

THE FEDERAL ARCHITECT



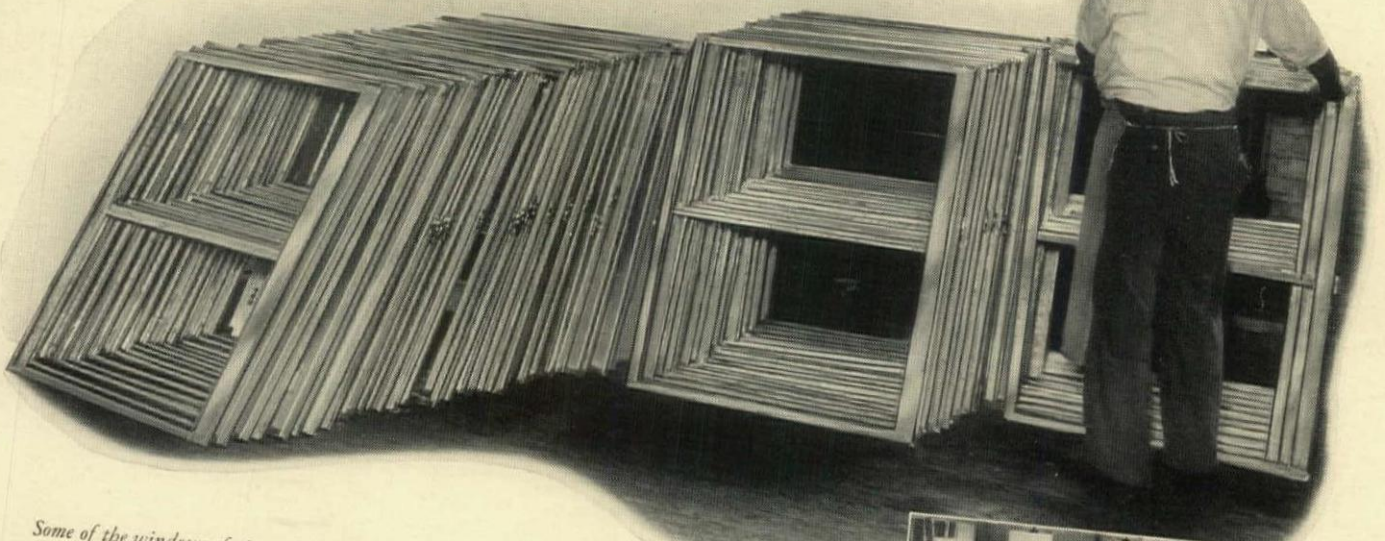
ATLANTA NUMBER

July, 1940



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Fredrick G. Frost, Henry C. Churchill
Burnett C. Turner, Associate Architects
Caldwell-Wingate Co., General Contractor
Baker, Smith & Co., Heating Contractor
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N. Y. Daily News Photo

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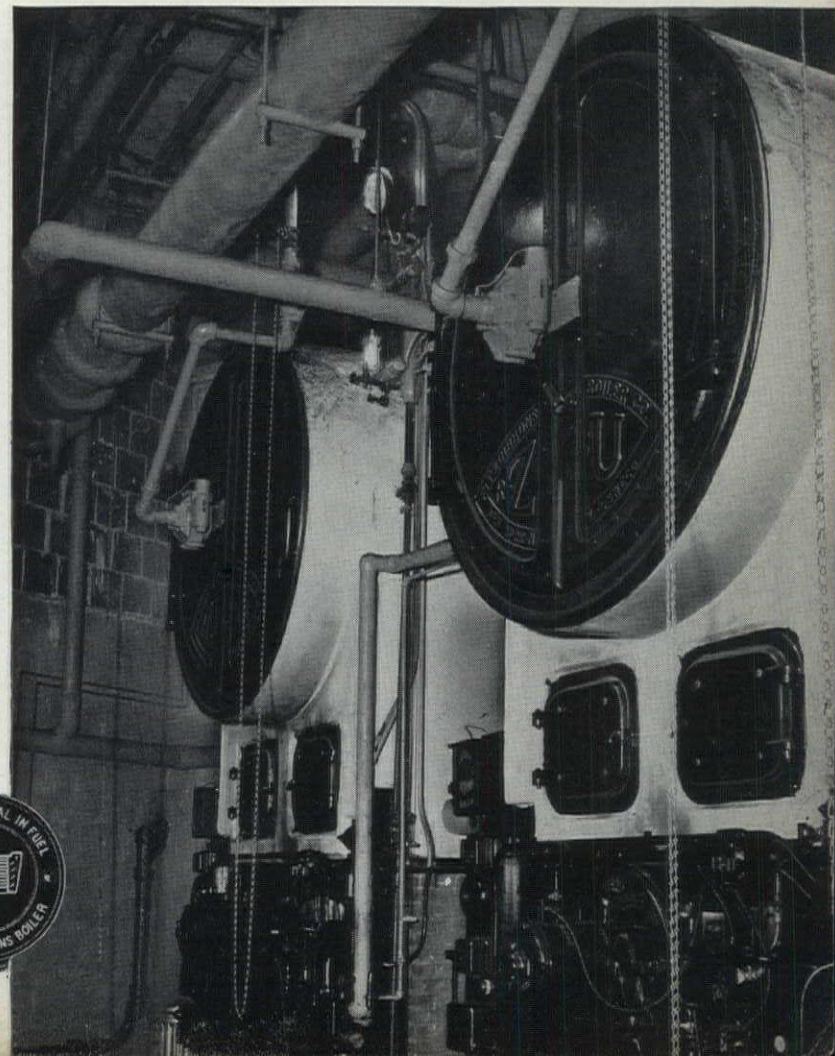
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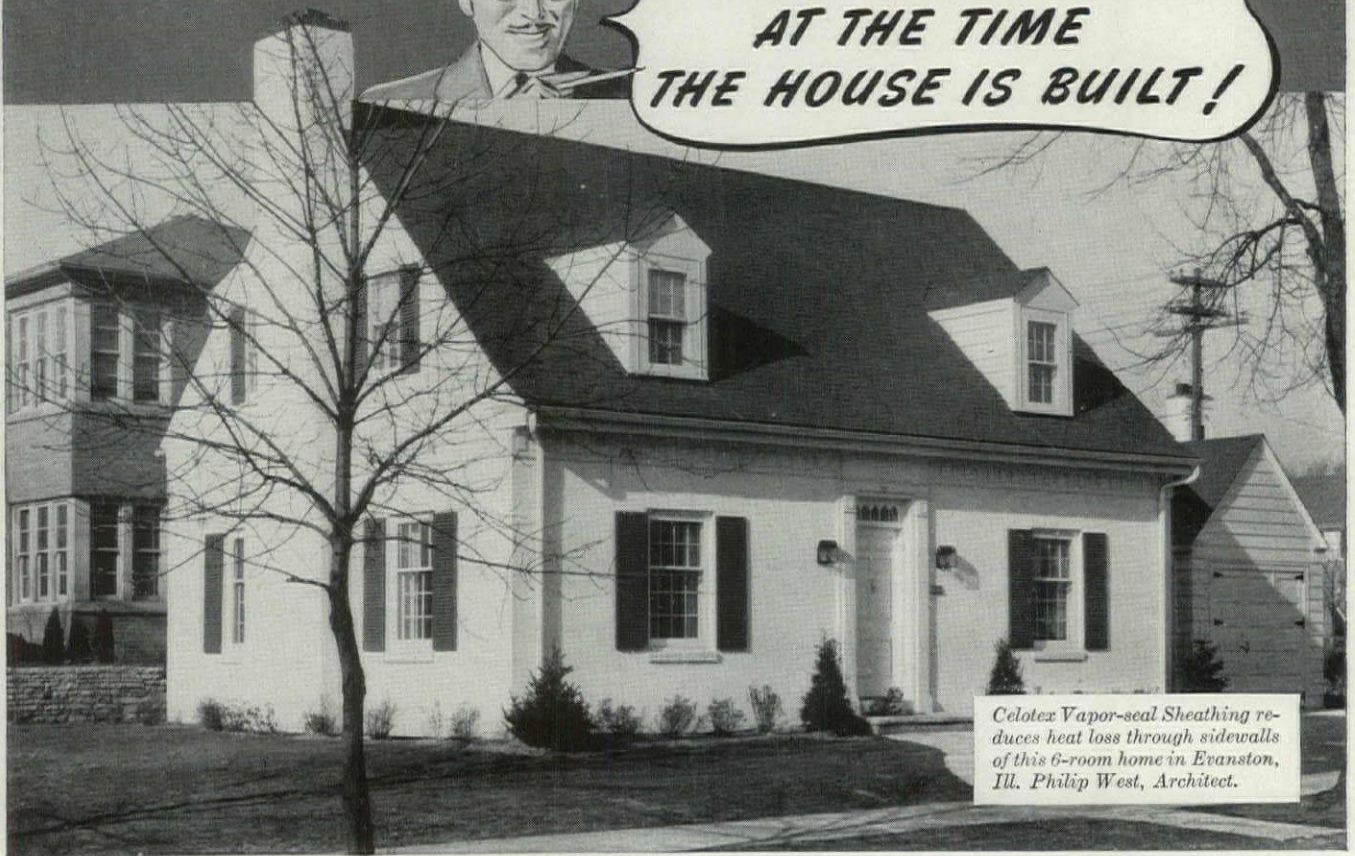


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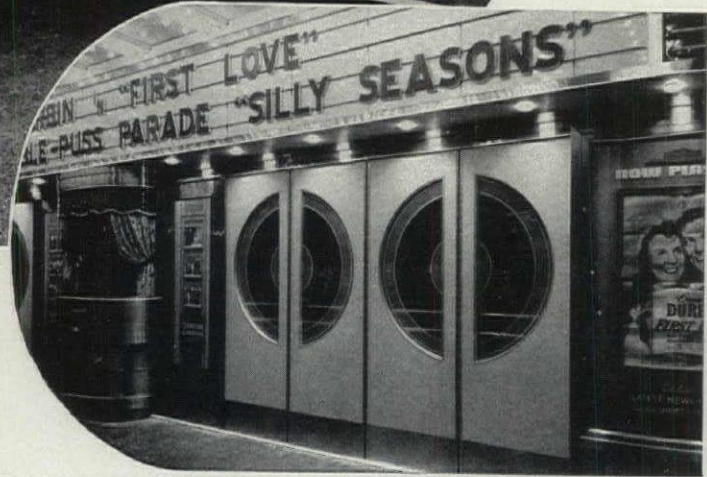
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The FEDERAL ARCHITECT • JULY, 1940



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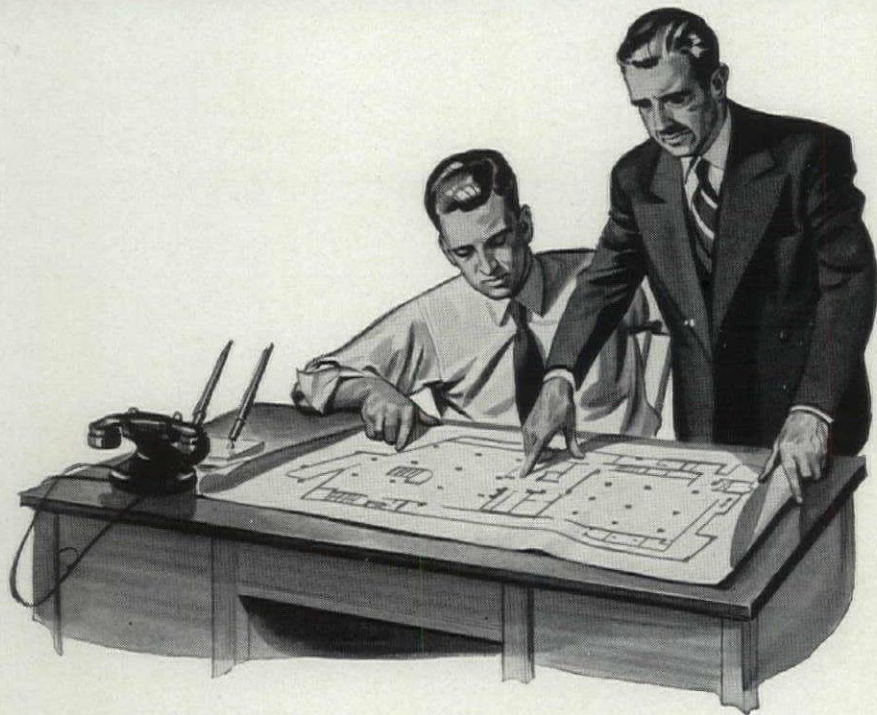
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FORMICA FOR BUILDING PURPOSES



*View of Grounds
U. S. Embassy
Rio de Janeiro*

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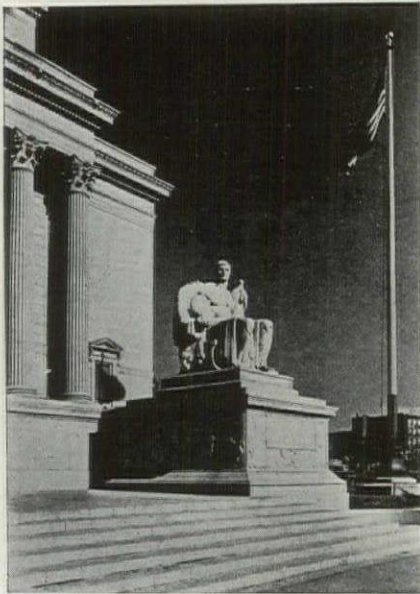
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THE FEDERAL ARCHITECT

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EDWIN B. MORRIS, *Editor*

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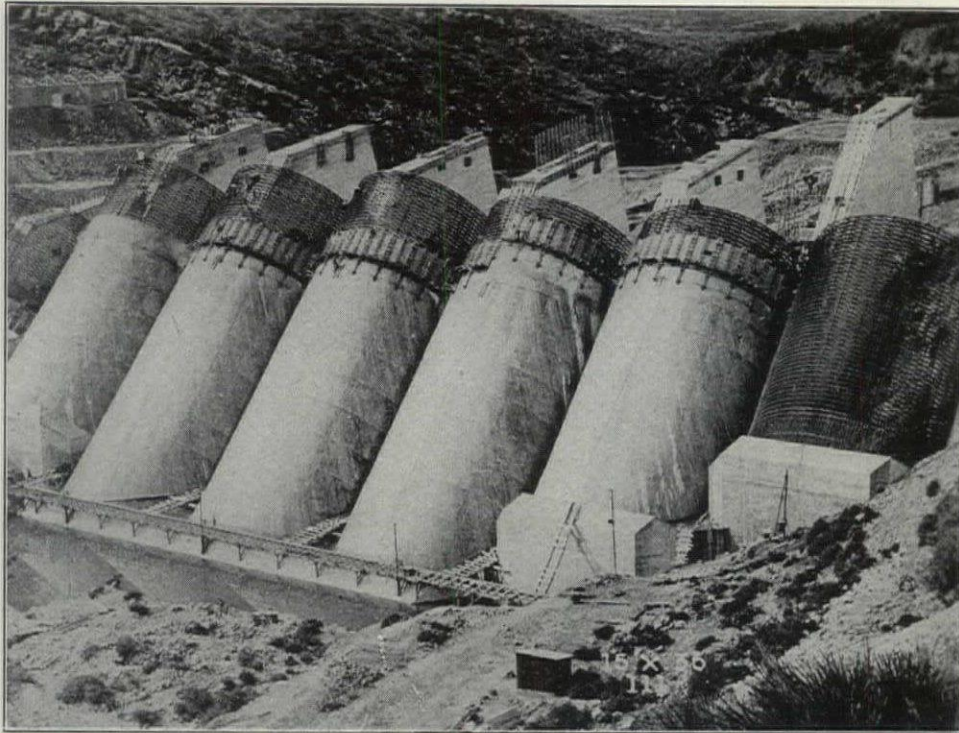
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AN APPRECIATION

Joseph W. Roberts

On March 14th there passed on one of those lovable, sympathetic and generous characters.

Joseph W. Roberts, shortly after his ninetieth anniversary, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. Ryder, in Shipley, England.

Mr. Roberts was the oldest retired member of the old Supervising Architect's Office. Since his retirement some fifteen years or more ago it has been a custom of some of his old friends and associates to remember his anniversary, which occurred on February 20th, and this last year being his ninetieth, an unusually large number wrote him letters of congratulations. Soon after this event his sister, Mrs. Ryder, wrote:

"My brother wishes me to acknowledge your interesting card sent at Christmas time; also your letter of February 2nd which arrived on February 16th, which was very good under transportation conditions.

"He well remembers the meeting in Washington which you mention, and the celebration of his seventieth anniversary on that occasion with old friends and fellow workers. He was doing nicely on his ninetieth anniversary and spent a very happy day, though we had to take things quieter than on previous occasions. We had a turkey dinner and drank to his renewed health, and remembered all friends across the water. It does my brother good to hear from his old acquaintances, and he always enjoys your interesting letters."

After receiving this letter it was quite a shock to receive a letter from Mr. Roberts' niece announcing his death.

In these strenuous times it is very unusual for one as active as was Mr. Roberts to reach his ninetieth anniversary and still retain his interest in everyday affairs, but up to the very end his mind was clear and his memory of past events most accurate.

Mr. Roberts was born at Wortley, McLeeds, Yorkshire, England, February 20, 1850. He attended the local schools until his thirteenth year, when he went to Rheims, France, for a year. Upon his return to England he started working as a traveling salesman for a hardware company. Later he worked at brick making in his father's brick yard. In 1870 some friends from Philadelphia visited his home and filled his mind with visions of great things to be found in America. He took their advice and went to America at the age of twenty, but did not find things as rosy as had been pictured. After going from place to place he finally settled in Danville, Illinois. There he started to do various odd jobs, worked on a farm, taught school, clerked in a store, and incidentally played the organ in the church, which was attended by the family of "Uncle Joe Cannon." While working in Danville and the vicinity he met and married his wife, who lived in Sterling, Illinois. Soon after his marriage he obtained a position as School Principal in Germantown, Pennsylvania, where he remained for eight years.

Through his contact and acquaintance with Mr. Cannon, he finally went to Washington and took a competitive examination for a position in the Supervising Architect's Office and entered the service in 1884 and remained in the Washington Office until 1898 when he was transferred to San Francisco to supervise the construction of the new Post Office, Custom House and Court House.

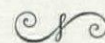
At the time of the earthquake, or fire, as the Californians like to call it, the Post Office building was damaged considerably, and Mr. Roberts had charge of these repairs. After the completion of the repairs he supervised the construction of the Sub Treasury in San Francisco, the Oakland and Alameda Post Offices, Santa Barbara, Pasadena, and the original Los Angeles Post Office.

He attained the highest rank in the field at that time, Supervising Superintendent of Construction, with headquarters in San Francisco. It was his diplomacy and tact that saved the day for the Field Organization, when at a special hearing before the Appropriations Committee in Washington for the purpose of obtaining an increase in salary, the Chairman of the Subcommittee, Congressman Good, was about to dismiss our request on account of its being considered new legislation. Mr. Roberts arose and very diplomatically suggested that he thought Mr. Good was in error. Immediately Mr. Good left the hearing to consult Mr. Shields, the veteran clerk of the Committee, and upon his return stated Mr. Roberts was correct and that it was not new legislation, and a raise of \$700.00 was granted, from \$2900, the maximum in the field at that time, to \$3600.

Before Mr. Roberts came to America he made up his mind to apply for citizenship and to convince the powers that be that he meant business, he committed the Declaration of Independence to memory. He used to ask Mr. Jenner to define the term "100% American," that he would like to see one, and then remarked that he had known some who claimed that distinction who would patronize a bootlegger, and others who would get up and slip out when the waiter was coming with a check.

My acquaintance with Mr. Roberts started in the summer of 1900 when I was detailed to make inspection of various buildings then under construction on the Pacific Coast. I was greatly impressed by his graciousness, his ability and his tolerance. He was always willing to hear both sides of a controversy or an argument, but when he had decided in his own mind what was right, he had no hesitancy in stating positively how he stood, and his decision generally stood all kinds of analyses and was always fair and just. He was one of the most broadminded and capable engineers of his day or of any day, and his tact and diplomacy commanded the respect of all his associates and even of those who disagreed with him.

ALLYN A. PACKARD.



New Orleans, La.
May 9, 1940.

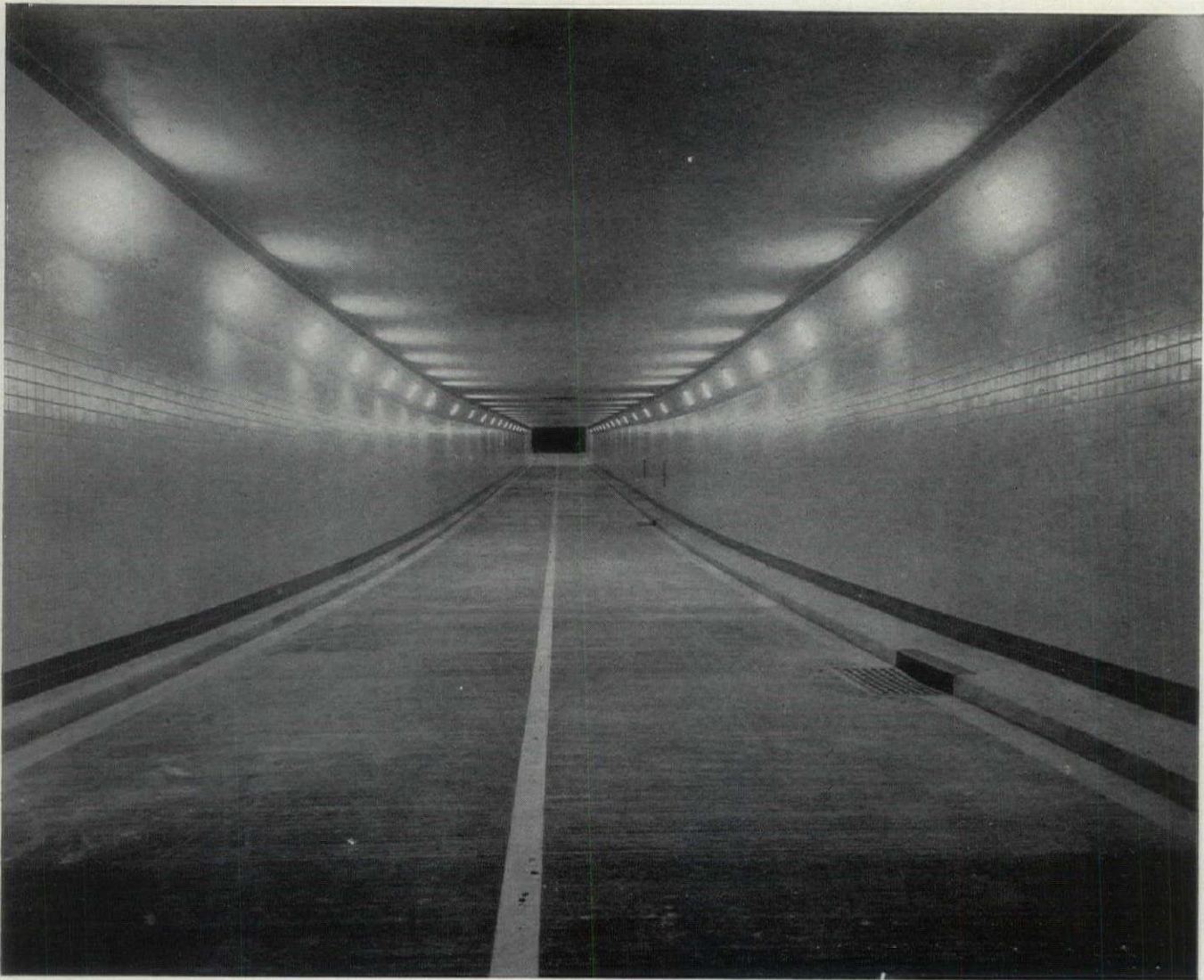
My Dear Eddie:

Your letter received advising that the article I sent you about our good departed friend Wetmore has been received too late for the coming issue of the FEDERAL ARCHITECT, but you would use it in the next issue. This is perfectly satisfactory, use it any time you have room.

Looking back over my acquaintance with the "Judge" brings back pleasant memories, such as makes life worth living. I am sorry the few words I have written cannot be read by the "Judge," but who knows, perhaps he will be able to understand and appreciate them in that other world. We are prone to withhold our bouquets during life and then pass them out after the departure of the one for whom they were intended.

In looking through some past correspondence with Wetmore, I run across something that you may enjoy reading, and get a "kick" out of it. In one of my letters I sent him a copy of a piece of poetry by James Whitcomb Reiley, not found in all books of his poetry. It ran as follows:

(Continued on page 39)



THOMAS CIRCLE UNDERPASS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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CANTON, OHIO



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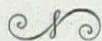
■ WE picked Atlanta to feature this time in our series of cities because it is a typically American city, in that it represents enterprise and courage. Out of ashes, it builded itself into a metropolis.

It is not the place of an architectural magazine to dwell on things written in the pages of history. Margaret Mitchell's book covered that. It built up the pathos of the death of the first city, fixing it, as a saga, in the minds of millions of persons who before never had given it thought. But that pathos has now been blown away. What was gone with the wind has returned a million-fold.

The efficiency of the new city is combined with the sentiment of the old. Peachtree Street, one of the best known thoroughfares in the lore of cities, serves as the axis of a modern city and bears also the memories of a romantic past.

The geographic position which made Atlanta strategically important in a military sense long ago makes it a focal point now, drawing activity to it. There is a feeling of freshness and energy in its streets, and beyond in its suburbs a sense of the before-the-war gentleness of living, as some of the pictures here will show.

That is the charm, without doubt, of the city. It unites a grand past with a very complete present.



■ IN the July issue of *House and Garden*, Alfred Kastner, a Washington architect, approaches the subject of the plan of the City of Washington with the premise: that had the \$50,000,000 which has been spent on monumental construction in Washington been placed in his hands, he would have spent it in a better and more useful manner and produced a better and more beautiful city.

That theme in itself isn't any too interesting or inspiring, since any self-respecting citizen would be willing to assert that he could improve on the plan of Washington or any other city, if given funds and a free hand. But Mr. Kastner touches the subject lightly and, we suspect, with not a little of the Shavian desire to shock and bewilder people by offering, in a serious manner, a scheme radically different from the one that has been advocated by studious persons over a long period of time. It is a good idea; since the mischievous public is never averse to hearing that great persons (like L'Enfant and McKim) have been overpraised and were actually pretty far gone on the dumb side.

Mr. Kastner's treatise obtains flavor by offering at once an entirely new focal point and *piece de resistance* for the city, of a kind certainly never thought of before for such a position and purpose. As we understand it this focal point is to be an eating house, with dance-hall attached for tourists and Government employees. It is to be in the very center of the Mall and is to be popular priced, so that the man on the street and his children and aunts can assemble and not have to go all the way out to Glen Echo. This is good. The Mall needs more paper-bags, ice cream cones and pop bottles.

As an adjunct to this, presumably connected by arcade or tunnel, would be the Smithsonian Gallery of Art for Living American Artists, so that citizens could wander from eating house to gallery in search of good, clean fun in the one and uplift in the other, with perhaps a little of both in each.

The next step in this serious city planning would be slum-clearance, in which dens of squalor and homes of disease where Government workers now abide would be razed and in their places would be built clean, healthful apartment houses within walking distance of the present locations of Government buildings (which in a later item are to be moved to

the suburbs).

Traffic conditions would then be improved. Mr. Kastner states that the traffic condition is "quite serious," and something should be done about it. He gives voice to this, "The solution would be a system with all modes of transportation allotted their ordered courses and tight spots relieved by rapid transit."

Later on he has a better truism: "The city is a relatively static thing as compared to its population, which has certain dynamic qualities. Human life is governed by time; its very nature is the expression of flux." A very beautiful way of saying that people move more frequently than masonry.

The next step was to be that, having taken the Government workers out of their slums and established healthful housing for them within walking distance of Government buildings, the various Government Departments and agencies would then be moved to the suburbs, following the example of the Bureau of Standards.

The writer professes a high regard for the group of buildings at Rockefeller Centre and flashes a photograph of that group to show the type of buildings that would be constructed at outlying points, in preference to the low Triangle buildings, which he dislikes.

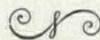
Having thus housed the Government Bureaus in skyscrapers in the open spaces he emphasizes his transportation system to the center of the city.

He now perceives that he has so revolutionized the city plan that all he has in the

centre of town is a tourist restaurant and a dance hall, with quick connection to an art gallery, a transportation terminal and the slum-clearance projects.

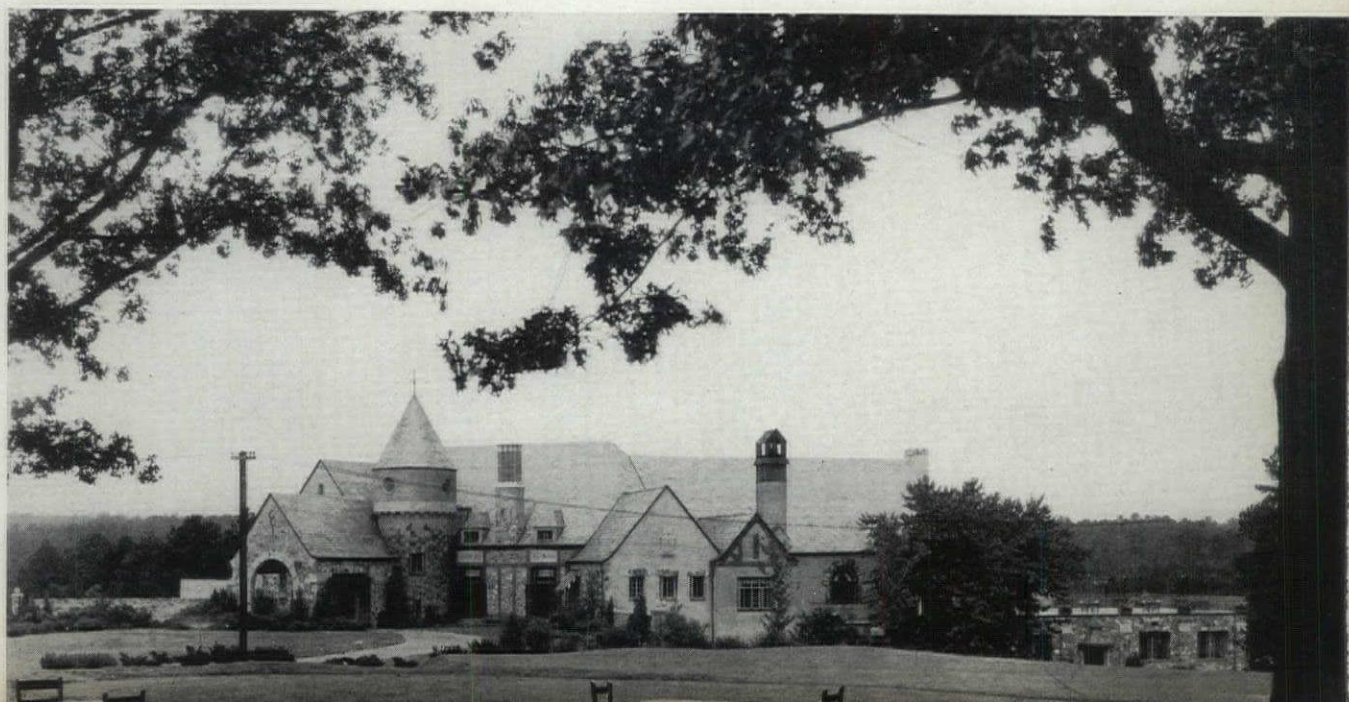
This will never do. There must be a city. What to do? Just as we were about to give up, he lays three honor cards on the table. He would build a National Symphony Orchestra building, a national opera house and a Federal theatre. Three deficit possibilities!

The whole thing is so complete and well-considered and its absurdities presented with such composure and in such sober language that it is a masterpiece of its kind. As a by-product, its burlesque suggestions for improvement call attention to and emphasize the essential completeness and desirability of the L'Enfant plan and its developments.



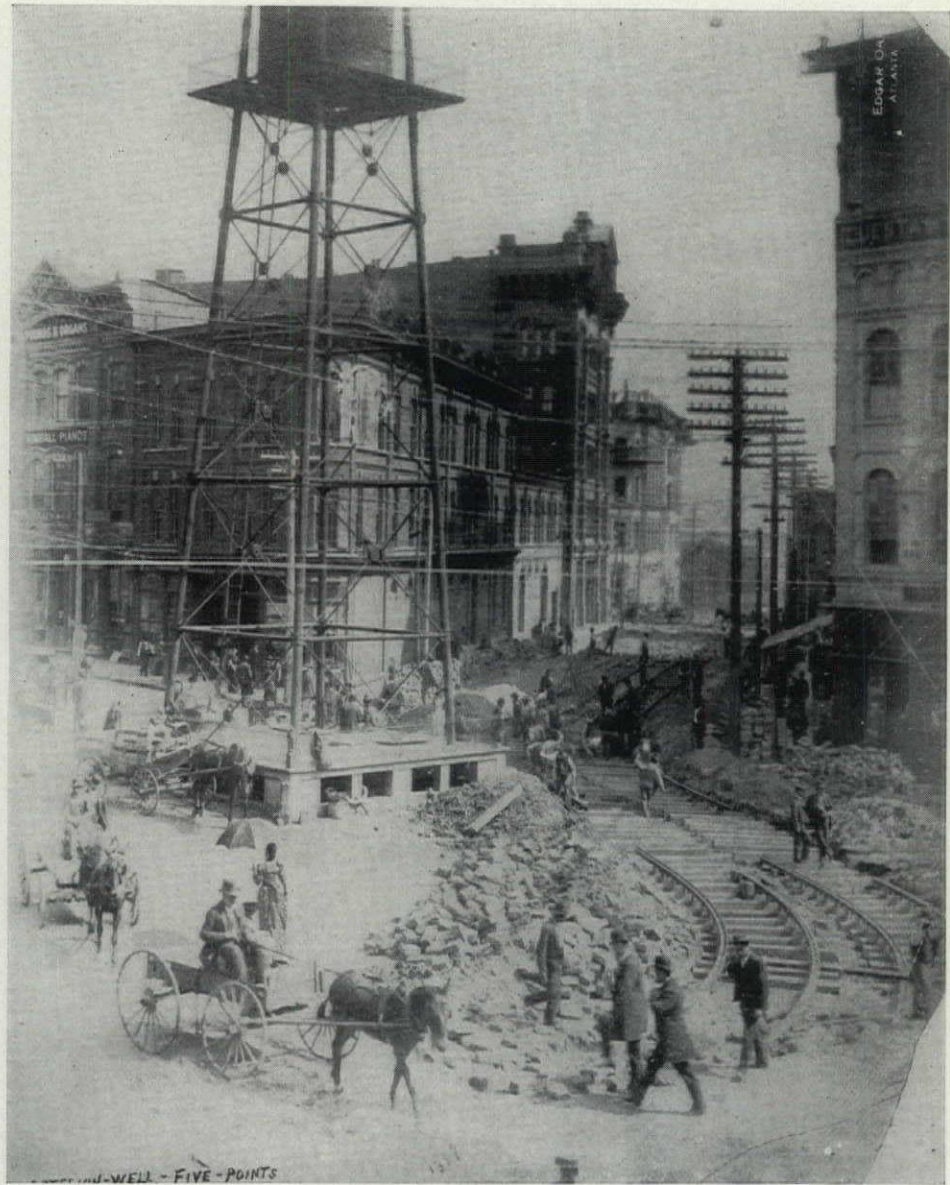
■ **T**HIS issue is very late in appearing. Certain material, due to the heat and to preparation for national defense, was slow in coming in. The engravers and the printers were busy engraving and printing for national defense, proofreaders and editors were prostrated by the heat and before we knew it old Tempus had fugited right over all deadlines, using tanks, bombers and parachute troops. When we got organized, however, facing the Ides of August, we were very strong. And here is the issue.

Brookhaven Country Club, Atlanta, Georgia





THE pictures on these facing pages show a new and an old Atlanta, viewed from the same position. This is the centre of business, the Five Points, which is the junction of Edgewood, Decatur, Whitehall, Marietta and Peachtree Streets. The flagpole here occupies the position of the artesian well on the next page.



■ THIS picture was taken in the early days of the reconstructed city, showing the Five Points with the artesian well. For guess as to date, note the shape of the hats and of the under-strap pants.



THIS is an air view of the heart of the city. The open space at the left centre is the Five Points. From it Peachtree Street runs diagonally up the page to the white V-shaped building at the center, which is the Candler Building. The big dark structure at the lower left is the Kimball House, one of the old buildings, shown in the moving picture of "Gone With the Wind," in the sequence depicting the burning city from the railroad, which appears briefly in the corner of this picture. Half a block beyond the Candler Building is the theatre where occurred the pageantry of the premiere of "Gone With the Wind."

The William Oliver Building faces the Five Points and was designed by Pringle and Smith. Also by Pringle and Smith is the pedimented Rhodes-Haggerty Building opposite the Candler Building.

The highest building in Atlanta is the Healy Building, whose strong vertical lines appear at the left centre. Above that is the Bona-Alten, the abode of the architectural firm of Robert and Company, the Chip Robert who was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Hentz, Adler and Shutze, other Atlanta architects, are in the Candler Building.

If you have any doubts as to whether this is actually Atlanta, they can be dispelled by reading the sign on the Candler Garage at the right centre.

The white building at the right margin is the telephone building designed by Marie, Alger and Venour.



IN the heart of the city, and Atlanta's pride, is Georgia Tech. Grant Field occupies the centre of the picture. This was designed by Robert and Company. To the right of it are the dormitories. Considerably to the left of the field between the tall stack and the margin is the school of architecture. Below the stack the building with a row of five dormers is the School of Aeronautics. The Dorms, the School of Architecture and the School of Aeronautics were designed by the faculty of the Architectural School, acting as the firm of Bush-Brown, Stowell and Gaily. Bush-Brown is in charge of design at the school, Stowell is now editor of *House Beautiful*. All the general drafting work on these buildings was done by undergraduate architectural students.

The large building in the upper right-centre is the Atlanta-Biltmore Hotel. At the left margin is the Georgia Tech practice field, bought with some of the money from the famous Rose Bowl trip and standing as a very substantial memorial of that achievement.



THE pulse of Atlanta is the railroads. The tracks are shown here streamlined into the city plan so that they are acknowledged as the pulse strings without interfering with traffic or architectural appearance.

Atlanta was born of rails and ties. About the time of the Mexican War, there existed here the village of Marthasville, called for a socialite of the vicinity named Martha Lumpkin. Decatur, a few miles away, was the great metropolis.

But when the railroad was projected, Decatur was uncertain of the economic value of such an innovation and made discouraging gestures. The railroad then routed itself through Marthasville, which thereupon went mythological and christened itself Atlanta.

The dome is the state capitol, the tower skyscraper nearby the city hall, the U-shaped structure beyond and on axis with the capitol the Fulton County Court House, designed by Ten Eyck Brown. Also designed by Ten Eyck Brown is the white building back of the court house and also the Spanish structure of 1905 architectural motivation which is the terminal station.

By searching the space just to the right of the terminal station one can see the nice Greek revival station of the Central of Georgia railroad.



TO the east of Atlanta there rises from level ground a huge sugar-loaf of granite, reputed to be the largest solid body of exposed granite in the world. This is Stone Mountain. For the sheer side of this was obtained, by the sale at a premium of specially designed fifty-cent pieces, some two or three million dollars, for carving a Confederate Soldiers' Memorial. Borglum was commissioned to perform this work. He completed models and had carved the head and upper part of the body of General Lee when a series of disputes arose resulting in the destruction of the models and the shift to another sculptor, Augustus Lukeman. The work under Lukeman went as far as the carving of another Lee head and torso and the outline of a horse, when dollar possibilities halted the work.

The plotting of the lines of the huge sculptural group was effected by use of a stereopticon at night. Some idea of the stupendous scale can be had from the fact that a course dinner for a large party was served on the brim of the hat of the Borglum figure of Lee.

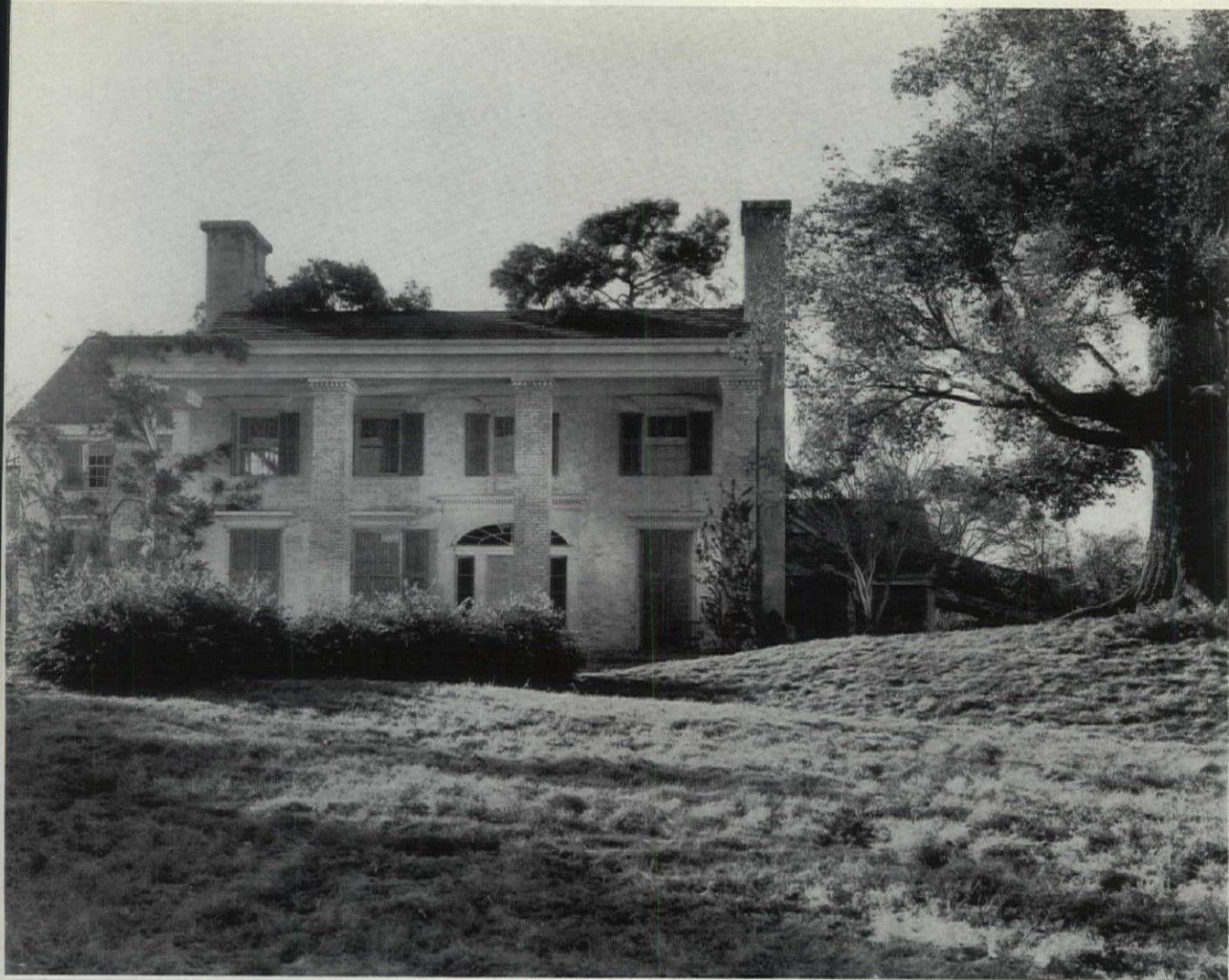


ATLANTA at night is as frivolous as any town. This is a view looking down Peachtree Street toward the Candler Building. The sign "Paramount" is the spot of the "Gone With the Wind" premiere. The dark shape to the right is the handsome and well-appointed Davidson-Paxon Department Store.

The S-W cafeteria at the right is one of a chain in cities of the Southland, where nice-looking girls see that you get good food.

Below: The Atlanta Municipal Airport, known, of course, as the Candler Airport.





■ ON these two pages are photographs of an Atlanta of fancy, being stills from "Gone With the Wind." Above is "Tara," if you remember the story, and below an interior of "Twelve-Oaks." That the fancy follows the fact in spirit may be proved by the views of some of the actual houses of the period which appear on succeeding page.





■ ABOVE is a beautiful bit of photography of the porch of "Tara," a complete advertisement for the planter life of the South. Architecture is a part of the motion-picture industry. The sets are built up from drawings just like actual usable buildings. Below is an interior. Note the realism—the smoked marble of the fire-place, the "tidy" behind the pitcher and basin, the scallops on the wash-stand.





Barrington Hall, in Fulton County

L. D. Andrew, photo



Bulloch Hall, in Fulton County

Branan Sanders, photo

OLD HOUSES NEAR ATLANTA

From the records of the
National American Buildings
Survey

Mimosa Hall, in Fulton County



L. D. Andrew, photo



RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE IN ATLANTA

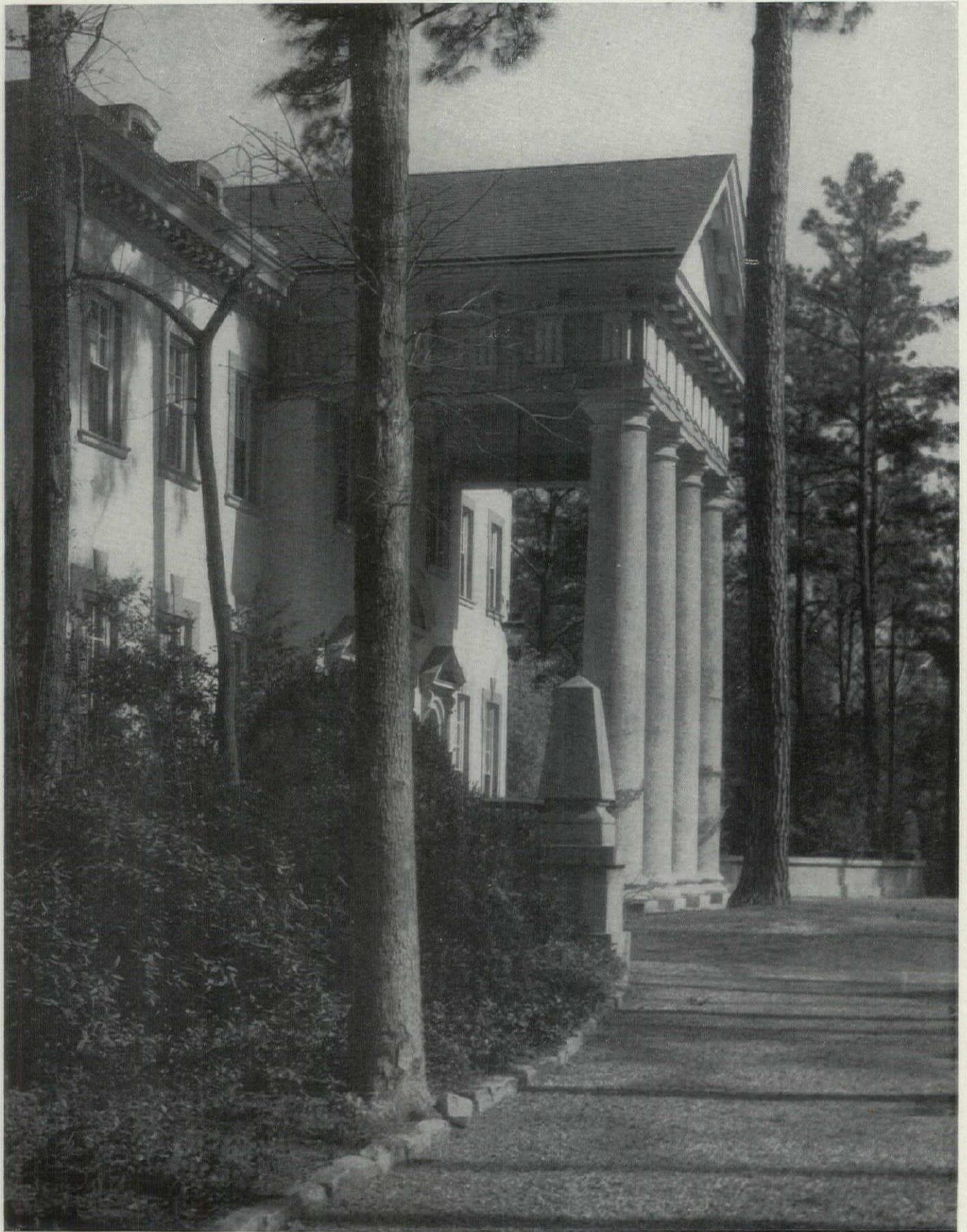
■ THERE appear on the following page some examples of house architecture in the vicinity of Atlanta, sumptuous and livable it is the work of the architects Hentz, Adler and Schutze. The photographs, very excellent in quality, are by Robert W. Tebbs, of Plainfield, N. J.





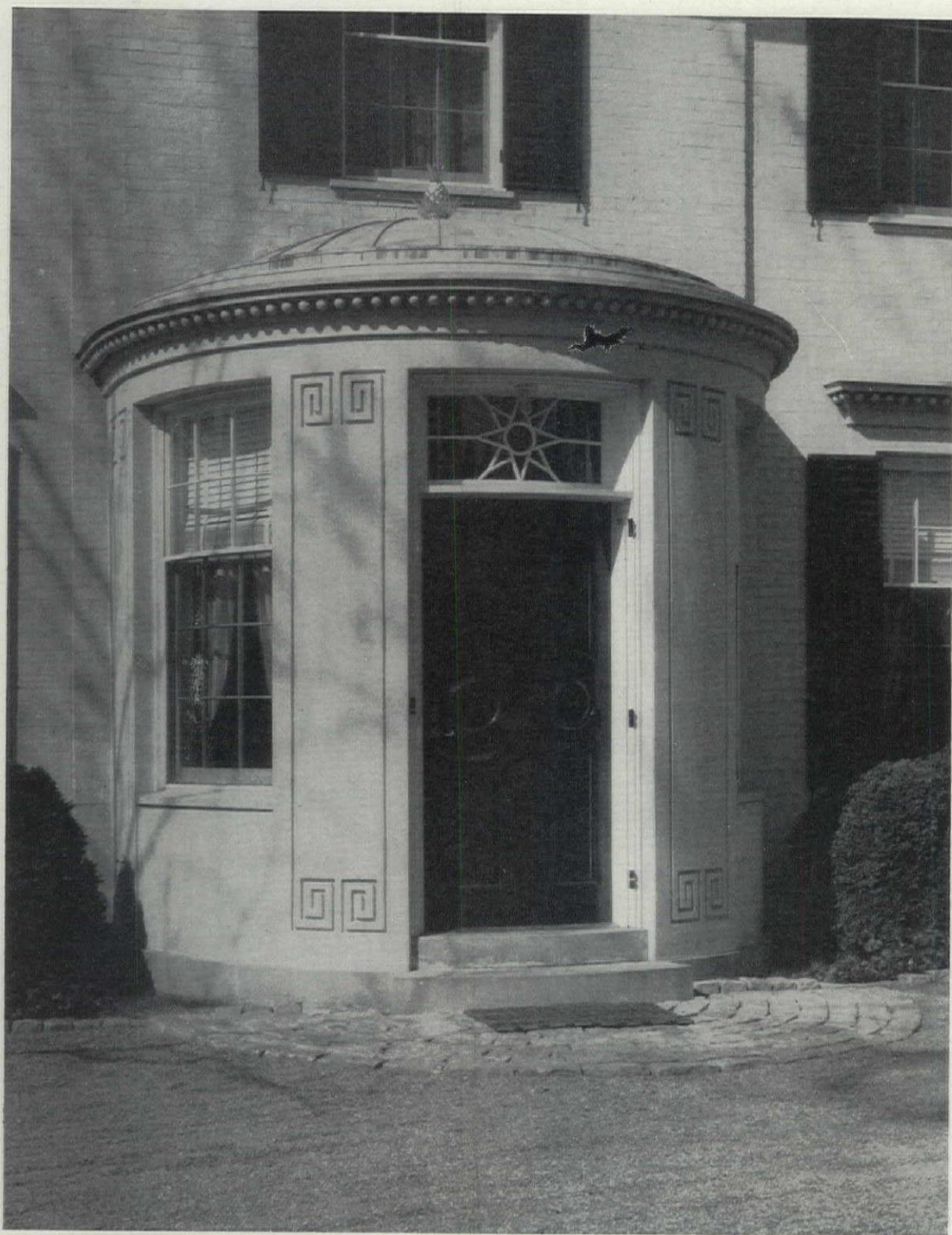
THE INMAN HOUSE

Atlanta, Georgia



ENTRANCE DETAIL

INMAN HOUSE



ENTRANCE CONKLIN HOUSE



STAIR HALL, INMAN HOUSE



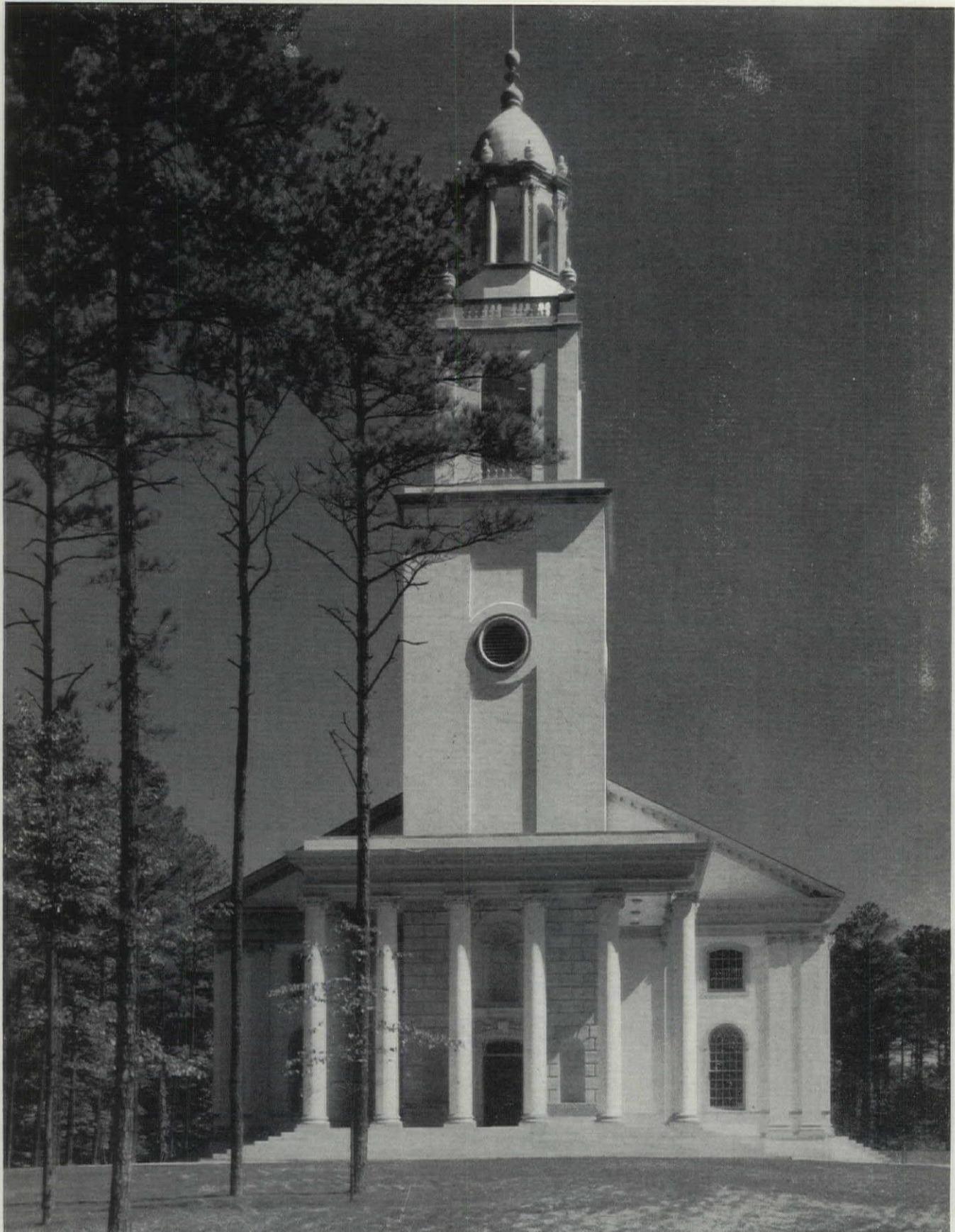
GARDEN VIEW, INMAN HOUSE



Robert W. Tebbs

SYNAGOGUE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Hentz, Adler and Schutze
Architects

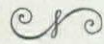


Robert W. Tebbs

GLENN MEMORIAL CHURCH
EMORY UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

*Hentz, Adler and Schutze
Architects*

STATEMENT OF THE PURPOSES OF THE ASSOCIATION OF FEDERAL ARCHITECTS



■ **T**HE purpose of the Association of Federal Architects is to uphold in the Government services the traditions and aims of the Architectural profession. It strives to counteract any tendency toward weakening of ambition or inspirational effort which may be present in Governmental organizations, by uniting the personnel in a desire for finer artistic achievement.

It does this by bringing the work of the various Government services together for visual observation and comparison, stimulating friendship between employees of the services, interchanging methods, facilitating the transfer of capable men, and by impressing those in non-technical administrative positions with the importance of architecture, thereby stimulating sympathetic understanding and support.

By its meetings, exhibitions, its magazine the *FEDERAL ARCHITECT*, and by interoffice committees, the idea of architectural advancement has been placed continually in evidence with satisfactory results.

It is hoped that personal pleasure will result from membership in this Association through the gathering together of men with similar tastes and professional activities. But above and beyond this is the greater hope and determination that the influence of this Association will inspire its members to achieve Governmental architecture of real merit and excellence.



REMINISCENCES CONCERNING THE MODELLING OF A BUST OF LINCOLN

These reminiscences were written by A. Marshall Swayne of Kennet Square, Pennsylvania, describing the settings, and are a valuable historic document.

During the year 1864, efforts were being made, in various ways, to obtain money for the purpose of alleviating the suffering of soldiers confined in the hospitals. Early in that year, the Christian Commission held a fair for this object in the city of Washington. As my contribution, I proposed modelling bas-relief portraits of the President and some of the Cabinet, principally Secretaries Seward, Chase, Stanton and Wells. I had already modelled busts of Seward and Chase and in order to reach the President, asked the latter for a letter of introduction to him, stating what I had purposed doing. To this Mr. Chase very kindly acceded. I then sought an interview with Mr. Lincoln who cheerfully consented to give me the sittings.

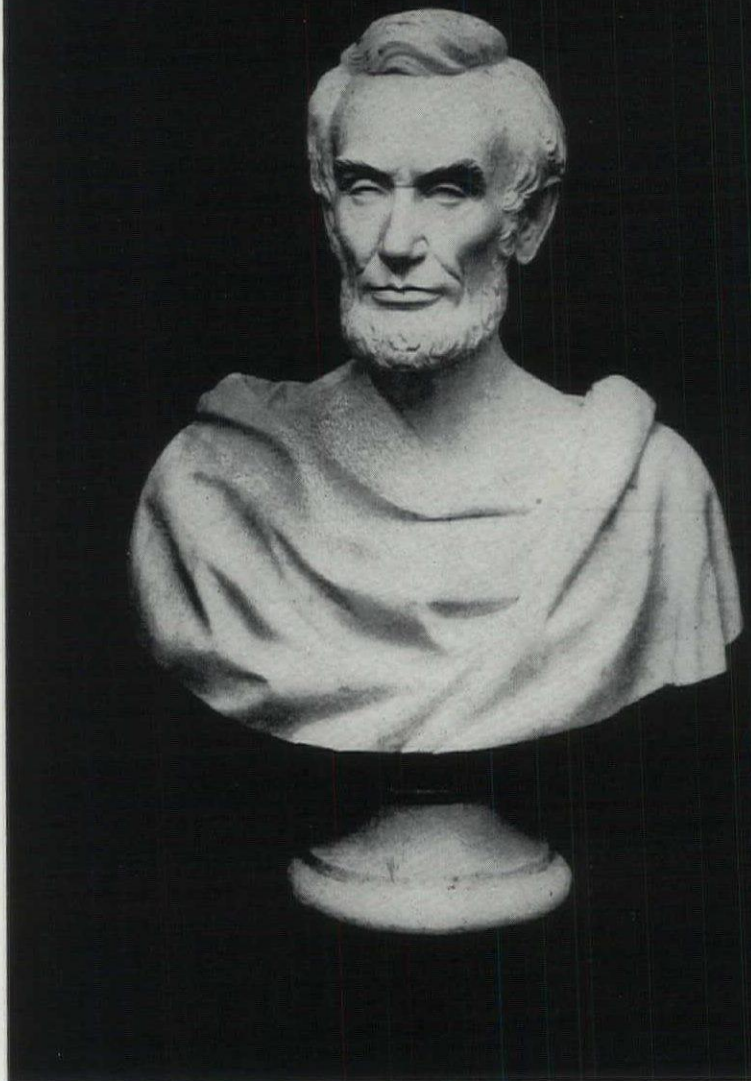
After procuring the necessary material for my work, I again went to the White House. When I entered the office, he was seated at his table writing and after the usual salutation, asked if I could take him as he was, at his work. I replied that I wished to model the left side of his face but that the right was turned toward the light. He said if the left side of his face was *right* he thought the other must be also. Then the analogy of words reminded him of the man who came to where the road forked and was told that if he took the *left* it would be *right* but if he took the right, it would be wrong. He then moved himself round in the most accommodating manner, occasionally reaching over his shoulder for another paper or document.

At another time on entering the office of President Lincoln there was present a very youthful looking army officer—a colonel—who had lost a leg. He carried crutches and seemed just recovering from a very serious wound. It was very touching to see Mr. Lincoln's manner toward him—so tender and sympathetic. I learned afterwards that the officer was the heroic Col. Ulric Dahlgren, son of the Admiral, and this, his first outing after convalescence, was to pay his respects to his beloved Commander-in-Chief. A short time previously I had seen Mr. Lincoln, accompanied by an escort of Cavalry, passing along New York Avenue in Washington on his way from calling on General Seckels, who was then lying there desperately wounded, to make a call on Colonel Dahlgren. Mr. Lincoln was not a graceful rider but on such an occasion the mission if not the man appeared heroic.

Early in March 1864, I received a conditional commission to execute, in marble, a portrait bust of the President which was to be disposed of for the benefit of the Great Central Fair, soon to be held in the city of Philadelphia. But, from hindrances which I could not then foresee, the model was not completed until near the close of the Exhibition.

For the purpose, the Solicitor of the Treasury Department very kindly allowed me the use of his library as a temporary studio. It was located on the third floor of the building and could be reached from the outside by a gangway of fifty or sixty yards in length, starting a few feet from the White House grounds and landing on a porch or balcony at a height of forty or fifty feet from the ground, and while the studio was accessible from the inside by two flights of stairs, the President almost invariably came by the gangway.

On March 25th, 1864, having arranged with President Lincoln for modelling the bust, he came over through a rain to keep his appointment. After we were through with the sitting and he was preparing to leave, as it was still raining, I proposed going to the White House for his rubbers but he would not allow me to do so. Putting on his hat and straightening himself to his full height, he drew his great coat around him and buttoned it to the chin, then bending forward and looking down, said: (apparently in excuse for not needing the rubbers), "There's a pair of boots I put on the morning of the day I signed the Emancipation Proclamation. I've worn them ever since and there's not a break in them." (14 or 15 months.) On the following evening, March 26th, without previous arrangement, the President came again accompanied by Tad, his little son, and Mr. Carpenter, the artist, who was then engaged in working on his large historical painting of the "Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation." As they came in Mr. Lincoln greeted me with: "I've come to sit if you want me." He seemed in a happy frame of mind, told stories, recited poetry and conversed pleasantly.



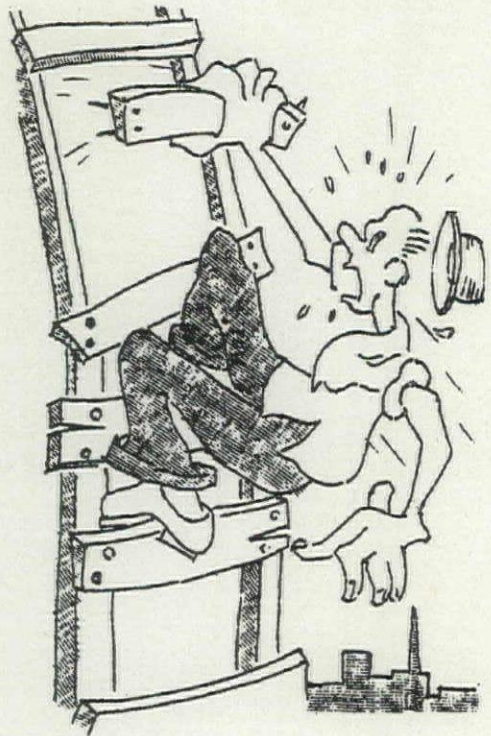
Marshall Swayne's Bust of Lincoln, Modelled in 1864 and recently presented to the Smithsonian.

Having promised Carpenter to give him, when the opportunity occurred, the words of the poem, "Oh! Why Should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud?" and thinking the time opportune, Carpenter seated himself on a pile of books near Mr. Lincoln and wrote the words as he slowly recited them. After they had finished, I remarked that we had in a scrapbook at our home in West Chester, a printed copy of the poem cut from a Boston paper some years previously. The President inquired if it was published in any connection with his name. I replied that it purported to have been written by Abraham Lincoln of Illinois. "I have heard of that before and that is why I asked," returned the President. "But there is no truth in it. The poem was first shown to me by a young man named Jason Duncan many years ago. I liked it and committed it to memory, and have frequently recited it, but I am not the Author of it *nor of any other poem.*"

Upon my telling him that I had been thinking of the poem the evening before, and had intended asking him about the authorship, he thought it a remarkable coincidence that he had been reciting it to Carpenter the evening before, at the same time it had occurred to me (about 9 o'clock).

Turning from the subject of the poem, Mr. Lincoln said, "There are some quaint, queer verses, written, I think, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, entitled, 'The Last Leaf' one of which is to me inexpressibly sad." He then repeated the lines:

"The mossy marbles rest
On the lips that he has pressed
In their bloom;
And the names he loved to hear
Have been carved for many a year
On the tomb."



The Supervising Engineer at San Francisco makes some remarks in his bulletin, with illustrations as above concerning the necessity for safety in and around buildings.

When he finished, he said in his earnest way, "For pure pathos, in my judgment, there is nothing finer than those six lines in the English language."

About this time, early in April, as the model was nearing a finish, I contracted the small-pox, it being then prevalent in Washington, and was compelled to discontinue the work for a time. (The President had passed through the same ordeal a short time previously.) When ready to resume work, the latter part of May, I went to ask the President for a sitting. No trouble in getting to see him. Said he would come in 15 minutes and I went my way to make ready. He came promptly, but had not been seated long when Mrs. Lincoln's messenger came over saying, "The Madam wishes you to ride out with her." He proposed staying half an hour, but I insisted on his going in order that she might not be disappointed. Mr. Lincoln, when he came, having evidently been considering that slave property was fast becoming an uncertain investment and liable to depreciate, said he had been thinking of the anecdote of the fellow who had bought his time and afterwards wanted to sell out, because he thought that kind of property was likely to depreciate and he would not be able to get his money back. He then told of a slave who had offended his mistress and to punish him she had put a live coal of fire on his head. The fellow submitted quietly and then said to her, "Never mine, I'll jus lef it lay dar 'til Massa comes home and see what he'll say."

I think it was on this occasion that I expressed regret at giving him the trouble of coming to me so often when he replied in his cheery way, "O, I like to come, *it rests me*," and so my regrets, henceforth, on that score were at rest also.

Quoting from Home letters:

June 2, 1864.

Have had two sittings by the President this week, one on Monday evening and one on Tuesday morning at quarter to seven o'clock. He having gone to the War Department an hour earlier, brought the latest news from the army. Had just heard the good report from Sherman which seemed to please him much.

June 14th.—Had the bust of the President boxed and sent off to the Fair in Philadelphia.

Mr. Lincoln had been over on Saturday evening (the 11th) to see it after being cast in plaster, but I had gone from the building and he seemed disappointed that he could not find it, it having been removed to the room of Internal Revenue Commissioner Lewis, where on Monday (June 13th) the President brought Mrs. Lincoln to see it.

Here ended for the time my pleasant interviews with Mr. Lincoln who from the first had shown interest and appreciation in my work and never seemed impatient or reluctant in affording me every chance for success.

The first public reception of the season was held by the President in the evening of January 9th, 1865, and, as I had not spoken with him since completing the bust, more than six months past, I concluded to take advantage of the occasion. After the crowd had somewhat passed away, I approached Mr. Lincoln who did not, at first, appear to recognize me, but seemed in a deep study, so I merely shook his hand and passed on quite crestfallen. When I had gone a few steps I heard him repeat several times something like my name, turning about I saw he was looking intently at me; as I caught his eye he raised his hand and beckoned me to him. He had recalled my name and as I took his proffered hand, inclined his head toward me and half whispered, "You're the gentleman that made a mud head of me." He apologized for not remembering my name and said, "You saw I was trying to think." Then I understood why he had looked so strangely at first. He inquired about the bust; told me he had sat several times since but said in his emphatic way, "I like yours best." He also spoke of Mr. Carpenter, the artist, and of his painting of the Emancipation Proclamation. Said he, "My son Bob made the best criticism of it I have heard." He kept me with him some time and appeared to have only pleasant memories of our former intercourse.

I thought afterwards, that I would not have had the incident different in any way. As it was, I had felt the friendly clasp of that blessed hand the third time as I bade him "good night" for the last time.

(Signed) W. Marshall Swayne.

*The U. S. Post Office at
St. Martinsville,
Louisiana.*



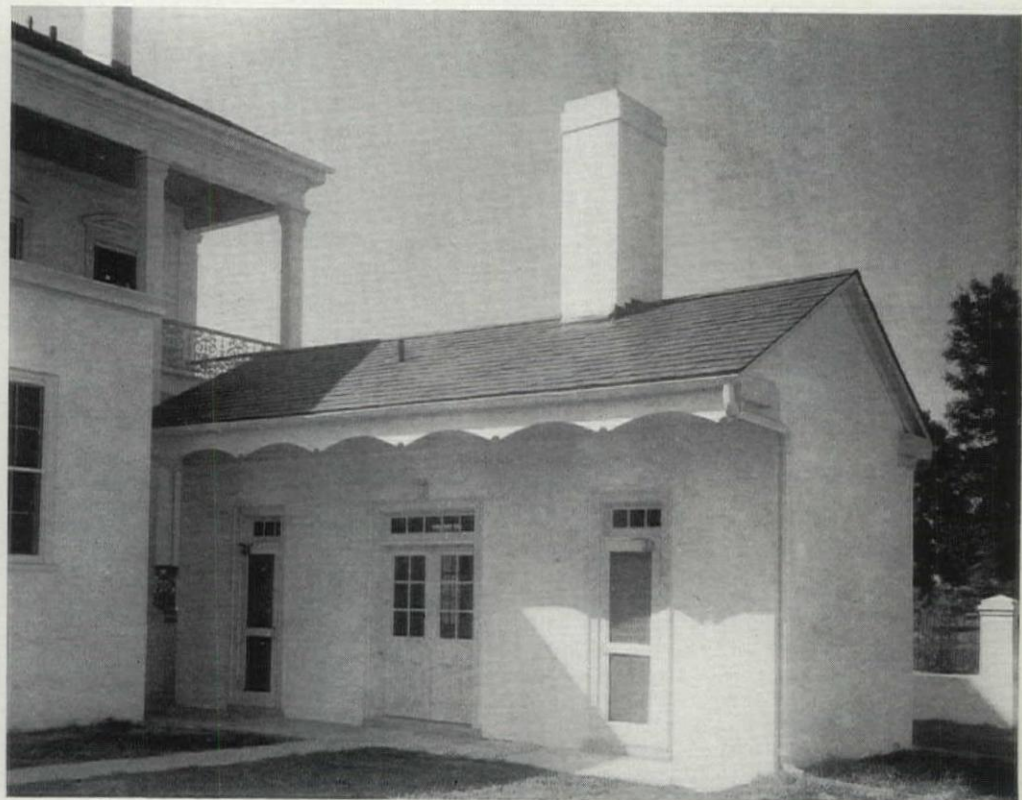
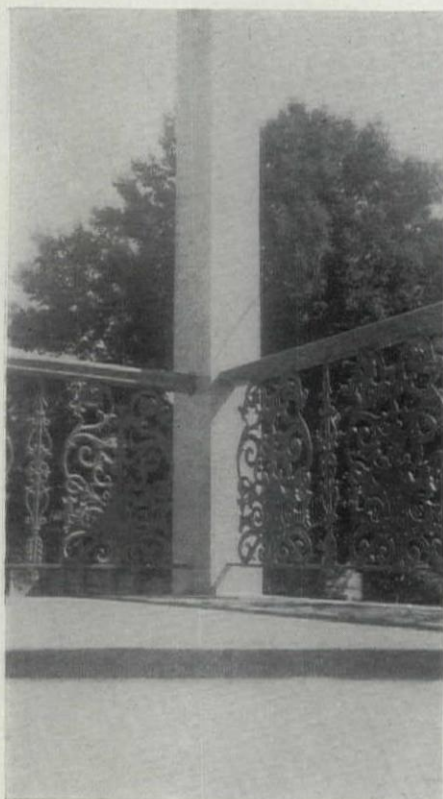
THE little town of St. Martinsville, La., has quite a bit of history back of it. It was here the exiled Acadians landed in 1765. Here on the edge of the Bayou Teche is the Evangeline Oak, immortalized by Longfellow in his poem. The residents are proud of their Acadian ancestors and proud of the few remaining examples of earlier architecture. And so when the Government purchased the Eliza Fournet house as a convenient site for a new Post Office building the citizens asked that consideration be given to the possibility of restoring the old building and adapting it for use as a Post Office.

It was found that this could be done, making some few compromises with the usual requirements. The entire first story was changed to accommodate the

postal activities; a side entrance was provided through the two-story rear porch to lead to the Federal offices on the second floor; the old summer kitchen in the rear, a little separate building, was used for the heating plant; the fence around the property was rebuilt, and of course the structure was repaired and painted.

Today the house erected in 1876 as the home of Eugene Duchamp de Chastaiguiet, later occupied by Mayor Fournet and used at various times as a hotel, a public school, a restaurant, a barber shop, and finally as a filling station, is now a United States Post Office.

The remodelling was done in the Supervising Architects office, William Dewey Foster being consulting architect.



FACTORS IN AIR-CONDITIONING DESIGN

This article is made up of certain portions of a paper prepared by Mr. W. A. Brown, specialist on air conditioning design in the Public Buildings Administration of the Federal Works Agency, and read by him at the Summer meeting of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers at Wardman Park Hotel on June 17, 1940. The balance of the paper was highly technical and of interest more particularly to specialists in the air conditioning field than to architects generally.

Washington summers are long, hot, and humid. In winter, conditions of low humidity exist in unconditioned buildings most of the time. The installation of air conditioning provides comfortable and healthful conditions all the year. The great majority of employees in air-conditioned buildings are in favor of air conditioning. Practically all complaints are due to poor air distribution or inadequate control. Some difficulty is experienced with a small minority whose sensations of comfort appear to be different than the average.

The total tonnage of completely air-conditioned buildings operated by the Federal Government in Washington is approximately 23,000 and undoubtedly is the greatest concentration of refrigeration for office buildings in the world.

As indicative of air conditioning initial costs, the 1920 ton installation at the new Interior Building cost about \$1,000,000 and the 4200 ton installation at Social Security will cost about \$2,000,000.

The annual operating charges for the North Interior, Interstate Commerce Commission and Labor, Justice, Post Office, Archives, Federal Trade, and New Interior Building have been combined to give the following totals for this group:

Cost of labor chargeable to air conditioning	\$117,572
Cost of electric current chargeable to air conditioning	\$207,375
Cost of supplies for air conditioning	\$ 37,906
Installed tonnage	9,870

An idea of the general acceptance of air conditioning can be obtained from the results of a survey made by the writer, assisted by building management employees at the New Interior Building on July 20, 21, and 22, 1938.

One thousand three hundred fourteen (1314) rooms were visited and the occupants were asked if conditions maintained were entirely suitable. There were only 73 people who were not entirely satisfied. Twenty-three rooms in which complainants were located were exactly at design conditions, 13 were within one degree of design, one was $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ below design and complainant was too warm, one was $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ above design and complainant was too cool, two were 1° below design and complainants were too warm, two were 1° above design and complainants were cool. That is a total of 42 people who were dissatisfied with design conditions. Of the remainder, or 31 complaints, 20 were too cool and 11 were too warm. Conditions in these rooms actually were cooler or warmer than design conditions and were later corrected by supplying more or less air.

These 42 complainants were not opposed to air conditioning but were not comfortable at design conditions.

In the Social Security and Railroad Retirement Board Buildings now under construction there is 4200 tons of refrigeration which is the largest installation located in one office building in the world. There are seven 600-ton refrigerating machines located in the basement of the Social Security Building. Chilled water is circulated through coolers and dehumidifiers in a closed circuit by means of seven 1100-gallons-per minute pumps operating in parallel. Most of the dehumidifiers are located in the penthouses of the Social Security and Railroad Retirement Board Buildings, but some dehumidifiers are located in fan rooms of the basements of both buildings.

Water for condensing purposes is cooled by means of air washers located in the penthouses of the Social Security Building. From the washers, the water flows to seven 1800-gallons-per minute pumps which recirculate it through the condensers. 1,470,000 c.f.m. or 51 tons of air per minute are required to cool this quantity of water from 100° F to 90° F.

Air supply to rooms is from conditioning units located under the windows. These units are fed by ducts concealed in hung ceilings below. All systems are carefully zoned in accordance with compass points. There is a total of 87 de-

humidifying and cooling units supplying 1,314,795 c.f.m. to conditioned spaces. In addition, 509,365 c.f.m. fan capacity is provided for ventilation. The weight of sheet metal for ducts for these systems is 2,150,000 pounds.

There is 33,000 lineal feet of pipe required for condenser and chilled water piping. 1,000,000 sq. ft. of cork covering is required for the job. Connected horse power for the air conditioning system is 7502 of which 4900 h.p. is for the refrigeration alone.

Our experience has indicated that air conditioning is accepted or condemned primarily through the success or failure of air distribution and control. A comfort installation which is entirely correct in all other respects will fail if the air distribution is unsatisfactory or if the control is inadequate. Even though proper temperatures and humidities are maintained, local drafts will produce unequal cooling of the body and great discomfort to occupants. Regarding control, the ideal system would treat each room as a separate system. Since this is too expensive for practical consideration, as nearly individual control as possible for reasonable cost should be accomplished.

In the design of these buildings the aim was to obtain a system of distribution and control which would eliminate so far as possible complaints due to these factors and also to obtain a system of control which would provide maximum economy in operation.

Consideration of summer heat gain shows the internal sources to be due to lighting, electric machinery, and people. The lighting is indirect throughout, using approximately four watts per sq. ft. This produces a high and variable heat gain. Both buildings require a large number of electric tabulating, card punching, and card sorting machines. While the maximum concentration of machines in any one wing is known, the load factor is unknown but is sure to vary widely. Thus these machines are a source of high and very variable heat gain. The concentration of people is subject to some variation.

The external source of sensible heat gain is primarily due to the sun effect through the windows. The buildings have an unusual amount of windows approximately 146,538 sq. ft. The orientation of the buildings is such that most of the glass is subject to east or west exposure. These facts combine to produce very high peak heat gains. The amount will vary with the time of day and the day of the year and with the presence or absence of clouds. An inspection of the plans shows that due to the inside courts and wing arrangement the sun effect on the exposure varies from peak to zero due to shadows produced by other wings. The position of these shadows varies with the time of day and the day of the year.

In winter, the sources of heat gain are still the indirect lighting, electric machinery, people, and sun effect. The sun effect in winter on vertical windows is actually more intense than in summer due to the lower position of the sun, although the length of time of the effect is shorter. Another source of heat gain in winter is due to the location of steam pipes in walls although this is minor due to the covering of both steam and return risers.

The heat losses are due primarily to radiation through the windows. There are, of course, some radiation losses through the walls, but these are comparatively small. Whether or not rooms will require heating or cooling even on cold winter days depends upon whether or not the windows face the sun. Therefore, it is necessary for both heating and cooling to be available during the entire heating season.

The high heat gain in summer requires the introduction of large air quantities to the conditioned spaces. It is desirable to use as high a differential between entering air and room temperature as possible in order to reduce the air quantity and save on the cost of fans, motors, duct work, etc. These

considerations led to the selection of window unit as the means of introducing conditioned air. Our experience had indicated that when properly designed, the most satisfactory air distribution results from their use, a 25° differential may be employed, and they are admirably suited to automatic control of not only the heating element, but also the air nozzle itself.

The individual control is obtained by local thermostats operating both the heating element and the air supply nozzle. In winter, with a rise in temperature the thermostat first closes down the steam valve and then opens the air nozzle by gradual action. A fall in temperature first closes the nozzle to its minimum position, after which the steam is turned on. This results in minimum use of steam. In summer, steam is unavailable but the action of the thermostat is the same; with a rise in temperature, the air nozzle is opened supplying more air. This control will not only maintain individual temperatures desired, but also will assist in the air distribution problem.

It is a common observation that drafts are more objectionable in winter than in summer. This is probably due to the fact that normal inside maximum design for summer is 74° effective temperature, some 2½° H.T. above the optimum comfort line. On a maximum day, air motion may even be welcomed since it reduces the effective temperature. On most other summer days and in the winter, room conditions will be within the optimum comfort zone and at these times excessive air motion will be found objectionable; at these times the amount of air introduced to conditioned spaces is automatically reduced by the local thermostat.

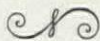
With ordinary means of introducing air, control by air supply variation is usually unsatisfactory. This is due to the fact that supply grilles are selected for definite air quantities and physical dimensions of the rooms. Changes in air quantities may result in correct temperatures but usually also result in incorrect air distribution.

This is not true of window units where the primary and recirculated room air is mixed within the unit and is then discharged vertically to the ceiling. As the nozzle slot is reduced, the proportion of induced recirculated air is increased. The discharge velocity at the sill grille is, therefore, not reduced in direct proportion to the quantity of primary air. The increased temperature of the air permits it to travel

further for the same velocity. But the basic phenomenon affecting this situation is the crowding of the air against the back wall of the window unit duct to produce a thin stream of air over the entire length of the sill grille at practically uniform velocity. The smaller the slot opening the thinner this air stream so that the velocity leaving the grille is not seriously affected and the air stream reaches the ceiling. At the ceiling the air stream repeats its crowding effect, this time traveling along the ceiling in a thin stream gradually losing velocity as the air falls in a gentle down motion.

Temperature fluctuations are of even greater concern than temperature variations. To maintain temperatures within close limits, pneumatic control was adopted for the Social Security Building. Even though close temperature regulation is obtained in the immediate vicinity of the thermostat, there may result wide temperature variation and fluctuation in other parts of the room if an improper heating element is used in the window unit. The heating capacity of the element is greatly increased with the circulation of primary air. As already explained the heating capacity required for a normal day is small. With a straight tube header type heating coil (on an average day) the steam is condensed after a short travel. The result is warm air at the steam end of the unit and air at a temperature of 10° or more below room temperature at the other end. In order to obtain uniform temperatures in the room, it is necessary to supply air of uniform temperature across the width of the unit. For the Social Security Building it was required that the heating element be designed to produce this result.

The central air supply system is carefully zoned in accordance with exposure. In buildings where variable sun effects are expected, such zoning is not in itself sufficient to insure proper results. If the zone thermostat controlling the temperature of air supplied to the zone is located in a room which is receiving direct sunlight, it will call for cold air with the result that rooms in shade will be too cool unless means of compensating for the different heat gains of the rooms is provided. On the other hand if the zone thermostat is located in a shaded room, then the rooms in direct sunlight will be too warm. The method adopted was to place the zone thermostat in a location which would always see the sun first. For shaded rooms the local thermostats reduce the air supply by throttling of the nozzle.



CHANGES IN ASSIGNMENT

William A. Miller,
Boston, Mass.
Paul E. Wicklund,
Chicago, Ill.
Henry C. Smith,
Kansas City, Mo.
William S. Johnson,
Dallas, Texas
Nathan Abramson,
Washington, D. C.
John A. Ackerman,
Lawrenceville, Ga.
Lucius E. Allen,
Guntersville, Ala.
Joseph B. Ameel,
San Francisco, Calif.
J. D. Boyer,
Fort Stanton, N. Mex.
Guy W. Bradford,
Ashland, Va.
Oscar O. Brattebo,
Wrangell, Alaska
William E. Brown,
New York, N. Y.
Ralph S. Bubbs,
Bronson, Mich.
John Paul Cooney,
Alvin, Texas
Alfred T. Coston,
St. Helena, Calif.
Harold K. Cottrill,
Mount Hope, W. Va.
Alfred F. Crenshaw,
Washington, D. C.
Elmer F. Cummings,
St. Paul, Minn.
Charles W. Davis,
Bolivar, Tenn.
Ernest G. Davis,
Washington, D. C.
George W. Dillon,
Washington, D. C.

Harrison R. Egge,
Orchard Park, N. Y.
David J. Evans,
Placerville, Calif.
Roy S. Eyre,
Kennebunk Port, Me.
Maceo Falco,
Washington, D. C.
Joseph H. Feehan,
Wake Forest, N. C.
Ward H. Fisher,
North Adams, Mass.
Arthur A. Fletcher,
Lyons, Ga.
Jacob Friou,
Washington, D. C.
Maurice Gay,
Renovo, Pa.
Clement J. Gerber,
Spokane, Wash.
Paul Giddings,
Palmyra, Mo.
B. H. Graff,
Omaha, Neb.
Edgar L. Grover,
Webster Springs, W. Va.
Nels Hansen,
Cortland, N. Y.
Frank L. Hawkins,
Littlefield, Texas
Ferd. E. Hayes, Jr.,
Chicago, Ill.
Joseph T. Henthorn,
Lexington, Ky.
C. C. Holloway,
Ontario, Calif.
William M. Javins,
Rogers City, Mich.
George L. Jensen,
Hawarden, Iowa
George W. Jevne,
Lancaster, Calif.
Livingston L. Johnson,
Washington, D. C.

Bruce K. Jones,
Lexington, Ky.
F. P. Kafka,
Washington, D. C.
Edward P. Kane,
Washington, D. C.
Barney D. Ladd,
Columbus Junction, Iowa
William E. Lawrence
Forest City, Iowa
Charles E. Legris,
West Union, Iowa
D. G. McCulley
Okanogan, Wash.
William McLaughlin
Macon, Miss.
John W. McLure
Batesville, Miss.
Fred Mackey,
Chillicothe, Ill.
Robert A. Miller,
Beaver, Utah
Harold D. Merrill,
Washington, D. C.
Clinton J. Muncie,
New York, N. Y.
Chas. M. Neidelman,
Sevierville, Tenn.
Dexter S. Neil,
Richfield Springs, N. Y.
Victor J. Oliver,
Brevard, N. C.
H. W. Olmstead,
Terre Haute, Ind.
A. Earl Patterson,
Riverton, Wyo.
Henry E. Quinn,
Starke, Fla.
Walter C. Rankin,
Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.
Geo. L. Read,
Dallas, Texas
Joseph B. Rigo,
Washington, D. C.

John H. Roach,
Waverly, Ohio
Horace B. Rose,
Hardinsburg, Ky.
Frank E. Ross,
Washington, D. C.
Arno O. Rudolph,
Lexington, Ky.
Irving N. Sauerbrun,
Lake George, N. Y.
Louis J. Schoeter,
Danbury, Conn.
Carl W. Schweizer,
Carville, La.
John P. Shea,
Washington, D. C.
E. H. Somers,
Hamlet, N. C.
Frederick P. Stern,
Millbury, Mass.
A. C. Stewart,
Canastota, N. Y.
John S. Strachan,
Lexington, Ky.
Archie L. Striegl,
Hutchinson, Minn.
Otis Ashton Waldrop,
Indianapolis, Ind.
Lewis D. Yood,
Washington, D. C.

Retired

Gratz B. Strickler,
5/28/40

Resigned

Frank W. Miller,
6/4/40

Died

John L. Langner,
5/14/40
John B. Stobo,
6/14/40

ASSOCIATION OF FEDERAL ARCHITECTS
CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I NAME:

The name of the organization shall be *Association of Federal Architects*.

ARTICLE II HEADQUARTERS:

The headquarters of the Association shall be in the City of Washington, District of Columbia.

ARTICLE III ORGANIZATION:

The association shall be composed of those employees of the Federal Government engaged in the performance of Architectural services, and those, under prescribed conditions as set forth in the By-Laws, whose duties, regardless of position, are professionally allied to architecture.

ARTICLE IV OBJECT AND PURPOSES:

Section 1: To maintain a high standard of architectural design throughout the various bureaus of the Federal Government performing architectural services; to aid its members in the performance of their duties; to develop greater efficiency in the technical work of their individual departments; to promote cooperation between the architectural sections of the various bureaus; and to guard the collective and individual interests of the members of the Association.

Section 2: The Association is authorized to publish, or cause to be published, a magazine to be entitled "The Federal Architect," which shall be issued quarterly in the interest of Government architecture. Its policies, as represented by editorials, etc., may be otherwise delegated for the purpose of facilitating the handling of the magazine, but shall ultimately be under the control of the Board of Directors, who shall have the power to enter into any agreements or contracts relative to the publication of this magazine.

Section 3: The title, "The Federal Architect," as pertaining to a magazine or publication, shall be the sole property of the Association; and may be registered in the United States Patent Office at any time in the discretion of the Board of Directors; and there shall accrue to no individual any right title, or interest in the good will of said publication.

ARTICLE V POLITICAL ACTIVITY:

Section 1: This Association shall be strictly non-partisan, politically, and neither its name nor its influence may be used directly or indirectly in the furtherance of any national, state or municipal political party activity.

Section 2: No declaration of policy of the Association shall be made without the approval of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VI GOVERNMENT:

Section 1: The governing body shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Officers and the Directors of the Association and who shall work with the Advisory Council, as provided hereinafter under ARTICLE VII, in connection with matters pertaining only to policy and procedure.

The last previous President, in addition to being a member of the Advisory Council, shall also meet with the Board of Directors and act as liaison officer between the two Bodies.

Section 2: The Officers shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

Section 3: The members of the Board, other than the Officers, shall be representatives from each of the following bureaus; except as hereinafter provided:

- (a) Procurement Division Treasury Department
- (b) Quartermaster General's Office War Department
- (c) Bureau of Yards and Docks Navy Department
- (d) Construction Division Veterans Administration
- (e) Bureau of Agricultural Eng'g Agricultural Department

Section 4: Each additional bureau whose employees become members of the Association shall be entitled to representation on the Board of Directors as may be hereinafter provided in ARTICLE VIII, Section 3 of the Constitution.

ARTICLE VII ADVISORY COUNCIL:

Section 1: There shall be an Advisory Council composed of all living past presidents of the Association. Each President upon termination of his term of office shall automatically assume membership in the Council.

Section 2: In the event of a member of the Council being elected to an active office of the Association his membership on the Council shall be suspended only during the tenure of such office.

Section 3: The Advisory Council shall be self-governing and shall elect from its own membership a Chairman and Secretary and such other officers as may be deemed by them advisable. The Council shall hold meetings in its discretion, but shall have at least one meeting each year. It shall be the function of the Council to advise the Board of Directors of the Association on matters pertaining to policy and procedure.

Section 4: Any expenses incurred by the Advisory Council in the performance of their functions as related to Association affairs shall be reimbursed from the Treasury of the Association, upon approval by the President.

ARTICLE VIII REPRESENTATION:

Section 1: No bureau shall be represented by more than one Officer during one term, except that the President and Secretary may be elected from the same bureau in order to facilitate the transaction of the business of the Association.

Section 2: The bureaus enumerated under ARTICLE VI Section 3, shall be entitled to two Directors who shall be elected at the Annual Meeting as provided in the By-Laws.

Section 3: Each additional bureau having ten members shall be entitled to one Director and those having twenty or more shall be entitled to two Directors on the Board.

Section 4: In no case shall any bureau be entitled to more than two Directors on the Board.

ARTICLE IX HONORS:

Section 1: There shall be the title "FELLOW OF ASSOCIATION OF FEDERAL ARCHITECTS" which may, in the discretion of the Board of Directors, be awarded to a member of the Association for outstanding service to the Association.

Section 2: There shall be a Gold Medal which, upon the advice of the Advisory Council, may be awarded by the Association to a member or non-member in recognition of distinguished contribution to Federal Architecture.

ARTICLE X EXHIBITION:

Section 1: It shall be a function of the Association to conduct an Exhibition of the product of the members. Such exhibition to be conducted annually at such time and place as, in the discretion of the Board of Directors, appears advisable.

Section 2: A Bronze Medal shall be provided and may be conferred upon a bureau or office for excellence of its display in the Annual Exhibition.

Section 3: A Certificate of Merit shall be provided and may be awarded to the individual exhibitors for excellence of display in the various prescribed classes in the Annual Exhibition.

ARTICLE XI AMENDMENTS:

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of those present at any stated or special meeting of the Association, provided a notice of the intent to amend the Constitution and a copy of the proposed amendment be placed in the hands of each member of the Board of Directors for notification to their respective memberships not less than one week prior to the meeting at which the amendment is to be acted upon. However, in the case where members have no direct representation on the Board of Directors those members shall be notified of the proposed amendment by the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, such action to take place no less than one week prior to the meeting at which the amendment is to be acted upon.

ASSOCIATION OF FEDERAL ARCHITECTS
BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I MEMBERSHIP:

Section 1: Any person fulfilling the requirements as provided in the Constitution and as hereinafter set forth by these By-Laws is entitled to become a member of the Association.

Section 2: Members shall be classified as either Active or Associate. The applicant for membership shall execute the form provided by the Association stating his general qualifications and be sponsored by a member in good standing. The application shall be approved by at least three members of the Board of Directors, and when so executed, accompanied by the amount of one year's dues, shall be laid before the Board of Directors for action and a majority vote of that body will elect to membership.

Section 3: Active members shall be employees of the Federal Government who are actively engaged in the performance of architectural services and are classified as in the architectural profession by an agency of the Federal Government.

Section 4: Associate members shall be persons who qualify for membership under one of the following conditions:

(a) Employees of the Federal Government who, by education, training or background, may be considered by the Board of Directors in the category of those whose interest is architectural duties.

(b) An employee of the Federal Government whose duties are, in the judgment of the Board of Directors, sufficiently allied to architecture, to warrant, regardless of previous education or training, membership in the Association.

(c) Members who on account of termination of service with the Federal Government, are no longer eligible for Active membership.

(d) Commissioned officers of the Federal service who have received technical architectural training.

Section 5: Associate members shall have all the privileges of active membership, except that they shall not be eligible to hold an elective or appointive office.

Section 6: Resignation from membership in the Association shall be in writing and addressed to the Secretary, by whom it shall be presented for action at the following meeting of the Board of Directors.

Section 7: Any member may be suspended or expelled for cause, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the Board, provided that such member shall have been given notice in writing and a copy of the charges made against him, and shall have been afforded opportunity to be heard by the Board, ten days previous to such action.

ARTICLE II ANNUAL DUES:

Section 1: The annual membership dues shall be as determined by the Board of Directors. The amount fixed shall be no less than \$1.00, nor more than \$5.00 per annum, and which amount shall include subscription to "The Federal Architect," the official magazine of the Association.

Section 2: Membership dues shall be payable to the Treasurer on or before the first day of May of each year.

Section 3: A member failing to pay dues within ninety (90) days after they become due, shall be notified in writing by the Treasurer, and a copy of the notice shall be filed with the Secretary for the information of the Board. If at the expiration of a further ninety days, the indebtedness still stands against the member he shall become ineligible to vote or hold office in the Association and shall, in the discretion of the Board, be liable to have his name dropped from membership in the Association.

Section 4: Members who have been dropped from the rolls for non-payment of dues may be reinstated by the Board of Directors upon payment of all sums owing to the Association, together with all penalties in the amount of the dues that would have accumulated in the intervals between their separation and subsequent reinstatement; these amounts may be reduced, but not waived, by action of the Board of Directors.

Section 5: Checks for money payable to the Association shall be drawn to the order of the Treasurer, Association of Federal Architects.

ARTICLE III ELECTION OF OFFICERS:

Section 1: Nominations for Officers and Directors shall be made by the Nominating Committee in the manner prescribed under ARTICLE VII of the By-Laws.

Section 2: The Officers and one-third of the Directors shall be elected at the Annual Meeting by either voice vote or secret ballot as may be determined at that meeting by a majority vote of the members present; election shall be in the case of two candidates for a given office, by a majority vote, and in the case of more than two candidates for a given office, by a plurality of the votes cast.

Section 3: The Officers elected shall serve for a term of one year. No office shall be filled for more than two years in succession by the same individual and no office shall be filled successively by two individuals from the same bureau. In the event of no election being held at the stipulated time the Officers and Directors shall serve until their successors are elected.

Section 4: Members elected to the Board of Directors shall serve for a term of three years.

ARTICLE IV DUTIES OF OFFICERS:

Section 1: The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and Board of Directors. He shall appoint Special Committees as required and the Chairman of the Standing Committees and shall perform such other duties as usually pertain to the Office.

Section 2: The Vice-President shall discharge the duties of the President in the latter's absence, or during a vacancy in the Office.

Section 3: The Secretary shall record and keep all minutes of all meetings of the Association and of the Board. He shall notify members of their election, issue notices for all meetings, conduct the correspondence and keep all records, which records and correspondence shall be open for inspection of the members at all times. He shall call the first meeting of the Nominating Committee as hereinafter provided, for the purpose of informing that Committee of the positions open for election and as to the requirements of the Constitution and By-Laws.

Section 4: The Treasurer shall collect and under written direction of the Board of Directors deposit and disburse the funds, or invest them for the benefit of the Association. The Treasurer shall be bonded in an amount acceptable to the Board of Directors, the cost to be borne by the Association. He shall report at each Annual Meeting or oftener if required on the state of funds. He shall inform in writing the Administrators of the Federal Architect magazine of the correct and up-to-date roster of members and their addresses.

ARTICLE V DUTIES OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Section 1: The Board of Directors which constitutes the executive body of the Association shall have charge of, manage the funds and business, and be held responsible for the observance of the Constitution and By-Laws.

Section 2: The Board shall hold regular meetings quarterly and any Special Meetings as may be called by the President, or when requested by five members of the Board, as may be necessary for the prompt and proper conduct of the affairs of the Association. Two-thirds of the membership shall constitute a quorum for the official transaction of business at all meetings of the Board.

Section 3: The Board shall, through the President, report fully concerning the affairs of the Association at the quarterly meetings. At the Annual Meeting the President shall submit a written report of the year's activities for the records of the Association.

ARTICLE VI STANDING COMMITTEES:

Section 1: There shall be the following Standing Committees:

(a) Membership:
Composed of one member from each Bureau represented on the Board of Directors.

(b) Arrangements:
Composed of one member from each Bureau represented on the Board of Directors.

(c) Constitution and By-Laws:
Composed of four active members of the Association and a Chairman who shall be a member of the Board of Directors.

(d) Publicity:
Composed of four active members of the Association and a chairman who shall be a member of the Board of Directors.

(e) Uniform Architectural Practice:
Composed of one member from each bureau represented in the membership of the Association and a chairman appointed by the President. The Chairman of these committees shall be appointed by the President.

Section 2: The duties of the Membership Committee shall be to receive, consider, classify and report to the Board on applications for membership.

Section 3: It shall be the duties of the Committee on Arrangements to make arrangements for all regular and special meetings of the Association, to provide suitable programs of an entertaining and educational character; and to perform such related functions as may be necessary in connection therewith.

Section 4: It shall be the duty of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws to receive and consider all proposed amendments to and resolutions involving the Constitution and By-Laws; to make the necessary reviews and present such recommendations as may be pertinent in connection therewith for the consideration of the Board of Directors.

Section 5: It shall be the duty of the Committee on Publicity to devise methods for bringing the Association of Federal Architects, its activities, and its achievements to the attention of the public and officials of departments and bureaus engaged in architectural and construction activities; to make recommendation with that end in view to the Board of Directors and on approval by the Board to put such recommendations into effect.

Section 6: It shall be the duty of the Committee on Uniform Architectural Practice to study the methods and procedures, construction details, and use of materials by the various bureaus and depart-

ments engaged in architectural and construction activities and to submit reports and recommendations to the Board of Directors who will take whatever action deemed advisable in recommending to the various departments and bureaus uniform architectural and construction practices.

ARTICLE VII NOMINATING COMMITTEE:

Section 1: The President not later than eight weeks before the Annual Meeting shall appoint the Chairman of a Nominating Committee.

Section 2: This Committee shall be composed of one member from each bureau represented on the Board of Directors. The respective members shall be elected by the bureaus not more than seven nor less than six weeks prior to the date of the Annual Meeting.

Members of this Committee shall not be Officers, Directors, nor members of any Standing Committee at the time of service on the Nominating Committee.

Section 3: This Committee shall prepare a list of nominations for all offices to be filled which shall ensure equitable representation of the various bureaus in accordance with ARTICLE VIII of the Constitution. This list shall be posted in each bureau not less than three weeks before the ensuing election.

Section 4: Attached to this list of committee nominations shall be a statement to the effect that any group of ten active members may nominate a candidate from the same bureau as the candidates listed for any position. The nomination of such independent candidates should be delivered to the committee at least five days before the Annual Meeting and the name shall be included in the official ballot.

ARTICLE VIII MEETINGS:

Section 1: Regular meetings of the Association shall be held quarterly during the Winter, Spring, Summer and Fall seasons. The Spring Meeting shall be the Annual Meeting and shall be held no sooner than April 15 nor later than May first of each year.

Section 2: Special Meetings of the Association may be called by the President or the Board of Directors on their own initiative. They shall also be called by the President on receipt of a written application therefor, signed by ten or more members in good standing, and setting forth the purpose for which the meeting is desired. At Special Meetings, no business other than that specified in the application and the call shall be considered.

Section 3: At any stated or special meeting of the Association, fifty members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Section 4: The order of business at regular meetings shall be as follows:

1. Reading of minutes of last previous meeting.
2. Report of the Board of Directors.
3. Reports of Officers.
4. Reports of Standing Committees.
5. Reports of Special Committees.
6. Unfinished Business.
7. New Business.

Section 5: This Association shall be governed in all its meetings by Roberts' "Rules of Order," Revised, unless otherwise provided by these By-Laws.

ARTICLE IX ACCOUNTS:

Section 1: The fiscal year for this Association shall begin on the first day of May.

Section 2: The books of the Treasurer of the Association shall be audited not more than one week prior to the Annual Meeting by an Auditing Committee, of three members in good standing, appointed by the President.

ARTICLE X AWARDS:

Section 1: Nominations of candidates for "Fellow of Association of Federal Architects" may be made in the discretion of the Board of Directors or may be placed before the Board of Directors by any member presenting a petition signed by at least ten active members in good standing. After a thorough consideration of the nomination by the Board a vote of two-thirds of those present shall be required for the election of the nominee for this honor.

Section 2: Nominations of candidates for the Gold Medal shall be made to the Board of Directors through the advice of the Advisory Council. Two-thirds vote of the Directors shall be required for election of the nominee for the honor.

Section 3: The award of the Bronze Medal of the Association shall be made to any one of the bureaus enumerated under ARTICLE VI, Section 3 & 4 of the Constitution, if, in the opinion of the jury, that bureau has displayed the highest quality of Architectural work in the Annual Exhibition.

Section 4: The Award of the Certificate of Merit will be made to an individual member submitting the highest grade of work in each of the classes comprising the Exhibition. The work of the members may be work executed either in connection with their official duties or otherwise.

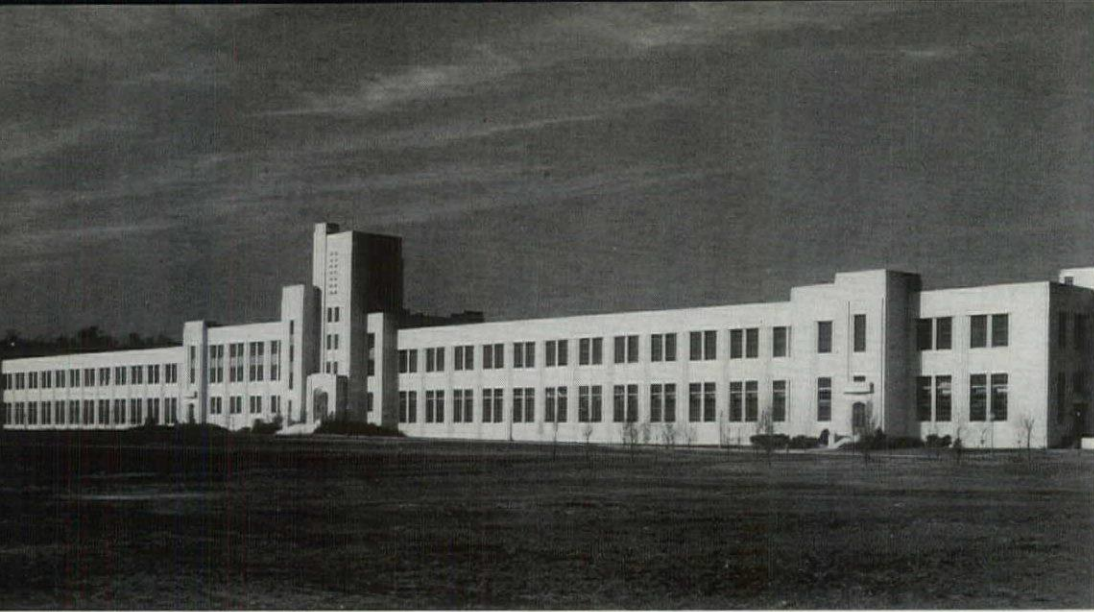
In the discretion of the jury, first second and third individual awards may be made.

ARTICLE XI SEAL AND INSIGNIA:

The Board of Directors shall have authority to design and adopt a seal, motto, and insignia for the Association.

ARTICLE XII AMENDMENTS:

These By-Laws may be amended at any stated or special meeting of the Board of Directors, provided the proposed amendment has first been approved by the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws and that notice of the intention and a copy of the proposed amendment be placed in the hands of each member of the Board of Directors not less than one week prior to the meeting at which the amendment is to receive action.

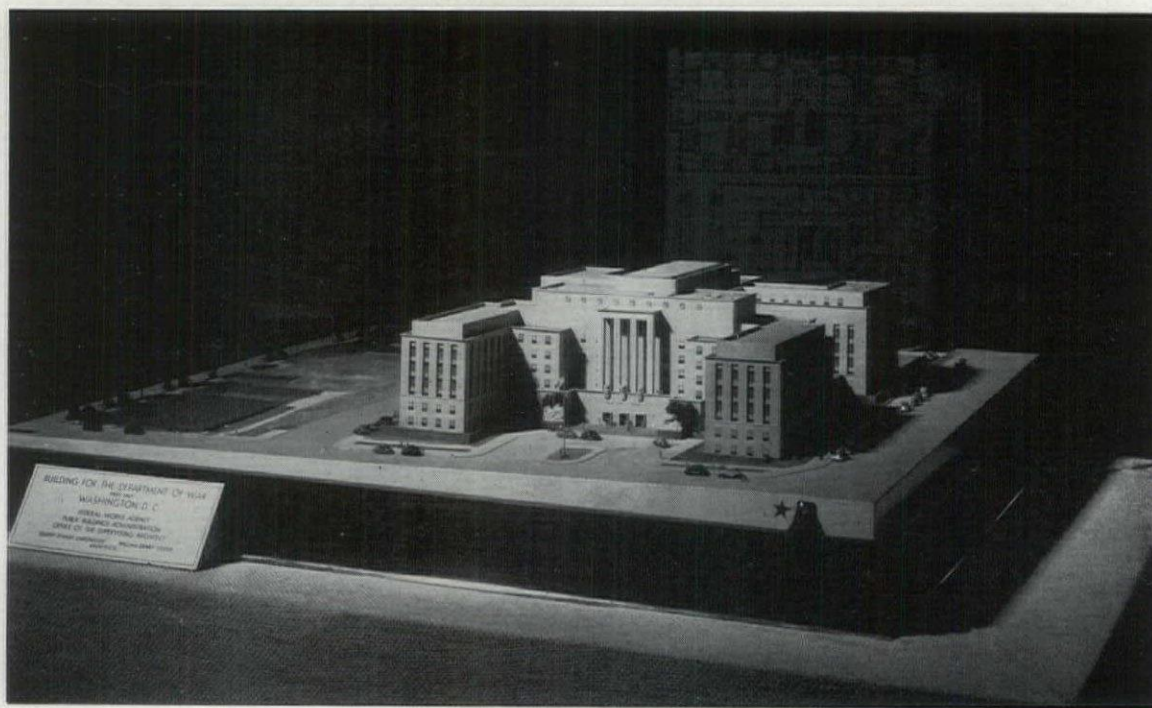


David W. Taylor Model Basin, Carderock, Maryland

On Saturday afternoon, May 25, 1940, after a luncheon nearby, members of the Association of Federal Architects were conducted on a guided tour of the U. S. Navy's "David W. Taylor Model Basin," at Carderock, Maryland.

The Testing Basin and its group of buildings were designed by Navy Department members of the Association of Federal Architects, under the supervision of Rear Admiral Ben Moreel. The basin was designed for testing the form and propulsion of all U. S. Naval vessels. The vessels are constructed in small scale models in order to make it possible to make any necessary changes in their construction economically and easily. There are several basins of varying size for various test purposes, the largest of which is 1,168 feet long, 21 feet wide and 10 feet deep, all housed in one building.

The purpose of the David W. Taylor Model Basin is to make accurate and reliable predictions of the performance of ships by research on models. For the accomplishment of its particular purpose it is not excelled by any other establishment in the world.



Model, Building for the Department of War, Washington, D. C.

Architects

*Federal Works Agency
Public Building Administration
Supervising Architects office*

Consulting Architects

*William Dewey Foster
Gilbert Stanley Underwood*

(Continued from page 8)
DO YOU REMEMBER?

When memory keeps me company, and moves to smiles or tears,

A weather-beaten object looms through the mist of years.
Behind the house and barn it stood, a half a mile or more,
And hurrying feet had made a path straight to its swinging door.

Its architecture was a type of simple classic art,
But in the tragedy of years it played a leading part.
And oft the passing traveler drove slow and heaved a sigh,
To see the modest hired girl, step out with glances shy.

The "Judge" replied in his inimitable manner with the following; and it will be appreciated when you know he was a sick man when this was written—Jan. 12, 1940.

"All letter writers are not alike, and that's why I always like to receive a letter from you. Besides the letter itself I found a number of enclosures. They were about as numerous, interesting and mirth-provoking as the things a magician pulls out of a silk hat. I laughed over Riley's poem, and to tell the truth I do remember. One of the joys of Spring was to hear the hens making their low half cawing half squawking noise that betokened the final disappearance of Winter and the arrival of sunshine that would warm up the old four-holer sufficiently so one could remain there long enough to turn the pages of the catalogue that hung within reach on a hook, taking the place of the cob Riley mentions.

My grandfather had the tastes of a connoisseur when it came to fitting up the interior of one of Chick Sales' edifices, and he got some discarded plush seat covers that had been cast aside when some railway cars had been re-upholstered, and he used this material on the seats of his four-holer to make the calls of nature less to be dreaded in the winter time. No judge ever sat on his wool-sack with more comfort than I experienced when time and inclination permitted by slipping over to grandfather's watch-box instead of the one that graced the clump of hollyhocks on the rear lot line of father's place."

I had also sent him a copy of an article which had appeared in *The Atlanta Journal* in 1914, relative to assignment of office space in the Macon, Ga., Federal Building, and inclose a copy for your perusal. "The Judge" came back and told me one of his stories regarding one of the parties mentioned, as follows:

"I enjoyed that copy of Postmaster Edwards' letter to the Department when Judge Emory Speer—of fragment memory—objected to his quarters in a rented building while we were building the new Court House and Post Office at Macon, Ga. We had previously had some trouble with the Judge. All the other officials had moved out, and the contract had been let, and everything was set for tearing down all but a small part of the old Federal building. Judge Speer, however, did not move. He promised to do so, time and again, but broke his promises. Finally we wired Edwards who was also custodian and asked why Judge Speer didn't vacate his quarters. Edwards' reply was characteristic. His answer was: 'Because this man Speer is a liar and a common scold.' That telegram is in the official files of the Treasury Department.

"The Judge took possession of the U. S. Attorney's quarters and then found his private office was directly under a billiard table on the floor above occupied by the Elks. The Judge complained that the tenants of the floor above played a game called billiards with 'sticks' and when they made a strike they pounded on the floor with the sticks much to his discomfort. Ye gods and little fishes how Edwards hated the Judge. I recall the letter very well for I was in the thickest of the fray at the time. But Edwards was a great letter writer. On one occasion he wanted a carpet for his own office and made requisition for it. He was put off and told to renew his request when the appropriation for the new fiscal year became available. He did as directed but he didn't get the carpet that year. At the beginning of the following fiscal year he again wrote, reciting his previous attempts to get a carpet, and stressed the necessity for it. He said the carpet on his floor was worn through in places and looked disreputable, and that he had a good many dis-

tinguished callers among the citizenry, and that the appearance of his office reflected no credit on the Government, etc., etc. Then he said 'General Youmans when is that carpet coming?' He followed this with a story written in his inimitable way. I will repeat it as well as I can recall it. He said:

"During the war between the states the southern army was pretty hard pressed one winter for uniforms. Those in use were worn threadbare and some of the privates had no overcoats. Their shoes were worn out and the toes of some of the privates were visible through holes in the uppers, and the soles of the shoes were worn through in spots. Requisition from headquarters had been made repeatedly with no results other than letters saying the uniforms would be sent as soon as possible. There was a lot of dissatisfaction in the ranks and a lot of justifiable growling. One evening, as General Stonewall Jackson, was standing before a camp fire alternately warming his front side and rear, a private wearing a coon skin cap approached, pulling a coon tail through his hands. He saluted and asked the General if he might have a word with him, to which the General assented. The soldier proceeded to state his grievances, which he said was fully shared in by his associates. He called attention to his own uniform and shoes, which he said were better than the average, and he said 'General, when are we going to get those uniforms?' The General, in the most kindly manner imaginable replied that he was fully aware of the situation; was deeply sensible of the needs of his men; that he had repeatedly urged the authorities at Richmond to honor his requisition, and had assurances that the uniforms would be sent shortly. The soldier replied: 'Thank you General. We know you are doing all you can; but when will we get the uniforms?' General Jackson replied that he didn't know definitely, but he hoped soon. All the time the soldier had been pulling the coon tail through his hands. He saluted and turned to go, when General Jackson called him back and asked him what he was going to do with the coon tail. 'Well General' replied the soldier, 'If those uniforms don't come pretty soon I am going to stick it where it belongs and run wild.' Then Edwards continued his letter by saying 'Mr. Youmans (that was the Chief Clerk's name) please excuse what the soldier said. I can't pervert history, and that's what he did say,' and then he added just this line, 'Say General Youmans, when am I going to get that carpet.' It is needless to say that no time was lost in supplying Edwards with a carpet."

New Celotex Roof Insulation Designed to Prevent Roof Blisters and Buckling

A new type of roof insulation, especially designed to withstand the moisture conditions which reduce or destroy the effectiveness of insulation, has just been put on the market by The Celotex Corporation of Chicago. The new product is called the Celotex Vapor-seal Roof Insulation.

A special feature of the new product are channels designed to eliminate roof blisters and buckling caused by air expansion within the roof insulation. The channels serve as expansion chambers which relieve air pressure against the roof covering. They also relieve accumulations of vapor pressure built up by high humidities and temperatures such as are present in textile mills, laundries, bakeries, food storage buildings and printing, photographic and tobacco establishments.

The channels are obtained by fabricating the insulation units with offset edges on the lower sections, so that when the tops of two edges are butted together a channel is formed along the under side of the joint.

Formica Starts Addition to Plant

The Formica Insulation Company, manufacturers of laminated material for electrical insulation and mechanical applications, as well as a line of plastics as finishing material for furniture, fixtures and building purposes, has begun the erection of an addition to their plant, amounting to about 30,000 square feet. This will add two stories to the present plant building. The company has been oversold and behind on deliveries since last September and an extension of the plant became absolutely necessary.

SPECIFICATION ONE HUNDRED
YEARS AGO

Custom House, Newburyport, Mass.

A description (by Robert Mills) of the manner of erecting a certain building proposed to be built in the City of Newburyport, State of Massachusetts for a Custom house. (This building, designed by Robert Mills, was completed, November 1835).

GENERAL DIMENSIONS OF BUILDING, ETC.

Front from out to out of walls exclusive of pilasters, 48 feet. Depth from out to out of walls exclusive of pilasters, 52 feet. Height of walls from the Allan floor to Eaves, 39 feet. Viz. cellar story, 9.0; first story, 13.0; second story, 14.0. In the clear between the floor and apex of arch when finished.

Thickness of arch of floors and paving, 12 inches. Thickness of footings of external walls, 2½ feet. Thickness of outer walls of cellar up to water table, 2.3 ft. Thickness of all the internal walls and angular piers up to water tables, 1½ brs. or if of stone 18 in. with an allowance of 6 in. additional for the fastings. Thickness of external walls above the water table line to eaves 18 inches and 24 inches. Thickness of the internal walls and angular piers to spring groin arches from 1½ Brick. The spring of the Groin arches to be equal to ¼th. of their span and to be turned 3 inches thick, spandils solidly filled, and gravited as well as all the walls.

The level of the first floor to be not less than 4 feet above the fastway of the street.

The exterior walls to be all faced with the granite from stone, in the manner hereinafter described.

MASON, BRICKLAYER AND STONECUTTER

Dig out the whole area to be covered by the building to the necessary depth, perfectly level and straight. Dig out also for the postings of the several walls of such width and depth as may be requisite with equal care.

The whole of the earth excavated from these respective diggings which will not be wanted to level the premises to be immediately carted away. Prove the foundations, ascertain their capacity to support the incumbent walls.

Carry up the several walls of the thicknesses, height, etc. stated under the preceding heads and with special reference to the forms as designated in the plans annexed.

All the external walls above the surface of the ground to be faced with granite stone. (The filling in

behind may be of stone or brick at the option of the contractor). All the internal walls, angular piers and arches to be built of hard brick (those in cellar story may if the contractor prefers it be built of stone.)

The principle or street fronts to be constructed with dressed stone laid in regular courses in the best manner. The other two sides of the building to be finished with the rough dressed or axed face, but laid in level courses jointed in the neatest manner.

All the architraves, joint casings, etc., of the windows and doors inside and out to be of dressed free stone, as also the Portico and angular pilasters, with their cornice. The steps inside and out to be finished smooth.

The windows to be all revealed, the sashes and frames to be of iron well secured into stone. Also the door frames internally. Dead arches to be thrown over all these openings. All the chimneys above roof to be faced in dressed stone as per drawings, the shaft to be carried at least 7 feet above the platform of observatory, top of roof. The flues to be well plastered and not less than a foot square. The whole of the cellar floors to be paved with good hand brick or with flag stone at the option of the contractor, well bidden.

The floors of the upper stories to be paved with tile or flag'd with stone upon the arches. A free stone . . . to be set around all the rooms and passages as a wash board.

A substantial brick wall, 1½ Brick thick, 8 ft. high, capped with stone to be built to enclose the premises. Erect a privy where required on the lot to contain 6 seats.

Trim and level the ground of the yard and footways and lay the necessary gutters and spouts to carry off the rain waters falling from the roof.

All the above works and whatever other work of the same nature necessary to complete the building according to plans and not hereinto particularly specified to be done in the best and most workmanlike manner agreeably to the designs of Robert Mills, architect, hereunto annexed and signed by him; and with the best and most substantial materials; the mortar to be made with strong stone lime and clean sharp river or bank sand on the general proportion of one bushel of unslaked lime to 6 of sharp sand. The walls, arches and steps to be properly graded or the joint well filled with mortar.

In setting the window and door sills care must be taken to leave the middle part clear from resting on the wall to avoid a fracture.

CARPENTER

Construct and fix all the centers required to turn the groin and other arches about the building (as the arches will be done of the same chord and pitch in every story, they may serve to turn more than one

series of arches, should the carpenter deem it expedient or safe.

Construct a pediment patched roof with principle rafters and beams over the whole building agreeably to plans annexed with a platform on the top for an observatory. The timbers of this roof must be well framed, supported, and bolted together, so as to have no lateral pressure acting against the walls.

The roof to be well boarded to receive a zinc or other metal covering, and the gutters formed to receive the same covering. The pitch of the roof need not exceed 7 or 8 feet.

As the doors, door frames, window frames and sashes, window shutters and stair railing are proposed to be of metal, and the floors all laid with tyle or flagged with stone, there will not be any wood work required to shew inside, but it will be necessary that the hanging and setting of this work should be attended to by the Carpenter, so that it may be true.

Should it be required, construct a cellar door on the

west side of the building, hung to stone joints and sills.

Finish the brick privy with a flat pitch'd roof proposed to be covered with zinc, and form 6 seats within with private doors of convenience shewn from a general passage and small window to each seat. Construct and hang a large strong and neat folding gate leading into yard behind, suitable to admit carts or wagons, and do whatever smaller matters of wood work may be required about the building and which may have been omitted and yet demanded for finishing the building agreeably to the drawings annexed, signed by Robt. Mills, architect.

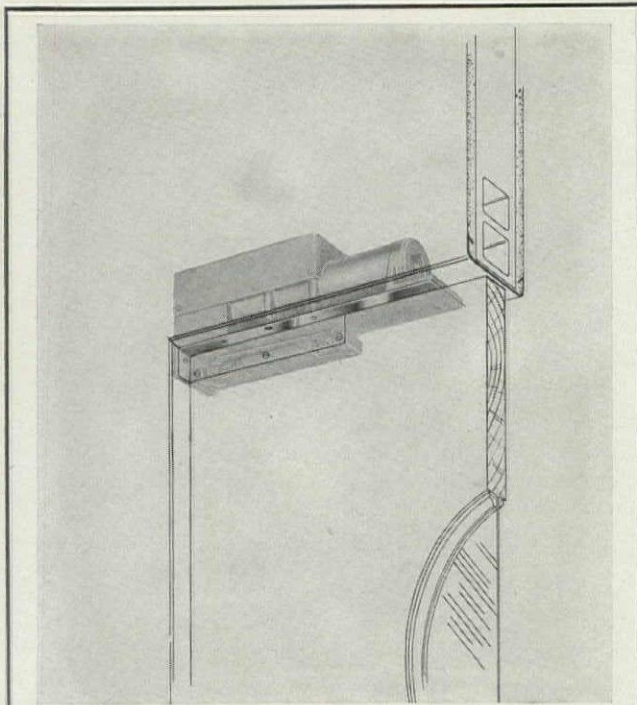
All the above work to be executed in the best and most workmanlike manner in the form and dimensions as laid down in the above named drawings, and with the best quality of material.

PLUMBER

Cover the whole roof and observatory floor with plate zinc in the best and most durable manner, form-



Supervising Architect's Office—1914



Concealed Control for Double Acting Doors

Smooth, safe, reliable control of double acting doors used in corridors, kitchens and certain entrances is furnished by this LCN Overhead Concealed Door Closer No. 444 or 466. Closer proper takes but $4\frac{1}{16}$ " height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ " width, $15\frac{1}{16}$ to $16\frac{1}{16}$ " length. Used with wood or metal doors at least $1\frac{3}{4}$ " thick. Full rack-and-pinion mechanism controls door and prevents annoying free swings and "flapping." See LCN catalog in Sweet's or write Norton Lasier Co., 466 West Superior Street, Chicago, for folder 140-F.

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*Fine and Coarse
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Mankato Minnesota

ing the necessary gutters behind blocking eaves and the down pipes to carry off the rain waters. Construct all the doors and shutters of plate zinc laid on a wood ground so as to form pannel work, according to the drawings annexed.

IRON FOUNDER, IRON MONGER AND BLACKSMITH

Construct all the window sashes of cast iron in sections as shewn in drawings annexed and hung with pivot hinges to wrought or cast iron frames which must be well secured with stone, etc.

Construct also cast iron frames to receive the zinc doors. Provide iron corner beads to windows inside to receive a thin cast iron plate to form the . . . of windows. Provide the necessary locks, hinges and fastenings for all the doors and windows, as also for the gates, cellar doors and privy doors.

Provide the necessary bolt straps and hold fasts which may be wanted in the construction of the roof.

Provide and set a cast or wrought iron fancy railing around the observatory platform and well secured to the same.

All the above work to be done in the neatest, most workmanlike and substantial manner and agreeably to the drawings annexed.

PLASTERER

All the walls and ceilings of office rooms, passages and stair case to be plastered in the best manner, then coats or stuccoed to immitate stone work. The cellar walls and ceiling to be whitewashed and the store rooms to have one coat. The privy walls and ceilings to be plastered with two coats.

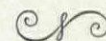
PAINTER AND GLAZIER

All the doors, windows, shutters, casings of ds Plinth and iron railing on top of roof together with such wood work as may be done to be painted 3 times in oil with good white lead a little tinged with yellow ochre to give body to the work (the stone work of doors and windows in the store and cellar rooms not to be painted at present.)

All the sashes to be glazed with the best quality glass well puttied and secured, the clearest and straightest to be picked for the office rooms and the fronts.

Clean all the windows at the finishing of the work, and finish the principle doors with a fancy colour. All the above work to be done in the best manner with the best materials.

NOTED: After erection of above building, Robert Mills was informed: "Our building is completed in a style, which all acknowledge, reflects credit to the architect and contractors."



ASSIGNMENT OF OFFICE SPACE IN FEDERAL BUILDINGS

The following, from the *Atlanta, Ga. Journal*, of January 25, 1914, shows how difficult it is, at times, to satisfy all officials in the assignment of office space in a Federal or rented building; this being but one of many such instances.

"SPEER WOULD COMMAND STARS NOT TO SHINE IF HIS CHAIR WAS IN THE SKY"

"Harry Stillwell Edwards thus characterizes whims of accused Federal Jurist whose conduct is being investigated by Congress."

BY HARLLEE BRANCH,
Staff Correspondent.

Macon, Ga., Jan. 24—One of the most interesting features of the Speer investigation was a letter read into the record by Harry Stillwell Edwards, former postmaster and custodian of the United States building, in which he told of the peculiarities of Judge Speer. The letter was written in 1907, when Judge Speer protested to the Treasury Department that the Macon Lodge of Elks, under whose rooms the judge's office was located, made too much noise and annoyed the court. The Treasury Department took the matter up with Mr. Edwards, and he replied as follows:—

Macon, Ga., May 13, 1907.

"Hon. J. K. Taylor,
Supervising Architect,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

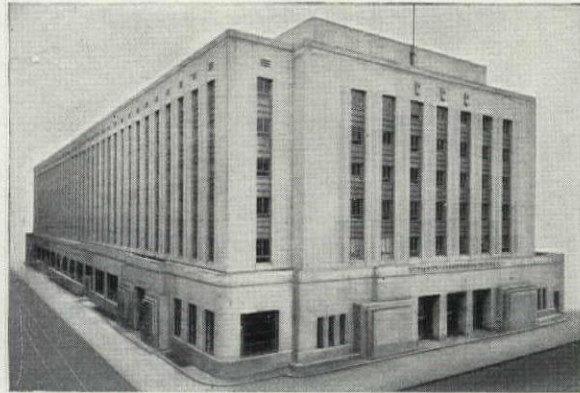
Sir:—

"I have the honor in reply to your indorsement on the letter of the B. P. O. of Elks, No. 230, that other quarters for the United States district court be assigned, to state that it is impossible to find satisfactory quarters for the presiding judge in this city, and to recommend that the fact be communicated to the applicants with the information that whereas this judicial officer expects to transfer himself with all official dignities into the Carolina hills about June 1, to remain in retreat until the chill of November has paralyzed the activities of the Ocmulgee mosquito and the middle Georgia fly and render innocuous the vicious germ of catarrh, and that whereas in the interim the palatial quarters designed for him in the new government building will have been made ready for consecration,—therefore it is not advisable on the part of the Treasury Department to take action other than to ask the suffering Elks that sympathy

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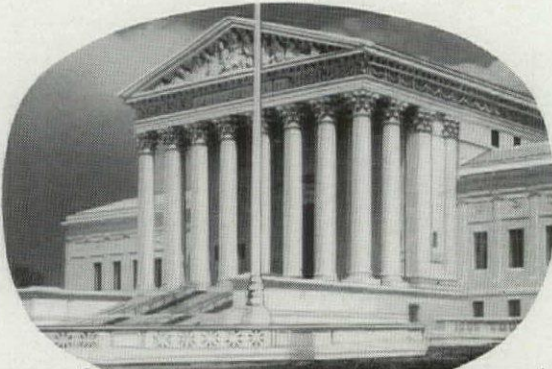
and forbearance which they cheerfully extend to the distressed of all degrees and conditions. My personal knowledge of the spirit animating this honorable Order which embraces 400 of the leading citizens of Macon, justifies the assurance that they will extend sympathy and assistance to an embarrassed government as readily as to the humblest of the people.

COULD SATISFY OTHERS

"Your custodian feels that his duty to the people of the great and prosperous city, struggling as they are for commercial and social advancement, demands that his statement that no satisfactory quarters for the presiding judge of a peripatetic district court can be supplied by them, should not go on record without qualification and explanation. This city is most excellently well equipped with office buildings, and could, no doubt, make comfortable the Secretary of the Treasury, the Supreme Court, or even the President, should a sudden exigency require a change of residence.

"But the presiding judge of the district court is a law unto himself and a class complete in one. He has surrounded himself with an atmosphere of self

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NEW ORLEANS

appreciation so dense that all things viewed through it are distorted, the laws of proportion suspended, and the passage of simple everyday truths effectually barred. Nothing less than a peachblow vase large enough to include an ivory throne with an assorted dozen of non-corrosive halos, floated in the depths of space a thousand leagues beyond the moon would appeal to him. And in thirty days, standing in the arm of his chair, he would lean over the edge and request of the stars, if indeed they must sing together in their course, not to sing too loud, while he in his vase, whether sitting as a court in chancery or just sitting.

WOULD MOVE FROM SKY

"This would be accompanied by a veiled threat to move his vase to some other part of the heaven, if his request was not immediately complied with.

"Your custodian, in support of his apparently extreme statement, respectfully refers you to the records of the Supervising Architect's Office for the long months of 1905, during which it appeared that the Treasury Department would be forced to call on the War Department for assistance before it could expend the already appropriated \$300,000 on its own

property in this city, the presiding judge referred to having conceived the idea that his removal to temporary quarters without the precaution of casting his horoscope would be attended with dire portents and public distress throughout the union.

WANTED VIEW OF SUNSET

"The records do not reveal the final argument on which the peaceful acquiescence was obtained. It is sufficient to say that the judge was successfully delivered into the new and commodious grand building, assigned to rooms, selected by himself, with accessories approved in advance, and would have been deprived of any exterior excuse for unhappiness had he not seen the sunset from the quarters of the assistant district attorney, three doors away. The superior view of the spectacle presented at this point was construed into an affront as serious as *les majeste*, and the noble orb of day having discreetly dropped out of sight and jurisdiction, nothing remained for the court's self respect but to dispossess the amiable assistant district attorney, and enter with robes, chattels, halos, and other things.

"Wrapped in the atmosphere heretofore described, his robes of office drawn about him, as gloomy as Marius among the ruins of Carthage, he has gone into a state of perpetual chancery.

UNDER POOL TABLE

"Unfortunately, in foresaking the self-respected and most desirable room in the building, which was located beneath the ladies' parlor of the Elks, where feminine footfalls are hushed in the depths of a Welton carpet and feminine voices blend in soothing melodies only, the judge came beneath the club's business section, and the butt-end of Congressman Bartlett's cue when he succeeded in pocketing a ball. And the congressmen in person non grata.

"Were there any known legal process by which to reach this presiding judge, were he amenable to ordinary reasons, he might be moved back a few feet to where he properly belongs, but that avenue is closed in advance. The judge is determined to remain under the Elks' pool table and neither threat nor lure can extract him.

"Your attention is respectfully called to paragraph No. 1 of the attached copy of the proposal which is the basis of the rental contract."

Sincerely yours,

H. S. EDWARDS,

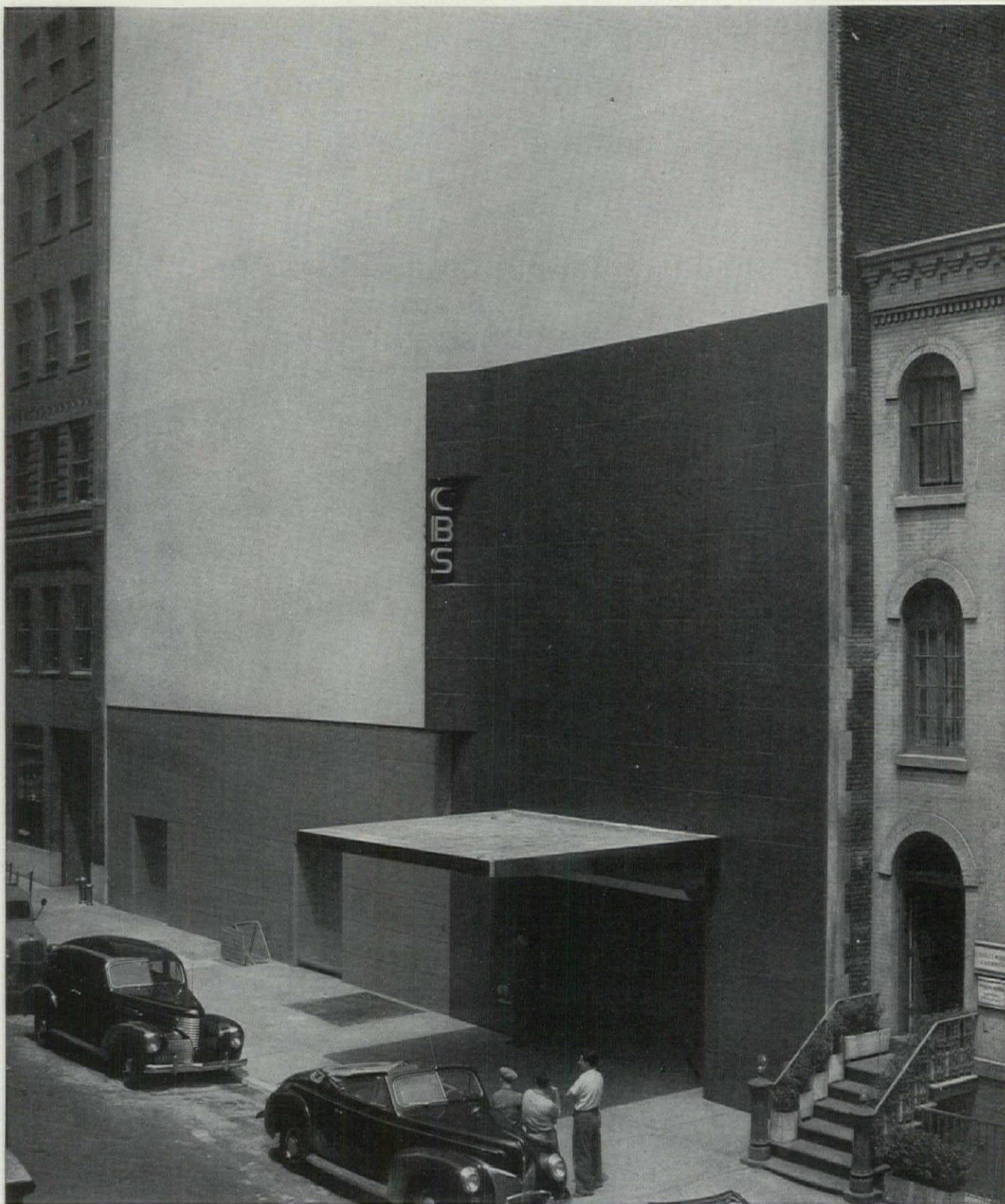
Custodian.



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1. The ashlar field at left side extending up to the middle of the second floor is grey with units 1' 11" high by approximately 3' 6" long. The jambs to the two small entrances have 3" radius corners.
2. The ashlar field at the right is blue, extends to the middle of the third floor and is composed of units 1' 11" high by approximately 3' 3" long. The main entrance jambs have 6" radius on one side and 12" on the other. The entrance is lined with terra cotta to a depth of 8' 9".
3. An unusual feature is the stream-lined fin at the left side of the blue area extending out from the ashlar face to form a trim for the C. B. S. sign. This blue glaze fin starts at the top level of the grey area, extends upward to the top level of the blue area and is broken only by the space left to accommodate the sign. The white area shown in the photograph is stucco.
4. Two lustrous plain glazes were used; a teal duck blue and a chinchilla grey. Both were fired at standard ATLANTIC temperature 2400° F.
5. All units extruded by de-airing process and surface planed in dry state before firing, insuring level face.
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7. Great technological progress in the last few years has made ATLANTIC TERRA COTTA the modern high quality building material.

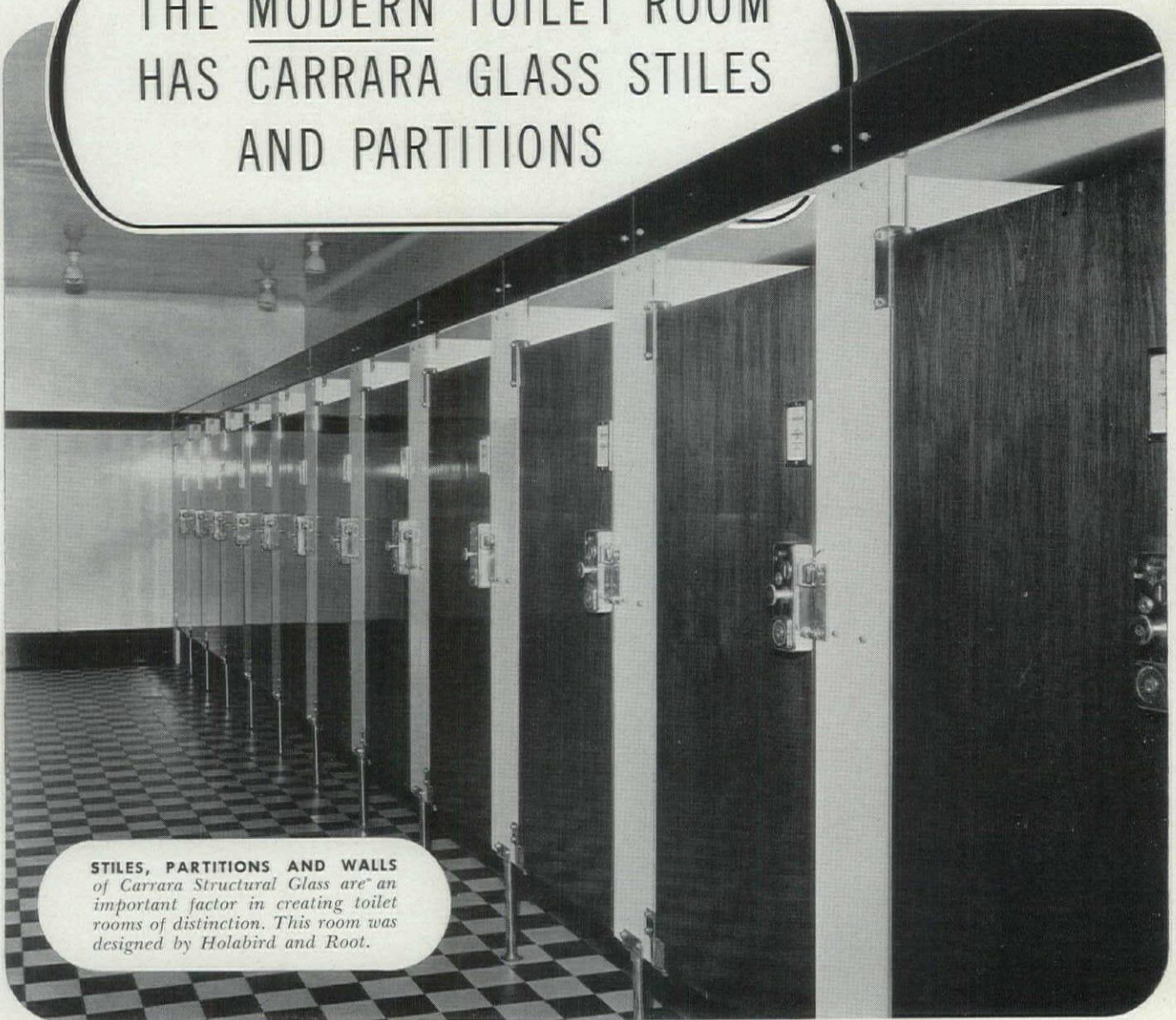
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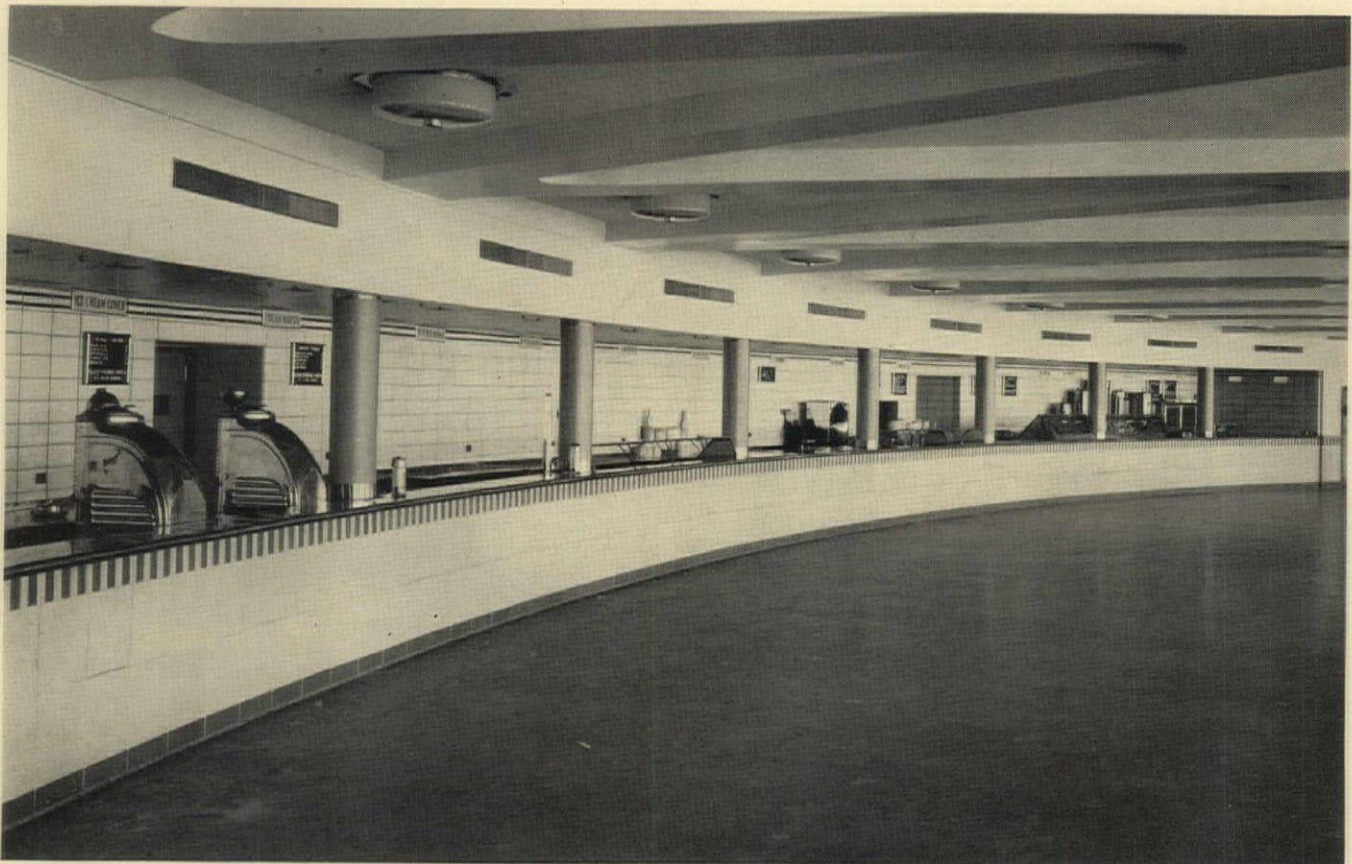
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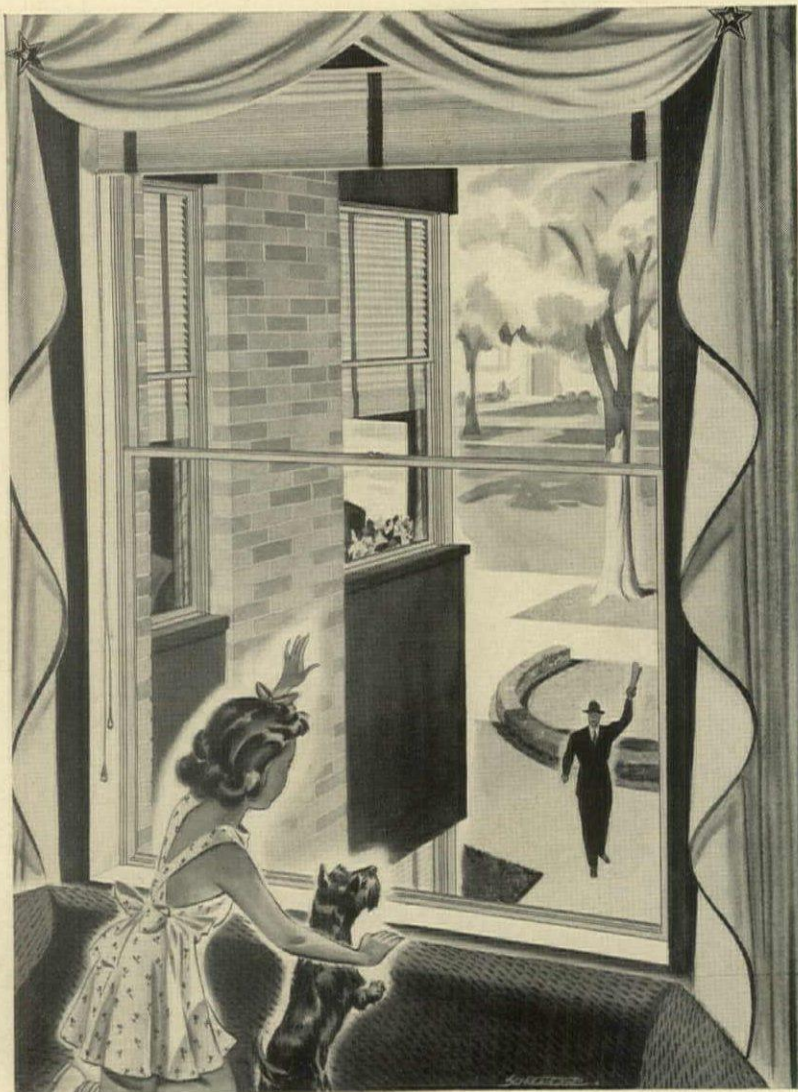
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