

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

VOL. CX

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NUMBER 2131



LAYING THE CORNER STONE

ALBANY COUNTY (N. Y.) COURT-HOUSE

By HOPPIN & KOEN, Architects

IN the design of the Court-House of Albany County problems were encountered which presented peculiar difficulties, but which were eventually solved in a logical manner. A careful study made during the time the working plans and details were being executed, when a more intimate knowledge of the requirements of the county and its courts and departments was obtainable, has failed to disturb this conclusion.

The program of the competition demanded space not only for the courts, but for the county departments. It called for a building to be erected on an irregular plot of ground, bounded by four streets, no two of which were parallel, and no two of which intersected at right angles. There is a fall in grade from the front of the site to the rear of twenty-seven feet.

The first thought which presented itself before proceeding with the design was the

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT



EAGLE STREET FAÇADE DURING CONSTRUCTION

practicability of planning the building to conform to the boundary lines of the site or to disregard them, and adopt a rectangular plan. The latter was decided upon after it was found that a rectangular building of ample capacity could be constructed within the confines of the boundary lines.

The next matter was to locate the entrances so as to allow a systematic connection each with the others and to avoid the possibility of congestion under maximum working conditions. It will be seen by referring to the sub-basement, basement, and first-story floor plans that this was accomplished by providing entrances at the center of each street front, those of the sub-basement and basement leading to a central concourse which is connected with the entrance and corridors of the first floor by means of staircases and elevators.

The system of staircase halls and circulation corridors established by the first floor was carried out in the upper floors

and the result obtained has been found to be quite as successful in reality as the plans promised.

The difficult problem of lighting the interior of the building was solved by the introduction of an interior court covered by glass at the second-story level and open above, which gives ample daylight to the concourse and all stairs and corridors.

The system of circulation adopted allows the entire outside walls of the building to be used for court-rooms and offices, with the exception of the small portion taken up by the main entrance vestibule and entrance hall of first floor, thus making for economy in working floor space, with maximum lighting, and also resulting in an unusual flexibility of plan, each department fitting in closely to its adjacent department without loss of space or without necessitating the assigning of more space to one apartment than it required.

Owing to this flexibility of plan it was

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

possible to design each court and department as a unit, and place it in that part of the building where it could operate to the best advantage for itself and its relation to the other departments and to the public. The courts naturally had first consideration but this did not operate to the disadvantage of the departments.

The Surrogates' Court, having to do with a multitude of public documents and records which have to be constantly referred to in connection with the administration of estates, naturally was placed in the first floor so as to be easily accessible to the public. The court in its entirety consists of a lawyers' room, court-room, public and clerk's office, hearing room, surrogate's private office, and record and document rooms, each located with particular reference to the practical working of the court as a whole.

The County Court is the trial court of the county and was located on the second

floor. Adjacent to it were placed the district attorney's department and grand jury rooms. These are intimately related to each other in their operations.

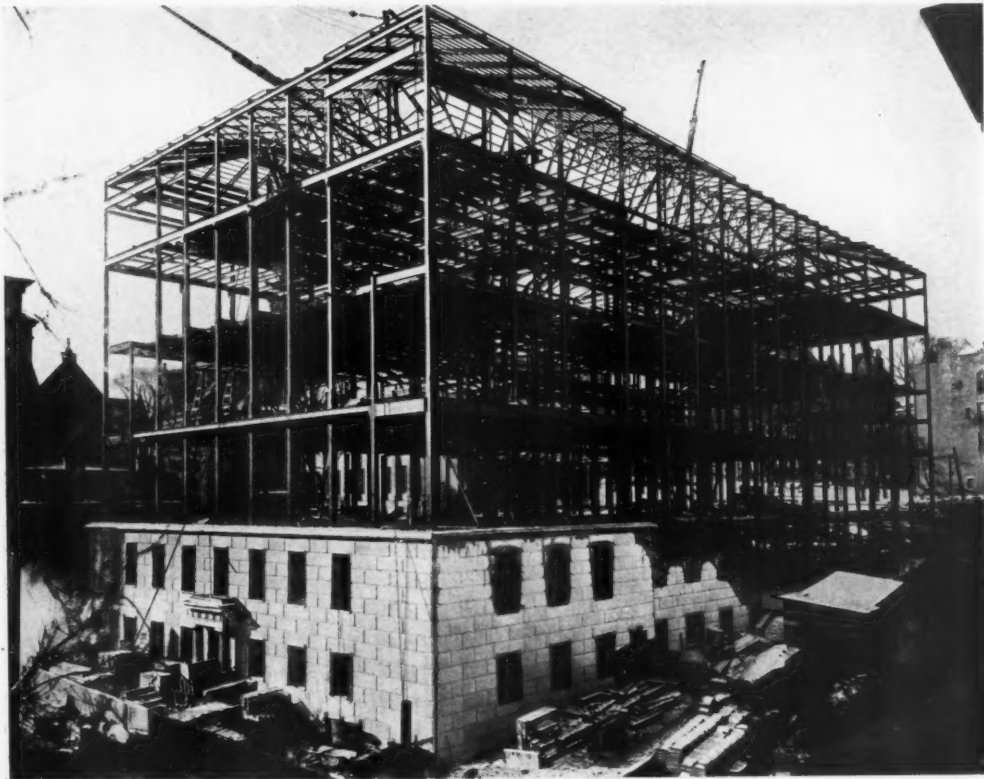
The County Court consists of the lawyers' and witness rooms, court-room, judge's chambers, hearing room, and public entrance.

The district attorney's department consists of the public office, clerk's office, district attorney's private office, offices for his assistants and a hearing room.

The grand jury has witness rooms in connection with it.

Another department closely related to the County Court is that of the sheriff, which for obvious reasons was located nearer a public entrance, and adjacent to it is the detention jail. This department is connected with the County Court by a private stair.

The entire third floor is devoted to the Supreme Court of the Third Judicial Dis-



LODGE AND COLUMBIA STREET FAÇADES DURING CONSTRUCTION

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

trict of the State. There are three court-rooms, viz.: Supreme Court, Part I, Supreme Court, Part II, and Supreme Court, Special Term. Connected with them on this floor are the Supreme Court



EAGLE STREET ENTRANCE

library and the office of the clerk of the court.

Courts Parts I and II each have lawyers' and witness rooms, court-room, justice's chamber, hearing room, and public office. The Special Term Court consists of court-room with room for visiting justice and witness rooms.

The Supreme Court library has ample space for all present volumes of reports, with reserve space for future growth. It is exceptionally well lighted, each alcove affords room for table and chair and at the four corners of the room are semi-private rooms for use of lawyers.

The Supreme Court and County Court units are similarly arranged, each having witness rooms, lawyers' rooms, robing rooms, hearing rooms, and judges' chambers conveniently placed in relation to the court-room proper. Each unit has a jury room on a mezzanine floor reached directly

from the court-room by a stair inaccessible to the public.

The jury boxes are located on the left side of the judge in each case, and that space in the room is railed off for jurors and for witnesses. The space at the rear of each court-room is devoted to the public and is provided with a separate entrance from the public corridor.

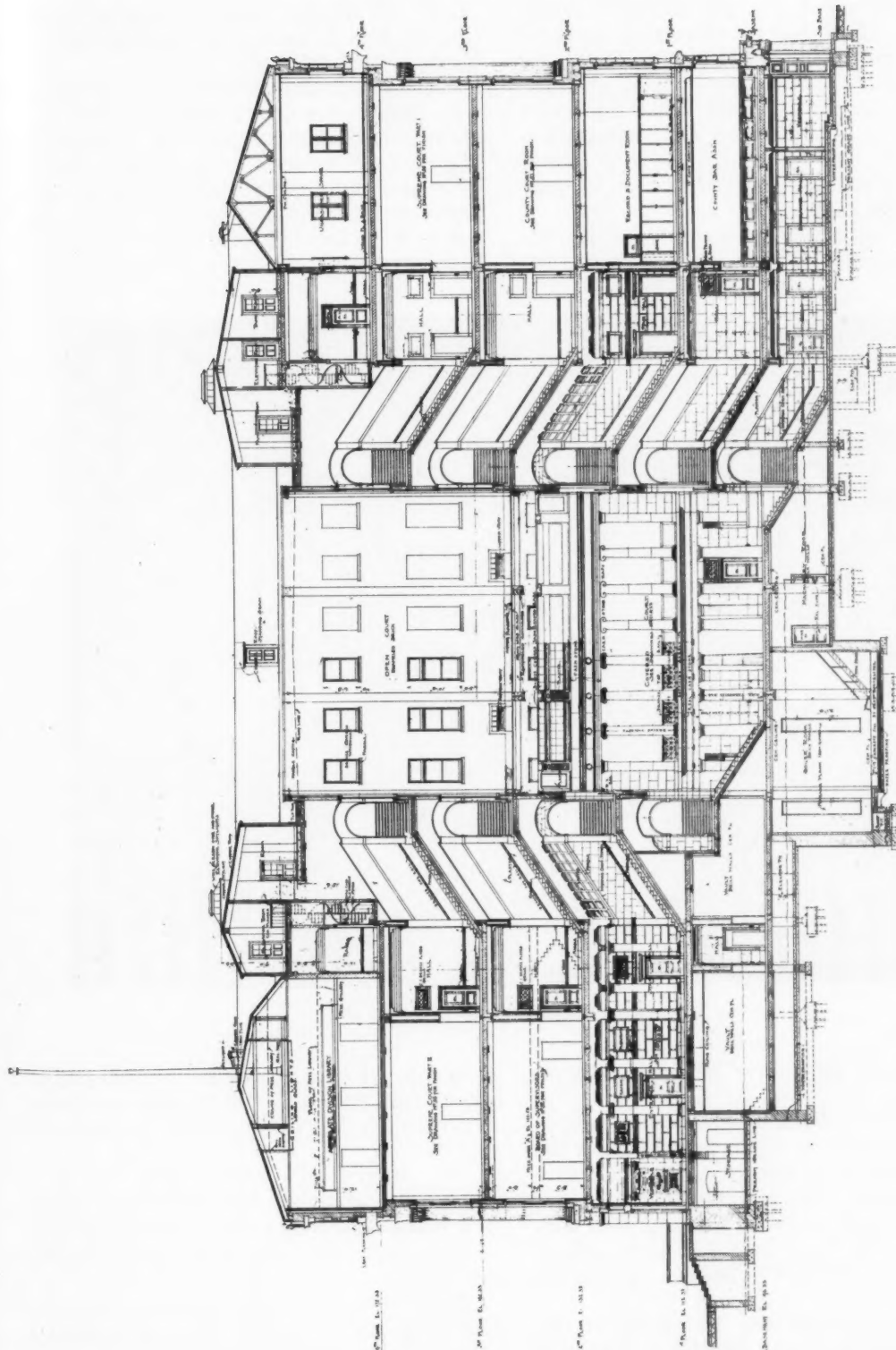
The location of the lawyers' and witness rooms beyond the rear of the court-room provides opportunity for consultation of lawyers and their witnesses without disturbing the court. In fact, the entire arrangement of each court has been studied with particular reference to the easy operation of the court in session, each component part, the lawyers, the witnesses, the jurors, and the public being segregated so that the court can operate



BASEMENT STAIRWAY

in a direct manner without confusion.

The fourth floor is devoted to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the Third Judicial Department, and comprises the clerk's rooms, lawyers' room, court-room, justices' consultation room and library, justices' private cham-



LONGITUDINAL SECTION

ALBANY COUNTY, N. Y., COURT-HOUSE
MESSRS. HOPPIN & KOEN, ARCHITECTS

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

bers, and rooms for the filing of court records. This being entirely a court of review no witnesses are examined or jury called.

The public is excluded from that part of the floor occupied by the consultation room and justices' chambers, and access to court-room by the public can be had only at the rear.

The remaining portion of the fourth floor has been left for the use of county

Child Welfare, court stenographer, County Bar Association, commissioner of taxes, sheriff and coroner.

Each court and department is provided with fireproof storage vaults in sub-basement and basement for the storage of papers and records. The county treasurer and the county clerk being the two departments most frequented by the public were located on the first floor with entrances near the main entrance of the



SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM

departments that may be organized in the future.

The county departments were located with reference to their relations to the public, their relations to each other, and their relations with the courts.

In the sub-basement provision was made for the Board of Elections offices and storage rooms for ballots and ballot boxes.

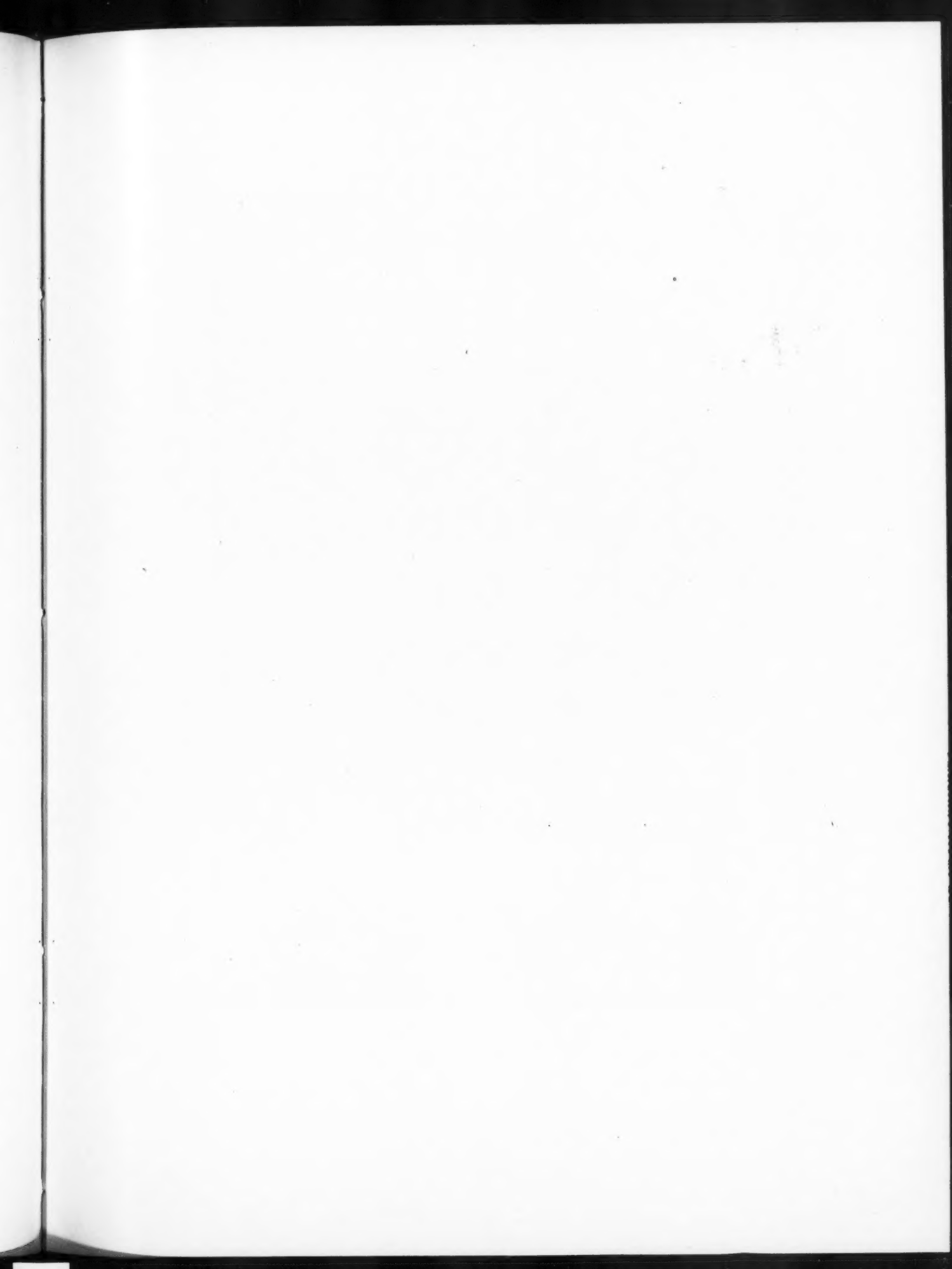
In the basement are the offices of the superintendent of the building, Board of

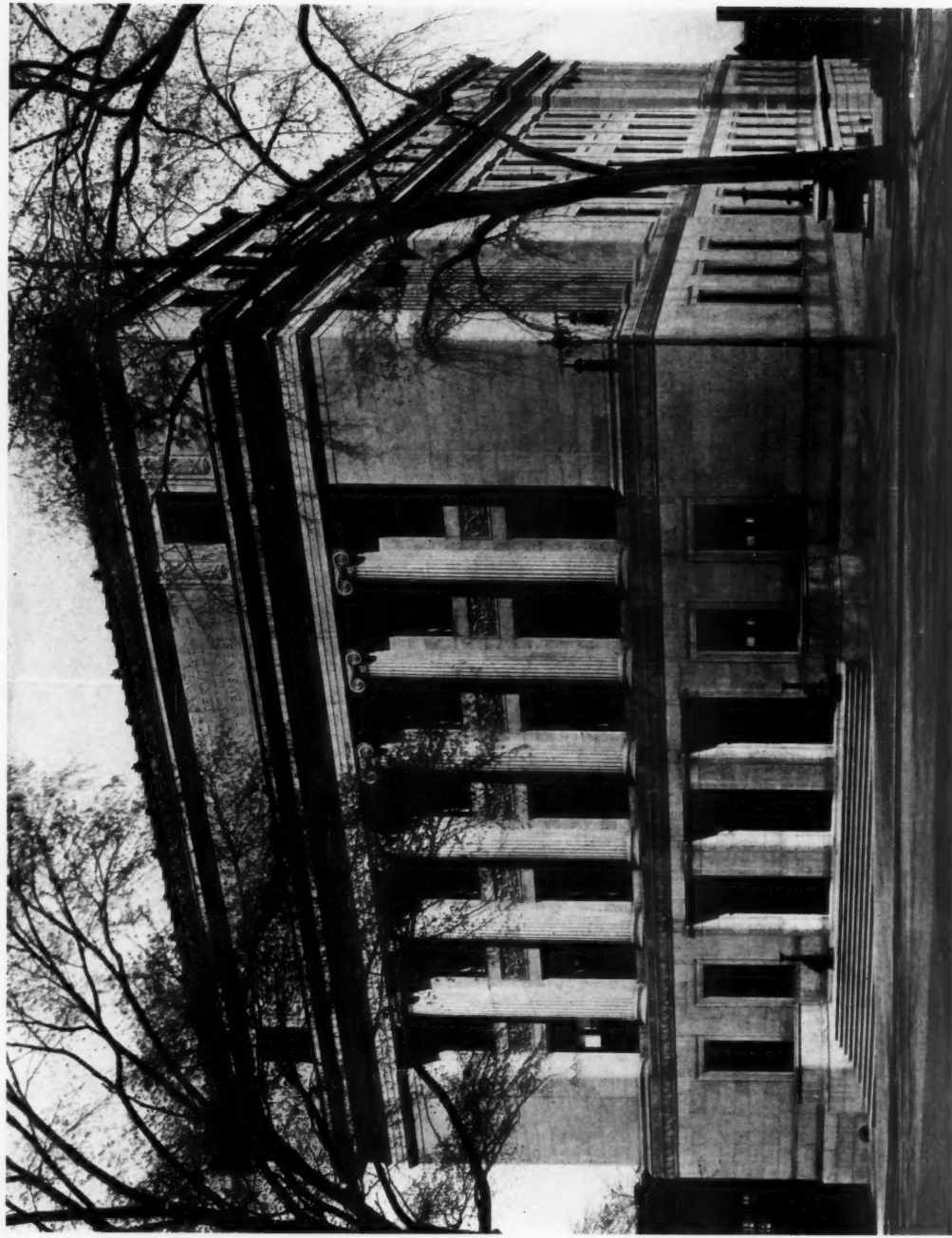
building. Each is provided with ample room for future growth and each is arranged so that its operation is easy and direct.

The Board of Supervisors' meeting room, clerk room, county attorney's room and committee's room are located on the second floor, and are most conveniently arranged.

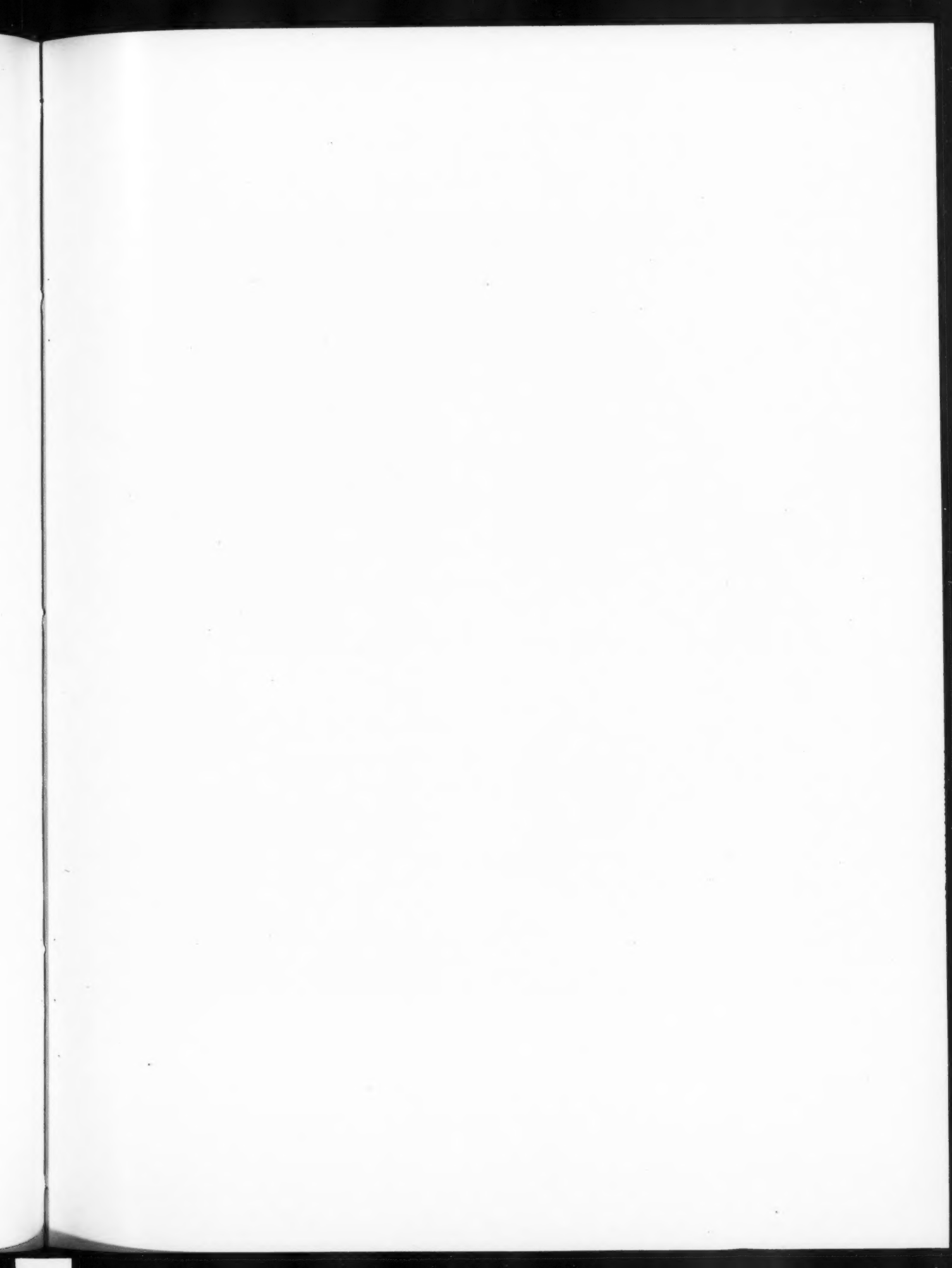
The choice of an architectural expression for the building was determined

(Continued on page 265)



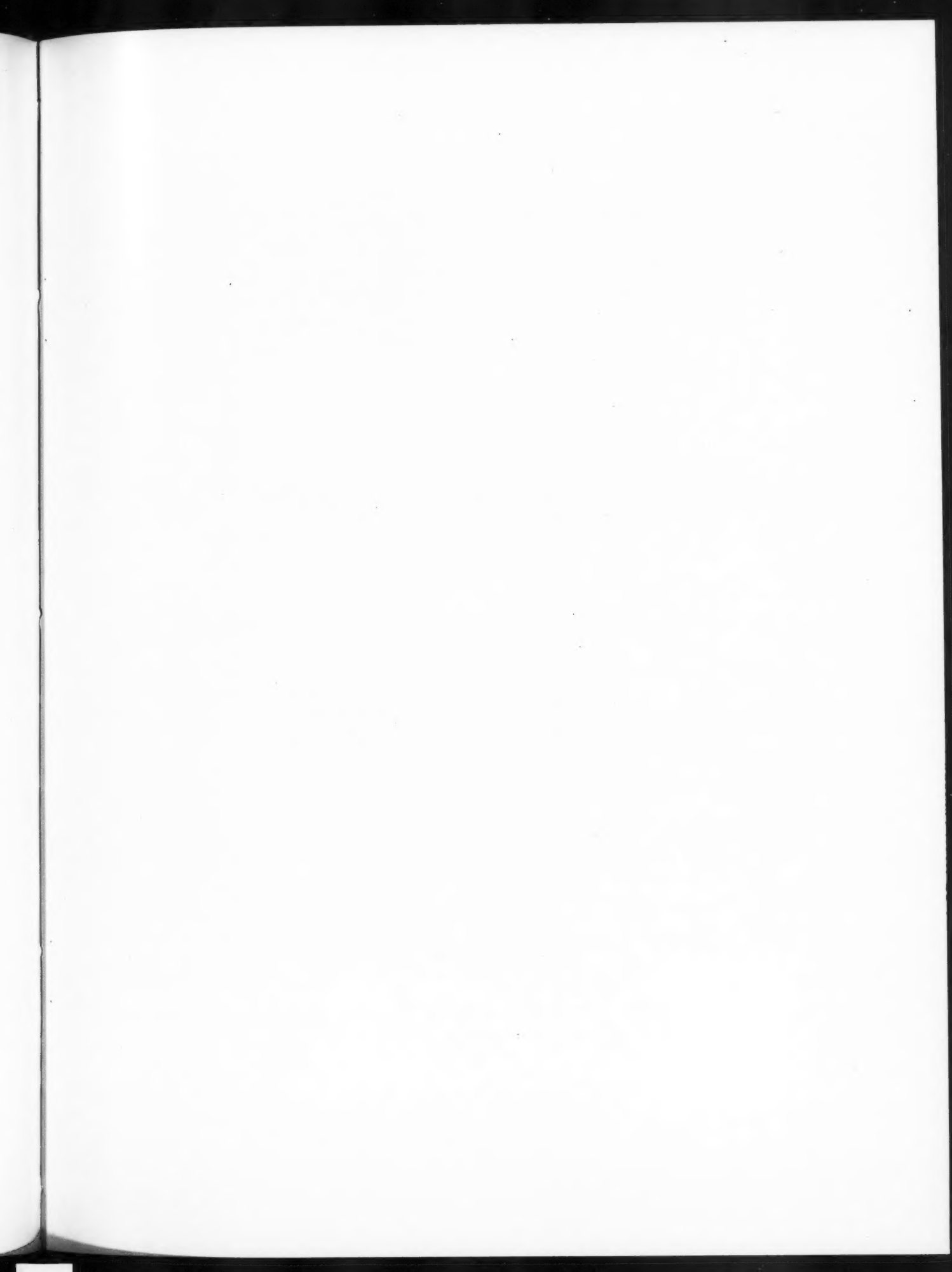


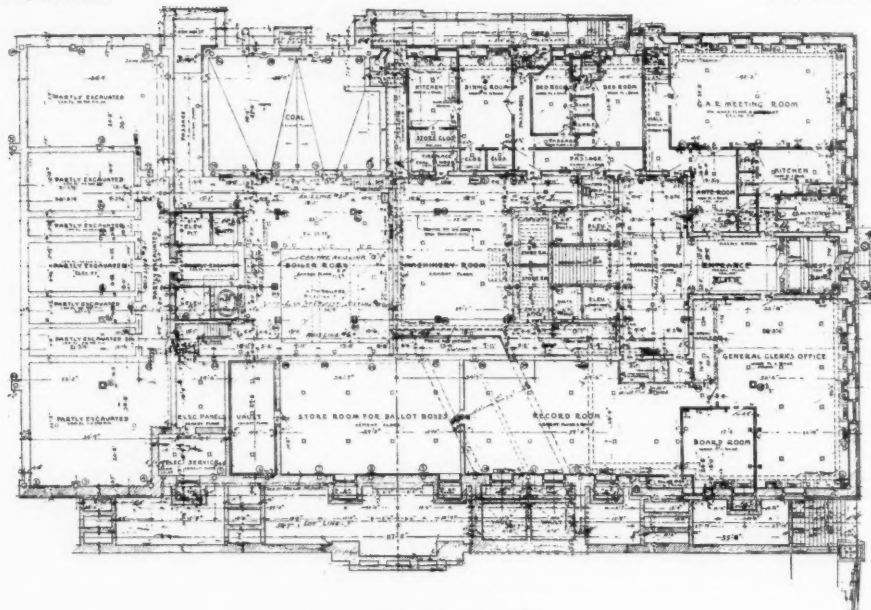
ALBANY COUNTY, N. Y., COURT-HOUSE
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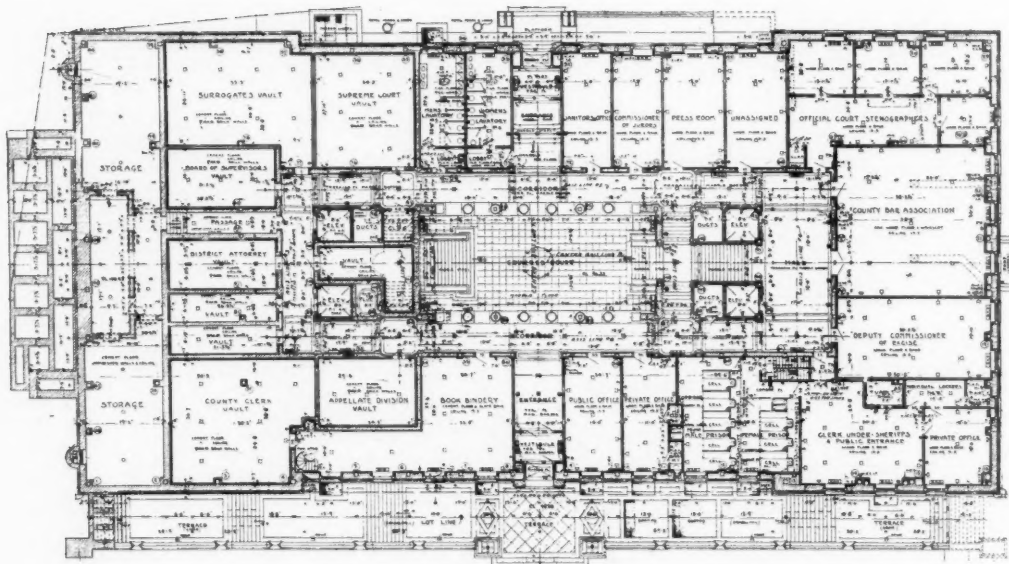


LODGE AND COLUMBIA STREETS FAÇADES
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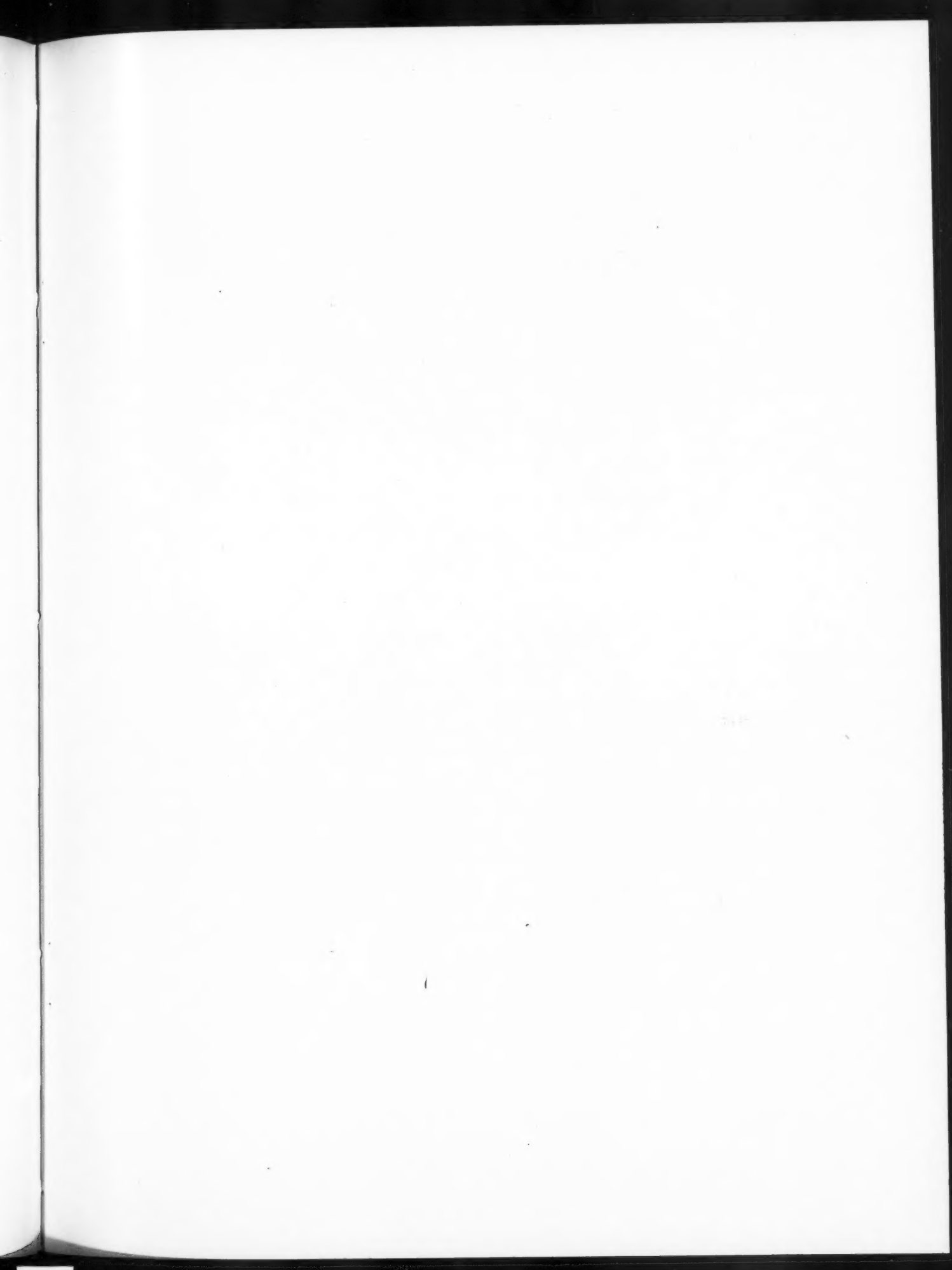
SUB-BASEMENT PLAN

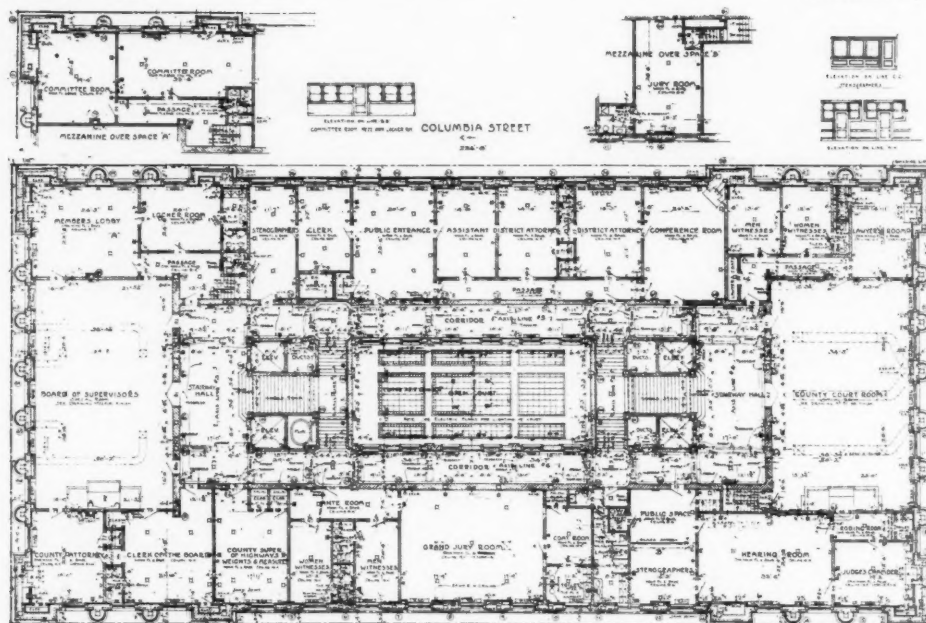


BASEMENT PLAN

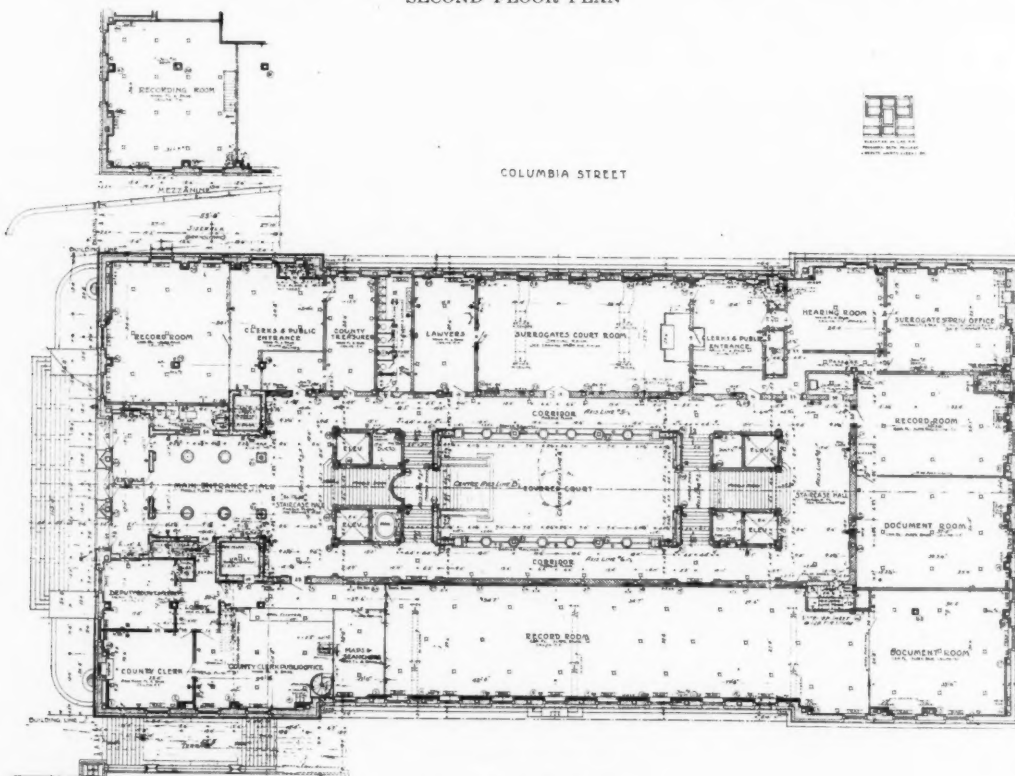
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SECOND FLOOR PLAN

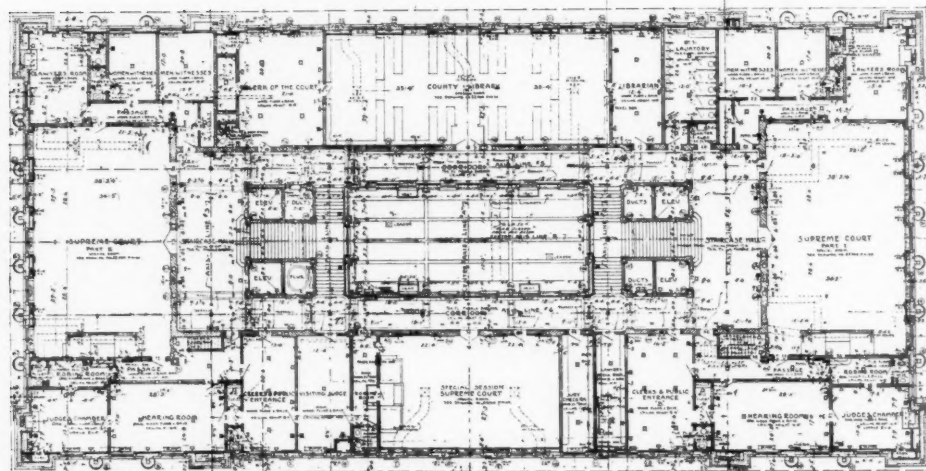
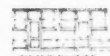


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

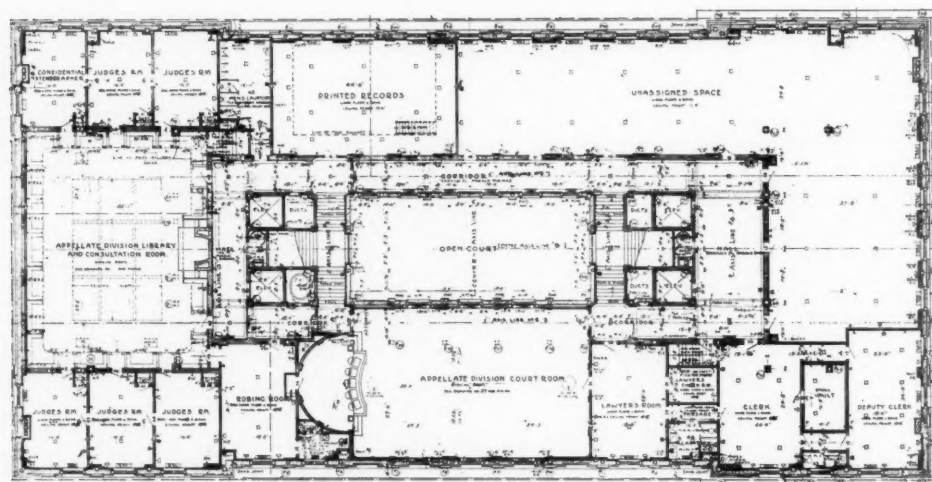
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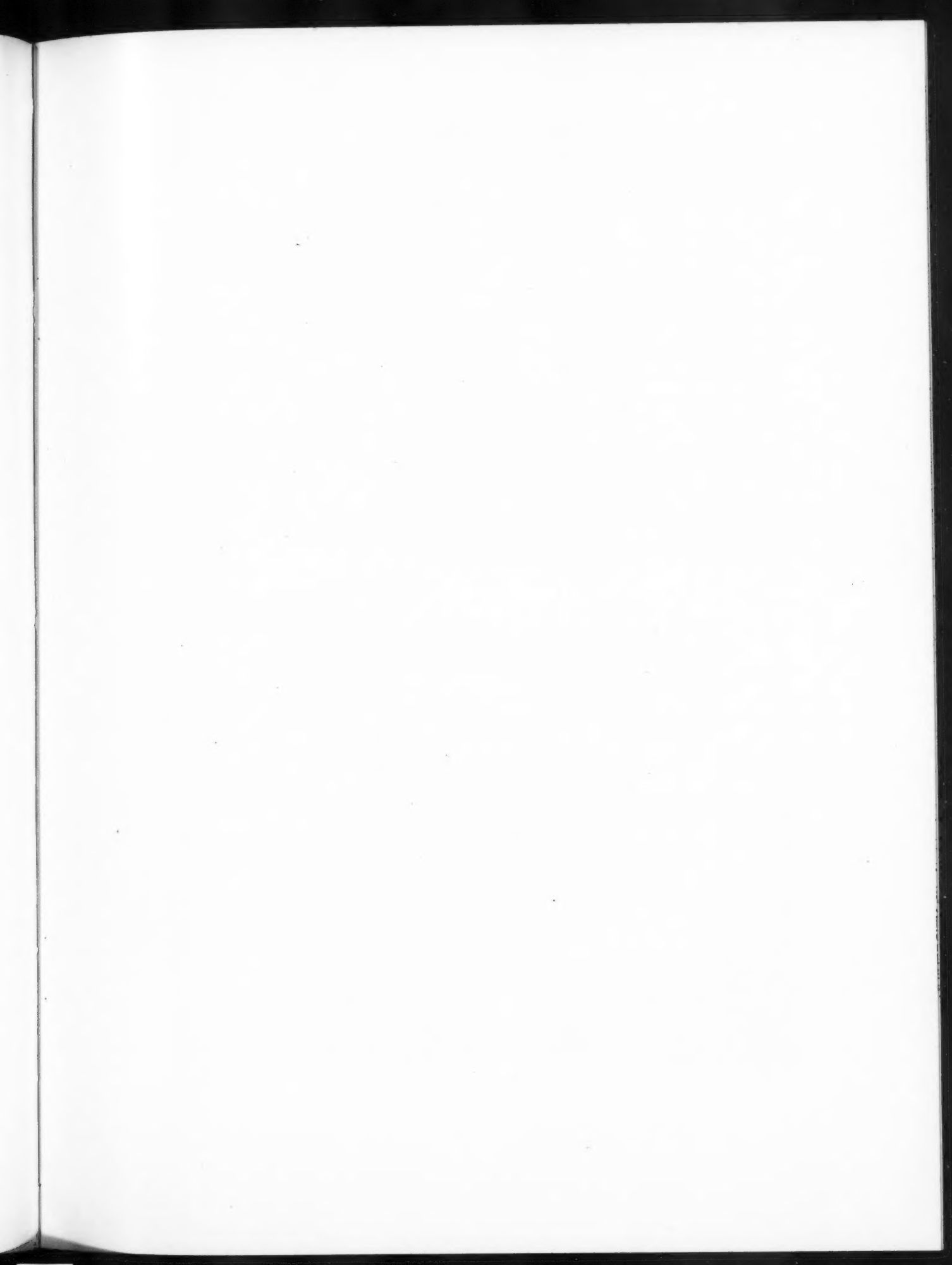
THIRD FLOOR PLAN



FOURTH FLOOR PLAN

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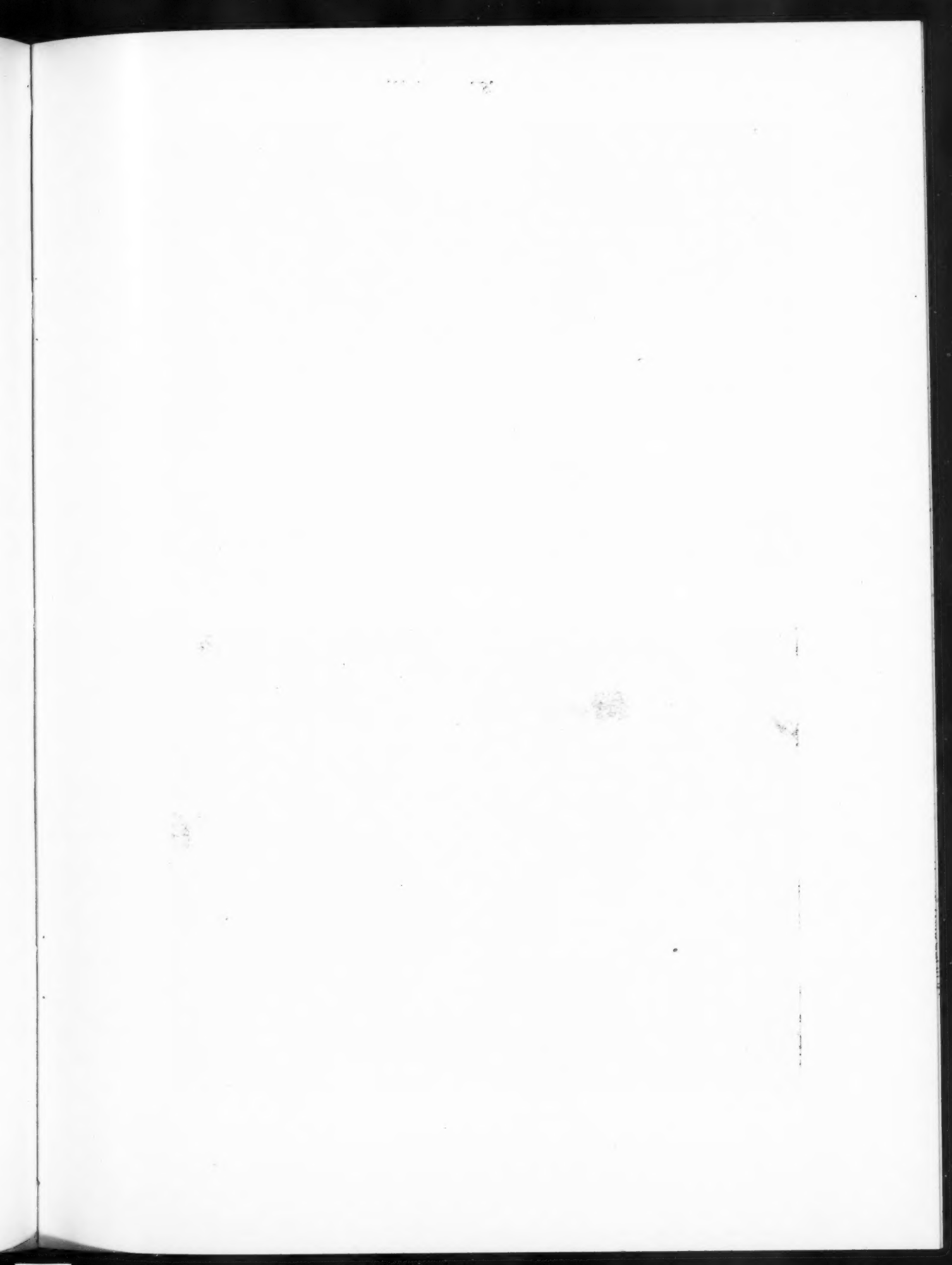


MAIN ENTRANCE HALL



MAIN ENTRANCE STAIR HALL

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SOUTH CORRIDOR, FIRST FLOOR



INTERIOR COURT AND NORTH CORRIDOR, FIRST FLOOR

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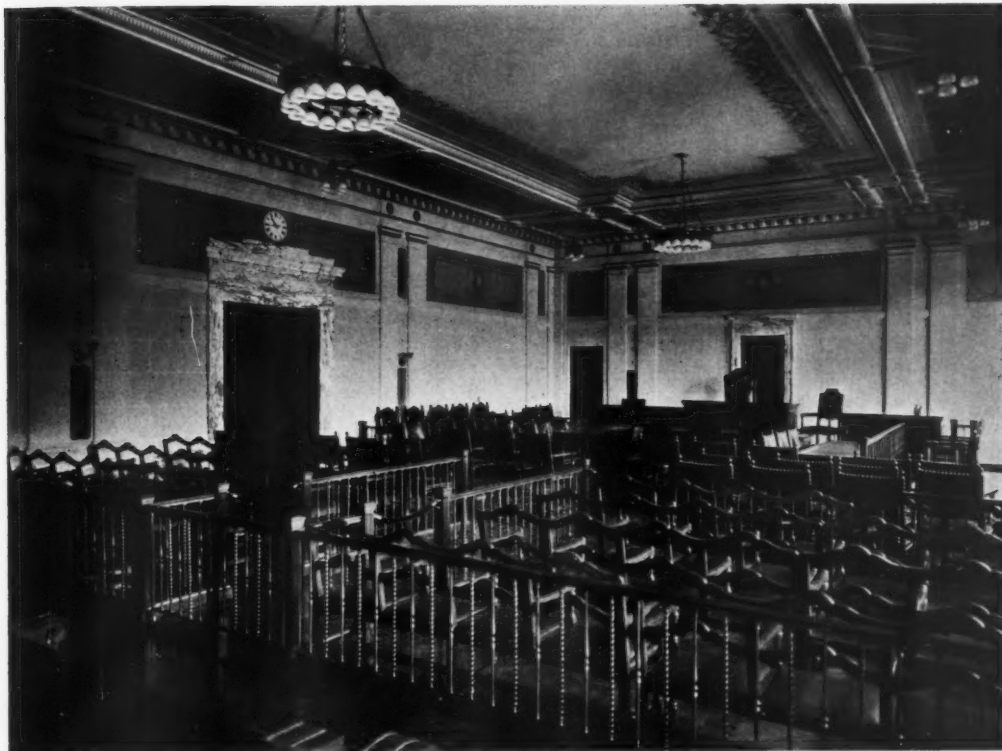
UPPER VIEW OF COVERED COURT



BASEMENT CONCOURSE

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SUPREME COURT, PARTS 1 AND 2



APPELLATE DIVISION COURT ROOM

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JUDGES' BENCH, APPELLATE DIVISION COURT
ALBANY COUNTY, N. Y., COURT-HOUSE
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SURROGATE'S COURT



COUNTY COURT

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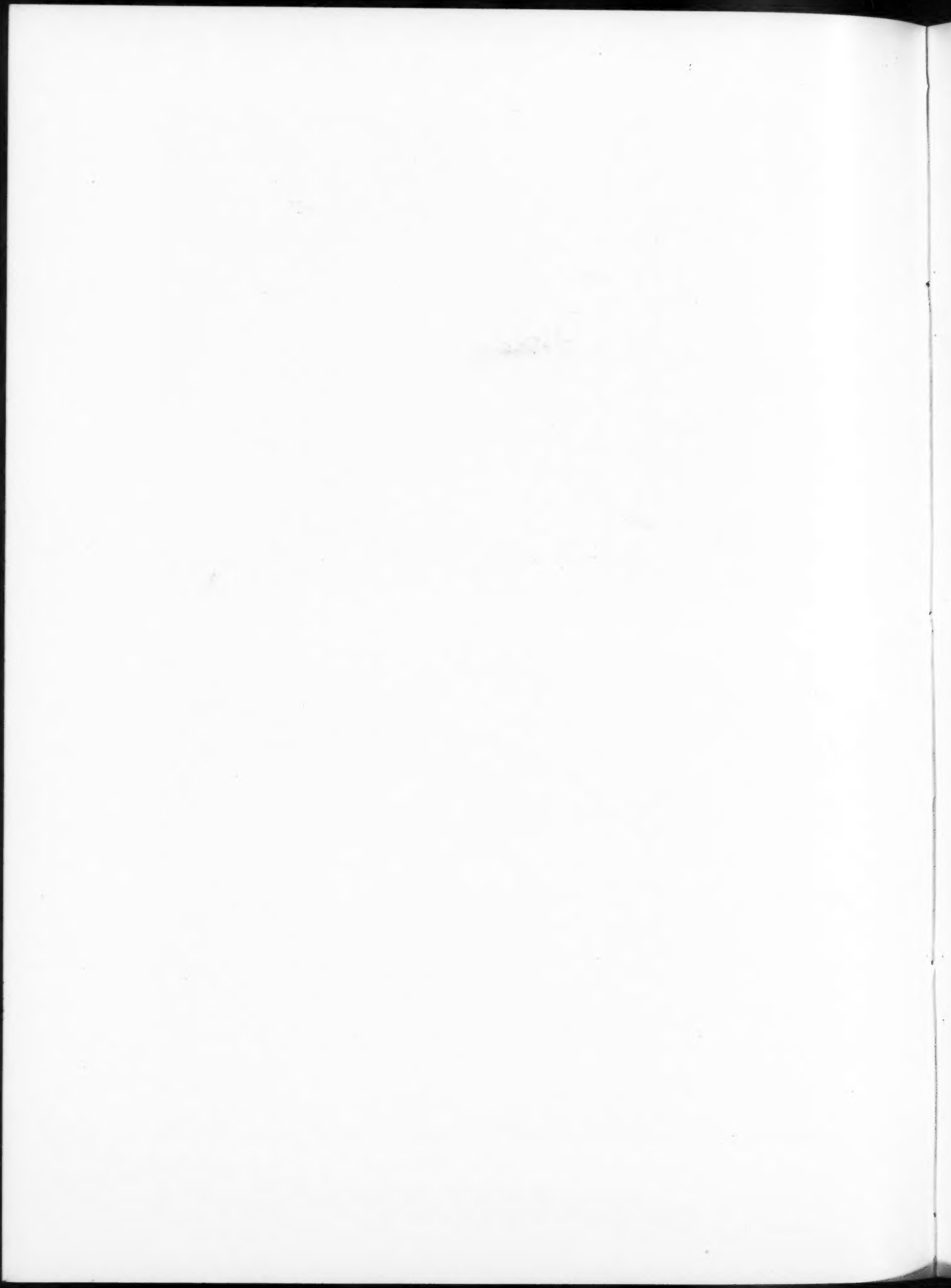
SUPREME COURT LIBRARY

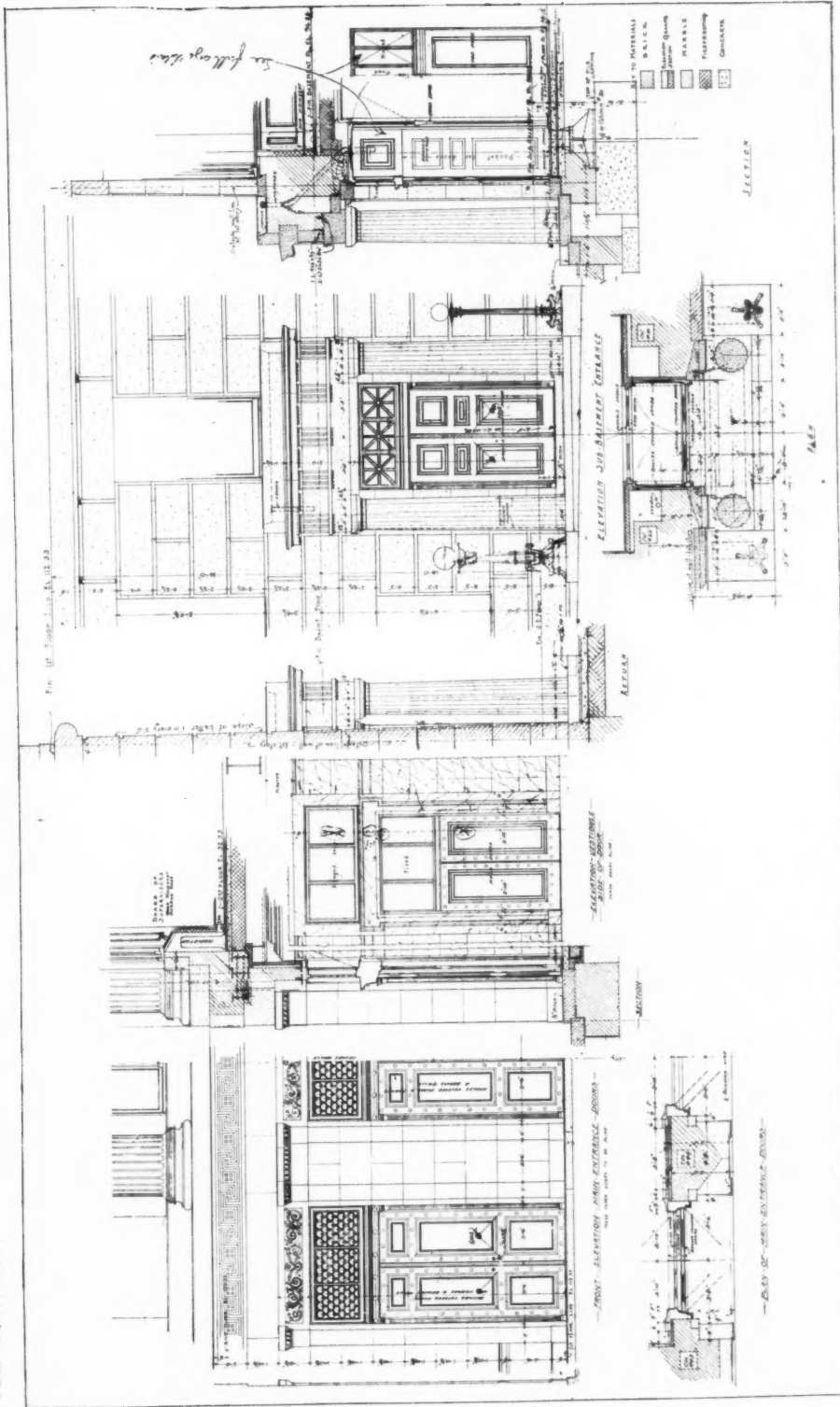


APPELLATE DIVISION LIBRARY

ALBANY COUNTY, N. Y., COURT-HOUSE

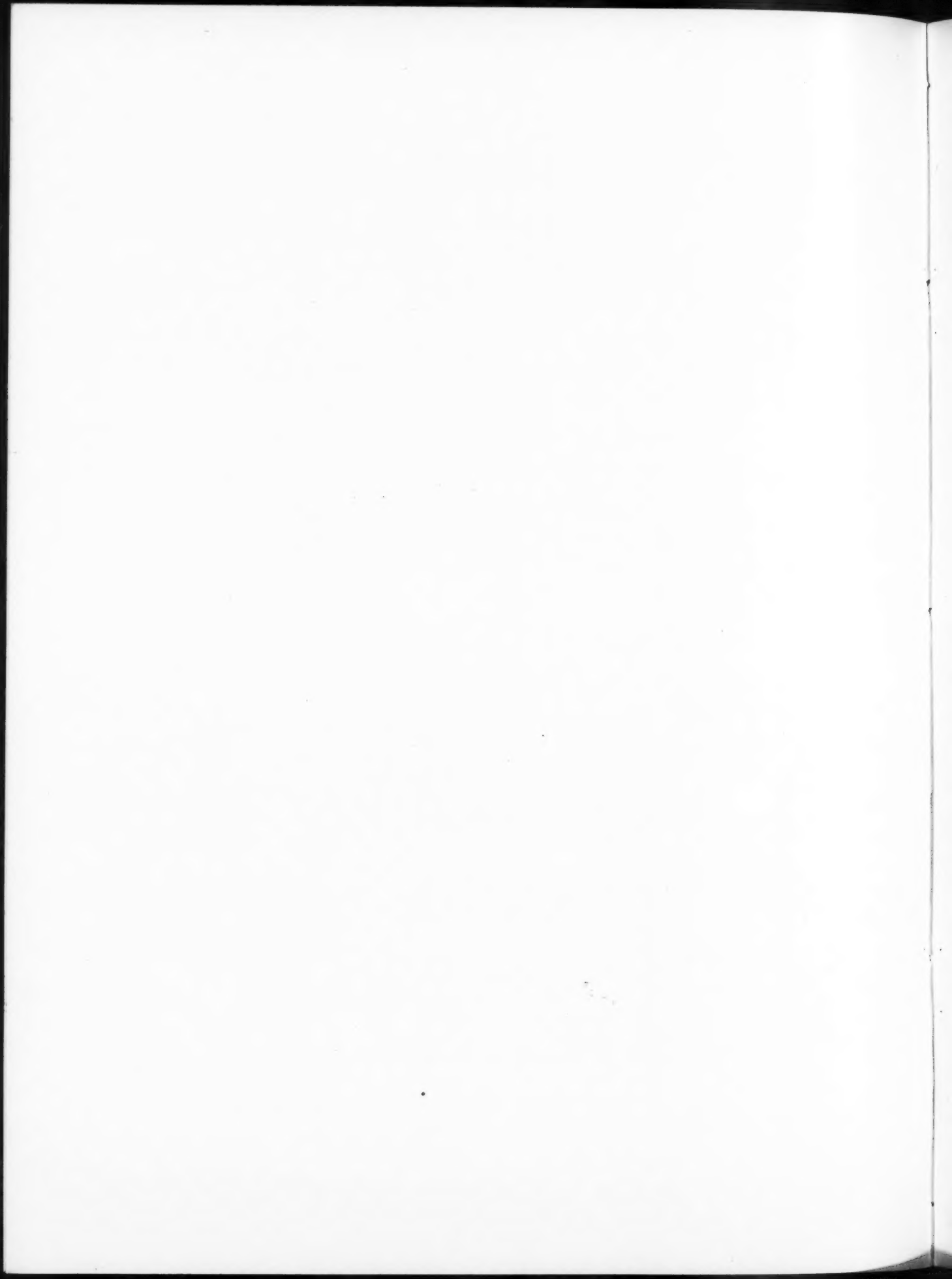
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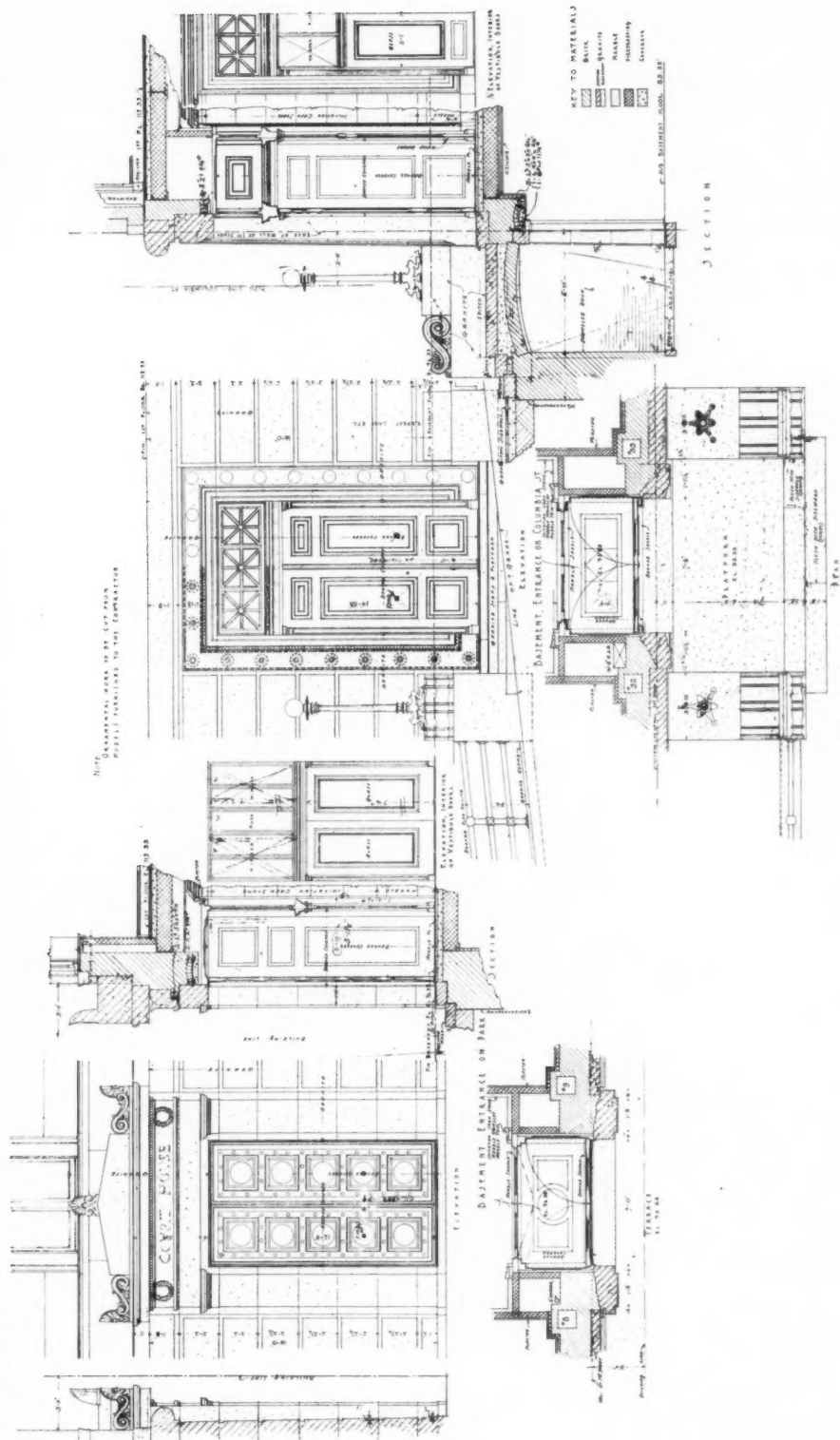




EXTERIOR DETAILS

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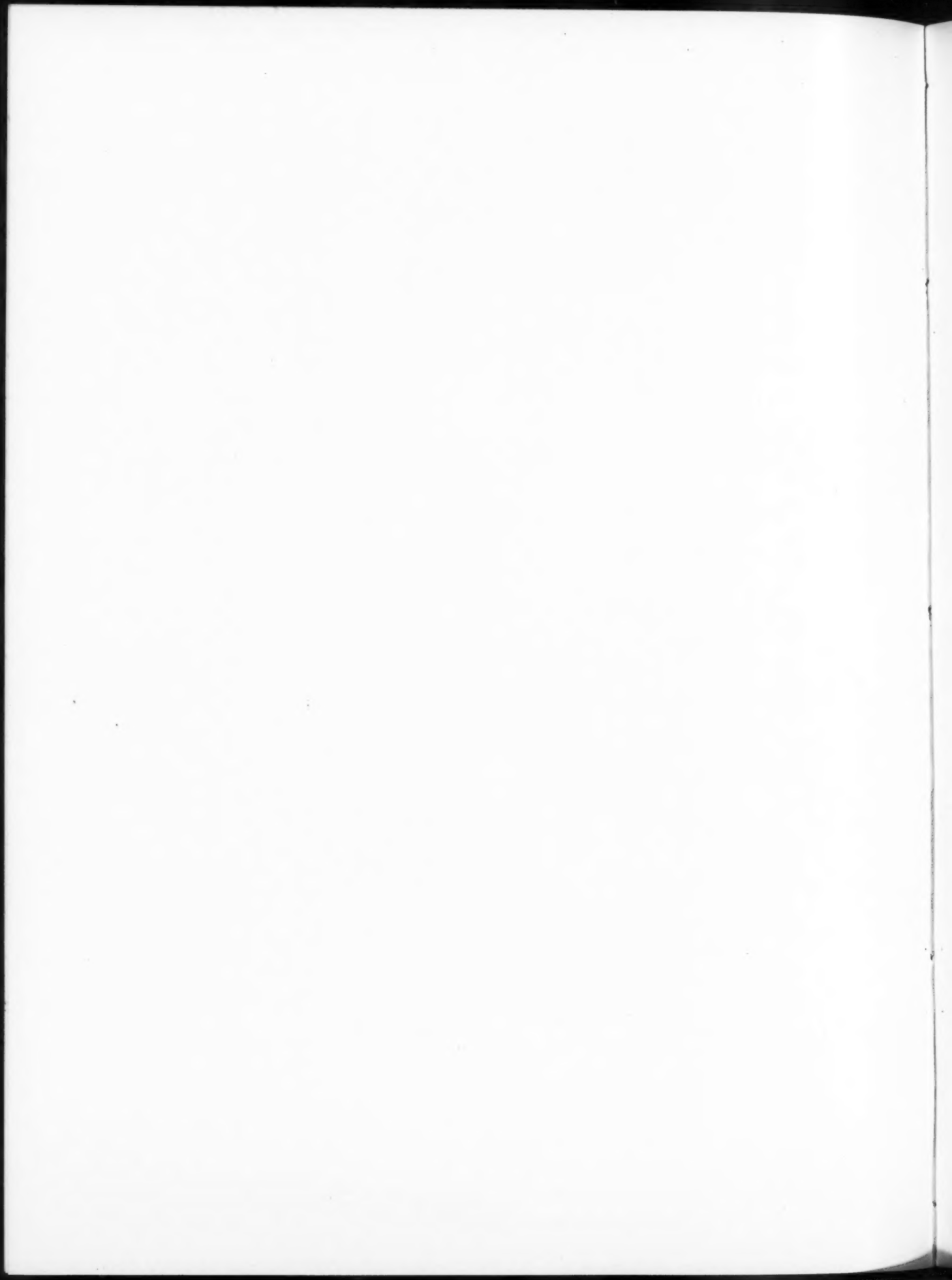


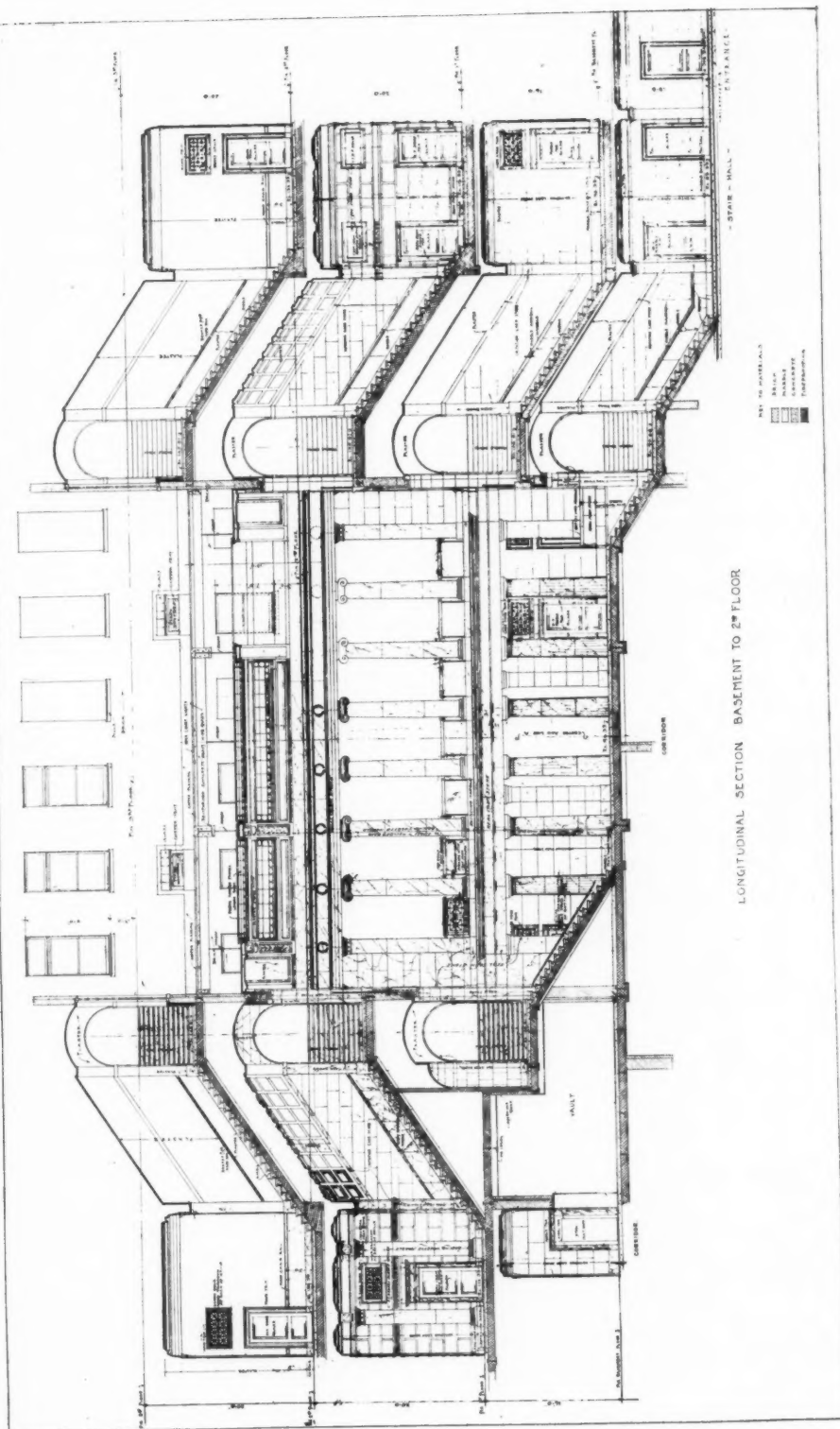


EXTERIOR DETAILS

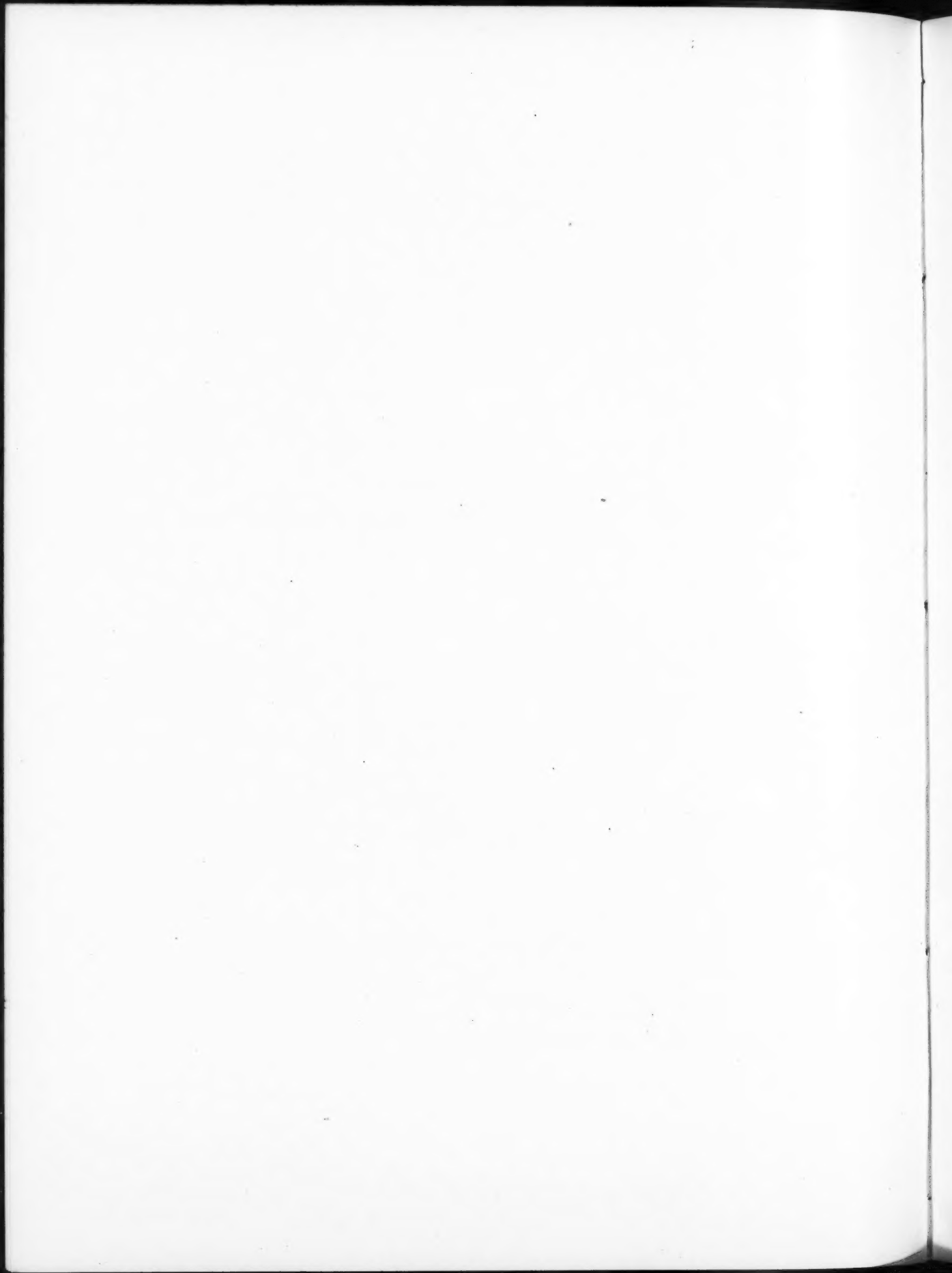
ALBANY COUNTY, N. Y., COURT-HOUSE

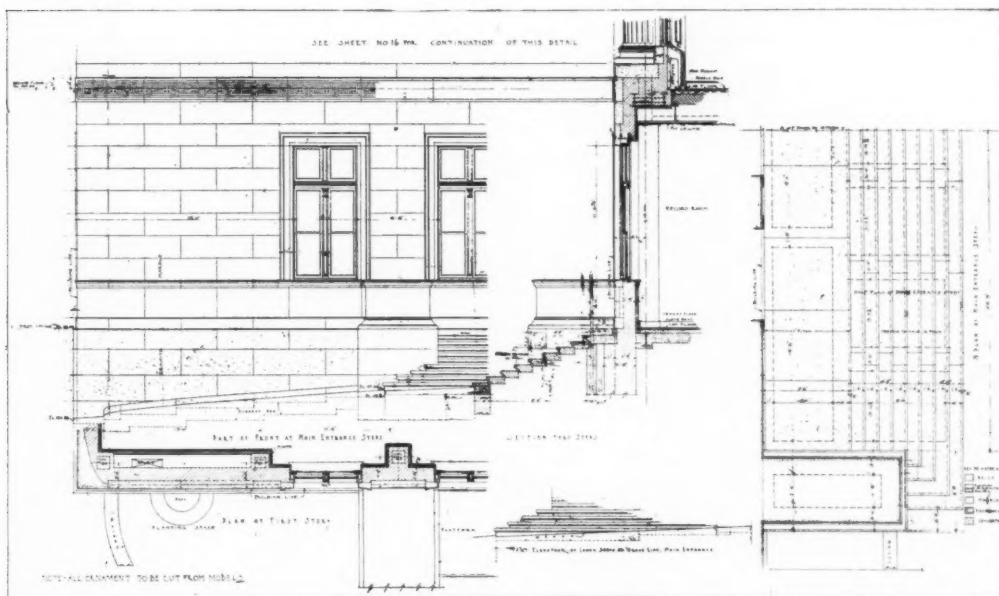
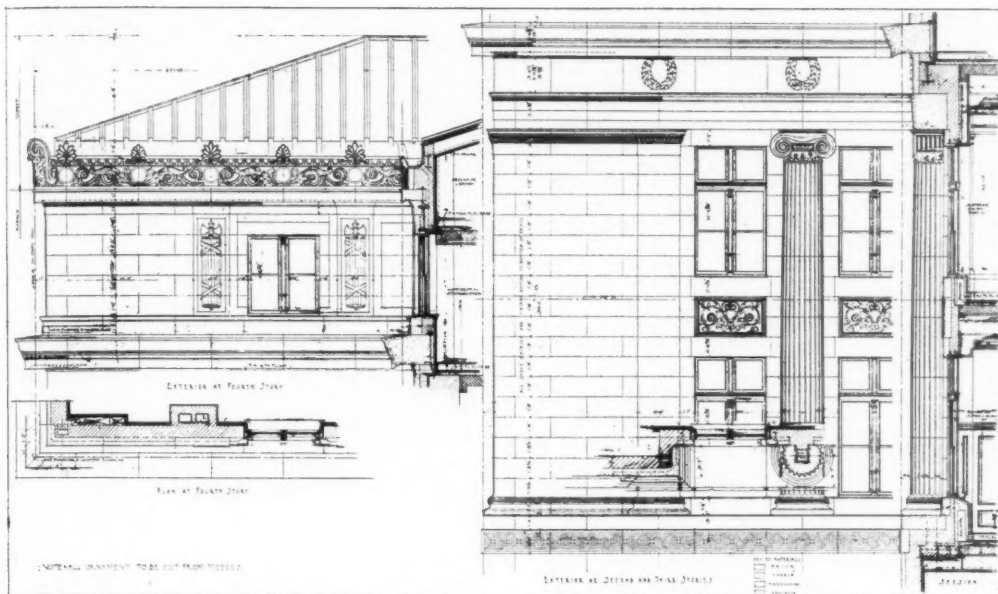
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ALBANY COUNTY, N. Y., COURTHOUSE
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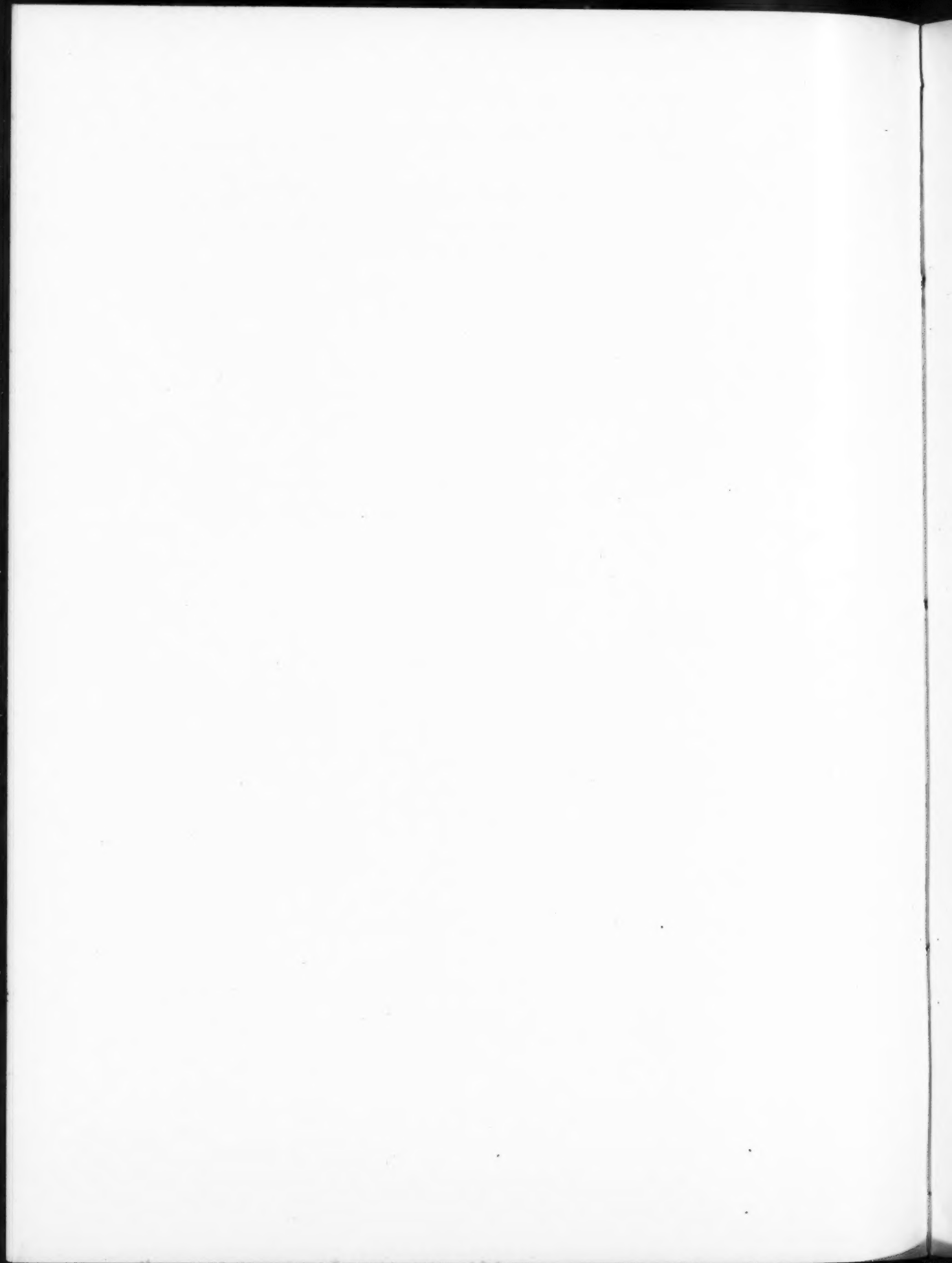




EXTERIOR DETAIL

ALBANY COUNTY, N. Y., COURT HOUSE

MESSRS. HOPPIN & KOEN, ARCHITECTS.



THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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Matter

VOL. CX OCTOBER 25, 1916 No. 2131

MUSEUMS MADE TO SERVE UTILITARIAN PURPOSES

IT IS announced that an exhibition of more than usual interest will be held by the Metropolitan Museum of Art during the coming winter. It will consist entirely of articles that have been made from designs taken from the museum collections. Among other things will be shown furniture, ceramics, women's hats and bonnets, jewelry, wall papers and laces. The statement is made that this will be the first exhibition of the kind ever held in this country, and will demonstrate the practical value, to the community which it serves, of a museum when the possibilities presented by its various collections are thoroughly understood. Most museums throughout the country have collections of old furniture more or less complete, and to the designer the various examples offer many valuable suggestions. The same thing might be said of other articles to be found in the average museum. For example, it was reported that many things have been designed from objects to which they bear no direct relation. Women's bonnets have been suggested from the helmets in the

armor collection, and a manufacturer of men's ties obtained many unique designs from ceramics. Even department stores are beginning to realize the educational facilities afforded by well chosen museum collections, and are sending their buyers and department heads to them in search of ideas.

The museum has too long been regarded as a storehouse of curiosities and information that was simply interesting and diverting but not important. As a matter of fact, it actually contains material of the greatest practical value to the artist, the craftsman and the manufacturer. When their true character and worth are more generally recognized we may expect to see our museums obtain their annual budgets with less effort than is now required.

THE GROWING OPPOSITION TO BILLBOARDS

INDICATIONS that the billboard nuisance will not continue indefinitely to be tolerated in the more enlightened communities are accumulating. From cities in all parts of the country the encouraging news is received that increasingly restrictive measures are being taken against this form of street and countryside defacement.

To be specific and mention a few instances of awakened interest and concrete action it may be noted that in New York Park Commissioner Ward has begun a campaign for the improvement of conditions in regard to the billboard evil, and has already notified various billboard interests that they will be required to remove advertising signs in the vicinity of parks and playgrounds of this city. In Denver, Colo., laws have been enacted by which all unsightly billboards and other out-of-door advertising mediums are controlled to the point of exclusion. In various other cities authority exists for the prohibition of billboards within a certain distance of city parks, boulevards and the state highways, while it is reported that Inglewood, Cal., has manifested sufficient civic pride to prohibit billboards entirely within the city limits.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

The result is improved appearance, to which is inevitably added increased values.

There is no question but that the ordinary billboard is a serious incumbrance to the city's streets which detracts greatly from their artistic aspect. The streets and boulevards have been constructed at the expense of the public, and there is no reason why they should not be enjoyed without having their beauty marred by the insistent and offensive signboard. While we have apparently not progressed as far here in the East as the California city referred to, the time is undoubtedly near at hand when these nuisances will be entirely abolished from community centers making any pretense to artistic development.

THE RELATION OF BUILDING TO ARCHITECTURE

IT IS manifestly true that the builder's work in its various phases is the basis of all architectural expression.

Let the architect design never so ably, his skill will be in vain so far as practical results are concerned unless he can have the co-operation of the competent craftsman builder to put into permanent form the structure visualized with great accuracy perhaps by his drawings and specifications but nevertheless imperfectly portrayed. In every epoch of the world's history during which the work of the architect and the builder has been crowned with greatest success, it will be noted that allied to the ability on the part of the builder to deal successfully with certain building materials has been a tendency to refine their use and thus impart a quality to the final product that could not be expressed in drawings. The greatest architecture of the world has, in fact, been produced from meager and imperfect drawings. It was, however, a product of the time when the designer and builder were one and the drawings

were simply incidental to the creation of the structure. In those days the designer was one who not only directed every operation in connection with the construction of the building, but also with his own hands assisted in fashioning its various details and members. The modern separation of the two operations necessary to the creation of architecture—the design and the construction—has not tended to improve the character of either. It has attracted to these two major departments men of less ability than would be required in order to be successful under the older order of things. The present-day designer is frequently merely a draftsman who has little or no knowledge of construction work and considers the production of beautiful drawings the object of his profession, rather than a means of furnishing information necessary to the construction of a given work. The builder, on the other hand, takes no responsibility for the design and simply follows as nearly as possible the instructions contained in the drawings and specifications. His interest is not in the design, and only indirectly in the final appearance of the work. Under these conditions it is obvious that architecture must necessarily suffer in comparison with what might be produced if every designer were a master builder and every master builder a man with the knowledge, imagination and feeling possessed by able designers.

Doubtless in an age of specialization, and under conditions of the present century, it is not feasible or perhaps desirable to revert to the practice that obtained in earlier times, but if sufficient co-operation, which can only be secured through better mutual understanding of ideals and purposes, existed between the architect and the builder, it is safe to say that the improvement in architecture would soon be pronounced enough to constitute a practical renaissance of the architecture of past ages to which we now look for our greatest inspiration.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

ALBANY COUNTY (N. Y.) COURT-HOUSE

(Continued from page 262)

largely by the proximity of the old State Hall (now being enlarged and restored), which is in the period of the Greek Revival.

The court-house is designed sufficiently like it in spirit to harmonize with it, but is freer in its composition and in the use of Greek elements. In the early part of the nineteenth century the architect sur-

base to the order) would assume owing to the steep grade.

It is not necessary to comment at length upon the interiors, as they are so fully illustrated. The circulation is designed in a simple manner and is a direct expression of the plan. Its effect is due to the use of excellent materials and to the unusual and interesting relation of the stairs and corridors to the central court.

The building is provided with a com-



BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' ROOM

rounded his plan with academic frontispieces, having little regard for the rooms behind. In modern practice, plan and elevation bear a more friendly relation, the one expressing the other; which necessitates more freedom in the use of traditional forms.

The main order has been elevated one story above the street at the main façade to avoid the unfortunate wedge-shaped appearance that the mass of the stories below it (which are simply treated as a

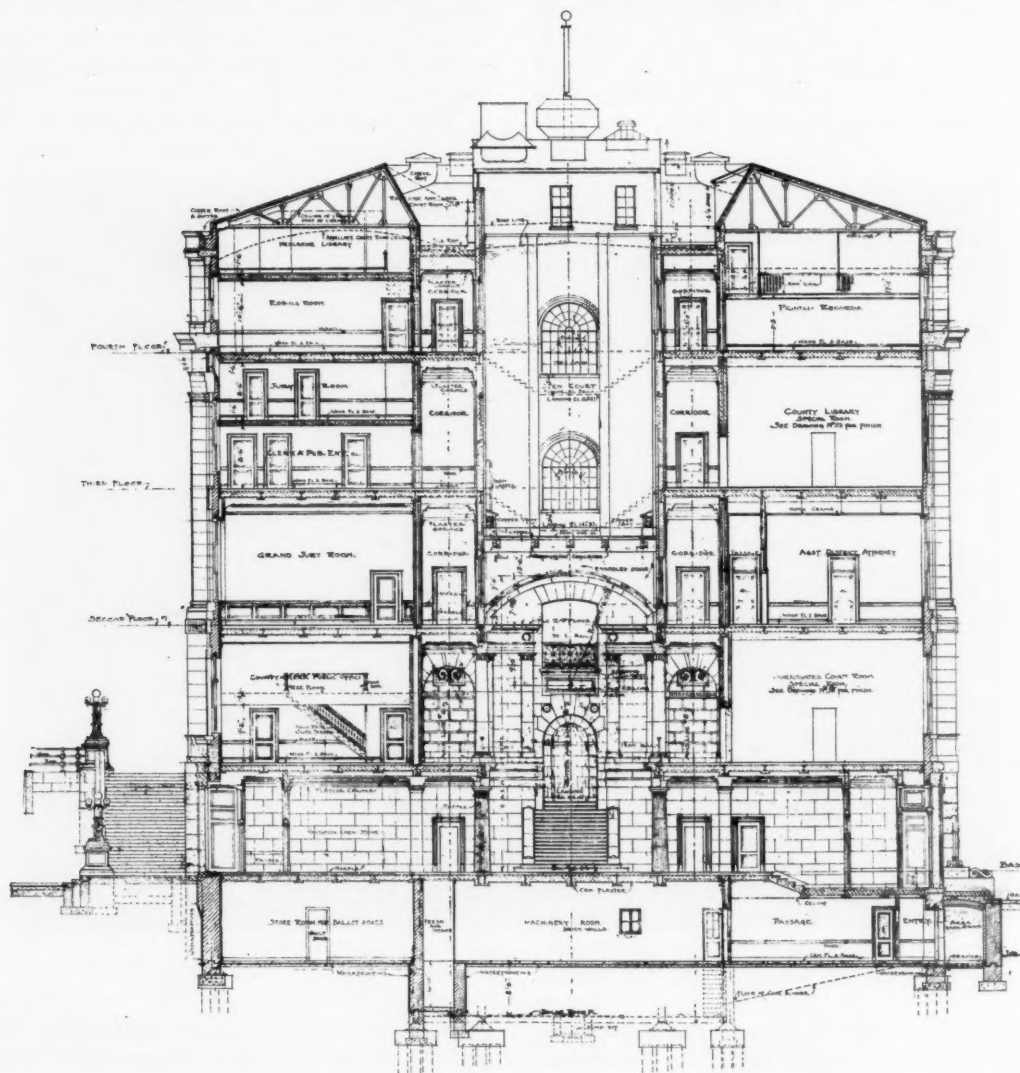
plement of mechanical equipment consisting of four duplex worm-gear, traction-type passenger elevators, having a carrying capacity of 3500 lb. with a speed of 275 ft. per minute; a watchman's clock system with 38 stations; a time-clock system, with a master clock controlling 52 secondary clocks; a telephone system with a central switchboard controlling phones for the various offices; a lighting system so subdivided and controlled as to insure efficiency and economy

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

in operation; an electrically controlled automatic fire-pump system, cross-connected with the city stand-pipe service with two hose outlets, cabinets and fire-alarm boxes on each floor, connected direct to the fire-department alarm-tele-

chambers, libraries, etc., are equipped with a heat regulation system.

Some interesting engineering problems were met in the design and erection of the building. By referring to the illustrations of the facade it will be seen that at



TRANSVERSE SECTION. A:A

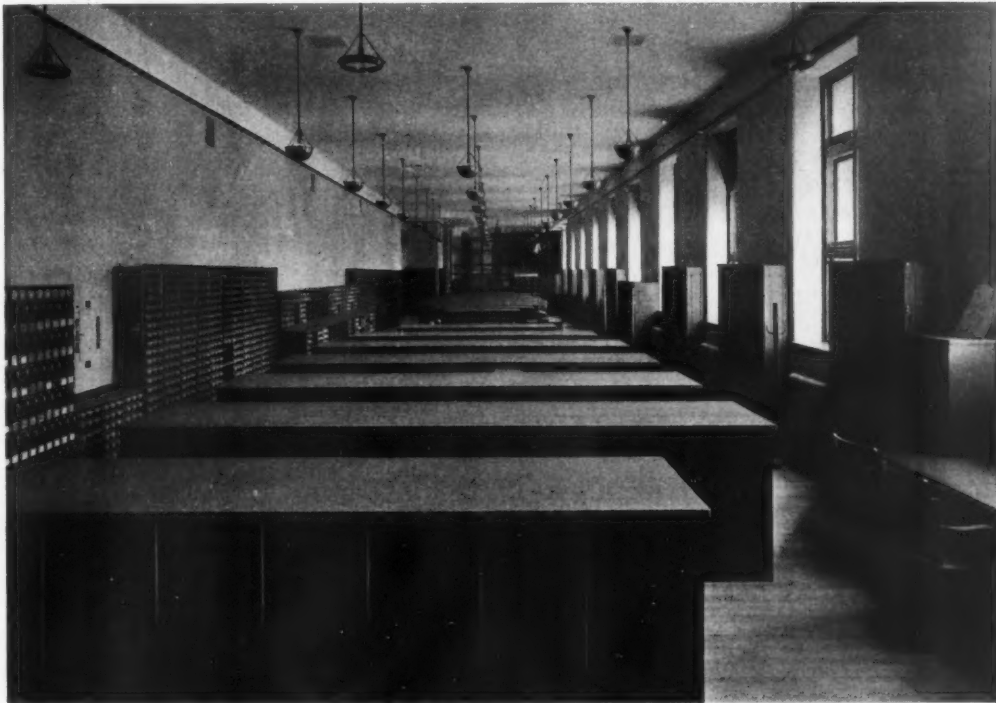
graph systems; a vacuum-cleaner system, and a heating and ventilating system. Two electric fans in the sub-basement supply warm washed air to the principal rooms of the building and two fans located in the roof houses exhaust the vitiated air. The court-rooms, judges'

the second story the columniation of the pavilions at either end of the building necessitated an offset in the walls and that at the central portion of the façade the walls were nearly plumb. In order to carry the two pavilions without building extremely thick walls in the sub-base-

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

ment, basement and first stories, and in order to economize on steel by building the walls self-supporting as far as possible, the construction was worked out as follows: The walls of sub-basement, basement and first stories are self-supporting and the walls of the upper stories in the central portion of the façades are carried on the walls below and the pavilions at the second-story floor level all picked up and carried on steel. In

walls of the open court are carried down through the marble columns of the covered court in the first and basement stories. These steel columns could not be spaced opposite the steel columns in the exterior walls of the south façade but as the Appellate Division court-room extends over the third story corridors they had to be utilized to carry the roof construction. In order to overcome a serious difficulty heavy girders were placed over



COUNTY CLERK'S RECORD ROOM

order to provide against an unequal settlement and possible cracking of exterior walls on account of the two different systems of construction, sand joints were introduced at the top of the granite of the substructure and carried up throughout the entire limestone portion. The sand joints, four in number, occur at the recess of the walls where the pavilions join the central façade.

Another interesting feature in the steel design was the method adopted to carry the roof over the Appellate Division court-room. The steel columns supporting the

the interior steel columns at the third-story ceiling level and columns were placed on these girders opposite those in the exterior walls.

The two sets of columns were then connected with curved trusses, forming the ceiling of the court-room, and these trusses were connected to the columns by means of heavy wind-bracing plates to guard against any movement that would exert pressure against the exterior masonry, which is self-supporting its entire height.

Although the building is symmetrical

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

in appearance no less than five different forms of steel trusses had to be designed to carry the roof.

One other feature is worthy of note: In order to secure maximum light in the covered court the roof was constructed almost entirely of thick, wire plate glass resting on T-bars and the whole surface pitched to two central leader outlets. A wire guard was placed about 3 ft. above the roof. To guard against the accumulation of snow and ice, about 600 ft. of radiation was introduced in the space between the roof and the ceiling light with the result that in the coldest weather the snow melts and runs off as fast as it falls.

Finally, the court-house was built, equipped and furnished complete, ready for occupancy and operation, within an appropriation fixed by the Board of Supervisors at the inception of the project.

A Cool Suggestion

Under the above title, there appears in a recent issue of the *Boston Transcript* some reference to a plan proposed by M. Urbain Gohier, of Paris, to enable France to recoup at least a part of the large financial loss incident to the war. M. Gohier's plan, as stated by him, is:—

"America has become a formidable industrial power. She is heaping up prodigious wealth, gold or credits, which she will use after the war to play a great rôle in the world's affairs. France can recover a portion of her specie by selling to America what she wants of our art masterpieces. We have long sold Americans fakes and worthless paintings. Let us now sell her works of art, certified by our museum directors. We possess an enormous surplus of old masters and moderns. Let us thin out the Louvre and Luxembourg collections for America's benefit and make room for the continuous stream of works we are always acquiring."

The *Transcript* comments on this plan as follows:—

"What if the innocent Americans should have something to say about what particular examples of the old masters

and moderns they wish to buy? There are two sides to every bargain. There is one thing that M. Gohier can 'lay to,' and that is that the Americans believe that only the best is good enough for them; and there are certain 'masterpieces' that they wouldn't take as a gift. We have enough bad pictures of our own already."

The Washington Arch in New York

When the news of Dewey's victory in Manila Bay was flashed to this country, New York City set about the preparation of a fitting reception to the Commodore and his men upon their return, and among the many features was the arch designed by the late Stanford White, and set up on the north side of Washington Square, at the lower end of Fifth Avenue.

The artistic excellence of this arch was so pronounced that subscriptions for its maintenance in permanent form were easily secured. It has, however, during all these years lacked the sculptured embellishment that would bring it to completion.

It is extremely gratifying to note, therefore, that the first of the series of four figures has recently been set in place. It consists of a statue of George Washington, executed by Hermon A. Macneal. Its artistic excellence is unquestioned, and if the further figures and groups that will eventually complete the arch are of equal merit, we shall have in New York an arch comparable in excellence with any now extant.

Personal

Mr. Herbert Scott Olin, architect, whose former address was Substation A, Ogdensburg, N. Y., has now located his offices at the corner of Franklin and Ford streets, that city, and will be glad to receive manufacturers' samples and catalogs.

Mr. Carroll E. Welch, architect, has opened new offices in the Bank Building, Main street, Huntington, Long Island, N. Y., and would like to receive manufacturers' samples and catalogs.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

Memorial to Francis Scott Key

Secretary Baker has awarded to Charles H. Niehaus, sculptor, of New York, the contract for construction of the Congressional memorial to Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner," in accordance with his design, as modified to meet the views of the Commission of Fine Arts. The memorial is to be erected in Fort McHenry Park, Baltimore, under the provisions of an act of Congress appropriating \$75,000 for that purpose.

The design of Mr. Niehaus was awarded first prize in the open competition held in this city under the auspices of the War Department. The award was made by a special committee of artists and officials of Baltimore.

Rodin's Gift to France

Auguste Rodin, the French sculptor, has, it is stated in cable dispatches, executed a deed of gift to the French Government of his own, and other works of art in his possession, forming a collection displayed in the Hotel Biron.

The future Rodin Museum is filled with his works, some barely begun, others entirely finished. There is also an interesting collection of specimens of early Greek art, Egyptian statuary, wonderful tapestries, modern paintings and engravings.

The building itself has a most interesting history. It was the property of the family of the Duc de Biron at the time of the American Revolution and later the home of the Duc de Laurzun. It has been the nunciative, the Russian embassy, and the home of the Dames de Sacre Coeur.

Packing War in Sevres Vases

A recent issue of the Boston *Evening Transcript* prints an interesting letter from a correspondent in France describing the making at the famous National Manufactory of Sevres of pottery for war purposes.

When the necessity for an intensive production of munitions of war was at

last fully realized and the Artillery Service set about fabricating explosives on a colossal scale it found itself seriously handicapped by a seemingly petty detail. It lacked proper stoneware recipients for the highly dangerous acids whose manipulation demands extraordinary caution, the recipients which had hitherto been employed by the French chemical industries having been furnished mainly by the regions occupied by the enemies or by the enemy countries themselves.

Accordingly the experts in the National Manufactory were taken from their labors in the manufacture of Sevres and set to the task of devising pottery suitable for the storage and handling of the various acids that form the basis of much of the munitions of war.

This unusual condition made artists artisans and artisans laborers. Until the war is over and the country at peace this famous manufactory will be devoted for the first time to pottery in which art is a secondary consideration.

Arts and Crafts Exhibition in London

During October and November a notable arts and crafts exhibition will be held at the Royal Academy, London. This exhibition will be under the auspices of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society, founded in 1888, of which William Morris and Walter Crane were successively presidents.

Safe Conduct for Prix de Rome Scholar

Carl P. Jennewein, a naturalized citizen, but born in Germany, was the prize winner in sculpture in the recent competition held by the American Academy in Rome.

Owing to his German birth, Mr. Jennewein was unable to obtain a passport. Through intercession with the Italian Government, Mr. Jennewein is now informed that it has consented to guarantee safe conduct and residence in Rome during the remainder of the war.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

Wiremold

The American Conduit Manufacturing Company, Keystone Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., has issued a catalog of Wiremold and fittings. It is stated that this product represents a new and superior surface wiring material. It was designed to meet the demand for surface wiring material which would be comparatively inexpensive, of small size, easy to install, and which would require few fittings. It is described as neat and compact, just large enough for easy fishing of a pair of 14's or 12's, as can be noted from cut which is shown in the catalog to actual size. Its assembly and installation call for no special tools, slots, holes or screws. It is simply cut into lengths required and shoved over the coupling tongues of fittings. Its fittings are few in number and simple in design. It is the first wiring material, according to claims made, provided with a finish which blends with the color of the average wall upon which it is used—it is a neutral-toned enamel.

Cuts of the material fittings, etc., are printed, and directions for use are given. In connection with Wiremold are furnished push switch boxes and covers. Other American products are Wireduct, Nonmetallic Flexible Conduit, Galvanite Zinc Coated Rigid Iron Conduit, American Enameled Rigid Iron Conduit, and Eagleduct Lead Coated Rigid Iron Conduit.

Copy of the catalog may be had upon application.

Window Sash

The Williams Pivot Sash Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has issued a number of folders illustrating the Williams Vertical

Pivot Window, the Williams Plank Frame Reversible Window for schoolhouse, factory or business block, the Williams Double Hung Reversible Window and the Williams Casement Fixture.

Of these various types it is claimed they are weatherproof, easy to operate, and do not rattle when closed. In describing the casement fixture, it is stated that the construction provides an absolutely weatherproof bar applied to the sill in connection with all side hinged sash, opening either in or out. No special construction of frame or sash required.

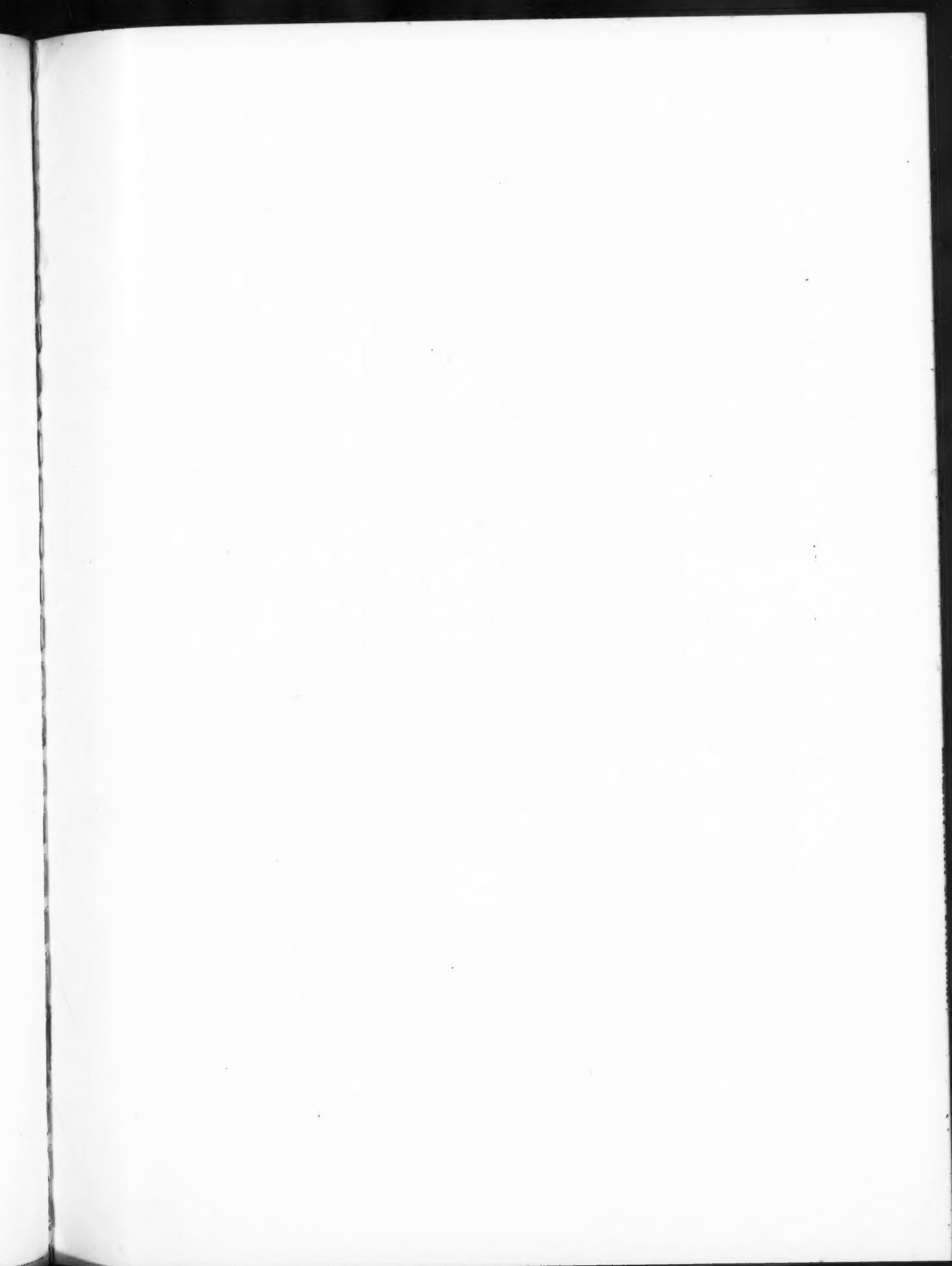
Architects in general appreciate the difficulties encountered when attempting to make a casement window opening in stormproof, if it is in an exposed position. If the Williams Casement Fixture fully accomplishes its purpose there should be a ready demand for it.

Copy of the folders may be had upon request.

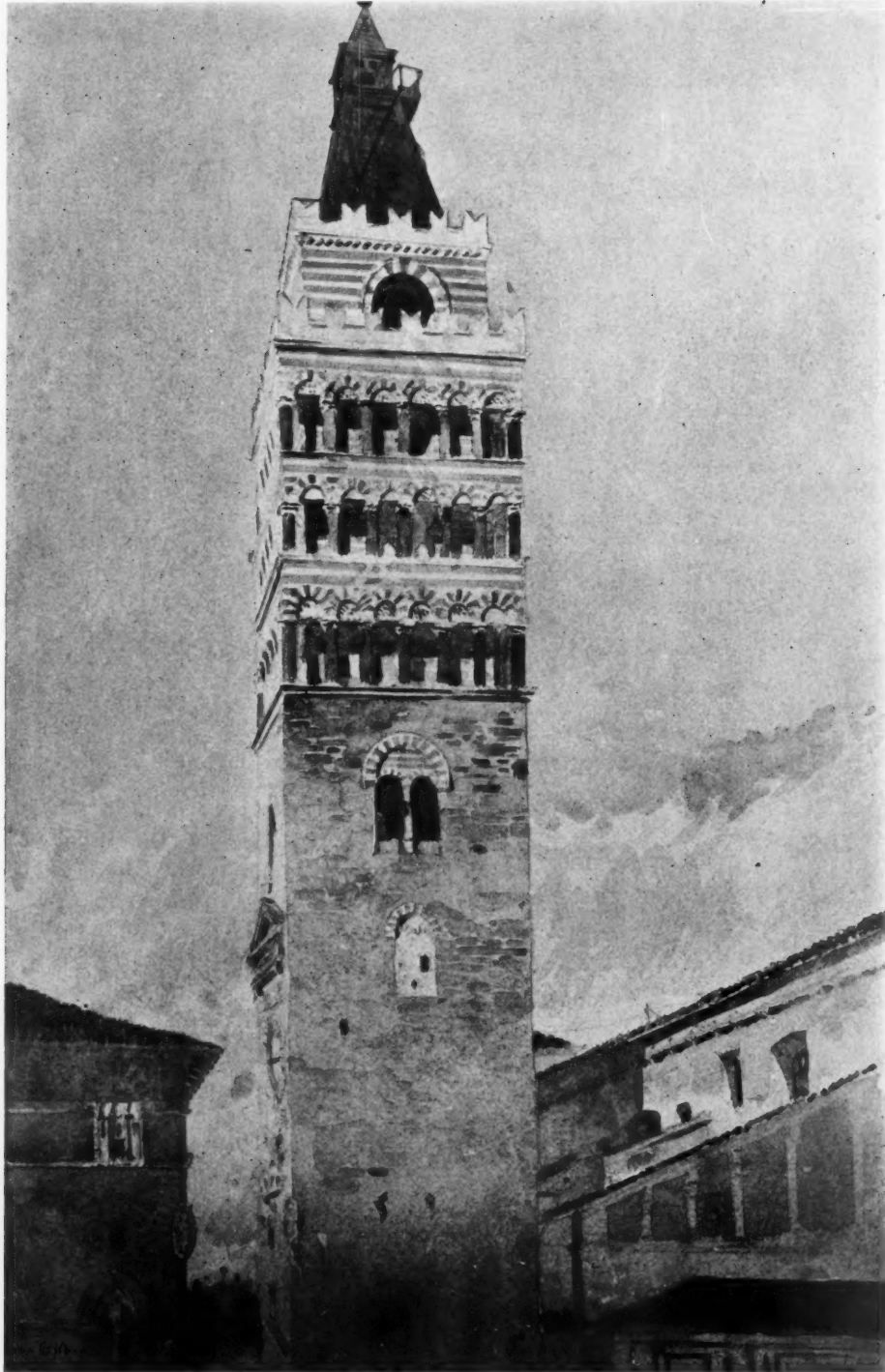
Lock Joint Columns

Triumph Column Company, Inc., New Rochelle, N. Y., has issued Catalog No. 7, descriptive of its product. It is stated that all Triumph lock joint columns are guaranteed in every way as to material, workmanship and durability. The company is equipped to manufacture columns of any size required. Stock columns belonging to various orders are shown and prices are listed for various lengths. Columns are furnished both fluted and plain. A number of attractive dwellings, pergolas and other structures in which columns are used are illustrated in this catalog. Among the names of architects given who have used these columns are many well known in the profession.

Copy of the catalog will be furnished upon request.



THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT



CATHEDRAL TOWER, PISTOIA, ITALY

*From the original water-color sketch by Cass Gilbert, F. A. I. A.**