

OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG MEN IN ARCHITECTURAL WORK

THE present activity in the building industry, an activity which is certain to continue because of the need for buildings of all kinds, provides unprecedented opportunities for young men in the field of architectural work. This means great opportunities for development and advancement. With architects' offices throughout the country busy, and in many cases employing more men than ever before, there are splendid opportunities for young men to assume responsibility and forge ahead. There is now no need for a man to stand still. He has a chance to show the stuff he is made of and whatever knowledge of architectural work he may possess. Under these conditions there is an incentive to earnest work and study.

More than opportunity is required, of course, for success and more than mere hard work. A man must make the most of his abilities and opportunities, must have a willingness to take more responsibility and show more initiative than is required of him. He must do more than is required if he is to go ahead.

It can be expressed in the little plus (+) sign. More than is required, always. This means that in addition to doing his work in a satisfactory way he should go at least a little beyond this. It also means that he must, in addition to doing his work, devote time and energy to improving his equipment. Most men who stand still do so because there is no plus element in their scheme of things. Energy plus is

of the highest importance. Exercise, recreation and amusement have a value that is too often overlooked. As Mr. Harvey W. Corbett said recently at a dinner given in his honor by the members of the Atelier of which he is patron.

"Success is, after all, 40 per cent work and 60 per cent play."

There are plenty of opportunities now to do work that will win recognition and there are plenty of opportunities to study in one's free time. The ateliers in which the program of the Beaux-Arts Institute of Design is followed afford the best of facilities for study evenings and the incidental expenses are small. No young man engaged in architectural work can afford to neglect any of the available facilities for educational development along the lines of his chosen work. Schools, libraries and architectural clubs are valuable aids to men who live where they are accessible. Courses of home study can, naturally, be pursued everywhere.

In PENCIL POINTS we endeavor to reflect, month by month, the life

of the drafting rooms throughout the country. In order to facilitate the mobilization of the architectural forces for this advance movement the publishers of PENCIL POINTS have established, as most of you know, a National Drafting Room Registry and a Free Employment Service. If you have not done so, send for registration card and fill it in. There is no charge. Make use of the employment service, too. PENCIL POINTS is at your service. Here is to the young man who is going ahead!

PENCIL POINTS WANTS AN ASSISTANT EDITOR.

TO CARRY out our plans for developing PENCIL POINTS, and also our book publishing program, we wish to employ a young man with the necessary qualifications. He should be well grounded in architecture, preferably a graduate of a good architectural school who has had some actual experience in architect's offices. University education is not necessary. We are looking for the right man and if he is the right man it makes no difference to us whether or not he has a degree.

Some familiarity with engraving and printing is desirable but not essential. The man we are looking for will have sufficient initiative and gumption to learn the necessary details of editorial work, even though he does not know the difference between a galley and an electrotype.

This position offers no enormous financial return, but does offer extremely interesting work, with a good future for the right person.

Applications will be received from any part of the country. We are looking for a certain man and do not care where he lives or whether or not he has ever seen the Flatiron Building.

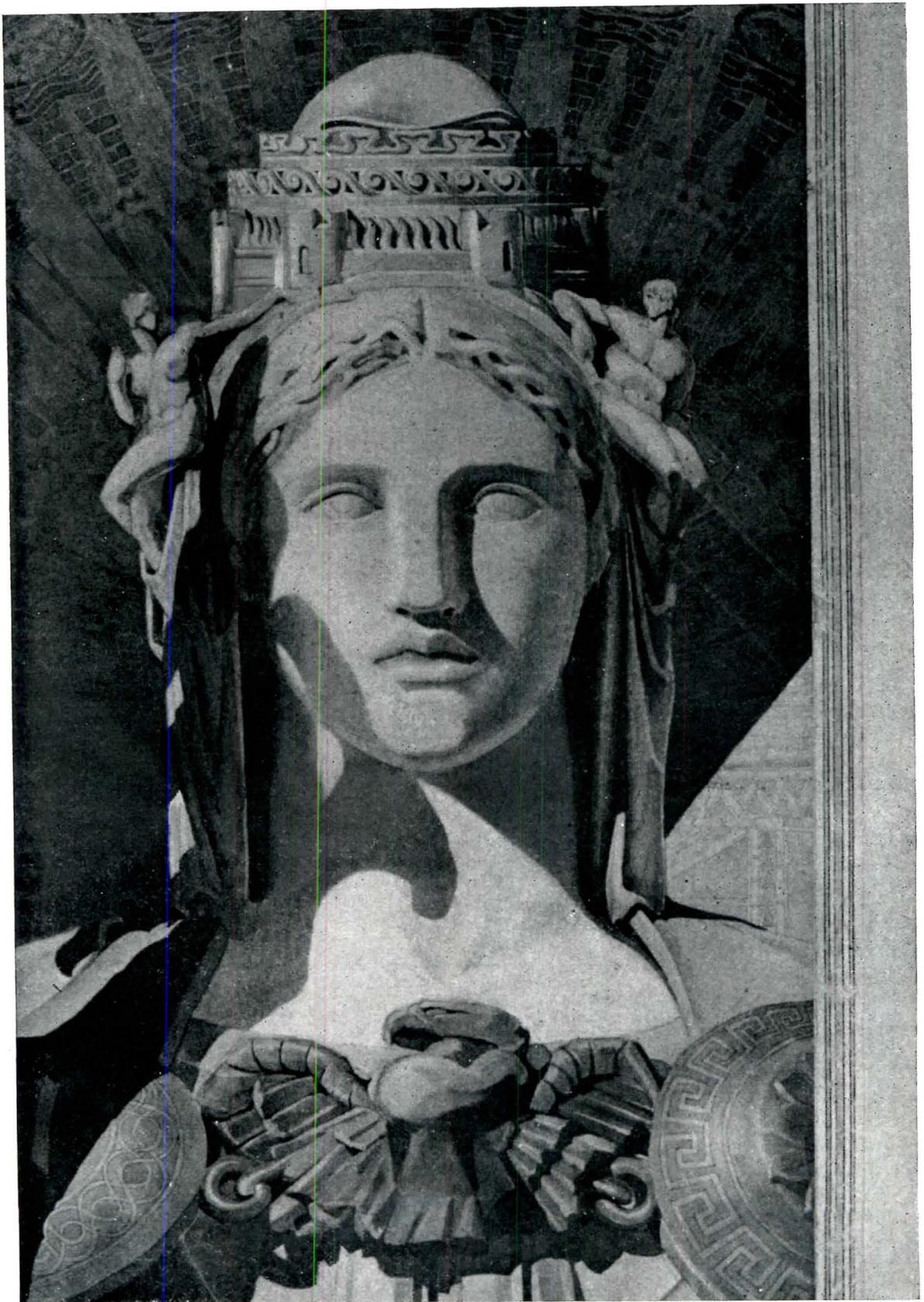


Figure 40. *Competitive Design for Kansas City Memorial, Bertram G. Goodhue, Architect. Portion of Detail at the Actual Size of the Original Drawing. Scale $\frac{3}{4}$ inch 1 ft.*

THE TECHNIQUE OF RENDERING, PART VI.

BY FRANCIS S. SWALES

In the serial article of which this is the sixth installment Mr. Swales explains practical methods of rendering. These methods, though based on what may be regarded as standard practice include variants that have been found effective in actual work. In preparing this article Mr. Swales has drawn freely upon the fund of experience he has gained in his architectural work.—ED.

THE illustration Figure 40 is a portion of the detail of the Kansas City Memorial shown in Figure 39 (February PENCIL POINTS) showing the actual technique by reproduction at the actual size of the original drawing. It must, of course, be kept in mind when comparing an original drawing with a printed reproduction, that printer's ink, the screen used in photographing and the little unevennesses of pulp in the magazine paper tend somewhat to crumble lines and surfaces and to slightly intensify the dark parts, especially the lines.

In rendering plans, the line work usually needs to be much stronger than with elevations. A fairly good rule to follow is to draw a firm line with a 2B lead pencil a few inches in length using the edge of the T-Square and your ordinary strength of drawing. It will give about the right width and color for the ink line. It may seem rather dark and "fat". The darkness disappears when the washes are applied and the "fatness" is found to be about right.

The tendency to pernickety over-neatness is rather predominant among the peculiarities of presentation of plans rendered in American offices, and few of such plans impress the writer as possessing the qualities most desirable. A plan to be most effectively presented must be decorative. The drawing as a whole must be pleasing. Unity, consistency of scale and readability must be numbered among its attributes, and conventions which are used to indicate various uses, features, circulations, accents, etc., must be drawn with decision and fearlessness. Generally considered, the parts of a plan are of much greater size than those of elevations or sections, which is one reason why a heavier line and looser drawing may be employed; another is the existence of *poché*. The latter has the most to do with determining the strength of the lines and washes constituting the rendering. Thus if we consider Figures 41 and 42 as being drawn at the same scale the much heavier line for the indication of mosaic and entourage, but as they probably would not be drawn to the same scale, but the smaller plan would be drawn to a much larger scale, it would be more likely that, in practice, the heavier line would be used for the smaller subject. That which is worth observing in the French plans is the freedom and ease with which the artist seems to work. Without any tendency to sloppiness or crudity, there is an avoidance of tightness, over-exactness and all those obvious symptoms of mechanical production so characteristic of practically all American plans. The

Frenchman takes just as much trouble as we do to obtain correct and conventional effects, but he does one thing more; he adds a touch of ease and richness by a few strokes which seem accidental or careless but in fact are very carefully considered and deftly added. Note the effect of sunshine among the shadows of the trees in Fig. 41, the touching-up of the mosaic of the terrace, or sidewalk, around the front of Fig. 42, also the manner of defining the extent of the lobbies surrounding the auditorium of the latter figure, by the employment of a wide band forming a border, and at the same time extending the circulation through, at the corners, to the entrances in the angles.

The plan of the McKinley Birthplace Memorial (Fig. 36) by Messrs. McKim, Mead and White, is a type of rendering that is peculiar to American work. Washes are used to indicate planted beds and borders while the remainder of the work is put in with an air brush. A fine black line—or almost black—is used throughout the plan of the building, except for the floor mosaic, also for the planted borders, etc., in the Central Court. A wider diluted ink line is used to show the paths, borders, etc., surrounding the building.

The plan of the Burke Foundation (Figs. 43 and 44) is made with very fine line work. All of the outlines of trees and the lines of contours of the land are inked-in. The graded washes, of which several have been employed, are all made with a brush. The group of buildings is left white. One very light wash cuts around the paths which follow the perimeter of the buildings but covers the rest of the drawing. The second omits the paths but covers the main roadway. The upper part of the drawing—above the group of main buildings—and the entire space forming a border outside the boundary line of the site is mottled by using an open technique—a lot of little dabs of the brush with spaces between—the wash being heavy enough to cause the pigment to settle to a hard edge. This, however, is softened by the next series of dabs. The mottling is kept clear of the paths.

In the middle part of the drawing, containing the group of buildings, the washes, which are light and slightly toned with yellow, are kept almost flat, that is, with very little grading. Shadows cast by the buildings are kept very light on the walks but are darkened and sharply graded where they fall on the grass. The shadows cast by trees are kept light throughout, but the shades on the trees are made dark with fine touches of the point of the brush. A single touch of color,

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PENCIL POINTS

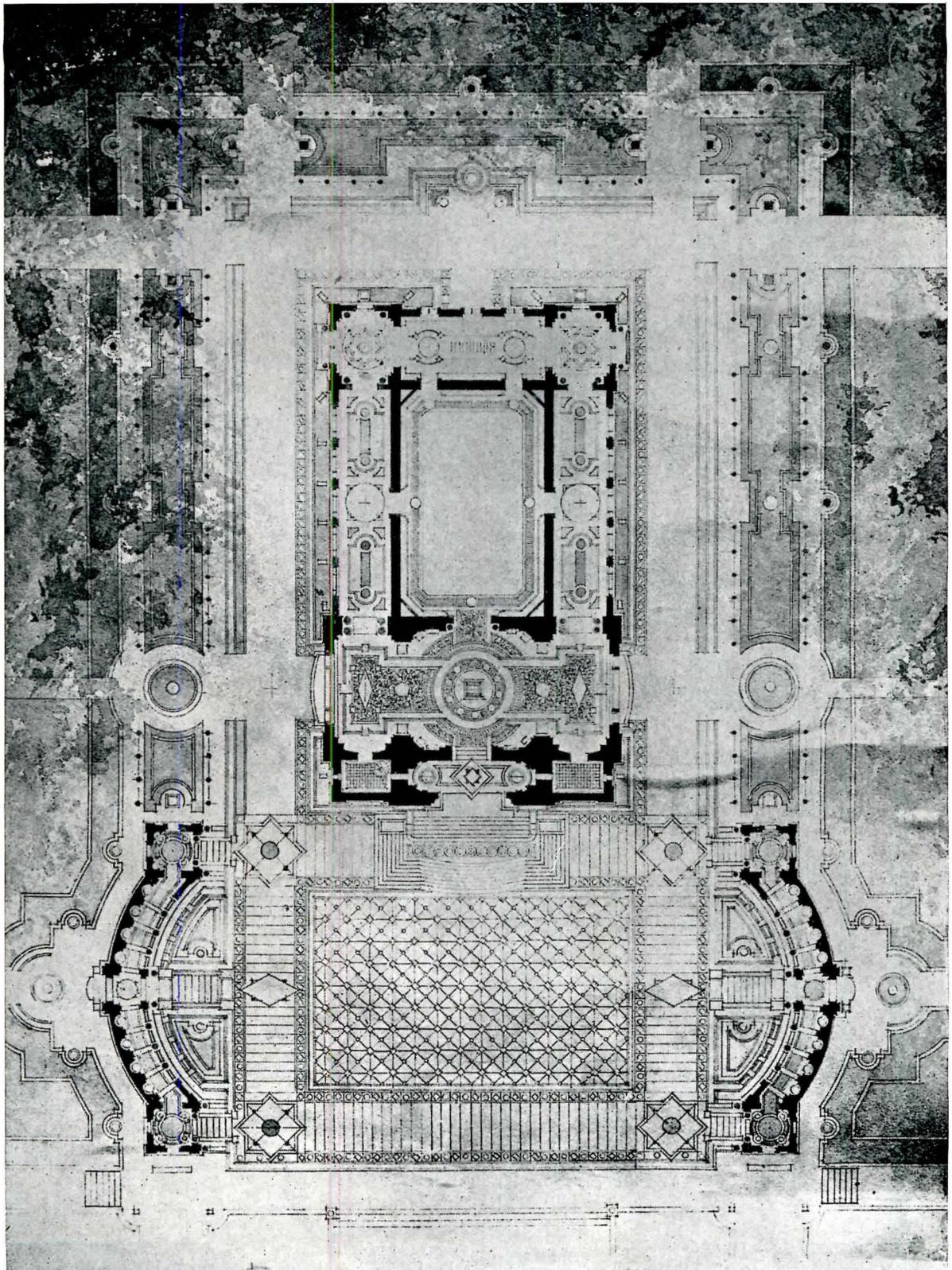


Figure 41. Design by M. Maunoury for "A Small Meuseum," *Projet, Ecole des Beaux Arts.*

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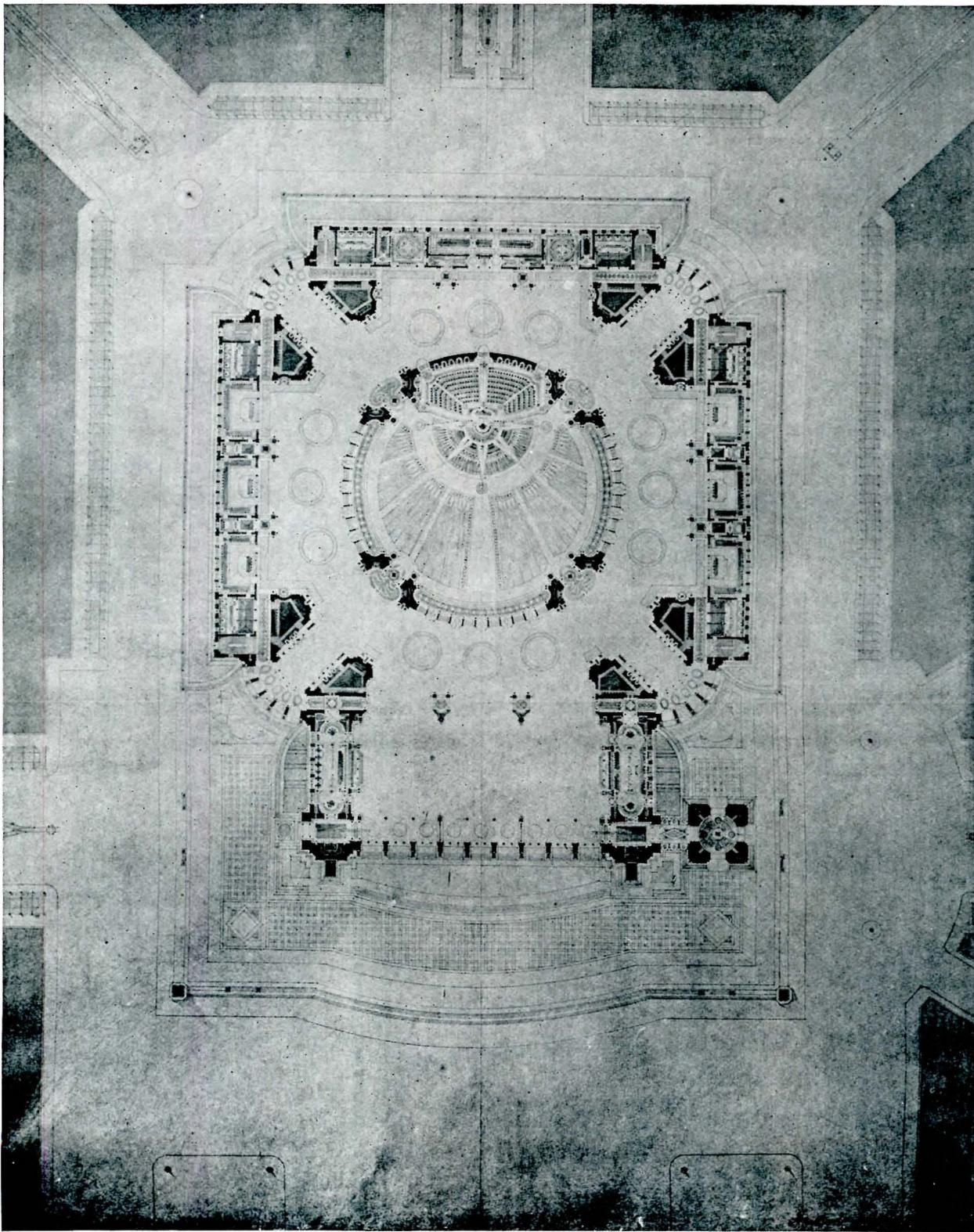


Figure 42. Design by Jean Hulot for "A National Convention Hall," *Projet, Ecole des Beaux Arts, Prix Americains.*

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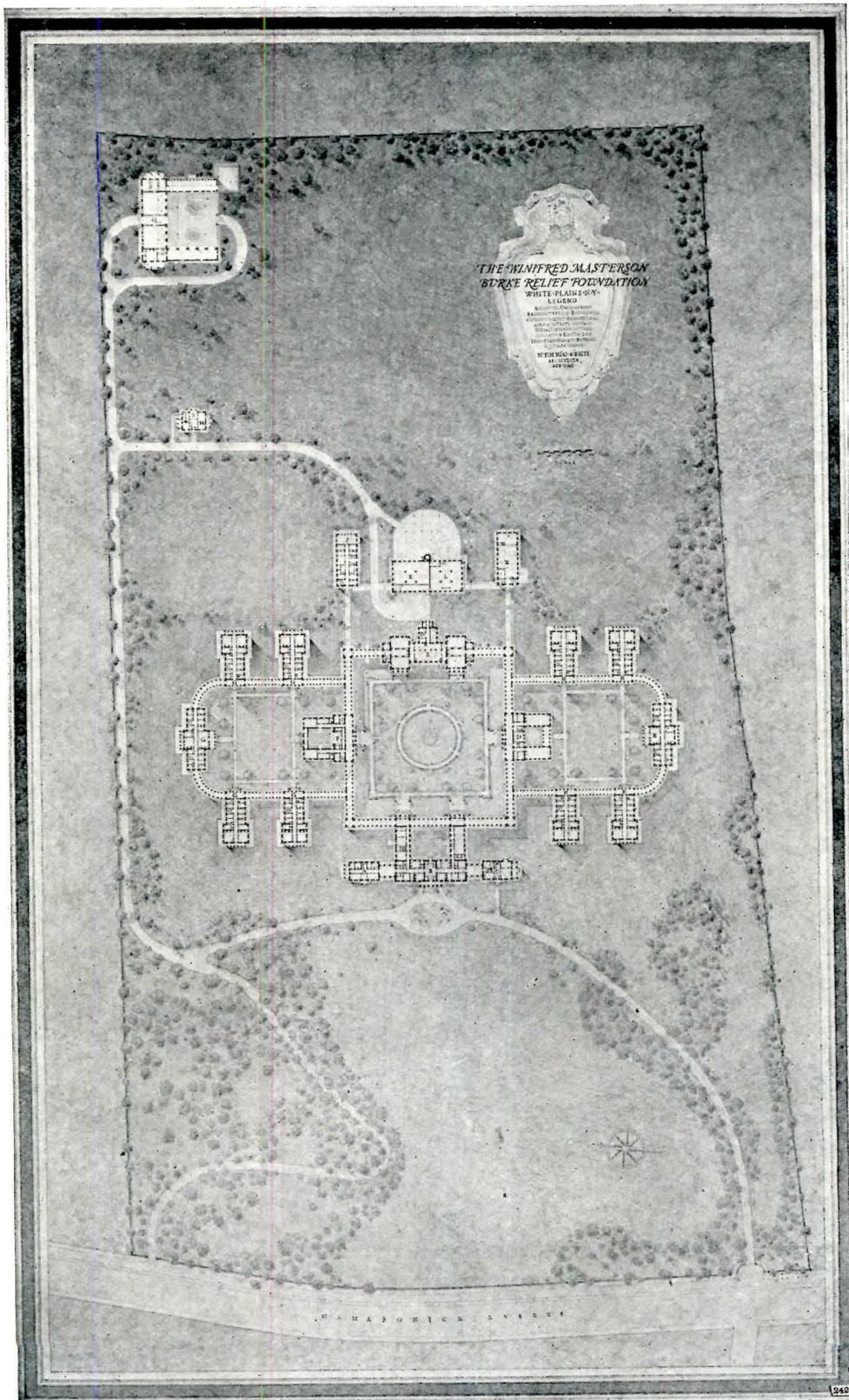


Figure 43. Plan of the Burke Foundation Buildings and Grounds, McKim, Mead & White, Architects.

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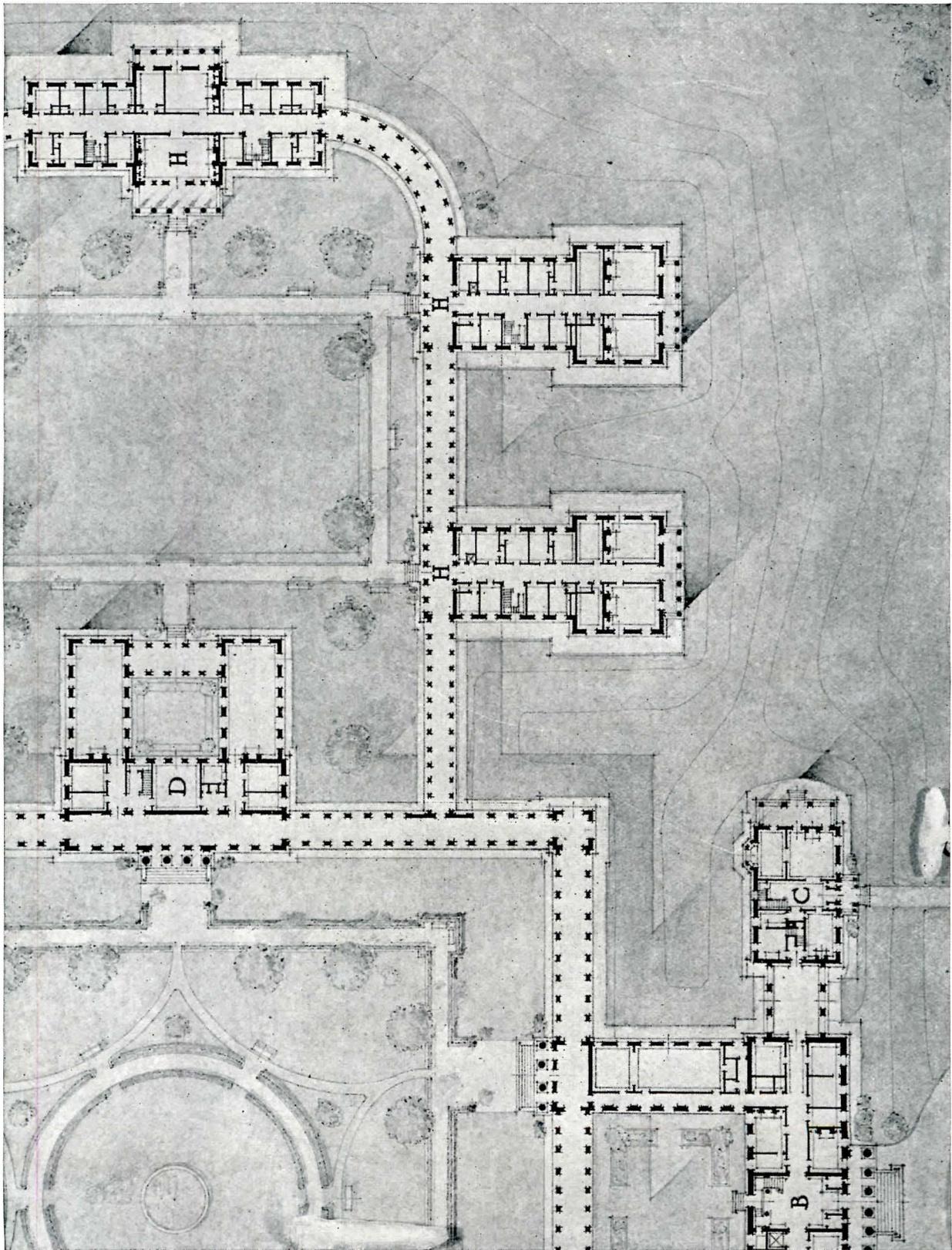


Figure 44. Burke Foundation Buildings and Grounds. A Portion of the Plan Reproduced at Actual Size of the Original Drawing to Show Technique. McKim, Mead & White, Architects.

ARCHITECTURAL HUMANITIES

BY WILLIAM EMERSON

In this article William Emerson, Head of the Department of Architecture of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, emphasizes the importance of a side of architectural training that is not now sufficiently provided for and gives outline for the presentation of this subject, which he well names "Architectural Humanities." Professor Emerson's expression will be welcomed by other educators who have recognized this need and should give to the student reader an enlarged view of the meaning of the study of architecture.—Ed.

THE schools architecture of this country have long recognized that their responsibilities covered a much wider field than that indicated by the teaching of the four or five important subjects in their curricula. No school has even ventured to offer a course in Architecture that did not include the standard essentials in Design, Construction, Drawing, and History. It is, furthermore, now generally recognized that courses in general culture,—Languages, Literature, and the Arts in general, if not essential are of great value, particularly for the student who has come to his professional course without any college background.

Another step now lies before us if we are really to fulfil our obligations to our students. This step, as indeed is true of those previously taken, leads along one of the great highroads of life,—the road to human relations, and for us, students of Architecture, might be entitled "Architectural Humanities." This is by no means a new discovery. Leaders in the profession for a generation have recognized the essential value of such a procedure. When I was a young boy not yet finished college, my father inquired of Mr. Russell Sturgis what sort of an education an architect should receive. Mr. Sturgis' response was unhesitating, even if not very helpful: "Why," he said, "an architect should know more about everything than anyone else." It is a goal that we all may well keep before us, and one that is so impossible of attainment that it is certain to continue as an incentive to further effort throughout the years of our life.

Architectural Humanities is perhaps the closest realization of the comprehensive standard outlined by Mr. Sturgis that any of our schools is likely to offer, but that it should be offered seems to me essential. Consider for a moment the background of many of the students at the Architectural Schools throughout the country. They come, perhaps, from small towns or from country localities where the wonder is that they should ever have heard the word architecture, or been fired by it to earn or to save the money, as they often have, to bring them to the foot of the architectural ladder. They have everything in the world to learn,—which indeed is true of every such student arriving at any college. But the study of Architecture demands perhaps more of its votaries than any profession except possibly medicine. It must not only train them as experts; it must also open to them the door to the beauty and culture of the past as well as of the future that is to be theirs. "Without vision the people perish."

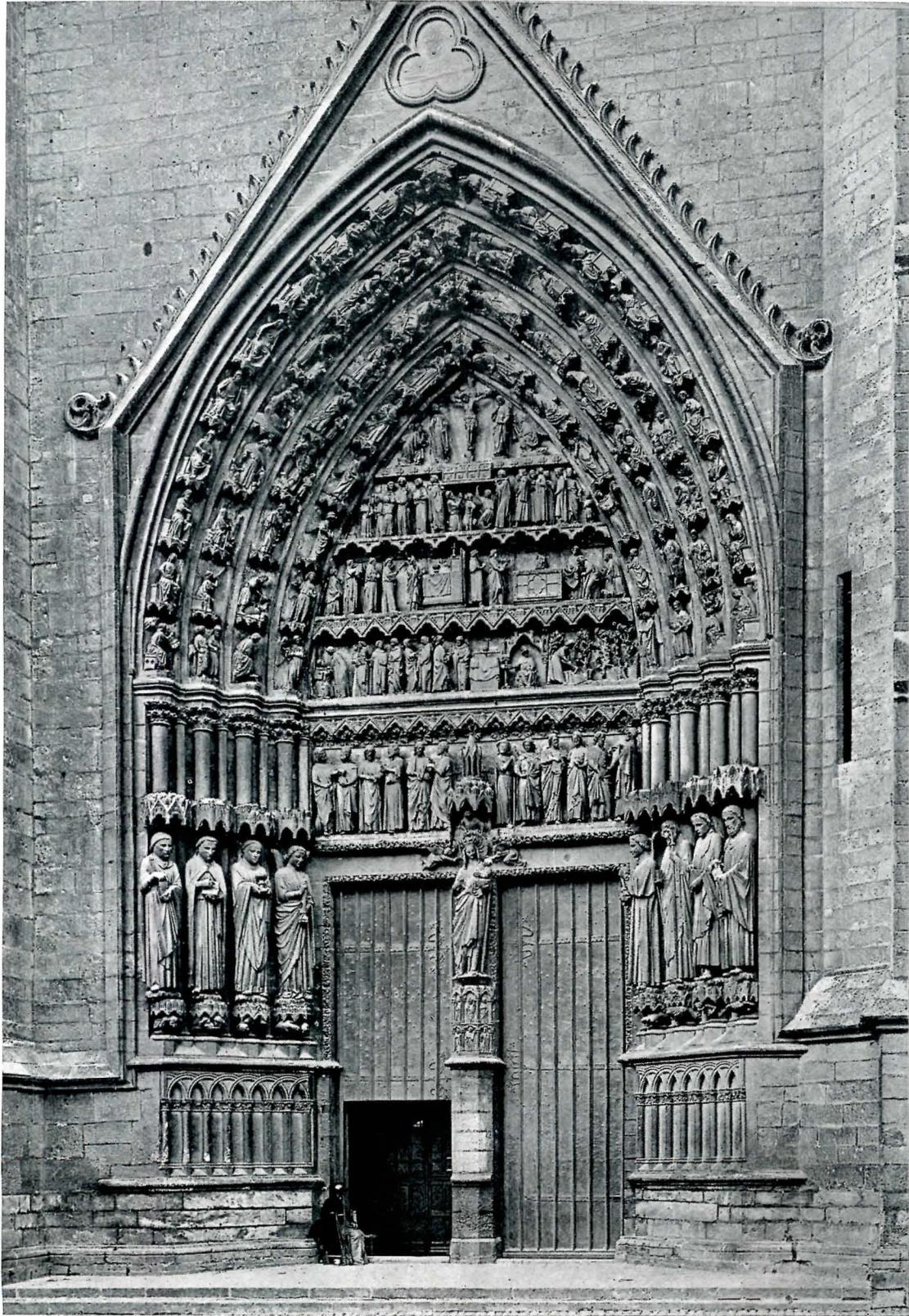
Yet something would still be left undone, and a vital thing too, if an Architectural School left out of consideration or failed to provide for those contacts with the outer world which a practising architect meets in every opportunity that comes to him. And whether the job comes or not, the architect's responsibility to the community is always there. A sense of this coming responsibility should be brought home to every student so that when he graduates he should not only be searching for his first job but for his first chance to serve.

Such a course as this the Department of Architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has offered its students for the past three years. No one man exists in this day and generation adequately qualified to handle all the contacts that such a course should present, for it is in its very nature human and many-sided, and cannot be reduced to set formulae. Hence each lecture is given by a different man in order that the student's imagination may be stimulated by the personality and accomplishments of his teachers.

These teachers are preferably men whose life work has brought them in contact with architects rather than those whose interests are primarily architectural. Think for a moment of the possibilities that would be opened to the student by remarks on "Civic Opportunities" from the Honorable George McAneny, former Borough President of Manhattan; this man whose helping hand croachments from the sidewalks of our main guided the first steps of New York's present zoning law, whose sound judgment removed enthoroughfares, and began an energetic campaign for the widening of our streets; also recognized the need for better transit facilities, for more municipal baths, and, in general, showed such a grasp and understanding of the City's needs that his official acts are an inspiration to those who are striving to make our cities better places to live in! Or, again, what value there is to students in a realization of the part that health considerations might properly play in the planning of buildings, plants, communities, let alone those smaller details that effect one's daily life, such as could be derived from a talk by Dr. Haven Emerson, former Commissioner of Health of New York City.

Similarly, William A. Starret, architect, engineer, and builder, from varied experience in these three great activities, can tell a story and point

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AMIENS CATHEDRAL, DETAIL OF PORTAL
FROM "SELECTED MONUMENTS OF FRENCH GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE"

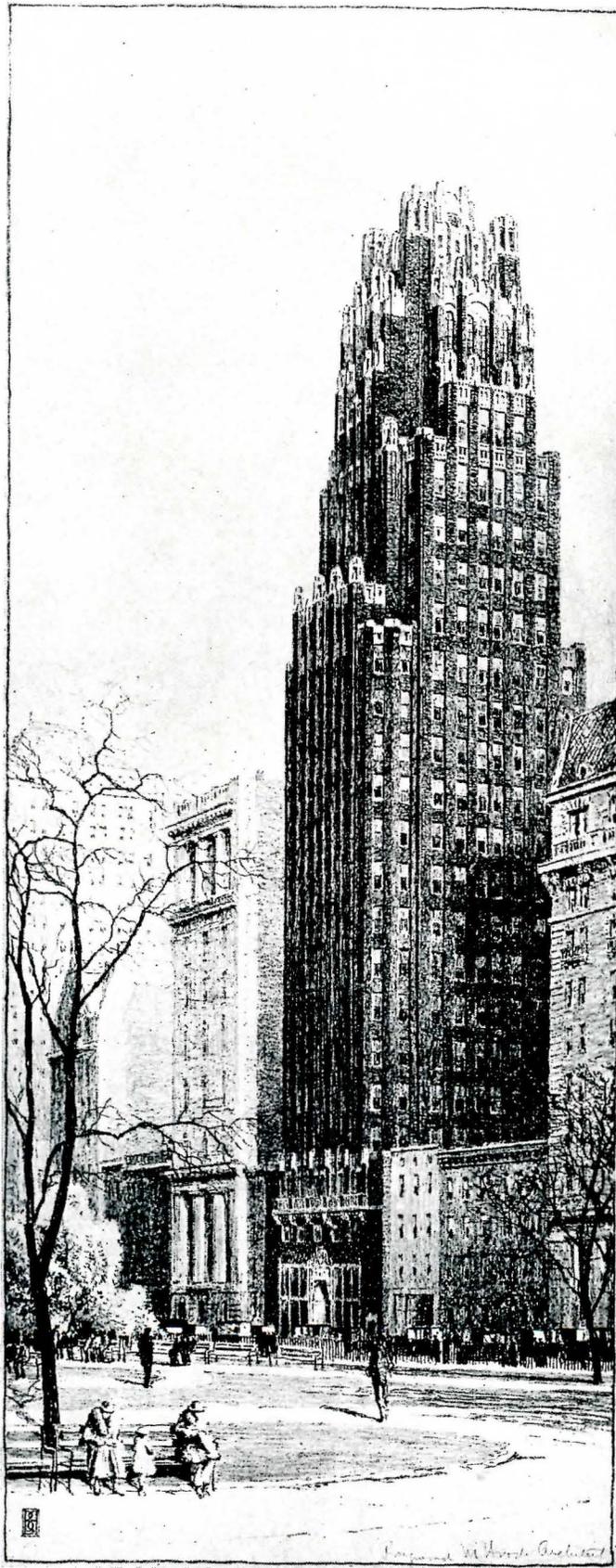
One of the most beautiful of Gothic portals is that shown in the photograph reproduced on the other side of this sheet, the portal of the Virgin in the north transept of Amiens Cathedral. This plate is from the book soon to be issued by the publishers of PENCIL POINTS under the title "Selected Monuments of French Gothic Architecture." The plates of this work are drawn from the archives of the French Commission of Historic Monuments.



FIGURE DRAWING BY KENYON COX

Detail reproduced at exact size of original drawing.

Of special interest, because it shows the pencil technique of the late Kenyon Cox at the exact size of the original drawing, is the detail of a figure study reproduced on the other side of this sheet. This and the other drawings by this artist reproduced from time to time in the pages of this journal are shown here through the courtesy of Mrs. Cox.



RENDERING BY BIRCH BURDETTE LONG, BUILDING
FOR THE AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY,
RAYMOND M. HOOD ARCHITECT.

The rendering by Birch Burdette Long reproduced on the other side of this sheet shows a building that marks a departure from the common practice in the matter of color. The windows of most office buildings form regularly spaced black spots that tend to ugliness. This difficulty has been overcome by the architect, Raymond M. Hood, in the case of the American Radiator Company's Building by making the wall surfaces of black brick. Stone of a golden yellow is used for accent. It is a bold and logical solution of the problem.



DRAWING IN RED CHALK BY E. N. DART. PORTRAIT OF ADOLPH S. OCHS.

A remarkably faithful portrait that is an example of skilful technique is the drawing in red chalk by E. N. Dart, of Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of the New York Times, which is reproduced on the other side of this sheet. The original drawing being in red on a paper of yellow tint can not be reproduced in black-and-white without altering the relative values to some extent, for even a faithful translation lacking the color has not the same effect as the original. The technique has been presented here with care, however.

THE SKETCH PROBLEM, PART IV

The Second Preliminary Competition for the Paris Prize

BY JOHN F. HARBESON

In this article Mr. Harbeson treats the sketch problem in the same manner in which he has discussed other problems in the pages of this journal under the general heading "The Study of Architectural Design."

THE final competition for the Paris Prize is the most important educational competition of this country; the test by which one may measure his attainment in academic training, his knowledge of the theory of design, and skill in the presentation of this knowledge.

It is seldom in actual practice that problems arise that can equal in magnitude or difficulty such problems as are given for the Paris Prize. (See Fig. 163, PENCIL POINTS, 1922; Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4 PENCIL POINTS, June, 1923.) Once in a while such a program as that for the "Hudson Fulton Memorial" in New York (Figs. 31 and 32) or the recent competition for a War Memorial in Kansas City (Figs. 33 and 34), or Mr. Cass Gilbert's plan for an Art Museum for St. Louis (Fig. 35) permit opportunities for an equal breadth of vision, fertility of imagination and ingenuity in arrangement. In the large competitions vast sums of money are spent to present the schemes as well as it is possible to present them; but they are judged on a "parti," it is the *parti* that is all important.

To enter the Paris Prize competition one must first pass the "Second Preliminary," and this "preliminary" is itself a competition on a big scale—it is the biggest academic *sketch* problem given in this country; and here too the *parti* is all-important. This cannot be too strongly emphasized. Many times the best presented drawings have the most satisfactory *parti*. But this is not always the

case. Of the successful drawings in the second preliminary competition for the 16th Paris Prize—A Summer Hotel—cleverness in presentation is more evident in those placed at the end of the group, Figs. 36 and 37, than those first chosen for admission. The drawing placed first in the preliminary competition for the 12th Paris Prize was also very simply presented, Fig. 38, while that placed fourth, Fig. 39, is much more elaborate and finished as presentation. It was a question of soundness of *parti*. Success in this competition depends first of all on one's ability to find a scheme for a program. It is for this reason that I suggested in my article in January PENCIL POINTS, that you "go into training" for this competition, taking a number of such problems, say one every two weeks. This is an excellent training in "*parti*." For the same reason it is well for the Class A man to work out a *parti* for every program—Class A or Class B—that is given out in the atelier whether it is one that you may send as an esquisse and may work up as a regular problem or not—simply as an exercise in the finding of a *parti*. Looking at the published work after the judgment will have an added interest to you if you have done so and be a greater stimulant in your development.

A man's ability to find a *parti* depends on the length and intensity of his training, on his experience, just as much as does his ability at presentation—his knowledge of technique; the better one

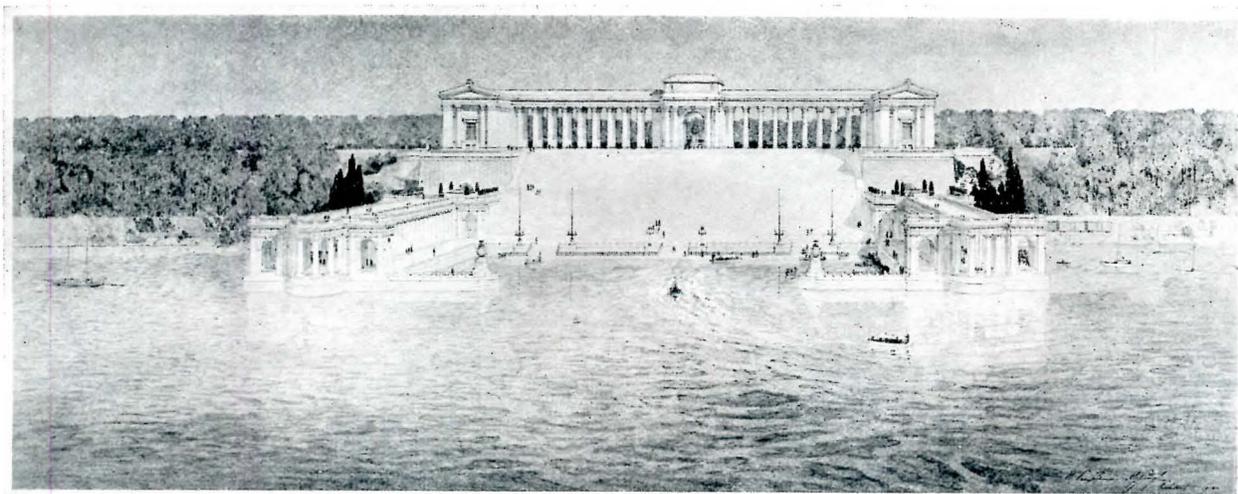


Figure 31. *Winning Design by H. Van Buren Magonigle, Competition for Robert Fulton Memorial, New York City. Rendering by Birch Burdette Long.*

PENCIL POINTS

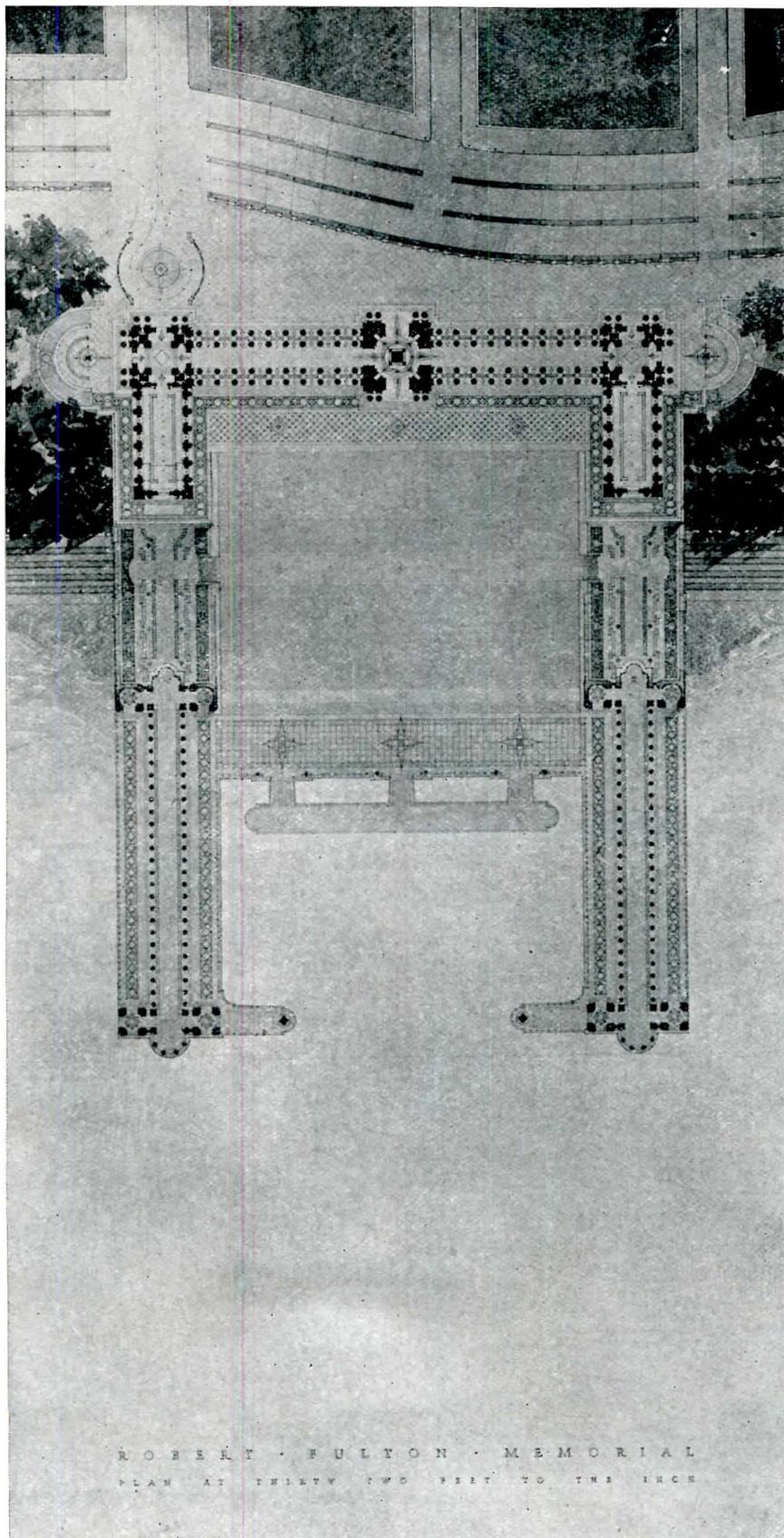


Figure 32. Plan of Winning Design by H. Van Buren Magonigle, Competition for Robert Fulton Memorial, New York City.

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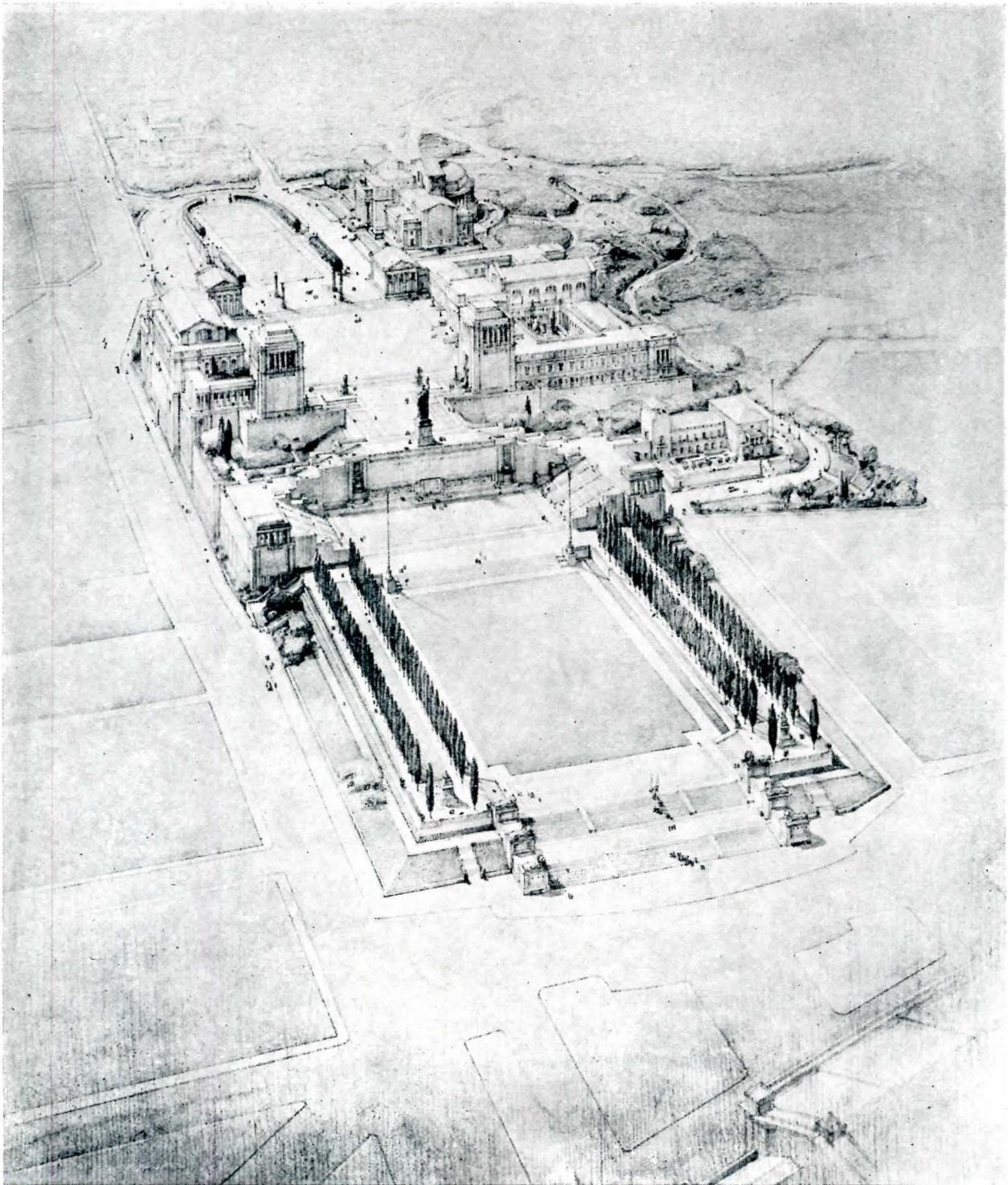


Figure 33. Design by Paul P. Cret and Zantzinger, Borie and Medary, Competition for Kansas City War Memorial.

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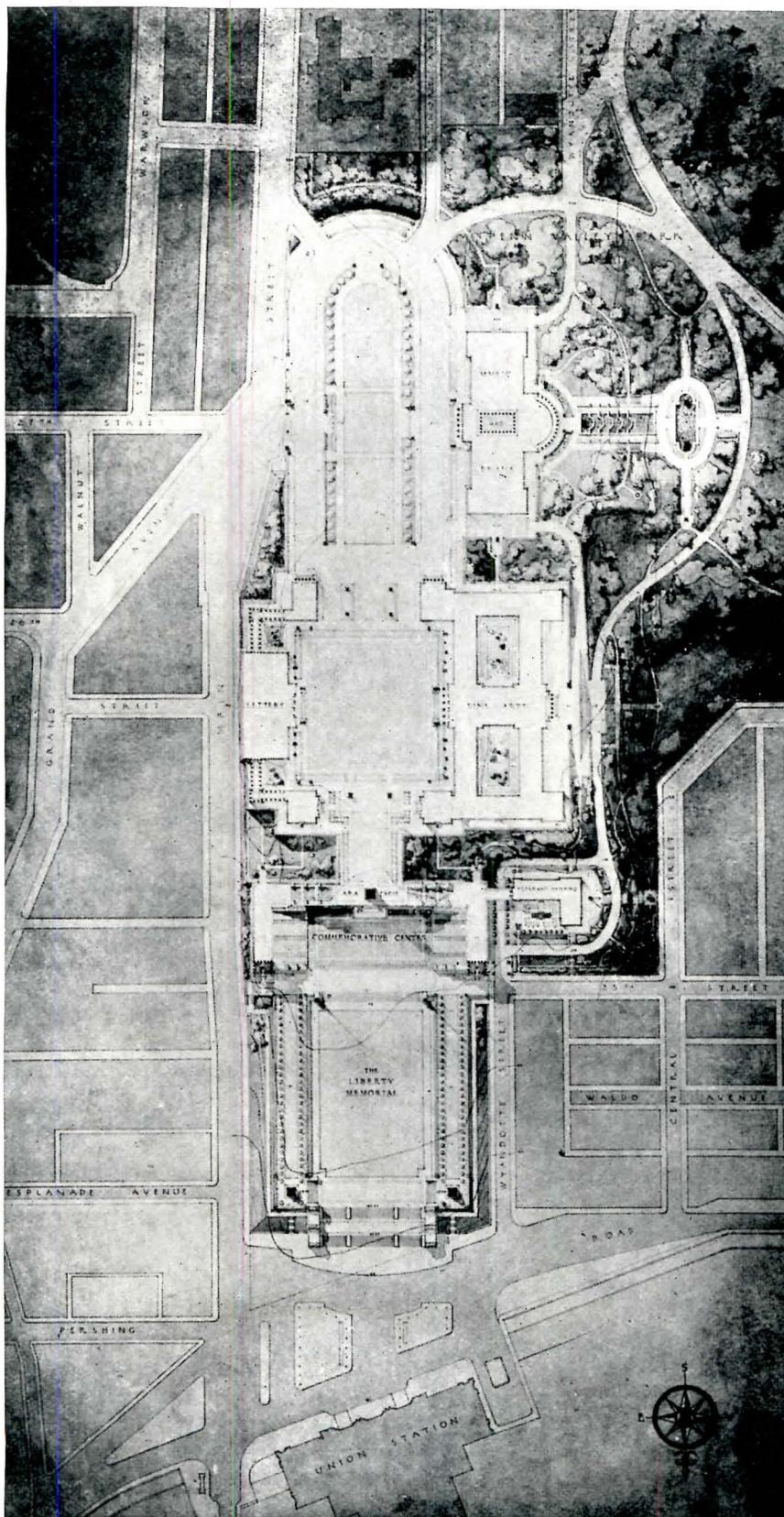


Figure 34. Plan of Design by Paul P. Cret and Zantzinger, Borie and Medary, Competition for Kansas City War Memorial.

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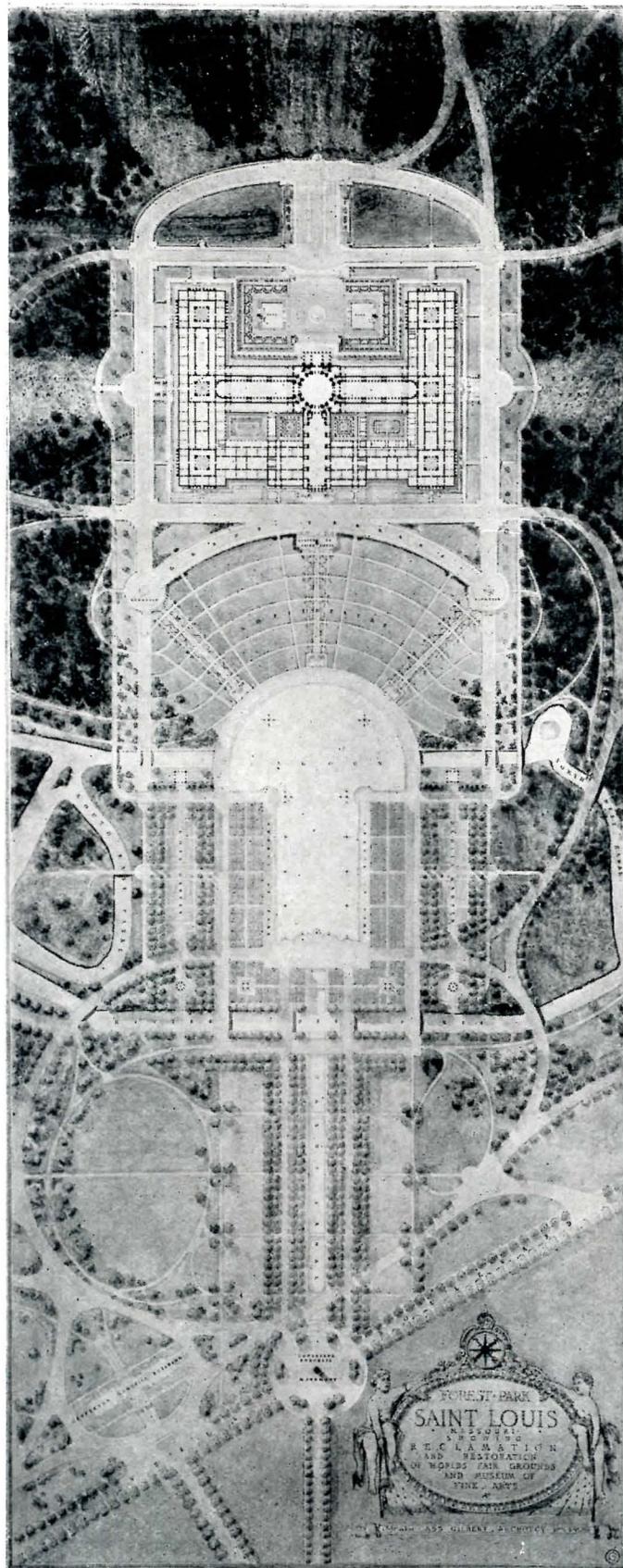
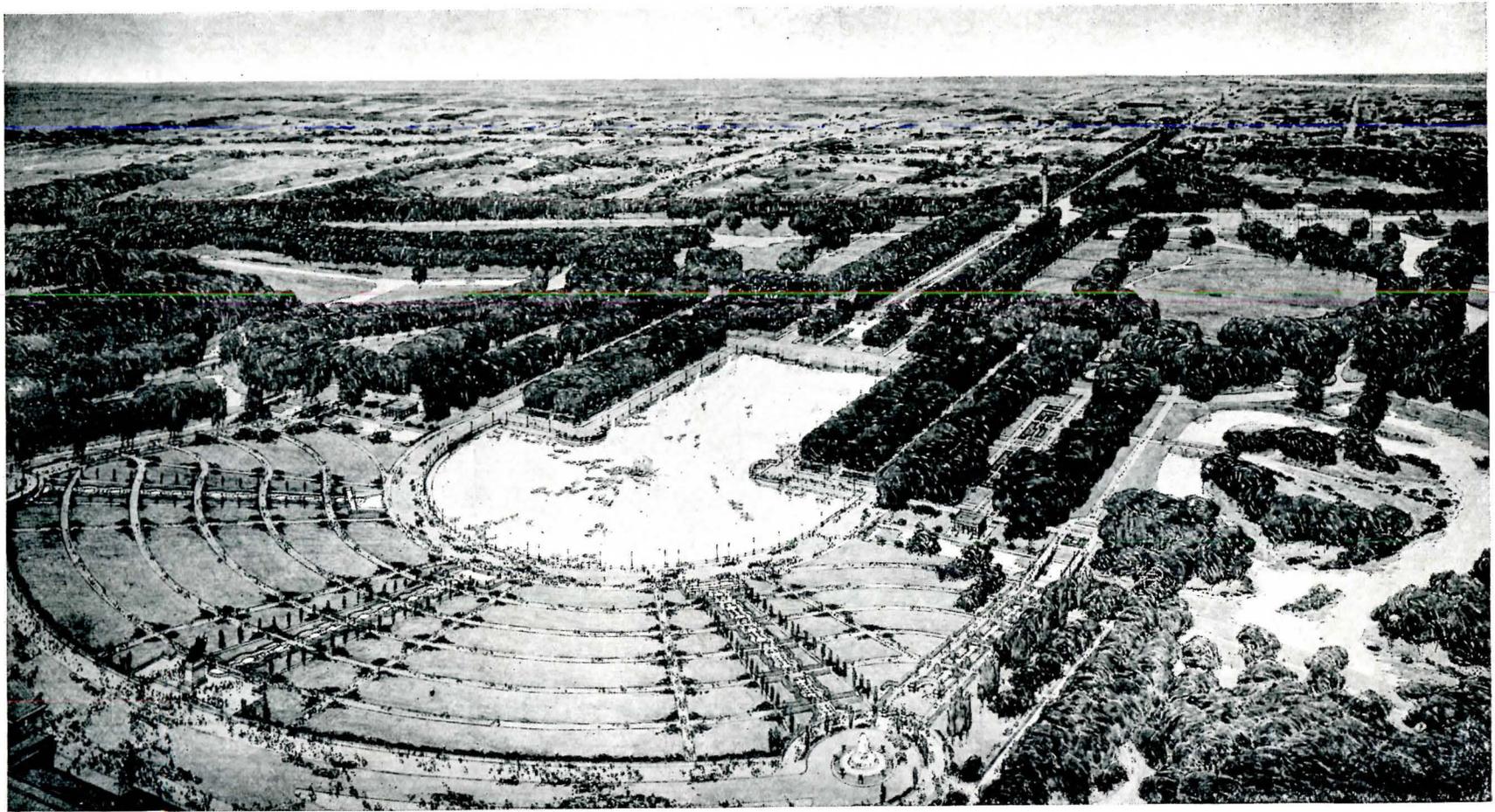


Figure 35. Plan of Reclamation and Restoration of World's Fair Grounds and Museum of Fine Arts, St. Louis. Cass Gilbert, Architect.



*Figure 35A. Birds Eye View of Reclamation and Restoration of World's Fair Grounds and
Museum of Fine Arts, St. Louis, Cass Gilbert, Architect.*

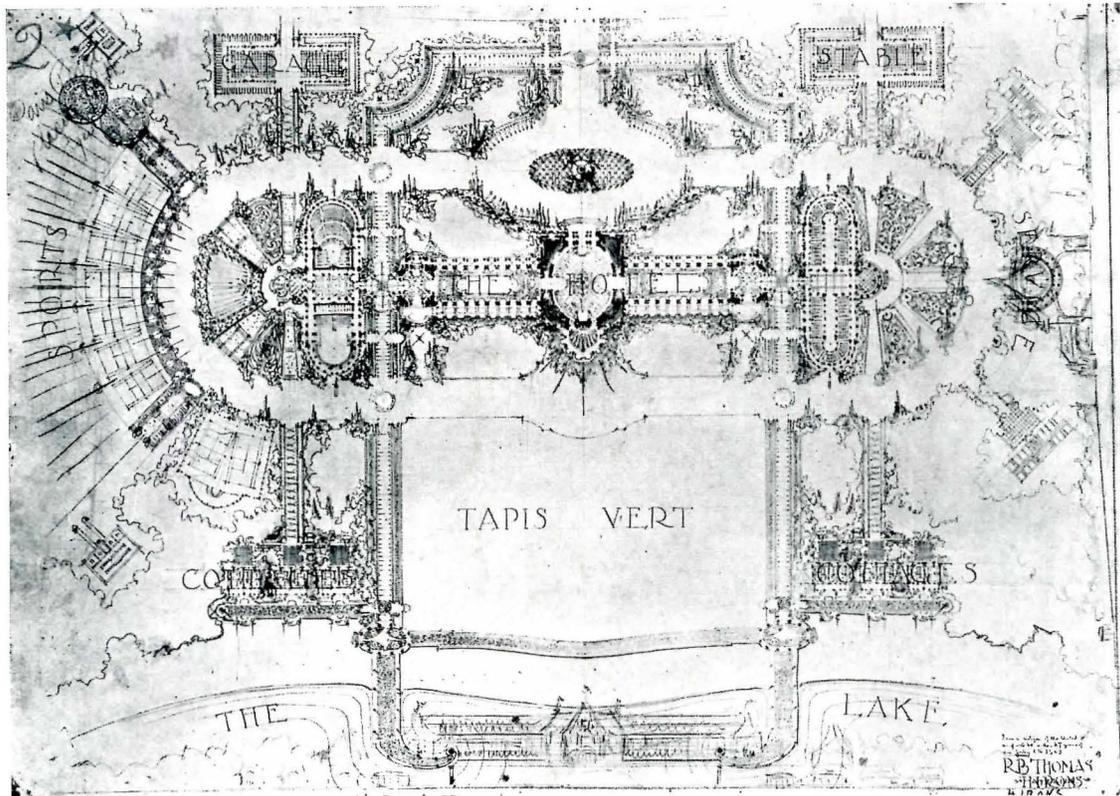


Figure 36. Design by R. B. Thomas for "A Summer Hotel." Beaux-Arts Institute of Design, Second Preliminary Competition for Sixteenth Paris Prize.

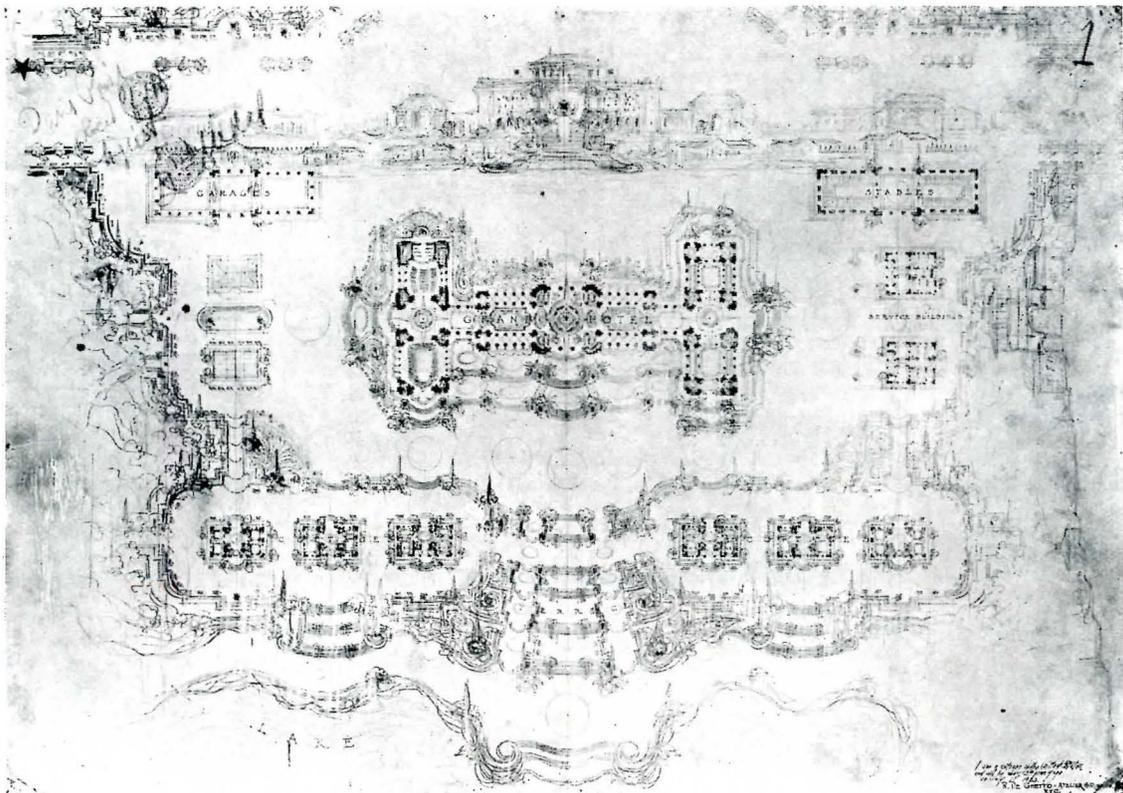


Figure 37. Design by R. DeGhetto for "A Summer Hotel." Beaux-Arts Institute of Design, Second Preliminary Competition for Sixteenth Paris Prize.

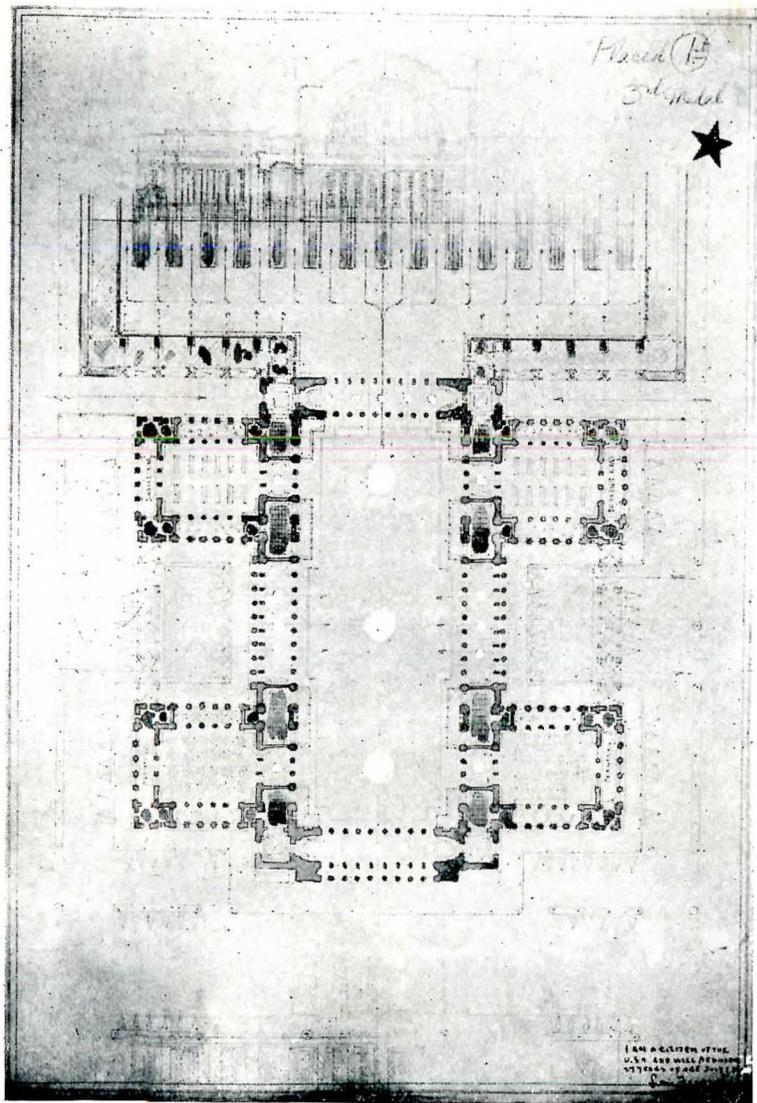


Figure 38. Design by L. Fentnor for "A Terminal Railroad Station," Beaux-Arts Institute of Design, Second Preliminary Competition for the Twelfth Paris Prize.

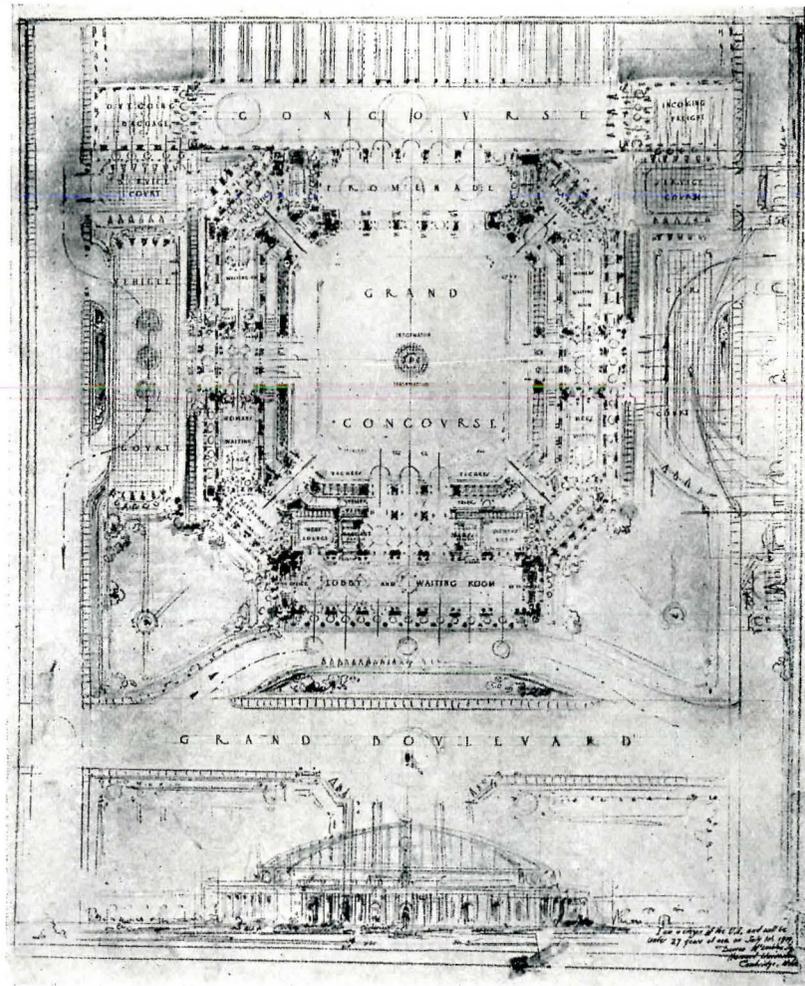


Figure 39. Design by D. McLachlan, Jr., for "A Terminal Railroad Station," Beaux-Arts Institute of Design, Second Preliminary Competition for the Twelfth Paris Prize.

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is prepared, the more experience he has had, the better will he be able to acquit himself in this competition.

It is interesting to study the five drawings placed in the 13th competition, shown in Figs. 40-44, after reading program.

Program.

Second Preliminary Competition for the 13th Paris Prize of the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects. Program: The Annual Committee on the Paris Prize proposes as subject of this competition "A Sailors' Y. M. C. A. at Manila." Introduction: The entertainment of soldiers and sailors while on leave has been, during and since the war, the subject of a great deal of study and consideration by various societies and organizations. The Y. M. C. A., in continuing this work, wishes to establish at Manila a recreation center for the sailors from the visiting war-ships and the naval bases located there.

The climate is sub-tropical. It is desirable, therefore, that the plan be conceived in such fashion as to provide adequate shelter from the sun, and to allow the free passage to the breeze, securing in this manner, the greatest protection and comfort to those who are pursuing the various activities provided for them.

The Problem: The ground to be occupied by this recreation center is on the harbor, easily accessible to the ships at anchor by means of launches and other small boats, and to the naval base by a boulevard which runs parallel to the shore front. It is rectangular in shape, and its greatest dimension must not exceed 600 feet.

Provision is to be made for the following departments:

1. *Athletics: vestibule with stairways; physical director's room and examination rooms; the gymnasium of not over 8,000 sq. ft. area with running track and spectators' gallery; a swimming pool not over 4,000 sq. ft. in area, with showers, baths, drying rooms, lockers, toilets and a barber shop; squash and hand ball courts. There should be provided out-of-door space for tennis, basketball and other minor sports. Baseball and football fields will be outside the grounds.*

2. *Education and Administration: An auditorium for lectures, concerts and moving pictures to seat 500 persons. A library. Four or five classrooms. A laboratory for general scientific education. The offices for general administration including central office and several secretaries' offices.*

3. *Social and Residence: Entrance lobby. Social hall. Billiard room (8 or 10 tables). Several small club rooms and card rooms. Outdoor rest rooms or porches overlooking the bay. Cafeteria for about 300, with serving pantry. (The kitchen and store rooms may be in the basement.) Dormitories for 200 men on the floor above.*

But in a big plan sketch problem this parti must be found quickly; presenting the scheme will require three-fourths of the time allotted. Once having chosen your scheme your problem is to get your solution "across" to a jury—in a given time.

You must study the problem (as distinct from the more mechanical presenting of the scheme you have studied) long enough to understand it. You should study with a pencil after the first two readings of the program. Make the early studies of a group plan simply, in block form, with a bit of charcoal. Work things freely in your mind and on paper before thinking at all of detail. Work out your scheme at small scale, grouped the way the whole thing is to look, in *the limits of the final sheet*, marked and laid out at this small scale.

Block the buildings in; study the entourage and gardens. Now take tracing paper and pencil, and sketch in the *poché* and develop in pencil the idea and composition you have laid out in charcoal.

What it is necessary to "present," is your idea—the whole thing—but you do not need detail; such detail as you do put into your drawing must look like something. The individual lines may not mean anything; but they must together, convey a meaning; the drawing should be made to look at first glance like a finished problem. The simple mechanical difficulties of presentation are large; there is a lot of work to put on paper in a short time. You cannot take the time to study your scheme at several different scales.

You have put your scheme at small scale on paper, indicated as well as possible the way the whole thing is to look, with the entourage, etc.—the complete effect. Put this at an upper corner of your board, and jump right up to final scale, and go at it with the charcoal again. Put a drawn scale somewhere on your paper; you must take every method you can to eliminate useless work to save valuable time; a visual scale can be referred to constantly by eye to gauge sizes.

Draw the axis lines first, then block in the masses in charcoal, enlarging everything from your small scale drawing up in the corner. In going up to the final scale do not lose the proportions that were studied at small scale. Then you have the solution at scale, and "composed" (if it was composed on the small sketch, which of course should be the case). After this it is simply a matter of drawing and indication. A man who has trained as I have outlined by taking several similar problems in succession, will now know how long it will take him to get his idea over on the final paper—whether he transfers with carbon paper or transfers by rubbing—and then rendered and presented in time, starting with this charcoal sketch of the big lines.

Now make studies in pencil on tracing paper over the charcoal study (there will be time for only one or two before the final); use the rubber freely, when something does not work out, make another try at that point. First sketch in the big *poché*, and the big circulations, inside and outside, freehand. Carry this study as far you can, then make one more over this, a little more carefully, but still with a great use of freehand, and then you will be ready to transfer to the final cardboard. It is in these studies that you must try to express the "character" of the problem; of the different portions of the problem. We have spoken of character in plan (PENCIL POINTS for February, 1922). There are certain types of buildings to which academic traditions have given certain kinds of indication. There are certain types of site that in the same way have acquired a distinctive indication. They are all in "the books"—can all be studied. If you look at various "art gallery" problems of different sizes and kinds in academic work you will see

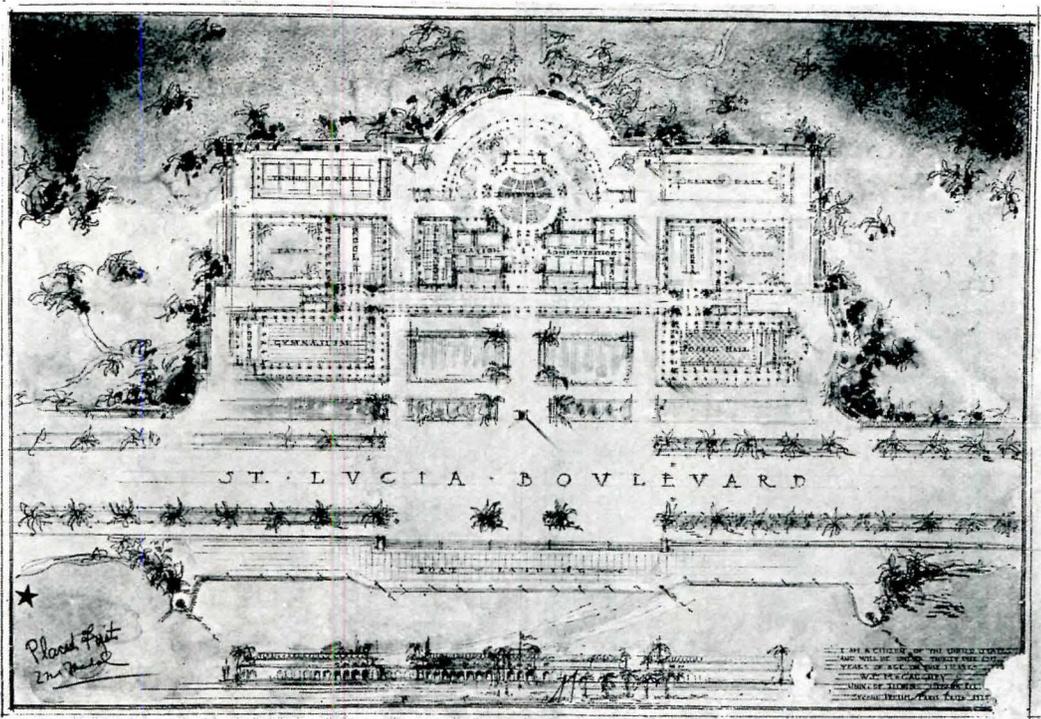


Figure 40. Design by W. F. McCaughey, Jr., Beaux-Arts Institute of Design, Second Preliminary Competition for the Thirteenth Paris Prize.

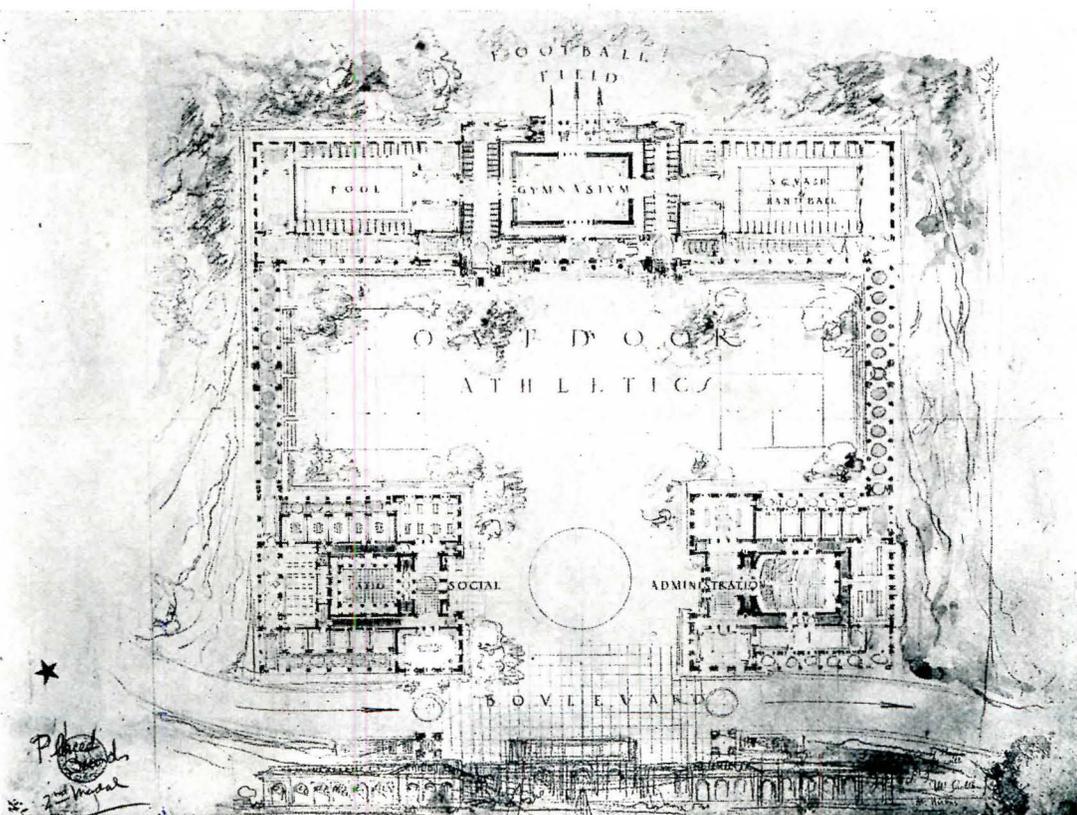


Figure 41. Design by D. McLachlan, Jr., Beaux-Arts Institute of Design, Second Preliminary Competition for the Thirteenth Paris Prize.

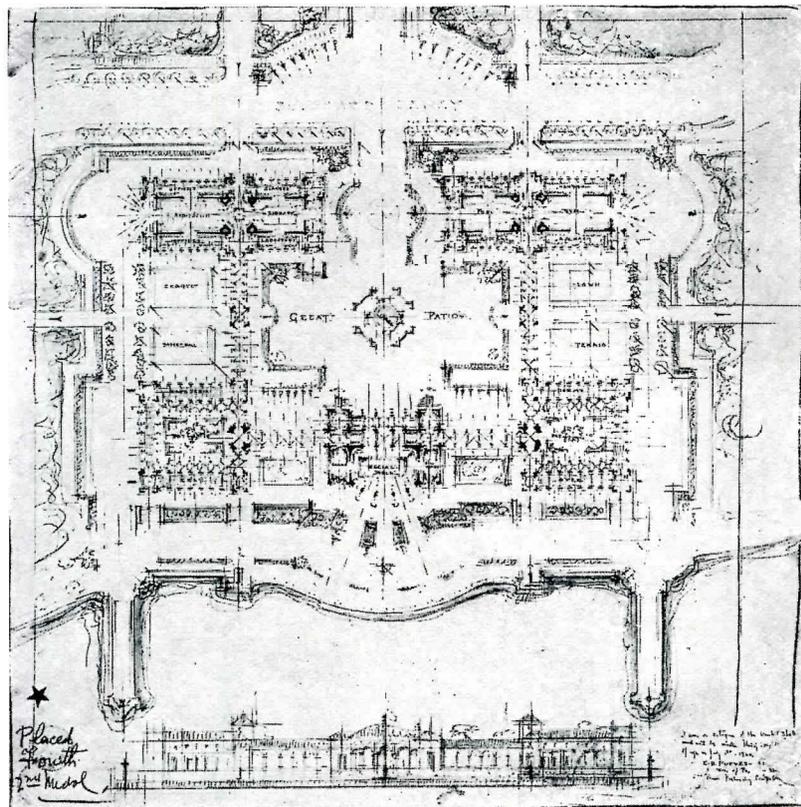


Figure 43. Drawn by E. R. Purves. Beaux-Arts Institute of Design, Second Preliminary Competition for the Thirteenth Paris Prize.

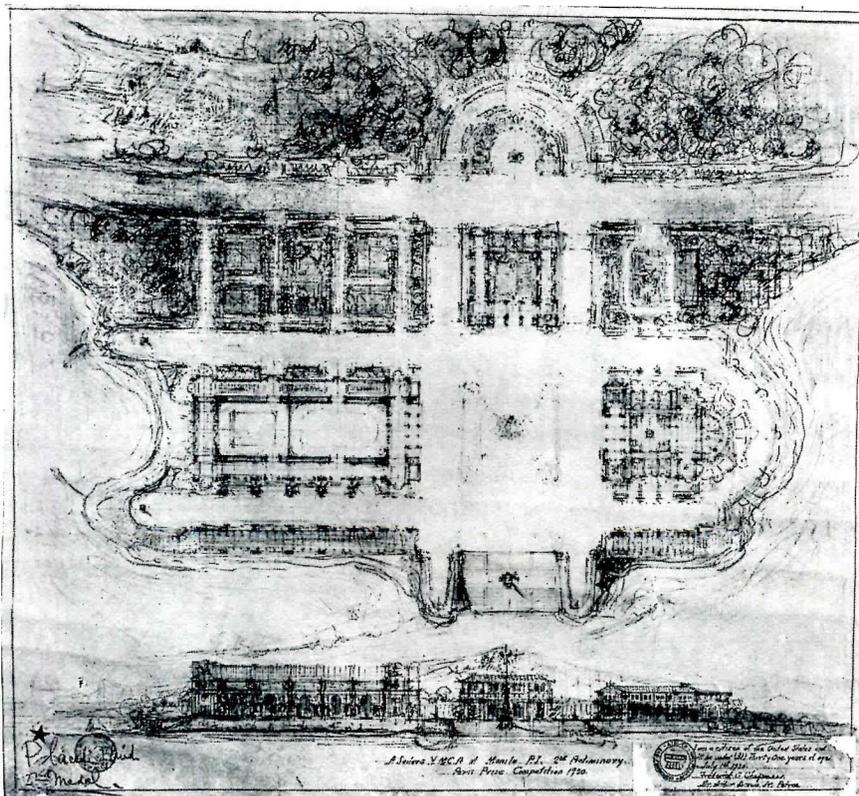


Figure 42. Design by F. A. Chapman. Beaux-Arts Institute of Design, Second Preliminary Competition for the Thirteenth Paris Prize.

PENCIL POINTS

a similarity in expression—a use in each of some of the same forms. It is the same with government buildings—with all the different “types” of buildings, in fact. In the few days before doing a sketch problem of this sort, look through the books and get as many of these things as possible in your head. There is no time to stop or correct now. You must use all your time and speed in getting your ideas down, and then in rendering to bring them out.

When you have made this second study in pencil, and carried it as far as possible, you are ready to transfer. This transferring is not—should not be—tracing—it is in reality another study, and you must do a certain amount of designing right on the final. The aim is to eliminate work and get ahead—to get your drawing of your solution completed in the time given. If it is only two-thirds completed—no matter how well this two-thirds is drawn, you have not given your idea a fair showing before the jury.

Do not be afraid of putting too many lines on the final—you can always lose some of them in rendering if necessary. The lines you want to count are the important ones, but they require many others to make them look well; too few lines leave a sketch problem looking empty—you can't put an idea across if your drawing is incomplete. At the same time, do not scratch in a whole lot of lines that look like nothing. When you do have to “pad” pad within lines that look like something.

After getting the big lines on your big study, it is best to work freehand on most of the remainder—it is much easier and much quicker than working with T-square and triangle. As long as the main lines are straight, you can transfer the rest just as well freehand, and with freehand you will be much better able to get the “character” in your plan—both the general character and the character of the small spots.

For you must get character in your plan* to get the idea across—there is a very different expression for a school, for instance (Fig. 131 PENCIL POINTS February, 1922) and a concert hall (Figs. 29 and 30, PENCIL POINTS February, 1924). Each type of building has a character of its own, (we are speaking of plan now). It takes some-training to be able to recognize this character, some experience to be able to give it to a plan. But the attempt must be made—you should know what kind of detail to use in the different kinds of buildings—having a command of such details of poché, of spots, corners, niches, etc., saves you much time. You can go twice as fast in drawing your idea, if you *know* how corridors turn, different ways to treat central spots, etc., because you won't have to stop your thought on the problem in general to work out these minor matters.

You can work up a vocabulary of such forms by going through two or three volumes of the

*See article “Character in Plan” in PENCIL POINTS for February, 1922.

“Concours d'École” (des Beaux Arts) studying the published sketch problems with a notebook in hand jotting down different ideas. Putting it in a notebook is primarily to fasten it the better in your mind, though it is of value also to have such a book to look through the night before the second preliminary program is given out.

It goes without saying, for the reasons above, that the poché should not all be of the same thickness—any more than in a projet; in fact in a sketch problem the differences in poché should be still more accentuated.

After you take up your transfer paper, your drawing looks like an inarticulate mass of lines—with your rendering you will bring out your idea—following for the general scheme your small scale sketch in the corner of your board. If you need a “white” rub out or rub down some of the lines. If your first washes show a “white” too large or small, make it wider, or narrower, by the next wash—but your rendering should be simple—just enough to express the idea. A lot of the actual drawing can be done for the first time on the final drawing (i.e., need not have been laid out on the study and transferred); do a lot with the freehand pen on the final drawing. Try to get the whole thing down on the final sheet, and rendered, and still have time to get away from it and look at it, to see if there is something more needed to get it “across”; to make other men see your idea as you see it. And this is very much like cartooning; to get a likeness it isn't always necessary to put everything down, but what is put down should be what will be a “portrait” of your “parti.”

The question of “mosaic,” of the filling in of a plan, is important. What shall we use as mosaic? The purpose of an esquisse-esquisse is to make your thought clear to some other people. The purpose of mosaic is to help make your idea clear. With poché alone, it would be difficult to explain the purpose of a certain room; mosaic shows without words the use of the room. It is *not an ornament*, but a means of explaining a scheme. It is closely allied to the theory of poché, of course; for instance, a stable and a greenhouse may be of the same size, but the greenhouse will have as poché just “points,” with glass between, while the stable will have continuous walls with a few windows, and as “mosaic” some small divisions—the stalls.

In the same way a number of different rooms—which may all be rectangular in shape—may be identified by their mosaic. For a “salle des fêtes,” or a ballroom, the typical expression is to show no “furniture” but to indicate the ceiling—usually an elaborate thing with vaults in penetrations, with highly decorated plaster work; this could never be mistaken for a library or a stable. A laboratory—which may be another rectangular room, will be expressed not by a ceiling, and with

(Continued on Page 73)

PENCIL POINTS

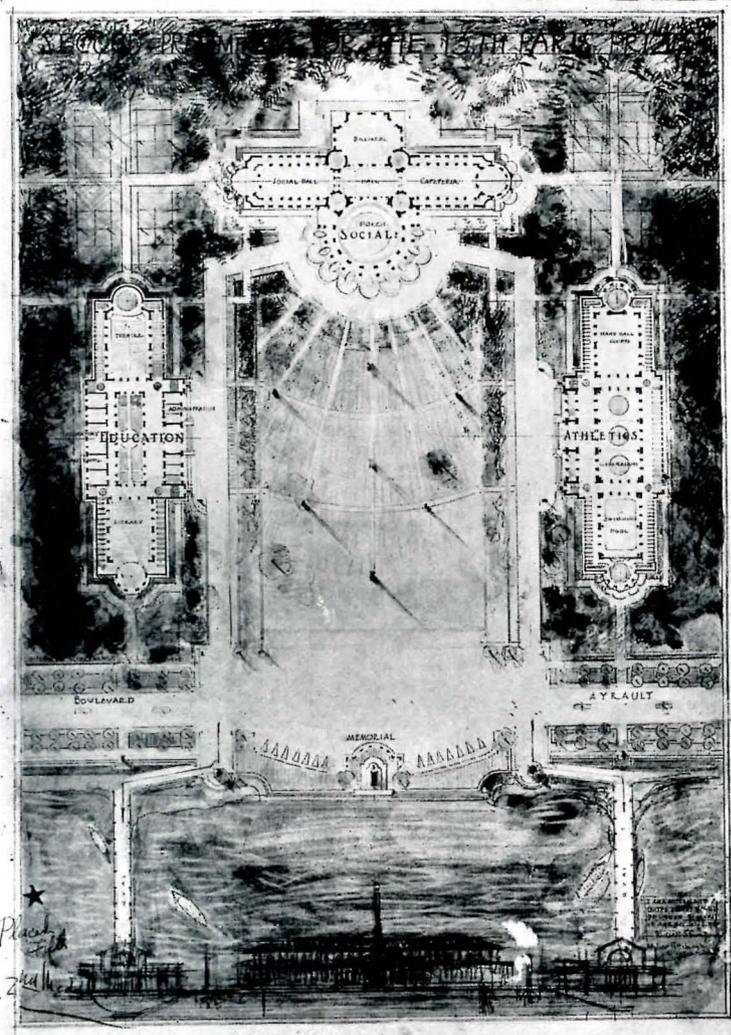
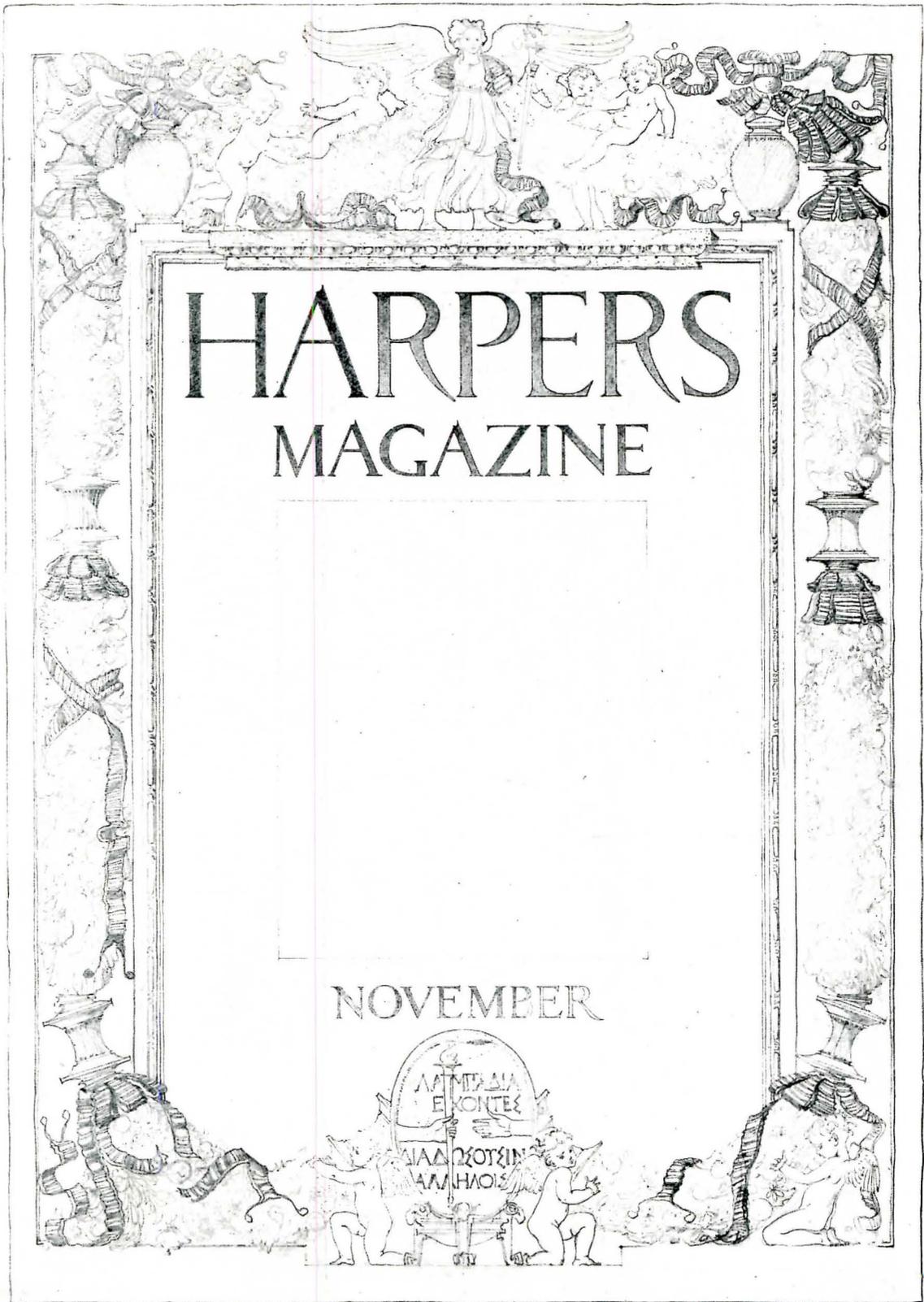
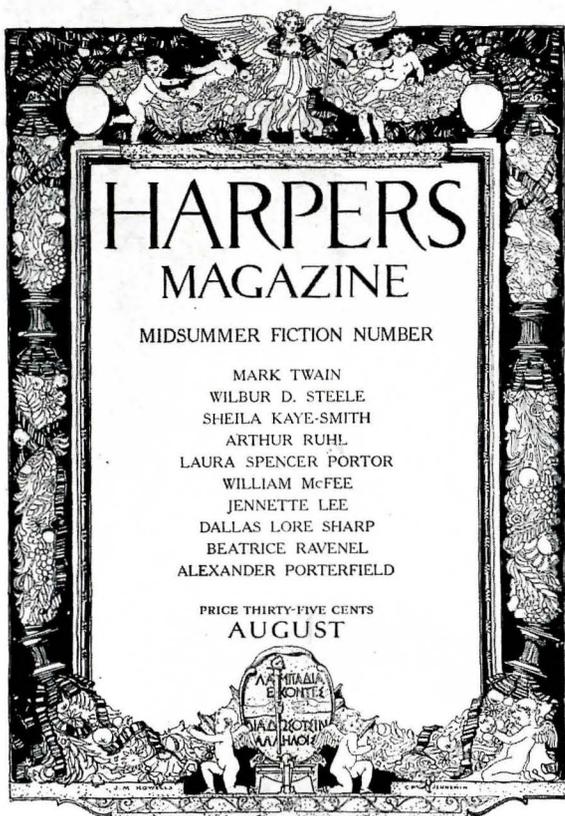


Figure 44. Design by Paul Simpson. Beaux-Arts Institute of Design, Second Preliminary Competition for the Thirteenth Paris Prize.



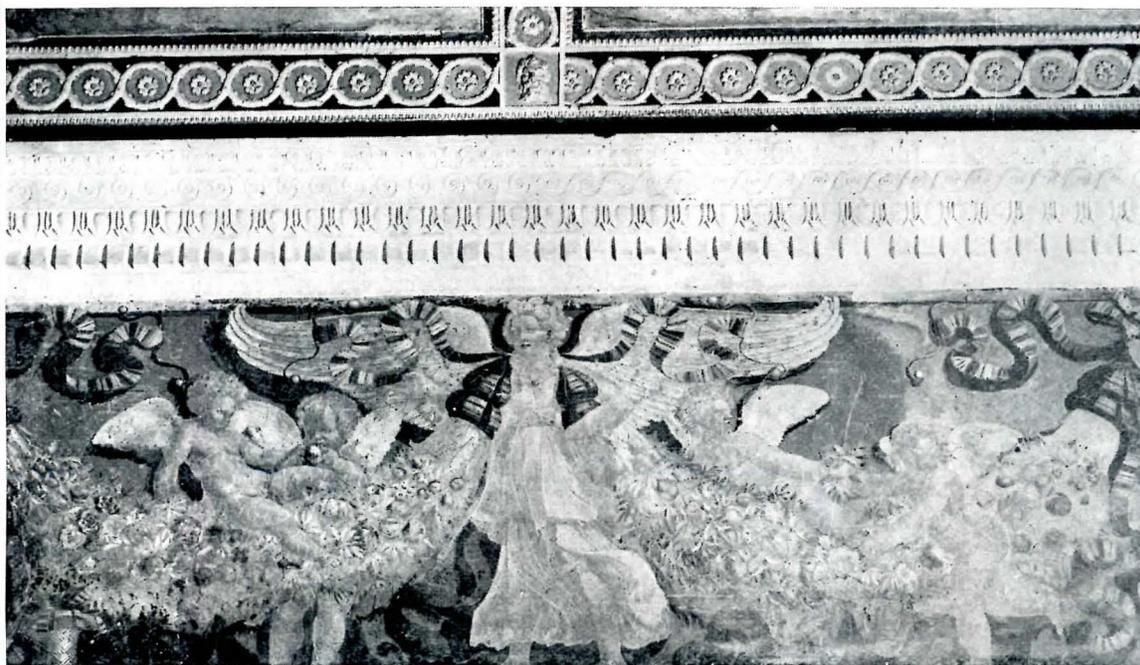
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*Pencil Drawing by John Mead Howells of Design for Cover of Harper's Magazine.
(See other illustrations on opposite page.)*



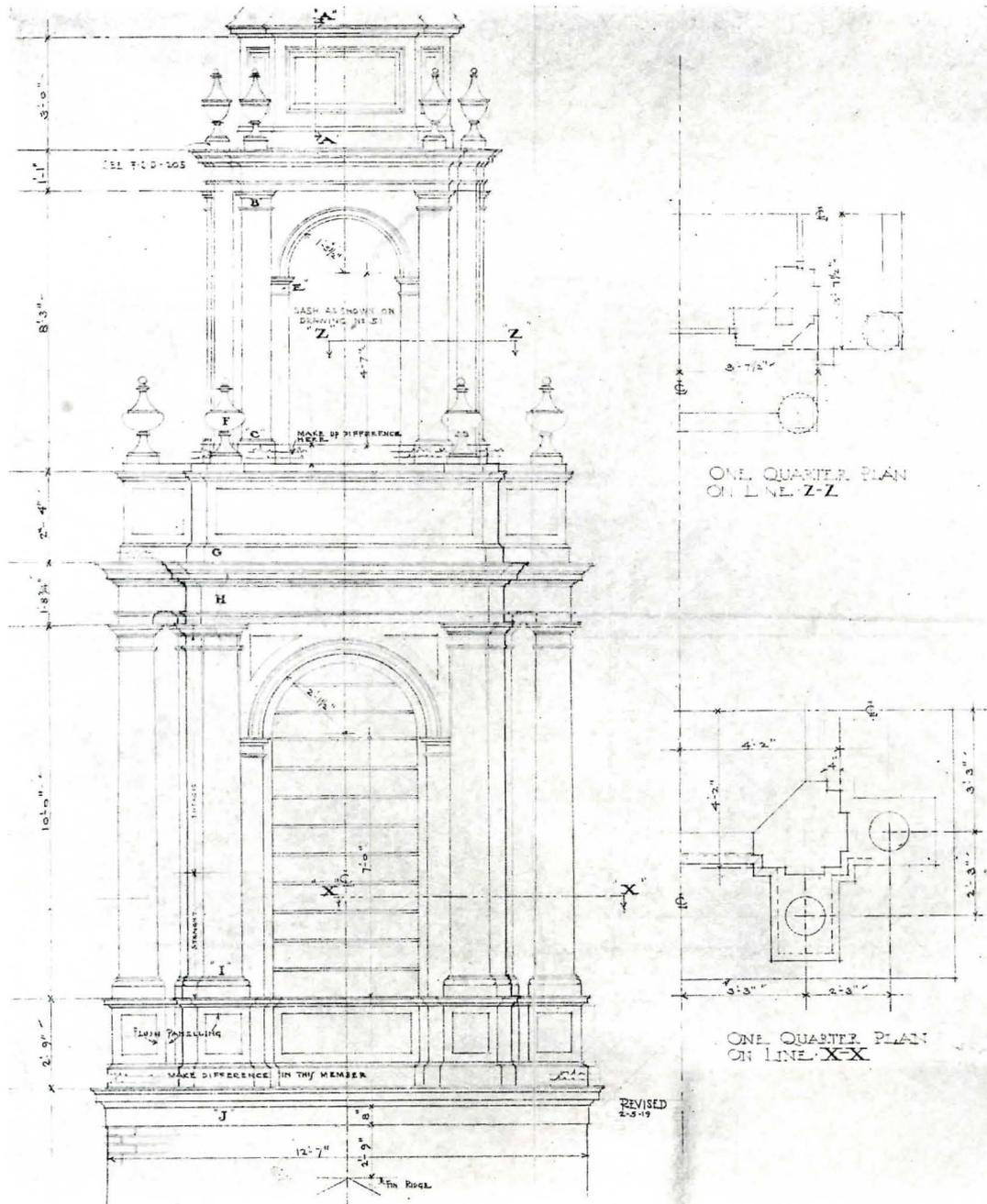
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*Cover of Harper's Magazine Designed by
John Mead Howells.*



Photograph of Frieze of Giulio Romano in the Villa Madama Which Inspired Mr. Howells' Design for the Magazine Cover Shown at the Top of This Page.

PENCIL POINTS



Construction Details—Sprunt Memorial Presbyterian Church, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.
 Hobart B. Upjohn, Architect.

PENCIL POINTS

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THE AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME

FROM a letter recently received by C. Grant LaFarge, Secretary of the American Academy in Rome from Gorham P. Stevens, Director, we quote the following items:

"January was a busy month for everyone at the Academy."

Mr. Mead and Mr. Blashfield arrived in Naples on January 21st, and Mr. Lascari and I went down to meet them. They were both in splendid health. Mr. Mead is not due in Rome until March. Mr. Blashfield came back to Rome with us. The mosaic decoration which Mr. Lascari is executing for him is going ahead at full speed.

Director Bert H. Hill of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens is in town. As that School is expanding rapidly, Director Hill has been studying our organization with some care. Mr. Davico explained the wonderful system of book-keeping, which he has devised, and I gave him copies of the various published statements which have to do with the organization and running of the Academy.

On January 28th the well-known Elizabethan Scholar Prof. Felix E. Schelling, Head of the Department of English at the University of Pennsylvania and a "Visitor" in the School of Classical Studies of the American Academy this year, delivered a splendid open lecture on the "Unity of the Arts." It was most beautifully presented, and it did us all a lot of good. We are going to see if he will permit us to publish it in small pamphlet form, so that copies may be given to future students.

We hear from New York that Composer Hanson's symphony is to be given by the New York Symphony Orchestra on February 3rd, and that he is to conduct it himself. It is a thrilling moment for us all.

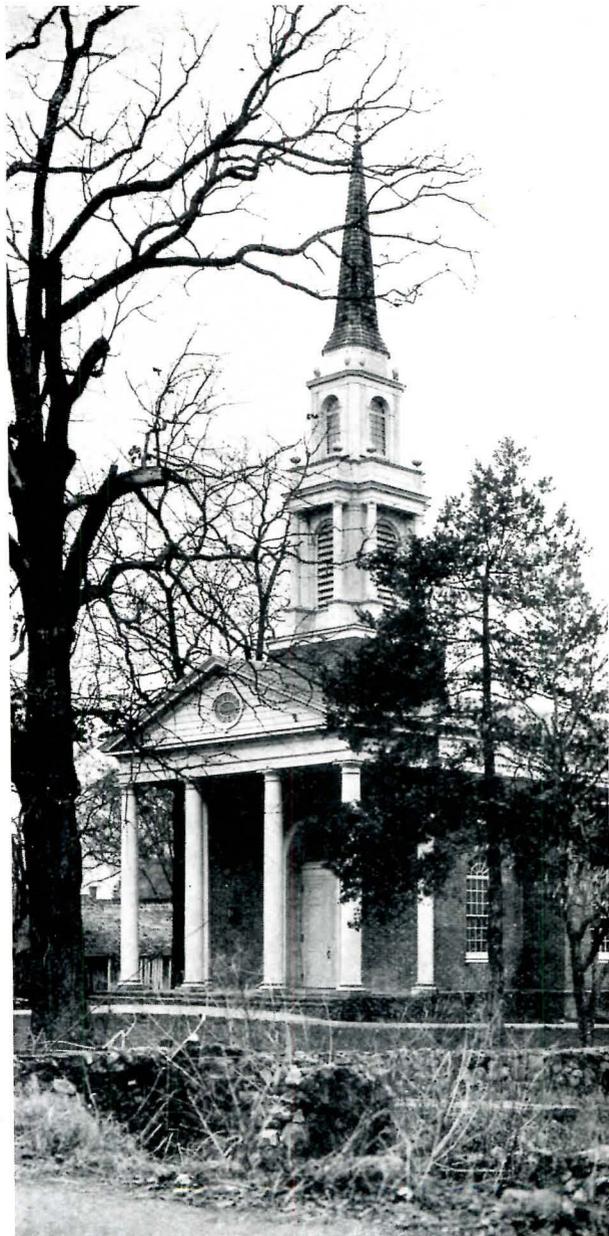
Painter Schwarz has designed a frame decorated with pastiglia for his last year's composition, and we have engaged a master in pastiglia to do the work at the Academy, so that all who are interested may learn how to work in this medium.

Preparations for the Greek trip are advancing. There will probably be about twenty-five in the party. Professor Van Buren is to undertake the lecturing, and Professor Lord to look after the business arrangements. All are to be inoculated against typhoid and vaccinated. We have secured a 50% reduction in railroad fares in Italy and Greece and on the boat to and from Greece.

Ambassador Child returned to Rome early in the month and he very kindly let the new members of the staff and student body call upon him.

Professors Manship and Faulkner have left for Egypt. Professor Manship put the finishing touches on his models only a few hours before he departed. He changed the design of the seat almost at the last moment, to the great advantage of the composition as a whole. He has offered to donate to the Academy the two large plaster casts, one of his Diana and the other of Acteon. These are splendid groups, and they will greatly help to decorate the Main Building.

The following donations have been made to the Academy: Mrs. George M. Tuttle, \$200, for the concert of last spring; Mrs. Woodruff, 2,000 lire, for the concert of last spring; Miss Millicent Drake, \$100, for the library.



Sprunt Memorial Presbyterian Church, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Hobart B. Upjohn, Architect. (See Construction Details on Pages 70 and 71.)

PENCIL POINTS

The first two gifts are due to Professor Lamond's efforts. Mr. Davico has prepared a proposed budget for 1924-1925, which calls for practically the same amount of Lire for the running expenses as this year's budget called for.

A serious accident happened to the boilers of the heating plant of the Main Building. Two boilers are necessary for proper heating. We have been running on one boiler for just two weeks. Everyone took the accident in good part. Today for the first time two boilers are again running. I do not believe that it will be necessary for us to call upon New York for an extra sum, for Mr. Davico is already considerably under the budget.

Mr. Del Frate has been at work upon the extension of our tax exemption to the lot between the Main Building and the City of Rome. We are to call upon the Mayor of Rome at 8 A. M. next Friday to present a brief."

From a letter from Mr. Frank P. Fairbanks, Professor in Charge, School of Fine Arts, we quote the following:

"The annual Collaborative problem has engaged the attention of the Fellows for the past month. There has been a very serious effort to make the most of this competition. A decidedly friendly spirit has prevailed and an excellent sense of harmony has been noticed among the team members.

Team No. 1, Hafner, third year architect, Stevens, second year sculptor, and Bradford, 1st year painter, has been developing the entrance to a stadium, using a pylon treatment suggested by one of the gates to the town of Perugia.

Team No. 2, Schwars, third year painter, Marceau, second year architect, and Meyer, first year sculptor, is developing a fashionable watering place with a decoration treatment in the Pompeian manner.

Team No. 3, Amateis, 3rd year sculptor, Floegel, second year painter, and Deam, first year Architect, has chosen to treat a fountain in a garden with a standing figure in a niche, the architectural background to be elaborated in mosaic.

The drawings and models of the competitions will be shipped to New York in the next few days.

Early in the month Director Stevens, architect Hafner and the Professor in Charge of the School of Fine Arts, made an interesting visit to St. Peter's to inspect the work of restoration upon the figures of the model of the dome of St. Peter's by Michelangelo, on which Hafner had been engaged. We were granted the opportunity of seeing all the models stored in the various passages of the upper church. Beside a number of models of engineering schemes, proposals for the development of the Main façade of the church, many models of affiliated buildings, there was an elaborate model showing a lighting scheme of the exterior of the church and Piazza to be used on the occasion of important church functions.

A number of original clay figures for the Bernini colonnade are to be restored by the Vatican authorities and the sculptors of the Academy have been invited to do the work.

In the Music Department a concert was given at the Chiaraviglio during the month at which a new Sonata by Randall Thompson was performed. This work is the first important writing by Thompson during his Fellowship and showed a wide margin of progress over his former efforts. The Sonata was beautifully interpreted by Signorina Marcella Lanteny and was most favorably commented upon by the press.

Increasing interest is being shown in the compositions of Leo Sowerby. His Ballata for two pianos and orchestra was played at Minneapolis under Verbruggen at the end of January. It will be performed by the Chicago Orchestra about February 14 under Frederick Stock, and in the Spring at Washington and Baltimore by the Philadelphia Orchestra under Stokowski. His quintet will be played in Paris by the Fleury Ensemble, the finest wind instrument organization in Europe, on February 4th, and in Rome on March 8th by the Santa Cecilia quintet at the Festival of modern music organized by Alfredo Casella."

THE SKETCH PROBLEM

(Continued from Page 66)

very little on the floor, but an expression of very large windows on one side, and perhaps none on the other; and, say, two big tables. This will not look like a ballroom, or a stable. You show a building by rooms—try to show what is typical of the use of the rooms. There is a mosaic expression of each room.

But there is also the expression of the whole group, made of all the buildings *and* their rooms. Here too, the mosaic must explain—to bring out some portions, make others inconspicuous—use the mosaic to emphasize what people do in the building. A Railroad Station, for instance, will have a large room in which large numbers of people are accommodated, and some offices, not open to the public. You can leave all the public portions white (or "white" as compared to the other portions) and the other parts filled up with lines. This alone will give an explanation of the plan—will show how the people enter and "circulate." In other cases it can be the reverse—rooms "white" and circulation "gray." It is not so much a question of what to do; there are many things that you can do; what is important is that what you do shall explain the parti.

THE TECHNIQUE OF RENDERING, PART VI.

(Continued from page 41)

cobalt blue, is used to denote the basin of the fountain; and a very gentle touching-out with an eraser, of a fine white line, and some fine touches of Chinese white are put in with a pen to suggest the fountain jet.

The poché and lettering are full-black, all other lines are diluted ink. The washes are toned—that is color is added to the black—with yellow generally, but a touch of red is added to the border of the drawing. Points worth noting about this drawing include the well-considered border lines and beautiful drawing of the cartouche and title lettering.

PERSONALS

L. T. BENTGTON, ARCHITECT, has removed his offices to Virginia Railway and Power Building, Richmond, Va.

SUNDERLAND & BESECKE, ARCHITECTS, 406 Interstate Building, Kansas City, Mo., have dissolved partnership. Mr. Sunderland will remain at the old address and Mr. Besecke will open offices at 611 Title and Trust Building.

RALPH WILSON WEIRICK, ARCHITECT, has removed his office to 70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

W. V. JUSTUS & Co., ARCHITECTS, have removed their offices to Moose Temple Building, Clearfield, Pa.

WALTER EARLE BORT has opened offices for the practice of architecture at 601-2 Wilson Building, Clinton, Iowa.

HARRY SILVERSTEIN, ARCHITECT, has removed his offices to 574 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLYDE M. HITES, DESIGNER AND BUILDER, has opened offices at 300 Commercial Building, Louisville, Ky.

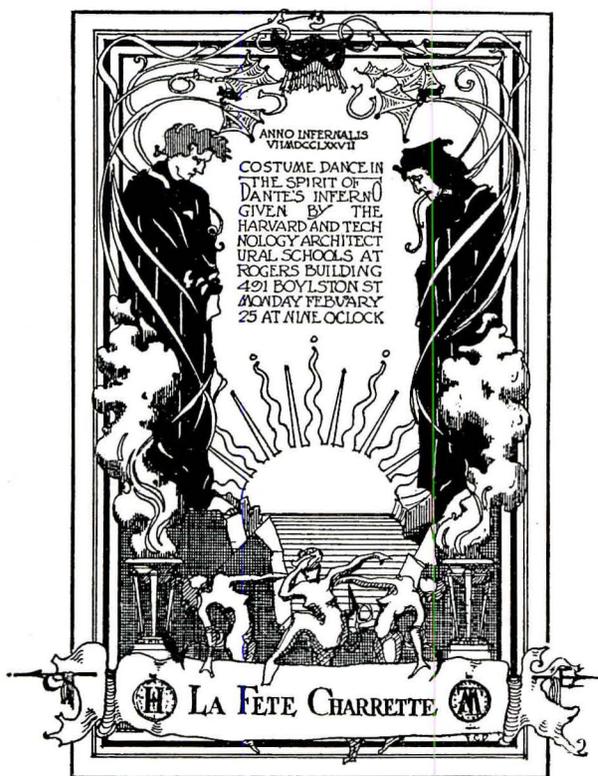
WAYNE E. BELL, ARCHITECT, has removed his offices to 613-14 First National Bank Building, Fort Wayne, Ind.

EMMET G. MARTIN, ARCHITECT, formerly manager of the offices of Albert C. Martin, Architect, has opened offices for the practice of architecture at 603 Citizens National Bank Building, Los Angeles, Cal. Arlos R. Sedgley, Architect, is in charge.

C. E. SCHERMERHORN, ARCHITECT, and WATSON K. PHILLIPS, ARCHITECT, have removed their offices to 213 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

MR. L. H. OSTERHAGE, senior member of the firm of Osterhage & Sutton, died on December 12th. Byron Sutton has formed a partnership with Lester W. Routt, and will continue to practice under the firm name of Sutton & Routt, Architects and Engineers, Citizens Trust Building, Vincennes, Ind.

HENRY BACON



Design for Announcement of Fete Charette of Harvard and Technology Architectural Schools.

ATELIER CUNNINGHAM, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CALLING to your attention the Atelier Cunningham, but a few months old, having been started on its wild career October last by a few architectural draftsmen desirous of learning the mystic secrets of designing in that master of the arts "architecture." Having thus far obtained one 1st mention place, they are "pepped" with enthusiasm and likewise energy to obtain a few more of the same and then maybe when they get good a medal may fall their way.

But back to our story—a brief history of the events leading up to the tragedy. After the organizing, consisting mainly of collecting money, a large room with heat and light was obtained, centrally located in the downtown section. It is four flights up and one forward, being located right under the roof (that's where the heat and light is).

Now for the Patron. Major Harry F. Cunningham kindly offered to act as Patron, gratuitously, and encouraged the organization. Now Major Cunningham is a good scout (not boy scout), and he always carries with him an overload of enthusiasm for anything architectural, which he imparts in severe doses to those around him. He was patron of an atelier here before the war and after the armistice was signed was Director of the School of Decorative Art at the A. E. F. University at Beaune, France, and practiced his profession for two years in Paris and the devastated regions. After his return he was assistant professor in design at George Washington University until the Atelier was founded. He is practicing architect, and secretary of the local Chapter of the A. I. A., and has some very important work to his credit.

Of the membership of the Atelier, M. C. Hobson is Massier, Chas. L. Nutt is Sous-Massier, and Fred McCrary is Sous-Sous-Massier (he keeps the secrets of the mystic order).

HENRY BACON died Saturday, February 16, 1924 at the Post-Graduate Hospital, New York. He went to the hospital the preceding Monday suffering from an infection of the intestines. An operation was performed and he was believed to be on the way to recovery. Friday evening a relapse occurred and despite the efforts of the physicians he passed away early the following morning.

Henry Bacon is best known by the crowning achievement of his career, the Lincoln Memorial at Washington, D. C., which is recognized as one of the noblest and most beautiful examples of architecture ever produced.

Mr. Bacon was born at Watseka, Ill., November 28, 1866. He graduated from the University of Illinois in 1888.

In 1885—1888 he was connected with the firm of Chamberlain & Whidden, Boston, and 1888—1889 with McKim, Mead & White. He won the Rotch Traveling Scholarship and traveled in Europe 1889—1891. He was with McKim, Mead & White again from 1891—1897, then a member of the firm of Brite & Bacon until 1903. After that date he practiced architecture alone until the time of his death.

In 1923 Mr. Bacon was presented with the gold medal of the American Institute of Architects, in recognition of his work as architect of the Lincoln Memorial.

THE CHICAGO ATELIER

THE Chicago Atelier took the 1st Preliminary of the Paris Prize on January 5. Norman J. Schlossman placed 1st Alternate and George Conner and Bob Minkus received 2nd mentions. The Atelier now has four men eligible for the 2nd Preliminary to the Paris Prize; this will be held February 22nd. These men are Loebel, Bieg, Cerny and Schlossman.

Last Thursday, Charlie Morgan the well known Chicago delineator gave an interesting chalk talk. Norman Schlossman exhibited and talked on some sketches he made when abroad last year.

At this writing, February 13, we are looking forward to the sketch on February 16th. This is one of our own local competitions. Inasmuch, as one of Mr. Campbell's valuable water colors is the prize, a keen competition is expected. The results will be announced at a future writing. Mr. Sam Marx will be judge.

FREE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE FOR READERS OF PENCIL POINTS (Other Items on Pages 86 and 90)

Position Wanted: By a senior general draftsman. Boston Tech. man as a general superintendent of construction for a New York firm of architects or engineers. Best references, hard worker, salary \$75. per week for at least three months. Available April 1st. Box L. J. D., care of Pencil Points.

Spare Time Work Wanted: Electrical designs and layouts for lighting, power, low-tension, etc., for all types of buildings, capable of making complete drawings, calculations and specifications. Will work at architect's office or outside. Box H. P. Z., care of Pencil Points.

Chandelier Designer: Steady position, fine opportunity. Cox, Nostrand & Gunnison, Inc., 339 Adams Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. E. Serrine & Company, Engineers, Greenville, S. C. are desirous of communicating with experienced draftsmen capable of designing reinforced concrete structures. Applicants should be capable of working up designs and figuring stresses and scheduling materials. Applicants are requested to give past experience and salary expected.

For Sale, 1 set of 10 volumes Raguene's "Materiaux et Documents D'Architecture et de Sculpture" arranged in alphabetical order. Condition good as new. Price \$100.00. Address W. J. Brown, 208-10 Bever Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Adv.

HERE and THERE and THIS and THAT

Conducted by RWR

HERE AND THERE AND THIS AND THAT

MR. JOHN A. AHLERS of Baltimore wins the ten dollar prize for the most interesting contribution to this department in February. The winner of the prize for this issue will be announced in the April number.

THE CHARETTE, a bright and newsy little paper published by the Pittsburgh Architectural Club, has this to say about our already famous department in its February number.

We note a new department has opened by R. W. R. which may be a radio broadcasting station for all we know, entitled "Here and There and This and That". Not so bad we critically opine. On the second page we see a sketch by Charles Morse Stotz "Old Houses, Pittsburgh". A smart little sketch of the very best handling. We should like to welcome a new real sketch artist to town. There is a dandy poem "The Fifty-seven Lamps of Architecture" that has a real kick, if a poem can have such a spirituous quality.

The editor of the Charette has exactly hit our idea and has expressed it much more ably than we were able to do. Broadcasting is just what we are striving to do. We want to collect the ideas, sketches and other valuable material from our readers and broadcast them for the benefit of everybody. What is the use of an idea if only a few people know about it? Every reader of Pencil Points can make some valuable contribution to this department, so get busy and send them in.

HERE are a couple of verses submitted by D. C. Barbot, Charleston, S. C., inspired by the "Fifty-seven Lamps of Architecture" previously published.

I lived for a while in my tentean style,
For buckets of brew I was brewing,
When my friends by the score, paid me visits galore,
And I had to be up and be doing.
So I sought the advice of a banker so nice,
Whose purse was the size for compelling,
But before he had bought,
And a sucker was caught,
The brew, blew the roof off my dwelling.

Now I'm sitting alone. On a tablet of stone
Inscribing my story so telling,
I'm living the life, with a cliff dwellers wife,
In my rude pre-historian dwelling,
Where plans are not needed, nor Architects heeded;
Where something to drink is a SMILE.
In a pre-Volsteadorian,
Palaeozorian,
Ancient historean style.

Here is another verse submitted by Leon R. Levy, of Atlanta, Ga.

BY WAY OF INDUCEMENT TO THE AVERAGE CLIENT

There's a golden throne awaitin',
And a pair of downy wings,
And a phosphorescent halo for the head;
There's a nickle-plated Irish harp
With seven silver strings
For this estimable person, when he's dead.

He'll recline upon a zephyr,
And will sip ambrosia pale,
With his halo (for the evening) on the shelf;
He deserves his rare good fortune
He's the owner of a house
Who doesn't say "Yes, we had no architect. I designed the place and superintended every bit of it. How do like this Looey Katorze library?"

ARCHITECT Robert W. Snyder of San Diego, Calif., sends a little suggestion of a practical nature. What does anybody think about the value of such material for publication in PENCIL POINTS.

"The busy architect who writes his own—has little time to keep up with the "latest" in the building world, specialties such as toggle switches, etc., etc. Would it be possible (I am sure it would be exceedingly valuable) to publish in a small section always and particularly set aside to it, each month, a list of the most up-to-date and valuable improvements in existing building elements or entirely new building elements such as, for example, servidors, inserts, casement adjusters, etc., etc. I would limit this list to perhaps a dozen or more articles each month, picked with the greatest care and noted with the briefest of descriptive notes and the name of the manufacturer.

"This would certainly be a most handy reminder to the busy specification writer and would add greatly to the already high office value of your magazine."

HERE are specifications of the 1923 Annual Christmas Dinner of the office of Cram & Ferguson, Boston. Here is an opportunity for specification writers to compare their work with that of an office nationally known for the quality of its output.

SOUVENIR SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE 1923 CHRISTMAS LUNCHEON

General Conditions. This joint is designed to develop the full strength of the assembled members. Make proper allowance for expansion and contraction.

The Committee guarantees to make all members tight, and keep them in repair at their own expense for three years, and will make good all damages caused by leaks.

Any shoring required in connection with this work will be done by the Committee free of charge.

Leave necessary opening for ice cream. Ascertain its location before commencing work.

Clean up at completion.

Cider. All cider used throughout the building, unless otherwise specified, is to be best quality pure apple cider.

Chicken Salad Sandwiches. All to be selected, water soaked, long, winter slaughtered chickens, and run through the picking machine at the building before being served. Use hair and sand in proper proportions.

Cheese and Nut Sandwiches. Wherever paleolithic sandwiches are called for, a topping in the following proportions is to be applied: 1 part freshly baked bread,
¾ parts clean, sharp, cheese,
¾ parts well graded nuts.

This topping to be applied ¾ inches thick.

Sliced Ham Sandwiches. Wherever ham sandwiches are called for, stretch one thickness of sliced ham, laid with lapped joints, and securely fastened. All to be first class, or equal.

Nuts. All nuts and washers to be of standard size and design.

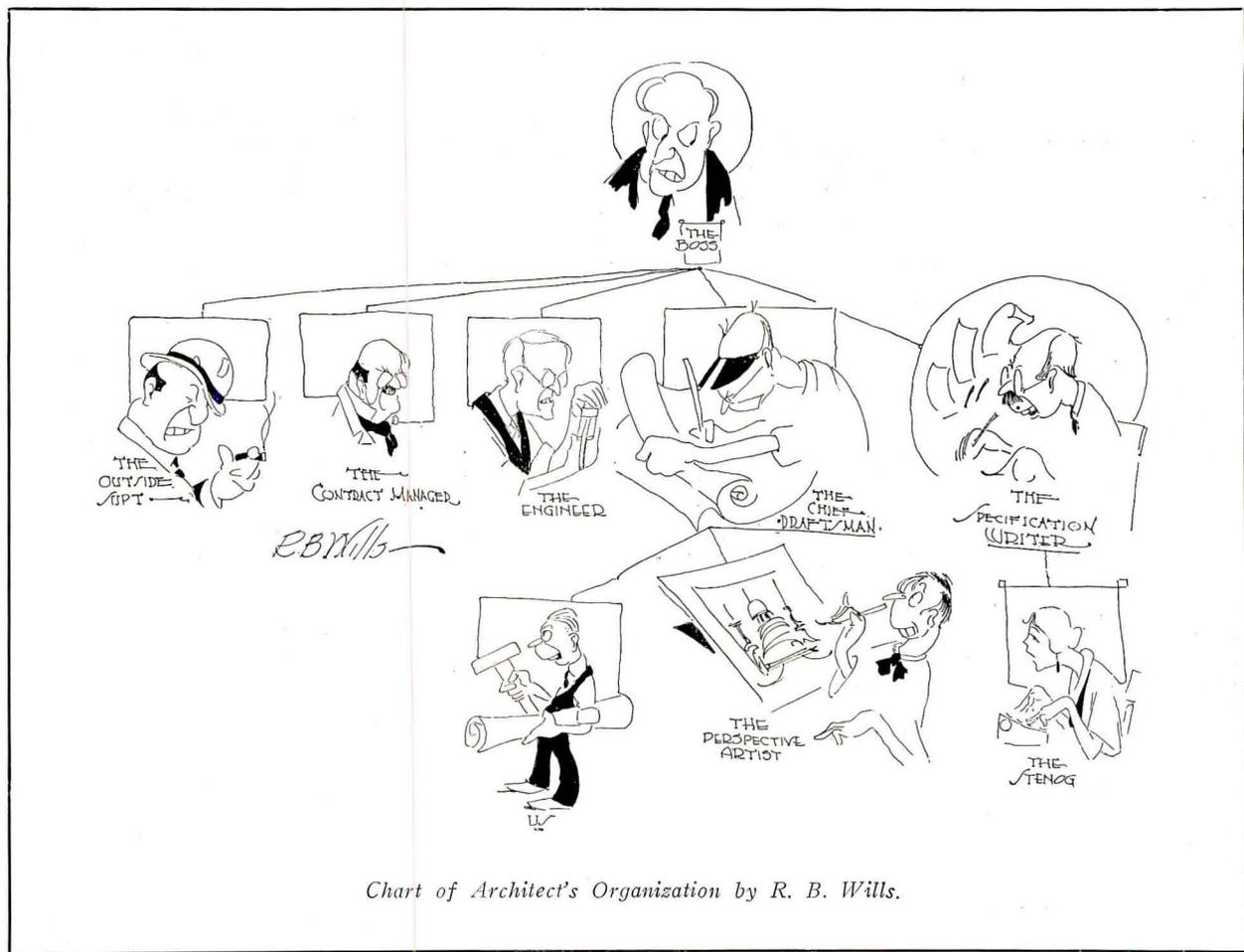
Candy. All candy to be clean, sharp, well graded, and free from foreign matter, and acceptable to the Architects. No rubber footings will be permitted.

Ice Cream. All bricks not otherwise mentioned, to be best quality, merchantable, common bricks of standard size and free from defects impairing their strength and durability. The bricks shall contain at least 30% of the dark variety. No soft or misshaped bricks will be accepted. All to be delivered to the job in their original packages, and opened in the presence of the Architects.

Doughnuts. Leave handholes in doughnuts where called for.

Cheese. Holes to an aggregate percentage of not over 99% will be permitted, provided they do not affect the strength and edibility of the cheese.

PENCIL POINTS



R. B. WILLS, draftsman and Pencil Pointer of Boston, Mass., submits the above drawing which he claims represents a most excellent type of office organization which has been found to work successfully under the most trying conditions. He has reduced this organization to chart form for the benefit of those who may have had difficulty in working out a correct and successful office system.

Charles W. Johnson, Payette, Idaho, says he would like to see samples of lettering from the best drawing boards in the profession. We would like to consider for publication material of this sort and would be glad to receive either originals or photostates of good lettering; either complete alphabets, inscriptions or mere fragments.

MORRIS HENRY HOBBS of Chicago, cannot get along with one copy of *PENCIL POINTS*. Read what he says in a recent letter.

"*PENCIL POINTS* is certainly getting into a class by itself. I just sent in my subscription to be sent to my home, for while I read it constantly at the office I begin to feel I would like to keep a permanent reference file at home as well. Keep up the good work! The 1924 sketch competition is welcome news. It helps bring out new talent among those who are just developing."

OF COURSE we are just as human as anybody else and like to have nice things said about us. Capt. J. E. Wood, Assistant to Engineer Commissioner, Washington, D. C., says a lot in a few words.

"The February number of *PENCIL POINTS* is one of which you should feel justly proud. It is real Pencil Points and the best ever. If you know how thoroughly I mean this you would find no interest in more lengthy or detailed compliments."

AND here comes Mr. G. F. Ashley of Ashley & Evers, Los Angeles, Calif.

"It is only a short time ago that your publication first came to my attention. I thought so highly of it that I requested the Rapid Blue Print Co. of this city to obtain a complete file of your back numbers for us, besides a current subscription. If you can assist them to complete our files I would appreciate it. It seems to me that the architectural juniors of today are very fortunate in having such a publication as yours to seek advice in. Reading *PENCIL POINTS* cannot fail to be of vast benefit to college architectural students for the indications they will receive of the practical problems awaiting them. I cannot help thinking of the "grief" I would have been saved had *PENCIL POINTS* been available in my own apprentice days. Your reprints are a great benefit to the profession, juniors and seniors both. Wishing you continued and great success."

THE draftsmen of the Civil Service Council No. 44, City of New York, had a blowout and party at the Hotel Majestic on January 23rd. In connection with this event they published an amusing little booklet, the cover of which will be reproduced in the next issue through the courtesy of A. L. L. Martin, Chief Draftsman.

PENCIL POINTS

CHARLES D. WHITE, of Portland, Me., submits the following as his contribution to the question of filing reference material. This subject seems to have aroused much interest and, in addition to the various suggestions submitted and already published, we expect in an early issue to publish an article by a man who has gathered together an extraordinary amount of excellent material and who will tell in picture and text just how he has done it.

The problem of filing magazine plates, articles and similar material so that any subject may readily be found is an important feature in offices and with individuals.

The writer has tried many systems and having found them inadequate has had in use for several years a method which has met every requirement.

All plates and articles of value and interest are ripped from magazines, trimmed to uniform size, the classification number is written in upper right hand corner with soft pencil and are kept in regular letter file folders.

These folders are cut with one right end tab which bears the classification number and subject name and are kept in vertical letter file drawers.

The classification list is the key to the situation. This is based on the Dewey Decimal System which is in use in most Public Libraries.

Some years ago the University of Illinois published a pamphlet, *The Extension of the Dewey Decimal System to Architecture*. This was taken as the basis of my classification list, and newer products and methods added to it.

Sometime later an article appeared in *Architecture* by Harry Leslie Walker who had developed and used the same system in his own practice. His article gives a very complete classification and will meet the needs of any office or individual.

Compared with an alphabetical system this may sound complicated, in practice it is not so. Once the classification list is compiled it becomes a simple matter to place proper number on each article as received and it is automatically cared for.

When a given subject is wanted, instead of pouring through magazines, or bound volumes, or by means of alphabetical catalogue finding articles that may be in a half dozen places to which they must be returned, a moment's work by office boy or stenographer puts the folder on your table and as easily returns it to its proper place.

The folders may be kept in one box letter file at the start and may be expanded to any number of filing drawers without any arrangement or revision.

Briefly the Dewey Decimal System consists in using numbers for the different subjects using a decimal point and decimal numbers for subdivisions, for example:

Landscape Architecture is given the number 711. If one has only small interest and few plates on this subject, one folder with this number contains them all. But if interest or growth demands, it expands as follows:

- 711. Landscape Architecture
- 712. Parks and grounds.
- 713. Roadways
- 714. Water
- 715. Trees
- 717. Accessories

Perhaps this number grows and we have

- 717.1 Arbors
- 717.2 Summer Houses
- 717.3 Seats
- 717.4 Outlooks
- 717.5 Pergolas
- 717.6 Garden Walls
- 717.7 Steps

- 717.8 Statues, Vases
- 717.9 Lattice Work

In like manner any number can be expanded.

Schools, for example, are filed under 727. with subdivisions as may be needed.

- 727. Schools
- 727.1 Grade Schools
- 727.12 Private Schools
- 727.14 Preparatory Schools
- 727.15 High Schools
- 727.16 Trade Schools
- 727.2 Academies
- 727.3 Colleges
- 727.4 Professional Schools
- 727.5 Laboratories

Under Architectural Design we have

- 729.1 The Elevation
- 729.2 The Plan
- 729.3 Wall treatment
- 729.32 Supports
 - .321 Piers
 - .322 Orders, Architectural
 - .3221 Tuscan
 - .3222 Doric
 - .3224 Corinthian
 - .3225 Composite
- 729.33 Arches and Arcades

This shows to what extent the classification can be expanded or in what simple elements it can be retained.

Any subject can be expanded to meet the amount of material or the wishes of the individual and once the list is arranged the work is simple and efficient.

HERE is another suggestion from E. C. Styles, landscape architect of Oakmont, Pa.

In regard to the question by W. B. Brown in the January issue I might suggest two things which I have found helpful to me and which I have been working up for the last three years. The first is a file of individual illustrations taken from PENCIL POINTS, *The Architectural Record*, *The National Geographic*, etc. In my particular profession information is desired on an extremely wide range of subjects and I use the heaviest grade obtainable of 5 x 8 plain cards (carried by any commercial stationary store). This size will accommodate all but very large illustrations if cut close. I mount the illustrations on the cards with thin paste and squeeze them with a triangle over sketch paper. Then I put them under a heavy weight for 24 hours and file them in 5 x 8 pasteboard box files of the "Pull-out" type. I will use steel files later on as they will be easier to handle and the insurance companies will carry them. I prefer this size because it is small enough to handle easily and I have the cards punched a thousand at a time so that they will fit a three ring pocket note book. The cards are filed under a system of headings which I have devised as being applicable to my work and I print the heading on plain yellow file index cards half cut and run the cuts alphabetically and alternately (printing the heading on both sides of the index-card so that if I need to introduce a new heading I can simply reverse the cards beyond the new heading without disturbing the filing. Where I have a heading which covers a large number of associated things I use pink and blue index cards in one third and one fifth cuts. This system appeals to me because it is visible, easily altered or amended, is quite inexpensive and the cards can be used flat on the drafting table (much easier than a book) and can be put in the pocket note book and carried into the field to show to engineers in charge of work or clients as an aid to the explaining of presentation

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drawings and preliminary sketches. I have been working in odd moments now and have about five thousand illustrations covering almost everything under the sun in regard to design, detail, etc., and the time spent cannot be noticed in looking back over the time which has elapsed since the inception of this scheme. Another thing which I am doing is to separate my PENCIL POINTS, *Architectural Records*, etc., into allied subject matter and having them bound by a book bindery in plain black cloth with gold lettering on the back. The average cost is about a dollar eighty per volume. For instance, I took the *National Geographic* special issue on Washington, D. C., of four or five years ago and special issue this past year and the article on the Lincoln Memorial in the *Architectural Record* this year and had them bound into one volume for which I would not take quite a bit. I have taken the articles on pencil sketching, working drawings, crayon drawings, water colors, lithographs, etc., and had them all bound into one volume, etc. I am also collecting pencil sketches and reproductions of water colors, crayon, pastels, etc., and mounting them on 12.1 x 8.6 ledger paper which I buy at a book bindery and they will be bound into separate volumes entitled Pencil-Watercolor-and Pen and Ink. In regard to my first mentioned system of 5 x 3 card files I should think that an architect could use the standard A. I. A. filing notation or a system of headings of his own. I hope this may be of some small help to Mr. Brown and to any other reader, particularly draftsmen who hope (as all do) to be in business for themselves some day and who can spare time from bowling, billiards, dates, etc., at this time in their life.

THE Detroit Architectural Bowling League is now well advanced in its second season. The teams meet each Friday evening at the Recreation Bldg, where the league has ten alleys reserved for the season. The schedule extends through twenty-seven weeks and A. B. C. rules are strictly adhered to. The principal Architects offices of the city are represented.

Tabulations below are for seventeen weeks.

Team	Won	Lost	Percent
Albert Kahn Engineers	43	8	.843
Albert Kahn Architects	35	16	.686
Donaldson & Meier	31	20	.608
Brown & Derrick	30	21	.588
Janke, Venman & Krecke	26	25	.510
Geo. D Mason & Co.	21	30	.412
Malcomson & Higginbotham	20	31	.392
Smith, Hinchman & Grylls	17	34	.333
Van Leyen & Schilling	17	34	.333
McCall, Snyder & McLean	13	36	.294

INDIVIDUAL AVERAGES (10 highest men in the league)

Player	Games Played	Ave.
Jolson	51	178
Kalsched	51	176
Krecke	51	172
Miller	3	170
McGrath	30	168
Penhale	12	168
Kern	51	167
Bassler	49	167
Miehls	48	166
Roof	51	166

Team high, one game	
Donaldson & Meier	989
Team high, three games	
A. Kahn, Engrs.	2747
Individual high, one game	
Jolson	246
Individual high, three games	
Kalsched	632

THE grand splurge of the Architectural Bowling League of New York has at last broken down our natural modesty so we now bid for our place in the sun.

Not being in such close proximity to the millions of Wall Street, we have not been able to engage the services of an inspiring press agent. Nevertheless, we wish it to be known that the drafting force of Perkins, Fellows & Hamilton have for the past year been conducting a bowling tournament of their own at the X-10-U-8 bowling alleys, Chicago.

Realizing that the reputation of our fair city would depend to a great extent upon our skill, in one short season we overcame the difficulty of keeping the ball out of the gutter, so that now, despite a few well spotted "hills," we can chalk up quite a few "strikes" and "spares."

In the natural course of events a series of prizes was offered by the different departments. The first prize by the Mechanical Department—a slightly used steam radiator valve, is very useful in nailing down stubborn thumb tacks, and with a little Sapolio can be made quite decorative. The second prize is a most remarkable slide rule, donated by our Structural Engineering Department, and is guaranteed to compute anything under the sun, including your income tax. The third prize by the Architectural Department, a well worn and broken-in erasing shield, has created considerable interest as this is one of our most used drawing instruments. The members of our firm, always and ever ready to further a good cause, have offered as fourth prize a really remarkably beautiful hand-engraved cancelled pay check.

Spurred on by these wonderful prizes we have almost made bowling history, as our high scores will testify.

Chief Draftsman "Dobe"	176
"Doc" Foster	199
Tom Lavaty	233
"Joe Duck"	172
"Moe" Dunn	186
"Little John"	190
"Luke McLuke"	156
"Skeezix"	229
"Mosher" Greenberg	139

Wishing PENCIL POINTS a prosperous year, we are
The drafting force of
PERKINS, FELLOWS & HAMILTON,
Chicago, Illinois.

J. S. Crytzer, 1079 Boylston St., Boston, would like to secure copies of PENCIL POINTS for 1920, excepting September and October, and also a copy of June, 1922.

The Allen Decorating Co., 117 Cutler Bldg., East Ave., Rochester, N. Y., would like copies of PENCIL POINTS prior to January, 1921.

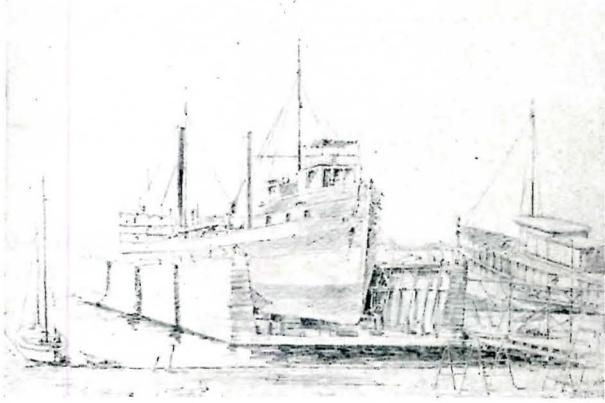
Mr. Solomon Klein, 145½ Elizabeth Ave., Newark, N. J., has copies of PENCIL POINTS for November and December, 1922, which he would like to exchange for a copy of March, 1923, and a copy of June, 1920.

H. M. King, professor of architecture, North Dakota Agricultural College, Agricultural College, North Dak. would like to secure a copy of PENCIL POINTS for February, 1922.

A. Wetter, 4042 No. Keystone Ave., Chicago, has PENCIL POINTS complete for 1923, and will sell them at 25c each.

The above notices are printed because we are unable to supply the copies required and are anxious to help our subscribers complete their sets. Communications regarding copies offered for sale may be direct with this office or with the person requiring them.

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Pencil Sketch by George F. Spinti, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.

Here is a little pencil sketch submitted by George F. Spinti, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.

and one from Ben Wyatt of New Orleans, La.

and another of St. Martins-in-the-fields, London, by Lionel C. Algoren, Minneapolis.

WE are glad to see sketches submitted from so many parts of the country, especially from those who have heretofore been unknown to us. We are not able to accept for publication all material offered, but hope that all of our readers producing work of merit will submit it for publication in this column.



Pencil Sketch by Ben Wyatt, New Orleans, La.

ON THE evening of January 26th the Alumni Association of the office of Schwartz & Gross held its third annual reunion and dinner. A photograph of the entire gathering is reproduced on page 80. Mr. B. Richfield is responsible for the menu card. A good time was had by all and Mr. William H. Meyer was elected chairman for the coming year. Mr. Meyer requests that all those eligible for membership communicate with him so that they may be included in the next reunion.

WE WOULD like to receive for publication in this department photographs of architects' organizations. Get the crowd together in the drafting room or elsewhere, with the boss in the middle, and send the picture to us with a list of those present. We may get bold sometime and publish a picture of ourselves. This is more in the nature of a threat than a promise. If enough of you will send pictures of your office personnel we may not have to fall back upon the desperate expedient of publishing one of ourselves.

THIS paragraph is addressed primarily to our readers located outside of the United States. We want you to feel just as free to contribute either to this column or to any other section of PENCIL POINTS as those located nearer by. You who live in Canada, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, India, Japan, China or elsewhere we feel are just as much members of the PENCIL POINTS family as anyone else. Let us hear from you! Do not hesitate to submit material, to ask questions and to take full part in all of our activities. Our columns are open to members of the architectural fraternity in all parts of the world.

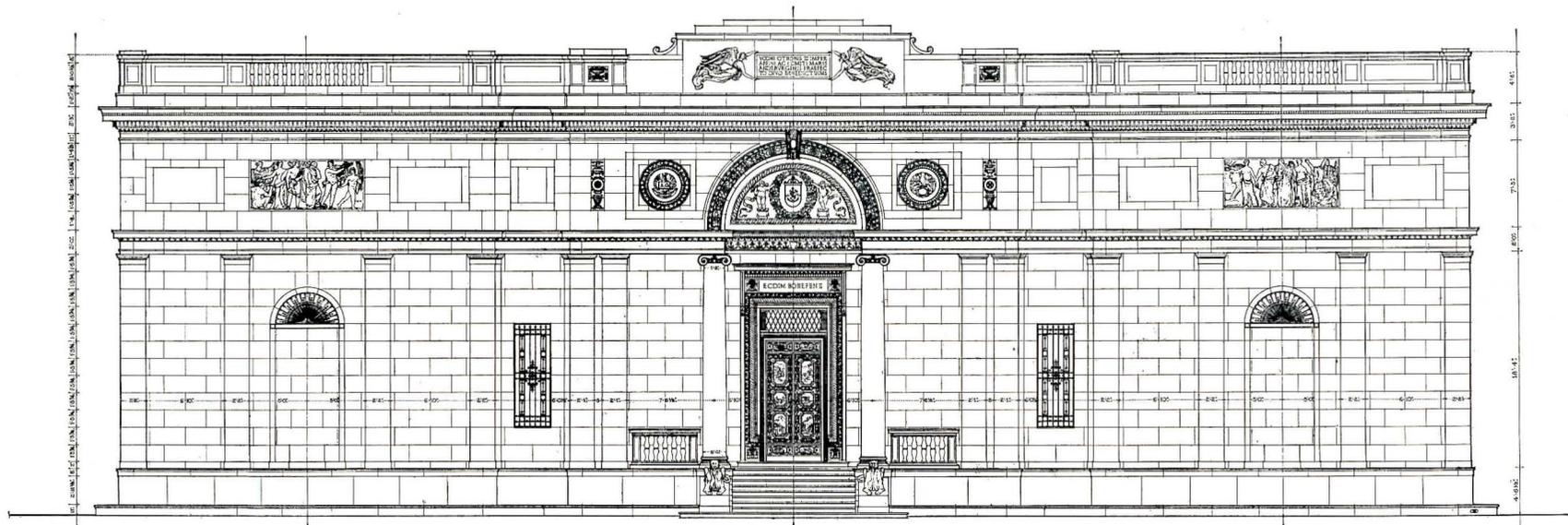


Pencil Sketch of St. Martins-in-the-Fields, London, by Lionel C. Algoren.



Third Annual Reunion, Schwartz and Gross Alumni Association.

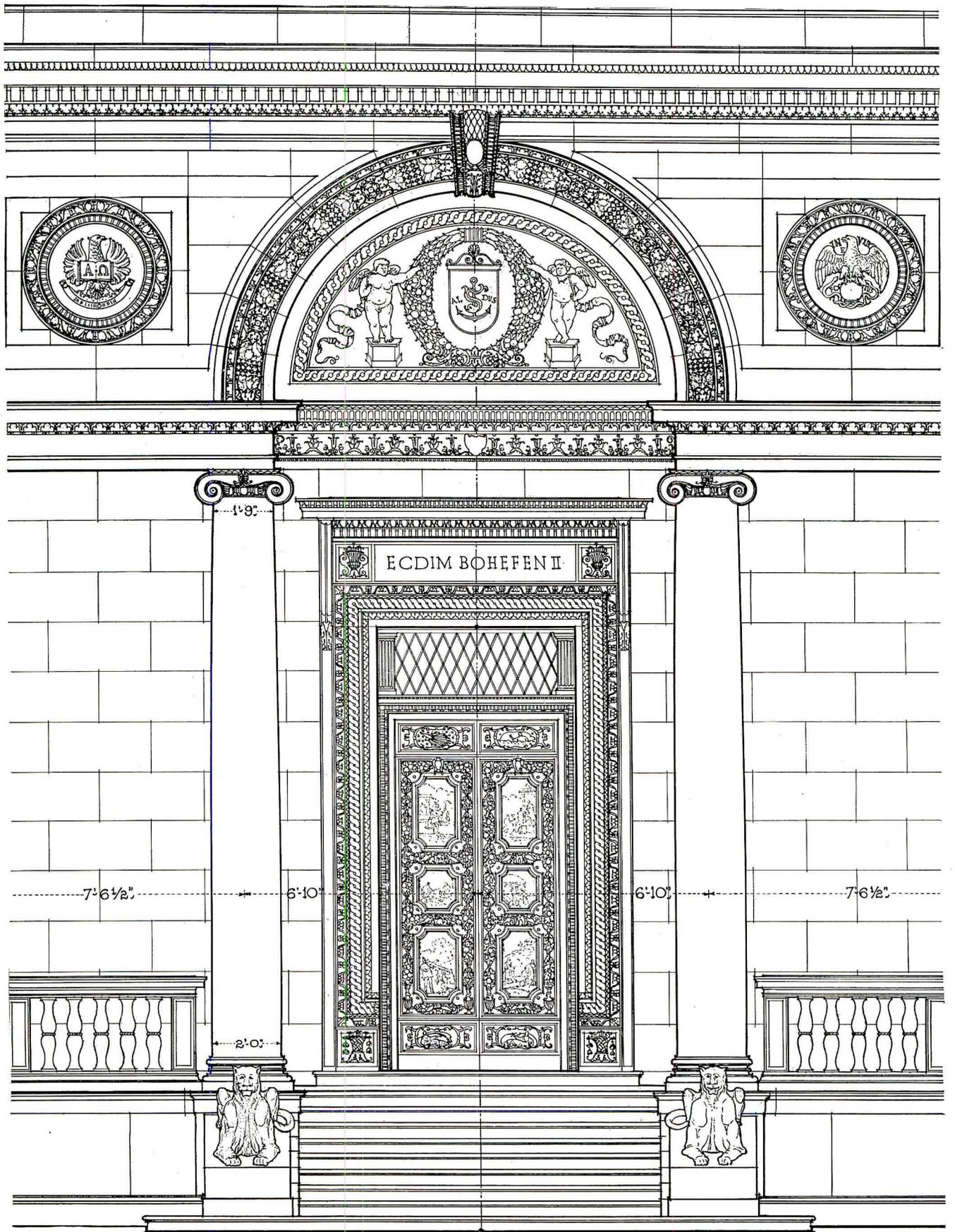
1. Arthur Gross, 2. S. I. Schwartz, 3. B. N. Marcus, 4. J. S. Anderson, 5. H. Aaronson, 6. A. G. Berger, 7. Frank Bowers, 8. D. Brummer, 9. E. Cohen, 10. Fabian Crystal, 11. J. H. Daucher, 12. D. Jorup, 13. Edward Franklin, 14. Andrew Fritz, 15. John W. Friend, 16. Geo. Fuchs, 17. Emil Ginsburger, 18. C. Greenberg, 19. B. Glucksman, 20. H. Gittleman, 21. J. Arthur Herbert, 22. Kurt Hermann, 23. Chas. Hartmann, 24. Jessor, 25. D. M. Jones, 26. Joseph Jordan, 27. A. Knapp, 28. Robert Kilmartin, 29. Fred Landes, 30. Horace L. Luckman, 31. H. A. Lutkenhouse, 32. Wm. J. Marangelo, 33. J. A. McSorely, 34. A. L. MacLennan, 35. Wm. H. Meyer, 36. Henry Mohr, 37. R. A. Mueller, 38. Wm. Miltenberger, 39. Ed. J. Meehan, 40. Nathan, 41. F. Odencrantz, 42. I. Phillips, 43. John Porsolt, 44. B. Richfield, 45. Harry Rindermann, 46. Robert Rubin, 47. John Schachetti, 48. Lawrence Schachetti, 49. J. G. Schwamm, Jr., 50. A. Schwartz, 51. A. Segal, 52. E. H. Shrader, 53. Chas. Strauss, 54. Carl Smith, 55. A. A. Tearle, 56. Otto Taub, 57. Louis Turcotte, 58. J. W. Todd, 59. Paul Tracki, 60. H. D. Thrush, 61. J. Weinberg, 62. A. Winchell, 63. A. Wein, 64. Fischer.



FRONT ELEVATION

SCALE 1" = 10 FEET

Front Elevation, Library for J. Pierpont Morgan, New York City. McKim, Mead & White, Architects.



Detail of Entrance, (Reproduced at Exact Size of Original,) Library for J. Pierpont Morgan, New York City.
 McKim, Mead & White, Architects.

THE SPECIFICATION DESK

A Department for Specification Writers

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF CONSTRUCTION PART XVI

BY OTTO GAERTNER

In this series of notes Mr. Otto Gaertner, A.I.A., Associate Member American Society of Civil Engineers, is treating of a number of the minor matters of construction that are troublesome unless the architect happens to have met a similar problem previously—matters of a more or less special nature.—Ed.

Garages (Continued)—It is often convenient to have apartments over the garages for the use of the caretaker or other employees. Sometimes this is desirable so as not to leave the garage unprotected as otherwise it would be necessary to employ a watchman. It is not well and not safe to have too many tenants in the same building and for this reason the New York City Bureau of Buildings places restrictions on the exceptions which it grants when it permits the use of a garage building for dwelling purposes. It will issue such a permit when the ground floor area of the garage does not exceed five thousand square feet and when the occupants are to be the applicant or his employees. By applicant they mean the owner or lessee although some one may apply for the permit for him. Also the occupants may be the applicant's employee and one other tenant. Furthermore, not more than two stories above the garage may be occupied or used as dwelling apartments, and such apartments must be separated from the garage proper by fire-retarding walls and floors.

The walls and floors must not be pierced by more than one opening and the opening must be protected by a fire-proof self-closing door. A direct entrance from the street without passing through the garage is also required. To keep gasoline and exhaust fumes from penetrating to the apartments it is preferable to omit the interior opening with the self-closing fire door and to have only an exterior entrance as required by the Bureau of Buildings. Whenever the building is occupied by two families and two stories above the garage, fire escapes or other approved secondary means of escape must be provided for each story above the garage.

If it is to be fire escapes, they must be made according to the Building Code which requires that they be of incombustible materials and sufficiently strong to carry with safety a superimposed load of one hundred pounds per square foot. The fire escape should be unencumbered and should be kept well painted and in good repair. It is generally specified to be steel with an angle iron frame, reinforced slat floor, angle iron brackets through the walls and provided with braces, a railing enclosure of steel bars, and stairs of steel plate strings with steel bar treads riveted to angles which are riveted to the steel strings, the stairs being provided with a hand rail on each side.

When the building exceeds five thousand square feet in ground floor area, and the above mentioned dwelling space is required it may be possible to divide the area into more than one unit by means of one or more masonry walls without openings, and if openings must be put into them, the opening may be protected by automatic self closing fire doors, one door on each side of each opening. In this way the fire hazard is diminished to that of an apartment in connection with a garage of five thousand square feet ground floor area.

Occasionally, while the building stores cars, it may not really be a garage and such regulations do not apply. For instance, in the case of a sales or sales service building where only new cars are kept and where they are not moved by their own power, the cars do not contain volatile inflammable oil or gasoline and no gasoline or oil is kept there in quantities for use in connection with the cars nor do the usual electrical requirements for a garage apply in such a case. But the use of the building will be more flexible if it is built so that it can be turned into a garage as well.

The electrical requirements only apply in those parts of a garage building in which automobiles carrying volatile in-

flammable liquids are kept for storage or use and all that portion of the building which is on or below the floor or floors on which such automobiles are kept unless it is separated therefrom by tight unpierced walls and floors. The purpose of this in connection with the electrical work is to prevent the ignition of an accumulation of escaping volatile vapors by a spark. Some of the vapors are heavier than air and remain near the floor so that as much of the work as possible should be kept up high.

All electric wiring and cables should be installed in approved metal conduit or approved armored cable. In offices and show rooms, however, they may be run in approved metal mouldings. Metal conduit, armored and metal moulding should be so installed that all outlet and junction boxes shall be located at least four feet above the floor. This does not apply to flexible pendant lamp or portable connections which may be run exposed.

Flexible cords for pendant lamps must be approved reinforced cord and flexible cords for portable lamps, motors, or other apparatus must be approved cord especially designed for rough usage. The end of the latter must not plug into an ordinary base plug outfit but must be so connected that the connection may be easily broken by a pull from any direction. Therefore, the portable cord must carry the male end of an approved pin type plug connector or equivalent, the female end being of such design or hung so that the connection can easily be broken. The female end would be directly connected to the wiring in the outlet box at a height to keep the connector at least four feet above the floor.

(To Be Continued)

PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST TO THE SPECIFICATION WRITER.

Any publication mentioned under this heading will be sent free, unless otherwise noted, upon request, to readers of PENCIL POINTS by the firm issuing the publication. When writing for any of these items please mention PENCIL POINTS.

Kewanee In Service.—Profusely illustrated portfolio presenting hundreds of successful installations. Industrial buildings as well as all types of business, residential and public buildings are included. 90 pp. 8½ x 11. Kewanee Boiler Co., Kewanee, Ill.

Published by the same firm Catalog No. 75 describing water heating garbage burners. Complete data on the subject. 36 pp. 6 x 9. Catalog No. 77 Kewanee Radiators. A valuable booklet on radiation with roughing in instructions, tables of capacities, etc. Uniform with preceding. Catalog No. 78 Fire-box Boilers. Covers subject of large boilers for various uses. Many blue prints, much technical and scientific data. 6 x 9. 50 pp. Catalog No. 79 Powers Boilers. A valuable booklet on the subject for architects, draftsmen and engineers. 36 pp. 6 x 9.

Special Grilles.—Catalog No. 66A showing special designs suitable for interpretation in bronze, brass, iron and steel. Many illustrations and much useful data. 40 pp. 6½ x 9½. Tuttle & Bailey Mfg. Co., 2 West 45th St., New York.

Through the Ages.—Monthly magazine published by the National Association of Marble Dealers. Attractive illustrations of marble work showing both exteriors and interiors. The January number contains illustrations of the Wisconsin State Capitol. 8½ x 11. 70 pp. 242 Rockerfeller Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Zinc as a Paint Pigment.—Technical treatise on the subject with many illustrations, reports of tests, etc. 24 pp. 6 x 9. New Jersey Zinc Co., 160 Front St., N. Y. C.

Published by the same firm, *The Thickness of White Paint Films, The Microscopy of Paint and Rubber Pigments and Factors Governing Paint Consistency.*

Olde Stonesfield Roofs.—Brochure with color plates illustrating artistic roofs and walks. Eighteen subjects. 5½ x 6½. The John D. Emack Co., 112 South 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Brixment for Perfect Mortar.—Booklet with frontispiece illustrating residence designed by Mr. Charles A. Platt. Complete information regarding Brixment mortar. 8½ x 11. 16 pp. Louisville Cement Co., Louisville, Ky.

Elevator Door Efficiency.—Illustrated catalog showing various types of elevator doors, detail drawings, specifications, safety appliances, etc. 8 x 10¾. 48 pp. The Peelle Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Matter of Health and Comfort.—Booklet No. 2331 on the subject of modern screening against insects. 16 pp. 5 x 8. New Jersey Wire Cloth Co., Trenton, N. J.

PENCIL POINTS

Rotary Ash Receiver.—Data sheet with detail drawing and specifications giving all the necessary information about this type of equipment. 8½ x 11. Sharp Rotary Ash Receiver Corp., Springfield, Mass.

Hard-n-type Engineering Service.—Booklet on the subject of floor construction and maintenance with especial reference to industrial conditions. 16 pp. 8 x 11. General Chemical Co., 40 Rector St., N. Y. C.

Solid Steel Reversible Windows.—Illustrated Booklet No. 1-24 covering equipment for office buildings, schools, hospitals and other structures. Sectional drawings and details. 20 pp. 9 x 12. Crittall Casement Window Co., Detroit, Mich.

Drawing Instruments.—Catalog C-24 covering full line of American made instruments of the highest quality. Completely illustrated and described. 32 pp. 6 x 9. C. F. Pease Co., 313 No. Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

Portland Cement.—Booklet illustrated with photographs and many detail drawings showing construction. Data regarding finishes, etc. 16 pp. 8½ x 11. Portland Cement Assn., 111 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Ornamental Brass and Bronze Work.—Illustrated catalog of a large variety of standard and special equipment, tablets, railings, etc. 64 pp. 8½ x 11. Newman Mfg. Co., 717 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Report of a Special Investigation.—Interesting report made by H. P. Gould Co. for the Long-Bell Lumber Co. Shows savings to owners and contractors possible by the use of certain grades of lumber. Long-Bell Co., R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Wrought Hardware.—Complete catalog showing complete line of steel, brass and bronze hardware. A valuable book in any office. 260 pp. 6½ x 9½. The Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn.

Lightning Prevention.—Booklet covering the subject for all types of builders and under all conditions. Much technical data. 84 pp. 8½ x 11. W. C. Shinn Mfg. Co., 53 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Ruud Water Heaters.—Loose leaf specification portfolio giving complete information on the subject. Large layout sheets, complete instructions for installing, sections, details, specifications, etc. 8½ x 11. Ruud Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Siphon Specialties.—Series of loose leaf bulletins giving accurate engineering data on heating specialties, temperature and pressure controlling instruments, valves, etc. Should be in the files of every specification writer, architect and draftsman. The Fulton Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

Store Fronts in Architectural Terra Cotta.—Illustrated portfolio with many sectional drawings and construction details of great value to architects and draftsmen. 44 pp. 8½ x 11. New Jersey Terra Cotta Co., Singer Bldg., N. Y. C.

China Bathroom Accessories.—Catalog F. Illustrates and describes complete Fairfacts line including medicine cabinets, and price lists. 16 pp. 3½ x 9. The Fairfacts Co., Inc., 234 W. 14th St., N. Y. C.

Published by the same firm. The Perfect Bathroom, describing most modern conveniences and necessities. Uniform in style and size with above.

Pecora Caulking and Glazing Compound.—Booklet showing methods of obviating leakage of air, wind, dust and water. Blue prints. 4½ x 5½. 18 pp. Pecora Paint Co., 4th and Sedgley Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Roofing Specifications.—Covers Standard Trinidad Lake Asphalt Roofing, Membrane Waterproofing and Wapshalt Flooring. 8½ x 11. Barber Asphalt Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Plumbing Specification.—Condensed specification for all types of plumbing fixtures. Crane Co., 836 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Specification for Thatched Roof Effect.—Weatherbest Stained Shingle Co. (formerly Transfer Stained Shingle Co., Inc.) North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Acoustile Data Sheet.—Includes specification, detail drawings and other valuable information pertaining to the treatment of walls and ceilings of auditoriums and other buildings where sound control is a factor. Mazer Acoustile Co., 9 So. 24th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Household Water Softener.—Bulletin announcing equipment suitable for this purpose. Duro Pump & Mfg. Co., Dayton, Ohio.

Greenhouse Specifications.—Complete skeleton specification including complete greenhouse ventilating, heating plants and all greenhouse accessories. Lord & Burnham Co., Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Standard Specifications for Lime Plaster.—Bulletin 305-A covering subject briefly but completely. National Lime Assn., Construction Dept., Mather Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Crane Door Check.—Bulletin describing this new device showing section, methods of operation and all details. Bay State Pump Co., 564 East 1st Street, South Boston, Mass.

The Campbell Solid Metal Window.—Data sheet with sectional drawings describing Model 88. Complete specifications. Campbell Metal Window Corp., 8 West 40th St., N. Y. C.

Note Book.—The Warren-Knight Co., 136 No. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa. have prepared a little note book, pocket size, for the use of architects, draftsmen and engineers. Contains directions for reading angles, calendar, blank pages for memoranda, etc. Ask for Note Book A. P.

Steel-Tapes Cables.—Booklet on the subject of electric cables for underground work. Tables and much useful data. 20 pp. 6 x 9. Okonite Co., 501 5th Ave., New York City.

Specification.—Covers subject of proper protection for steel and iron structures. Sagle-Picher Lead Co., 864-208 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Hot Water in Large Quantities.—Booklet on automatic storage systems where the best service in hot water is required. Sectional drawings, layouts, specifications and much useful data. 6 x 9. 40 pp. Ruud Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Milcor Manual.—Data book No. 20. Covers materials and methods of fireproof construction. Many construction drawings. Typical details applicable to a wide variety of buildings. 64 pp. 8½ x 11. Milwaukee Corrugating Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Published by the same firm. Metallic Construction for the Modern Home. Booklet showing application of Milcor products to the modern residence. Color plates and much useful data. 20 pp. 8½ x 11.

Gold-Seal Trendlite Tile.—Handsome brochure in color on the subject of modern floor treatment. Many designs suitable for a large variety of uses. Suggestions for every type of building. Specifications. 40 pp. 8½ x 11. Bonded Floors Co., 1421 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa. Published by the same firm. Hospital Floors, a booklet dealing with this important subject. Illustrated in color. Distinctive Floors.—Folder illustrated in color with twelve plates showing different patterns of Gold-Seal Rubber Tile. Standard Specification for Installing Battleship Linoleum over Concrete. A. I. A. File 28 covers standard practice for this material.

Lithoprints, What They Are, How They Are Made, How They Are Used, What They Cost.—Complete description with samples of this process having wide application in all drafting rooms. Loose-leaf binder. 8½ x 11. Lithoprint Co., 43 Warren St., N. Y. C.

"White" Door Beds and Space Saving Devices.—Catalog F-97. Covers subject completely with diagrams, drawings and many suggestions for saving space in the modern apartment, residence and other buildings of various types. Sectional drawings and many valuable suggestions. 24 pp. 8½ x 11. The White Door Bed Co., 180 No. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

Atlantic Terra Cotta.—Monthly magazine for architects and draftsmen. February issue deals with Giovanni della Robbia and his work. Six full page plates and detail of terra cotta construction. Atlantic Terra Cotta Co., 350 Madison Ave., New York City.

Glazed Tiles and Trimmers.—Publication No. K-400. A book bound in cloth of the greatest service to the drafting room. Hundreds of drawings showing mouldings, architraves, bases and many special tiles for particular uses. Sectional drawings and much useful data. 80 pp. 8½ x 11. Associated Tile Manufacturers, Beaver Falls, Pa.

Burt Catalog.—Treats the problems of ventilation involved in factories, residences, public buildings, etc. Technical data and complete description of the Burt line of ventilators. 128 pp. 6 x 9. Burt Mfg. Co., Akron, Ohio.

ARCHITECTURAL HUMANITIES

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a moral that would be of lasting value to any one of his hearers. The same is true in different fields of Milton B. Medary, Jr., of Philadelphia, who is responsible for the new plan of New Orleans; of Clinton H. Blake, Jr., with his extensive knowledge of the law in its application to the architect's problem; or of F. W. Wentworth, as to the economic significance of the fire waste; of J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., of the "Graphic Arts"; Ralph Adams Cram, on the "Problem of Church Building," etc., through a long list of distinguished men, competent to inspire the student to be more than a draftsman, and to realize in its fullest sense the possibilities that lie hidden in the word "architect."

That such a course has been started at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is significant only as an indication, or recognition, of the tendency of the times in which we live.

That there is, furthermore, need for a course of this nature is perhaps truer now than it was before the war, for now, if ever, the solution of the many problems that confront mankind is dependent upon a recognition of the point of view and the rights of others. A sense of justice that goes far beyond the letter of the law and strives to interpret the prompting spirit is sure to result from such an acquaintance with the needs and problems of others as talks on the lines indicated above would inevitably suggest. Such a sense of justice would in its turn bring a desire for co-operation, and a will to serve, which, to my belief, are two elements essential to that existence for which we are all striving,—an existence that is founded on an intelligent recognition and appreciation of the rights of others.