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THE FEDERAL ARCHITECT

April - 1931



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THE ASSOCIATION OF FEDERAL
ARCHITECTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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UNITED STATES POST OFFICE, LIMA, OHIO
 Built of Variegated Limestone from B. G. Hoadley Quarries, Inc.,
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INDIANA LIMESTONE



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THE CUT INDIANA LIMESTONE for numerous United States Post Offices and other Federal Government Buildings has been supplied by member firms of this Association. These structures stand as evidence of the merit, stability and economy of Indiana Limestone.

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***E**AST ROOM in the White House as it was in 1860. From the motion picture "Abraham Lincoln." See article on "Motion Picture Architecture."*

76 FEDERAL ARCHITECT

Publication of The Association of Federal Architects

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■ **T**HERE are many published criticisms, in architectural journals and from architects' organizations, worrying because private architects are not getting any of the government work. An excerpt of hearings, before the House of Representatives Appropriation Committee, reprinted in this issue of *The Federal Architect* shows that as of January 15, 1931, there was on the boards of private architects \$125,000,000 worth of work as against \$43,000,000 in the Supervising Architect's Office. This means that private architects are getting about 75 per cent of the work.

It appears time to pause for inquiry as to how much work the private architects demand.

Does all this correspondence and printer's ink on the subject come from ignorance of the state of affairs, or is it a sop to architects temporarily unemployed, or is the crusade simply continued as good journalism?

As is shown above, wherever it is in the interests of economy and good results the work is given out. But the journalistic crusade continues. Villification of the Government architectural offices appears to be in order. No specific buildings are mentioned. No instances of government buildings designed by private architects, which are immeasurably superior to other government buildings designed by Federal architects, are brought forth, although a strong emphasis is placed on the superiority of the one over the other. The data is available.

The Tarsney Act permitting private architects to design buildings was in force in the nineties and buildings were built.

The ethics of the profession has certainly taken a jolt when the architects of the country on letterheads of their A. I. A. Chapters blacken without investigation the work of other architects' offices with the naive and frank admission that it is for the purpose of getting architectural commissions for themselves.

The Federal Architectural offices are weaned and reared on criticism. If they use material A, delegations appear to lambaste them for not using material B. Or vice versa. If they face the building north, a newspaper crusade develops because it was not faced south. Or vice versa. The bitter attacks of private architects are, therefore, merely the regular order. There can be no surprise nor mental soreness because of the clay products cast in our direction. But—one could have wished that architects would have stood by architects.

The *Federal Architect* has been bitterly criticized because it has not taken up cudgels in defense of the government architectural work. But it does not appear necessary. Those who are familiar with the government work know its caliber. Those who call it "bureaucratic" are more or less unaware and are not vulnerable to conviction.



■ **A**PROPOS of the above we reprint a paragraph which *The American Architect* places on its editorial page:

"Benjamin Franklin wrote in his autobiography, 'There are croakers in every country . . . ' As in Franklin's time, every community today has it "croakers." They bode ill for all places in which they live. If listened to they can do untold harm. Fortunately, they soon make their own reputation and then no one takes them seriously enough to be influenced."



■ **W**E read in the April American Architect a well-printed article on the question of Government work and private architects, which courteously labels the Supervising Architect's office as Russian and un-American.

In this article the author states that four months after each project is released, an architect could be selected, the working drawing made and construction started.

There is now in the hands of private architects, as stated elsewhere, \$125,000,000 worth of work, some of this released as far back as the beginning of 1930, with the exception of the Commerce Building, which was given out several years ago. Only one contract for which an outsider is architect has to date been made, and this is for foundations only.

The author says what a godsend it would be for contractors and laborers if all the government work could be put

under contract as he suggested within four months.

He also states, in the easy and trustful way of one who has always crossed the street with someone holding his hand, that good architects for each job could always be selected by the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

It would be interesting to know how many architects have tried to obtain jobs through these channels. It has been noted that since every member of the American Institute in each locality is a candidate, the A. I. A. appears to be automatically placed in a hands-off attitude and the architects have carried their cases into political fields.

The gentleman says "in all of this work it is essential that there should be no political interests which would influence the selection." But architects generally (though they may agree with this in theory) in practice have not encouraged the selection of architects on the basis of architectural fitness alone. They have approached the Government offices usually with legislators and national committeemen.

For many years one thing which had been carefully kept out of politics had been Federal architecture. The architects of the country seem not ready to push it in. Should they succeed, in the manner in which they have begun, in dragging the whole question into the political field, it will be long before it is rescued again.



Motion Picture Architecture

By PARK FRENCH

*M*R. FRENCH is motion picture architect and art director for Feature Pictures, Inc., of Hollywood, Calif. Feature Pictures is an organization resulting from the merger of Goldwyn, the Caddo Company and United Artists—the latter being the Fairbanks-Pickford organization.

THIS is an attempt to tell those who know something about the workings of an architect's office a little about the processes of motion picture set design.

A few years ago the president of the American Institute of Architects in an address, painted a rather sad outlook for future architecture "with the younger generation leaning toward modern art and the movies trying to show us how we should decorate our houses." The gentleman was a little off in his use of words, for what really happens is that the movies attempt to show us how we do decorate our houses.

This brings us to the point of view of the art director in motion pictures. With the exception of purely imaginative subjects, as fantasy, cities of the future, ultra modern design, and historic subjects upon which no reliable data is obtainable, nearly all the work of creating settings is interpretative and illustrative.

If the picture is historic or national in character such as "Abraham Lincoln," much time and effort is put in on research before the story is written and from this great mass of conflicting and contradictory evidence the writer and the artist attempt to select material offering the most dramatic and pictorial values without offending any of the supporters of the various opinions.

The designer may be painstakingly correct in every detail and conservative in his compositions and run the risk of not making any impression on anyone with the possible exception of the architects. Or he may take the spirit of the time and place, boil it down into an essence, accent with exaggeration, distor-

tion, forced perspective or strong contrast in scale and get a result which will not only make itself felt during the brief moment that it is on the screen, frequently helping to put over a weak story but often looking more real than the real thing does when photographed.

In any event the setting is the artists impression of the spirit of the place in which the story is laid and is decorated and dressed in the manner of the character or characters who occupy it in the story.

Hence the work starts with an illustration and the illustrator with a visual knowledge of architecture and life generally, makes a better creator of settings than the architect, even though the latter may be somewhat of an artist.

In rare cases the story writer will seek the cooperation of the art department when he is writing the story and a pictorial quality is injected into the story as it is being written, but as a rule it has to be grafted on afterwards.

The art director reads the script, discusses it with the dramatic director (who I will refer to in the future as the director), and then illustrates it, making sketches of the scenes requiring settings and frequently sketches suggesting groupings of people for composition; light effects, traveling shots and incidents of drama, comedy or symbolism generally referred to as "gags".

These sketches are not architectural renderings but are on the order of illustrations for a book and are often well enough finished to serve that purpose. The artist always tries to show the director how the scene will look on the screen, so the sketch includes the people and the dressing. Different men use dif-



CABINET ROOM in the White House as of 1863.
From the motion picture "Abraham Lincoln."
Walter Huston as Lincoln.

ferent mediums and almost every medium has to be tried by someone. One of the fastest and most satisfactory for general use is a combination of charcoal and Wolff carbon pencil. Powdered charcoal is rubbed into the surface of strathmore illustration board forming a half-tone over the entire sheet. This can be done in advance. When a sketch is called for in a hurry the artist draws his picture with carbon pencil on top of this half tone cuts out his high-lights with an eraser, puts in his accents and darks with charcoal, fixes it and the sketch is finished.

The sketches finished, they are sent to the director and the producer who may accept, reject or alter as they see fit. For the producer is the art director's client, and the director is as the client's wife. The latter is generally interested in securing a fine production for this picture regardless of cost while the former is interested in keeping the cost proportionate to the probable box office value of the picture.

The reason for all this illustrative process is two fold; first the director can not or will not trust himself to read plans—and secondly, when an artist approaches a problem from the pictorial side he often gets a spontaneous, unstudied quality into the setting and sometimes indirectly into the dramatic action which would probably be lacking if the set were built up from a floor plan designed to accommodate action as foreseen by the writer or the director. Occasionally the director cannot be satisfied with sketches and plans, in which case the art department makes small scale models of the sets in question.

When the illustrations for the sets have been approved they are transposed by reverse camera perspective into plans and elevations which when built and photographed with a given MM lense camera at a given distance will reproduce the illustration on the film. These preliminary plans are called lay-outs. If time and space permits, as soon as a lay-out is completed the floor plan is drawn

full size on the floor of the studio with chalk or strips of wood.

Furniture is placed in it and the director called to approve it for size and location of doors and windows, etc. Sometimes the director rehearses in this full size layout before he puts his OK on it.

This is not a general practice but is one which eliminates the possibility of a tragedy which sometimes happens. When a set is completed a director may say that he cannot use it because it is too large or too small for his action or that the main entrance is on the wrong side of the set. This not only means added expense for alterations, but it may mean that a company of high priced actors, camera men, etc. stand by on salary while the alterations are being made.

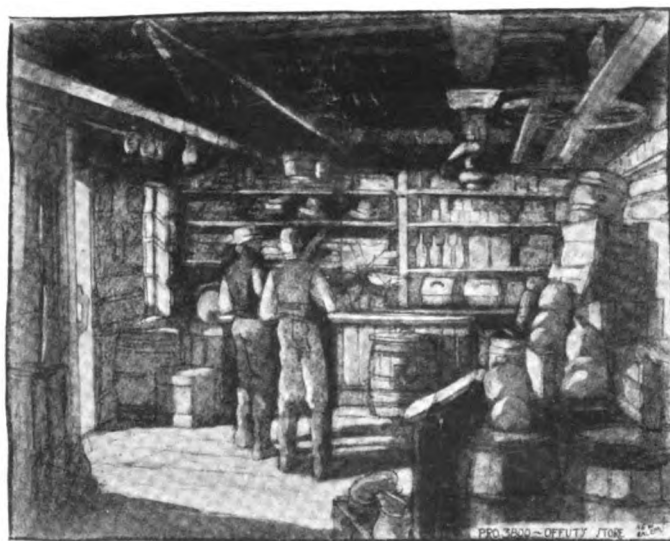
From the layout working drawings are made generally at one-quarter inch scale, small sets are often drawn at one-half inch scale and character sets at one inch to a foot. Working drawings are dimensioned and tied up to center lines similar to architects' plans except that they only show surface and do not show any construction detail except in cases of mechanical features which have to operate as part of the drama. All architecture is full sized except in cheap sets where stock mouldings and wall paper

are used. A very excellent quality of full size details is made for all sculpture, ornament, painted decoration, light fixtures and special furniture.

Specifications covering the material to be used or represented, paint stain, etc. are covered by notes on the plans and elevations. The frame work for all sets is made of wood studs, planks and beams and the men who build them know off hand more about what can be done with a flock of two by four than an engineer could figure out in a week.

The motion picture draftsman in addition to being an architectural draftsman who has gotten away from the tightness of architecture must know how to plan a set to accommodate cameras and camera shots, lighting and light equipment for photographic results, sound and sound machinery.

The art director is often called upon to make a budget of set costs for a picture from the illustrations for the sets. This, of course, can only be a guess. Most estimating is done from the one-quarter inch scale layouts on a square foot surface area basis. Walls vary from fifty cents to two dollars a square foot, floors from ten cents to fifty cents with additions for platforms, columns, stairs, special props and painted decorations such as murals or painted tapestries.

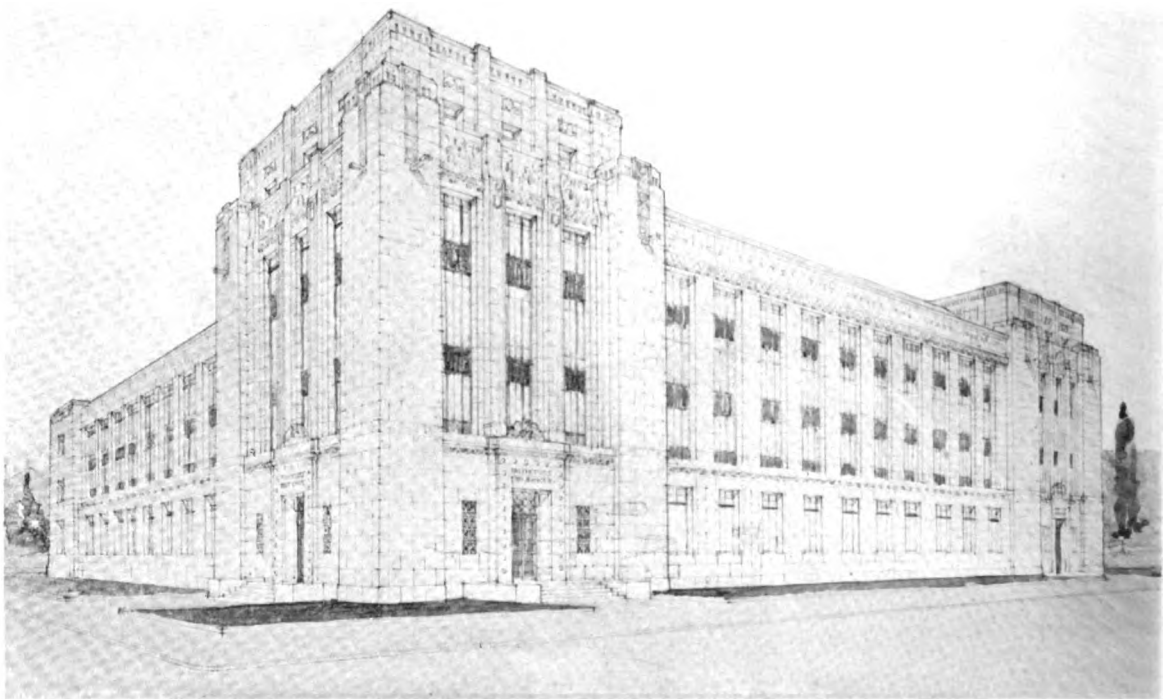


Sketch for a Motion Picture set in the film "Abraham Lincoln."

In large studios sets are built for the feature pictures and are revamped, repainted and redressed for a number of programme pictures which follow. The programme pictures pay for the alterations and pay a rental to the feature picture for the use of the set. The sets for feature pictures cost from \$15,000.00 to \$50,000.00 a picture; for super features they may run to \$80,000.00 or \$100,000.00 a picture. The cost of sets

generally represents from twelve to twenty per cent of the cost of a picture and seldom runs more than thirty per cent.

In spite of this and the fact that a few hundred dollars one way or the other may make or break the quality of the production, this department is the first to be attacked by the critics and the efficiency experts both from within and without the industry.



WICHITA, KANSAS POST OFFICE AND COURT HOUSE

Office of Supervising Architect,
Architects.

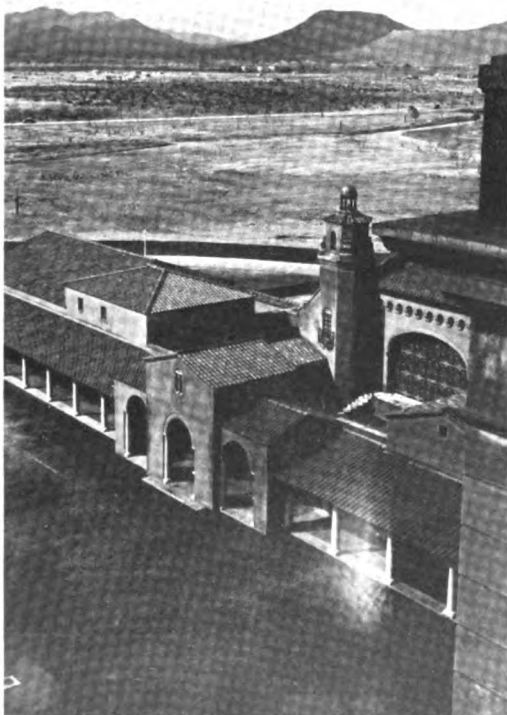
Murch Bros. Construction Co.,
Contractor.

The exterior facing is variegated limestone with granite base. The interior is finished with marble and bronze work.



UNITED STATES VETERANS' BUREAU HOSPITAL
AT TUCSON, ARIZONA.

Architects: Construction Division Veterans Bureau. Contractors: Sumner Sallitt Co., Chicago, Ill.



*I*N the clear air of this climate, the gold hemisphere atop of this tower can be seen for miles. The group is in a very charming mission spirit and in color and long, low-lying mass ties in to the plain. The nearby hills are fifteen miles away.



National Committee on Wood Utilization

A Valuable Aid to the Federal Architect

IN this day of keen competition among building material suppliers new products are constantly placed on the market and old products are changed and improved to keep up with competition. The problem of the architect is therefore becoming more and more difficult and it is well nigh impossible for even the best informed architect to keep abreast with developments in the building material field. This is particularly true in regard to forest products. There was a time when lumber was considered practically the only building material in the forest products field and the problem was relatively simple because locally produced woods were used in most instances. Today the increased transportation facilities and particularly the opening of the Panama Canal have made available to the consumers lumber from practically every part of the country. In addition to lumber we have a number of allied products such as wall boards, insulation boards, fibre products, and even composition tiles wholly or partly made from wood and wood fibre. How is an architect to know what woods and what wood products are most suitable for each particular use?

In order to provide the consumers with such information Herbert Hoover, when Secretary of Commerce, organized the National Committee on Wood Utilization and acted as its chairman until his entry into the White House. This Committee has existed for five years and is a cooperative body between Federal Government on the one side and a group of 200 members representing producers, distributors, and consumers of forest products on the other side. This Committee works for more efficient utilization of wood which means the supplying of information on the correct uses of wood products chiefly in building and

construction. It must be noticed that the Committee is in no way engaged in trade promotional activities and it does not undertake to influence the consumer in his choice of materials. In fact its slogan is "When You Use Wood Use It Intelligently" and it only starts to function after the consumer has made up his mind that he will use wood products. On this Committee the American Institute of Architects have several representatives:—Mr. N. Max Dunning, F.I.A. of Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Alexander B. Trowbridge, Washington, D. C.; Mr. LeRoy E. Kern, Washington, D. C.; Mr. T. F. Laist, of Yellow Springs, Ohio.

In addition construction and agricultural engineers, builders, contractors, realtors, and other members of the building and construction group are representing their respective professional and trade organizations. The Committee has already published a series of handbooks and bulletins on wood construction in which the architects have played a prominent part. The Federal Government through its various departments and agencies is now taking full advantage of the Committee's facilities and is placing before it specifications for the purpose of insuring a check on the materials used and their application. Every invitation for bid covering forest products and issued by the Federal Government now passes through the hands of this Committee and based on the experience gained in the revision of these schedules a manual for the use of the specifying officials of the Government is now in preparation. The Committee has completed a series of projects of great interest to the architect. These deal with the grade marking of lumber which means the placing of a stamp on each piece of lumber produced indicating



PRIVATE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

*In the new Agricultural Bldg. This is finished in beautifully grained American Walnut.
Architects: Rankin and Kellogg associated with the Supervising Architect's Office.*

plainly its grade and species; the proper seasoning and handling of lumber; the development of uses for chemically treated lumber to withstand the attack of insects and decay; studies of chemically treated lumber to make it fire safe; the use of so-called "end-matched" lumber which is saving from 20 to 30 per cent in the installation cost. It has also published a 700-page handbook on wood construction. It is now working on a handbook on wood construction in tropical countries which will also have a direct application in many districts in the U. S. where climatic conditions offer

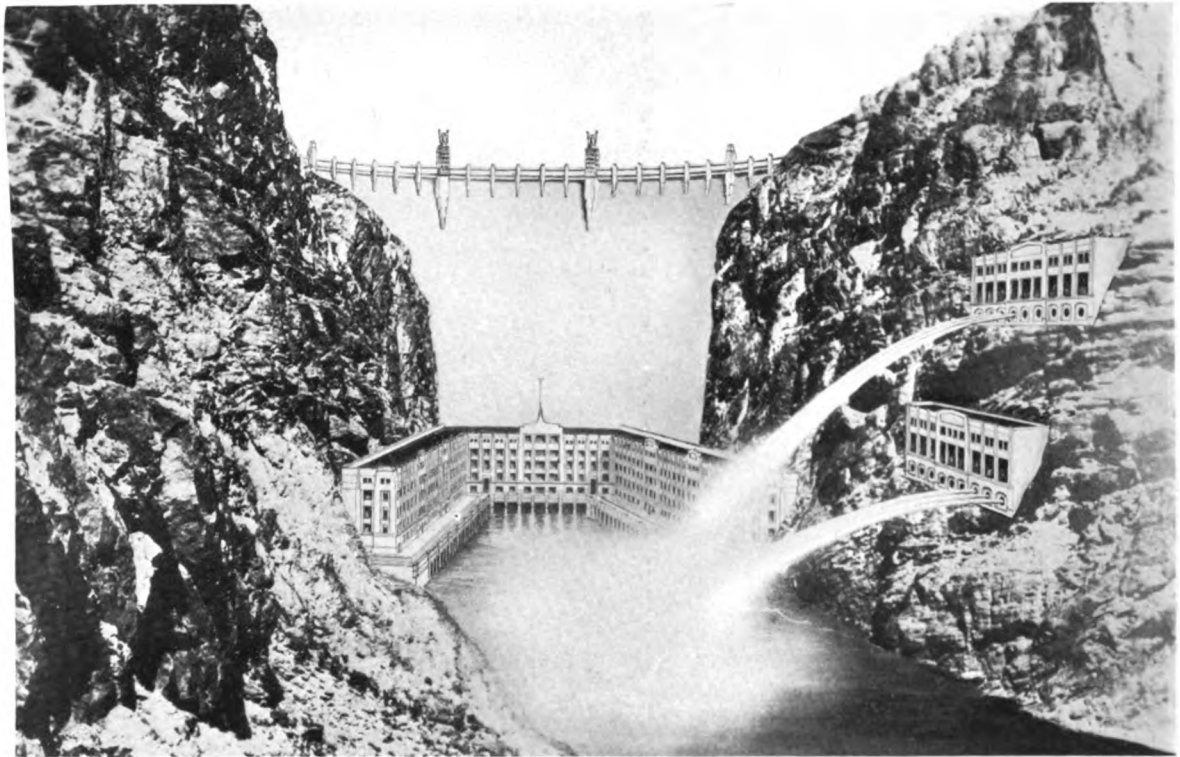
difficulties to the use of wood unless special precautions are taken to eliminate these handicaps. The prominent part which the architects have played in the development of the Committee's program is a distinct asset to the Committee's work.

The National Committee on Wood Utilization is the only organization of its kind where producers, distributors and consumers in cooperation with the Federal Government are developing the most efficient wood using methods thereby eliminating the waste of wood.



Hoover Dam Construction Starts

Federal Engineers Designed World's Greatest Construction Project



HOOVER DAM, POWER PLANT AND ARIZONA OUTLET WORKS, BOULDER CANYON PROJECT

The Dam, 730 Feet in Height, 1180 Feet Length Along Crest, with Section Width of 650 Feet at Base and 45 Feet at Crest. Power Plant Installed Capacity of 1,000,000 Horsepower. Reservoir Area 227 Square Miles with 550 Mile Shore Line.

WITH the signing of the \$48,890,-955.50 contract by Secretary of Interior Wilbur on April 20th, actual construction work was ordered on Hoover Dam, power-plant and appurtenant works. The contractor, Six Companies, Incorporated, of San Francisco, California, had signed the contract on March 11th, and the Chief Engineer of the Bureau of Reclamation at Denver, Colorado, signed on April 11th. It is the largest construction contract ever awarded by the Federal Government, and so far as is known the largest in world history. A bond of \$5,000,000 for faithful performance was required of the con-

tractor. This contract is for cost of labor only.

The awarding of this contract climaxed ten years of research work and design by the Federal Engineers, Commissioner Elwood Mead, Chief Engineer R. F. Walter, Designing Engineer J. L. Savage, Electrical Engineer L. N. McClellan, and Resident Engineer W. R. Young, of the United States Bureau of Reclamation, in co-operation with the Boulder Dam Consulting Board. The members of this Board were L. C. Hill, D. C. Henny, R. L. Wiley, engineers; and Wm. F. Durand and F. L. Ransome, geologists. Boulder Dam was the origi-

nal name given to this project, but on September 17, 1930, the name was changed to Hoover Dam by direction of Secretary of the Interior Wilbur.

This titanic project is to be built on the Colorado River about 30 miles southeast of Las Vegas, Nevada, on the Arizona-Nevada State line. Congress authorized appropriations not to exceed \$165,000,000 divided as follows: Hoover Dam and reservoir, \$70,600,000; power development, \$38,200,000; All-American Canal, \$38,500,000; and interest during construction, \$17,700,000. The purposes of the project are flood control and general river regulation, irrigation, silt control, power development and domestic water supply. The seven states of California, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona will be benefited when this project is completed.

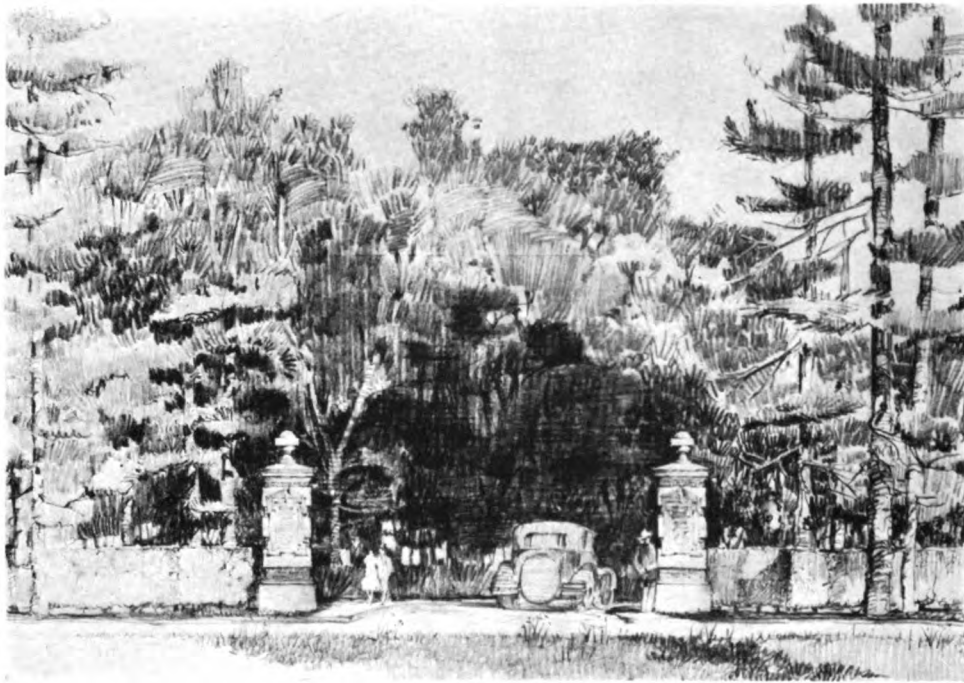
The location of Hoover Dam is far from the centers of both labor and material supplies. It is estimated that it will take seven years to build the dam with 2,000 men actually employed, the bulk of the time, and working under a summer temperature of over 100 degrees. The housing of these men and their families, in a climate that varies from 20 to 120 degrees, presented another problem, in connection with the construction problem. After careful inspection of the territory, a town site 2,500 feet above sea level was selected about six miles west of the dam site, at the summit and near the terminus of the Union Pacific section of the branch railroad. Boulder City was the name given to this proposed town of 4,000 population, during the construction period, and it will probably cost \$2,000,000 to build it. A city planner designed the town plan and contracts are being let for buildings, waterworks, sewerage system, lighting system, street surfacing, sidewalks, and curbs; also for highway and railroad from the town to the dam site. The water supply will be pumped from the Colorado River, a distance of 6 miles,

with a lift of about 1850 feet. A settling tank, sand filters, chemical treating plant, and a 2,000,000 gallon storage tank will be erected in the town site.

The Federal Government owns the land of Boulder City, town lots will be leased for 20 years for business purposes, the Government to retain ownership and supervisory control. A model town is the objective and it will no doubt be a permanent town, as the 730 foot dam and 115 mile lake will be a great attraction for tourists. The Bureau of Reclamation encountered somewhat similar conditions on the Yuma and Salt River projects in Arizona and will use such experience to advantage here. Among the many scenic wonders near Boulder City are Grand Canyon, Lion and Bryce Canyon national parks.

The great mass of materials required to build this colossal enterprise are furnished by the Government under separate contracts. It is necessary to construct 30 miles of railroad for the transportation of materials and equipment and to provide access to the dam site. A total of 4,500,000 cubic yards of concrete masonry, about 19,000,000 pounds of reinforcement steel, and 5,500,000 barrels of cement will be some of the materials required. Such figures stagger the imagination. These 5,500,000 barrels of cement, if placed head to head, would reach from Savannah on the Atlantic Coast across the continent to San Diego on the Pacific Coast.

The All-American Canal is a part of the Boulder Canyon project and carries water from the Colorado River to the Imperial and Coachella valleys in the southeastern part of California. This canal was so named because entire length of 75 miles will be built entirely in the United States, as compared with the present Imperial main canal, which is largely in Mexico. It will be 22 feet deep with a 200 foot width at the water surface, tapering to a 134 foot width at the bottom.



THE VIRGINIA DARE MEMORIAL GATEWAY.

ERECTED from drawings, prepared in the Construction Division of the War Department, to commemorate Virginia Dare, the first white child born in America. Roanoke Island is the location of the colony known as Fort Walter Raleigh, the so-called "lost colony," which was established and later wiped out by some unknown disaster. Virginia Dare was born in this colony and disappeared with the other members.



A typical small Post Office designed in the Office of the Supervising Architect.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS PROJECTS
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT
SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1931

Status of \$480,000,000 program as of January 15, 1931

(Statement A: \$315,000,000, section 5.)
(Statement B: \$15,000,000 section 3, \$9,249,317.24, section 3, previously authorized.)
(Statement C: \$150,000,000, section 5, District of Columbia.)

Completed 97 buildings, total limit	\$32,581,362.04
Under contract, 101 projects, total limit	72,447,466.00
Bids in, on market, or in specification stage, 39 projects, total limit	15,160,600.00
Drawing stage: ¹ Supervising Architect, 72 projects, total limit	43,315,500.00
Private architects, 27 projects, total limit	125,892,000.00
Sites acquired, drawings not yet taken up, 14 projects, total limit	4,523,741.00
Sites accepted, awaiting title, 75 projects, total limit	22,070,800.00
Sites selected, 16 projects, total limit	22,283,500.00
Site or additional land under condemnation, 30 projects, total limit	21,925,100.00
Site reports in awaiting selection, 30 projects, total limit	9,206,000.00
Agents inspecting sites, 16 projects, total limit	2,126,800.00
Held, 15 projects, total limit	6,248,000.00
Total	\$377,780,869.04

DRAWING STAGE

	Limit of cost		Limit of cost
Altoona, Pa.	\$775,000	Milford, Conn.	\$140,000
Astoria, Oreg.	250,000	Montrose, Colo.	135,000
Atlanta, Ga. ¹	2,650,000	Napoleon, Ohio	90,000
Baltimore, Md., marine hospital..	1,620,000	New Britain, Conn.	250,000
Bath, N. Y.	105,000	Newburgh, N. Y.	340,000
Bay City, Mich.	475,000	New York City, parcel post.....	11,000,000
Brownsville, Tex.	430,000	New York City, post office annex ¹	9,500,000
Carbondale, Ill.	125,000	Norfolk, Nebr.	145,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	725,000	Noyes, Minn.	78,000
Chicago, Ill., post office ¹	23,675,000	Oakland, Calif. ²	1,510,000
Claremont, N. H.	95,000	Okmulgee, Okla.	330,000
Clovis, N. Mex.	130,000	Opelousas, La.	85,000
Coleman, Tex.	100,000	Palmer, Mass.	115,000
Detroit, Mich., post office ¹	5,650,000	Pembina, N. Dak.	115,000
Detroit, Mich., marine hospital..	600,000	Philadelphia, Pa. ¹	9,750,000
Erie, Pa.	555,000	Pittsburgh, Pa. ¹	7,552,000
Fairbanks, Alaska	450,000	Ponce, Porto Rico	300,000
Fort Wayne, Ind. ¹	1,000,000	Portland, Me., courthouse.....	400,000
Fort Worth, Tex., post office ¹ ...	1,445,000	Portland, Oreg. ¹	1,950,000
Freeport, Ill.	275,000	Reedy Island, Del., quar. stat....	14,500
Greensboro, N. C.	900,000	Rochester, Pa.	105,000
Hartford, Conn. ¹	2,000,000	Rock Hill, S. C.	300,000
Helena, Mont.	340,000	Rouses Point, N. Y.	153,000
Hoboken, N. J.	250,000	Rutland, Vt.	330,000
Hoquiom, Wash.	135,000	St. Louis, Mo., courthouse ¹	2,225,000
Houston, Tex.	615,000	San Francisco, Calif., O. B.....	3,050,000
Jackson, Ohio	100,000	Seattle, Wash., marine hospital..	1,725,000
Jacksonville, Fla., par. post bldg.	575,000	Shreveport, La.	350,000
Kansas City, Mo.	4,500,000	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	300,000
Key West, Fla., marine hospital.	25,000	Ironwood, Mich.	185,000
Key West, Fla., post office.....	525,000	South Bend, Ind. ¹	1,100,000
Kittanning, Pa.	145,000	Staten Island, N. Y.	345,000
Lafayette, Ind.	375,000	Sweetwater, Tex.	130,000
Lake City, Fla.	125,000	Trenton, N. J.	1,650,000
Las Vegas, Nev.	320,000	Warren, Pa. ²	290,000
Lawrence, Mass.	210,000	Warren, R. I.	75,000
Little Rock, Ark.	1,435,000	Wellsboro, Pa.	80,000
Louisville, Ky. ²	2,985,000	Winthrop, Mass.	60,000
Lubbock, Tex.	335,000	Woodstock, Ill.	90,000
Lumberton, Miss.	60,000	Youngstown, Ohio	310,000
Lyons, N. Y.	75,000	Minneapolis, Minn. ¹	4,150,000
Mansfield, La.	75,000	Port Angeles, Wash.	190,000
Mason City, Iowa.....	385,000		
Miami, Fla. ¹	2,080,000		\$120,692,500

¹Assigned to private architect.



U. S. FEDERAL BUILDING AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

Architect: Supervising Architect's Office

Contractor: Murch Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.

YE MERRY BALLADE OF ST. GEORGE AND YE DRAGONNE

St. George sat in ye Cosie Inne
And quaffed ye flowing Bowle.
Ye Brew was mightie, goodlie stuffe
And knocked himme for a Goalle.

Ye Knight did sing some ribald songes,
And sprawled upon ye floore —
Ye Landlord came at closynge tyme
And kicked himme out ye door!

Hys trusty charger stood without;
With much ado was mounted —
How manie tymes St. George fell offe
Will ever be uncounted.

Ye Knighte bestrode hys noble steed
In such a strange position,
Ye steed, who knew hys master well
Was wise to hys condition.

And so they journeyed castleward —
Alas! That brimminge flagonne!!
What grisly sighte did George be-
holde?
Ye Gawds! A fearsome dragohne!

Ye dragonne snorted flame and smoke
Much like a roaringe forge
But though hee had a fiery breathe,
Why, so had brave St. George!

St. George unloosed hys trusty lance
And charged ye dreadfulle Lizard;
Ye beaste was writhing soon in death,
A puncture in hys gizzard.

St. George then sought hys buxom wife,
And told hys thrilling tale
Ye goode wife shouted "Get thee
hence.
You've drunken too much ayle!"

L'envoi

Think you that George was made a St.
Because he slew ye dragonne?
It was because he signed ye Pledge
And climbed aboard ye Wagonne!

RECENT CONTRACTS AWARDED IN OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT

Pekin, Ill., Post Office; extension and remodeling; contractor James McHugh Sons, Inc.....	\$46,931.00	Aurora, Mo., Post Office; construction; contractor, Rosen & Fischel, Inc., 11 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.....	\$58,150.00
Canon City, Colo., Post Office; construction; contractor, Bushoom Brothers, Fairbury, Nebr.	78,300.00	Muncie, Ind., Post Office; extension and remodeling; contractor, Ideal Construction Co., 515 West 5th Ave., Gary, Ind....	100,000.00
Decatur, Ind., Post Office; construction, complete; contractor, Anderson & Company, 37 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.	53,012.00	Green River, Wyo., Post Office; construction; contractor, Earl E. Garber & Co., Inc., 203 West 4th St., Bethlehem, Pa.	63,310.00
Lebanon, Ind., Post Office; construction, contractor; James I. Barnes, Barnes Building, Logansport, Ind.	61,300.00	San Luis, Ariz., Inspection Station; construction; contractor, Modern Construction Co., 3308 Kettner Blvd., San Diego, Calif.	47,757.00
New York, N. Y., U. S. Government Warehouse; remodeling (except elevators); contractor, Wills & Mafera Corporation, 303 W. 42nd St., New York City.....	323,000.00	Kokomo, Ind., Post Office; extension and remodeling; contractor, Dan Bright, Clinton, Ind.	72,600.00
Washington, D. C., Department of Commerce Building; special lighting fixtures; contractor, M. Eisenberg & Son, 224 Centre St., New York City.....	48,082.93	Salt Lake City, Utah, Post Office; excavation and foundation, etc.; contractor, T. G. Rowland, 1558 Yale Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah.....	51,800.00
Santa Ana, Calif., Post Office; construction complete; contractor, R. J. Chute Co., 2506 West Santa Barbara Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.	148,710.00	Appleton, Wis., Post Office; construction; contractor, Tapager Construction Co., Albert Lea, Minn.	167,849.00
New York, N. Y., U. S. Government Warehouse; elevator plant; contractor, The Haughton Elevator & Machine Co., 1103 Vermont Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.	57,928.00	Edenton, N. C., Post Office; construction; contractor, D. J. Rose & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C.	51,950.00
Lewisburg, Penna., Federal Penitentiary; construction; contractor, Great Lakes Construction Co., 333 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.	2,781,800.00	Sikeston, Mo., Post Office; construction; contractor, Hiram Lloyd Building & Construction Co., 1608 Syndicate Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.	57,800.00
Dillon, S. C., Post Office; construction; contractor, Algernon Blair, 1209 First National Bank Bldg., Montgomery, Ala.....	43,595.00	Oelwein, Iowa, Post Office; construction; contractor, W. D. Lovell, 1415 Eighth St., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.	56,800.00
Seattle, Wash., Federal Office Building; excavation and foundation work; contractor, Schuler & McDonald, Inc., 1723 Webster St., Oakland, Calif....	109,777.00	Salisbury, N. C., Post Office and Courthouse; extension and remodeling; contractor, Grahn Construction Co., 215 Red Rock Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.....	143,284.00
Pomona, Calif., Post Office; construction complete; contractor, Los Angeles Contracting Co., 4816 West Pico St., Los Angeles, Calif.	141,800.00	Brunswick, Me., Post Office; construction; contractor, Wm. McDonald Construction Co., 1311 Syndicate Trust Bldg.....	64,880.00
West Plains, Mo., Post Office; construction; contractor, Rosen & Fischel, Inc., 11 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.	52,447.00	Fort Plain, N. Y., Post Office; construction; contractor, Rosen Fischel, Inc., 11 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.	68,700.00
		Bartlesville, Okla., Post Office, Courthouse, etc.; construction; contractor, W. R. Heath Construction Co., Greencastle, Ind.	195,630.00

RECENT CONTRACTS AWARDED IN OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT

Warsaw, Ind., Post Office; construction; contractor, Ideal Construction Co., 515 West Fifth Ave., Gary, Ind.....	\$64,000.00	Lawrence, Mass., Post Office; extension and remodeling; contractor, Ernest E. Munroe, 62 Spring St., Plainville, Mass...	\$118,000.00
Kissimmee, Fla., Post Office; construction; contractor, Samford Bros., Inc., 301 Washington Ave., Montgomery, Ala...	51,491.00	Carbondale, Ill., Post Office; construction; contractor, H. A. McGuire & Co., Inc., 324 Derron Bldg., Memphis, Tenn...	68,713.00
New York, N. Y., Parcel Post Building; demolition, excavation and construction of foundations, etc.; contractor, I. B. Miller, Inc., 406 West 38th St., New York, N. Y.	631,413.00	New Orleans, La., Marine Hospital; construction of personnel quarters, etc.; contractor, R. P. Farnsworth & Co., Inc., 925 Maritime Building, New Orleans, La.	299,974.00
East Richford, Vt., Inspection Station; construction; contractor, Daniel H. Walker, 17 Thorndike St., Lowell, Mass...	52,000.00	Boston, Mass., Post Office and Courthouse; construction; contractor, N. P. Severin Co., 222 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.	4,648,900.00
Madisonville, Ky., Post Office; construction; contractor, Jas. I. Barnes, Barnes Bldg., Logansport, Ind.	58,700.00	Jackson, Ohio, Post Office; construction contractor, W. B. Catching & Co., London, Ky...	65,535.00
Oneida, N. Y., Post Office; construction complete; contractor, A. M. Lundberg, Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo...	95,700.00	Napoleon, Ohio, Post Office; construction, including approaches; contractor, Anderson & Co., 37 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.	63,500.00
Dodge City, Kans., Post Office; construction; contractor, Jas. I. Barnes, Barnes Bldg., Logansport, Ind.	112,500.00	Kittanning, Pa., Post Office; construction; contractor, Algernon Blair, 1209 First National Bank Bldg., Montgomery, Ala.....	80,534.00
Pittsburg, Kans., Post Office; extension and remodeling; contractor, Walter Petersen, 309 Wilkinson Building, Omaha, Neb.	60,900.00	West Warwick, R. I., Post Office, etc.; construction; contractor, Thomas Perrone, Inc., 1026 Main St., Hartford, Conn.....	85,915.00
Conneaut, Ohio, Post Office; construction; contractor, R. A. Williams Co., 100 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.....	71,900.00	Newburgh, N. Y., Post Office; construction (except lift and dumb waiter); contractor, A. M. Lundberg, Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.	185,700.00
Springfield, Mass., Post Office and Courthouse; construction; contractor, N. P. Severin Co., 222 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.	633,900.00	Clovis, N. M., Post Office, construction; contractor, Holmboe Const. Co., 320 Petroleum Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla...	88,500.00
Springfield, Mass., Post Office and Courthouse; elevator plant; contractor, Otis Elevator Co., 810 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.	48,847.00	Mason City, Iowa, Post Office & Court House, construction; contractor, Anderson & Co., 1632 West 75th Place, Chicago, Ill.	203,200.00
Warren, R. I., Post Office; construction; contractor, Thomas Perrone, Inc., 1026 Main St., Hartford, Conn.	57,957.00	Woodstock, Ill., Post Office, construction; contractor, Anderson & Co., 1632 West 75th Place, Chicago, Ill.	62,500.00
Huntsville, Texas, Post Office; construction; contractor, Samford Bros., Inc., 301 Washington Ave., Montgomery, Ala...	59,792.00	Camden, N. J., Post Office & Court House, construction; contractor, Agostini Bros., 205 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.	484,691.00
Caldwell, Idaho, Post Office; construction; contractor, Walter Petersen, 309 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb.	73,719.00	Staten Island, N. Y., Post Office, construction; contractor, Murch Bros. Const. Co., 611 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.	265,000.00

RECENT CONTRACTS AWARDED QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE

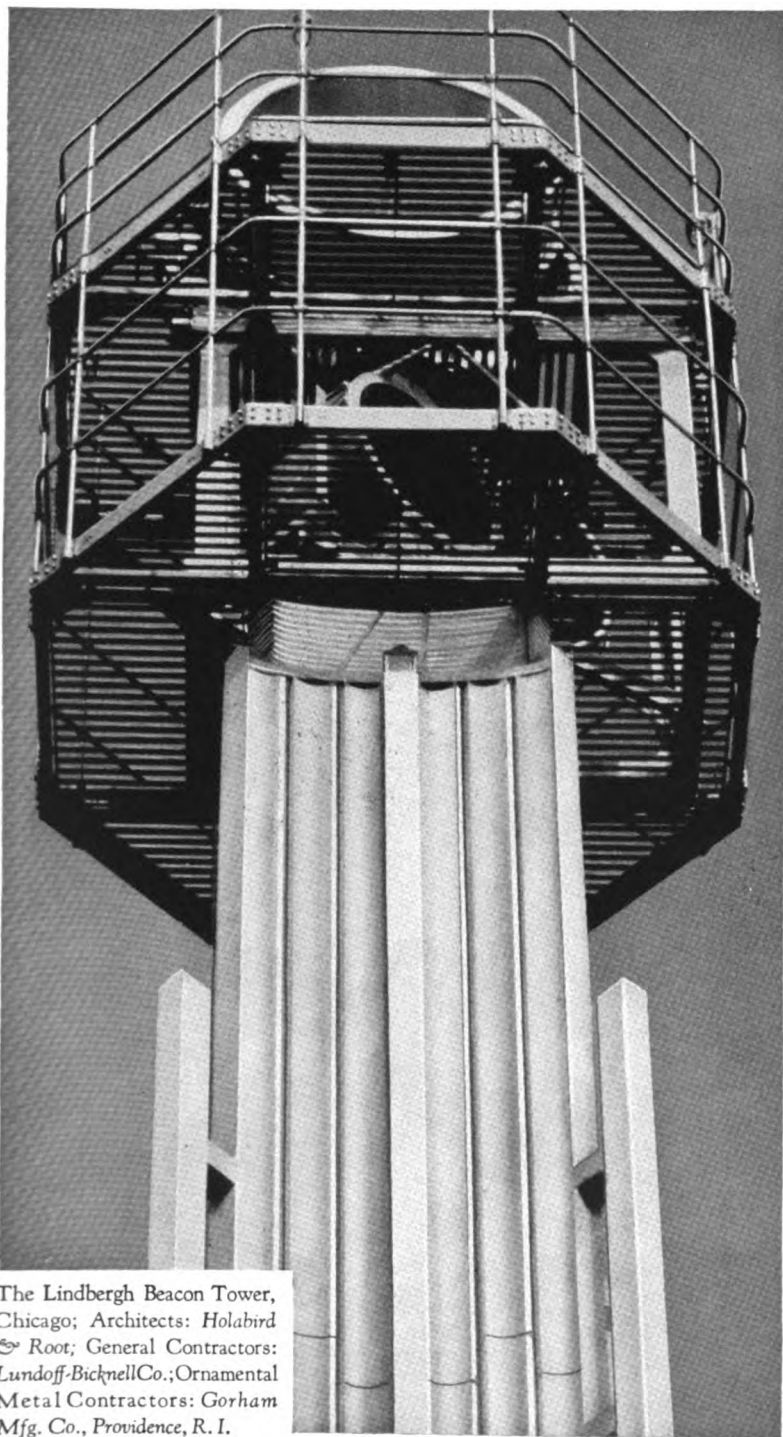
Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., Addition to Medical School; H. R. Blagg Co., Dayton, Ohio	\$684,705.00	Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., 4 Co. Ofc. Qtrs.; H. S. Ikerd, Bedford, Ind.....	\$48,581.00
Arlington, Va., Const. of Approaches to Tomb of Unknown Soldier; Hegeman-Harris Co., Inc., New York City.....	355,000.00	Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., 2 dbl. N.C.O. Qtrs., Ind. Service Club; American Const. Company, Indianapolis, Ind.	62,368.00
Ft. McClellan, Ala., Const. of Post Hosp.; Samford Bros., Inc., Montgomery, Ala.....	83,810.00	Langley Field, Virginia, 16 dbl. Co. Ofc. Quarters; M. H. Sobel Company, Detroit, Mich...	353,620.00
March Field, Calif., Paving Aprons in front of and between hangars; Osborn Co., Pasadena, Calif.....	82,545.00	March Field, Calif., 2 Fld. & 8 Co. Ofc. Qtrs.; DeCamp, Hudson & Seckels, Los Angeles, Calif.	111,365.00
Maxwell Field, Ala., Const. of Paint, Oil and Dope House; Q. M. Maintenance Shop; Q. M. Warehouse and Garage; Smith-Pew Construction Co., 435 Irwin St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.	81,890.00	March Field, Calif., 36 N.C.O. Quarters; C. T. & W. P. Stover, Claremont, Calif.....	176,870.00
Mitchel Field, Long Island, N. Y., Const. of 13 double sets N.C.O. Quarters; Brooklyn & Queens Screen Mfg. Co., Inc., New York	187,447.00	Maxwell Field, Ala., AC Warehouse Mach. Shop & Airplane Assembly Shop; Batson-Cook Company, West Point, Ga...	61,450.00
Randolph Field, Texas, Const. of 17-Two Story Company Officers' Qtrs.; George Wieland, El Paso, Texas.....	197,217.00	Ft. Geo. G. Meade, Md., 14 Co. Ofc. Quarters; John M. Kisser & Bro. Lumber Co., Fairmont, W. Va.	168,546.00
San Juan, Porto Rico, Const. 4 double N.C.O. Quarters; Benitez & Benitez, Gautier, San Juan, P. R.	52,000.00	Mitchel Field, L. I., N. Y., 6 dbl. N.C.O. Quarters; Brooklyn & Queens Screen Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, New York.....	85,272.00
Langley Field, Va., Const. of 4 Air Corps Barrack Bldgs.; Batson-Cook Co., Inc., West Point, Ga.	560,617.00	Mitchel Field, L. I., N. Y., 13 Co. Ofc. Qtrs.; Supreme Const. Co., Inc., New York City....	155,987.00
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., Post Hospital; Robt. G. Hopkins, Balto., Md.	57,940.00	Fort Monroe, Virginia, 1 Bach. Ofc. Qtrs.; Townsend Lumber Co., Anderson, S. C.	111,100.00
Langley Field, Virginia, Seawall and Fill; Newport Contracting & Engineering Co., Lee Hall, Va.	168,500.00	Normoyle, Texas, 1 Motor Rep. Bat. Brx.; A. J. Rife Const. Co., Dallas, Texas.....	164,350.00
Panama, C. Z.—(Corozal), Construction of reservoirs; Grebin & Martins, Inc., Panama City, Panama	126,317.00	Randolph Field, Texas, 11 Fld. Ofc. Qtrs.; Bellows-Maclay Con. Co., Dallas Texas.....	148,783.00
Wheeler Field, T. H., Construction 37 sets of Co. Ofc. Qtrs., 5 sets Fld. Ofc. Qtrs. and 1 Bldg. for Bach. Ofc. Qtrs.; Ralph E. Wooley, Honolulu, T. H.	766,916.00	Randolph Field, Texas, 7 Co. Ofc. Quarters; Geo. E. Wieland, Austin, Texas.....	78,568.00
Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Construction of 21 Single Company Officers Quarters; Robert E. McKee, El Paso, Texas.....	249,438.00	Randolph Field, Texas, B & C of Academic Bldg.; L. T. Wright & Co., San Antonio, Texas	63,992.00
		Scott Field, Ill., Detachment Barracks; Morley Const. Co., Kansas City, Mo.....	99,880.00
		Scott Field, Ill., 8 dbl. N.C.O. Qtrs.; Carl Westberg & Co., Chicago, Ill.	113,239.00
		Ft. Fran. E. Warren, Wyo., 3 dbl. N.C.O. Qtrs., 4 Co. Ofc. Qtrs., 1 Dtch. Brx.; Carl C. Madsen Cons. Co., Denver, Colorado	131,213.00

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

<i>Project and Location</i>	<i>Contractor</i>	<i>Price</i>
Gymnasium and Welfare Bldg., at Air Station, San Diego, Calif.	Anton Johnson Co., So. Pasadena, Calif.	\$98,647.00
Barracks, Naval Training Station, Hampton Roads, Virginia.	Worsham Brothers, Knoxville, Tenn.	478,290.00
Mine Filling Plant, at Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nev.	C. F. Dinsmore & Co., Ogden, Utah	333,800.00
Pavements and drainage system, at Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.	Smith Eng. & Constr. Co., Inc., Jacksonville, Fla.	152,598.26
Barracks and Mess Hall, at Submarine Repair Base, Mare Island, Calif.	K. E. Parker Co., San Francisco, Calif.	143,400.00
Surfacing, at Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.	L. M. Harvey, Pensacola, Fla. ...	129,000.00
Improvements to Triangle Road, at Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.	Atlanta Bitulithic Co., Washington, D. C.	54,816.67
Filling and Grading, at Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.	Shell Producers Co., Tampa, Fla.	87,000.00
Seaplane Hangar, at Naval Air Station, Pearl Harbor, T. H.	Ames-Will, Ltd., Honolulu, T. H.	203,430.00
Extension to Main Building, at Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I.	Lamoureux Bros., Woonsocket, R. I.	117,570.00
Quay Wall, at Destroyer Base, San Diego, Calif.	W. E. Kier Constr. Co., San Diego, Calif.	72,919.00
Barracks, at Naval Training Sta., San Diego, Calif.	Frank L. Stimson Contr. Co., La Jolla, Calif.	324,450.00
Extension to Shop Building, at Marine Corps Depot, Phila., Pa.	Wark Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	168,980.00
Road Surfacing, at Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S. C.	Espy Paving & Constr. Co., Savannah, Ga.	77,152.60
Replacement of Pier 7, at Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Virginia.	Merritt-Chapman & Williams, Inc., New Orleans, La.	569,700.00
Extension to Barracks Bldg., at Air Station, San Diego, Calif.	M. H. Golden, San Diego, Cal. ...	93,492.00
Boilers and Accessories, at Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.	H. H. Pagenhardt & Co., Washington, D. C.	108,540.00
Filling, grading, bulkhead and runway, Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.	C. H. Turner, Pensacola, Fla.	55,240.00
Extension to hangar and shop building, Air Station, Hampton Roads, Va.	R. R. Richardson & Co., Inc., Norfolk, Va.	82,697.00
Extension to sea-wall, Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia, Pa.	Priest & Earle, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.	61,695.00
Extension of Main Building, Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.	Frankini Bros. Co., Inc., Medford, Mass.	124,675.00
Cat Creek Dam, Naval Ammunition Depot, Hawthorne, Nevada.	T. G. Rowland, Salt Lake City, Utah	100,000.00
Turbo Alternator, at Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.	Elliott Co., Jeannette, Pa.	49,880.00
Extension to Expeditionary Storehouse, Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.	M. H. Golden, San Diego, Calif.	57,282.00



A friendly gleam to guide aright, the wingèd travelers of the night



The Lindbergh Beacon Tower, Chicago; Architects: Holabird & Root; General Contractors: Lundoff-Bicknell Co.; Ornamental Metal Contractors: Gorham Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I.

The Lindbergh Beacon is protected with Alcoa Aluminum

With a roar and a rush, the "Midnight Mail" takes off for the Chicago airport. The pilot, engulfed in blackest night, strains for the first sight of a guiding gleam. There it is—just over the cowlings—the rays of the Lindbergh Beacon, a two billion candle-power light effective for 300 miles North, East, South and West.

Night flyers heading to Chicago from Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis and many other cities follow the Lindbergh Beacon's silvery path of light nearly the entire distance. The beacon, the largest and the most powerful aerial light ever constructed, is the gift of the late Elmer A. Sperry. In its construction, Alcoa Aluminum alloys are used extensively.

The projector housing is cast Alcoa Aluminum. The platform work is fabricated of wrought aluminum. The steel work in the tower is encased in Alcoa Aluminum Extruded Shapes. Altogether, more than five tons of Alcoa Aluminum are used.

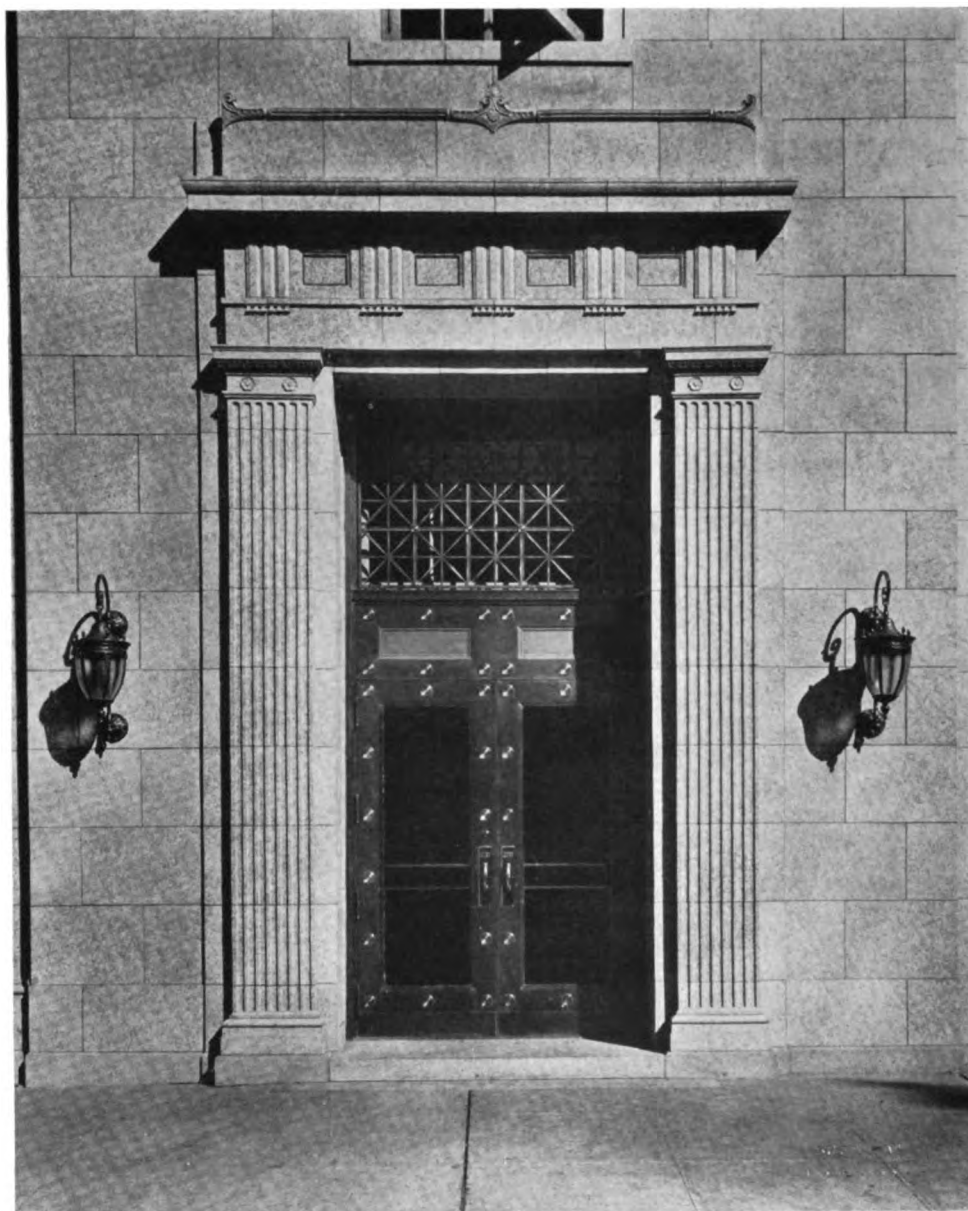
Light, strong, resisting corrosion, and not even requiring paint, Alcoa Aluminum alloys provide a medium with a beautifully toned and textured surface in which artistic and architectural effects can be executed.

SPECIFICATIONS

Alcoa No. 43 Aluminum alloy is recommended for most architectural uses. To meet the numerous demands for structural stability, Alcoa Aluminum alloys are available in various tensile strengths. In each of our offices we have competent representatives with a wealth of experience as to the decorative and structural uses of the special Alcoa Aluminum alloys. The services of these representatives are available to the designer and the specification writer. May we urge you to accept this cooperation without obligation in designing and writing specifications for buildings in which Alcoa Aluminum alloys will form a part? ALUMINUM COMPANY of AMERICA; 2415 Oliver Building, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.



ALCOA ALUMINUM



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OFFICE OF SUPERVISING
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TERRA COTTA DOORWAY

FEDERAL BUILDING

TUCSON, ARIZONA



In this finely detailed doorway of classical inspiration, there is a warmth which results from its execution in terra cotta, which is not apparent in the photograph.

The surface is a mottled ceramic finish of warm cream color. The slightly pebbled texture and the consequent play of light and shadow give a life and interest difficult to obtain without this characteristic terra cotta finish. The designer further enhanced the composition by picking out the panels and ornament in purple, blue and buff, making his choice from the almost endless range of colors which constitutes the terra cotta palette.

NATIONAL TERRA COTTA SOCIETY

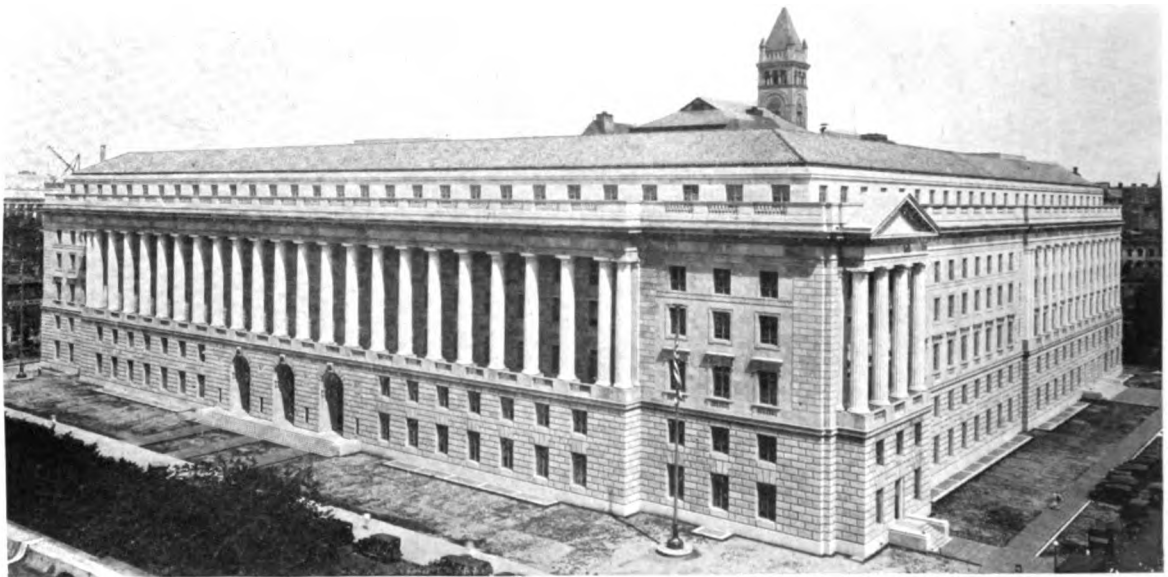
230 Park Avenue,

New York, N. Y.

"Plumrite"



"Brass Pipe"



BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Office of Supervising Architect—*Architects.*

THE BRIDGEPORT BRASS COMPANY of Bridgeport, Conn., has the distinction of being the maker of Plumrite Brass Pipe which is installed in some of the finest buildings in the country. A partial list follows:

North Station, Boston, Mass.
London Terrace Apts., New York
Citizens National Bank, Baltimore
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Bldg., Winston-Salem
Western Union Bldg., New York
New York Central Bldg., New York
Ohio Bell Telephone, Cleveland
Cleveland Union Terminal, Cleveland

Southern Bell Telephone, Louisville, Ky.
University Club, Philadelphia
Barbason Plaza Hotel, New York
Union Carbide, Chicago
Daily News, New York
Riverside Church, New York
Buffalo City Hall, Buffalo
Chrysler Bldg., New York
Empire State Bldg., New York
Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington
U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Washington

Bridgeport Plumrite Brass Pipe is recognized by leading architects as being a dependable high grade material and of course meets all Government and A. S. T. M. Specifications.

Bridgeport Brass Company BRIDGEPORT - CONNECTICUT

NEW YORK, N. Y., Farmers Loan & Trust Co. Building
CHICAGO, ILL., 2016 Palmolive Building
CLEVELAND, OHIO, 1969 East 119th Street
DETROIT, MICH., 12-217 General Motors Building
NEWARK, N. J., 325 Jelliff Avenue
CINCINNATI, OHIO, 537 Dixie Terminal Building
DALLAS, TEXAS, 311 Santa Fe Building

PITTSBURGH, PA., 607 Benedum Trees Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Bankers Trust Building
BOSTON, MASS., 1060 Park Square Building
PROVIDENCE, R. I., 70 Clifford Street
DAYTON, OHIO, 501 Refiners Oil Building
BUFFALO, N. Y., 623 Genesee Building
AKRON, OHIO, 614 Metropolitan Building
LOS ANGELES, CALIF., 711 East 14th Street

Large Stocks of Pipe Carried in Bridgeport, Newark, Providence, Cleveland.

Member—Copper and Brass Research Association



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showing how stair halls can be kept bright, clean, and attractive with everlasting tiles.

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Matawan Tile Co.
The Mosaic Tile Co.
National Tile Co.

Olean Tile Co.
The C. Pardee Works
Penn Tile Works Co.
The Sparta Ceramic Co.
The Standard Tile Co.
United States Encaustic Tile Works
The United States Quarry Tile Co.
Wheatley Tile & Pottery Co.
Wheeling Tile Co.

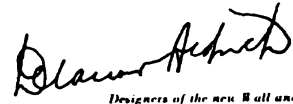
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In appropriate uses, Copper and its alloys contribute to successful design. Examples are the harmonious patina of lasting Copper roofing, and the practical adornment of enduring ornamental Bronze. Copper, Brass and Bronze are recognized as fundamentals for certain architectural interpretations.

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Designers of the new Wall and Hanover Building, New York

"When one considers how very little more Copper and Brass now costs, it seems very foolish economy to gamble with the rust troubles that so often occur when corrodible metals are used."



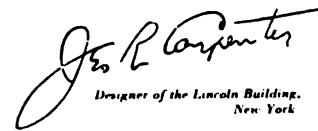
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"We favor the use of Copper, Brass and Bronze materials wherever possible, because experience has shown that ultimately they prove to be the most economical."



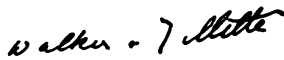
Designer of Library Building, University of Washington

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Designer of the Lincoln Building, New York

"Even when Copper and Brass were very much more expensive than they are today, we recommended them to our clients as proving a real economy in the long run."



Designers of the Industrial Trust Building, Providence, R. I.

"Although they cost a little more in the beginning, Copper, Brass and Bronze invariably prove a real economy in the long run."




Nationally known school architect and designer of the Continental Life Insurance Company Building in St. Louis

"There are no repairs of a building more annoying or more costly than those that are necessitated by rusting metals."



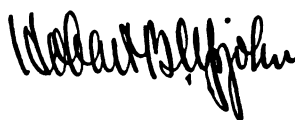
Designer of the Tribune Tower, Chicago

"Copper and Brass are accepted as practically standard equipment in all buildings where permanency is a primary requisite."



Designers of the New York Times Office Building

"There is no question that where permanency is the paramount consideration, Copper, Brass and Bronze materials become essential."



Famous designer of churches throughout the country

"We have used and are using a great deal of Copper, Brass and Bronze in our work, thereby avoiding deterioration and making our buildings as nearly permanent as possible."



Designers of the Kansas City Life Insurance Company Building

"The use of Copper, Brass and Bronze in buildings today is getting more and more common and we feel that in the near future they will entirely supplant the ferrous metals wherever corrosion is to be contended with."



Designer of Allerton Houses in New York and Chicago

ONE of the functions of the Association is cooperation with architects in all problems concerning the uses and proper application of Copper, Brass and Bronze in building construction.

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