

WILMINGTON
INSTITUTE
NOV 20 1919

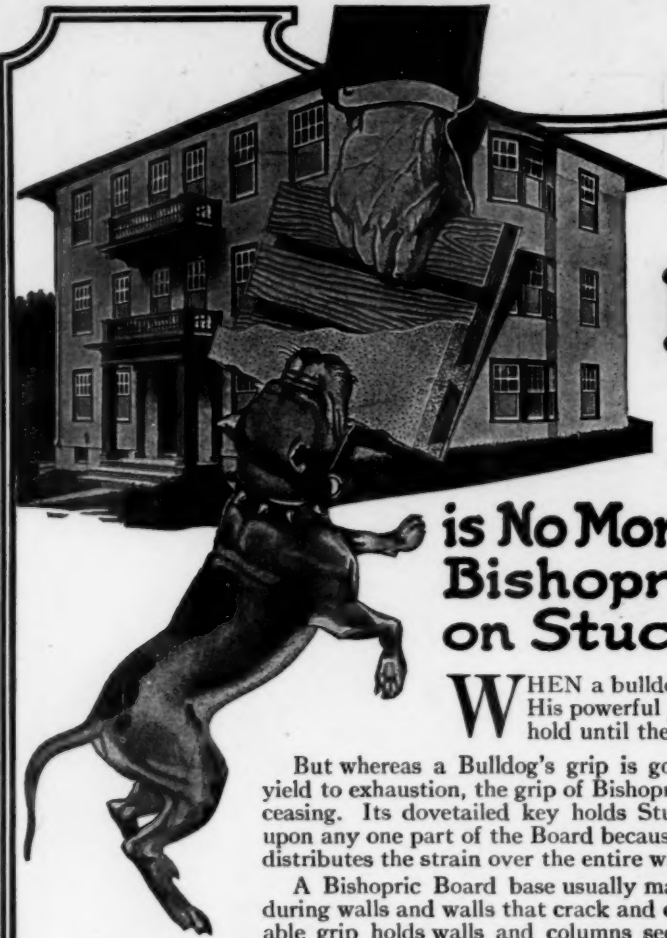
The AMERICAN ARCHITECT



DETAIL, THE ALHAMBRA, GRANADA

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS—FOUNDED 1876
VOLUME CXVI OCTOBER 8, 1919 NUMBER 2285

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Editorial and Business Offices, 243 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y. Publication office, Arcade Building, St. Louis, Mo. Subscription price in the United States and Possessions, \$10.



A BULLDOG'S GRIP

**is No More Relentless than
Bishopric Board's Grip
on Stucco and Plaster**

WHEN a bulldog grips in deadly earnest he never lets go. His powerful jaws close like a vise and never relax their hold until the end has been accomplished.

But whereas a Bulldog's grip is governed by physical laws and finally must yield to exhaustion, the grip of Bishopric Board upon Stucco and Plaster is unceasing. Its dovetailed key holds Stucco for generations. There is no strain upon any one part of the Board because the breaking joint method of application distributes the strain over the entire wall area.

A Bishopric Board base usually makes the difference between handsome, enduring walls and walls that crack and crumble after a season or two. Its inexorable grip holds walls and columns secure and keeps them whole, and beautiful.

Bishopric Board is firm and strong. Its heavy wood strips are creosoted and imbedded in Asphalt Mastic. Creosote and Asphalt Mastic are wonderful preservatives, and prevent warping, swelling and shrinking. Moreover, the Mastic is moisture-proof and fire-resisting. And the water-proofed fibreboard background keeps out heat and cold and deadens sound.

It costs less to heat a home on which this Board is used because of the perfect insulation. Yet, in summer, the home is cool and dry. Bishopric Board is the *most economical Stucco background.*

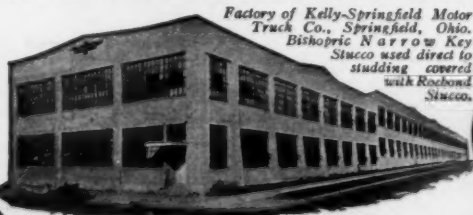
Bishopric Board is a modern, patented combination of materials and principles that have been in constant and successful use by master builders for generations. It comes in 25 foot lengths, 4 feet wide and every foot can be used.

On interiors it saves time, labor and plaster and gives unmatched insulation. Equally as efficient on factories as on homes.

Specify Bishopric Sheathing instead of ordinary $\frac{7}{8}$ wood Sheathing. It saves 30 per cent and makes damp-proof, sound-proof walls without knotholes.

Send for the Bishopric Book and samples. Read what other Architects and Contractors are doing with the Stucco and Plaster Background.

THE BISHOPRIC MFG. CO., 963 Este Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio

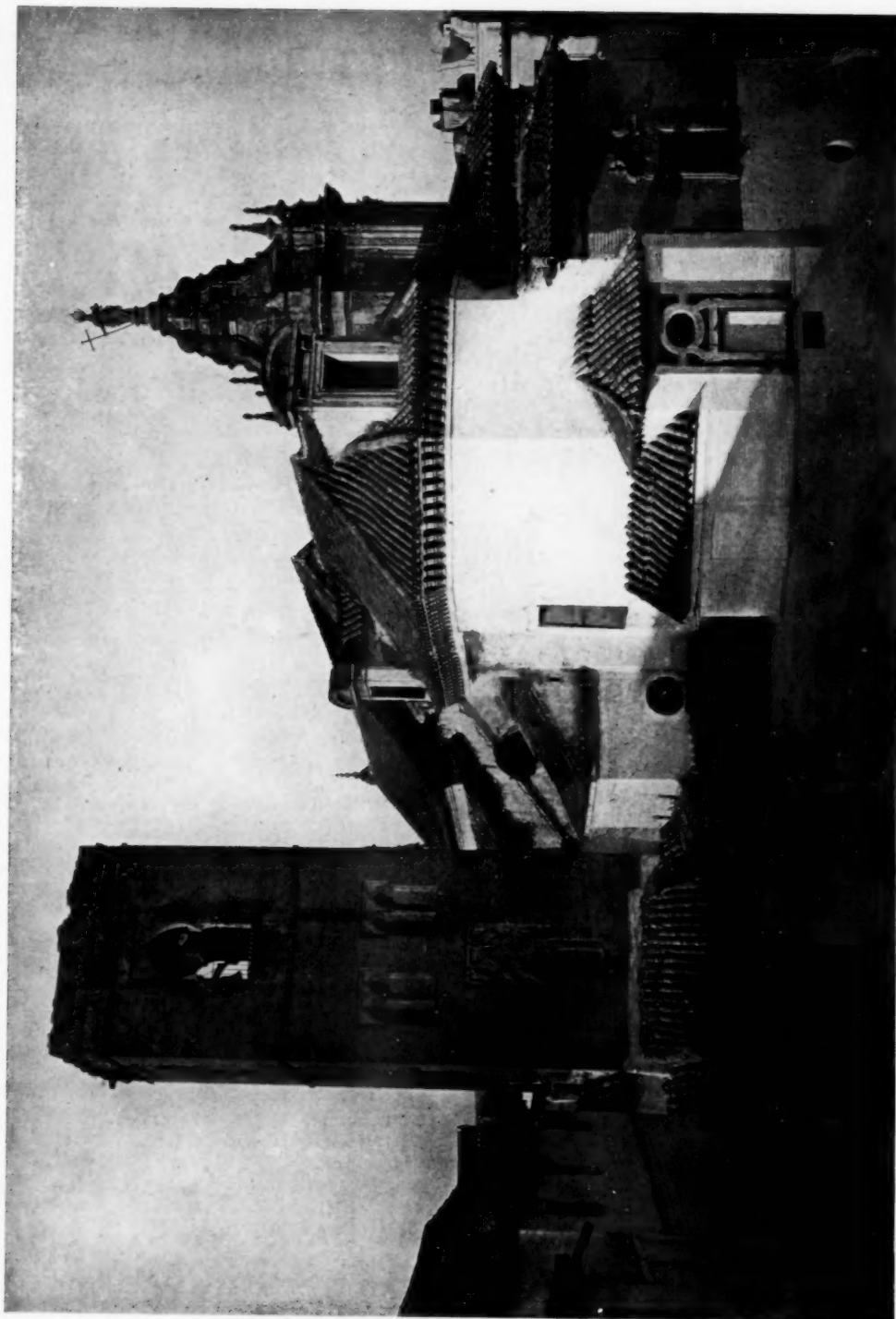


Factory of Kelly-Springfield Motor
Truck Co., Springfield, Ohio.
Bishopric Narrow Key
Stucco used direct to
studding covered
with Rockbond
Stucco.



THE DOVETAILED KEY
LOCKS THE PLASTER
**BISHOPRIC
STUCCO AND PLASTER
BOARD**





CHURCH OF ST. CATALINA. SEVILLA.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

VOL. CXVI

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1919

NUMBER 2285

Report of the Jury of Award of the Fourth Annual White Pine Architectural Competition for a Community Center Building

PROBLEM: The design is for a Community Center Building and a Civic Center Group Plan for a town with a present population of about 5,000 and the probability of steady growth. The town is situated on the shore of a river which flows from east to west. Two thousand feet back from and parallel with the shore line the interurban trolley and the steam railroads are located on contiguous rights-of-way. The Civic Center shall extend from the railroads to the shore line, and shall be of a width determined by the competitor. The town is "somewhere" in New England. The Civic Center is created by the demolition of old buildings not especially valuable, but the remaining structures surrounding the public areas are of painted White Pine, in the character so well developed in that part of our country. Large elm trees predominate. The land slopes gradually down from the railroads to the water level, a descent of about 50 feet in 2,000 feet.

THE COMMUNITY CENTER BUILDING shall contain: A town council chamber, offices for the town officials, and a room for permanent voting booths; an assembly hall to seat 700 persons, equipped with a stage and a motion picture machine. The floor of this room shall be flat to permit dancing and social gatherings. Refreshment facilities shall be provided in connection with the assembly hall. Club rooms for women, which shall include two committee rooms, suitable for small lecture or study purposes. Club room for girls. Club rooms for men, which shall include a forum for the discussion of items of community interest. Club room for boys. A general living room, provided with tables for current periodicals, desks for writing, etc. A gymnasium and bowling alleys, with accessories; a natatorium with accessories. There shall be a large memorial vestibule or hall to preserve the records and to commemorate the deeds of the local men who served in the Great War.

A GROUP PLAN is required upon which shall be shown the following: Depots for passengers and for freights; an open market; buildings for stores and offices; a high school; three churches; a public library; an art museum and the **COMMUNITY CENTER BUILDING**—the principal feature of this Competition—a municipal power, heat, light and laundry building; a public space for out-of-door meetings, speaking, band concerts and pageantry; an athletic and public recreation field; automobile parking spaces; and a boat landing.

Not all details are herein listed, particularly in the group plan. The competitor is expected to state his conception of what a Community Center Group should be.

The architectural style of the Community Building is left to the discretion of the contestant. The outside finish is to be of White Pine. By outside finish is meant; siding and corner boards; window sash, frames and casings; outside doors, door frames and casings; outside blinds; all exposed porch and balcony lumber; cornice boards, brackets, ornaments and mouldings, etc., *not* including shingles.

The size and the cost of the building, the equipment which it will contain, and the service which it will perform should be appropriate to the local needs. A sum equivalent to \$15.00 per capita has been raised for the building, and it is expected that some special features of the building maybe provided for by individual gifts as memorials to men who have lost their lives in the war.

THE jury of award begs to report that it has carefully examined the sets of drawings submitted in the fourth annual white pine architectural competition for a community center building, with a civic center group plan, and unanimously awarded the prizes and mentions.

Before proceeding to a discussion of the premiated designs, we would offer certain general observations upon the character of the competition as a whole. The program is admirable in its timeliness, in its broad view of the problem, in the clarity and brevity of its statement; the restrictions imposed upon the competitors are only such as insure equitable conditions and a broad and fair judgment. We feel some surprise, therefore, that there was not a more general participation, especially in view of the liberal prizes offered. If this be due to the

fact that the required study of the group plan repelled or failed to interest a sufficient number of men, or that a majority of draftsmen would rather do something of a type with which they are familiar or for which they can readily find precedents to follow rather than to attack a problem which requires the exercise of original thought and of imagination, we would consider this a most unfortunate tendency. We are inclined to believe, from the general weakness shown by most of the group plans, either that the competitors failed to give this feature the importance that it is intended to have, and should have, under the program, or that the study of a group plan of this nature did not interest them. If the young men who enter these competitions will take the trouble to make a little research, they will find that the prize-winners in

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

practically every competition of any sort which is held, including this, have given careful study to every aspect of their problems. One of the lessons to be learned in competitions is the development of good judgment in analysis and in an intelligent and interested weighing of the relative importance of the several elements of the problem, whether these be formally set forth in a competitive program or stated orally by a client in one's private office. It may be fairly stated that, with a few notable exceptions, the group plans were very poor and showed

munity of 5,000 people—in short, a village—and nearly all of them have given their buildings the character appropriate to a village. In writing the program, it was intended to express the idea that the act of voting, one of the most important, even sacred, duties of the citizen, should be elevated to the dignity of a ceremony or rite, and that the exercises of the suffrage should take place in a prominent space, such as a memorial room or a forum, not in a dark basement space, which many competitors seemed to think adequate for the purpose.



A
DESIGN FOR
A COMMUNITY CENTER BUILDING

MENTION
HENRY HERBERT DEAN, ARCHITECT

no grasp either of the importance of subjects of this sort or of their study and treatment, and we recommend the study of group planning to the careful attention of most of these competitors. On the other hand, taken as a whole, the competitors have very generally, and with comparatively few exceptions, seized what we may term the atmosphere of the subject of the competition so far as the community center building itself is concerned. They have nearly all grasped the essential fact that this building is to be the social focus of a little com-

It is doubtless too much to expect that the group of young men represented by these competitors should at once grasp all the needs of such a building as this, particularly when the problem has in no sense yet become standardized. A few points, however, are evident to any student of the times. One is that women and men must be placed on a practical basis of equality as far as accommodations are concerned, and women must be given absolutely equal rights in and access to such main features as the gymnasium and swimming pool. Another concerns itself with the intensive study which must

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

necessarily be given to the matter of economical administration of an actual building of this sort, which can be brought about only by compact planning and a room arrangement which allows supervision to be done by the least possible number of paid employees.

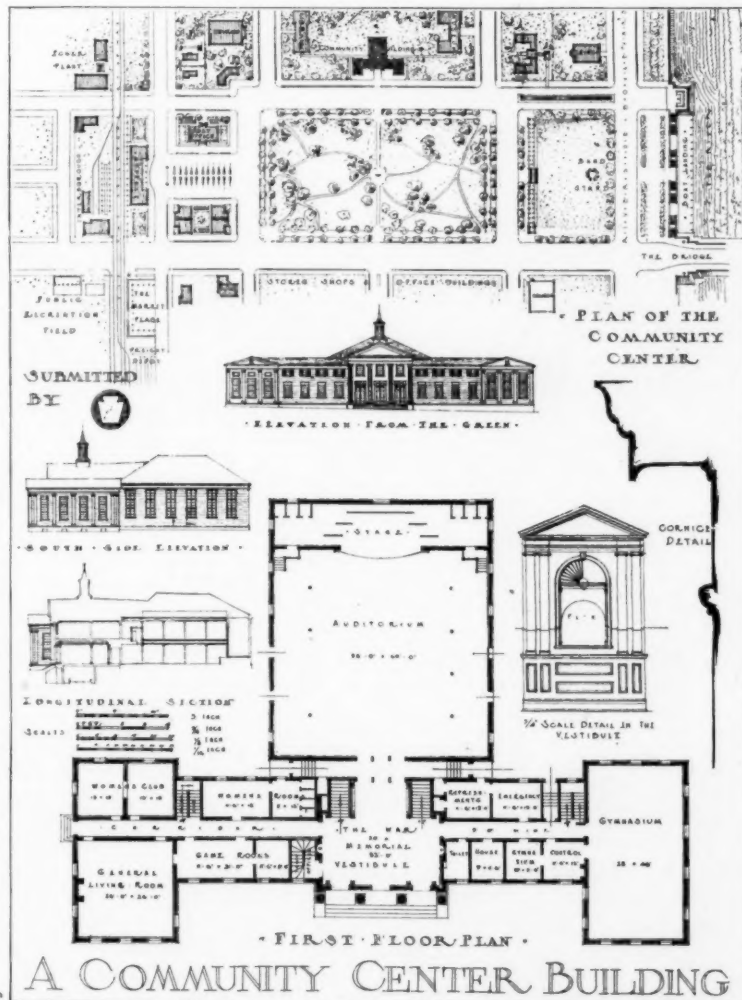
A study of the different schemes, however, is of interest in showing how the majority of minds would solve the problem. These schemes group themselves into three classes: (a) the T shape, consisting of a front building with a rear wing, perpendicular to it, containing generally the auditorium and possibly the gymnasium or pool underneath; (b) a plan with two separate wings for the larger units of the plan; and (c) all others.

Of the ten designs placed, seven followed with some variations the first scheme, two (of which one gained the first prize), the second, and one the third, a clear majority which seems to establish, as far as may be, the first scheme as a standard form of community house plan. Varying ideas as to sizes of gymnasiums, swimming pools, etc., will, in practice, inevitably modify this arrangement, for a building of this kind is one of the most "pernickety" with which architects have to deal: nevertheless, it is probably the most compact and easily administered plan which can be devised. The two-wing plan would require much more supervision and would meet the needs of a much larger town than one of 5,000 people. The third type of plan, which might be called the "hinge type," is on the whole rather difficult to plan and complicated to construct, so that its general use is not probable.

The studies of these types by bright and enthusiastic young men cannot fail to be of a real and timely usefulness to the profession.

First Prize Design. We

find the virtues of general grasp, character in mass and in detail, and the atmosphere of the problem pre-eminent in the drawing we have given the first prize. In the group plan the sense of scale is particularly fine. The authors have realized that they are planning the community center of a village, not a Champs Elysées nor a Mall fit for the City of Washington. It is orderly without being stiff, sufficiently formal in its principal features without frigidity. The position of the community center building itself, standing as it does almost midway between the railway and the river, is admirable. The authors have known when to discard symmetry for balance, and they appreciate the value of curved lines in



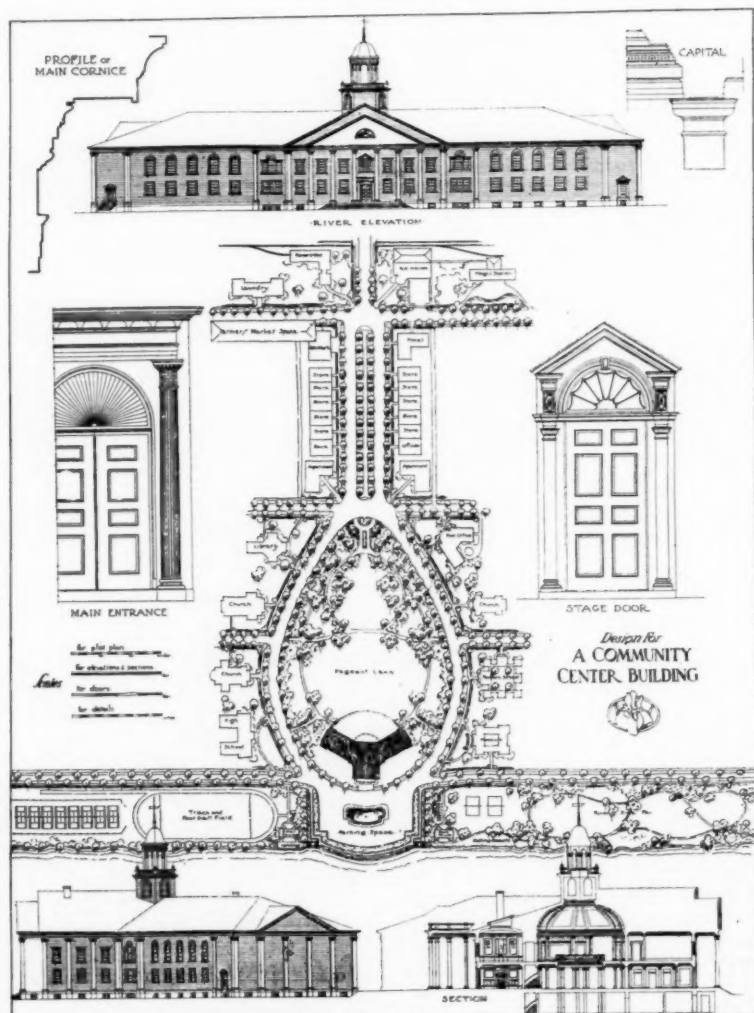
MENTION-DETAIL SHEET
HENRY HERBERT DEAN, ARCHITECT

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

rural planning. The shops and markets are placed along a broad street running parallel with the railroad and thus do not intrude themselves upon the more important structures in the group plan. The scale of the space around which the principal buildings are grouped is so good and the common sense which it expresses so evident that we highly commend both; instead of using up all of the terrain for one tremendous square, the authors have saved a large area for a broad lawn, beyond the community building, sloping to the river, for pageantry, athletics and the other outdoor activities of community life. The community center building has a well lighted, well balanced plan. The various services are well placed, and the entrances and exits are particularly well arranged for the several uses to which the building will be put. We find the character of the building and its presentation altogether delightful. The exigencies of wood construction, if not of structural ethics, probably allow the two-story rotunda to float lightly on the top of the bowling alleys and corridors of the basement. Nevertheless, we ourselves, in a building of this presumable simplicity, would have preferred to discard the interior rotunda if it became in any sense an architectural misfit.

Second Prize Design. In the design awarded second place the distinct atmosphere of a New England village is maintained and the design both subordinates itself and characterizes the atmosphere. The group plan, while convenient and logical, does not depart from the scale of a New England village subdivision as to streets, size of buildings or of open spaces. The commercial facilities are grouped around the station, and the community center building, as the important focal point, is at the base of the composition and opposite the entrance to the village. In

this design, as well as in a number of others, the river front is used to advantage. Under the conditions of the problem, it is the opinion of the jury that the river is quite as important a feature as the railroads, and those designers who have developed that possibility have secured a very favorable consideration by the jury. The plan of the community center building is straightforward, convenient and logical. The features of the plan are evident and do not need special mention—with one exception: that is, the position of the voting booths, to which reference has already been made.

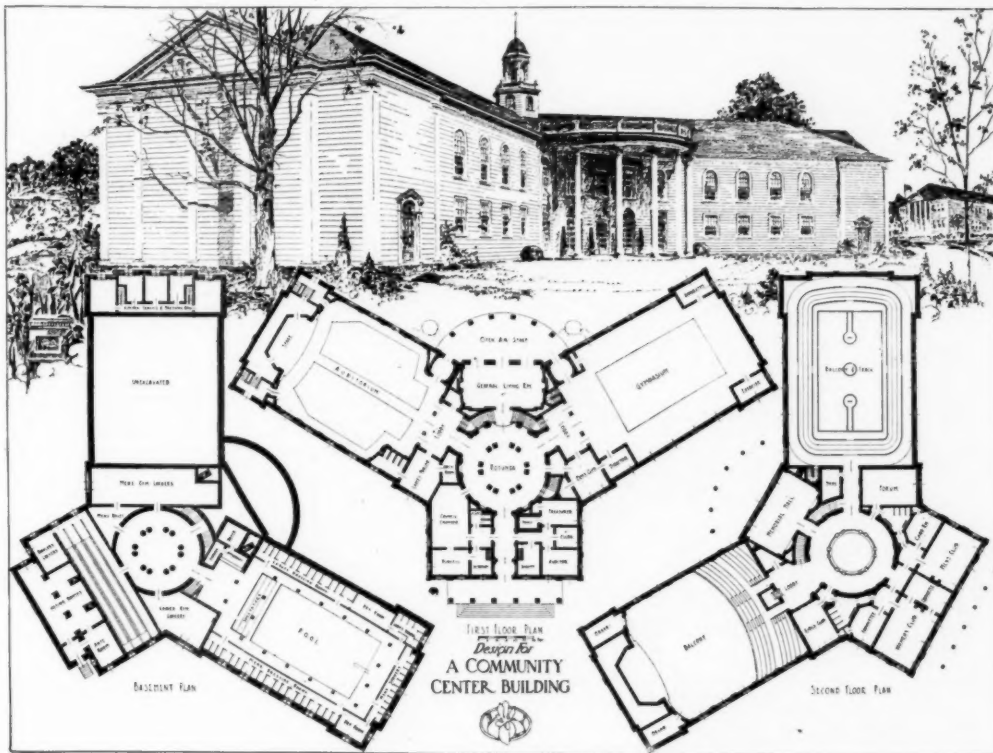


FOURTH PRIZE DESIGN—DETAIL SHEET
FREDERIC C. DISQUE, ALBERT A. FARNHAM AND
MAURICE E. KRESSLEY, ARCHITECTS

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

Third Prize Design. The design placed as third is not so successful as the first two on account, among other things, of the separation of the community center from the business center by a park, which seems to result in the subdivision of the entire tract into four separate spots. The business centers seems too formal for a village of this population. The two converging main streets are well located and would afford pleasing vistas to the

the auditorium is correct and it is well proportioned. The gymnasium is well lighted and ventilated. The wing of the building adjacent to the general living room and women's rooms is also well designed, and the porches at each end are very attractive features. The position of the voting booths is good, though more light would be desirable, and the separation of the town offices in the second floor of the central part of the building is very good, indeed.



FOURTH PRIZE DESIGN.

FREDERIC C. DISQUE, ALBERT A. FARNHAM AND MAURICE E. KRESSLEY, ARCHITECTS

river. The location of the public playgrounds and the athletic fields is good, but the jury regrets that the author has not taken greater advantage of the possible development of the river front. To be specific, in a small detail the balancing of a church with a power plant is not fortunate.

The exterior of the building is highly pleasing and thoroughly expresses the idea of a village community center, and is, moreover, entirely appropriate to its use. The plan of the building is one of the strongest features of the design. The position of

Fourth Prize Design. The fourth prize design is an interesting variant. It is noteworthy principally for the admirable community use it makes of the river frontage. A riverside park, bathing beach, tennis courts and athletic field are here provided. The conception of the author appears to have been that the community center building should be placed in close relation to the river front, and would seem to have been so planned as to command views up and down the river. The plan of the building is interesting, but the *poché* does not express a frame building. The treatment of the ends

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

of the two wings, while it would undoubtedly be impressive if executed in stone, would be exceedingly bleak in clapboards. In the general plan an effort seems to have been made to plant out these two uninteresting ends, a device which should have been made unnecessary.

Special Mention. While the program did not call for any first mention, the solution was so good in this case that the jury felt it to be worthy of special commendation. The principal criticism of the group plan is the lack of scale in some particulars, and the plans of the building, while workable, are amateurish. With these exceptions, it is an excellent expression of a community center group, has the charm of a New England town, and the community building is unmistakably a wooden structure.

WALTER H. KILHAM	Jury of Award
H. VAN BUREN MAGONIGLE	
DWIGHT H. PERKINS	
E. J. RUSSELL	
WADDY B. WOOD	

The Passing of the English Country House

ANY one who glances at the advertising columns of the English newspapers will discover visible evidence of one great social change that is coming over England, partly as a result of the war. That is, the unusual number of country estates offered for sale. Sometimes, says the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, a single agency takes a whole page to describe the various properties in its hands. That, of course, would not be especially significant, but for the character of so many of these properties, which are not merely suburban houses with limited grounds or new houses built to sell, but family residences for years in the same hands.

Here, for example, is a property in Leicestershire, "in the finest hunting country in England," with 374 acres of ground. It is a "stone built and mullioned mansion, gabled and ivy clad," with large halls, reception rooms, double drawing rooms, 15 "principal" and 12 "secondary" bedrooms, a lodge, servants' cottages, dairy and two farms, and "part of the village," to say nothing of stabling for 26 horses. It is easy to imagine such a house as the scene of a Trollope novel. The whole description is redolent of the England all readers of English fiction know.

In Trollope's days the sale of it would have been

regarded as an irreparable disaster. Mr. Sowerby's exile from Chaldicotes, though it was unquestionably his own fault, was so regarded. Nor in such cases has it been wholly a personal matter. The humblest villager regretted the departure of the Squire. He might have been no credit or benefit to the parish; he might have quarreled with the parson; he might have been mean and dishonest; still he was the Squire, and no new fledged millionaire, however lavish, would be welcomed in his place. All this, it is obvious, is a part of England which is passing away.

"A charming 16th century manor house in Sussex" is another victim to the new order. The house though "up to date with electric lighting and central heating," is "full of oak beams and paneling." The estate includes five farms, smaller holdings, woodlands, and "a rent roll of about 1,100 pounds a year." The total acreage is 1,000 acres. Now, Sussex is a fairly thickly settled county, and 1,000 acres in a single ownership is one of the things that the rising spirit of democracy finds objectionable. The hint in the advertisement as to building sites suggests that a new owner might not be able to keep the estate unimpaired.

The feeling for inherited property in England has always been very strong, and the system of entail has kept from alienation many an estate which the possessor for the time being would have been glad to sell. This feeling is an honorable one, and it has had an effect upon the ways that has been beneficial. But that antagonism to concentrated wealth which is common enough in America is becoming in England antagonism to laws and customs which concentrate to a large degree the ownership of land. Hitherto this question has been less acute in England than in Scotland and Ireland. The grievances of the Scottish crofters against the owners of enormous game preserves at one time led to much disorder. In Ireland, of course, a settlement has been undertaken by the various tenant purchase acts.

It would be an exaggeration to attribute all these sales of landed property to social changes. Need of money is often the compelling motive. The war has impoverished many who once were rich, or at least in comfortable circumstances. They simply cannot keep up the establishments essential to a large country estate, and the social changes are ridding them of the obligation which the old relations between landlord and tenant imposed.

The ultimate results must remain more or less a matter for surmise. But they will doubtless be profound and far-reaching.

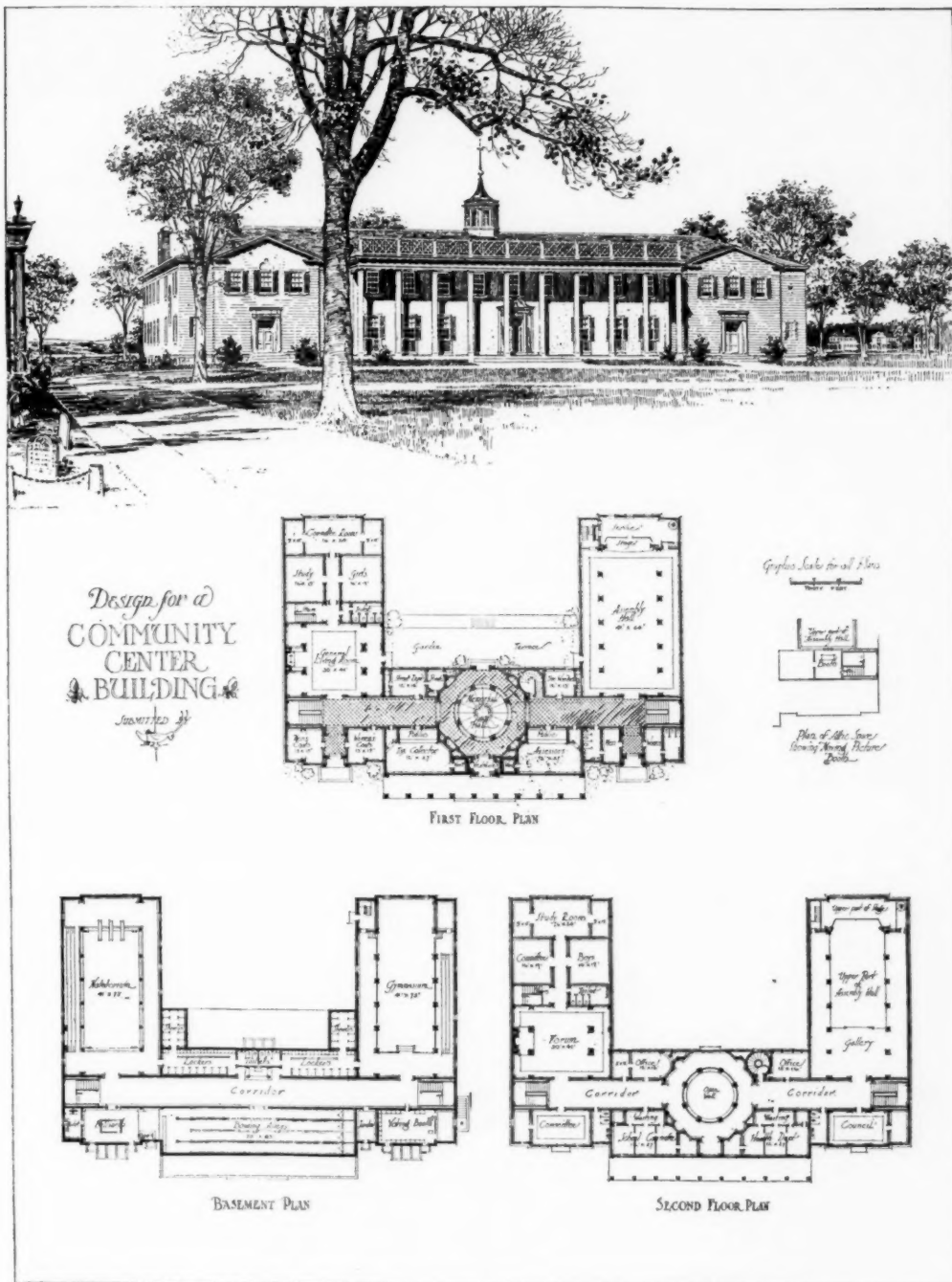
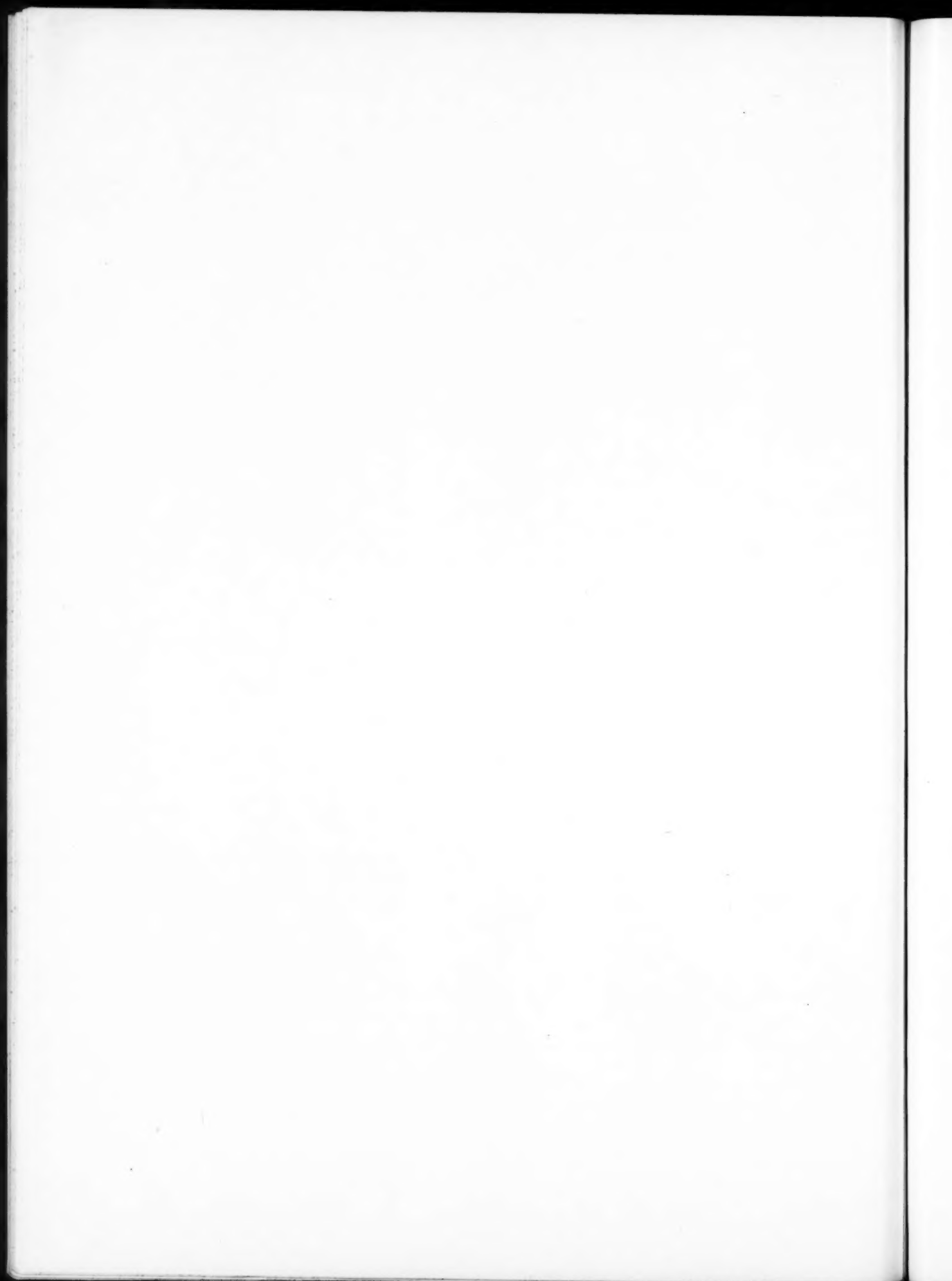


PLATE 123

FIRST PRIZE DESIGN
MAURICE FEATHER AND NEILS H. LARSEN, ARCHITECTS

FOURTH ANNUAL WHITE PINE ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION FOR A COMMUNITY
CENTER BUILDING.



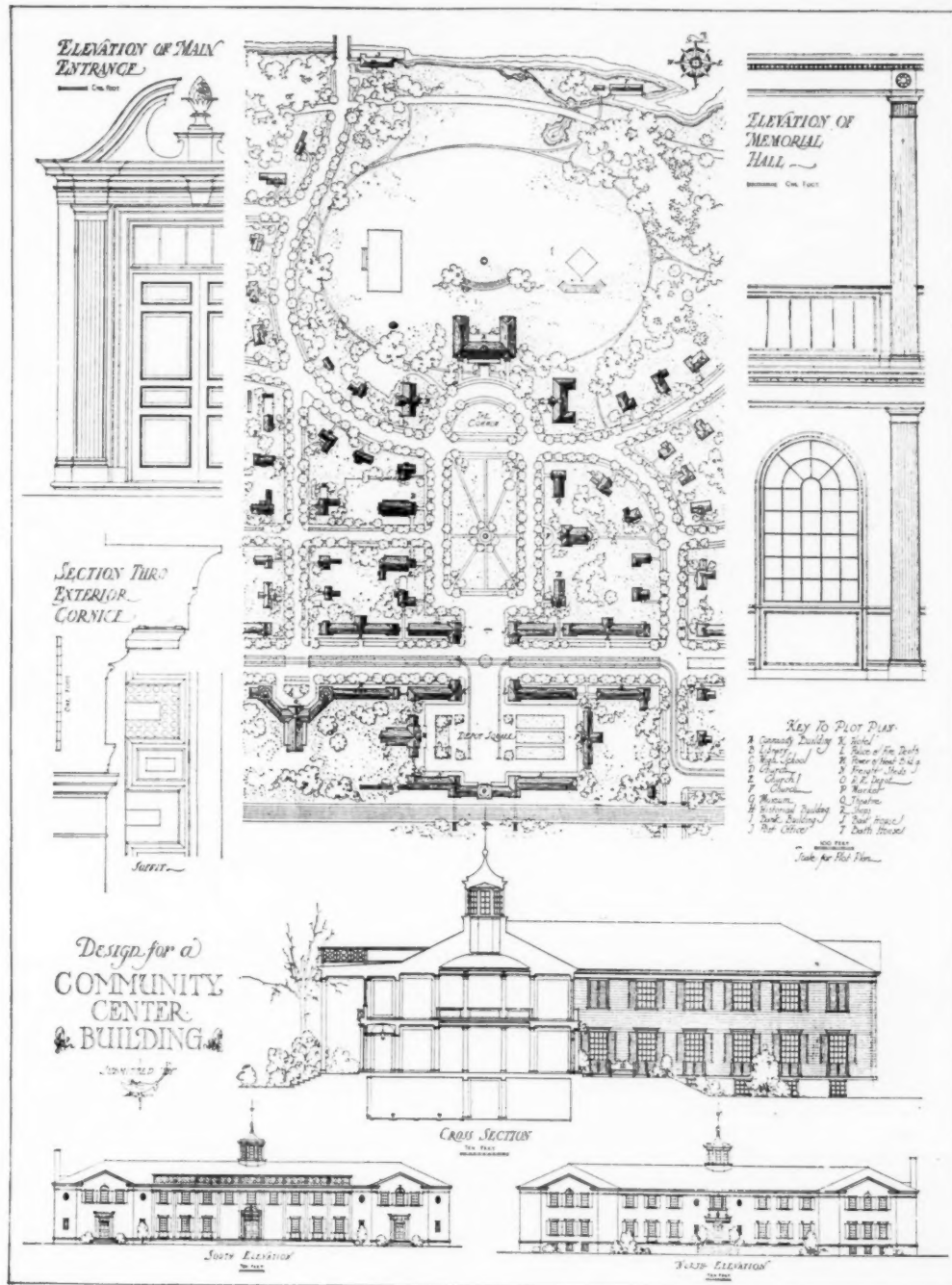
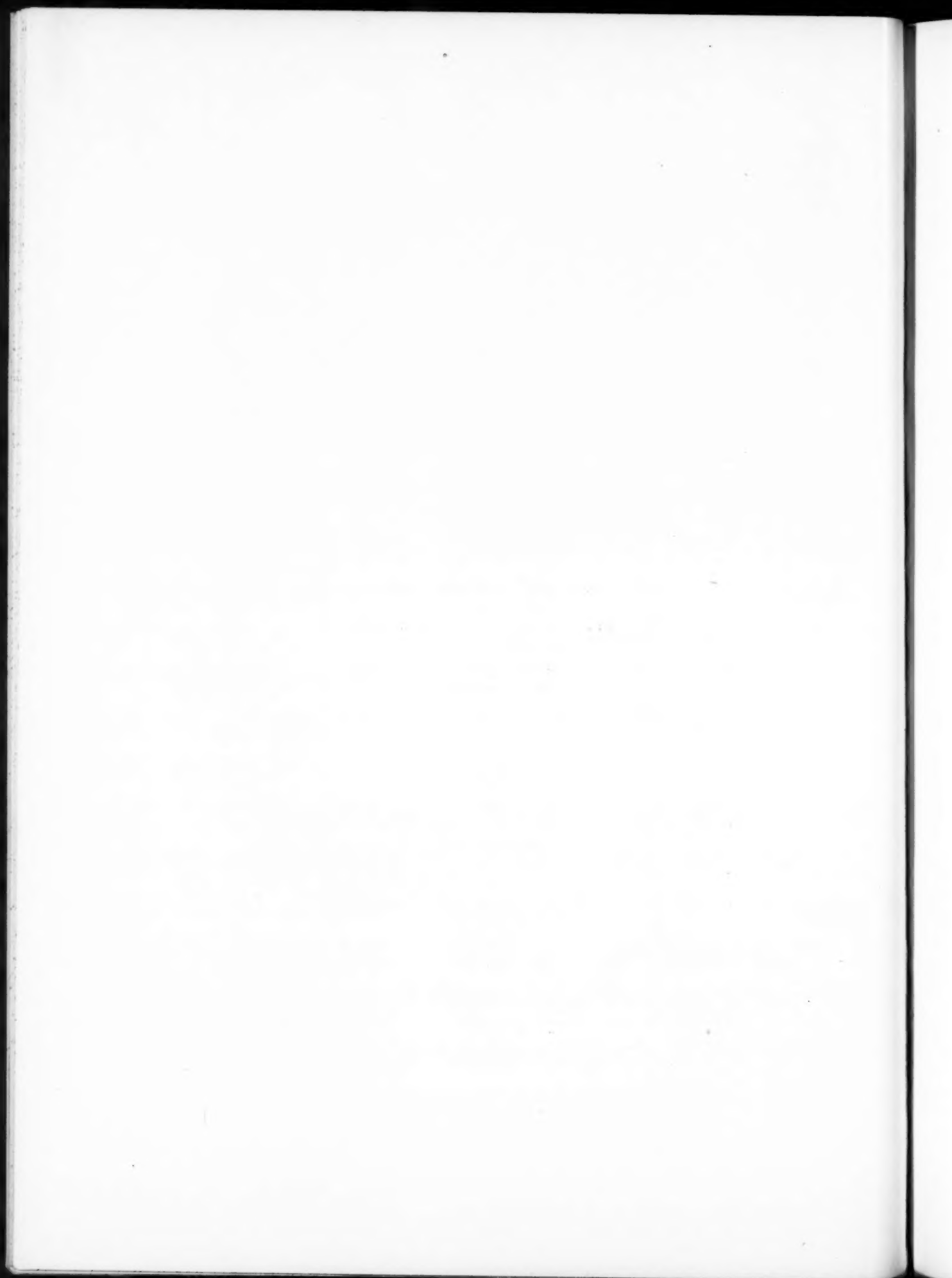


PLATE 124

FIRST PRIZE DESIGN—DETAIL SHEET
MAURICE FEATHER AND NIELS H. LARSEN, ARCHITECTS

FOURTH ANNUAL WHITE PINE ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION FOR A COMMUNITY
CENTER BUILDING.



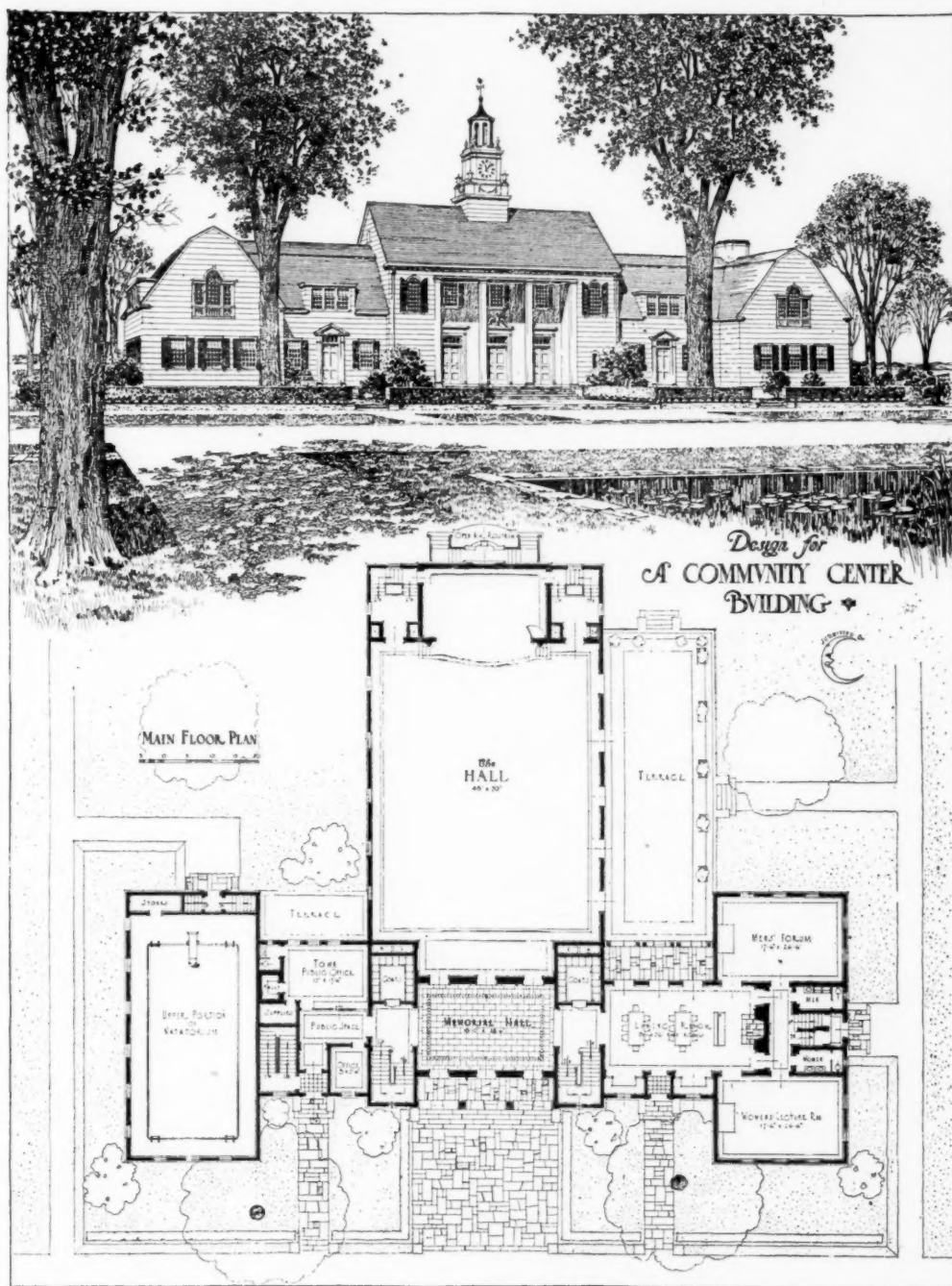
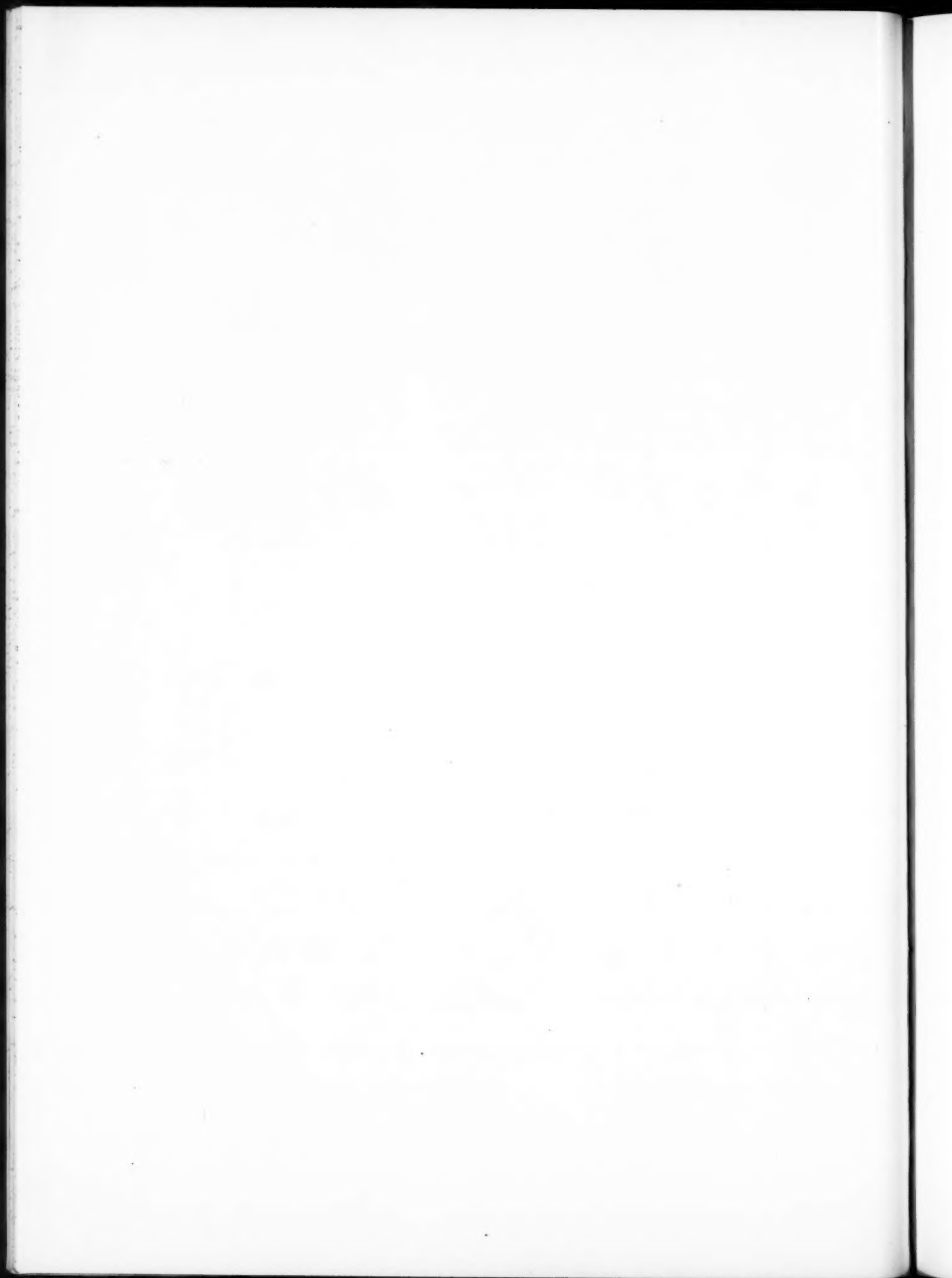


PLATE 125

SECOND PRIZE DESIGN
WILLIAM J. MOONEY, ARCHITECT

FOURTH ANNUAL WHITE PINE ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION FOR A COMMUNITY
CENTER BUILDING.



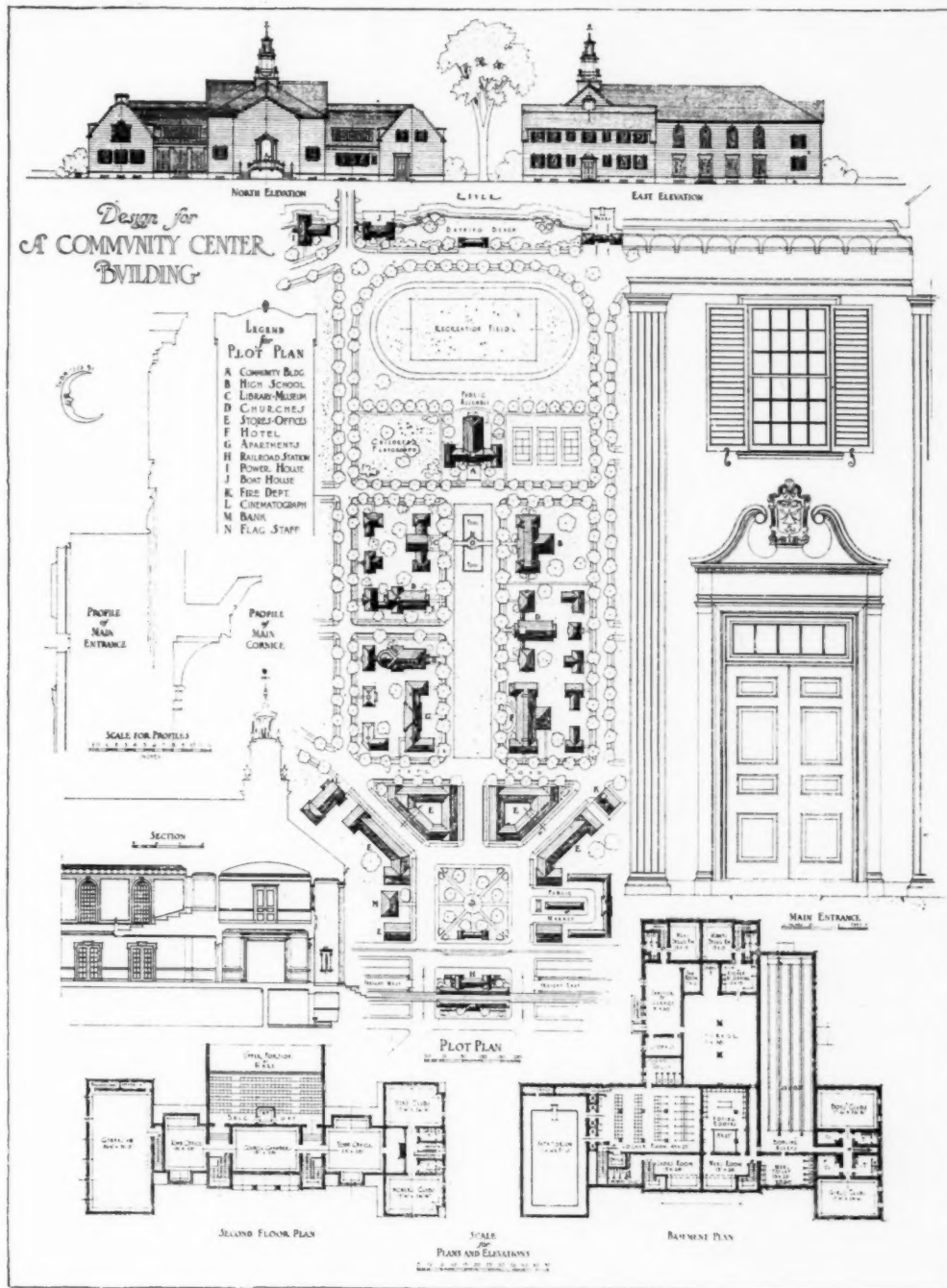
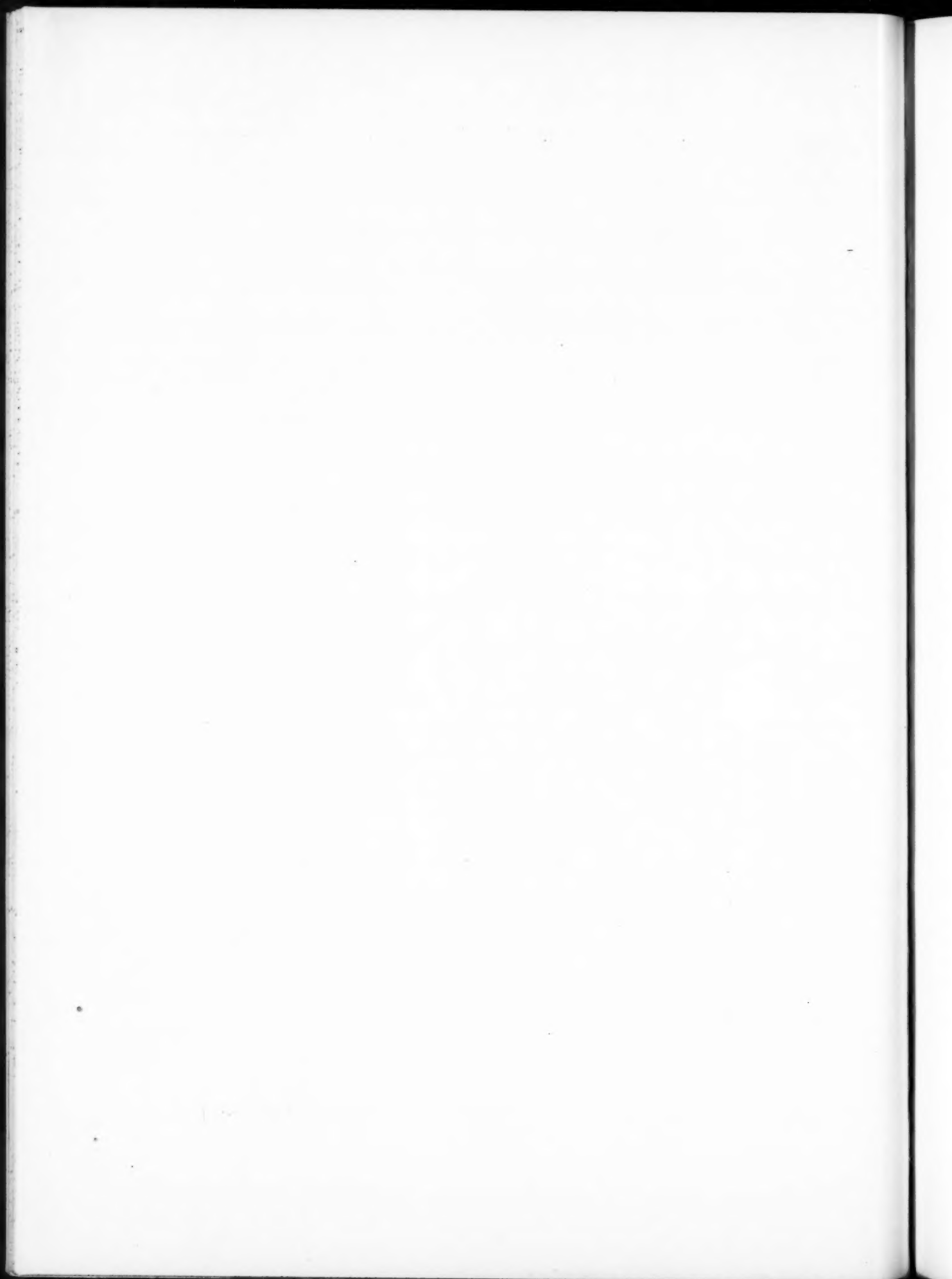


PLATE 126

SECOND PRIZE DESIGN—DETAIL SHEET
WILLIAM J. MOONEY, ARCHITECT

FOURTH ANNUAL WHITE PINE ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION FOR A COMMUNITY
CENTER BUILDING.



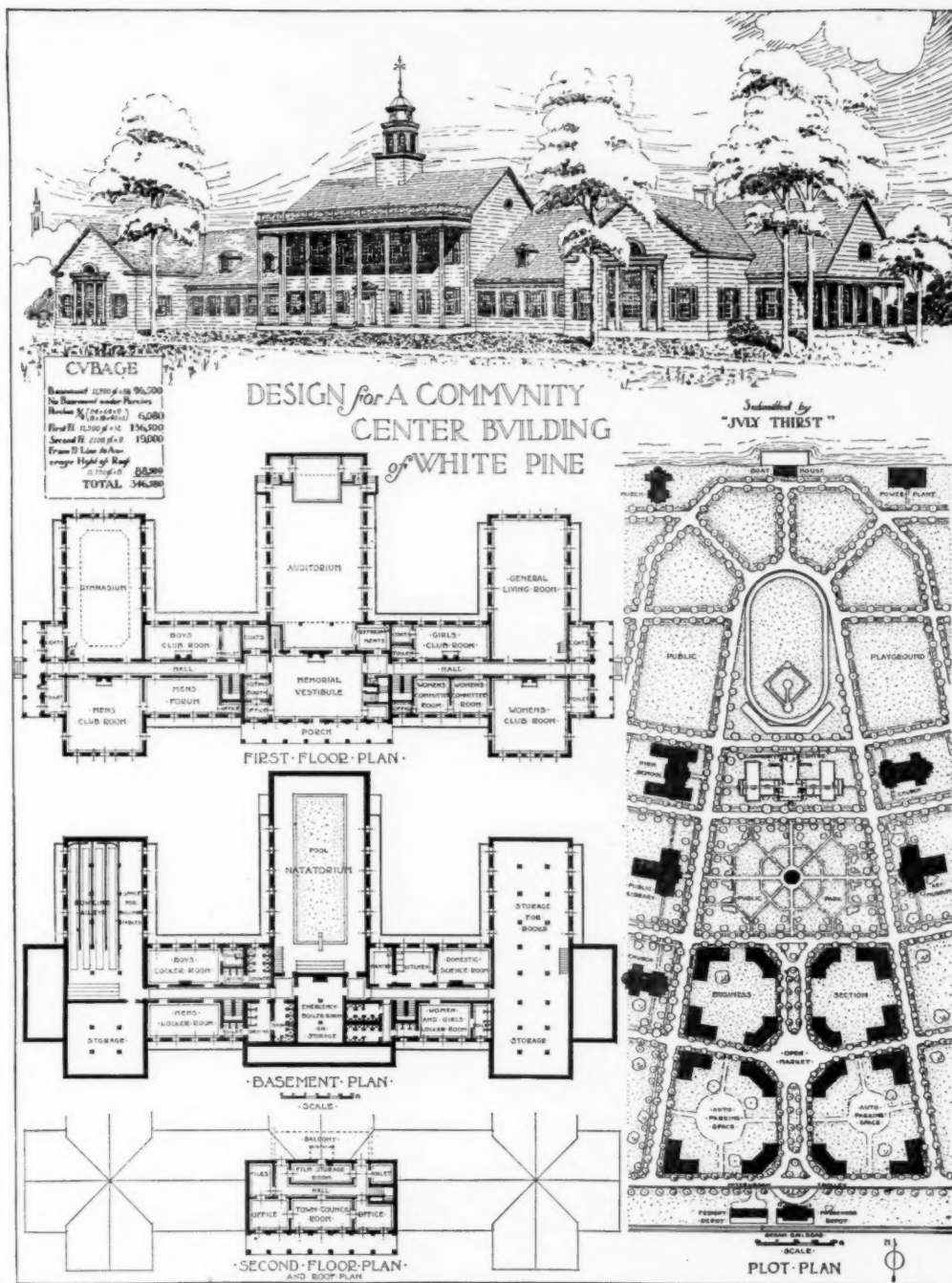
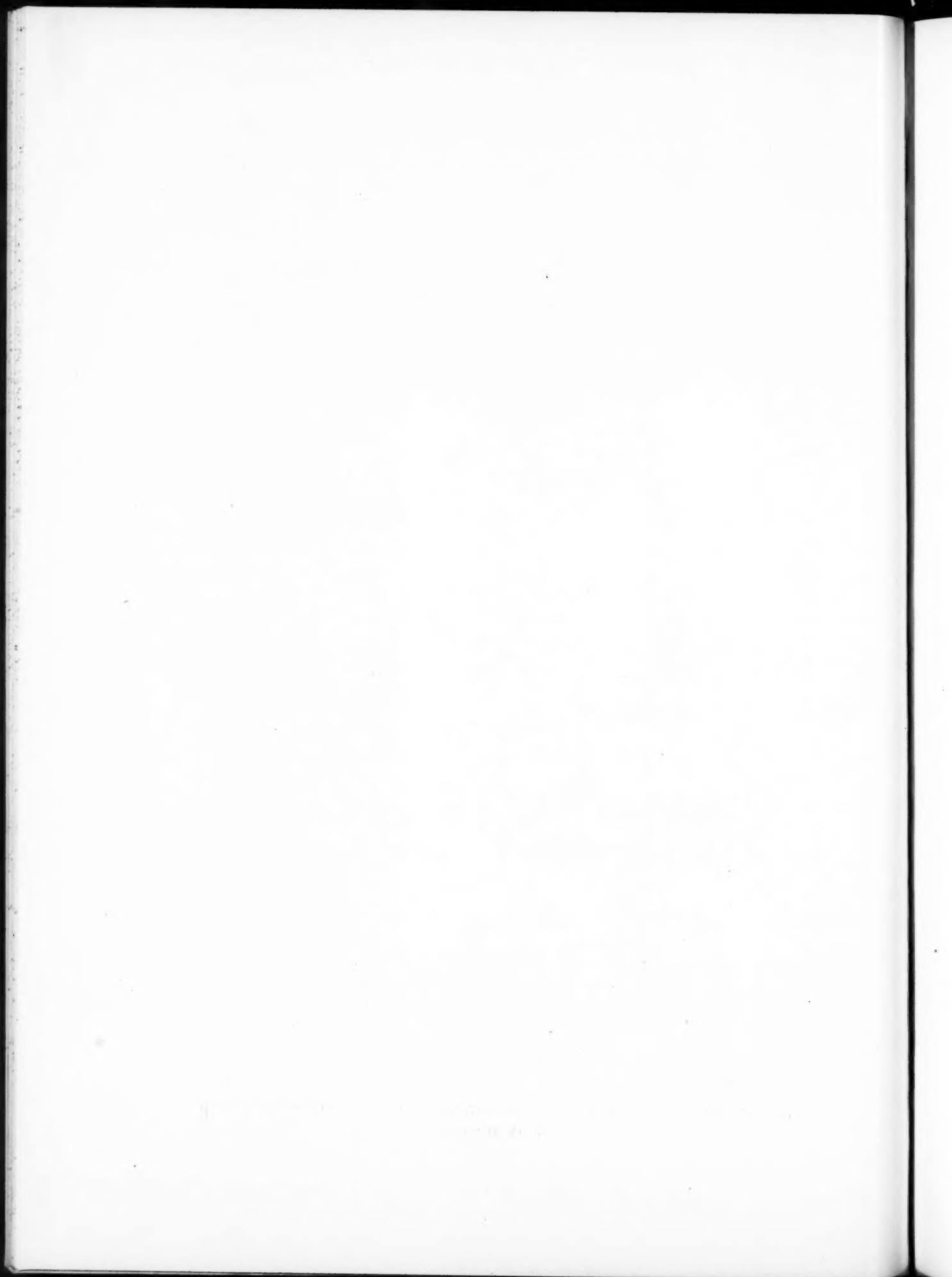


PLATE 127

THIRD PRIZE DESIGN
LESLIE W. DEVEREUX, ARCHITECT

FOURTH ANNUAL WHITE PINE ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION FOR A COMMUNITY
CENTER BUILDING.



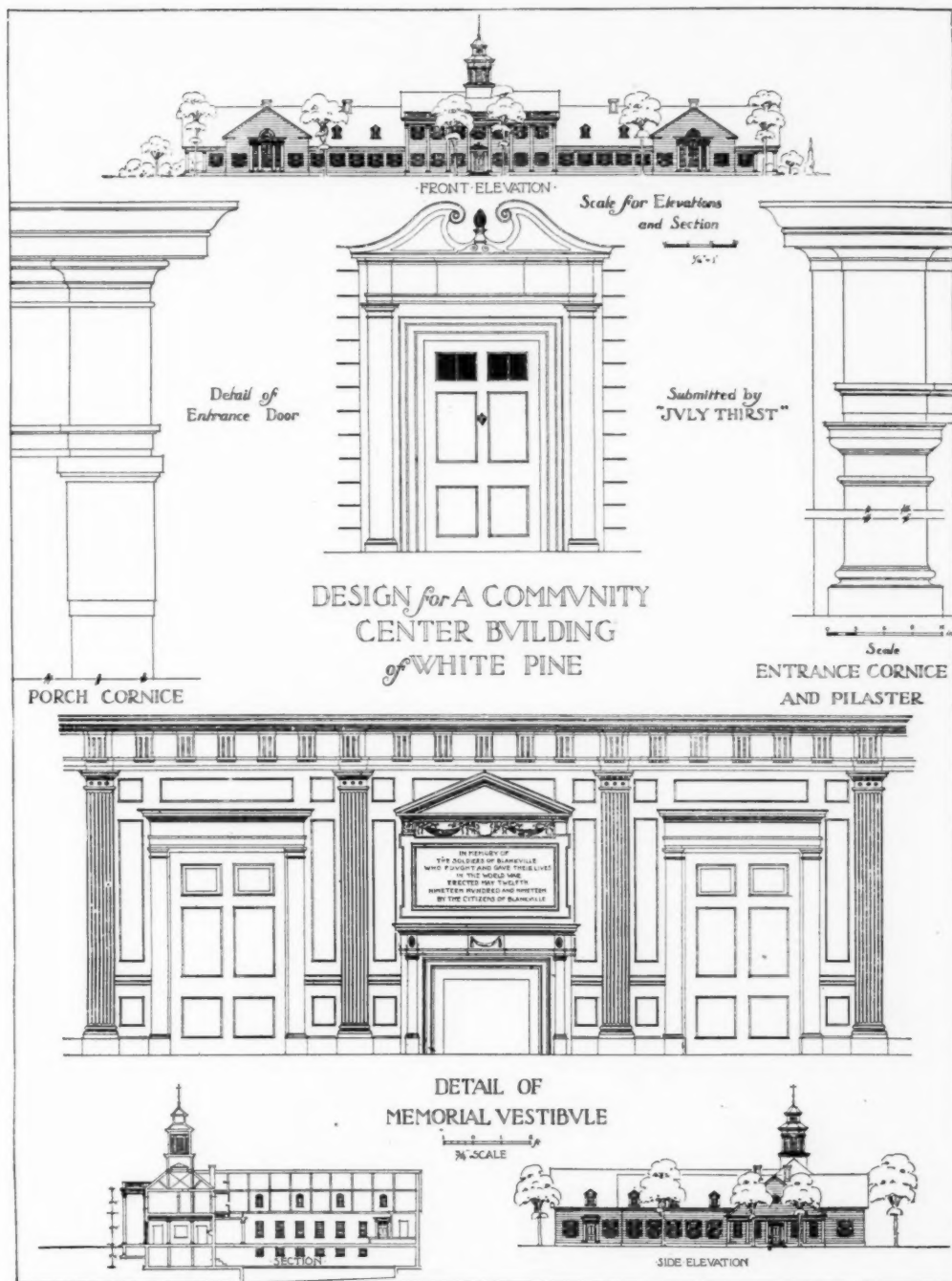
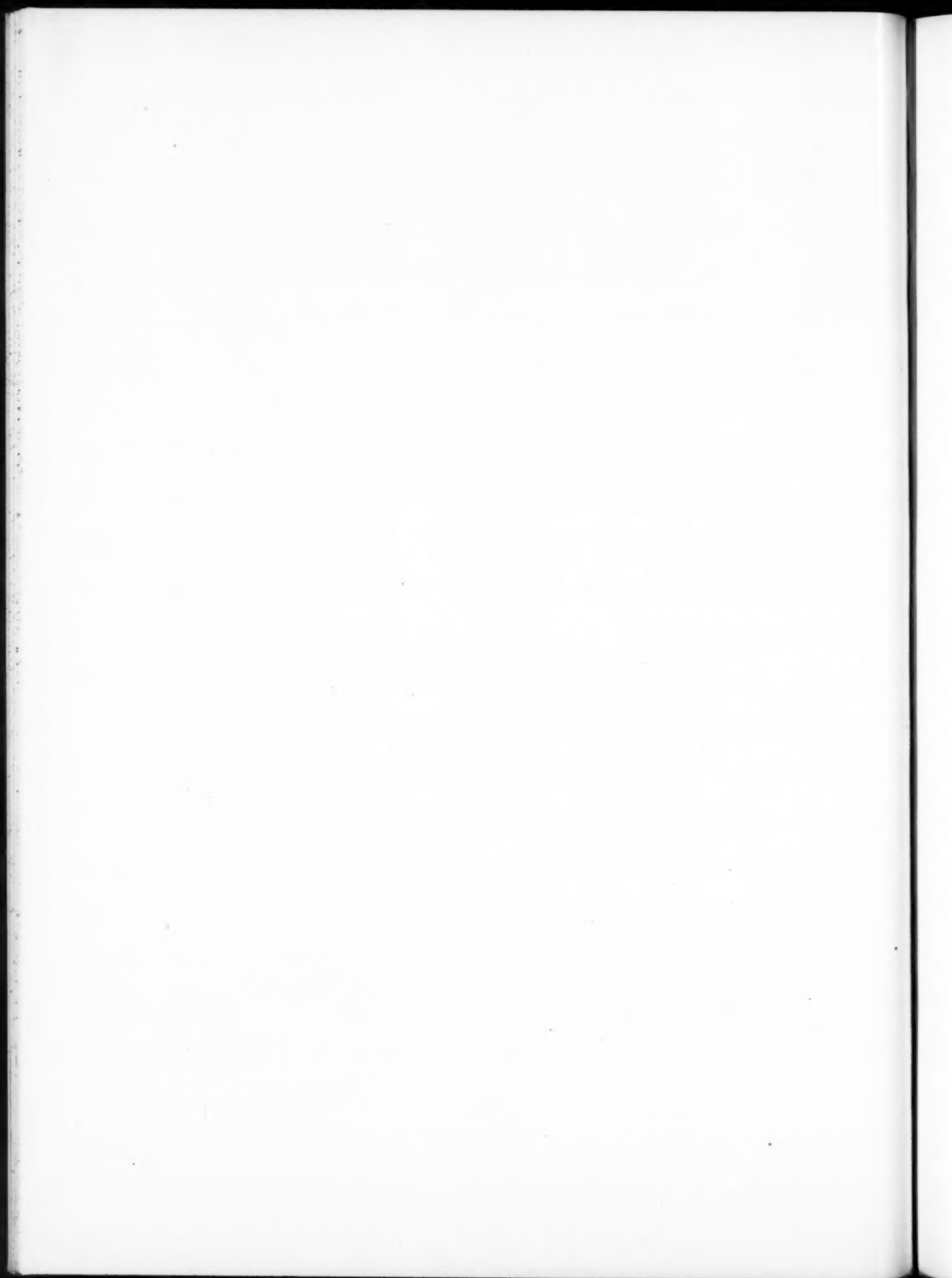


PLATE 128

THIRD PRIZE DESIGN—DETAIL SHEET
LESLIE W. DEVEREUX, ARCHITECT

FOURTH ANNUAL WHITE PINE ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION FOR A COMMUNITY CENTER BUILDING.



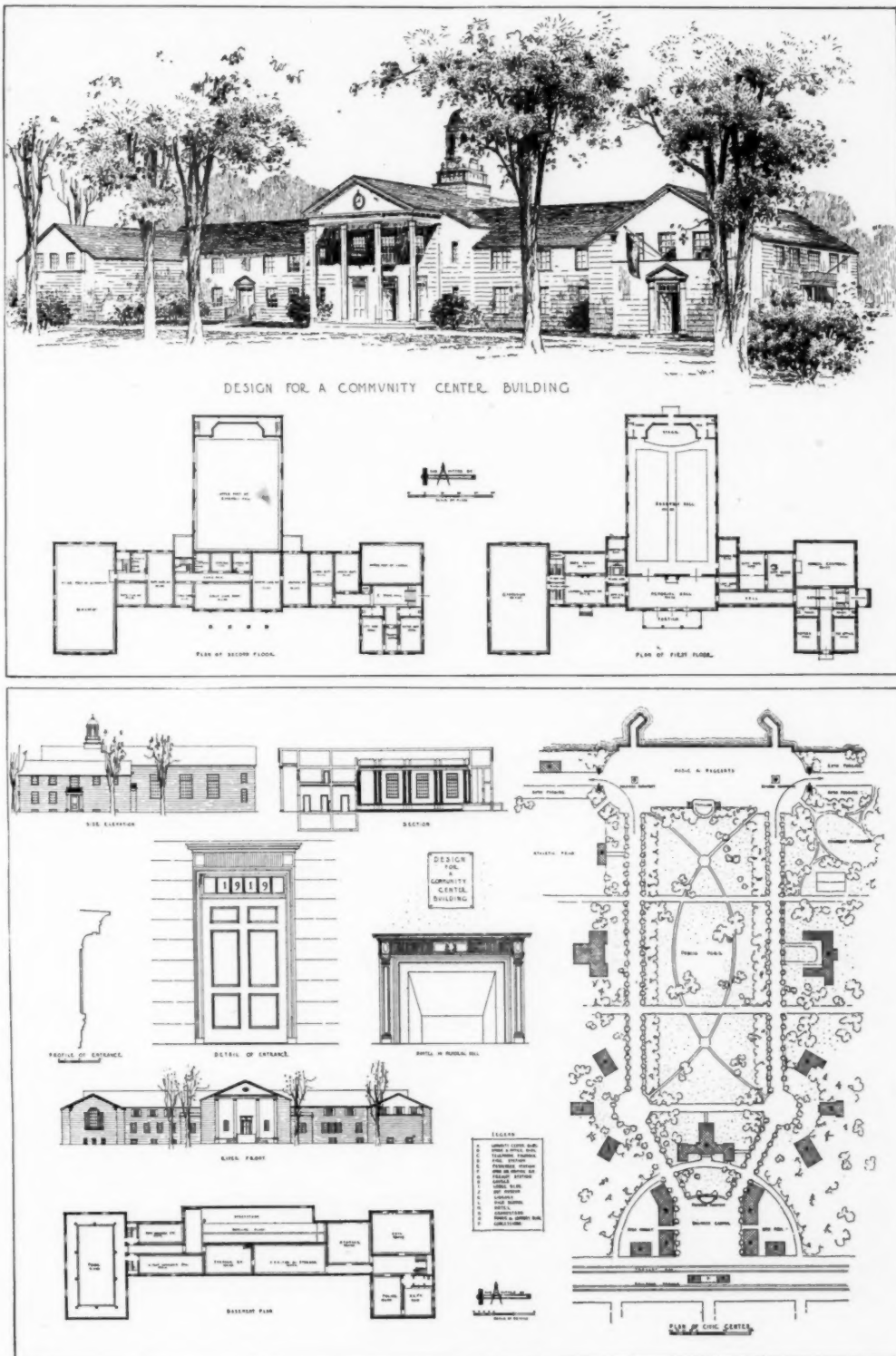
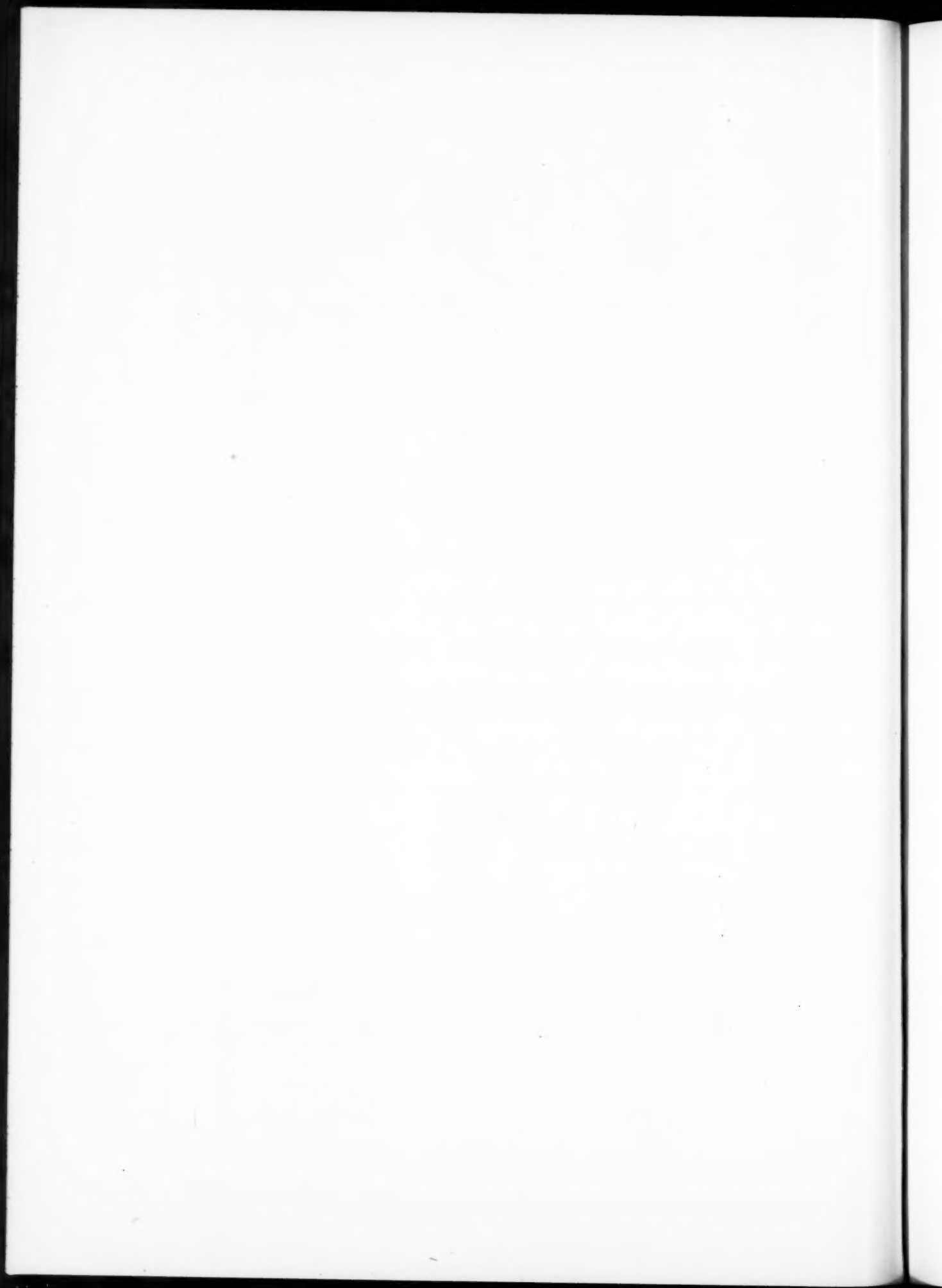
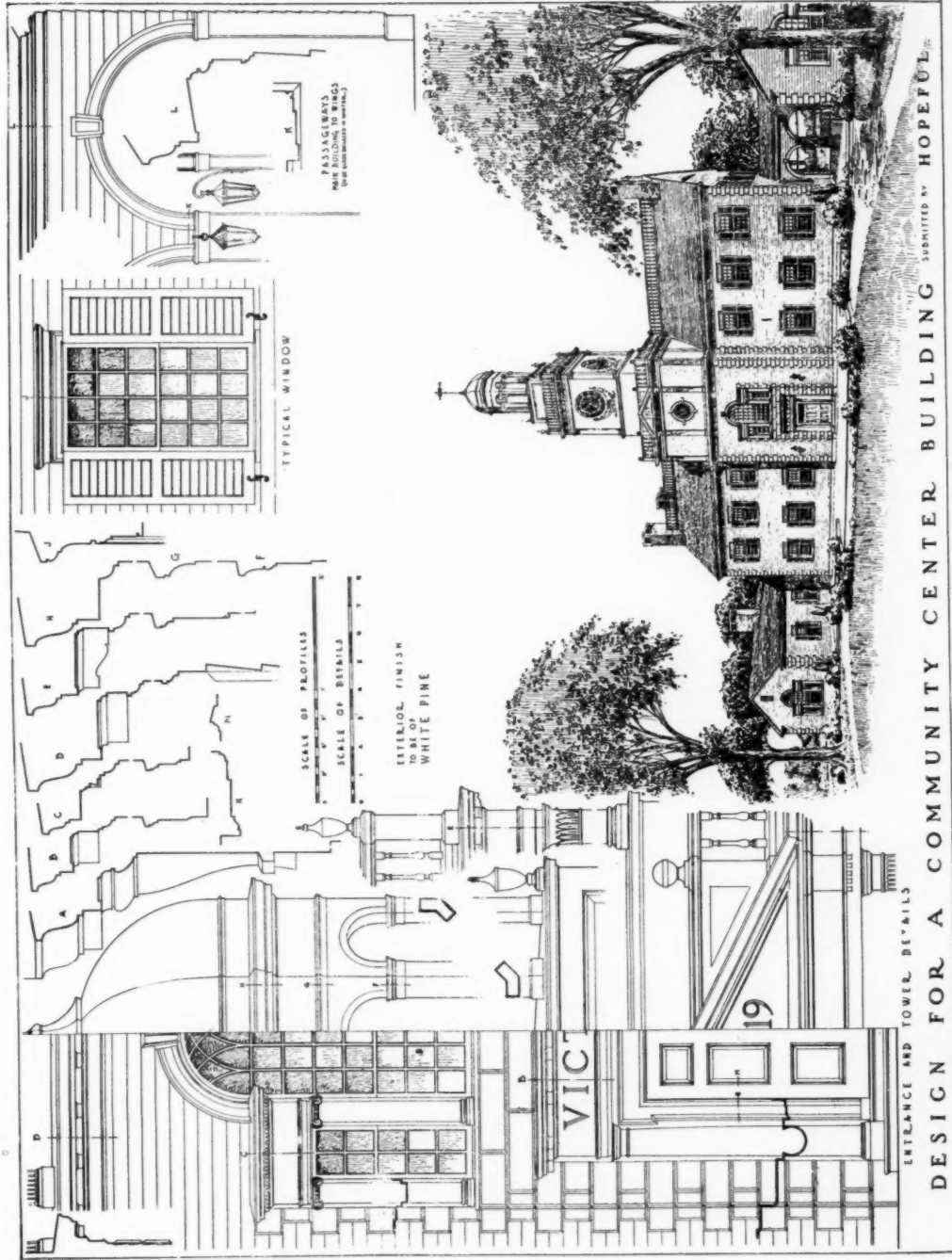
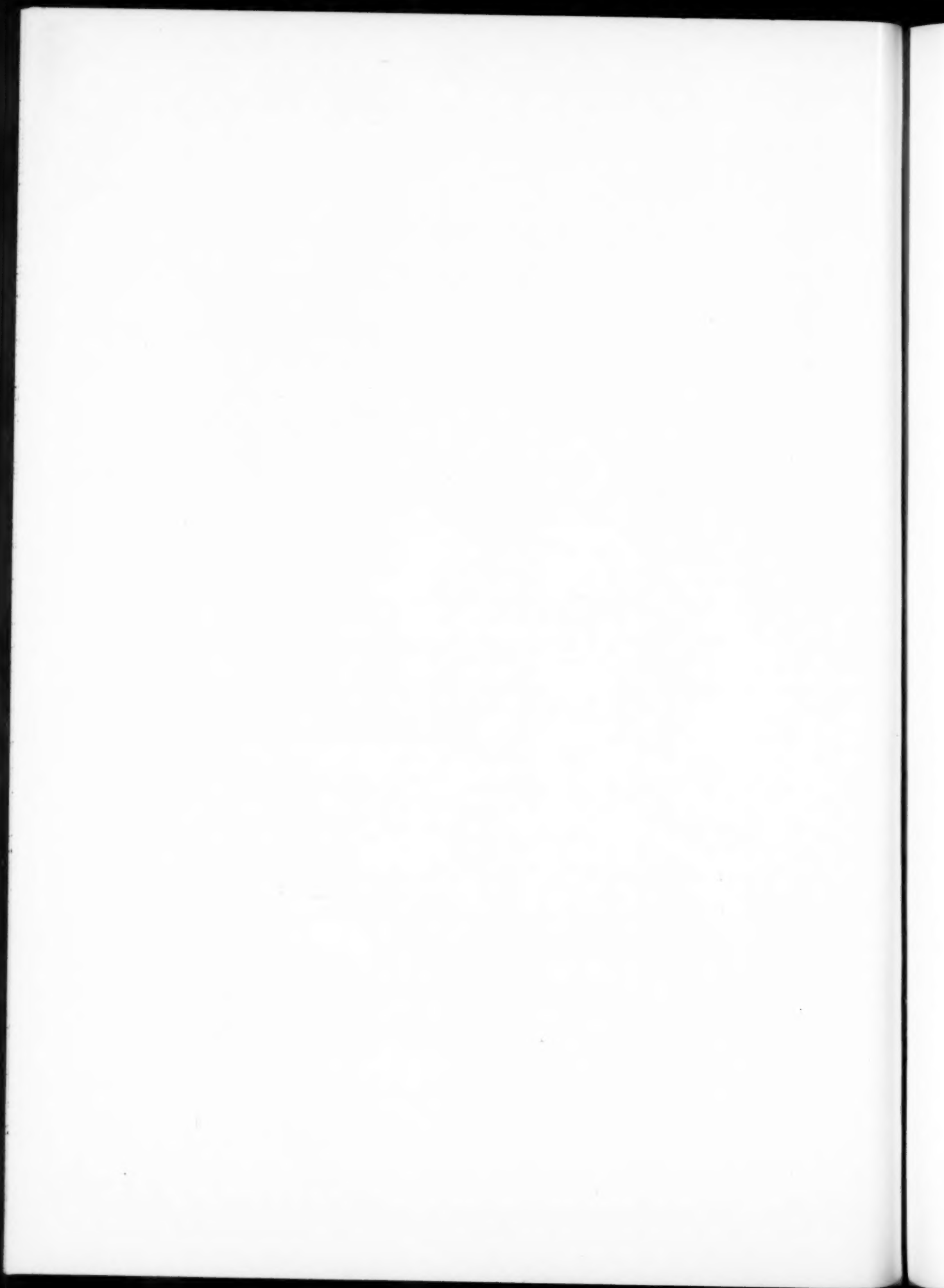


PLATE 129

SPECIAL MENTION.
 PAUL R. WILLIAMS, ARCHITECT
 FOURTH ANNUAL WHITE PINE ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION FOR A COMMUNITY
 CENTER BUILDING.







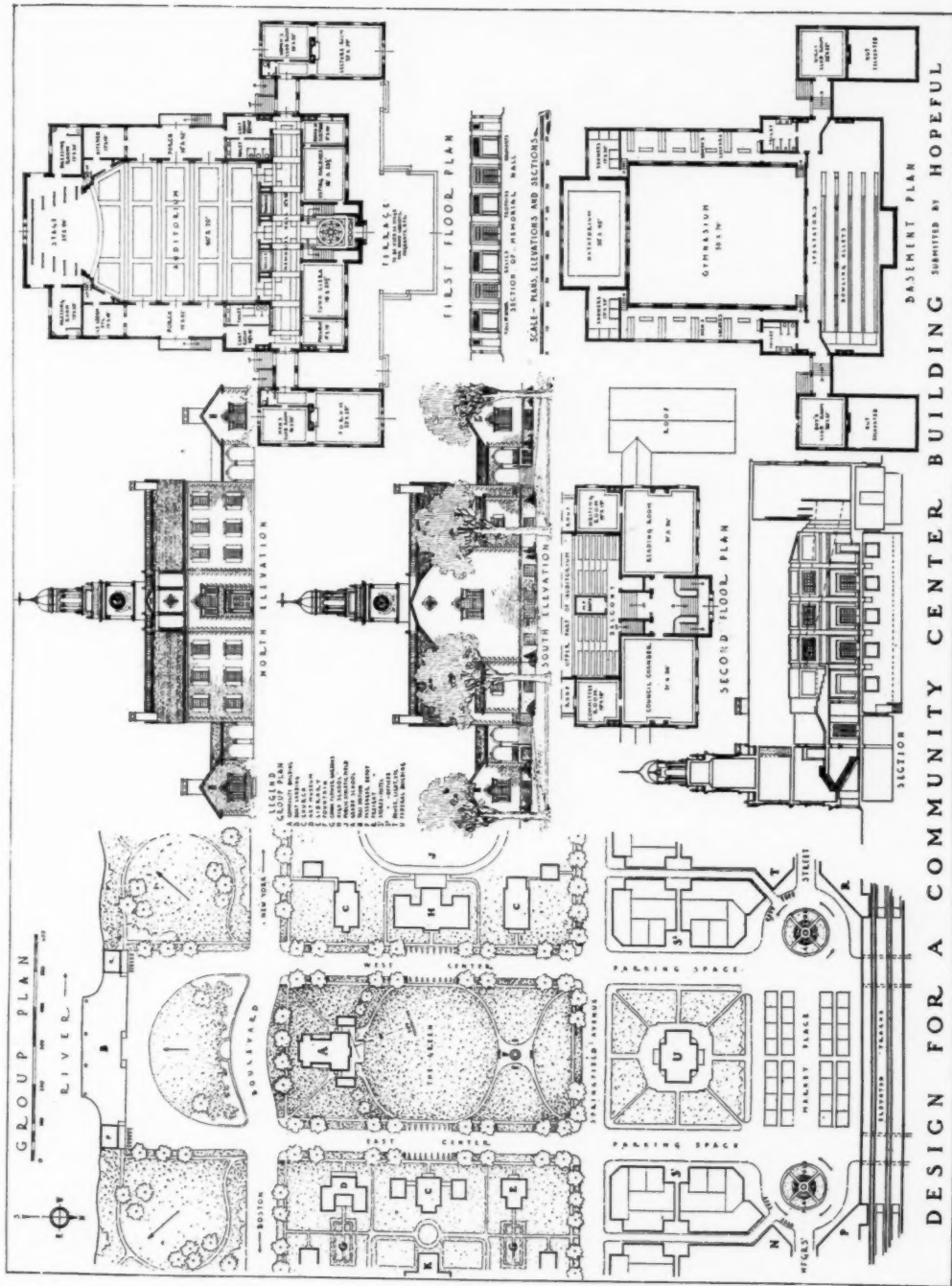
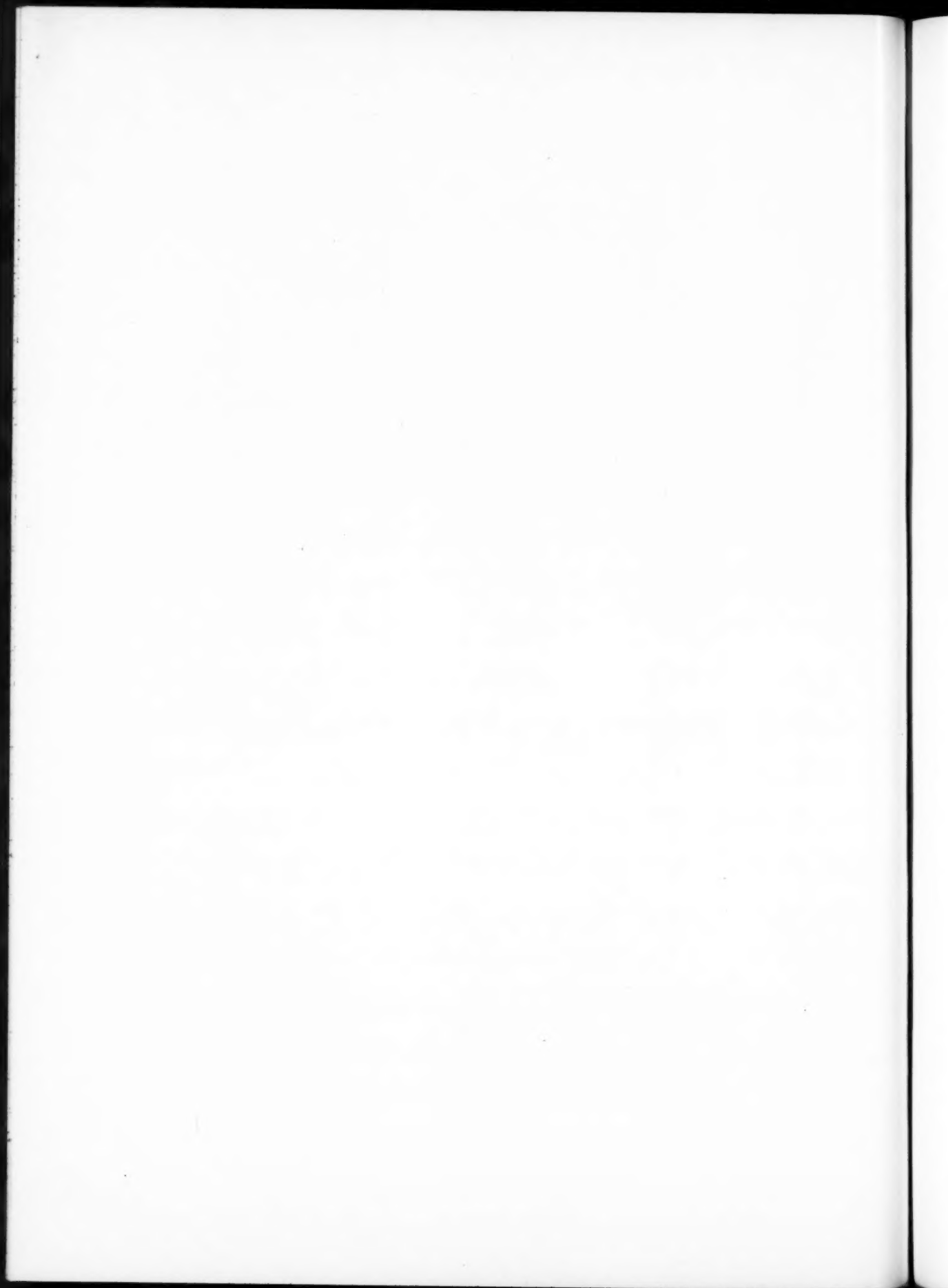


PLATE 131

DESIGN FOR A COMMUNITY CENTER BUILDING SUBMITTED BY HOPEFUL

MENTION—DETAIL SHEET.
C. TALLMAN AND R. DOUGLAS STEELE, ARCHITECTS
FOURTH ANNUAL WHITE PINE ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION FOR A COMMUNITY CENTER BUILDING.



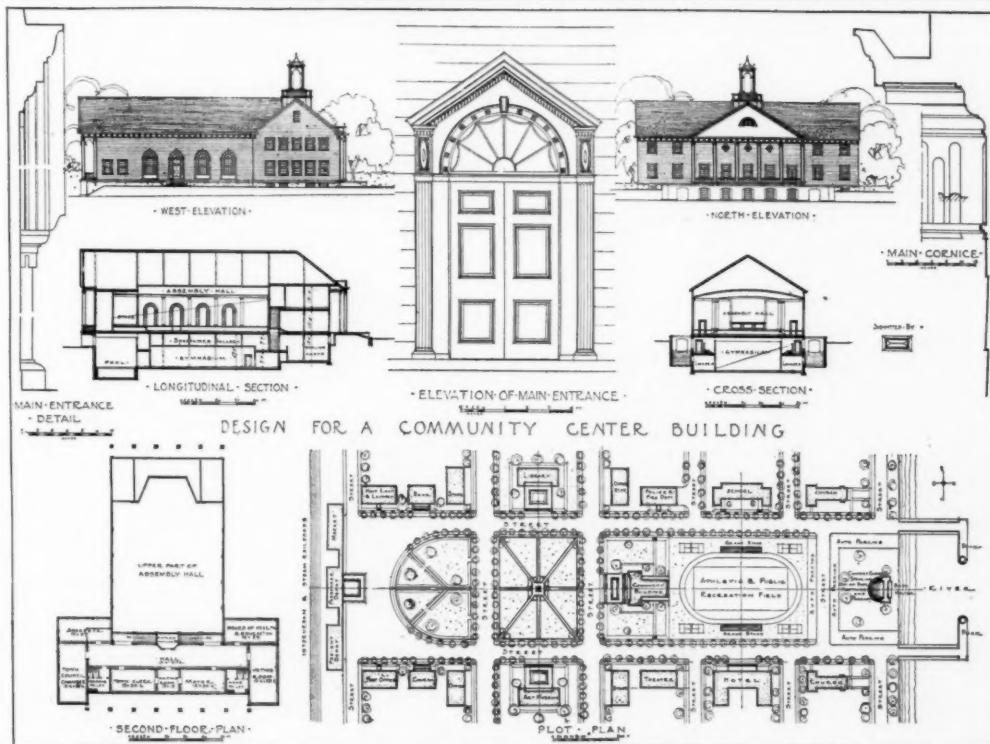
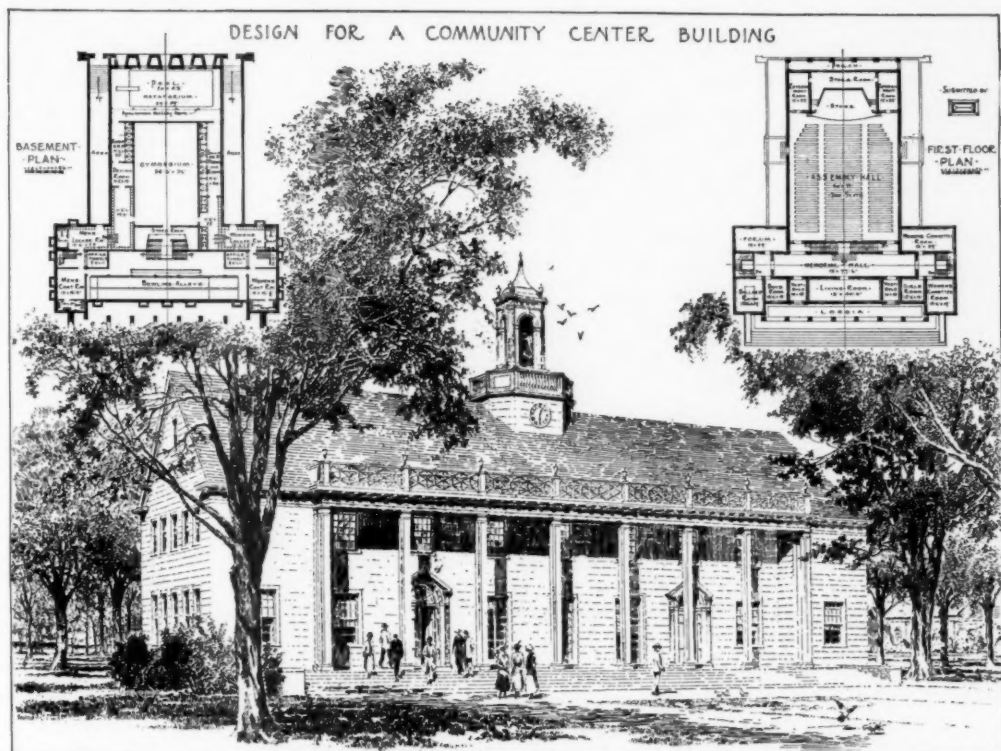
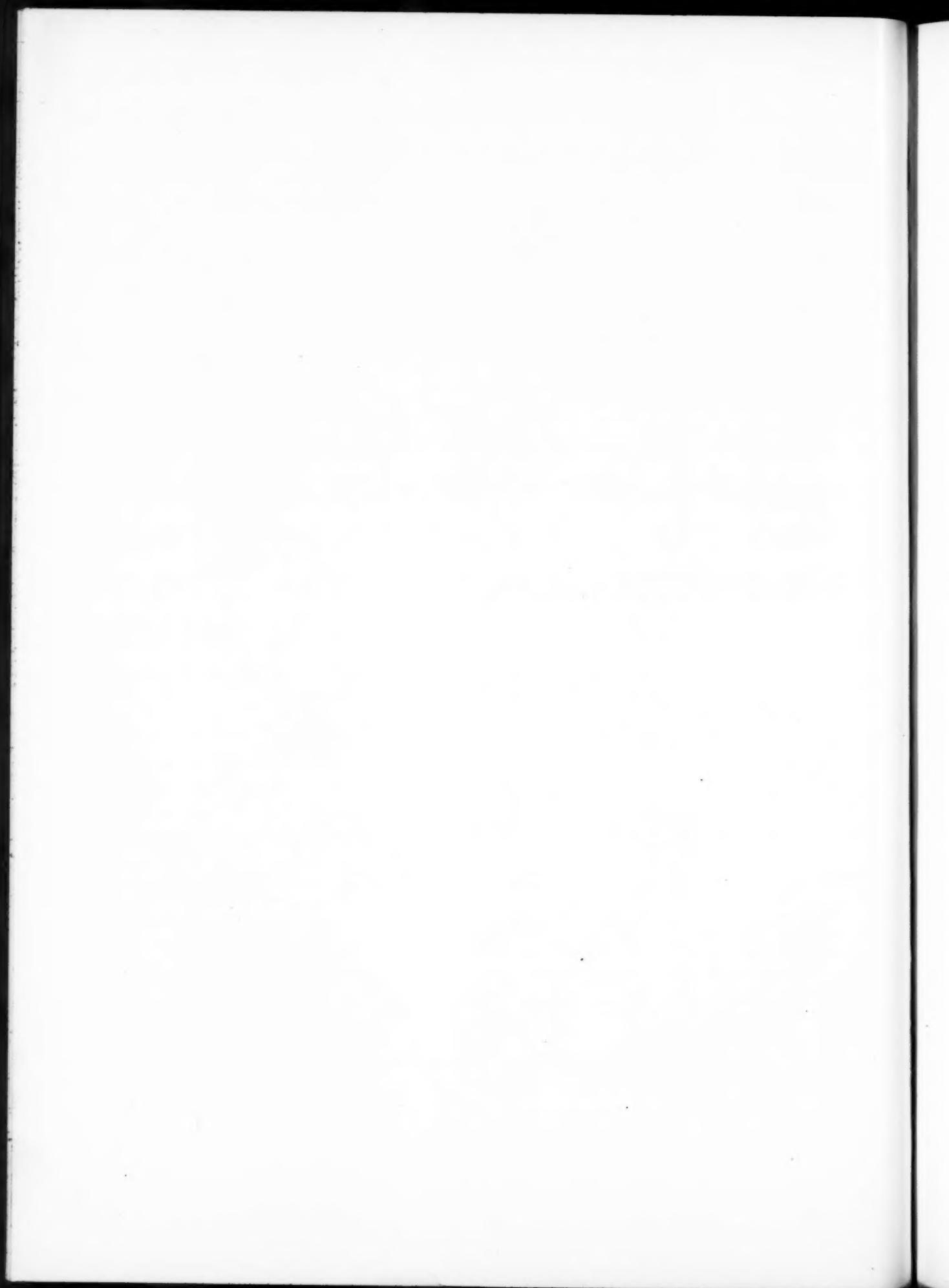


PLATE 132

MENTION

E. J. MAIER, T. E. KING AND F. LANGE, ARCHITECTS

FOURTH ANNUAL WHITE PINE ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION FOR A COMMUNITY CENTER BUILDING.



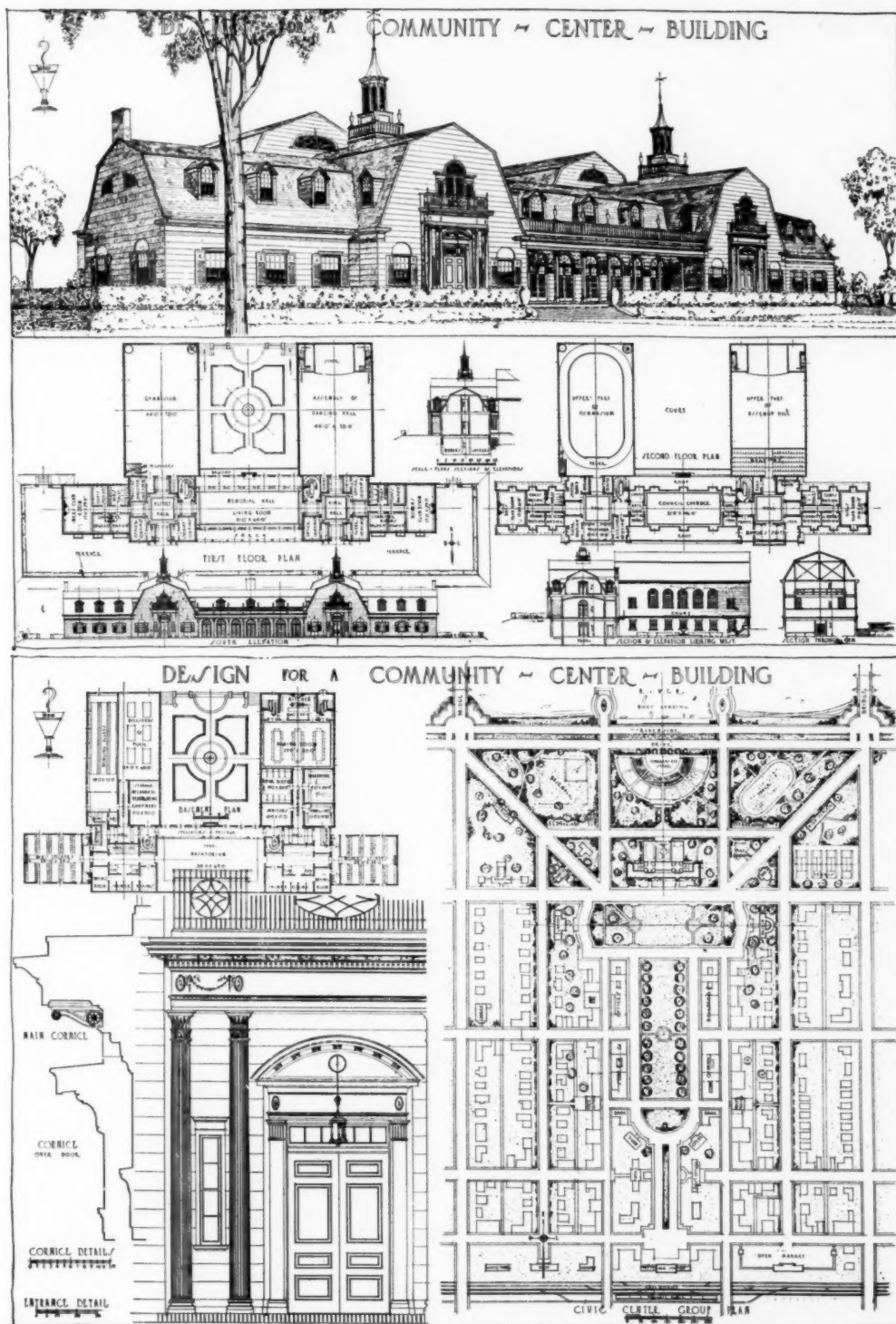
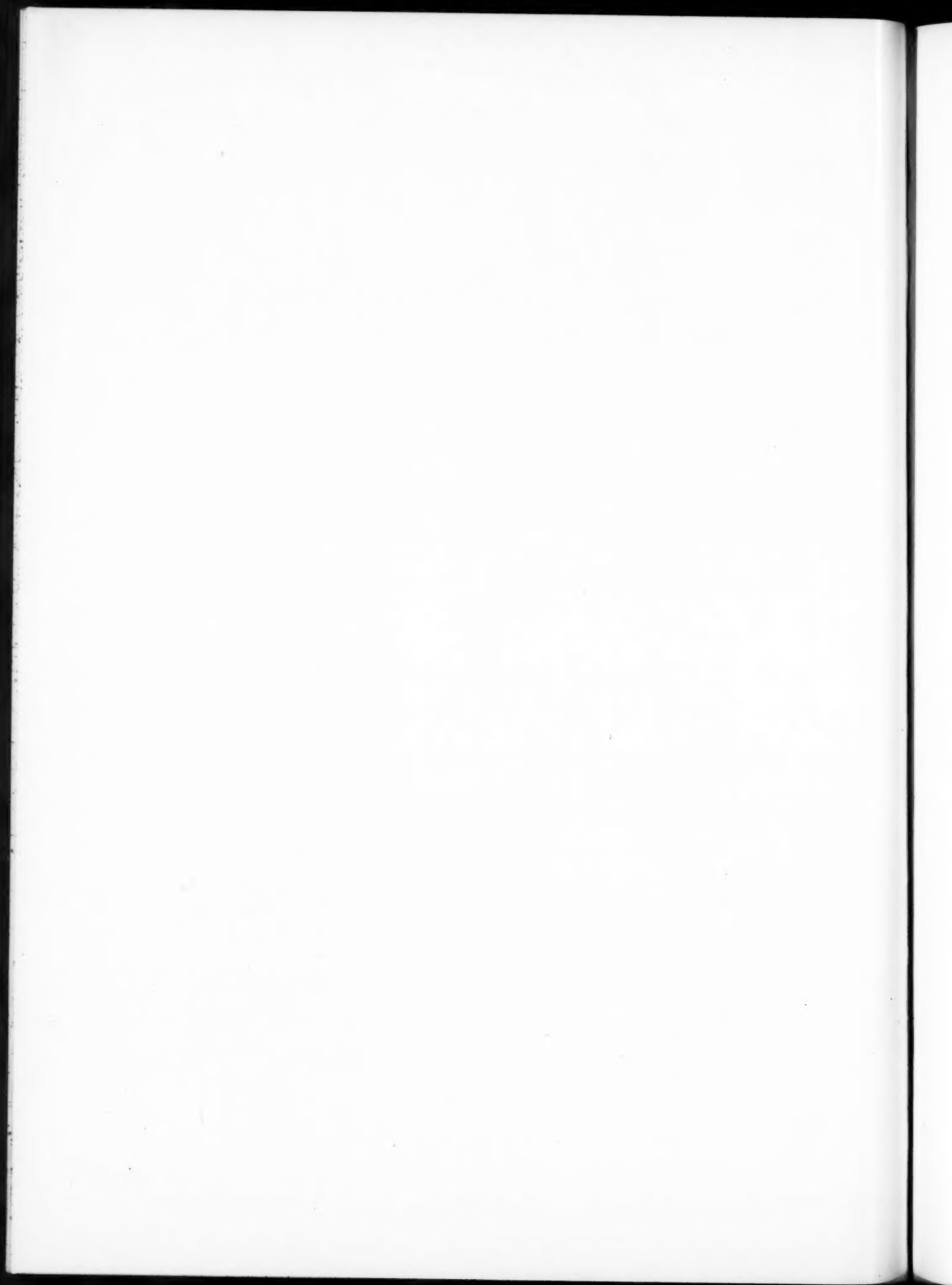


PLATE 133

MENTION

CLARENCE E. WECHSELBERGER, ARCHITECT

FOURTH ANNUAL WHITE PINE ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION FOR A COMMUNITY CENTER BUILDING.



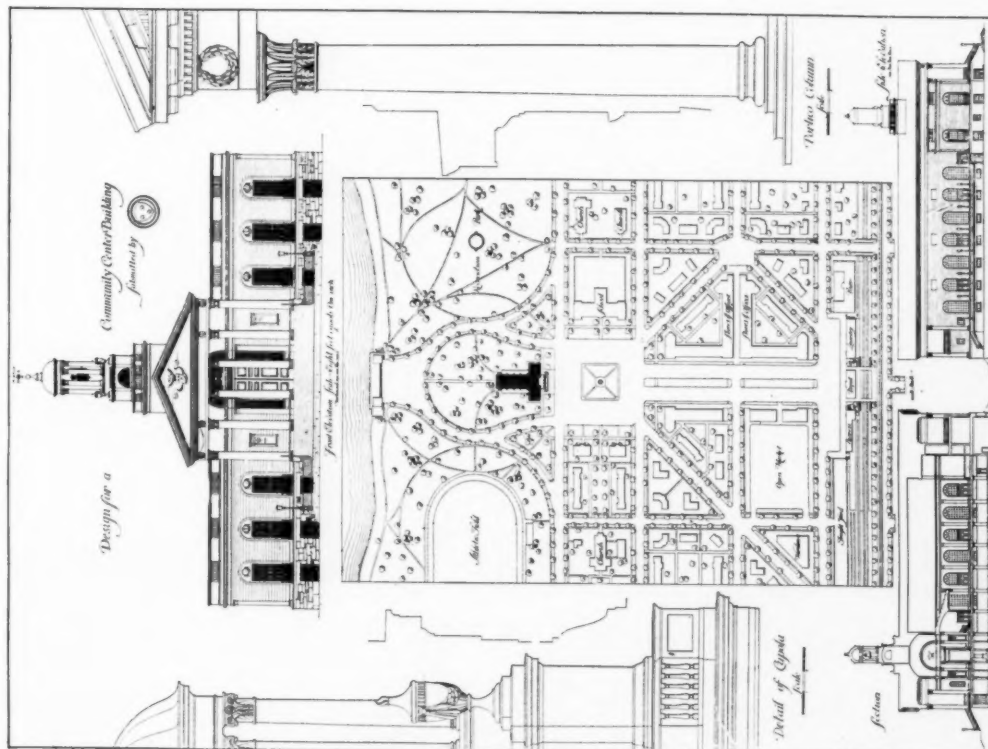
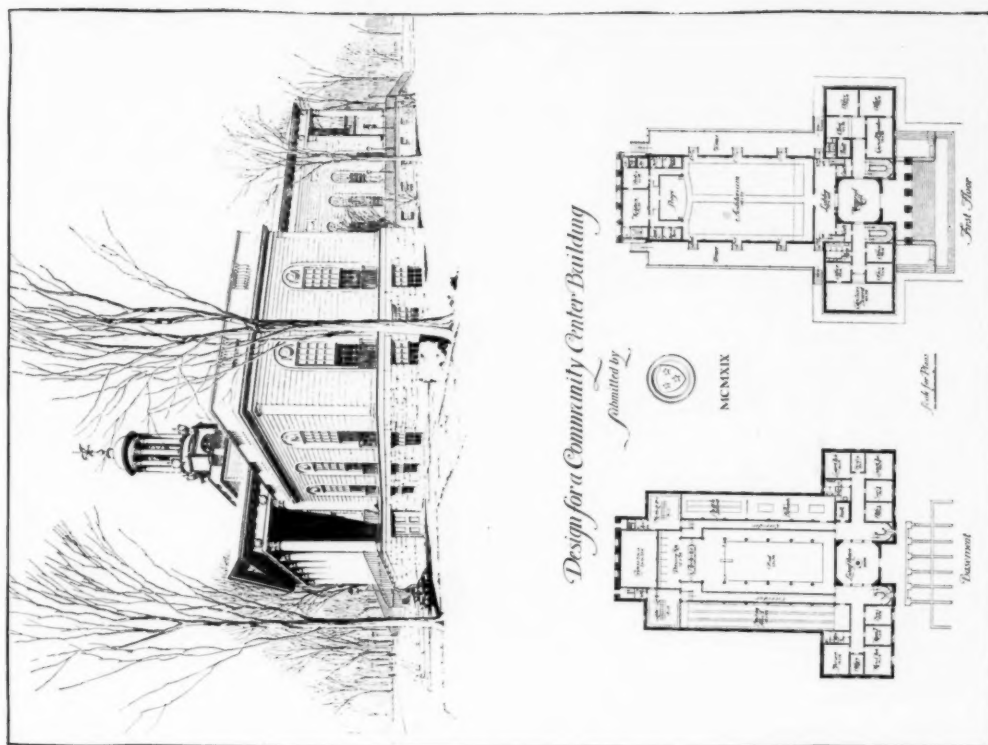
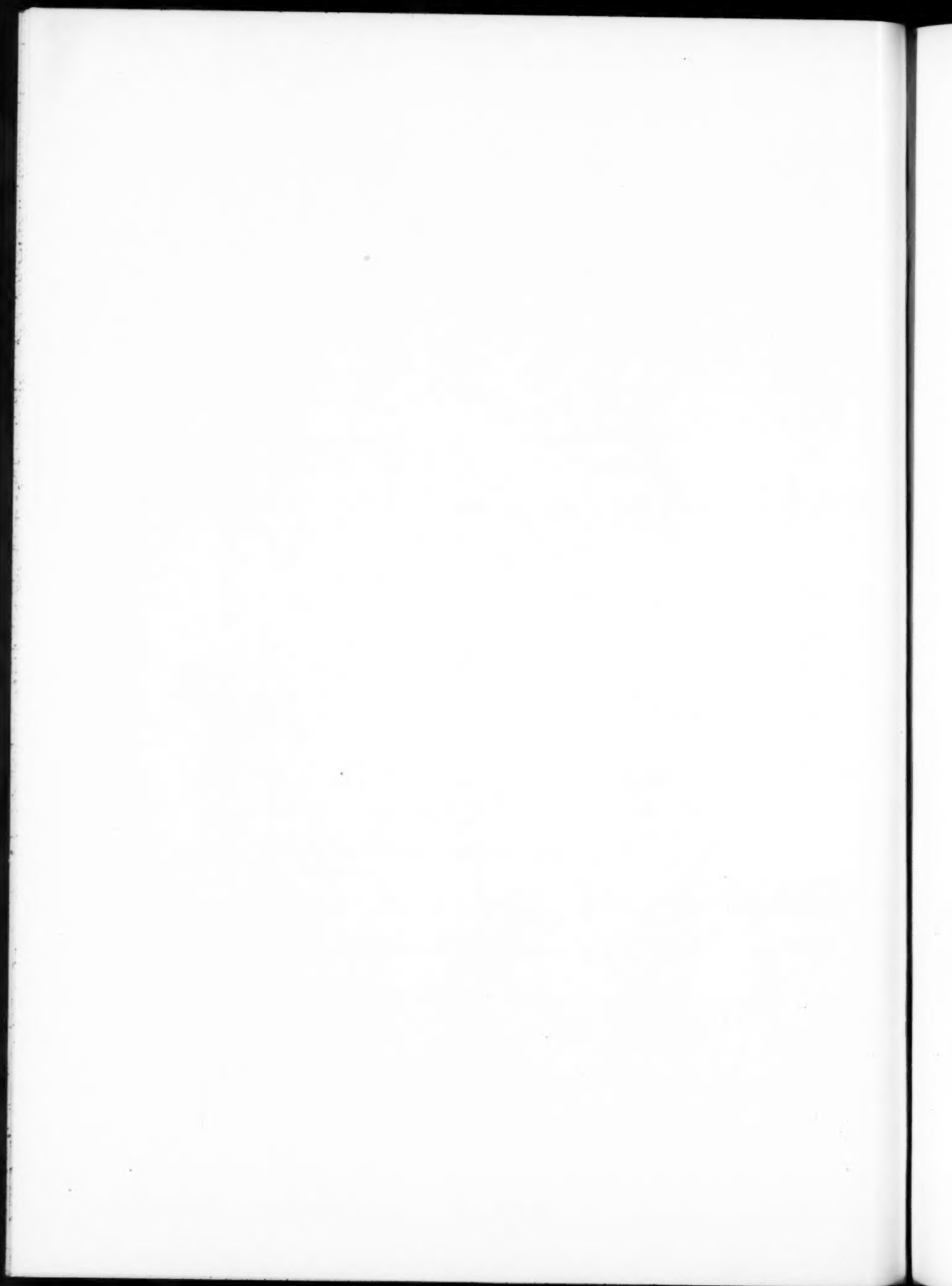


PLATE 134

MENTION—DETAIL SHEET
CHARLES MINK AND O. R. EGGERS, ARCHITECTS
FOURTH ANNUAL WHITE PINE ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION FOR A COMMUNITY CENTER BUILDING.



MENTION
CHARLES MINK AND O. R. EGGERS, ARCHITECTS
FOURTH ANNUAL WHITE PINE ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION FOR A COMMUNITY CENTER BUILDING.



• Editorial Comment

Americanization

THE bill providing for certain methods of procedure in the campaign for the Americanization of our alien population, prepared under the direction of Secretary Lane, is one that touches the life blood of the country.

There is much after-the-war talk of hyphenates and groups of peoples whose sympathies are colored by lack of sympathy with our ideals and even by lack of familiarity with our language. The methods of Americanization as outlined in Secretary Lane's bill would largely aid in overcoming a condition that has grown from the small interest of a purely academic discussion to one of vital national importance.

Let us consider for a moment the undoubted source of much of the present unrest and agitation that so seriously retards our speedy return to normal conditions. Here are some facts worthy of careful consideration.

Three millions of our people cannot speak our language.

Five and one-half million cannot read it.

Only eight per cent of our Russian-born population are naturalized within a five to nine-year period.

The figures given out as the result of a careful research show that there are not naturalized, of Bulgarians, 96.4 per cent, of Roumanians, 95 per cent, of Greeks, 92 per cent, of Armenians, 76 per cent, of Australians, 67 per cent. These figures are the result of tabulations received from 112 employers of labor.

Of our farming population, 3,700,000 or 10 per cent cannot read or write.

How can we hope to maintain our boast that we are a united nation as long as these high percentages of illiteracy and alien status continue? How shall we convey to this vast number of people the true meaning of the value of citizenship? Shall we permit these peoples to be misled by agitators and "Reds" who seek for their own selfish ends and that they may spread their pernicious propaganda? Shall we keep these people in a state of ignorance to further those aims at the expense of the country?

Enough fact has been set down clearly to show the menace that confronts this country as long as those conditions exist, and to support the contention that it now becomes a duty more than ever before to set afoot measures that will as speedily as

possible effect the Americanization of our alien population. Just what this ignorance means and how very difficult it is successfully to combat was brought home to architects and engineers engaged during the war under the government, in providing housing facilities for workers in government plants and shipyards.

It was not possible in many locations to proceed in the planning of workingmen's houses along the lines that should and do rule in the houses of American workingmen. There was no time to inculcate American ways of living, and as it was vitally necessary that houses should be provided that these people would contentedly inhabit, many good dollars were wasted in the erection of types of workingmen's homes that are now only fit to be scrapped.

Should Secretary Lane's bill become law, and this is greatly to be hoped, it will be the duty of every architect to lend support to the carrying forward of these features of Americanization. It was recently and with much satisfaction recorded in these pages that a prominent architect in a large western city had been elected to head its Chamber of Commerce. It was stated at the time that the civic duties of architects were only second to those of his profession. In the campaign that will soon, it is hoped, be vigorously begun, architects will have an opportunity to work toward Americanization when they so build and plan as to encourage the better conduct of domestic life and the gradual but sure elimination of those ways of living, little short of savagery, that are now to be found in centers where these ignorant aliens herd.

Final Report of U. S. Housing Corporation

THE Federal Government has as a result of a large war housing program accumulated a vast fund of information on the subject of Industrial Housing. Under the direction of the United States Housing Corporation and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, together with the Ordnance Bureau and War Department, the government during the war erected in various localities homes for industrial workers at a cost approximating one hundred and ten million dollars. In conducting these enormous operations the government sought out and secured wherever possible the services of men trained in all the various branches of industrial

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

housing and in these operations architects performed a very important and valuable part.

While a great part of this work was executed at high cost owing to the necessity for speed and the consequent waste, the results achieved are of the very highest value and are now readily applicable to post-war conditions. No collection of material on the subject of Industrial Housing of equal magnitude has ever been made in this country. It was announced by the United States Department of Labor that all the details of this valuable research would be made easily available to everyone to whom it might be of interest. Accordingly, within the past month, there was issued a substantial book of more than 500 pages in which there were printed articles of technical value and illustrations of the more important units in the various industrial housing operations throughout the United States. These were considered to be of such great value that *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT* in its issue of Sept. 24 published exhaustive quotations and illustrated a majority of the examples.

This report known as Vol. 2 of the Final Report of the United States Housing Corporation was received in response to a request and in a letter accompanying the volume it was stated that further copies could be secured from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, for \$1.50. We now are in receipt of letters from various readers complaining that they are unable to secure this report and in one it is stated that in a letter received from the Emergency Fleet Corporation it was reported "we did at one time contemplate the publication of a book for general distribution but this has been lately abandoned. We have no further copies of these illustrations for distribution and the publication of the book (report) has been definitely abandoned."

If these books were printed in so limited a quantity as to constitute purely a souvenir issue, it would seem that the large initial expense in its preparation is practically wasted and that the class of people to whom this information would be of the greatest value are deprived of a source of information which it would seem the government is obligated to provide.

A bill introduced by Representative George N. Tinkham, of Massachusetts, has for one of its features the provision to supply all the information

gathered by the Housing Division freely to all those who may of right ask for it. It is hoped that this measure may be pushed to a final passage and that the results of one of the most far-reaching investigations into the problems of Industrial Housing be made available to architects and builders and all those directly interested, to the fullest extent.

Memoirs of the American Academy in Rome

THE Memoirs of the American Academy in Rome, for 1918, are comprised in a well prepared volume of 100 pages to which are added a series of plates, size 10x14 inches. These plates reproduce the work of the Fellows of the School of Fine Arts. Fifteen subjects have been chosen and in addition to the illustrations there has been contributed a series of essays which indicate well directed and studious research. The principal subjects selected for discussion and illustration are the Temple of Mars Ultor, Palace of Domitian, the Ponte Senatorio, the restoration of Hadrian's Villa and the Fountain and Colonnade on the Piazza di San Pietro, Rome.

From cover to cover these Memoirs proclaim the value of this school and point out a field wherein those in this country who are disposed to aid the development of the fine arts may with much satisfaction to themselves aid in the development of a most laudable undertaking.

The American Academy in Rome, starting in the humblest way, threatened in its early years with dissolution through poor support, has become today a great school of the fine arts. Its location, so far from this country, has served to lessen the appreciation of its importance, and it is only by means of such excellently prepared volumes as these Memoirs, that an accurate knowledge of the valuable educational work that is going forward can be obtained.

To permit the impairment of so fine an institution to occur from lack of proper appreciation and substantial support would be a calamity in the field of fine arts. The success that has thus far been achieved is largely due to the work of groups of men whose unselfish contribution of valuable time and well trained ability have made the thus far satisfactory progress possible.

Current News

Late Happenings and Comments in the Fields of Architecture and the Allied Arts

Builders Adopt Code of Ethics

Representative architects, contractors, builders, and leaders of organized labor engaged in the building industry adopted a code of ethics and trade rules for the government of the building business, at a recent meeting held in the Building Trades Temple, San Francisco, Cal.

P. H. McCarthy, president of the Building Trades Council, was elected temporary chairman, and F. C. Macdonald, secretary.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted embodying the following principles:

1. All bids should be opened in public.
2. Bids should not be submitted both as a whole and in segregated form at the same time.
3. General contractor should not sublet work to the extent he becomes merely a broker.
4. Peddling of bids should be stopped.
5. Contractors should not furnish plans for heating, electrical or mechanical equipment or layouts on which bids are to be submitted by other contractors.
6. Architects should determine the competency of all bidders in advance of taking bids and be prepared to give the work to the lowest bidder.
7. Architects should not act as contractors.
8. That a joint arbitration committee having proportional representation from all interested organizations in the building business with authority from their organizations be formed to settle all disputes.

A permanent organization was effected and William Mooser elected president.

University Course on Housing

To meet the demand for information and instruction on housing, the University of Cincinnati, through its new Department of Industrial Medicine and Public Hygiene at the Medical College, in charge of Major Carey McCord, has worked out, in co-operation with the Cincinnati Better Housing League, a university course of twenty lectures, covering every important phase of the subject from the growth and history of the housing problem to the Garden City Movement, the Construction of Low-cost Houses for Wage Earners, and Housing from the Real Estate Man's Point of View.

Experts will be called in from various parts of the country to lecture on the phases of the subject in which they are pre-eminent. Among the subjects they are to discuss are: Housing Legislation, Housing of Factories, Co-operative Housing, etc. Advantage will be taken of the fact that Cincinnati has a number of business and professional men and city officials particularly qualified by experience and training to lecture on various topics to be included in the course. Among the topics these men will discuss are: "City Planning and Housing," "Low-priced Housing for Wage Earners," "The Constitutional Aspect of Housing Legislation," "The Real Estate Man and Housing," etc.

The course, as planned, including twenty lectures with assigned reading and field work, will be given during the first semester beginning in October. The lectures will be given once a week. The course will be, so far as is known, the most comprehensive course on housing to be given by any university in the country.

The Department of Industrial Medicine and Public Hygiene of the Medical College and the Department of Social Science of the University will co-operate in giving the course.

Watt Centenary

It is a hundred years since the death of James Watt, and an elaborate program of celebration was carried out at Birmingham, England, recently. The actual date of his death was August 19, 1819. He died at Heathfield Hall, near Birmingham, a house which still exists, where there is to be seen the attic which was at Watt's workshop, preserved exactly as it was in his time. The piece of iron he was last working on lies still on the lathe, and the ashes of his last fire are in the grate. One of the ideas of the Centenary Committee, which seems a little absurd, is to take the garret from its position in the old manor house at Handsworth and re-erect it intact in the central memorial buildings to be put up in Birmingham. In this building will be collected everything of historic value relating to Watt and the steam engines of his period. Another and much more sensible project is to endow a James Watt Chair of Engineering at Birmingham University.

Function of Supervising Architects' Office Is Outlined

The Supervising Architect's Office—now subordinate to the Department of the Treasury—is charged with the design, construction, care, operation and repair of Federal buildings which are devoted to miscellaneous Government purposes.

The 1918 Report of the Supervising Architect's Office listed these buildings, now completed and occupied or authorized, to the number of 1,680, the construction cost alone of which was \$228,584,375.95. Included in this list of buildings are post offices, custom houses, courthouses, quarantine stations, marine hospital, assay offices, appraisers' stores, immigrant stations, treasuries, sub-treasuries, wharfs, barge offices, jails, sanitariums, exposition buildings, monuments and mints.

In the Sundry Civil Bill now before Congress are appropriations for carrying on construction work in 120 different cities and towns, the amounts so authorized, including those set aside for purchase of sites, being approximately \$7,300,000.

The amounts involved range from \$7,000 for a post office at Front Royal, Virginia, to \$859,000 for a building in Honolulu.

News from Various Sources

Throughout the United States, there is one bank for every 4032 persons.

* * *

War Department announces that recruiting for service with A. E. F., Europe, will be resumed immediately.

* * *

Summary of living costs by *Vossische Zeitung* indicates that Germany's cost of living has declined considerably since armistice.

* * *

Plans providing for 250,000 houses with Government financial assistance have been made in Great Britain in attempt to meet housing needs of nation.

* * *

George Grey Barnard's much discussed statue of Lincoln has been unveiled in Manchester, England, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phelps Taft of Ohio.

* * *

New York *Sun* states that economies put into effect by Premier Lloyd George have resulted in saving of \$100,000,000, with further reductions in national expenditure to follow.

* * *

S. W. Straus, of S. W. Straus & Co., New York, asserted that end of active building season is now in sight, and there is a housing shortage equal to needs of 4,000,000 people in United States.

* * *

Boston University is opening a department of art and architecture to be in charge of Frank Chateau Brown. Headquarters will be in the School of Education, 525 Boylston Street, Boston.

* * *

Recent French dispatches state entire road construction program in France will cost nearly 2,000,000,000 francs, which it is estimated will give France a road system superior to that before war.

* * *

Under title "Credits for France and Britain," Chas. Johnston states in article in *New York Times* that those countries cannot pay in gold nor goods, and a reservoir of accommodation here is required.

* * *

Department of Agriculture urges Southern farmers to store their cotton and stop waste. State that cotton raisers are losing \$30,000,000 annually on an average from weather damage to bales of cotton left in open.

* * *

The imports in the United States for the eleven months which ended with May 31 were valued at \$2,803,000,000 an increase of \$18,000,000 over the value of the imports during the corresponding period of 1918.

* * *

New York City's school equipment is said to be 21 per cent short of giving every child a seat and 22 per cent short of giving every child 5 hours. Over 40,000 children are on short time and about 175,000 are on some form of double session.

* * *

I. W. Frank, president of United Engineering and Foundry Co., of Pittsburgh, states it as his belief that such objectionable living conditions as obtain among alien industrial workers of United States are largely a matter of choice and not of necessity.

During the nineteen months while the United States was in the war, 56,000 American soldiers were killed in Europe and 226,000 men, women and children were accidentally killed in the United States according to the Chief Secretary of the National Safety Council.

* * *

War Plans Division announces following additional branches: Education and Recreation Branch, to act upon all matters pertaining to education, camp activities and moral training; Reserve Officers' Training Corps Branch, to supervise, direct and control Reserve Officers' Corps affairs.

* * *

A plan to eliminate the difficulties of foreign exchange has been devised by a native of France. He suggests having a standard coin to be called a numis, and to be a least common multiple of the values of a dollar, a pound, a mark, a franc and a lire. It would be equivalent to \$200 gold.

* * *

Senator Lenroot, before House Commerce Committee considering railroad reorganization problem, urged his plan for a national railways corporation and unification of roads, with operating board chosen from Interstate Commerce Commission, State commissions, business men, farmers, employees and stockholders.

* * *

Forest Service announces that President Wilson has signed proclamation eliminating approximately 18,000 acres from Long Pine Division of Sioux National Forest along Montana-South Dakota State line. Action taken is on recommendation of Secretary of Agriculture, based on detailed land classification by Forest Service.

* * *

U. S. Geological Survey issued preliminary report on mineral production of United States in 1918 for purpose of making public as soon as possible statistics collected by U. S. Geological Survey for that year. Total value of minerals produced was about \$5,526,000,000, more than half a billion dollars in excess of value recorded for 1917, but total quantity produced was less.

* * *

It is stated that since signing of armistice 900,000 emigrants have sailed from New York, most of them bound for homes in southern Europe. Returning aliens, who have saved an average of about \$3,000, include Italians, Greeks, Jugo-Slavs, Syrians, Croats, Serbians, Kurds and Rumanians, and their exodus has nearly depleted labor supply in several mining towns and small industrial centers. The 260,000 sailing in the last three months paid \$1,000,000 income taxes.

* * *

While not generally known it is a fact that during the nineteen months of our participation in the war with Germany the casualties from accidents in peaceful America were more than twice as great as the casualties among the American troops in France. The statistics of the United States Census show that more than 70,000 persons died each year as the result of accidents in America. It is estimated that 20,000 of these deaths are caused by industrial accidents and 50,000 by accidents in the streets and homes.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

Personals

J. E. Lyles, architect, has opened office at 734 Eighth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Sydney H. Foster, architect of Gordon, Nebraska, is opening an office at 317 Wilkinson Building, Omaha, his firm to be called the Realty Syndicate Co. J. W. Trafzer of Mason City, Iowa, will have charge of the architectural department and J. J. Morrison in charge of construction.

M. I. Kast, architect, 222 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa., has changed firm name to Kast & Walker, same address.

H. D. Belcher, a Kansas City architect, on staff of the United States Housing Corporation during the war, has returned to Kansas City after fourteen months in Washington. Mr. Belcher has opened an architectural office temporarily at 212 Reliance Building.

Thos. H. Atherton, Jr., announces that he is opening a new office at Room 911, Coal Exchange Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., for the practice of architecture and landscape designing. Mr. Atherton has just returned from the service in Battery F, 109th Field Artillery.

R. W. Snyder has reopened his office for the practice of architecture in the Brooks Building, Scranton, Pa.

Wallace E. Hance, architect, 204 West Twenty-fourth Street, Wilmington, Delaware, has opened an office at 1619 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., with Richard P. Neely in charge.

The Builders and Real Estate Co. has changed name to Lenning & Johnson Real Estate Co., 503 Teachout Building, Des Moines.

Frank J. Everts, Jr., architect, Woolworth Building, Lancaster, Pa., will move to 146 East Kink Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Architects Kendall & Smith, Room 517 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C., will open an office at Room 820 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C., under the name of D. H. Smith.

Edwin L. Rothschild has opened an office for the practice of architecture at 1011 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. He has recently returned from service overseas, and now desires manufacturers' samples and catalogues.

Financial and Commercial Digest

As Affecting the Practice of Architecture

Doubts Existence of Large Commodity Stocks in Germany

U. S. Department of Commerce States that Supplies of Manufactured Articles Abroad Have Not Materialized

RECENT correspondence from London on general industrial conditions as affecting the future of the world's markets is published in *The Music Trades*, a journal devoted to the interests of the musical instrument industry. This contains statements by Mr. Milton Weil, a co-partner of that periodical, to the effect that Germany had collected 40,000 pianos during the war which she proposed to throw on the world's markets at cut prices in order to regain foreign trade, and further that certain classes of German workmen had agreed to accept wages equal to or below pre-war wages as a patriotic contribution to the reconstruction of their country's industrial position.

Students in close touch with the situation immediately questioned the authenticity of the news presented as fact in the article by Mr. Weil, in view of the general understanding that as a result of the conversion of German factories for war uses there was a serious shortage of manufactured articles of all kinds. In addition there was the lack of material and labor to be considered. Published

reports have also contained no mention of any agreement of labor in Germany to work for a lower wage scale.

It was at once thought, "How could Germany collect great quantities of a luxury, such as musical instruments, and not also be able to accumulate stocks of merchandise of greater economic importance?" Germany's military defeat was accomplished by reason of a blockade that exhausted all her sources of supply.

Doubting this seeming preposterous assertion that there could be such a gigantic accumulation of stocks in Germany, *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT* took the question up with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. The following statement was made by Philip B. Kennedy, director of the department:

"This Bureau has received no official information which would substantiate the report in question. While, of course, as yet there are no American Consular Officers in Germany who would be in a position to investigate a matter of this kind, and as stated above, no official information on the subject has been received, we doubt very much the existence of large stocks of manufactured articles in Germany, with few exceptions. Reports of this kind affecting various commodities have appeared in the press at frequent intervals, but the goods have not materialized. By the end of 1917, there was a serious shortage of furniture as a result of conversion of factories to war uses, shortage of materials and inadequate labor supply. On page 397 of the "Commerce Reports" enclosed is a significant statement regarding this feature of the German piano industry.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

"The report of the German Trade Union Conference, printed in 'Stahl und Eisen,' contains no mention of any agreement to accept pre-war wages in order to assist the reconstruction of industry. On the contrary, according to published reports, the delegates especially reserved the right to strike even against the socialized industries.

"Recently, the German export control authorities have decreed that exports to countries in which the mark is at a great discount, will be subject to seventy per cent additional valuation. The Germans have estimated that the increased cost of production is 170 per cent. Thus, an article which in peace times cost 2000 marks will now cost 5400 marks and if it is offered abroad, an additional 70 per cent must be added, bringing the price up to 8200 marks.

"There seems to be little likelihood that the building material market in the United States will be effected by German competition.

"Reports on commercial subjects, submitted by American Consular Officers, also similar information sent in by American commercial attaches, trade commissioners, and other trade promoting representatives of the Government of the United States, are published by this bureau in a bulletin known as the 'Commerce Reports.' (Signed) PHILIP B. KENNEDY, Commissioner."

The significant statement referred to in Mr. Kennedy's letter is further emphasized by the report of Commercial Attache Erwin W. Thompson, who in writing on German industrial topics from Copenhagen, Denmark, states that American musical instruments, which have most competed with Germany's, have gained foothold in hope of taking the market formerly held by Germany. Mr. Thompson submits the following item, a translation from a German newspaper which reflects the fears as well as the plans on foot for reviving the German musical instrument industry:

"It is as yet hard to say how business will shape itself under the changed conditions, but it is probably certain that the luxury industry, such as musical instruments, will encounter great difficulties, and the prospects are not made any brighter when considering the new burdens of the 48-hour week and increased wages. For a long time to come the price of materials will probably not go down; this must be reckoned with in the selling price and will reduce the sales.

"During the war American musical instruments, in which we have had our greatest competition, have gained foothold. After first supplying their own market, the Americans have exported as much as possible, in the hope of taking the market formerly held by the Germans. We will have a strong competitor on the world market in American pianos. Our own musical-instrument industry must first go through a transition period before it can really again make headway, and how long this will be depends upon the direction which political and economic developments take."

It is most certainly obvious that if Germany fears the United States as a strong competitor in American products on the world's markets, she cannot have as large a reserve stock, even of musical instruments, as Mr. Weil would have us believe. If Germany had these stocks editorials surely would not be published in the press of that country laying open her inadequacy to cope with the situation.

Granting that Germany has tried, and is now trying with all her power to win back her industrial supremacy, Mr. Kennedy's clear presentation of the facts of the case should set at rest any who have become excited by inaccurate statements. A thorough investigation of the situation should have been made before printing as fact statements of this character.

According to the New York *Sun*, England, by all signs, is arranging her commercial compacts, even with Germany, before the other Allies have ratified the treaty or have finished debating it. In the last several peace months she has increased her exports some three-quarters of a billion of dollars. Wise old England! Able manager and trained negotiator, she was planning it all out while the battles waged. She was ready for it when the firing ceased.

"Great Britain is taking in many cargoes from Germany. She is delivering many cargoes into Germany. The cables tell us that she already has proceeded so far with this readjustment and resumption of former trade relations that the Germans have authorized in Berlin a British board of control to regulate the German goods that shall be permitted to go into the markets of the United Kingdom and the British goods that are to have smooth sailing into the markets of the German States.

"It is Great Britain, shrewd, vigilant, painstaking, which is on the job of resuming business with German industry. It is Great Britain which now has the edge in Germany on American producers. It is Great Britain which is writing double mortgages on German trade, outward bound and inward bound."

In another editorial the New York *Sun* further states that

"Great Britain and Germany are making all sorts of arrangements, not merely to give Britain first crack at the German market and Germany a corresponding advantage in the British market, but to make it difficult for American exports to get into the German markets at all."

Foreign correspondence as is sometimes published in this country, creates a decidedly misleading impression as to the recuperative commercial power of Germany. If it is allowed to continue England will be quietly and uninterruptedly permitted to enter the market, not only of Germany, but also of all the desirable markets of the world, to the detriment of manufacturers in the United States. Can it be possible that statements of the character referred to are sent to this country to blind the people to the real point at issue?

Department of Architectural Engineering



Parkside Entrance, Jackson Park Bathing Pavilion. Planned and constructed under the supervision of the Engineering forces of the South Park Commissioners. Entrance to the dressing rooms and lockers is through the door in first story of the towers. Checkroom windows on either side. Entrance to the store and service rooms and to the upper promenade is through the three center openings. Concrete wall enclosing the men's and women's sections at left and right of center pavilion.

Chicago Municipal Improvements

The Bathing Pavilion at Jackson Park—Part II.

In Part I of this article a general description of the Jackson Park bathing pavilion was given.

The value of such an improvement to any community can hardly be estimated in dollars and cents. It transforms the restless, discontented and often discouraged citizen into one who takes a new view of affairs. It creates a feeling of appreciation on the part of those enjoying the benefits derived from its use. It is essentially the people's recreation center, provided for them by the officials they have elected. The more such developments are advocated and provided, the less will restlessness and discontent be prevalent. In the rural and suburban districts, that fever of discontent so noticeable in the crowded city districts is largely absent. This is due almost entirely to the different living conditions which prevail in these districts.

Parks, open spaces for play, bathing beaches and

similar improvements are not a luxury, but are absolutely essential to the well-being of a large portion of the city's population, who otherwise are compelled by circumstances to spend their time in sweltering streets, and insufficiently lighted or ill-ventilated rooms, during the summer season.

Therefore, the architect is rendering a public service in advocating the development of those civic improvements which will relieve the intensity of city life.

In this part is set forth many of the details of construction and equipment, the careful working out of which is so necessary for the successful erection and operation of an improvement of this nature. While it may be thought by some that the development of the structural details is the most important, yet the major aspects of the building were controlled by what would often be considered

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

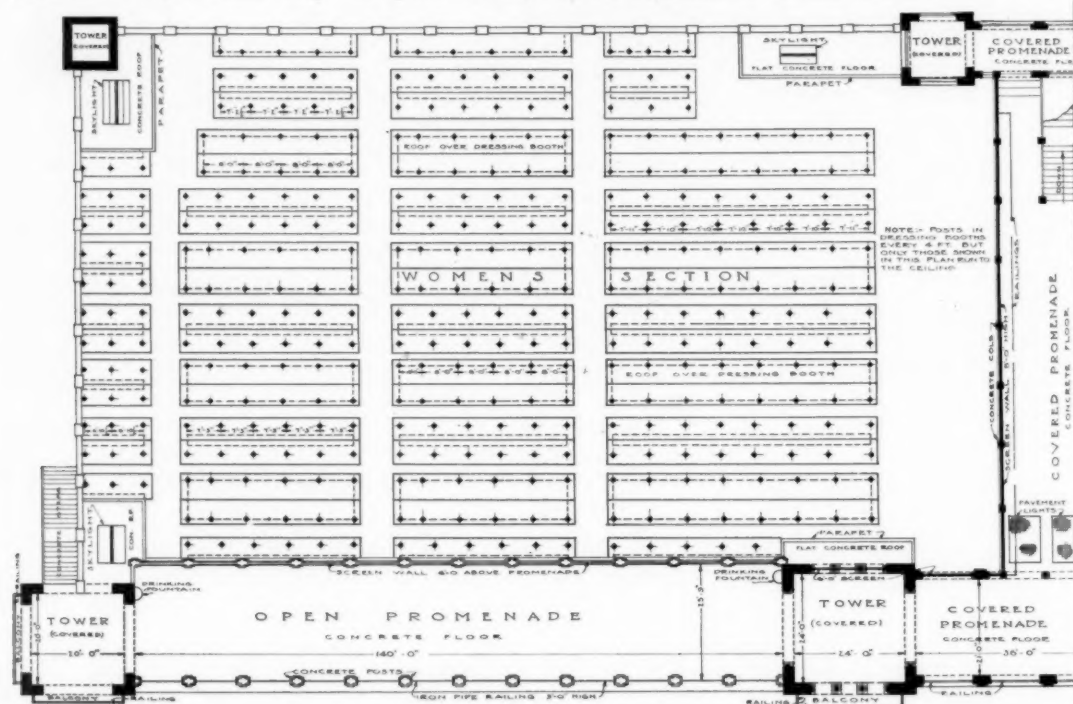
minor details. For this reason the correct proportioning of lockers, cabinets, etc., was of the utmost importance.

For instance, before the dimensions of the rooms accommodating the men's lockers and the women's dressing rooms and lockers could be determined, it was necessary to approximate the number of bathers, and the number of suits of various sizes for which provision would have to be made, and then determine the sizes of these lockers and their disposition.

In these rooms are stored the bathing suits and towels and from which they are given to the

The clean suits and towels are brought to these storage and service rooms and deposited on the sorting tables from which they are distributed to the proper bins in the suit cabinets. These bins face the sorting table with the back toward the service windows. At the service windows is provided a wide counter. Under this and at each side of the window are bins for towels and suits. These bins are kept filled by drawing on the reserve stock in the suit cabinets.

In this connection it is interesting to note the distribution of the sizes of the suits as indicated by the capacities of the suit cabinets.



HALF PLAN—PROMENADE LEVEL
BATHING PAVILION, JACKSON PARK, CHICAGO, ILL.

bathers. These rooms are equipped with key racks, suits and towel cabinets, sorting tables and bins below and about the service window counters.

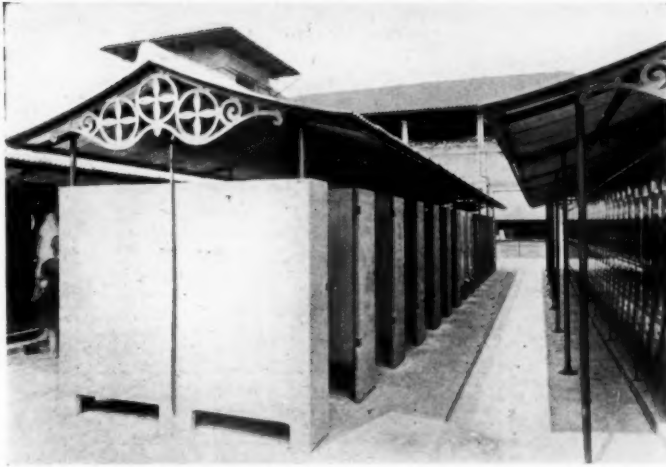
Each key rack cabinet contains hooks for 1,000 keys and consists of a group of hinged boards or panels, the cabinet being provided with a pair of enclosing doors. This is a very compact and easily used cabinet and adaptable also for manufacturing plants where large numbers of numbered tags are given to the operatives. These locker keys are provided with a snap for attaching the key to the bathing suit. As quite a number of keys are lost by becoming unsnapped, it is found that a very strong and especially made safety pin is preferable.

Men's one-piece suits:

Size 32.....	7	per cent
Size 34.....	7	" "
Size 36.....	14	" "
Size 38.....	14	" "
Size 40.....	14	" "
Size 42.....	14	" "
Size 44.....	7	" "
Size 46.....	7	" "
Size 48.....	7	" "
Size 50.....	4.5	" "
Size 52.....	4.5	" "

100.0

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT



Women's dressing rooms and lockers covered with umbrella type roofs.
Service and storerooms and upper covered promenade in the rear.

Women's bloomer suits:

Age 8.....	2.0 per cent
Age 10.....	2.0 " "
Size 28.....	2.2 " "
Size 30.....	2.2 " "
Size 32.....	6.4 " "
Size 34.....	6.4 " "
Size 36.....	12.7 " "
Size 38.....	12.7 " "
Size 40.....	12.7 " "
Size 42.....	12.7 " "
Size 44.....	6.4 " "
Size 46.....	6.4 " "
Size 48.....	6.4 " "
Size 50.....	4.4 " "
Size 52.....	4.4 " "

100.0

Boys' trunks (age 14 years and under):

Age 8.....	20 per cent
Age 10.....	20 " "
Age 12.....	20 " "
Size 26.....	20 " "
Size 28.....	20 " "

The total storage capacity as originally planned is as follows:

Men's one-piece suits.....	5,000
Women's and girls' bloomers.....	5,000
Boys' trunks.....	3,000
Total suits.....	13,000
Towels.....	13,000

The locker accommodations are distributed as follows:

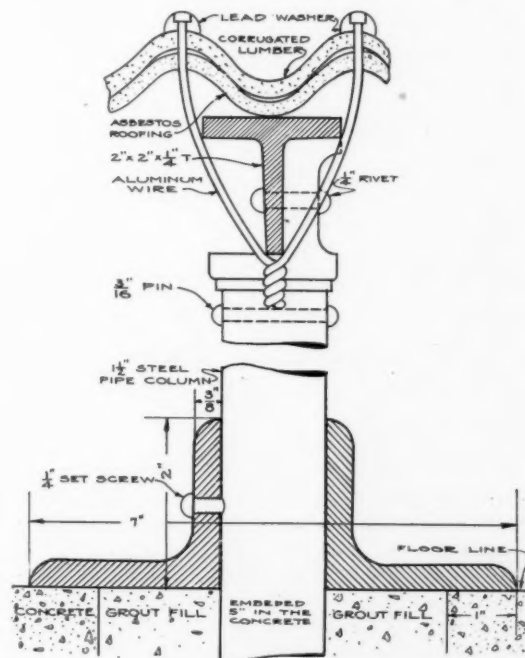
Men's lockers.....	3,056
Boys' lockers.....	860
Women's lockers.....	1,792
Girls' lockers.....	264

Total lockers..... 5,972

Women's dressing
booths..... 275

Twenty-five thousand persons have been accommodated at this beach in one day.

The men's and women's lockers are made of metal, 15x15x36 in., two tiers high. The boys' and girls' lockers are 15x15x18 in., four tiers high. It is found that the top tiers of lockers for boys and girls are often too high from the floor and an attendant has to be kept in using them. Three tiers high would overcome this difficulty. The lockers are standard metal cabinets and were delivered to the site with a factory priming coat of paint. They received field coats of a very high grade paint such as is used in painting the exteriors of steel



CONNECTION DETAILS OF CANOPY POSTS

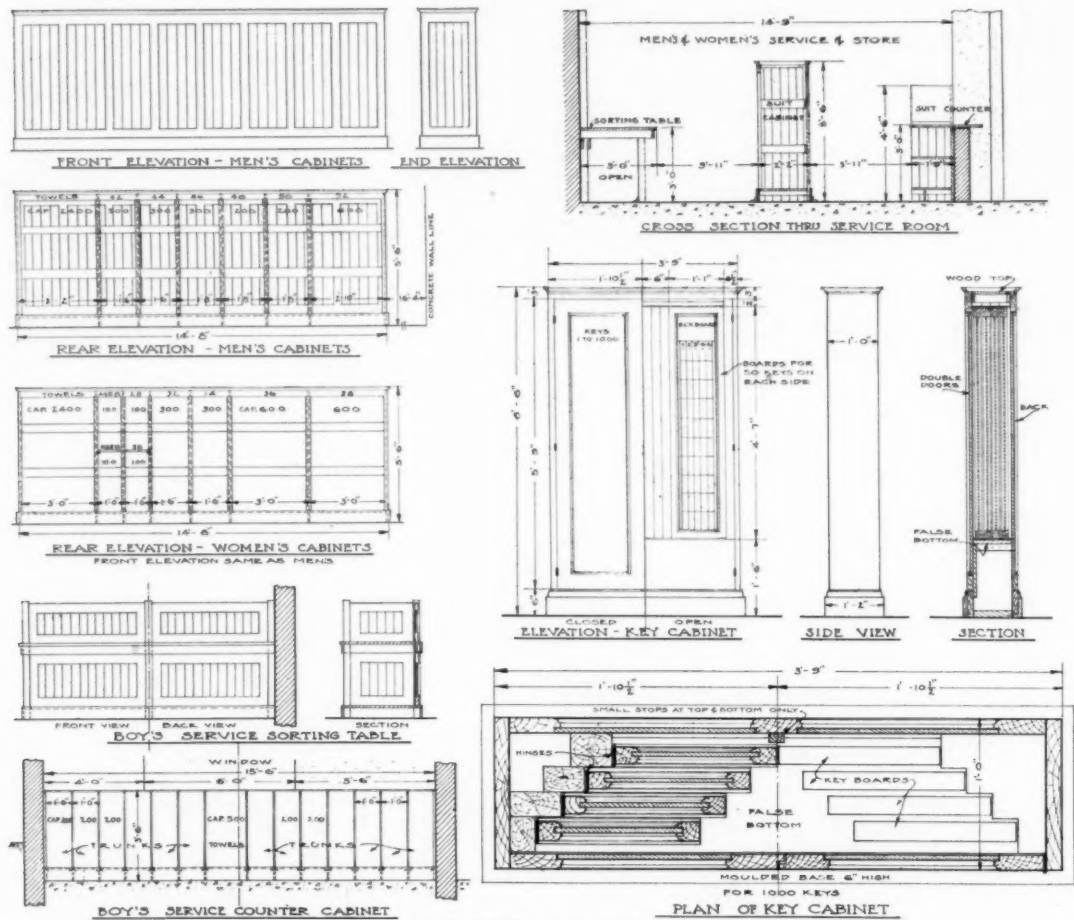
THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

railroad passenger coaches. These lockers are unprotected from the weather except for the umbrella shed roofs which are over them and they can be more easily maintained than if they were finished with a baked enamel finish.

The water side of the structure consists of the wall extending along the men's and women's sec-

and women's toilet room for the use of bathers only and accessible from the dressing and locker areas and also from the beach, each toilet room being divided so that there is no communication through them from the beach to the lockers.

A separate entrance is provided for the boys in the north end of the pavilion. Immediately after

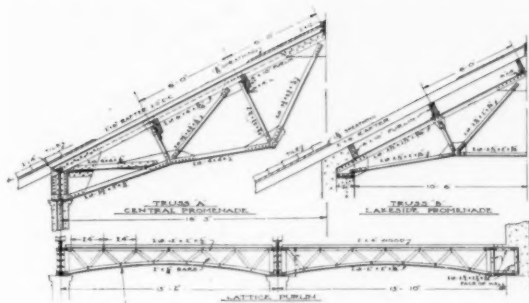


COUNTER AND KEY.

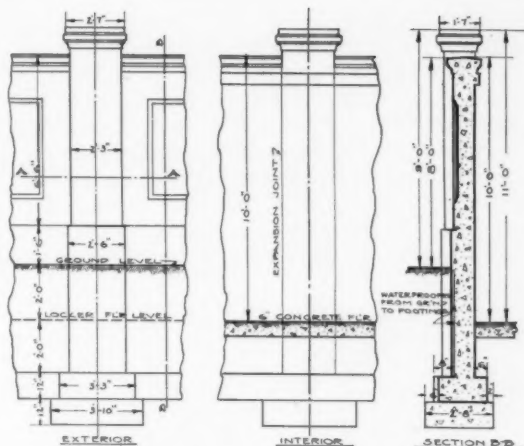
DETAILS OF BATHING SUIT, COUNTER AND KEY CABINETS AND SORTING TABLE

tions to a point 5 feet above the upper promenade floor. At each end and in the center are toilet rooms and in the center is also located an emergency hospital. The toilets at each end, one for men and one for women, are for the use of non-bathers and are accessible from the park. Adjoining these is the boys' and girls' toilets, entered from their respective locker and dressing areas. Near the center of the water of the building are men's

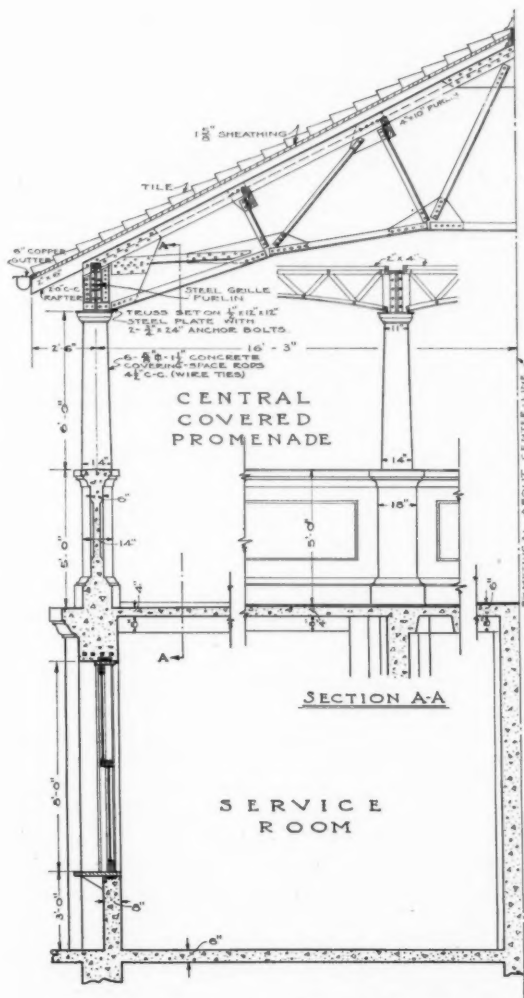
entering they receive their key and trunks and proceed to their lockers. From this locker area they have access to a toilet room, and in passing from this area they pass through a shower in going to and returning from the beach. The men and the women and girls pass through their respective entrance vestibules, adjacent to which are check rooms. They enter a railed-in space in which they procure their locker keys and bathing suits from



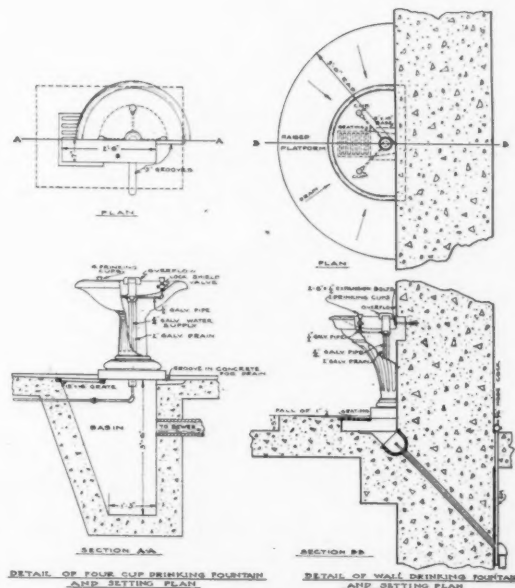
PROMENADE ROOF TRUSSES



CONCRETE BOUNDARY WALL DETAILS



SECTION THROUGH COVERED PROMENADE



DETAIL OF FOUR-CUP DRINKING FOUNTAIN AND SETTING PLAN

DETAIL OF WALL DRINKING FOUNTAIN AND SETTING PLAN

DRINKING FOUNTAIN DETAILS

MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS

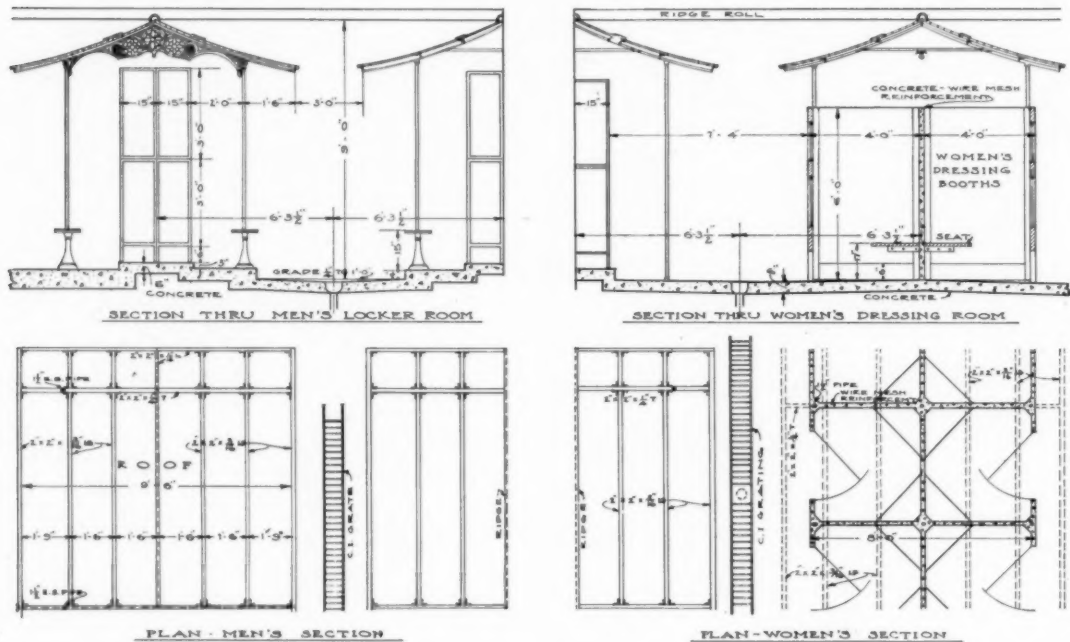
JACKSON PARK BATHING PAVILION, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

service and store rooms. The men's and women's and girls' sections each have only one exit to the beach, adjacent to which is a toilet accessible only from these sections. A shower room is provided through which passage is made to the beach. From the beach access is also had to toilet rooms. Return from the beach is made only through a shower room, the floor of which consists largely of a grating. Below this grating is a hopper-shaped compartment opening into a sand sump. By passing

of the hospital is located the men and women attendants' rooms. On the water side of the pavilion are two large covered spaces, the roofs of which are open promenades, from which is had a view of the lake and beach. All passage to and from the beach is through turnstiles.

Access to this promenade is from the park in the western center pavilion and at each end of the structure. It will be noted that by the arrangement of the structure and the location of the fences



PLANS AND SECTIONS OF MEN'S LOCKERS AND WOMEN'S DRESSING ROOMS

through these shower rooms all the sand attached to the bathers and their suits is washed off and passes into the sand sumps. In this way the bringing of sand into the men's and women's sections is avoided and the suits are free from sand and ready to be laundered.

After dressing, the bathers return their keys and suits to the wet suit store. From here the keys are carried to the key racks near the entrance. The wet suits are loaded onto small trucks and elevated by a hoist to a level of a motor truck which is backed up to the opening in the wall. The floor of the wet suit store is two feet below the level of the outside grade.

The hospital consists of a large work room, a small rest room and a toilet room. On either side

there is no direct contact between the bathers and non-bathers.

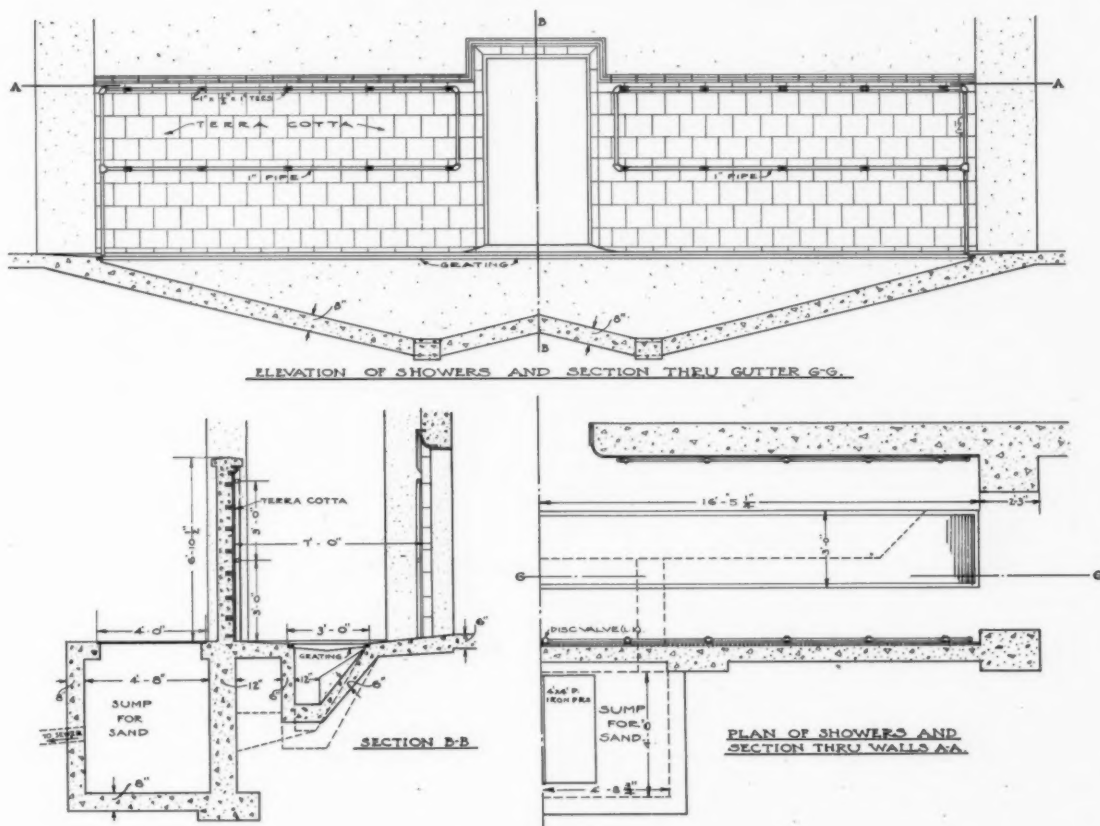
The structure and enclosing walls of the pavilion are made of concrete. The surface is what might be termed "open" in that the crushed stone is not entirely embedded in mortar. This effect is procured by using a small sized aggregate with a small amount of very dry mortar. This method of mixing, in connection with the color of the stone and mortar used, produces a structure of a warm, subdued gray color which is not out of harmony with the park surroundings. In fact, the buildings appear to be only a part of the park and are not aggressively insistent as buildings. The peculiar texture of the concrete lends itself to an ageing process that is very delightful and charming, as is

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

found in the much older buildings erected by the South Park Commissioners in this and other parks. When the parkside walls become covered with ivy and the young shrubbery and trees attain their growth this aspect of the pavilion will be very charming and satisfactory.

The framing of the umbrella sheds and the roofs over the covered promenade is made of steel. The umbrella sheds are roofed with asbestos corrugated roofing lumber. The covered promenades are roofed with burned clay tiles.

cago are under the control of three park boards; the North and West Park Boards are appointed by the Governor of Illinois; the South Park Board is appointed by the Circuit Court Judges of Cook County. The improvement described in this article was planned and constructed under the supervision of the engineering forces of the South Park Commissioners. Acknowledgment is made to Mr. Linn White, member Western Society of Engineers, and Mr. F. A. Knight, chief engineer and chief draftsman, respectively, of the South Park Commis-



SHOWER DETAILS

The cost of this improvement is given as follows:

Breakwater and filling.....	\$147,696.78
Building	173,385.95
Improvement of grounds.....	64,898.26
Equipment	29,968.78
Total	\$415,949.77

Jackson Park is one of the chain of parks comprising the South Park system. The parks of Chi-

cago are under the control of three park boards; the North and West Park Boards are appointed by the Governor of Illinois; the South Park Board is appointed by the Circuit Court Judges of Cook County. The improvement described in this article was planned and constructed under the supervision of the engineering forces of the South Park Commissioners. Acknowledgment is made to Mr. Linn White, member Western Society of Engineers, and Mr. F. A. Knight, chief engineer and chief draftsman, respectively, of the South Park Commis-

While municipal improvements, which benefit the entire populace are not only desirable, but necessary, there are other forms of improvements, beneficial it is true to but a limited number of the citizens, but which are also essential. In a subsequent article, one form of such improvements, of benefit largely to the Chicago firemen, will be de-

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

scribed and illustrated. In these critical days cities must pay more attention to the needs of its police and firemen. Due to some of the systems in operation, the men must spend the major portion of their time at the fire house. Such forms of recreation as are beneficial would form a welcome relief to these

men, whose service is so necessary to the safety of the community. When more attention is paid to this phase of the police and firemen's life it will materially reduce the possibility of strikes, such as that which recently occurred at Boston and shocked the nation.



Covered promenade over the service and store rooms. Men's section at the right and women's section at the left behind and below the concrete parapet walls. View looking toward the parkside entrance.

Need for Incorporating Fire Resistive Features in Frame Construction

WERE it not for the fact that the fire loss in this country averages nearly a million dollars a day in real property, to say nothing of loss of life, there would be no necessity for propaganda advocating the erection of buildings constructed in a manner more able to resist the action of fire. In many cities, frame buildings are prohibited in the closely settled sections, these being commonly termed "fire limits." It is also encouraging to note that even in the suburban sections, some cities are now requiring construction that has greater fire resistive qualities. The National Board of Fire Underwriters has published a list of 91 cities in which the use of wood shingles as a roofing material is prohibited. While brick or concrete walls and fire resisting roof coverings are ideal for small dwellings from the "fire hazard" standpoint, the cost is sometimes high. The use of stucco on wire

lath, where frame construction is used marks a step in advance over the all-wood type of frame building. Only recently the Society for Fire Resistive Frame Construction has been organized in Chicago and is advocating the use of metal lath for the interior plastering as well as for the exterior stucco. While this will increase the cost slightly, it will also reduce the possibility of utter destruction from a fire originating within the building. Such construction would eliminate the use of pieces of wood having a cross sectional area of less than eight square inches—in other words the kindlings. But in connection with this work it must be constantly kept in mind that the roof covering is often the vital point of attack by fire brands from a nearby conflagration, and therefore, the roof should always be constructed of materials which will not support combustion.