, the ship has, we may say with apologies, endured much at the hands of her restorers. From 1927 to 1931 there has been almost continuous work upon her, the result of which is our recent visitor.

The work of the last restoration has been carried out by Lieutenant J. A. Lord, of the Construction Corps, U. S. Navy, who is responsible also for the intensive research into every detail.

The proper material was most difficult to obtain. Some 1500 tons of live oak were discovered in Commodore's Pond, Pensacola, Florida, where it had been submerged since the days of the Civil War and had become of incredible hardness.

The days of wooden ships having vanished, it was with great difficulty that trained workmen, "plank hewers," "ship fasteners," and "bevelers" were found, and the demand for "dubbers" was greater than the supply. Her masts rest upon "good-luck pieces" of gold, silver, and copper coins, in accordance with a tradition as old as the ship-building art.

It is hoped her final home may be in the nation's Capital, together with such other historical ships that time has left us. There is sufficient depth of water at the western end of Constitution Avenue to accommodate our four historic floating heirlooms,—the CONSTITUTION, the CONSTELLATION, the HARTFORD, and the OLYMPIA. If a Naval Museum could be built in that vicinity, the combination would be both illuminating and inspiring.

## Concrete Masonry For Federal Buildings

By D. R. COLLINS, *President*

*Concrete Masonry Association\**



*Photograph by Charles E. Knell*

### *BERKS COUNTY PRISON, READING PENNSYLVANIA*

*Alfred Hopkins and Associates, Architects*

*General view of interesting wall treatment developed through combination of concrete ashlar and cast stone*

**T**HE architectural design and choice of construction materials for the United States Northeastern Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, gives this newest of Federal prisons the appearance of a hospital or college group of buildings. The architects, Alfred Hopkins and Associates, chose Gothic style and made use of concrete masonry units, which vary in size and were colored and textured during manufacturing.

Northeastern Penitentiary overlooks the Susquehanna Valley and is in turn surrounded by Appalachian ridges. Around the prison wall and in sight of the tall watch-tower spreads a farm property of over 1,000 acres. All forms of agriculture will be carried on by the 1,200 inmates, all of whom are required to take outdoor exercise. A playing field inside the wall for six baseball games at one time gives this penitentiary spaciousness that other

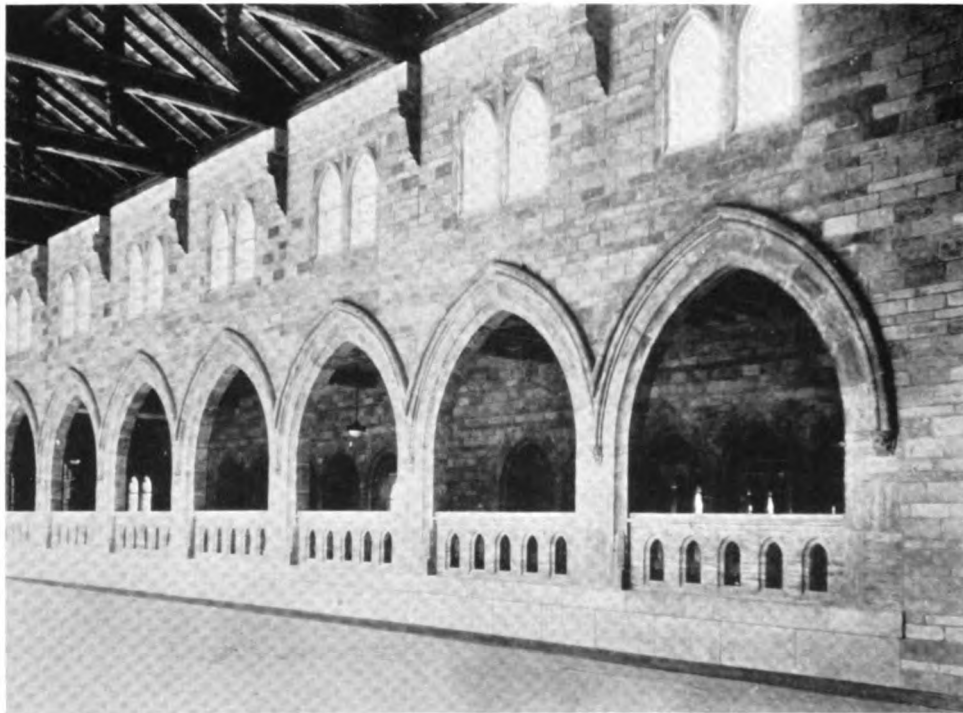
*\*A national organization of manufacturers who produce concrete masonry units. Concrete masonry is the term applied to block, brick, or tile building units molded from concrete, and laid by masons in a wall. The concrete is made by mixing portland cement with water and materials such as sand, pebbles, crushed stone, slag, cinders, burned shale or clay, or other suitable aggregates.*

national prisons failed to receive by their designers.

The government expended about \$3,500,000 on this project which is to serve New England, the Middle Atlantic States and parts of West Virginia and Ohio. The cost of the prison is expected to be amortized over thirty years through the saving in transportation of men from this region to the Federal penitentiaries in the South and West.

In 1919 the concrete masonry industry

reaching in years of normal construction the figure of 348,000,000 units—equivalent to more than 4,500,000,000 brick size units. This widely accepted use was based on the fact that the material was extremely economical, light in weight, durable, fire-resistive, able to carry tremendous loads and because of its general suitability for all types of masonry walls. In fact, of all the masonry construction in the United States during the year 1928, approximately 30% was concrete masonry. This



*Photograph by Schindler Studio*

*NORTHEASTERN PENITENTIARY, LEWISBURG, P.A.*

*Alfred Hopkins and Associates, Architects*

*Interesting treatment in concrete of walls in gymnasium*

realized that it had an indeterminate classification in the category of masonry building materials. Accordingly, its leaders outlined an extensive campaign of investigation and development. Today, because of the facts that this research campaign has brought out, concrete masonry is accepted as a standard material, not only in a great share of private construction, but has been recognized as such in the development of the Federal construction program.

From 1921, when concrete masonry first secured national recognition, the use of the material has increased four-fold—production

growth from a point of practical insignificance was not brought about merely by aggressive merchandising, but because the industry knew the various things that its material would do, and because they had no hesitancy in acquainting the building public with them.

This industry, which at the present is filling such an important part in the Federal construction program, consists of some 3,000 established plants manufacturing units of various shapes and sizes and located at accessible points across the entire length and breadth of the United States. This large number of



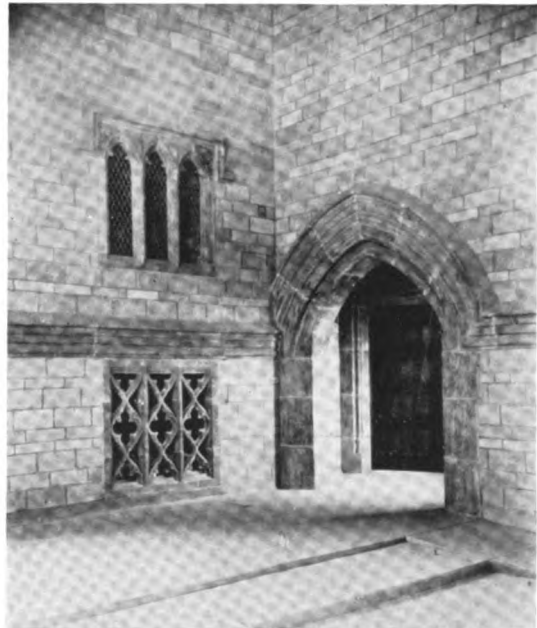
plants draws on local sources of supply for most of the materials entering into the creation of its products, and, while national in scope, is for the most part local in origin.

Its ramifications have extended far beyond the class of construction with which it was originally associated and today, instead of a material used wholly for the construction of small residential and factory buildings, it is being employed in many of the larger private projects under development in the United States and has had a considerable share in the consummation of the Federal building program. This use is for walls of both load-bearing and non-load-bearing types, for partitions, for furring and a backing for all types of facing materials, for fire-proofing and for floor filler construction. In fact, it embraces every type of construction where masonry materials might be used. One of the more recent developments is concrete ashlar—a form of concrete masonry using either standard size units or a combination of standard and fractional sizes. Two of the most outstanding applications of this type are the interior of the new Northeastern Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania and the exterior and interior of Berks' County Prison, Reading, Pennsylvania, both from the office of the New York architect, Alfred Hopkins.

That concrete masonry has merited recognition in the Federal construction program is due largely to the fact that after a most thorough investigation a Federal specification No. SS-C-621 was adopted for the material, by the Federal Specification Board on April 28, 1931 and has been in general use by the various government departments since that time. This specification covers hollow masonry units and in addition, on June 28 of last year, a Federal specification for concrete brick No. SS-B-663 was also adopted. These specifications are typical of nationally recognized specifications covering the material. The American Society for Testing Materials, recognized as a foremost authority in regard to materials for construction, in 1931 adopted a tentative specification and test for load-bearing concrete masonry units. The material is also recognized by the Underwriters Laboratories which at the present time accord it the highest fire rating given to any hollow masonry material. All of this recognition is based on not mere assumption, but on proof of the great worth and adaptability

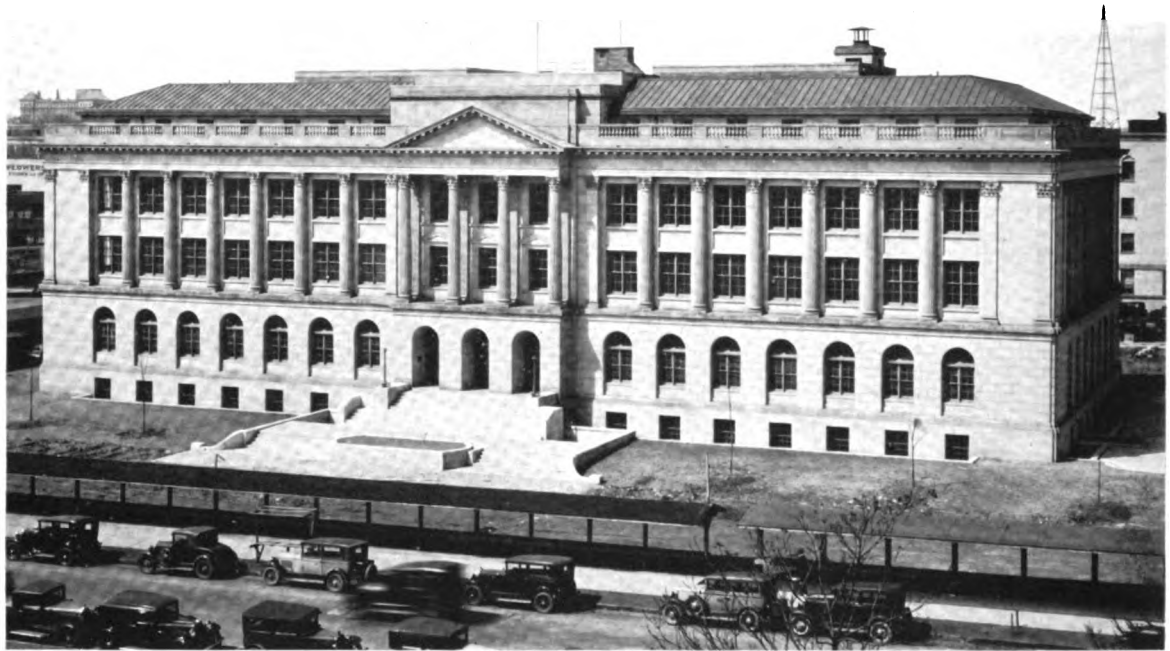
of the material which has been gained through exhaustive research and experimental programs. The concrete masonry industry through its research program is in a position today to answer with authoritative data any technical question regarding its product. Most of this research work has been accomplished at such laboratories of unquestioned standing as those of the Underwriters' Laboratory, Inc., Chicago; Research Laboratory, Portland Cement Association, Chicago and in the Testing Materials Laboratory, University of Illinois.

Comprehensive tests conducted at the University of Illinois have recently made available complete authoritative data on the strength of concrete masonry walls. These data plus the findings of the Underwriters' Laboratory, Inc., with respect to fire resistance have enabled the concrete masonry industry to know all the physical qualities of its product and the use of concrete masonry in all types of buildings has established its qualities of economy and adaptability. Detailed information on the foregoing include reports of laboratory tests, excerpts from building specifications and other important data as given in "Facts About Concrete Masonry," published by the Concrete Masonry Association. This 48-page manual is now available without charge from the Concrete Masonry Association, 7071 Plankinton Building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.



*Photo by Schindler Studio*

NORTHEASTERN PENITENTIARY,  
LEWISBURG, PA.



UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE & CUSTOM HOUSE, TOLEDO, OHIO  
Office of Supervising Architect, Architects

RECENT CONTRACTS AWARDED BY BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,  
NAVY DEPARTMENT

Sunnyvale, Calif., Completion Hangar, Gasoline - Pumping Station; contractor, Dinwiddie Constr. Co., San Francisco, Calif. ....	\$222,600.00	tor, J. A. Jones Constr. Co., Charlotte, N. C. ....	\$74,500.00
Coco Solo, C. Z., Apartments for Officers; contractor, Mr. Tucker McClure, Los Angeles, Calif. ....	166,904.00	Sunnyvale, Calif., Helium Storage Tanks and Storage Structure; contractor, Frederick W. Snook Co., San Francisco, Calif. ....	62,084.00
Sunnyvale, Calif., Mobile Mooring Mast; contractor, The Wellman Engr. Co., Cleveland, Ohio .....	118,000.00	San Diego, Calif., Steam Lines and Tunnels for Heating Plant; contractor, Mr. M. H. Golden, San Diego, Calif....	57,875.00
Sunnyvale, Calif., Roads, Walks, and Storm Drainage System; contractor, Peninsula Paving Co., San Francisco, Calif....	109,220.05	San Diego, Calif., Reconstruction of Quay Wall and Crane Track; contractor, Shannahan Brothers, Los Angeles, Calif.	52,590.00
Sunnyvale, Calif., Officers' Quarters, Garages and Servants' Quarters; contractor, Neves and Harp, Santa Clara, Calif.	97,323.00	Sunnyvale, Calif., Lighting and Power Systems for Hangar; contractor, E. C. Nickel, Los Angeles, Calif. ....	51,920.00
Balboa, C. Z., Quarters, Roads, Walks and Services; contrac-		Puget Sound, Wash., Turbo Alternator; contractor, Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C. ....	50,000.00

RECENT CONTRACTS AWARDED IN OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT

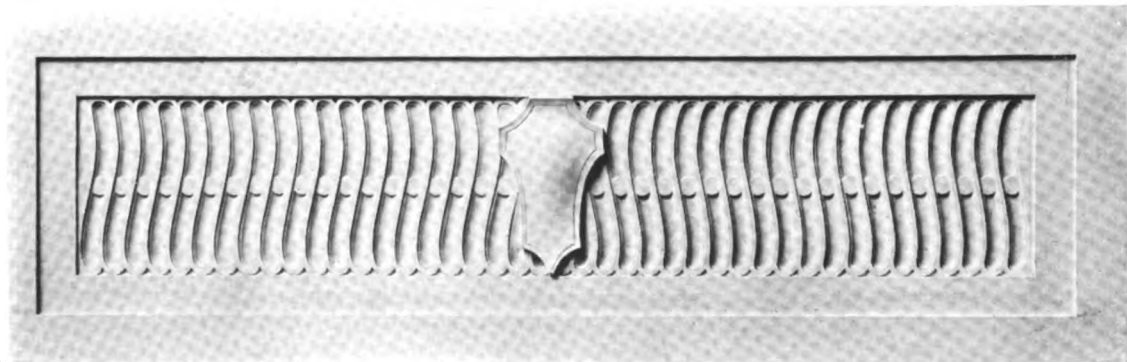
French Lick, Ind., P. O.; construction; Ideal Construction Company, 515 West 5th Ave., Gary, Indiana.....	\$45,000.00	Ravenna, Ohio, P. O., Construction; Robert H. Evans & Co., Canton, Ohio .....	\$87,965.00
Jeanette, Pa., P. O.; construction; Ideal Construction Company, 515 West 5th Ave., Gary, Indiana.....	86,000.00	Middlebury, Vt., P. O.; Construction; Henry Plante & Son, 39 Scammon St., Saco, Maine .....	57,984.00
South Haven, Mich., P. O.; construction; A. J. DeKoning, 529 W. Vine St., Kalamazoo, Mich. ....	60,500.00	Albany, N. Y., P. O., CT. H. & Cu. H., Construction; Kenny Bros., Inc., 308 Dyckman St., New York, N. Y.....	1,291,000.00
St. Johns, Ore, P. O.; Construction; Anderson Construction Company, 682 E. 69th St., North. Portland, Ore. ....	49,000.00	Reno, Nevada, P. O., Construction; MacDonald Engineering Company, 1 LaSalle St. Bldg., Chicago, Ill. ....	363,660.00
Marshall, Mich., P. O.; Construction; Misch Bros., Inc., 3001 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Mich. ....	70,200.00	Two Rivers, Wis., P. O., Construction; Schmidt Brothers Construction Company, 22 E. Hurron St., Chicago, Ill.....	65,885.00
Williamsport, Pa., CT. H & P. O.; Extension & Remodeling; The R. B. McDanel Company, New Brighton, Pa. ....	171,645.00	Billings, Mont., P. O. & CT. H., Extension & Remodeling; W. D. Lovell, 1415 Eight St., S.E., Minneapolis, Minn. ....	135,700.00
Ada, Okla., P. O. & CT. H., Construction; Rogers & Leventhal, Inc., 822 E. 11th St., Chattanooga, Tenn. ....	141,000.00	Princeton, N. J., P. O., Construction, Digbee Construction Company, 212 S. Main St., Hackensack, N. J.....	57,440.00
Jamaica, N. Y., P. O.; Construction; Rego Building Corp., 105 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y... ..	432,500.00	Wadesboro, N. C., P. O.; Construction; Wm. W. Sistler Construction Company, Simpson, Ill. ....	59,640.00
Beckley, W. Va., P. O.; Construction; P. W. Johnson, Portsmouth, Ohio .....	77,277.00	Binghamton, N. Y., P. O. & CT. H.; Construction; Walbridge, Aldinger Company, 409 Griswold St., Detroit, Michigan..	450,000.00
Morris, Ill., P. O.; Construction; Schmidt Brothers Construction Co., 22 E. Huron St., Chicago, Ill. ....	77,000.00	Columbia, Miss., P. O.; Construction; Dye & Mullings, Columbia, Miss. ....	48,944.00
Culpeper, Va., P. O.; Construction; Rosen & Fischel, Inc., 11 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill... ..	53,715.00	Philadelphia, Pa., P. O.; Complete elevator plant; Otis Elevator Company, 810 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C... ..	218,242.00
Gallup, New Mexico, P. O.; Construction; Union Engineering Company, Ltd., 5905 Pacific Boulevard, Huntington Park, Calif.....	77,590.00	Portland, Maine, P. O.; Construction; Poorvu - Heenan Construction Co., 51 Cornhill, Boston, Mass. ....	363,754.00
Bingham Canyon, Utah, P. O.; Construction; Herbert M. Baruch Corporation, Ltd., 625 W. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif. ....	52,150.00	Omaha, Nebraska, Federal Office Bldg.; Construction; J. P. Cullen & Sons, Inc., Janesville, Wisc. ....	484,984.00
Jackson, Miss., P. O. & CT. H., Construction; Supreme Construction Company, Inc., 122 E. 42nd St., New York, N. Y. ....	522,969.00	Mount Vernon, Ohio, P. O.; Construction; Peerless Contracting Corporation, 2182 Washington St., Gary, Ind... ..	72,000.00
Hot Springs, S. Dak., P. O.; Construction; St. Paul Stone & Construction Company, 868 W. Minnehaha Ave., St. Paul, Minn. ....	61,350.00	Jonesboro, Ark., P. O.; Extensions & Remodeling; W. D. Lovell, 1415 Eighth St., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn. ....	82,155.00
		Harlingen, Texas, P. O.; Construction; Quisle & Andrews,	

## RECENT CONTRACTS AWARDED IN OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT

2212 W. Seventh St., Fort Worth Texas .....	\$74,800.00	Orono, Maine, P. O.; Construction; H. P. Cummings Construction Co., 14 Prospect St., Ware, Mass .....	\$58,587.00
Calexico, Calif., Insp. Sta.; Construction; Associated Constructors, Inc., 1226 So. La-Brea Ave., Los Angeles, Calif	61,882.00	Beaumont, Texas, P. O.; Construction; Algernon Blair, 1209 First National Bank Bldg., Montgomery, Ala.....	423,840.00
Lansdale, Pa., P. O.; Construction; Ralph S. Herzog, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa...	61,696.00	Norfolk, Virginia, P. O.; Construction; Consolidated Engineering Co., 20 E. Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.....	1,034,000.00
Jacksonville, Fla., Ct. H.; Construction; Algernon Blair, 1209 First National Bank Building, Montgomery, Ala..	1,198,562.00	Washington, D. C., P. O.; Elevator Plant; The Haughton Elevator & Machine Co., 1103 Vermont Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.....	147,760.00
Cincinnati, Ohio, P. O.; Elevator Plant; The Warner Elevator Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio .....	65,450.00	Alexandria, Louisiana, P. O., & Ct. H.; Construction; Algernon Blair, 1209 First National Bank Bldg., Montgomery, Ala.	217,774.00
Jackson, Mississippi, P. O.; Construction; The Penker Construction Co., 1030 Summer St., Cincinnati, Ohio.....	534,900.00	Vellejo, Calif., P. O.; Construction; K. E. Parker Co., 135 South Park, San Francisco, Calif. ....	111,370.00
Springfield, Ohio, P. O.; Construction; A. W. Kutsche & Co., 2111 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. ....	333,900.00	Norfolk, Virginia, M. H.; Ext. and Rem. Main Building; Construction Nurses' and Medical Officers' Quarters....	498,200.00
Lansing, Michigan, P. O.; Construction; H. G. Christman Lansing Co., Lansing, Mich..	379,900.00	Sidney, Nebraska, P. O.; Construction; Olson Construction Co., 704 Stuart Bldg., Lincoln, Neb. ....	55,870.00
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., P. O.; Extension and Remodeling; Oscar Weinstein, 973 Hereford Drive, Akron, Ohio.....	229,000.00	Ponca City, Oklahoma, P. O.; Construction; Rosen & Fischel, Inc., 11 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. ....	161,715.00
Modesto, Calif., P. O.; Construction; Murch Brothers Construction Co., 611 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.....	109,000.00	Port Chester, N. Y., P. O.; Construction; Robert G. MacKay, Inc., 2 Hudson St., Yonkers, N. Y. ....	159,000.00
Albany, New York, P. O., Ct. H. & Cu. H.; Elevator Plant; Otis Elevator Co., 810 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.	79,250.00	David City, Neb., P. O.; Construction; Mr. R. Butke, 527 Paxton Block, Omaha, Neb..	54,900.00
Oak Park, Illinois, P. O.; Construction; Largura Construction Co., Inc., 3672 Adams St., Gary, Indiana .....	349,500.00	Philadelphia, Pa., Cu. H. & Appraisers Stores; Construction; McCloskey & Co., 1620 Thompson St., Philadelphia, Pa. ....	2,574,000.00
Chicago, Ill., P. O.; Interior Lighting Fixtures; The Edwin F. Guth Co., 2615 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.....	76,747.00	El Centro, Calif., P. O.; Construction; Union Engineering Co., Ltd., 5905 Pacific Blvd., Huntington Park, Calif.....	110,101.00
Bristol, Virginia, P. O.; Construction; Algernon Blair, 1209 First National Bank Bldg., Montgomery, Ala.....	87,667.00	Honolulu, T. H., Imm. Sta.; Construction; J. L. Young Engineering Co., Ltd., 1750 Young St., Honolulu, T. H..	336,000.00
Stillwater, Oklahoma, P. O.; Construction; W. S. Bellows Construction Co., 612 Oklahoma Savings Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.....	73,000.00	Cleveland, Ohio, P. O.; Construction; The Lundoff-Dicknell Co., Keith Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio .....	2,844,000.00
Holton, Kansas, P. O.; Construction; Rosen & Fischel, Inc., 11 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. ....	58,700.00		

RECENT CONTRACTS AWARDED IN OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT

Washington, D. C., Archives Bldg.; Construction; George A. Fuller Company, Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.....	\$5,284,000.00	Company, 2111 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.....	\$209,500.00
Bryn Mawr, Pa., P. O.; Construction; The Gondos Co., 7 So. Tennessee Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.....	72,900.00	Cleveland, Ohio, P. O.; Elevator Plant; Otis Elevator Company, 810 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.....	267,378.00
Stroudsburg, Pa., P. O.; Construction; Girard Engineering & Construction Company, 2032 Chancellor St., Philadelphia, Pa. ....	87,010.00	Cisco, Texas, P. O.; Construction; The H. W. Underhill Construction Co., 235 North Waco, Wichita, Kan.....	75,000.00
Hamilton, Mont., P. H. S. Laboratory; Alterations and Construction New Building; Smythe & Company, 1416 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.	58,782.00	Daytona Beach, Fla., P. O.; Construction; The Otto Misch Company, 159 E. Columbia Ave., Detroit, Mich.....	152,625.00
Thomaston, Ga., P. O.; Construction; Barge - Thompson Company, 136 Ellis St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. ....	61,783.00	Phillipsburg, N. J., P. O.; Construction; Mr. Samuel Plato, P. O. Box 803, Coatesville, Pa. ....	79,750.00
Napa, Calif., P. O.; Construction; K. E. Parker Co., 135 South Park, San Francisco, Calif. ....	98,840.00	Washington, D. C., Central Heating Plant, Complete Steam Generating Plant; The Rust Engineering Company, Koppers Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,489,900.00
Cleveland, Miss., P. O., Construction; Rosen & Fischel, Inc., 11 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. ....	44,662.00	Ogden, Utah, Forest Service Bldg.; Construction; Murch Brothers Construction Company, 611 Olive St., St. Louis, Missouri .....	229,000.00
Greenville, Pa., P. O.; Construction; Ideal Construction Company, 515 W. Fifth Ave., Gary, Ind. ....	125,000.00	Tooele, Utah, P. O.; Construction; Geo. A. Whitmeyer & Sons Company, Ogden, Utah	52,499.00
Philadelphia, Pa., Custom House and Appraisers Stores, Elevator Plant; Otis Elevator Company, 810 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.....	227,722.00	Blytheville, Ark., P. O.; Construction; McCarthy Bros. Construction Company, 4903 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, Mo..	58,580.00
Washington, D. C., Archives Building; Elevator and Dumbwaiter Plant; Westinghouse Electric Elevator Company, 1500 N. Branch St., Chicago, Ill. ....	284,500.00	Crisfield Md., P. O.; Construction; Powell Construction Company, Inc., 2 Cricket Ave., Ardmore, Pa. ....	60,980.00
New Castle, Pa., P. O., Construction; A. W. Kutsche &		Porterville, Calif., P. O.; Construction; Murch Bros. Construction Co., St. Louis, Mo..	106,000.00
		Bellefonte, Pa., P. O.; Construction; Tremaglio Brothers, 1500 Highland Ave., Waterbury, Conn. ....	69,900.00



ARCHITECTS SELECTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO  
DESIGN FEDERAL BUILDINGS

The following architects have been selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, since the October Edition of THE FEDERAL ARCHITECT, under Emergency Relief Act of July 21, 1932.

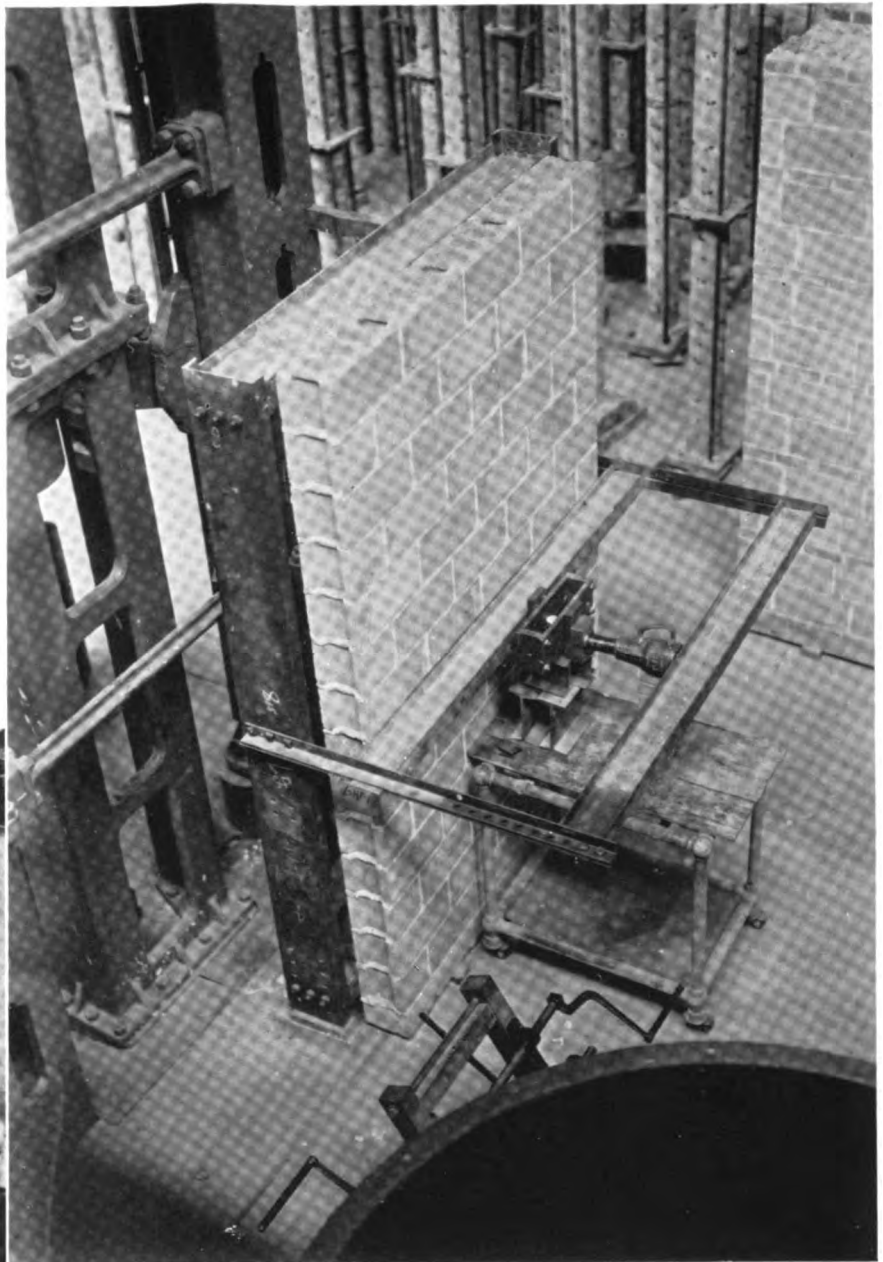
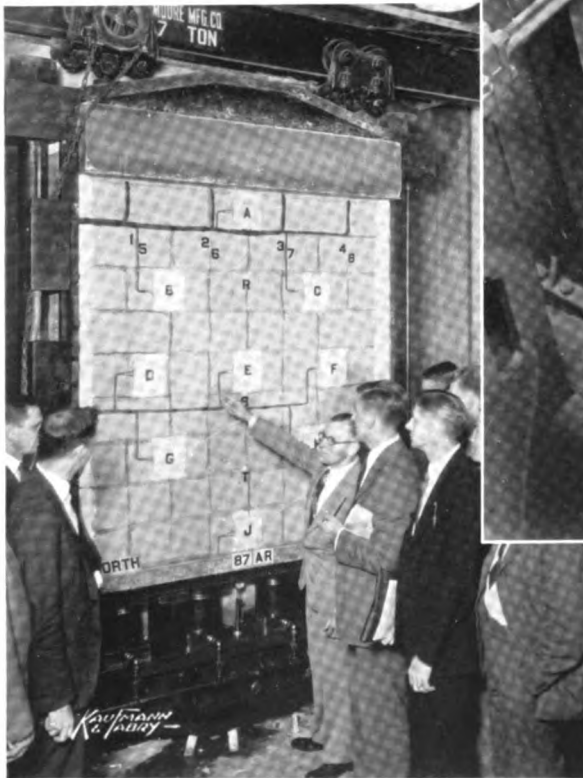
ARCHITECT	PROJECT	ARCHITECT	PROJECT
Ralph H. Cameron, 1031 Majestic Bldg., San Antonio; Paul Cret of Phila., Pa., as consultant.	San Antonio, Texas Post Office and Court House	Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott, Architects, Ames Bldg., Boston; Chas. T. Main, Inc., Engineers, 201 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.	Boston, Mass. Parcel Post Bldg.
David S. Castle Co., 701-704 Alexander Bldg., Abilene; George Willis, Builders' Exchange Bldg., San Antonio, as consultant.	Abilene, Texas Post Office and Court House	Edward B. Green & Son, 1 Niagara Sq., Buffalo, and Bley & Lyman, 505 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.	Buffalo, N. Y. Court House
Clyde N. & Nelson Friz, 2010 Lexington Bldg., Baltimore, Md.	Easton, Md. Post Office	Garfield, Stanley - Brown, Harris & Robinson, Nat'l. City Bank Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.	Ketchikan, Alaska Post Office, Court House and Jail
The Ballinger Co., 12th & Chestnut Sts., Phila. and Harry Sternfeld, 17th & Sansom Sts., Phila., as associate architects.	Phila., Pa. Court House	Wm. H. Schulzke, Fifth Ave. Bldg., Moline, Ill.	Moline, Ill. Post Office
Klipstein & Rathmann, 316 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.	St. Louis, Mo. Post Office	Harold Tatum, Kinard Bldg., Columbia, S. C.	Columbia, S. C. Court House and Post Office
Cross & Cross, 385 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. and Pennington, Lewis and Mills, 250 Park Ave., N. Y. C.	New York, N. Y. Fed. Office Bldg.	Scott Quintin, Alhambra, Calif.	San Gabriel, Calif. Post Office
Marsh, Smith & Powell, 516 Architects Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.	So. Pasadena, Calif. Post Office	Marston & Maybury, 25 South Euclid Avenue, Pasadena, Calif.	Pasadena, Calif. Extension to Post Office Building
John Walker Smart, 39 E. Main St., Alhambra, Calif.	Alhambra, Calif. Post Office	E. T. Hutchings, 1709 Heyburn Bldg., Louisville, Ky.	Hazard, Kentucky Post Office
Wight & Wight, First Nat'l. Bk. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; Hornbostel & Wood, 233 Oliver Ave., Pittsburgh, as consultants.	Kansas City, Mo. Court House	A. R. Walker & P. A. Eisen, Architects, Ltd., Western Pacific Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.	Montebello, Calif. Post Office
R. L. Warren, Emporium Bldg., Whittier, Calif.	Whittier, Calif. Post Office	Marcellus E. Wright, American Nat'l. Bank Bldg., Richmond, Virginia, and Lee, Smith & Vandervoort, Inc., Builders Exchange, Richmond, Virginia, as associate architects.	Richmond, Virginia Parcel Post Bldg.

RECENT CONTRACTS AWARDED IN CONSTRUCTION SERVICE,  
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Fargo, North Dakota, Additions to Infirmary Building No. 1, Veterans' Administration Hospital; contractor, Maurice Schumacher, 316 Baker Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. . . . .	\$50,860.00	erans' Administration Hospital, No. 81; contractor, O. A. Held & Co., Inc., 210 East 26th St., N. Y. . . . .	\$187,000.00
Huntington, West Virginia, Recreation Building No. 4, Veterans' Administration Hospital, No. 122; contractor, Byus-Mankin Lumber Co., Huntington, W. Va. . . . .	74,440.00	Fort Lyon, Colorado, Main Building & Dining Hall & Attendants' Quarters, Veterans' Administration Hospital, No. 80; contractor, Morley Construction Co., 1643 Belleview Ave., Kansas City, Mo. . . . .	331,625.00
Dayton, Ohio, Storehouse Building No. 75, Veterans' Administration Home; contractor, Henry B. Ryan Co., 500 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. . . .	51,000.00	Fort Lyon, Colorado, Plumbing, Heating and Electrical Work, Veterans' Administration Hospital, No. 80; contractor, Connor and Ripstra, 1015 E. Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kan. . .	82,642.00
Bronx, New York, Construction Nurses' Quarters, etc., Vet-			

# Strength Tested Fire Tested—

Tens of thousands of dollars have been spent by the concrete masonry industry in the development of *reliable, authoritative data* on concrete masonry walls. These data regarding the structural qualities of concrete masonry walls are available in a 48-page booklet "Facts About Concrete Masonry" — available now to readers of *The Federal Architect*.



Concrete masonry wall being tested for flexural strength, University of Illinois. Wall is supported against steel frame, transverse load being applied at mid-point with screwjack on steel I-beam. Dynamometer between jack and beam records load.

Numerous tests on concrete masonry walls at Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., and the Research Laboratory, Portland Cement Association, have developed authoritative information regarding both fire retardant properties of concrete masonry walls and their strength after fire exposure.

## Concrete Masonry

Definitely Established by Test  
as a Sound Structural Material—

# CONCRETE MASONRY ASSOCIATION

(NATIONAL)

7071 Plankinton Building

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Office of the Supervising  
Architect  
Architects



**T**HE new United States Post Office and Courthouse at Trenton, N. J., represents an ideal combination of Atlantic Terra Cotta used in conjunction with stone ashlar. The Terra Cotta consists of the main cornice, the parapet, the frieze, the second story band course, the pier caps, the entrances and the spandrels. All modeled ornament is extensively repeated, presenting an economy that is one of the great advantages of this material. The body color of all details except the second and third story spandrels, is a mottled cream and tan Abbochrome with a dark cream polychrome in the depth of the ornament. The color harmonizes pleasantly with the gray walls and adds an interest and life to the dignity of the building.

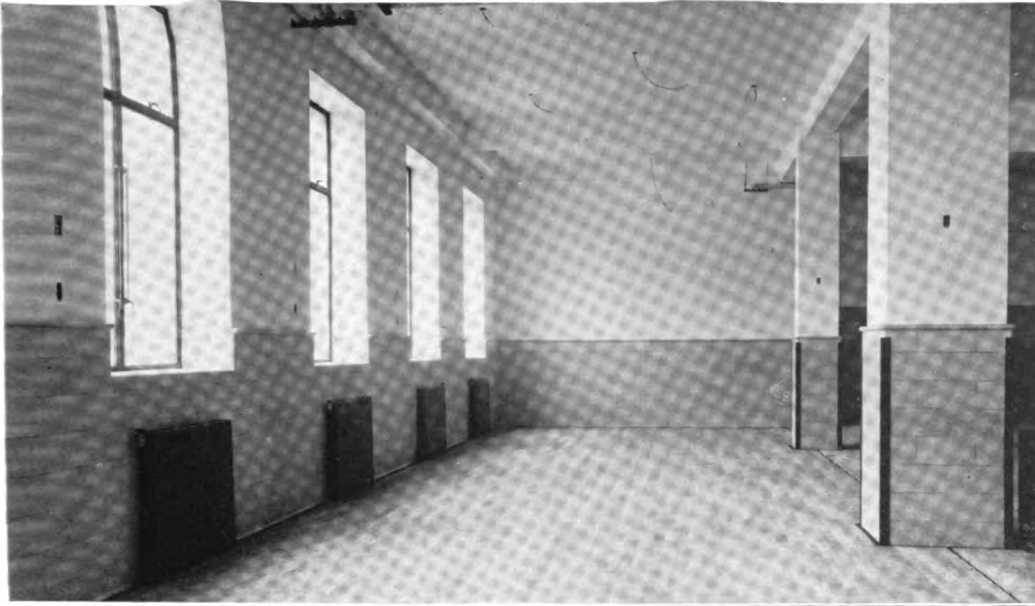
To accentuate the design of the fenestration, the second and third story spandrels were executed in a dark greenish bronze color, brightened with burnished ceramic gold in the incised ornament of the borders. These spandrels as well as all other details, faithfully reproduce the spirit and plasticity of the modeler's original work.

# ATLANTIC TERRA

19 West 44th Street, New York City.

Washington, D. C., Office: CHAS. S. SALIN & CO., 907 15th Street, N. W.

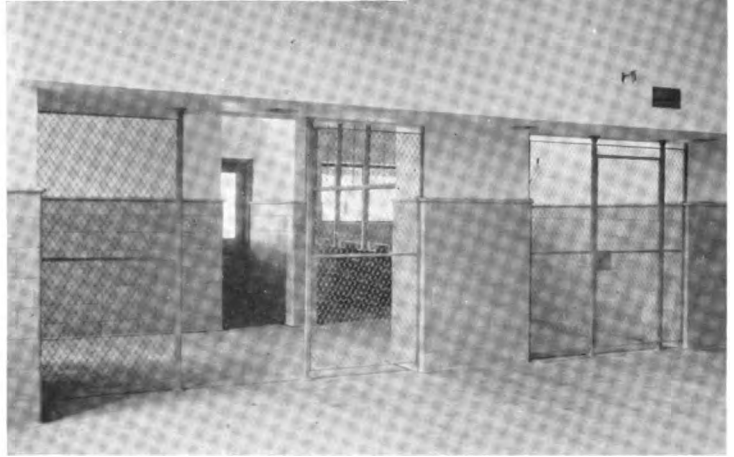




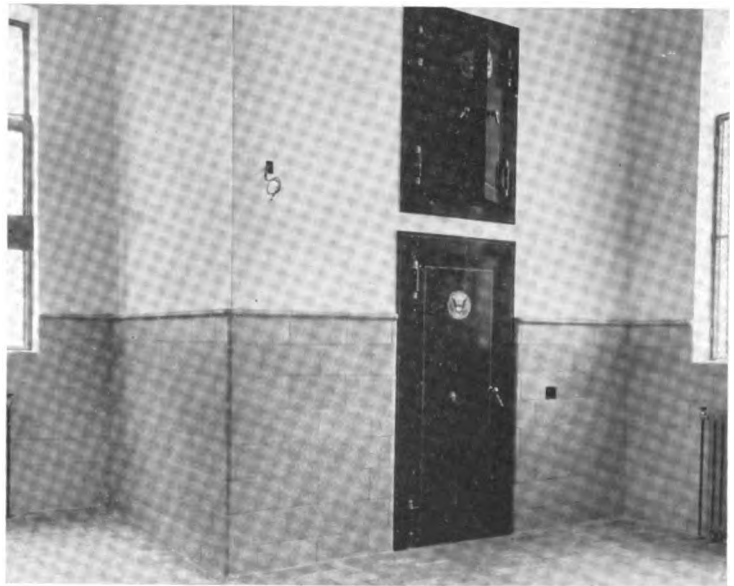
Karno-Smith Company,  
Trenton, N. J.  
*Builders*

In the interior of the building also, Terra Cotta in the form of mechanically made Atlantic Wall Units, was very appropriately used for the wainscoting of walls, partitions and columns in all the workrooms. The color, a cream and white Abbochrome, softly diffuses light without glare, creating a cheerful pleasant effect. The surface, a matt glaze, requires but a minimum of maintenance as it does not easily soil, altho if necessary, it can quickly be washed with soap and water. Atlantic Wall Units, too, are fire resistant, low in cost, economical to set and with them attractive permanent walls can be erected without the use of any other building material. They have been used advantageously in every building field and it is expected that from now on they will be used extensively in Federal construction.

A booklet describing a number of typical Atlantic Wall Unit installations and showing a number of colors customarily used with this type of Terra Cotta will be sent upon request. A copy of the latest issue of our magazine, "Atlantic Terra Cotta", which describes and illustrates in full color the recently installed tympanum of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art in Philadelphia, will also be forwarded to those interested.



Illustrations of various sections of the workrooms showing wainscoting of Atlantic Wall Units.



# COTTA COMPANY

19 West 44th Street, New York City.

Southern Branch: ATLANTA TERRA COTTA COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.



# USS

## STAINLESS AND HEAT-RESISTING ALLOY STEELS

### Typical Uses:

- ☐ **ARCHITECTURAL**—Structural members and supports, hinges and hardware, decorative metal embellishments, flat surface facings, moldings, doors, grilles, panels, and ornamental work.
- ☐ **AUTOMOTIVE and AERONAUTIC**—For radiator shells, hub caps, lamps, bumpers, moldings, polished parts and fittings, hardware and trim, airplane parts and instruments.
- ☐ **MANUFACTURING and INDUSTRIAL**—Machinery and furnace parts, dampers, fans, pieheaters, pumps, conveyors, turbine blades, nozzles, plungers, and machinery specialties.
- ☐ **CHEMICAL**—Vats, tanks, stills, digesters, condensers, retorts, paper and pulp manufacturing equipment, circulation systems, and laboratory apparatus.
- ☐ **OIL REFINING**—Bubble caps, still tubes, linings, heat exchangers, ducts, containers, tanks, agitators, and other refining equipment.
- ☐ **FOOD HANDLING**—Pasteurizers, tables, hospital and hotel kitchen equipment, restaurant fixtures, cafeteria trays, food preserving and dairy machinery and accessories, ice cream and milk containers and utensils.
- ☐ **HOME APPLIANCES**—Kitchen equipment, cooking and canning utensils, furniture, cabinets, electrical appliances, sinks, plumbing fittings, stoves, ranges, and tableware.
- ☐ **MISCELLANEOUS**—Packing house equipment, soda fountain counters and fixtures, display cases, humidors, handles, hooks, trays, golf clubs, skates, switch boards, metallic mirrors, laundry machinery, tank cars, railway car parts and fittings, and many other uses where beauty and resistance to corrosion are important factors.

Chromium-Nickel  
Steels  
*Austenitic*

USS 18-8  
USS 18-12  
USS 25-12

Chromium-Alloy  
Steels  
*Ferritic*

USS 12  
USS 17  
USS 27

*USS Chromium-Nickel Alloy Steels are produced under licenses of the Chemical Foundation, Inc., New York; and Fried. Krupp A. G. of Germany.*

### MODERN STEELS For Modern Uses

## USS 18-8

is particularly adapted to the architectural field. By reason of its beauty, effective resistance to corrosion, and unusual physical qualities, it is specially suited for use in public buildings and their equipment.

USS STAINLESS and Heat Resisting Steels are recommended with discrimination according as one or another of these alloys is best suited to the specific requirements of the inquirer. Correspondence is invited by the five subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation named below—each with respect to the forms of steel that it produces. Send for literature.

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, Pittsburgh  
*Sheets and Light Plates*

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY, Chicago  
*Cold Rolled Strip Steel, Wire and Wire Products*

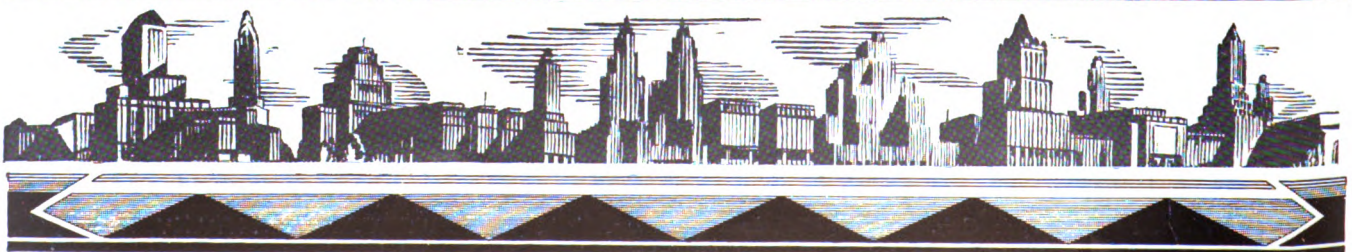
CARNEGIE STEEL COMPANY, Pittsburgh  
*Bars, Plates, Shapes, and Semi-Finished Products*

ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY, Chicago  
*Bars, Plates, Shapes, Special and Semi-Finished Products*

NATIONAL TUBE COMPANY, Pittsburgh  
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# FEDERAL SEABOARD TERRA COTTA



## NEW TOWER AND WINGS OF THE UNION COUNTY COURT HOUSE

Elizabeth, N. J.

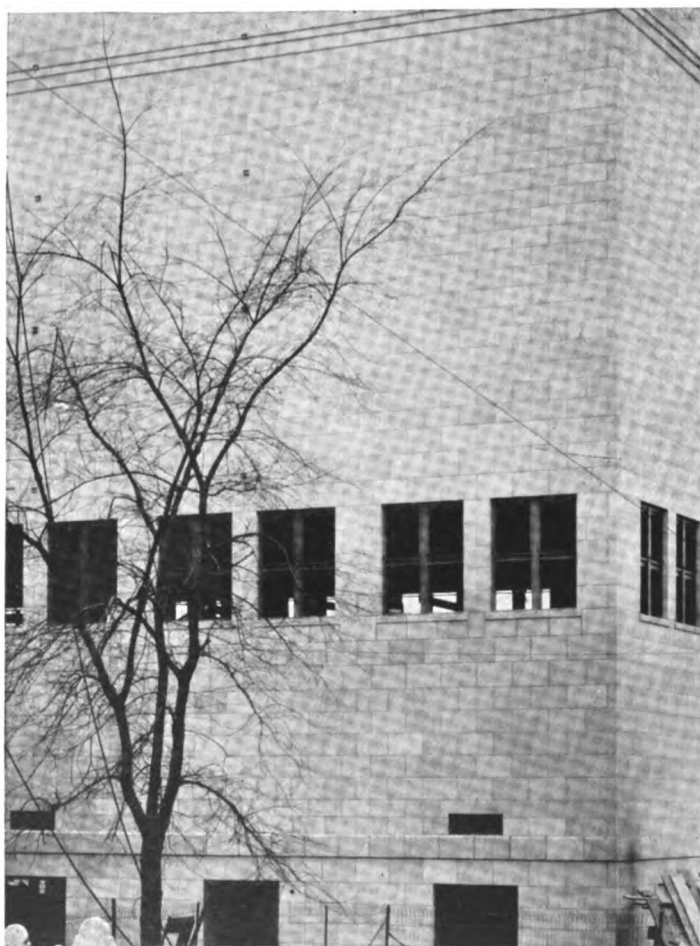


OAKLEY & SON, Architects  
FRANK BRISCOE CO., INC., Builders

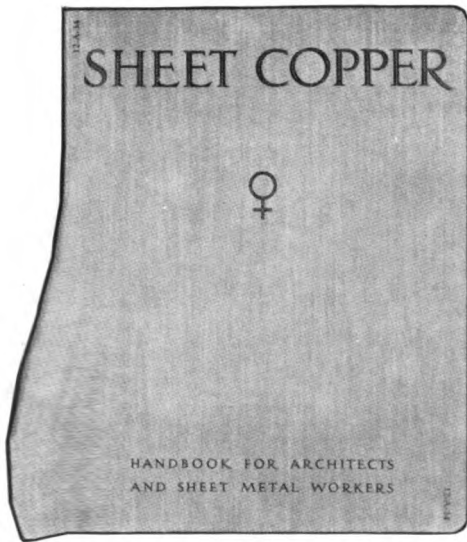
The excellence of the Federal Seaboard Terra Cotta on an earlier addition to this court house was a major factor in the selection of the same material for the recently erected wings and tower. The terra cotta, completely facing the buildings shown, simulates exactly the color, texture and general appearance of white granite and represents a tremendous saving in cost.



FEDERAL SEABOARD  
TERRA COTTA CORPORATION  
10 EAST 40th STREET . . . . NEW YORK



Detail



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●SHEET COPPER is the title of a new work published by this Association for the information and guidance of architects and sheet metal workers.

●The book supersedes earlier editions of "Copper Roofings" and "Copper Flashings". It contains revisions and rearrangements of all the important details of the application of sheet copper in building construction which appeared in these handbooks and also much new data on the subject.

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