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AN APPRECIATION

of the

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING

Cass Gilbert, Inc., Architect

By ARTHUR TAPPAN NORTH

THERE is an old homely saying that "every tub must stand on its own bottom." This expression was used to characterize men. The man who was apart from the herd, who was distinguished by energy, intelligence and stamina, regardless of his motives and acts, was said "to stand on his own bottom." In those older days men were of the herd largely because of the limited range of their activities and educational opportunities. Today, with the scope of occupation and avocation activities greatly extended and almost unlimited educational opportunities open to all, there is still the herd, conventionalized largely by advertising direct, subtle propaganda or social dicta. Today we have a proportionately less number of men who "stand on their own bottoms."

There is a close analogy between men and buildings for many reasons, the principal one perhaps because buildings are man-made. As men have always constituted a herd, it is but natural that they should produce a herd architecture from which there will emerge buildings that in the architectural and aesthetic sense "stand on their own bottoms." The number of these buildings so distinguished is greater than the number of architects who produce them, because, fortunately, in many such cases these architects are prolific in production.

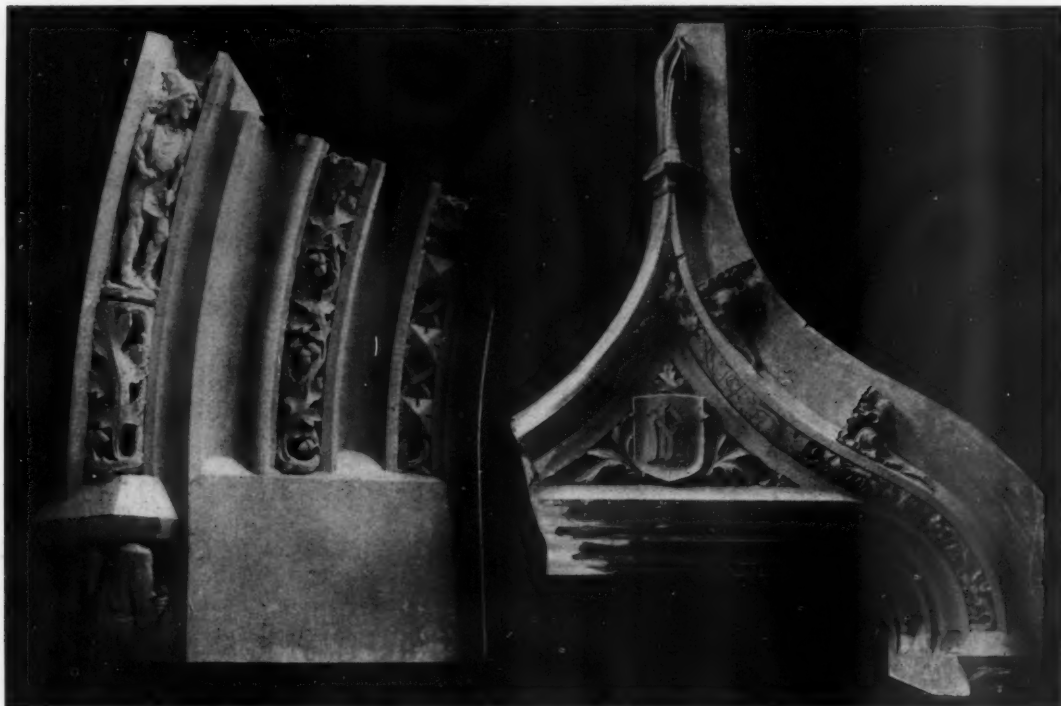
The energy, intelligence and stamina that characterize the distinguished men is comparable to usefulness, beauty and dignity which characterize the distinguished building that "stands on its own

bottom." Such a structure is the new office building of the New York Life Insurance Company, commonly called the New York Life Building.

Buildings have certain attributes which, like the attributes of human beings, classify them as good, bad or indifferent. In general these attributes of a building can be definitely appraised and the building classified. The attributes of a good building, such as this, are usefulness, beauty, dignity. Aside from these, consideration must be given to the site which always has the inherent right to adequate improvement.

The New York Life Building is so situated that an unobstructed view of it can always be secured through Madison Square and a few other places. Such advantageous sites are all too few in the rectilinear layouts of American cities and all too seldom are they adorned with worthy buildings. There seems to be a lack of appreciation by some owners and some architects of the right of an unusual site to be suitably improved. It is not merely the necessities of the owner that must be served, but the right of the public to enjoy the spectacle of a fine structure and also of the existing buildings in the neighborhood not to suffer by the introduction of an inharmonious member.

The owners and the architect of this building give ample evidence that these desirable ends and community rights have received thoughtful consideration and the result is more satisfactory than could have been secured by any method of censor-



PHOTOGRAPHS OF MODELS OF ORNAMENT USED IN THE DESIGN OF THE MAIN ENTRANCE
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK
CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT

ship yet proposed. It is a fine example of owner-architect cooperation.

Usefulness in such a building embraces a wide range of factors. The population of the building, numbering several thousands, requires adequate facilities for the performance of the various occupations, the comfort and welfare, the speedy and safe circulation into, through and from the building. While these facilities and conditions are purely mechanical and material they must be designed so that they are suitable and agreeable to human beings of different temperament, age and importance. The needs of the business also require many mechanical and material facilities for the interchange of documents, personal contacts between persons and the safe storage of securities of tremendous financial value.

While usefulness is largely a matter of the facilities and conditions mentioned, it depends almost entirely on the basic plan-arrangement which is permanent in its nature. The continuance of the usefulness of the structure is assured by its strength and durability.

In this building the basic plan-arrangement is adequate, the facilities and conditions for the de-

mands of occupancy are provided—it is eminently a useful and usable building.

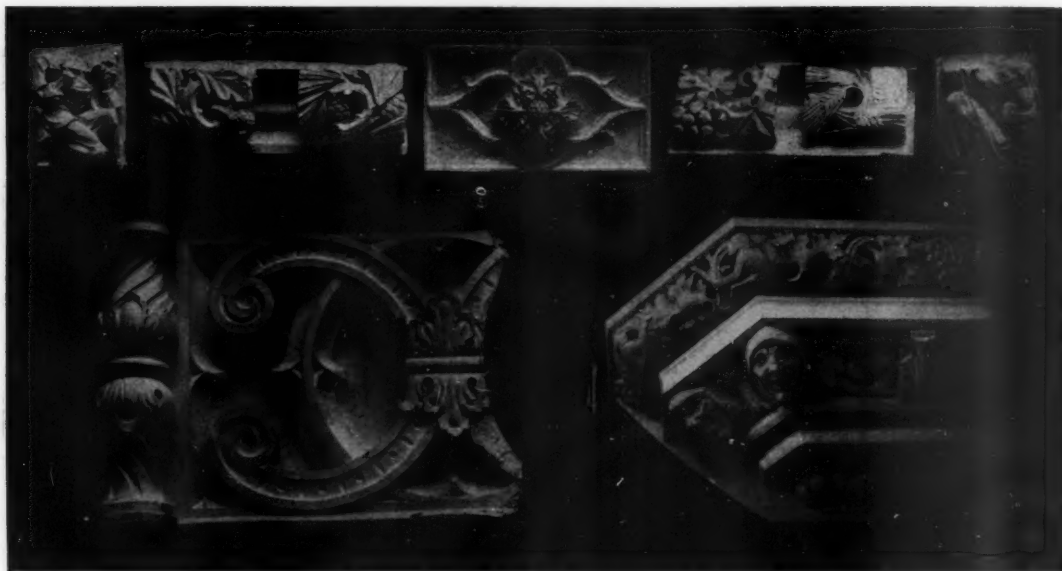
The element of beauty is susceptible to widely different interpretations which are personal to the observers. There are, however, certain criteria for measuring the quality of beauty that have always inhered in man. The common indication of beauty is the desire to possess, whether shown by the barbarian or the civilized man. Everyone cannot possess the beautiful building, but no one can prevent those blessed with vision from enjoying the pleasurable emotions aroused by seeing it. The beauty of a building is, then, a universal dispensation.

In this age the beauty of architecture consists in simplicity and correct proportions. In this building simplicity of form and ornamentation are characteristic. The ornament is suitable for the material—stone. The disposition of the wall surfaces and the style of the window openings are also suitable for the material. The nature of the material dictated the design. The variegated shades of the stone, promiscuously placed, give the wall surfaces a quiet liveliness of texture that is beautiful in itself. The ornaments, then, are mere accents which are skilfully modeled and placed, like certain tone-notes in



Photo by Gillies

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING AS SEEN FROM THE TOP OF THE METROPOLITAN TOWER, WITH THE CHANIN BUILDING IN THE CENTER BACKGROUND



MODELS OF ORNAMENT USED IN THE DESIGN OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING

a symphony or color spots in a landscape. The more elaborate ornamentation of the traceried screen and turrets at the top of the structure, along with the shape of its mass, gives an impression of continuing growth aided by the pyramidal roof and its lantern emerging therefrom. It is this feeling of active growth, life, ascension and struggle to attain the ideal that is the animating spirit of this building which does not stop definitely with the structure, but inspires certain emotions that extend far beyond and above the material thing that we see. It is beauty.

Recognition is always given to dignity wherever encountered. It is not obtrusive, yet it always dominates its surroundings. The dignity of a building results from its simplicity, the harmony of its proportions and the impressiveness of its bulk. Dignity is inborn and not to be acquired, and a building which possesses this quality always

dominates buildings which are, perhaps, of equal size but are flamboyantly immoderate in shape and elaboration. Beauty is not necessarily a concomitant of dignity, but when it is so it lends an unobtrusive and often elusive spirit which refines but does not lessen the quality of dignity.

This building does possess dignity, and it is the center of respectful attention from every point of consideration and in addition it possesses a rare quality of beauty.

The New York Life Building is an important economic factor in the community because of its usefulness. Its observance of the accepted criteria of correct designing, harmonious proportions of its mass, cultured restraint and refinement of its ornamentation, general fitness and inspiring beauty and dignity, cause it to assume its rightfully pre-eminent position in the never ending pageant of the world's architecture.



MURAL DECORATION IN THE EMPLOYEES' DINING ROOM, NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK, DESIGNED AND PAINTED BY EDWARD TRUMBULL



A GROUP OF PLATES

ILLUSTRATING

THE NEW BUILDING

OF THE

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

NEW YORK



Cass Gilbert, Inc.

Architect



SKETCH SHOWING THE PICTURESQUE SETTING OF THE BUILDING

From a drawing by E. H. Suydam

THE BUILDING IS BUILT ON THE SITE OF OLD MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, WHICH WAS CONSIDERED ONE OF THE MASTERPIECES OF THE LATE STANFORD WHITE

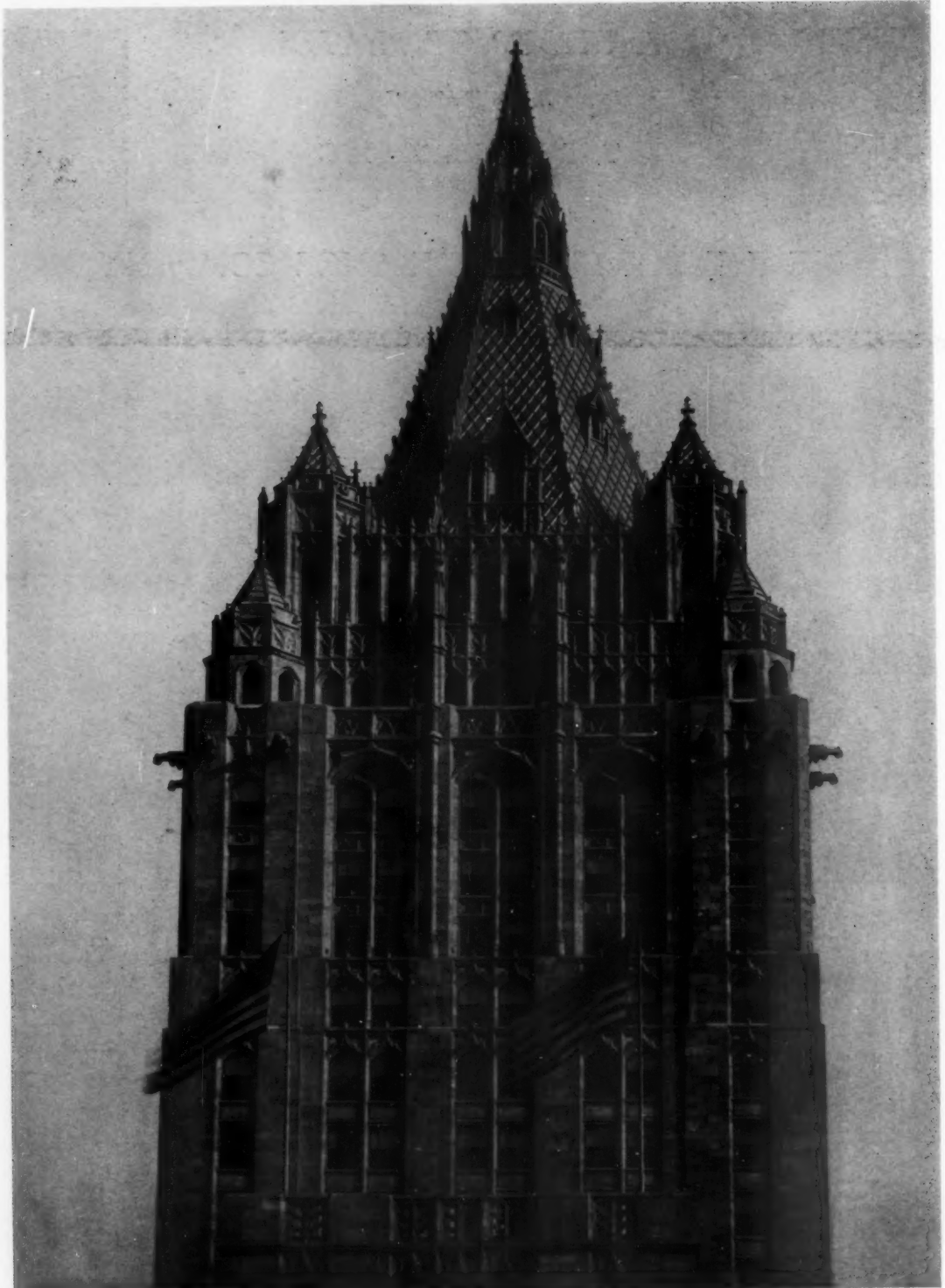


Photo by Gilles

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK—CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT

DETAIL OF UPPER STORIES



Photo by Gillies

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK

AS SEEN FROM MADISON SQUARE PARK

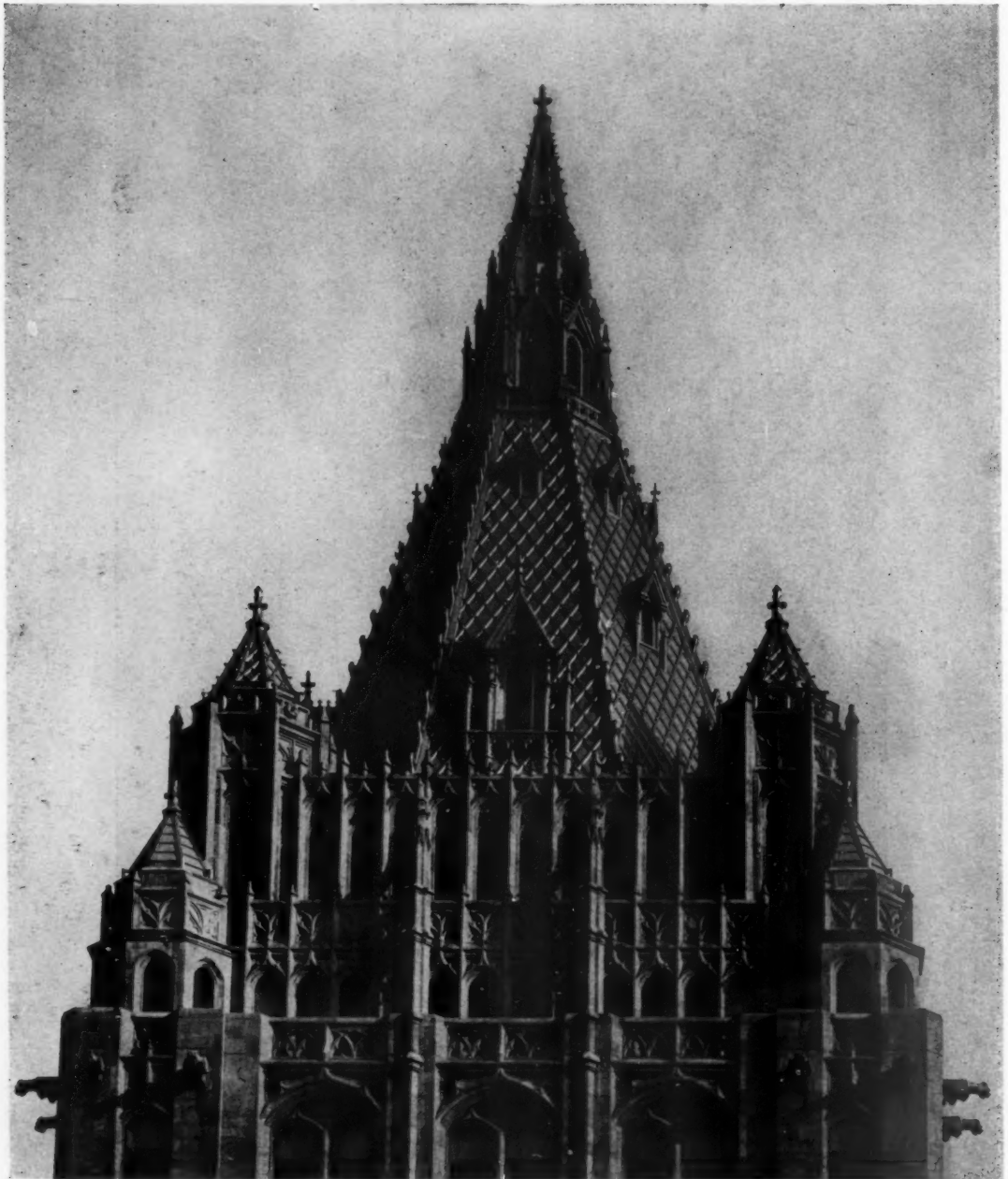


Photo by Gillies

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK—CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT
DETAIL OF TOWER



Photo by Gillies

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK—CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT
DETAIL OF BASE OF TOWER



Photo by Gillies

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK—CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT
DETAIL OF SET-BACK

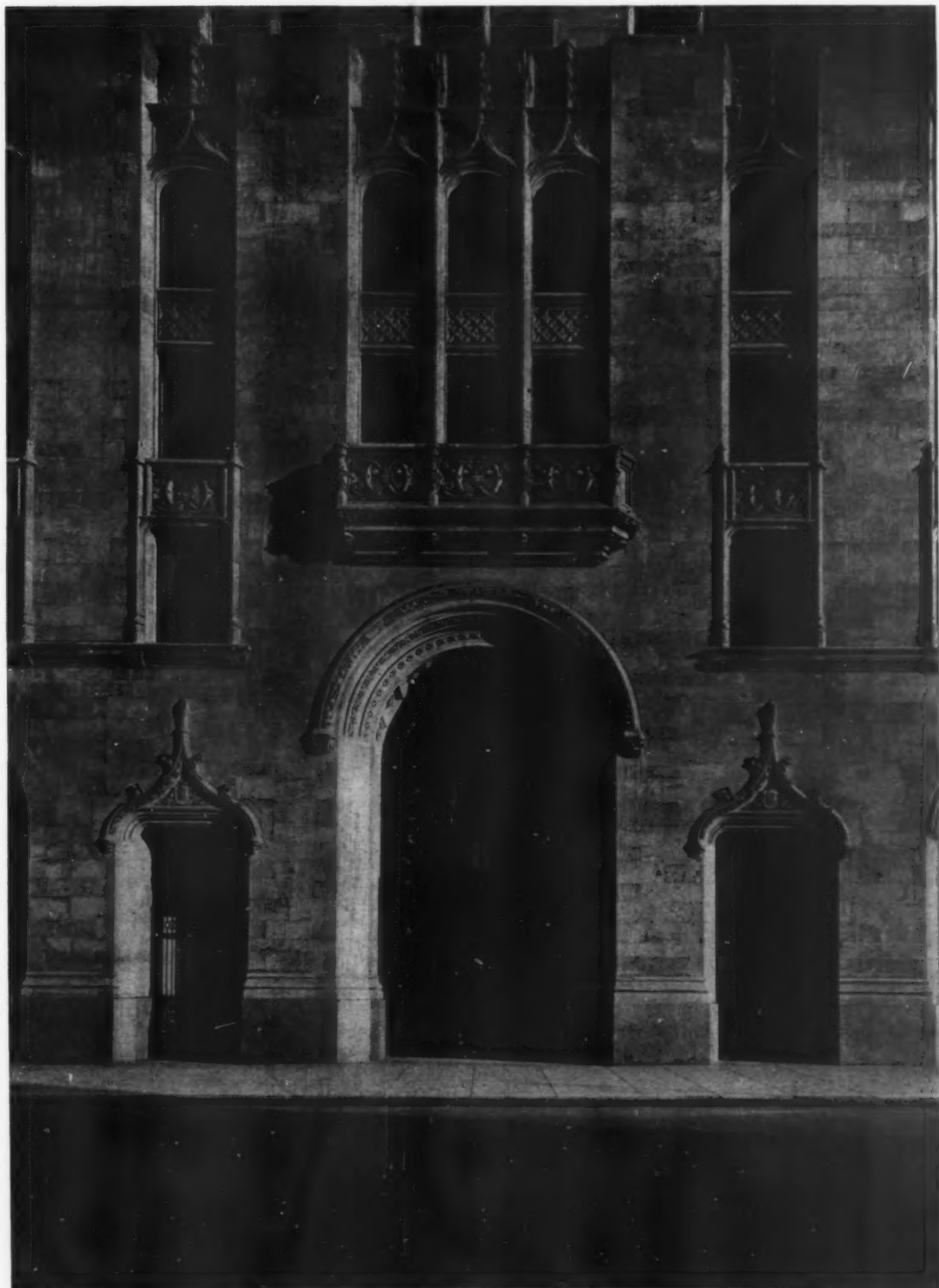


Photo by Gillies

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK—CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT
DETAIL OF MADISON AVENUE ENTRANCE



Photo by Gillies

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK—CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT
MADISON AVENUE VESTIBULE



Photo by Gillies

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK—CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT
MADISON AVENUE VESTIBULE



Photo by Gillies

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK—CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT

DETAIL ELEVATOR LOBBY



Photo by Gillies

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK—CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT

DETAIL MAIN LOBBY



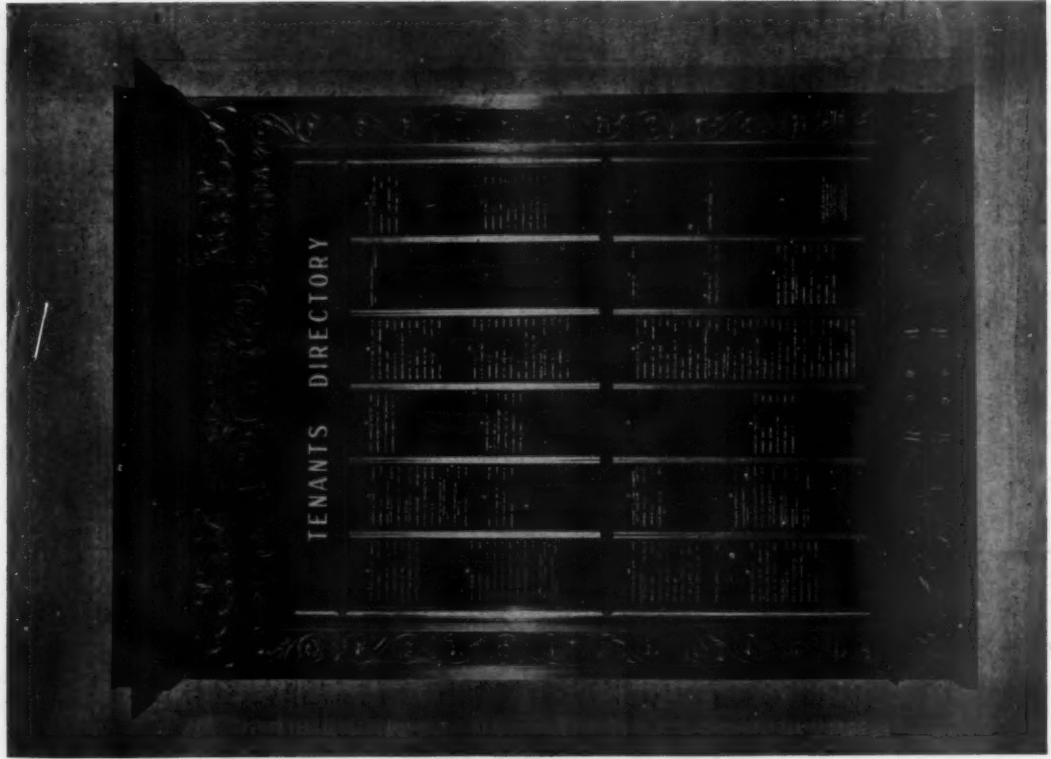
Photo by Gillies

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK—CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT
ELEVATOR DOORS, MAIN CORRIDOR

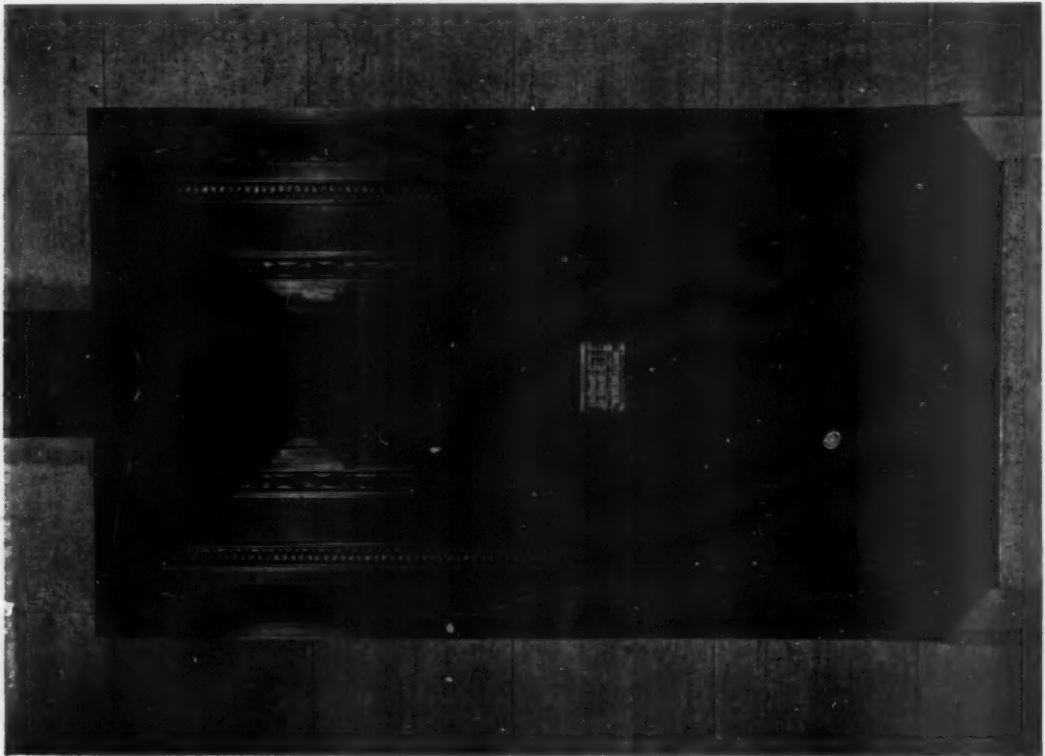


Photo by Gillies

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK—CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT
MAIN CORRIDOR



DIRECTORY BOARD
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK—CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT



LETTER BOX
Photos by Gillies



THE DESIGN OF THE INTERIOR
of the
NEW HOME OFFICE BUILDING
of the
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

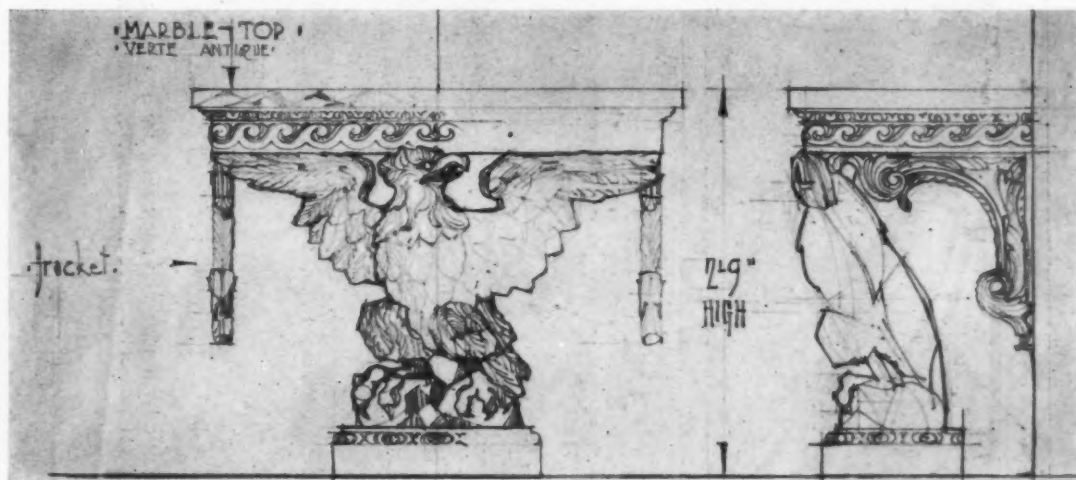


By ROBERT VON EZDORF, OF W. & J. SLOANE

THE problem of furnishing the special rooms of the New York Life Insurance Company Building presented many interesting aspects. To begin with, the period of the building designed by Cass Gilbert was, to use his own term, "American Perpendicular," but on examination one could see Mr. Gilbert's interpretation of Tudor or Gothic motives, connected with English tradition, adapted to our skyscraper form. In this twentieth century, Venetian Palaces are no longer used to house our modern needs, and it is necessary to select a period of interiors and furnishings wholly different from those used by our Mediaeval ancestors. To be more in accord with our present day business life, then, it was decided that the English period of the eighteenth century would be generally featured in the principal rooms. A quarter of a century ago Stanford White designed and furnished the then new quarters of the New York Life Insurance Company. The vogue at that time was to a great extent Italian Renaissance. The personnel of the New York Life Insurance Company has materially

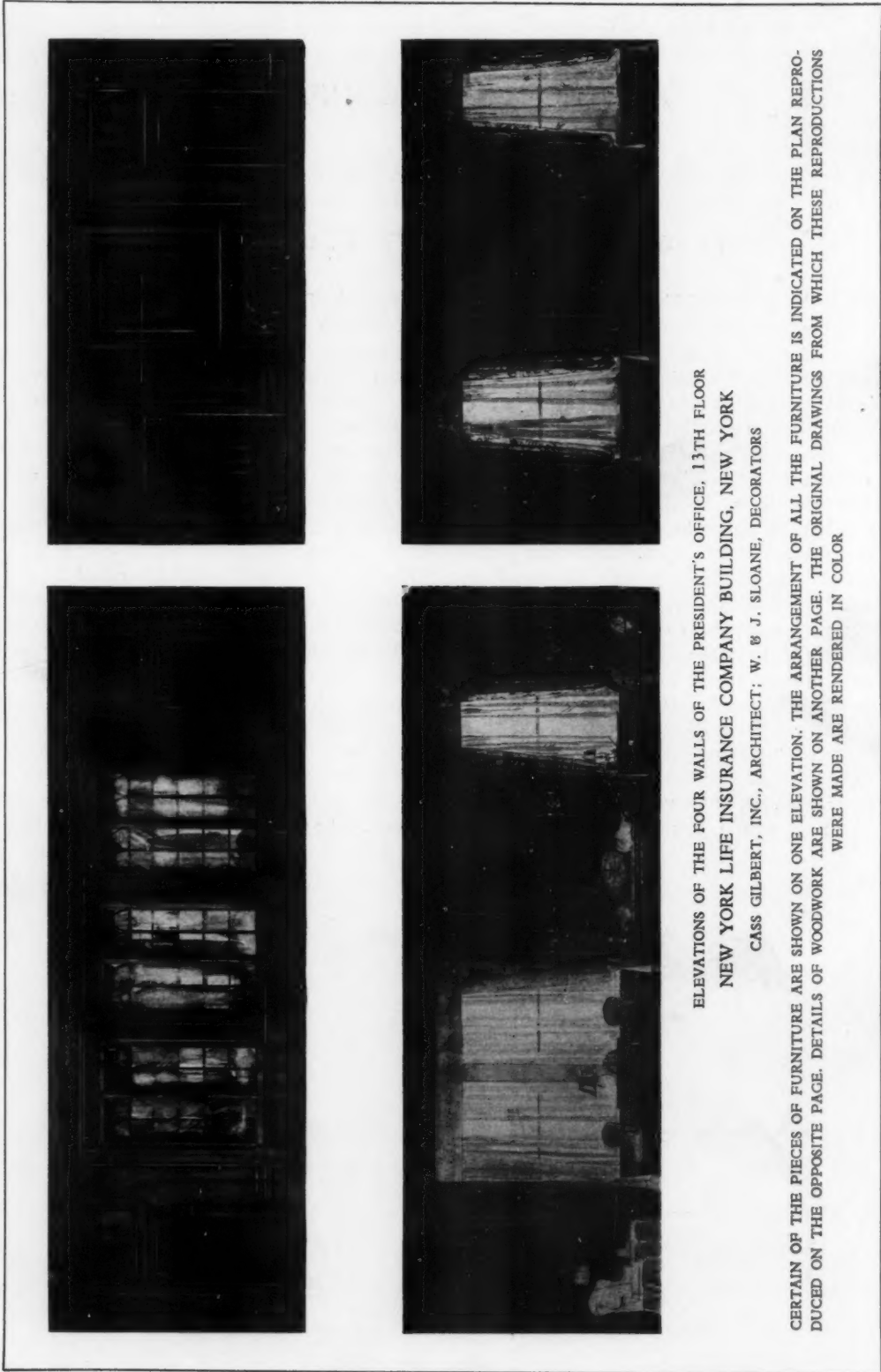
changed since then, chiefly through the introduction of new members, new Vice Presidents and new conditions. A New England element has entered the institution, and its traditions were, in some instances, reflected in the use of the early American period of design and furnishings.

The president's room is necessarily the office of a personage, not necessarily reflecting the personality of the official using it, but in keeping with the position it represents, and the various reception rooms adjacent to it were carried out in the same style; in every case endeavoring to reflect the dignity of the building itself. The various vice presidents' offices were designed and furnished in keeping with the thought that they should be secondary to, but always a part of, the presidential suite. The main reception hall, which might be termed the foyer to the presidential suite, is panelled to the ceiling in English white oak. Two wrought iron grilles appear at each end of this room, and through their lace-like design one can see the secondary rooms beyond. The eagle, which is part of the emblem of



FRONT AND SIDE ELEVATIONS OF CONSOLE IN EXECUTIVE OFFICES

W. & J. SLOANE, DECORATORS



ELEVATIONS OF THE FOUR WALLS OF THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, 13TH FLOOR
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK

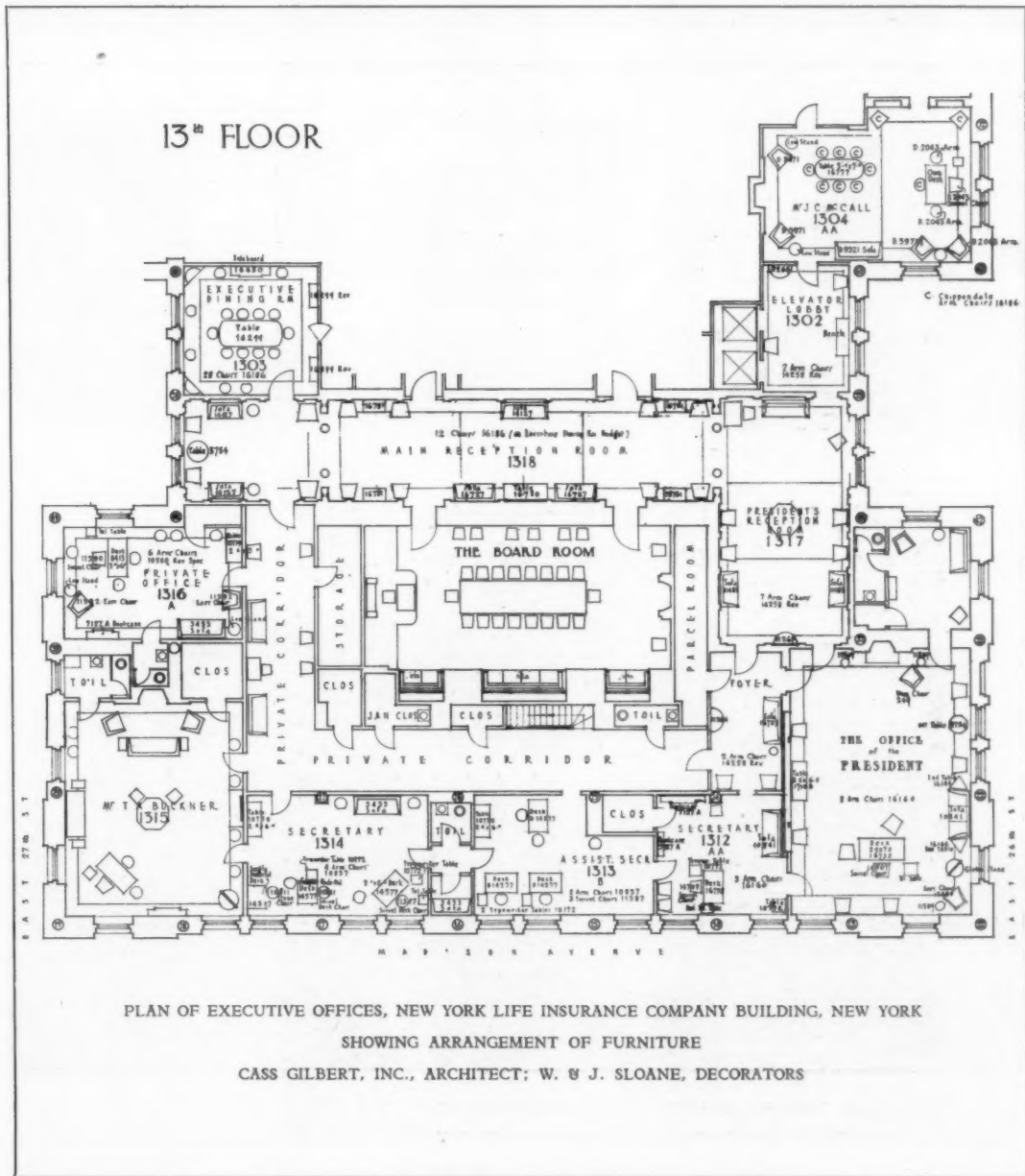
CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT; W. B. J. SLOANE, DECORATORS

CERTAIN OF THE PIECES OF FURNITURE ARE SHOWN ON ONE ELEVATION. THE ARRANGEMENT OF ALL THE FURNITURE IS INDICATED ON THE PLAN REPRODUCED ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE. DETAILS OF WOODWORK ARE SHOWN ON ANOTHER PAGE. THE ORIGINAL DRAWINGS FROM WHICH THESE REPRODUCTIONS WERE MADE ARE RENDERED IN COLOR

the company, has been used in this great hall as the bases of the console tables. Sofas and arm chairs complete the group. The rugs, used throughout the presidential suite and many of the executive offices, are most interesting in color and pattern. The cold business aspect of the ordinary office foyer has been overcome greatly by the use of these floor coverings.

When the problem of furnishings was first presented, a plan was evolved on which was shown the position of each piece of furniture. In many instances, the walls of the rooms were drawn with

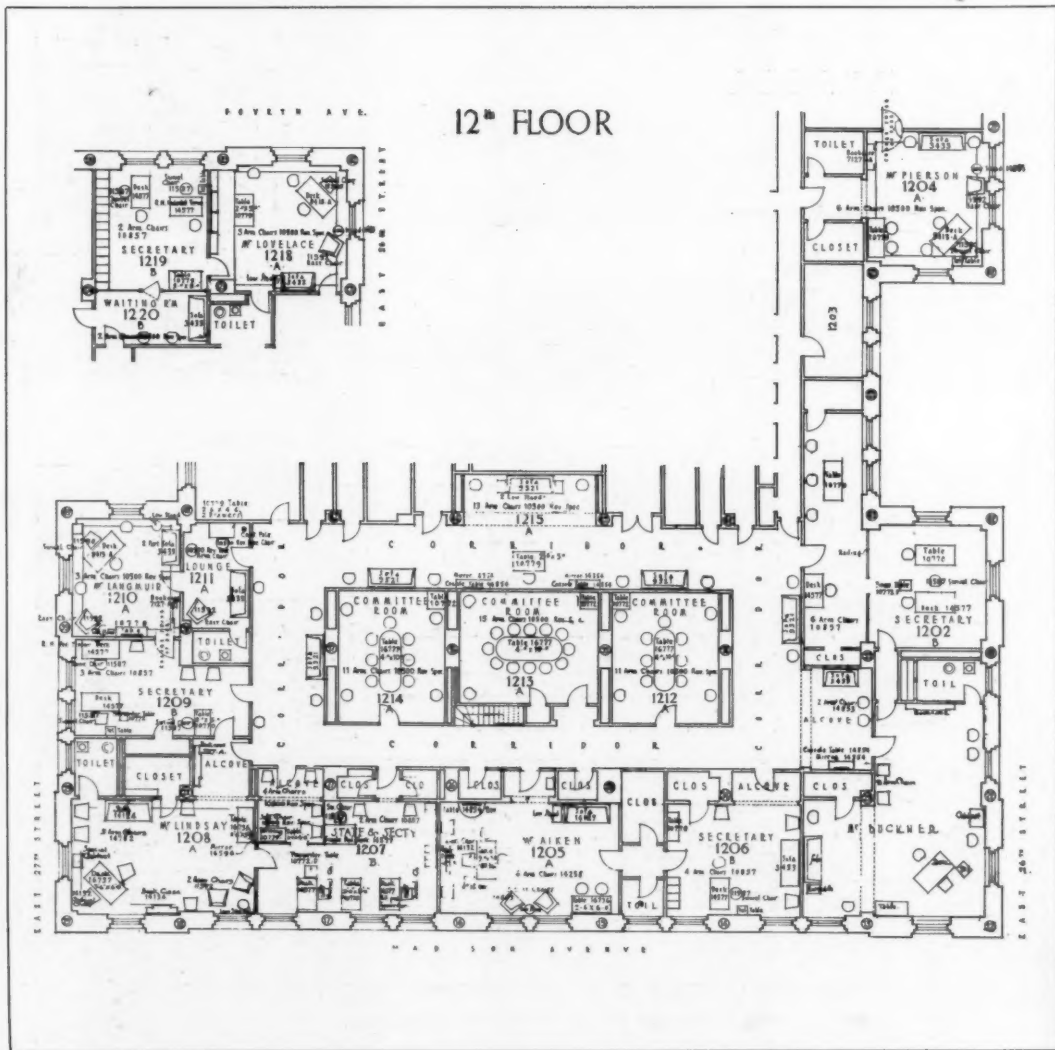
the furniture shown against them so that the scale and color could be properly studied. Color schemes were arranged with the actual pieces of wood and fabric, in order that a harmonious design would ultimately be accomplished. The New York Life Insurance Company was fortunate in having an official who might be termed a critic of good furniture and architectural design; and who, in every instance, gave sound judgment. With the coöperation of the architect and the equipment engineer, an acceptable scheme was evolved and approved, so



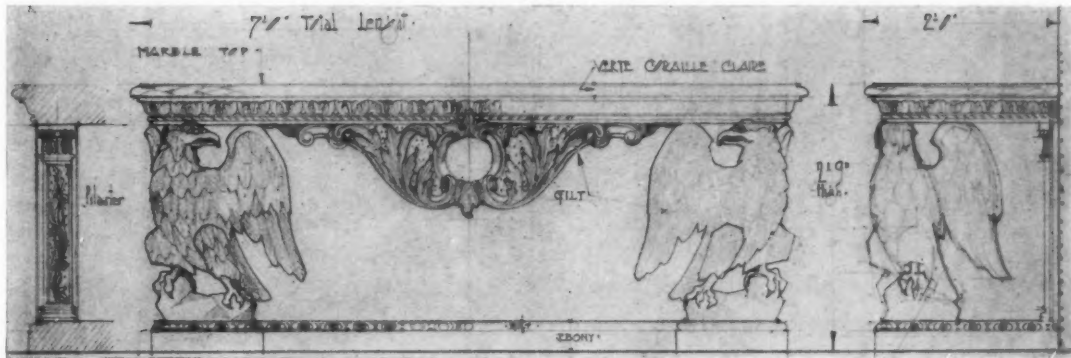
that ample time was allowed for the manufacture and installation of the necessary furnishings to open the building on time.

The outstanding rooms of the building are those of the presidential suite, the vice-presidents' offices, executives' dining room, officers' dining room, employees' dining and club rooms, and of course the grand corridors on the ground and basement floors. It is interesting to note (throughout this building) that the architecture is sane, never over-done, always dignified and honest. That the design and arrangement of the building is thoroughly practicable is manifested by the fact that, when the great

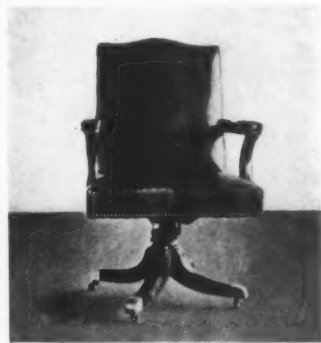
exodus from the old building took place over a period of three days and nights, the departments in the new quarters were operating at one hundred per cent efficiency. This tremendous undertaking of the moving was successfully brought about through the efforts of the equipment engineer, not only from the standpoint of the capable handling of the immediate problem, but through his months of preparation in seeing that a space was provided for everything involved. Generally speaking, the building may be considered a success from the standpoint of practicability and beauty, and is thus a fitting workshop for the institution which it houses.



PLAN SHOWING ARRANGEMENT OF FURNITURE, EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 12TH FLOOR
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK
W. & J. SLOANE, DECORATORS



FRONT AND SIDE ELEVATIONS OF CONSOLE IN MAIN RECEPTION ROOM



ARM CHAIRS USED IN VARIOUS EXECUTIVE OFFICES



FLAT TOP DESK

TYPICAL FURNITURE, EXECUTIVE OFFICES, NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING
W. & J. SLOANE, DECORATORS



Photo by Gillies

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK—CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT
RECEPTION ROOM, PRESIDENTIAL SUITE—W. & J. SLOANE, DECORATORS



Photo by Gillies

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK—CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT
RECEPTION ROOM, EXECUTIVE OFFICES—W. & J. SLOANE, DECORATORS



Photo by Gillies

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK—CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT
EXECUTIVE OFFICE—W. B. J. SLOANE, DECORATORS



Photo by Gillies

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK—CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE—W. & J. SLOANE, DECORATORS



Photo by Gillies

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK—CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT
DETAIL OF CEILING IN EXECUTIVE OFFICE



Photo by Gillies

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK—CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT
DETAIL MANTEL, BOARD ROOM

This mantel was designed by Stanford White for the old offices of the company

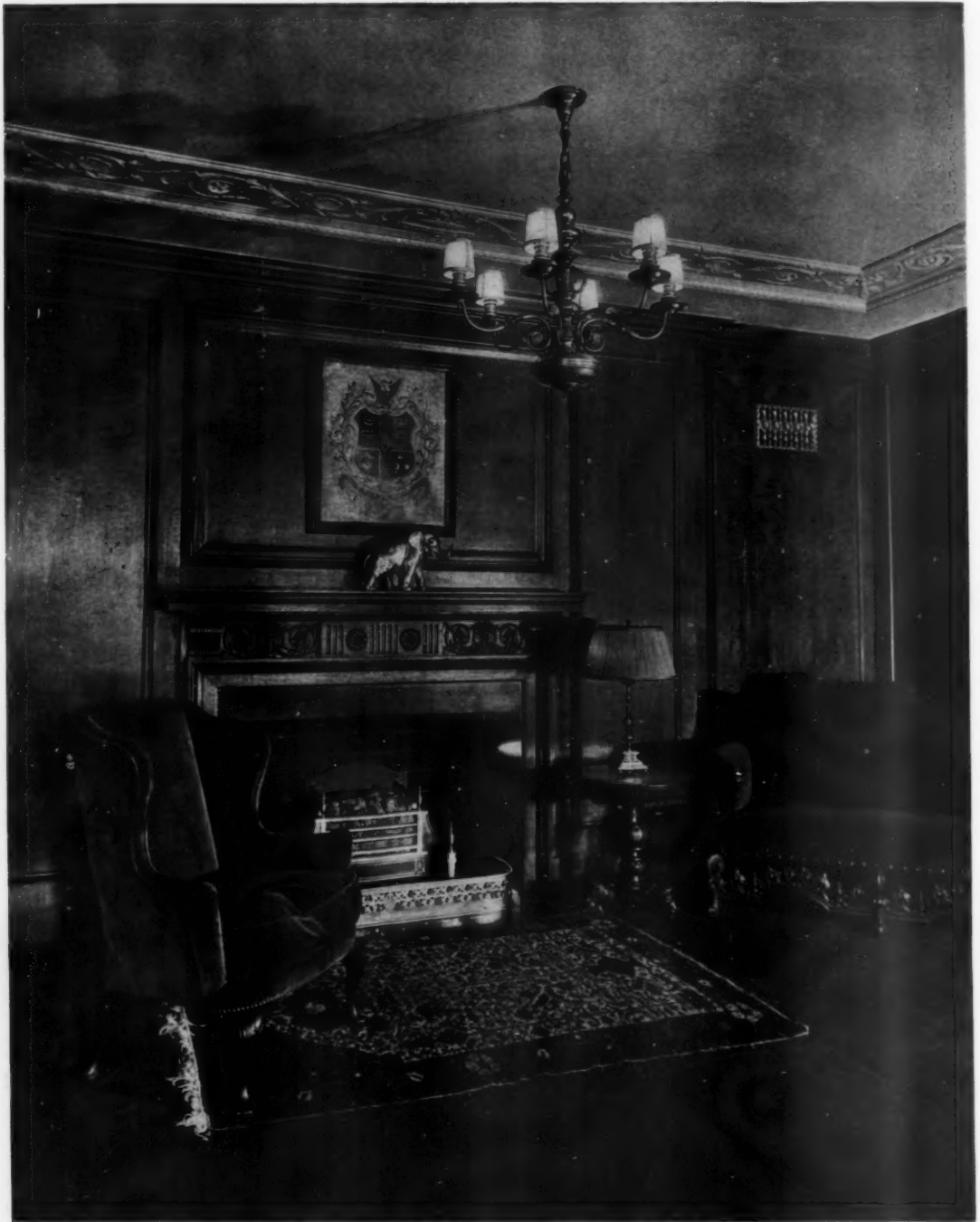


Photo by Gillies

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK—CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT
DETAIL OF MANTEL IN EXECUTIVE OFFICE



Photo by Gillies

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK—CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT
DETAIL OF MANTEL, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

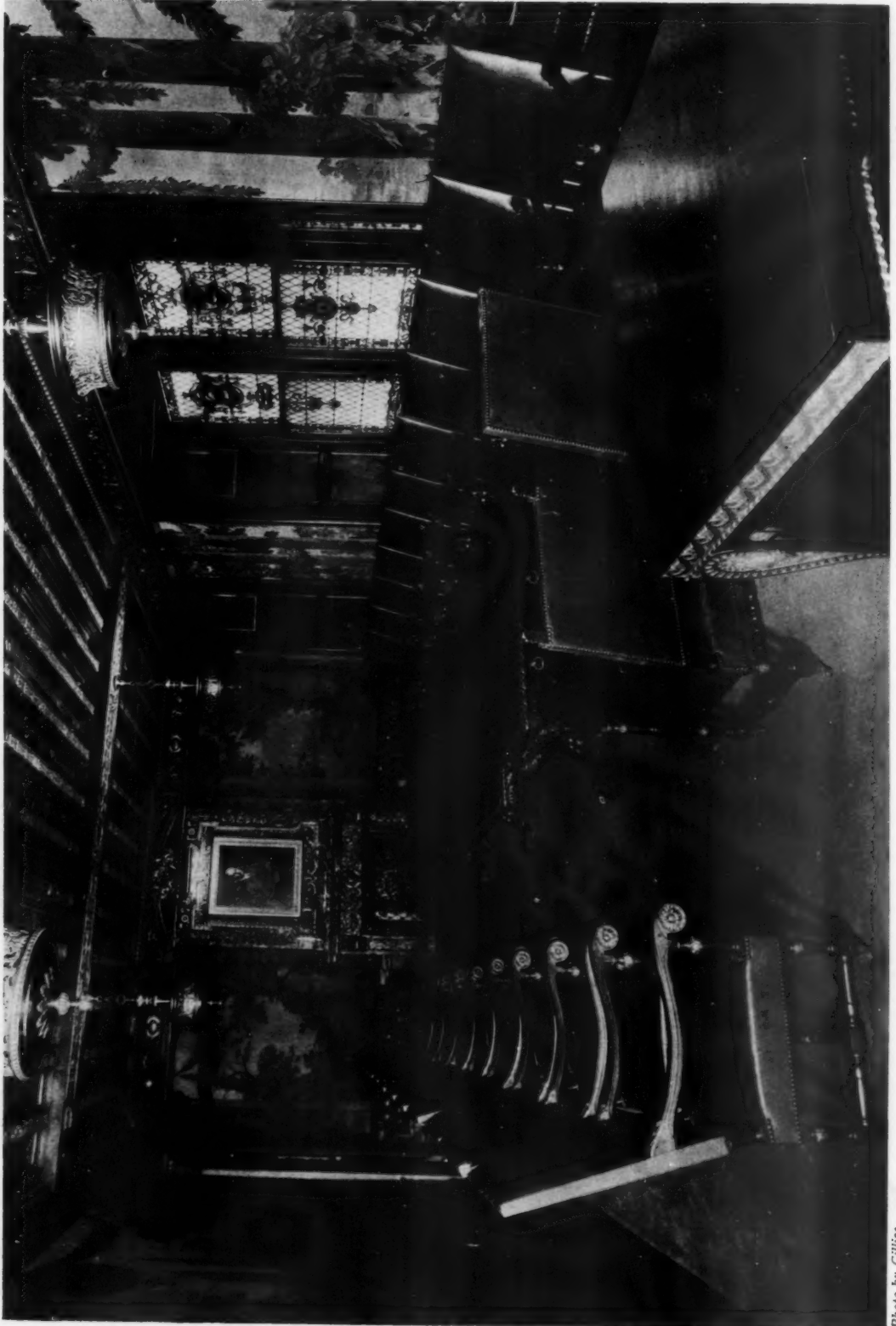
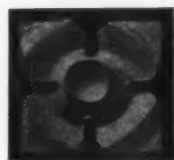


Photo by Gilites

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK—CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT
THE BOARD ROOM—THE ROOM IS HERE INSTALLED AS ORIGINALLY DESIGNED BY STANFORD WHITE



THE STORY OF THE DESIGN

OF THE

NEW HOME OFFICE BUILDING

FOR THE

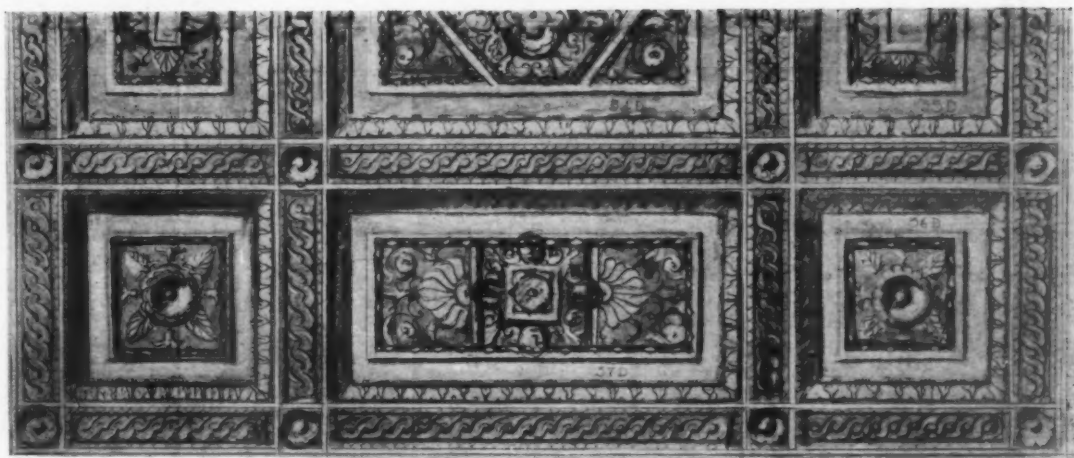
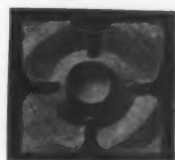
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

TOLD BY

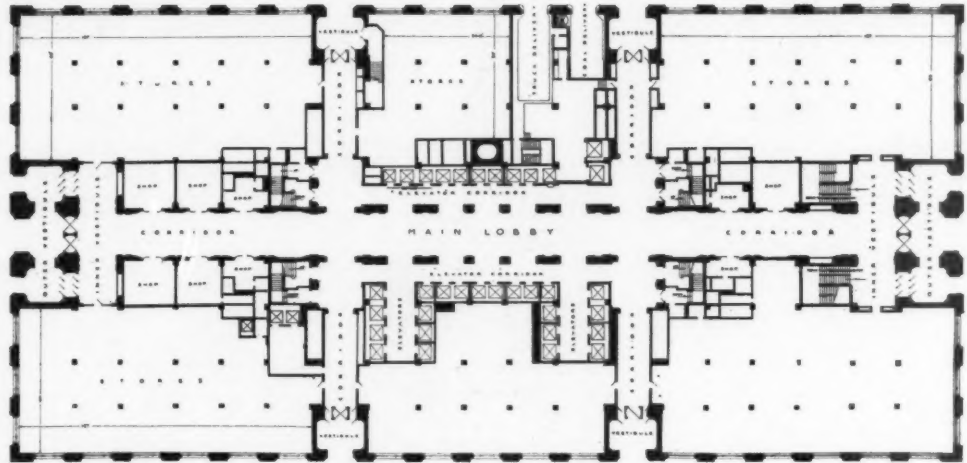
WORKING DRAWINGS

FROM THE OFFICE OF

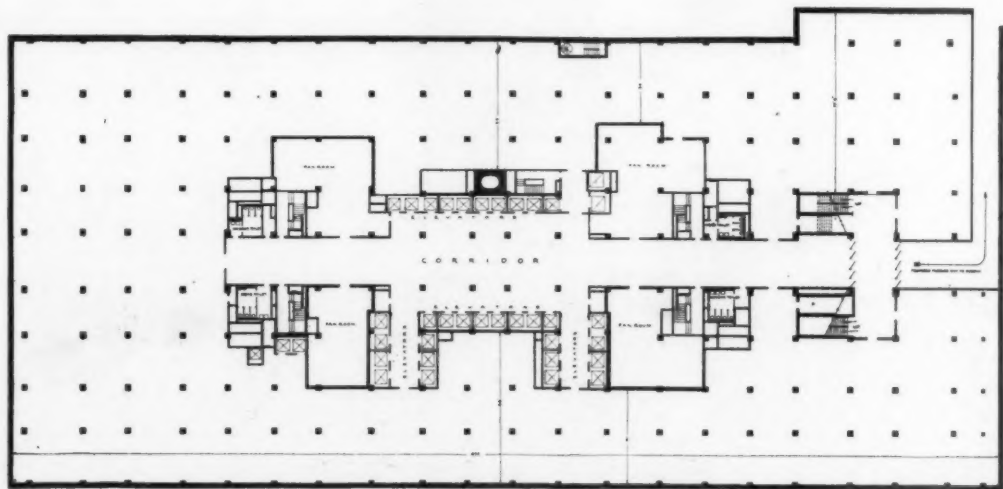
Cass Gilbert, Inc., *Architect*



CHARCOAL STUDY FOR CEILING OF VESTIBULE BY E. V. WARREN

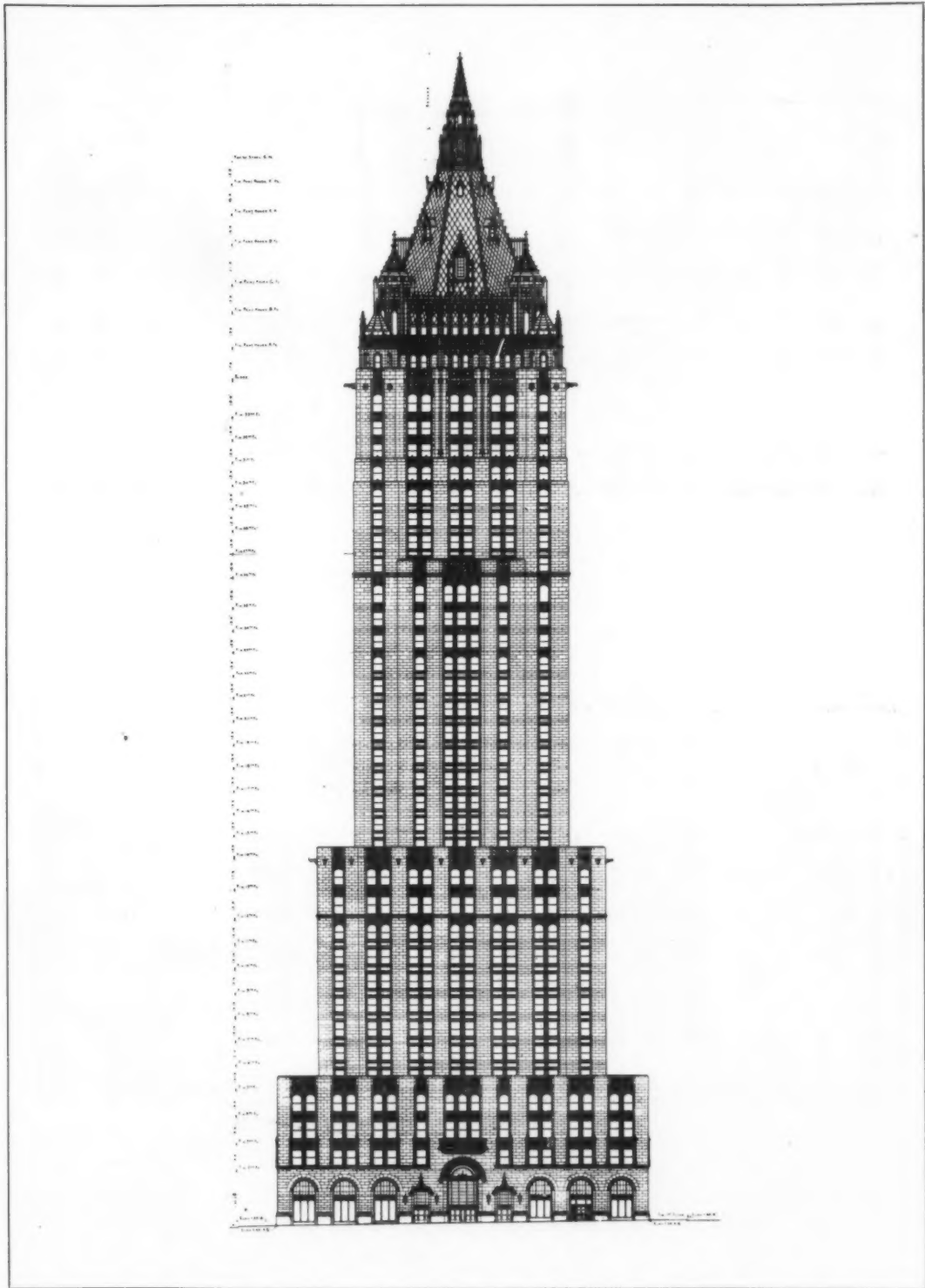


PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

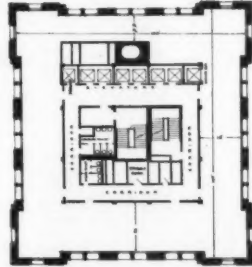


PLAN OF FIRST BASEMENT

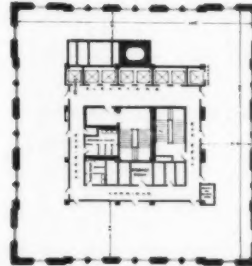
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK
CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT



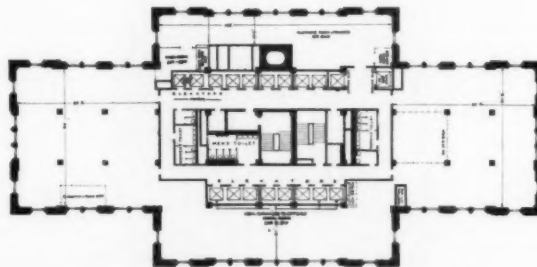
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK—CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT
MADISON AVENUE ELEVATION



PLAN OF 31ST TO 33RD FLOORS

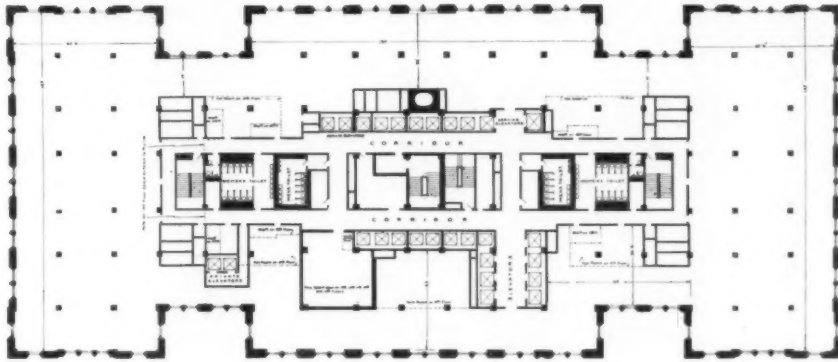


PLAN OF 26TH TO 30TH FLOORS

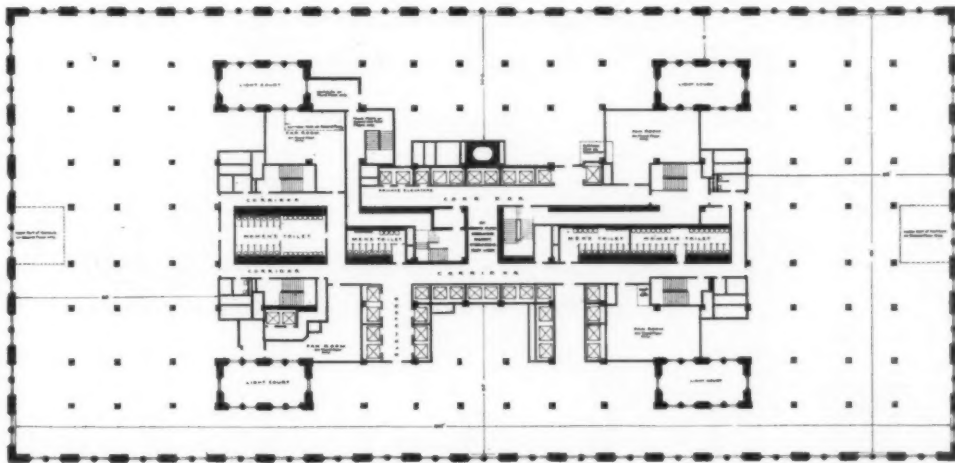


PLAN OF 15TH TO 25TH FLOORS

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK
CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT

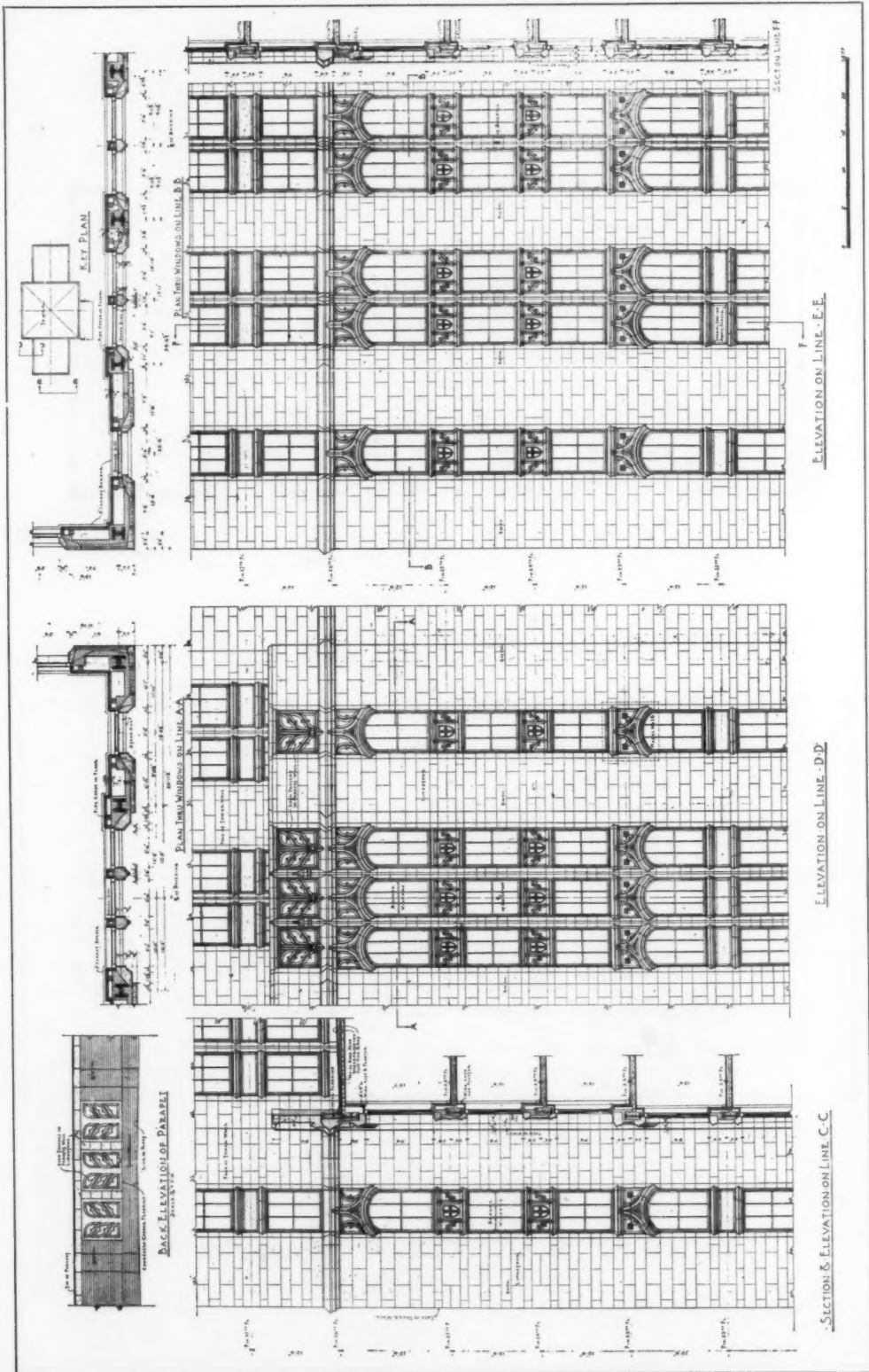


PLAN OF 5TH TO 13TH FLOORS

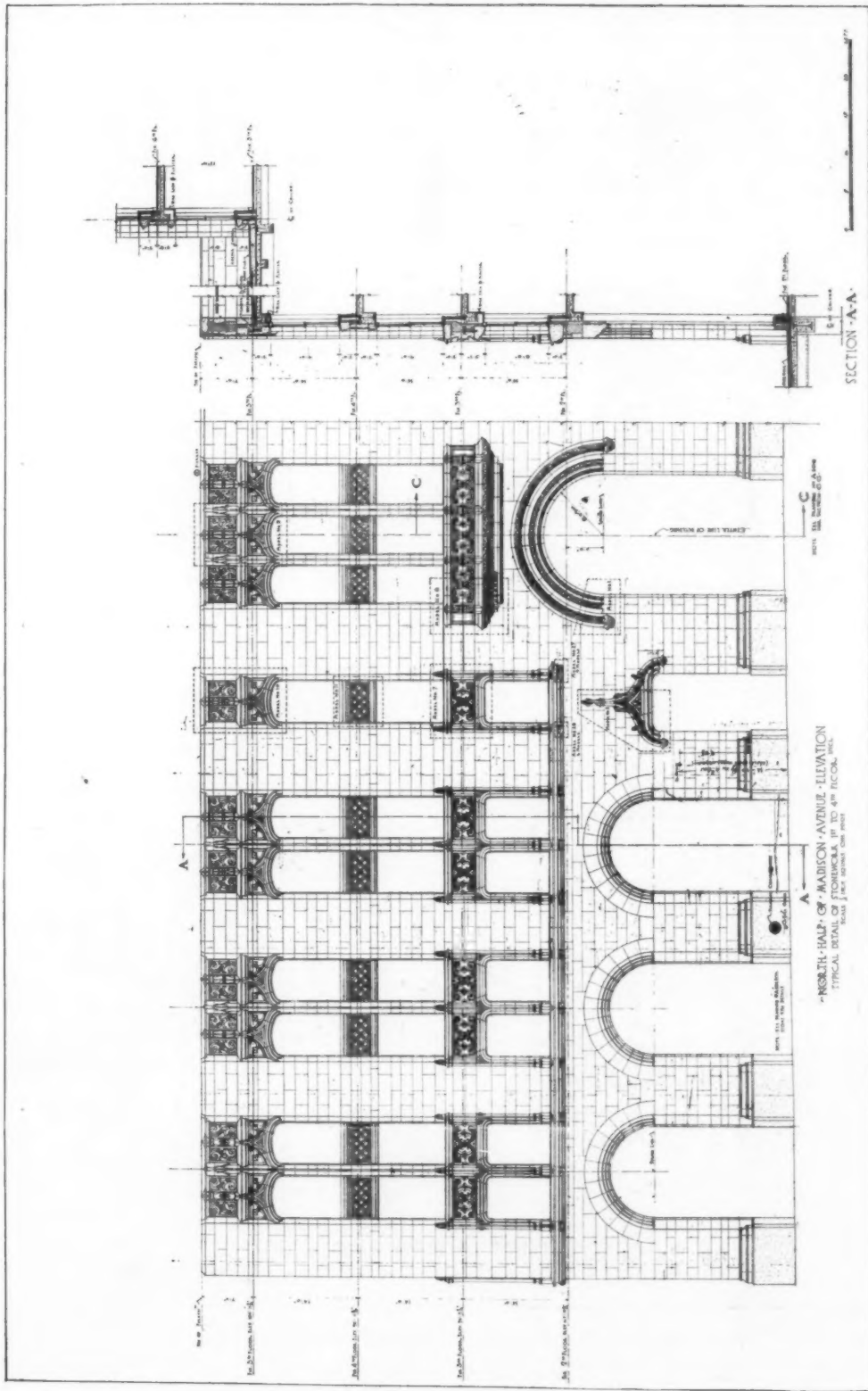


PLAN OF 2ND TO 4TH FLOORS

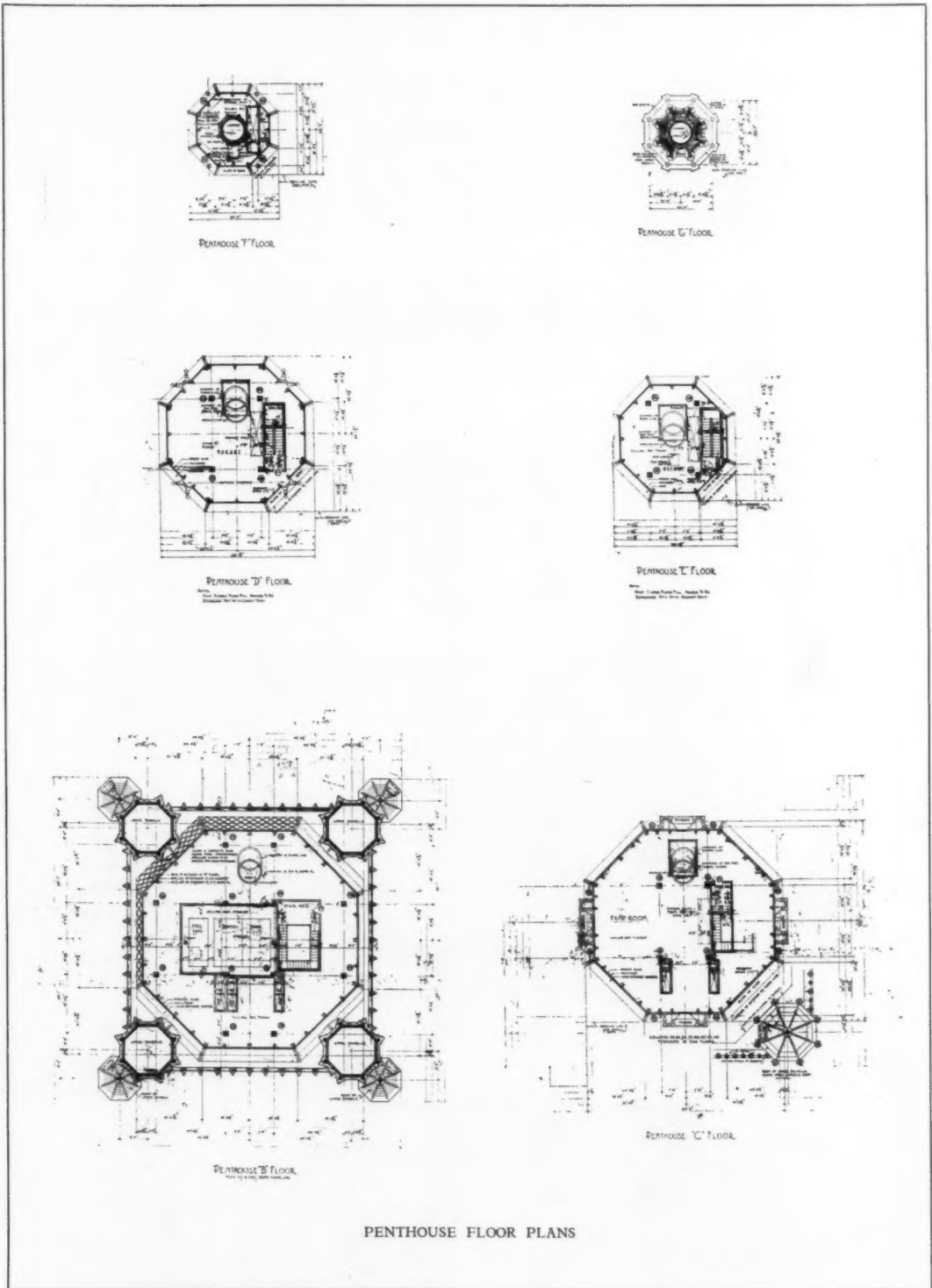
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK
CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT



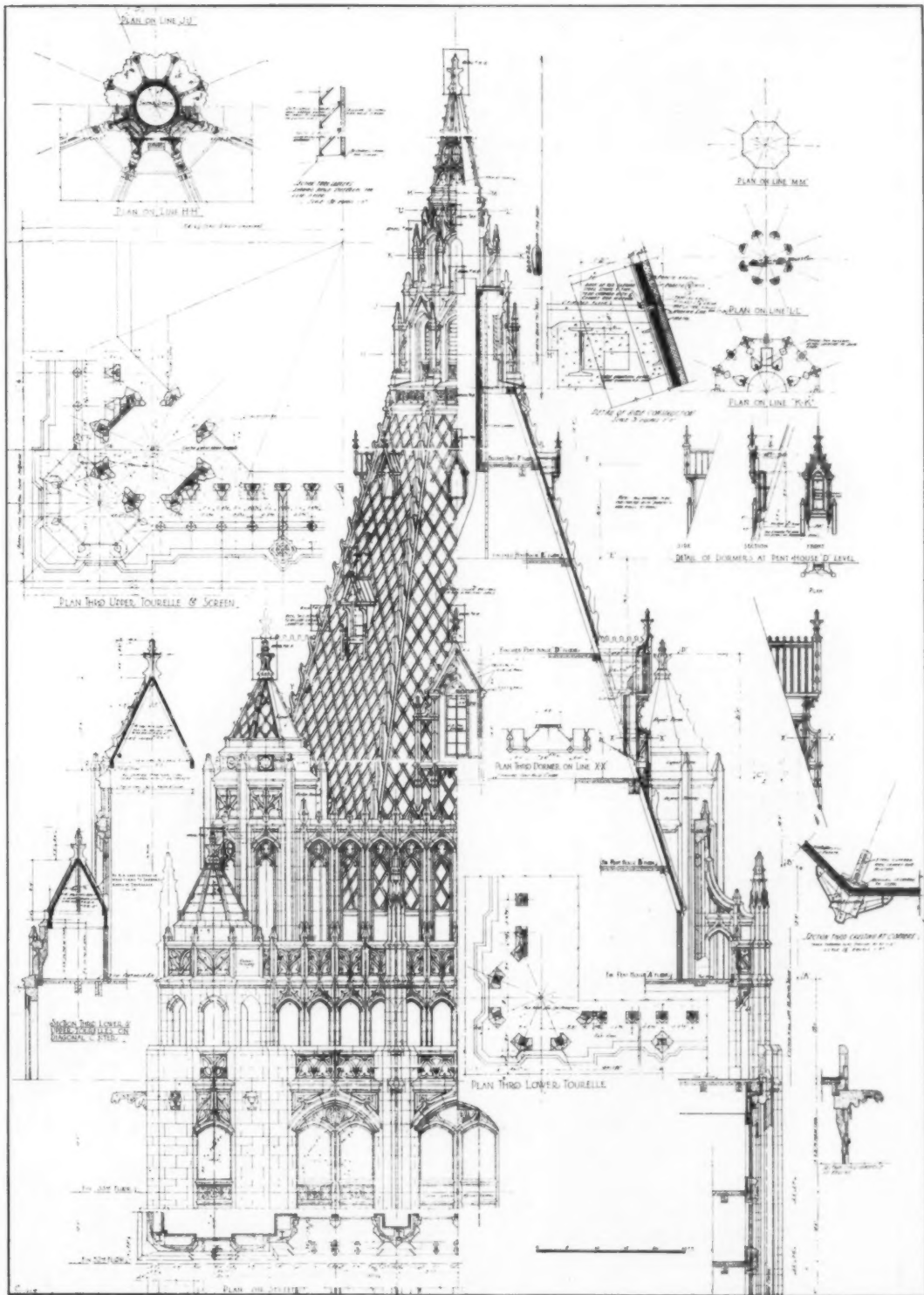
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK—CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT
TYPICAL EXTERIOR DETAILS FROM 14TH TO 27TH FLOORS, INCLUSIVE



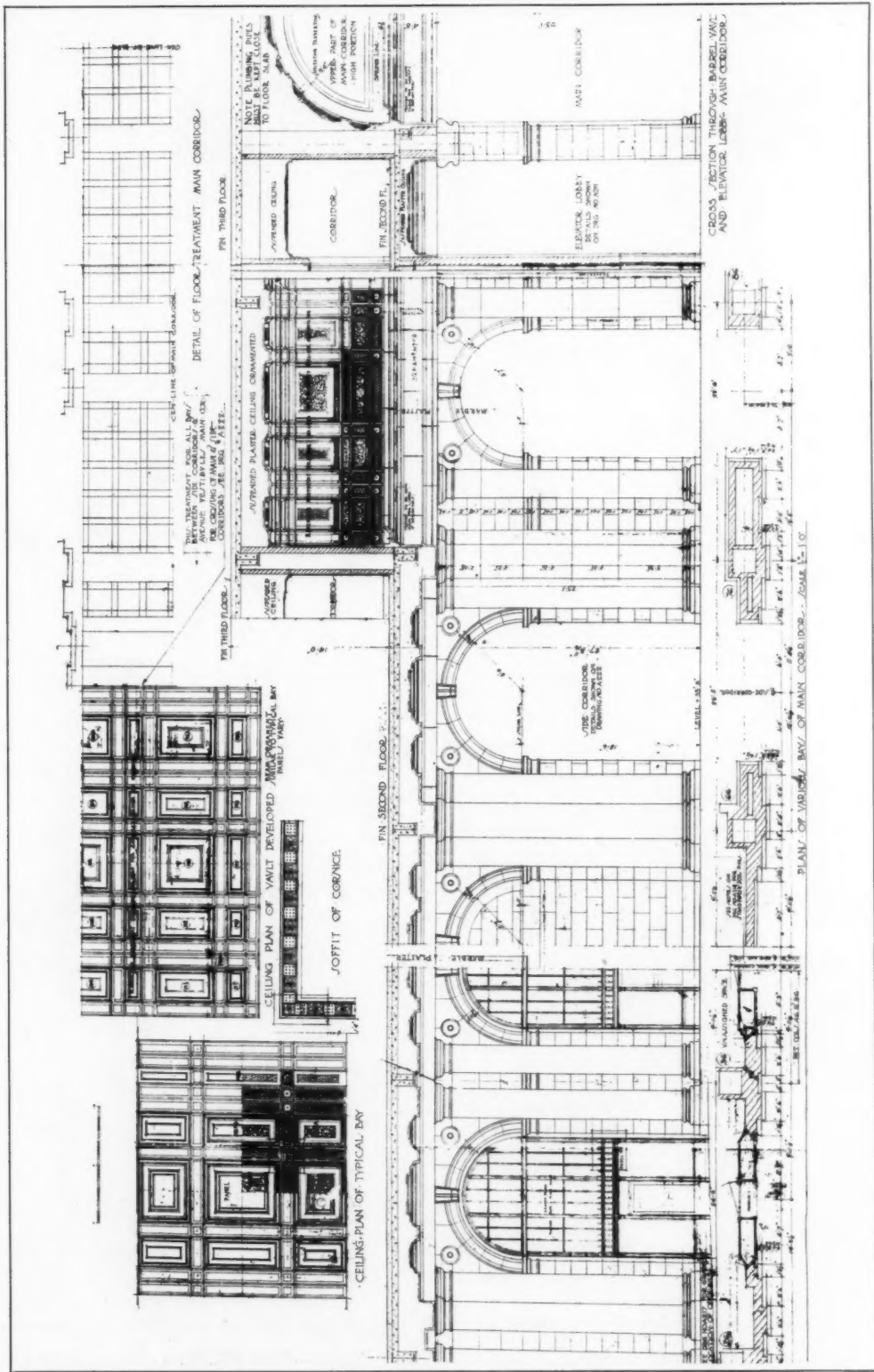
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK—CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT
DETAILS OF EXTERIOR STONE WORK, 1ST TO 4TH STORIES, INCLUSIVE



NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK
CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT

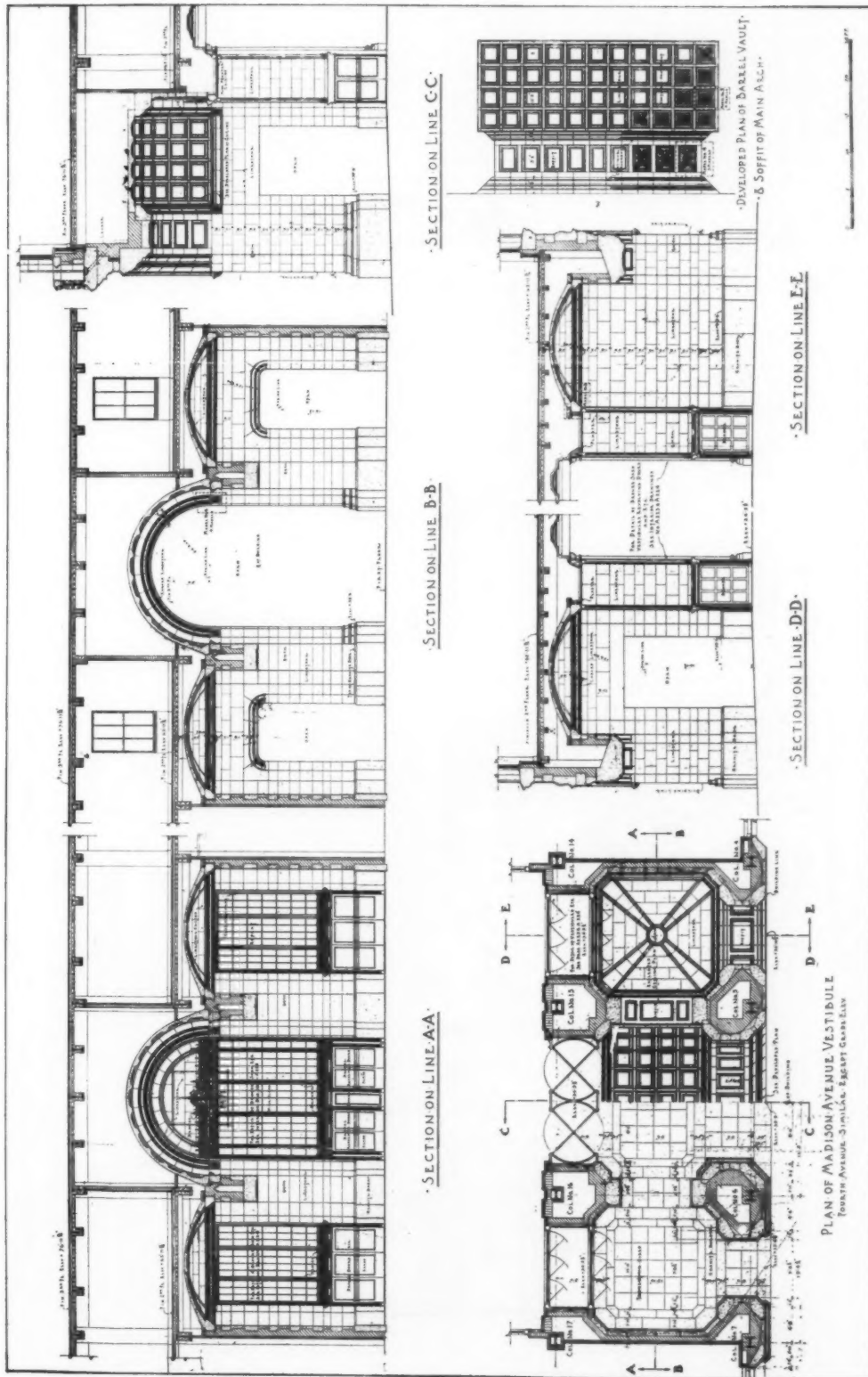


NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK—CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT
SCALE DETAILS ABOVE 26TH FLOOR

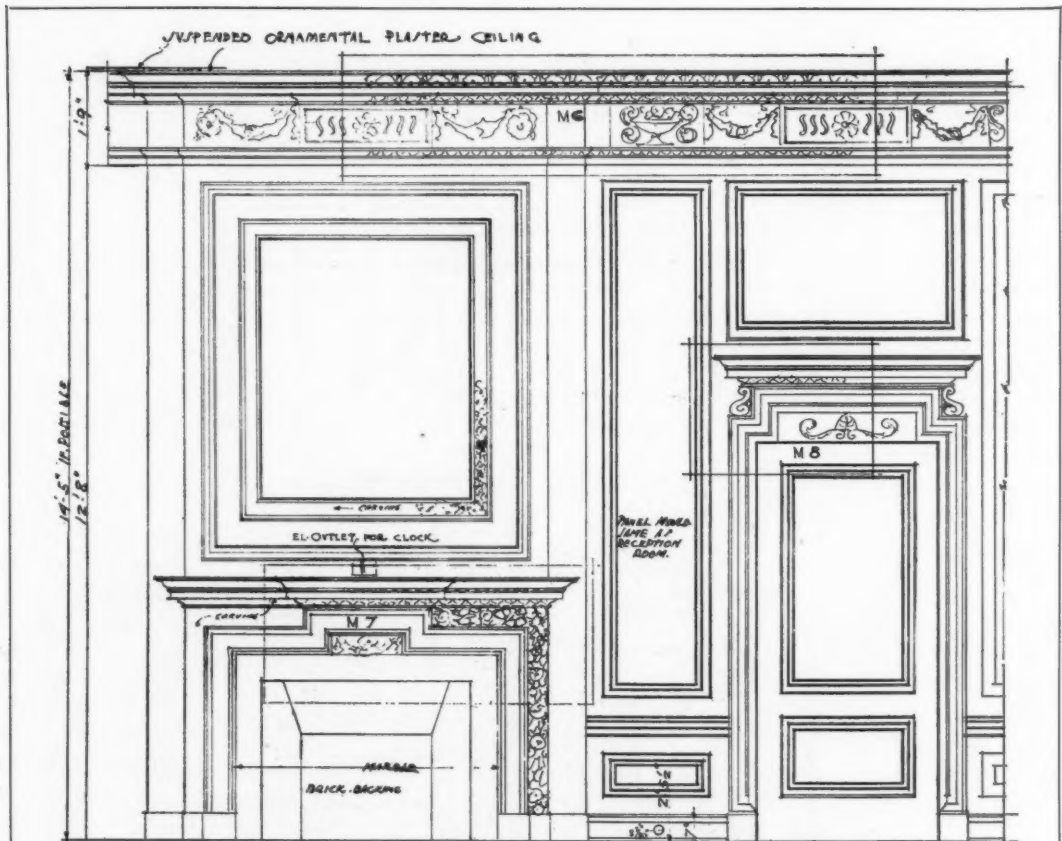


NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK—CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT

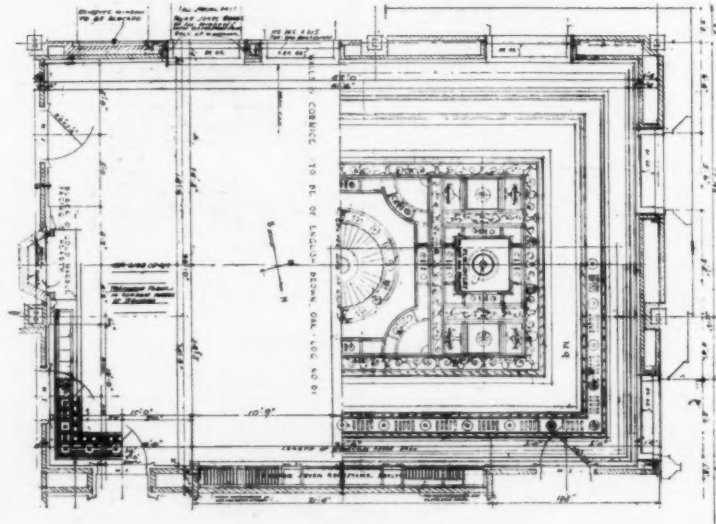
DETAILS OF MAIN CORRIDOR



NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK—CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT
 DETAIL OF OUTER VESTIBULE, MADISON AVE. (FOURTH AVE. VESTIBULE SIMILAR)



SCALE ELEVATION OF PART OF MANTEL WALL



PLAN OF ROOM

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK

CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT

PLANNING FOR EMPLOYEES' WELFARE IN THE DESIGN OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING

TO safeguard and promote the health of its 3,500 home office employees, the New York Life Insurance Company carries on an extensive welfare program that required consideration in connection with the planning of the home office building. The welfare program embraces a thorough medical examination of all applicants for employment; first aid or emergency treatment; clinical treatment of employees throughout the year; periodical examinations; corrective exercises and gymnastics; supervised luncheon; and healthful working conditions.

The consideration of healthful working conditions can be easily disposed of here by the statement that, in general, building utilities have been concentrated in the central portion of the building, thus providing all working spaces with a maximum of daylight and fresh air. Materials utilized in working rooms were selected on the basis of their sanitary and noise absorbing qualities. Where essential, sound-proofing has been employed to produce quiet rooms and improved working conditions. Every facility has been provided to maintain a clean building in which to carry on business. Other features that may be included under this heading are automatically controlled heating to maintain uniform temperature conditions, and sterilized drinking water.

The medical aspect of the welfare program meant the planning and equipment of doctors' offices, treatment rooms, laboratory, wards for men and women, an emergency ward, medical director's office, medical clerical force and the necessary ante-rooms and private corridors. This department has been located on the fourteenth floor and occupies

the entire east side and a large portion of the north side of that floor. In planning the department, the administration and routine of medical examinations and treatment were taken into account to provide convenient circulation and efficient operation of this unit.

The hospital wards have been soundproofed to secure quiet, restful conditions for the patients. A large terrace, situated at the fourteenth floor as a

result of the set back design of the structure, influenced the location of the medical unit on this particular floor. The terrace provides an area where patients can obtain rest or supervised exercise out of doors when this seems advisable. Rooms are also provided where sun-ray, ultra-violet ray or other special treatment can be given. A specially equipped room for corrective exercises is located on the fifteenth floor.

Some idea of the importance of the medical welfare unit is gained upon learning that in 1928 the department cared for over 14,000 consultations, examinations and treatments.

The third important feature of the employee welfare program might come under the heading of diet. The noonday meal is a carefully prepared and selected menu, varied from day to day to secure a well balanced and healthful diet. There are four main dining rooms: one for women seating 975, one for men seating 450, one for the department heads seating 125, and the officers' dining room with a capacity of 75 which can be increased to 150. Meal hours are so arranged that there may be, when full capacity is reached, four sittings of about 1,500 employees each between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

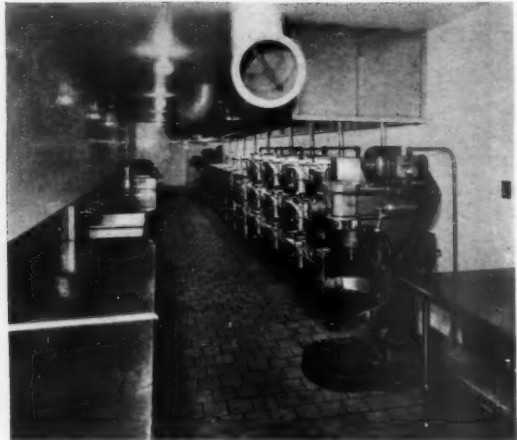


Photo by Gillies

EMERGENCY ROOM
MEDICAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT



VEGETABLE KITCHEN



STEAMERS AND OVENS, EMPLOYEES' KITCHEN

The actual preparation of the food, under the supervision of the New York Life Insurance Company, is done by employees of Savarin, Inc. Space is also leased to the Savarins for operating their own cafeteria, lunch room and restaurant. To provide equipment for the feeding of some 7,000 persons presented a more or less complicated engineering problem in laying out the plans for the store rooms, as well as for the pantries and kitchens.

The scheme adopted provides a system of pantries connected with the kitchen by dumbwaiters and elevators, so that one kitchen and one storeroom serve all the employees' dining rooms, while the same storeroom to a large extent supplies the kitchen provided for the three public restaurants. The employees' kitchen is located in the second basement and the women's, men's, and department heads' dining rooms occupy adjacent



EMPLOYEES' MAIN KITCHEN

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK—CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT



VEGETABLE ROOM, EMPLOYEES' KITCHEN



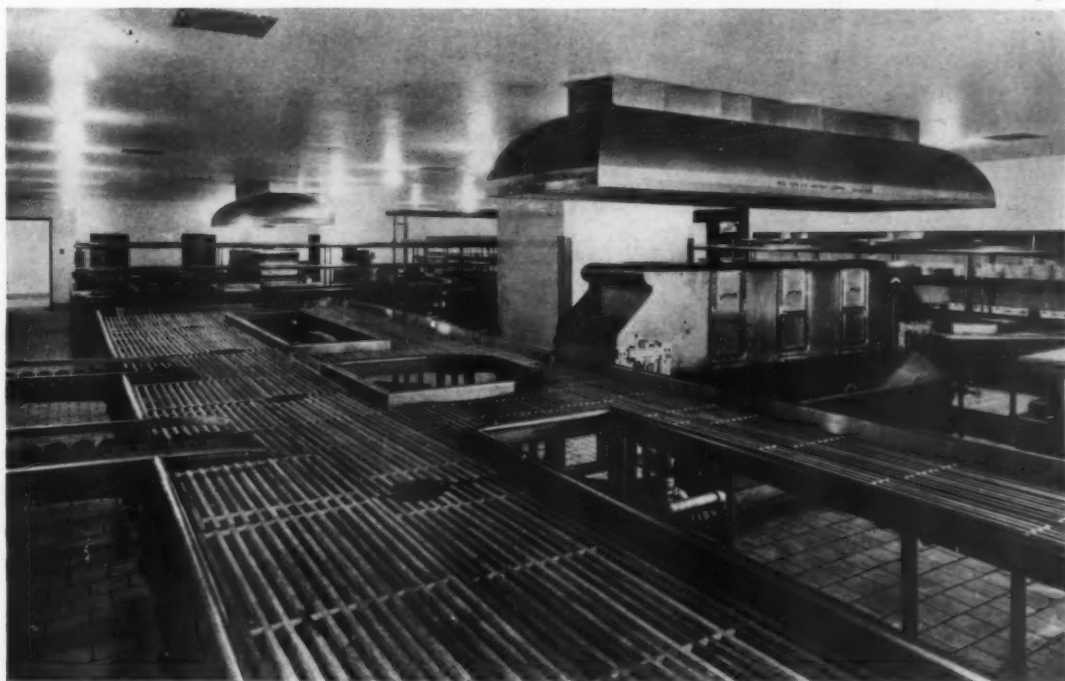
EMPLOYEES' DINING ROOM, SERVING PANTRY

positions on the floor above, that is, in the first basement. The officers' dining room is on the fourteenth floor.

Two pantries serve the employees' dining rooms in the first basement; and a separate pantry, the officers' dining room. These pantries are located and arranged for the rapid and convenient movement of food and personnel between kitchens and pantries.

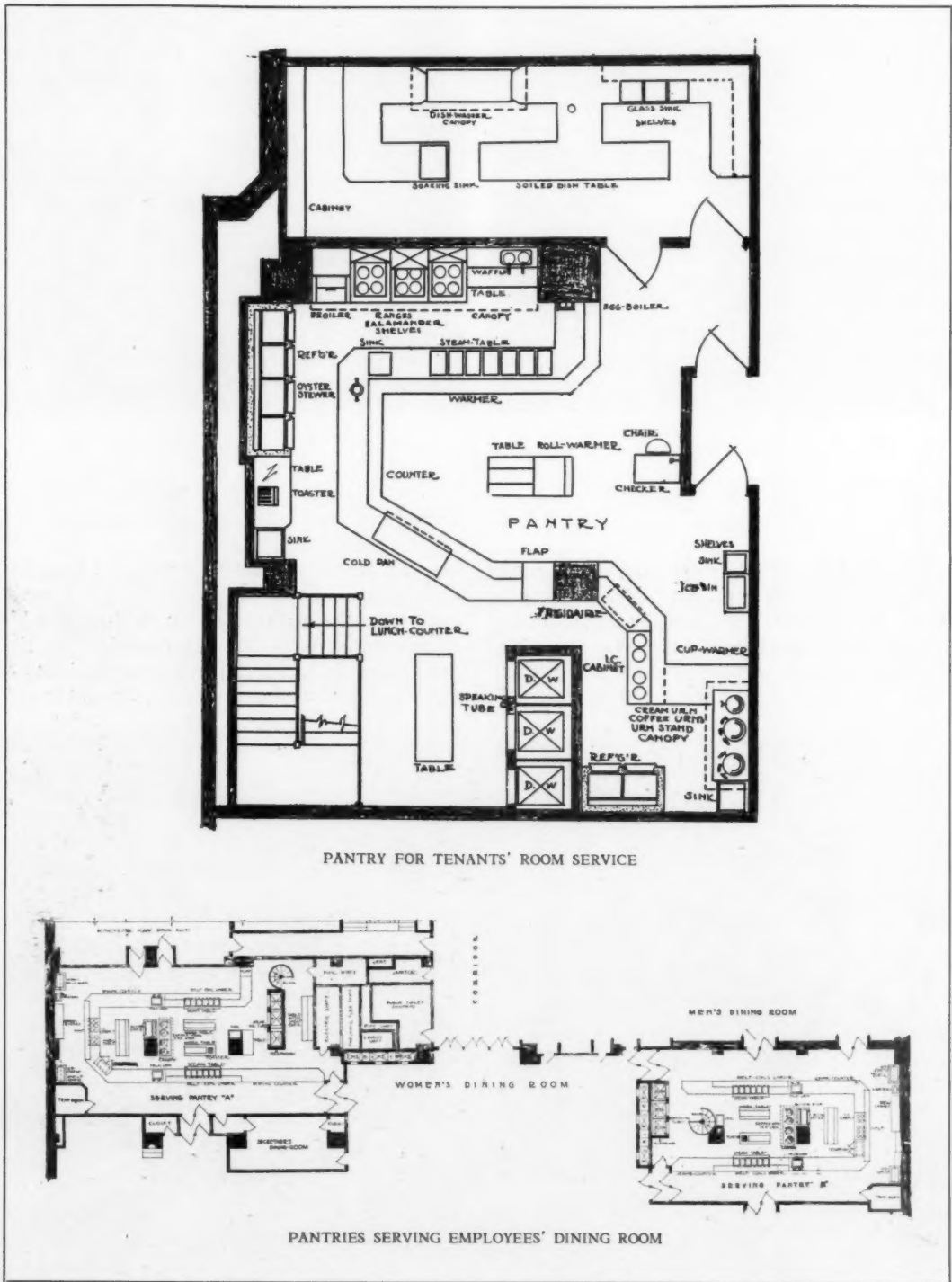
The public cafeteria, seating 200, is located in

the first basement and is provided with its own kitchen and small storeroom, while the public lunch room, seating 180, and mezzanine restaurant, seating 250, are on the main floor. Both the latter have their own kitchens supplemented by a special pantry for the mezzanine floor restaurant, which affords contact with the lunch room kitchen. Each dining room in both installations has also been provided with its own dishwashing equipment in order



EMPLOYEES' KITCHEN, DISHWASHING ROOM

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK—CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT



NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK
 CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT

to minimize the transfer and handling of dishes.

There is in addition a room service pantry served by the restaurant kitchens for the convenience of tenants who have rented offices in the building.

The kitchen is planned for the convenient movement of supplies from the storeroom to the ranges, and from the ranges to the conveyors which distribute the food to the various pantries. The fabrication of tables, shelves, drawers, soiled dish tables, clean dish tables and all appurtenances are in 12-gauge rust-resisting metal. It is estimated that 60,000 pounds of metal were required for this installation, which is stated to be the largest of its kind built in America. In addition to the usual insulating materials, the sides and ceilings of the built-in ice boxes are covered with the same metal. The hardware is specially plated to resist stains and rust.

The feeding of a large group of people within a comparatively short space of time results in a large accumulation of garbage refuse. This waste is

burned in a large incinerator. The consuming of this waste is distributed over several hours. To prevent the rapid decay of this material and resulting odors, a garbage refrigerating room is located adjacent to the incinerator, for the storage of garbage in cans, until it can be transferred to the incinerator.

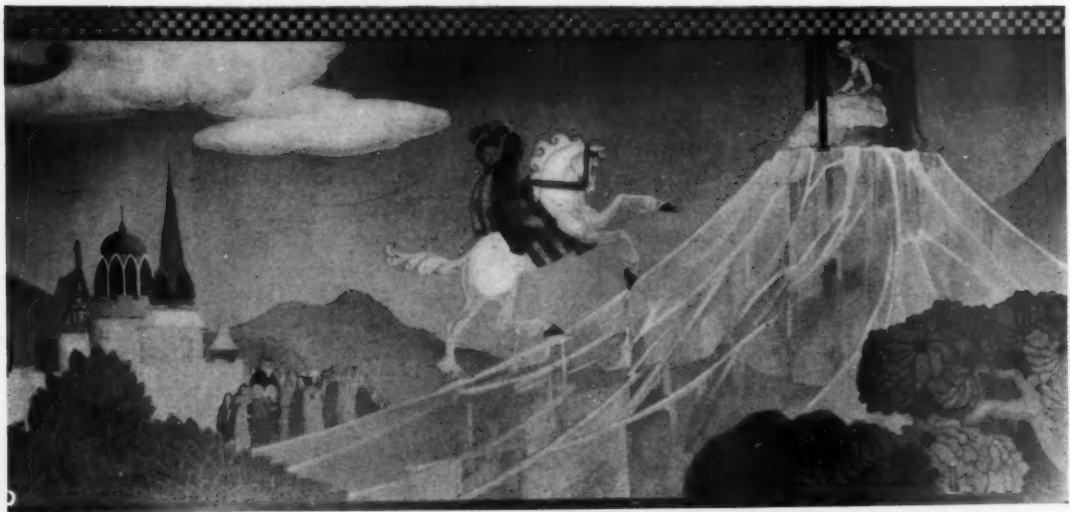
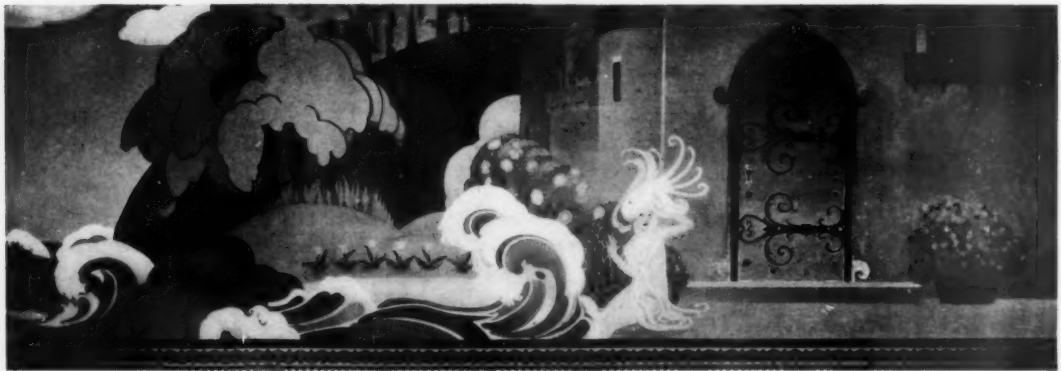
Provision has been made for locker rooms, toilets and showers to serve approximately 450 kitchen employees. The importance of the welfare of employees in the culinary department, and the planning of this department for efficiency in operation and administration, have been fully recognized.

The attention given to the welfare of employees is particularly noticeable in the case of insurance companies. Perhaps the nature of the business has given this feature a prominence that is not so general in other businesses as a class. In any event, the large institutions dealing in life insurance understand the importance and value of safeguarding the health and mental fitness of their employees and view it as a good business investment.



SAVARIN, INC., LUNCH ROOM, NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK

CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT



MURAL DECORATIONS IN THE SAVARIN CAFETERIA BY EZRA WINTER
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK

THE PNEUMATIC TUBE SYSTEM IN THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING

By GEORGE C. AGRY

A PNEUMATIC Tube System, when properly designed, is a mechanical facility arranged in the best manner to accomplish the specific mechanical carrying purposes of each business enterprise or institution in which it is installed. To clearly understand, therefore, the functions and mechanical arrangement of any pneumatic tube system, it is necessary to know the accomplishments which the particular pneumatic tube system under consideration is designed to bring about.

The daily routine of the home office of a life insurance company is made up of passing upon and producing a vast volume of paper forms. Applications for new insurance, for changes in policies, requests for loans on policies, affidavits regarding policy claims, vouchers, correspondence and papers of an infinite variety must pass through a series of home office departments for proper clerical or special attention. Maximum service to the policyholder demands, therefore, not only that the clerical work be accomplished with the utmost efficiency, but that the papers of the company's daily business be transferred between the various departments concerned with the greatest possible speed and accuracy.

The New York Life Insurance Company realized in advance of building their new structure that a proper means for distribution of papers between departments with speed and efficiency would be vital to the successful operation of a building of multiple stories and large floor areas. Extensive studies, therefore, were made as to the desired accomplishment and best arrangement of a mechanical messenger carrier system.

A pneumatic tube system for the transport of papers carries the papers enclosed in carriers or containers. Obviously, in order to hold all of the various sizes of papers that must be transferred between departments, the size and shape of the carrier is important. The New York Life Insurance Company adopted a system of oval shaped pneumatic tubes which are 4" x 7" outside diameter. Carriers or containers are of hardened leather of the correct shape and size to fit the tubing.

The carriers are equipped with covers at the ends which are latch closed. The size and shape of the carrier are such that a considerable quantity per carrier load can readily be placed in the carrier, and loosely rolled papers up to and including folders of the usual correspondence size can also be handled.

Further essential facts demonstrative of the usefulness of pneumatic tubes for distribution of papers by the New York Life Insurance Company are the following:

A carrier dispatched into a pneumatic tube travels at an average speed of at least 30' per second, whether vertically or in a horizontal plane. This is approximately six times as fast as a person will average

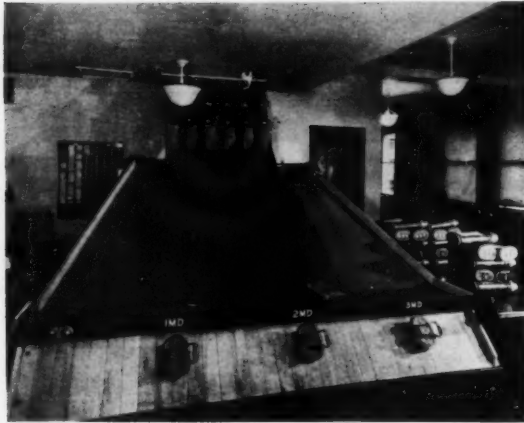
walking uninterruptedly on a horizontal plane through aisleways, without reference to climbing stairways or waiting for passenger elevators.

Carriers can be dispatched into any dispatching inlet at intervals as frequent as every ten seconds, thus giving facilities for the handling of a large quantity of papers at more frequent intervals of dispatch than is possible in any other way.

To determine the proper location of out-stations and the number of stations required, a careful study



TYPICAL OUT-STATION TERMINAL AND CABINET OF PNEUMATIC TUBE CARRIER SYSTEM. EACH OUT-STATION CONSISTS OF A RECEIVING AND DISPATCHING TERMINAL



MAILING ROOM RECEIVING AND DISPATCHING TERMINALS

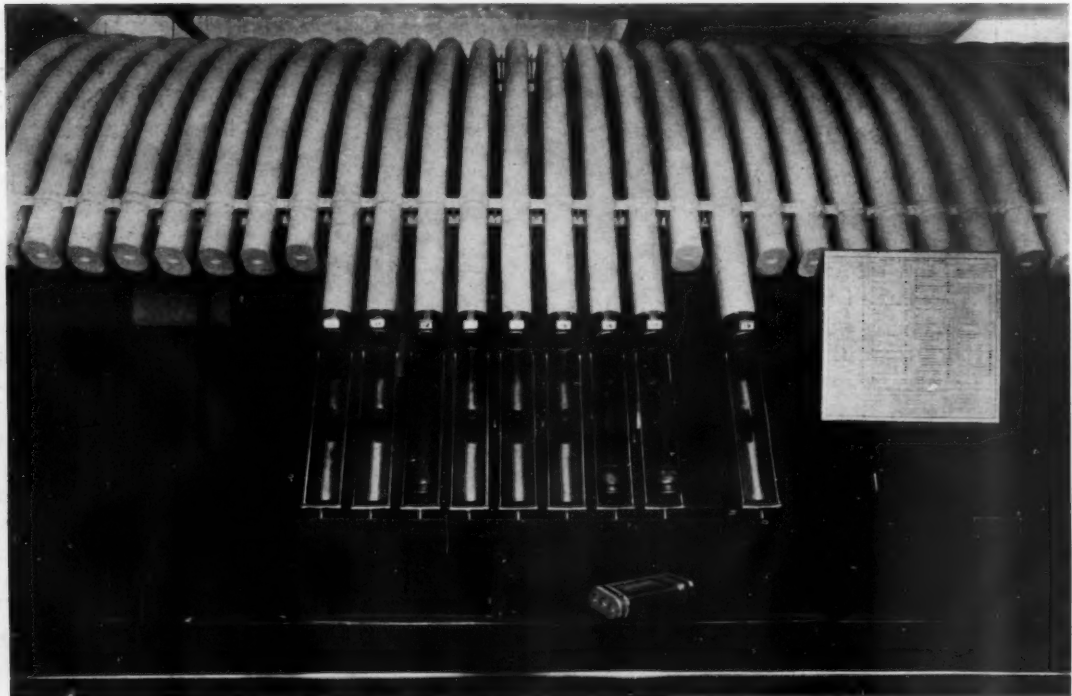


ACTIVE FILES RECEIVING AND DISPATCHING TERMINALS

was made in the building formerly occupied by the New York Life Insurance Company of the exact amount of papers being handled between the various departments. The system as laid out is completely intercommunicative. Each out-station is connected by an independent line of tubing with a central station which is located on the third basement floor; an independent line of tubing also runs from the central station to each out-station. Stations are designated by number, and a marker is

used on the outside of the carrier to designate the department of destination of each carrier as it is dispatched. Carriers arriving at the central desk over any incoming lines are promptly redispached over the proper outgoing line in order to reach the department indicated by the marker.

The new building has been built to house the home office departments for a period of many years to come; at the present time the New York Life Insurance Company occupies only the first thirteen



CENTRAL STATION BANK OF DISPATCHING CARRIER TUBES. CARRIER ARRIVING BY BELT CONVEYOR SHOWN IN FOREGROUND. CAPPED TUBES AT RIGHT AND LEFT ARE FOR FUTURE USE AS REQUIRED

stories of the building together with the basements. The pneumatic tube system has accordingly been planned to provide not only for all present requirements but for the additional facilities which will be needed in the future owing to the growth of the company.

The arrangement of pneumatic tube stations throughout the entire structure falls under the following three classifications:

Present Stations—

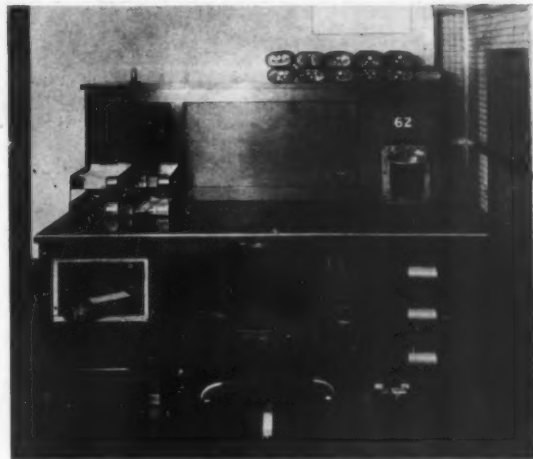
Representing all stations that are now installed for immediate use in the new building.

Near-Future Stations—

Representing facilities provided for the quick installation of additional stations at certain pre-determined points conveniently located in floor areas that will first be used for expansion. Tubing has been run to these points but no terminals have been installed. The arrangement is such, however, that additional stations can be set in place within a period of 48 hours after it is determined that active use is to be made of any of the floor space surrounding such near future station positions.

Ultimate Future Stations—

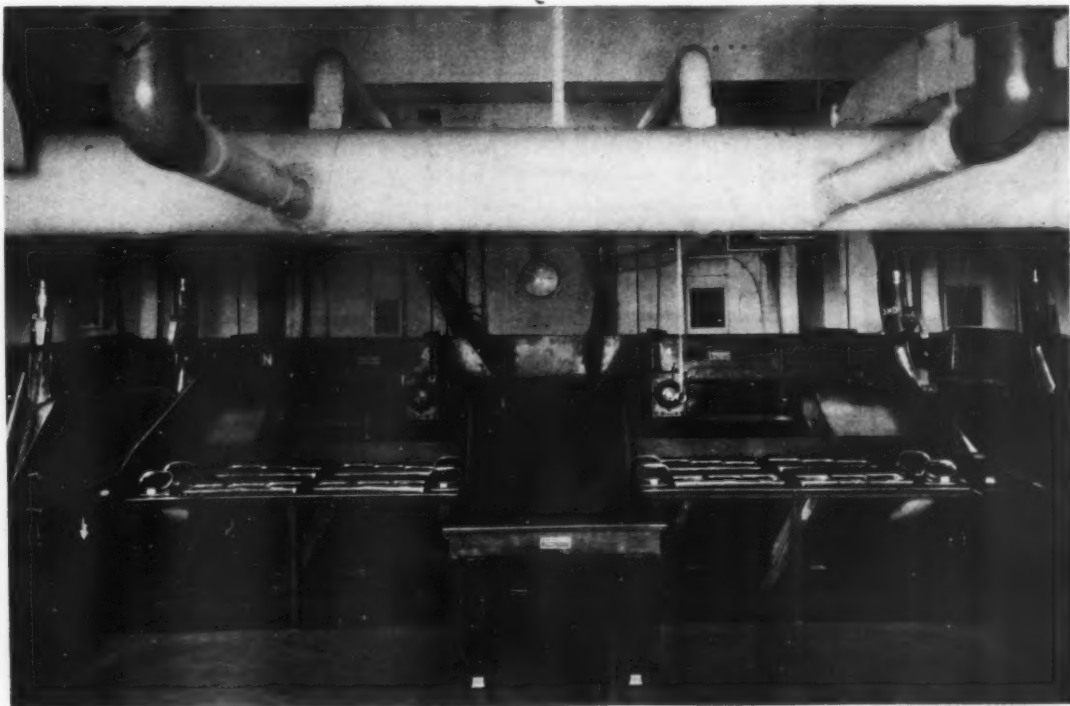
Representing all such future stations as will be required by the owners when they will



SPECIAL DESK TYPE PNEUMATIC TUBE STATION

occupy the entire floor space in the new building.

Of interest from the architectural standpoint is the fact that the arrangement and installation of tubing is such that, with one or two minor exceptions, there is no exposed pneumatic tubing anywhere in the building. To accomplish this, the architect and pneumatic tube contractor cooperated in providing that the vertical runs of all tubing be



CENTRAL STATION SORTING TABLE. INCOMING CARRIERS ARRIVE BY BELT CONVEYOR TO CHUTES. SORTING OPERATORS REDISPATCH CARRIERS ACCORDING TO STATION NUMBER TO CORRECT BANKS OF DISPATCHING TUBES

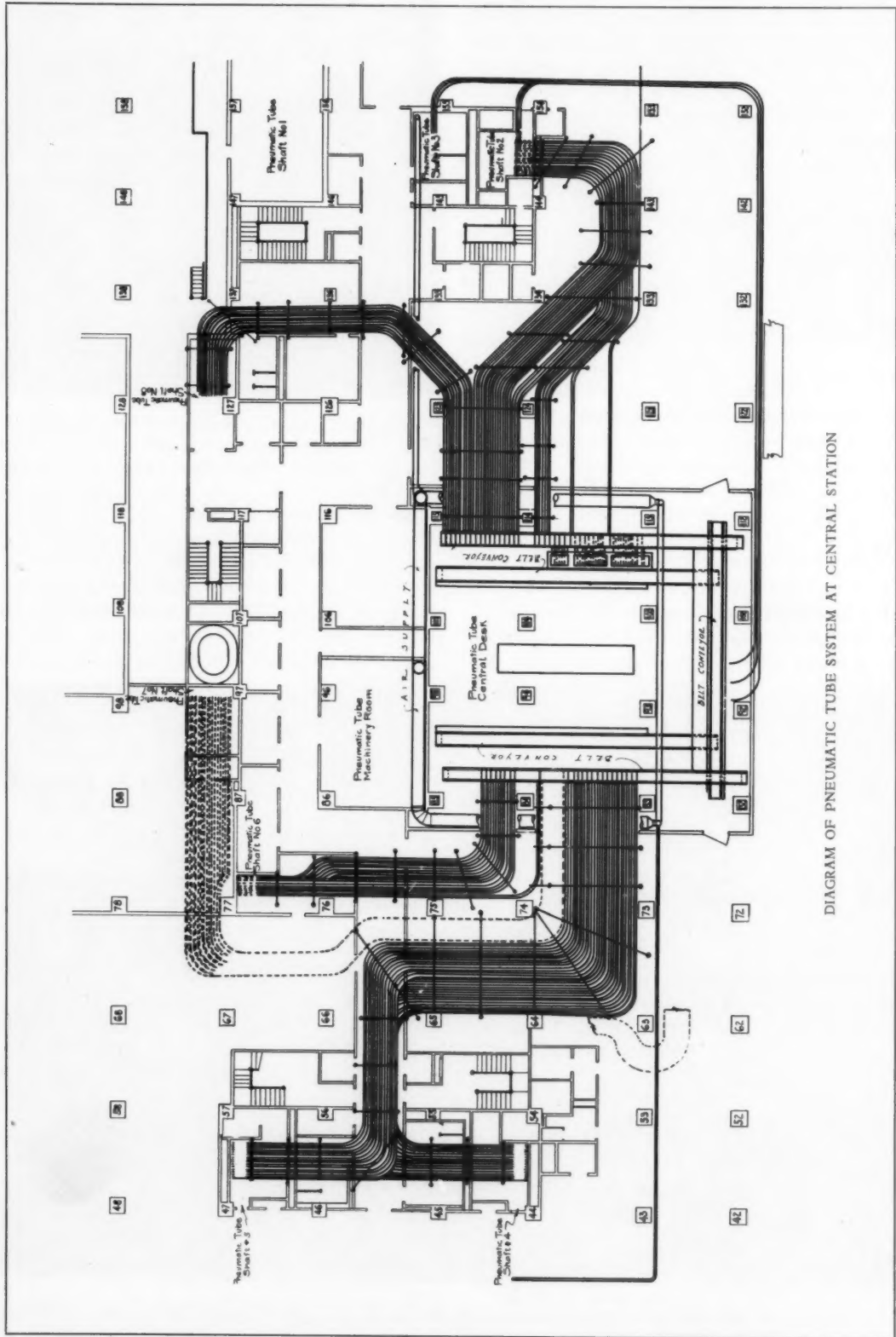


DIAGRAM OF PNEUMATIC TUBE SYSTEM AT CENTRAL STATION

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK—CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT

placed in eight shaftways especially set aside for this purpose. The shaftways, in general, are designed to serve a particular group of floors. For instance, four of the shaftways are designed to serve the first thirteen stories of the building. The other four shaftways serve the stories above the thirteenth with two of the shafts terminating at the 26th story and the other two shaftways running to the topmost story.

All horizontal runs of tubing are installed on the third basement floor. All tubing for ultimate future requirements is now installed between the central desk and the lower ends of the various shaftways with the exception of service to one shaft. Vertical runs of tubing are now installed for all present and near future stations. At each floor level there is provided an access door to each shaft. To allow for necessary passage, subway grating has been installed at each floor level in these shafts to serve as a walk way for workmen.

The diagrammatical chart of all pneumatic tube stations reproduced herewith shows the general arrangement of the entire system, tube shaftways and designations of all present, near-future and ultimate future stations.

The arrangement of the central station is designed to give the greatest possible expedition in the sorting and handling of carriers. All carriers as they come from the various out-stations drop automatically on to a series of endless belts which carry them immediately to receiving chutes at the carrier sorter's position at the end of the central station

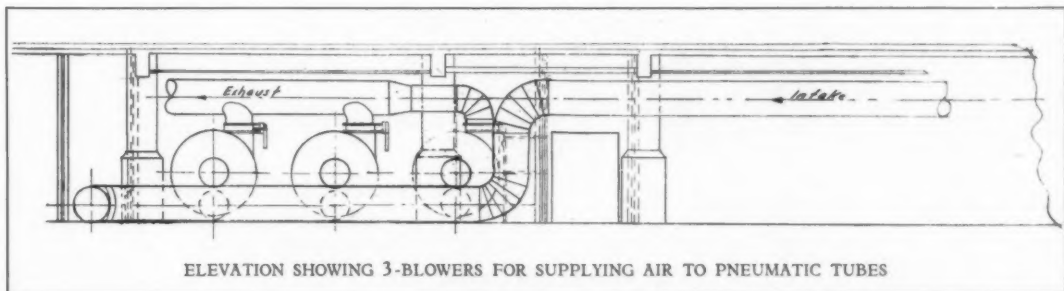
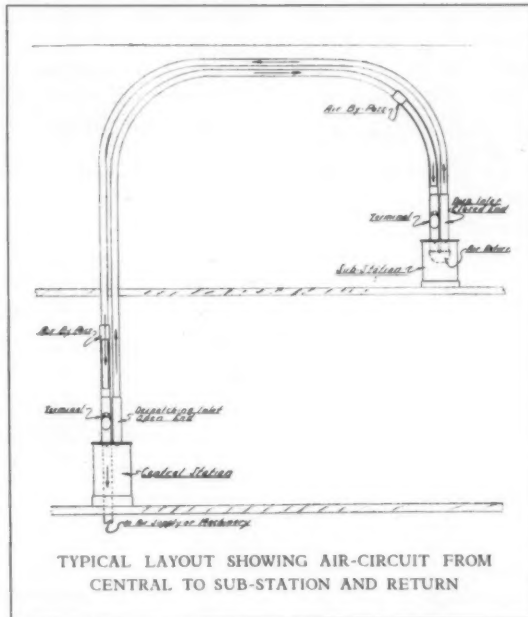
room. Chutes are designed so that a minimum of one or two sorters or a maximum of six or more sorters, according to the traffic which is passing through the tubes, can work with equal efficiency. Each sorter's position is equipped with six dispatching chutes, which in turn deliver carriers to a series of endless belt conveyors which carry them to the correct bank of dispatching tubes.

The Active Files Department on the second basement floor and the Mail Room on the eighth floor handle the largest volume of incoming and outgoing papers. For each of these departments special pneumatic tube facilities have been provided. In the Active Files Department there are six receiving and three dispatching stations arranged so that incoming carriers deliver to a long receiving table. The dispatching inlets are set on a specially designed sorting table for outgoing papers. The volume of

traffic at the Mail Room is provided for by six receiving terminals which deliver to a receiving slide together with three dispatching inlets.

The following general statistics are of interest. The tubing is of seamless drawn brass. There is now installed in excess of 43,000 feet of tubing, weighing in excess of 200,000 pounds.

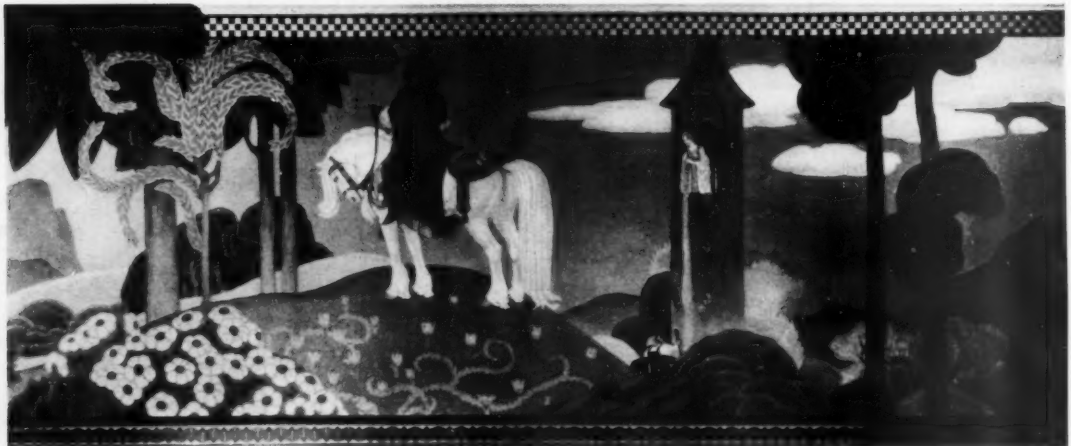
The air for the pneumatic tube system is supplied by two compressors each operated by 75 H.P. motor, each having a capacity of 13,000 cubic feet of air per minute at three-quarters of a pound per square inch pressure. The arrangement is such that under normal operation, when a normal amount



ELEVATION SHOWING 3-BLOWERS FOR SUPPLYING AIR TO PNEUMATIC TUBES



"THE BRONZE RING"—A STORY IN GRIMM'S BLUE FAIRY BOOK



AN ILLUSTRATION FROM "RAPUNZEL"—ONE OF GRIMM'S FAIRY TALES



Photos by Gillies

"SLEEPING BEAUTY"—ANOTHER OF GRIMM'S FAIRY TALES

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK
MURAL DECORATIONS IN THE SAVARIN CAFETERIA BY EZRA WINTER

SOUNDPROOFING THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING

By L. GREEN, JR.

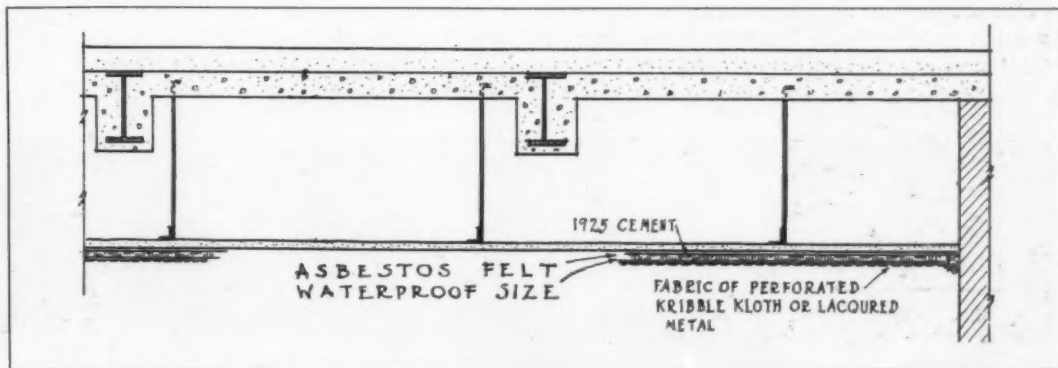
THE problem of soundproofing the New York Life Building resolved itself into two general classes: the first, the absorption of noise at the source where it originated; and the second, the prevention of sound transmission both from noises inside and outside the building. This particular building is of unusual interest due to the extent to which the soundproofing work has been carried out. It is the largest installation of acoustical treatment that has ever been made.

The absorption of internal noises was accomplished by means of acoustical treatment placed in all spaces where excessive noise originated or where it was desirable or essential that quiet conditions should prevail. This treatment was placed in all clerical working spaces where there was any accumulation of office machinery. It was carried over extensions to take care of future expansions of the departments. The treatment was placed in the medical department in such rooms as the doctor's examination room and the laboratories. The main pneumatic tube central station room in the basement was given special consideration as one of the noisiest spots in the building. This room is so far removed from other working spaces that the prevention of sound transmission was not necessary but sound absorption for the comfort and efficiency of the workers was desirable.

Acoustical treatment was installed in all employees' cafeterias, lunch rooms and adjacent corridors and kitchens as well as lounges and rest

rooms in this portion of the building. This is a space often overlooked or disregarded but one that is coming to be considered essential in new buildings. The treatment was also used in the restaurant, cafeterias, serving rooms and kitchens of a large restaurant operating company leasing space on the ground floor. This particular company has found from experience that quiet, restful eating places show decided returns in increased patronage and earnings.

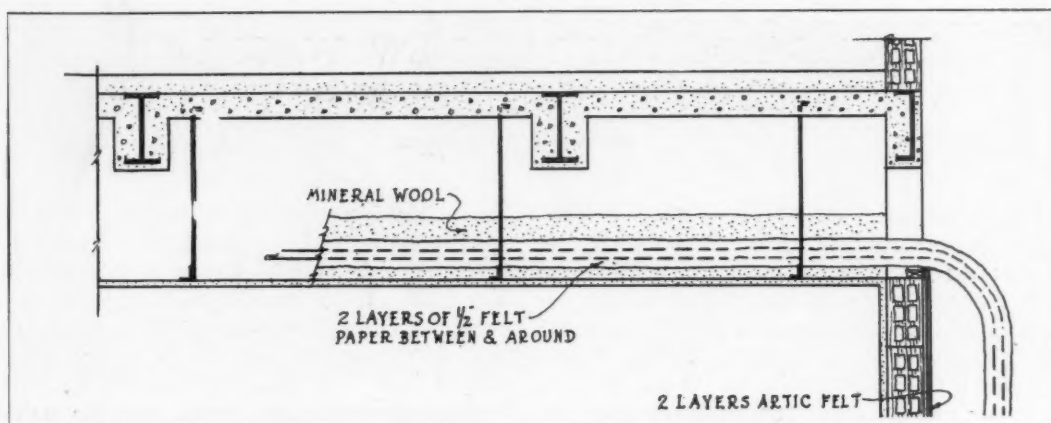
The method of installing acoustical treatment in this building is shown in detail in sketch No. 1. The sound absorbing element is a heavy layer of felt composed of asbestos and cattle hair. This felt is cemented to the plaster or masonry surface with moisture-proof and heat-resisting cement. The exposed surface of the felt is covered with a fabric selected to suit the location and the work to be done. In the working spaces and kitchens this fabric consisted of a perforated oil cloth. This finish gives the maximum sound absorbing effect, as well as presenting a surface of high light reflecting value which can be painted, washed and kept in clean condition. In the corridors, dining rooms and lounges the covering fabric consisted of a light muslin cloth which was afterwards painted, stenciled or decorated to give the desired architectural effect. In all cases the covering fabric was applied with lapped joints, similar to the application of wall paper so that no intermediate supports, joints or cover mouldings were necessary. A small groove was placed around all edges of the treatment where it abutted walls or



NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK

CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT

TYPICAL DETAIL OF ACOUSTICAL TREATMENT



METHOD OF SOUNDPROOFING THE PNEUMATIC CARRIER TUBES ABOVE EXECUTIVE OFFICES

columns, and this was in turn covered with a small wooden moulding to finish the joint between the wall and adjoining treatment.

The problem of sound transmission involved the prevention of sound both external and internal to the building. External noises were taken care of by using heavy window glass, set rigidly in heavy frames, and installing forced ventilation so that a minimum of open windows is necessary at any time. Internal noises were largely prevented by the use of acoustical treatment and the proper selection and installation of sound resisting materials. Careful study was made of the location of all motors, machinery and equipment so as to locate it as far away as possible from spaces where quiet conditions were desirable. All interior partitions are solid masonry, plastered both sides, and all office partitions are heavy metal and glass rigidly fastened and braced. Careful selection was also made of plumbing equipment, door checks, fasteners and similar equipment to insure their quiet operation.

One problem on an upper floor required special attention and treatment. The executive offices were placed at one of the step-backs in the building and it was found necessary to run the pneumatic carrier

tubes over the ceiling of these offices to another vertical pipe shaft. Carrier tubes on straight runs are fairly noiseless, but fear was expressed that in double curves the cartridges might be heard through the furred ceiling in the offices below. The method of insulating these tubes is shown in sketch No. 2.

The carrier tubes came up the vertical shaft in about three rows and batteries of from eight to sixteen tubes each. These runs then splayed out behind the furred ceiling and practically covered the entire space. Starting below the floor level of the room and running above the level of the floor above, the tubes were all wrapped with a double layer of asbestos hair felt, about $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick. Heavy black asphalt paper was placed between the layers of felt and also around the outside. In addition to this, the entire space above the furred ceiling was filled with mineral wool to an average depth of six inches over the tubes. It was not practical to carry this treatment down over the vertical tubes, so two layers of 1" felt were hung on the back side of the block partition. This felt was supported from the top only and allowed to hang loose with joints staggered and lapped. The felt was furnished with heavy black paper stitched on both sides.

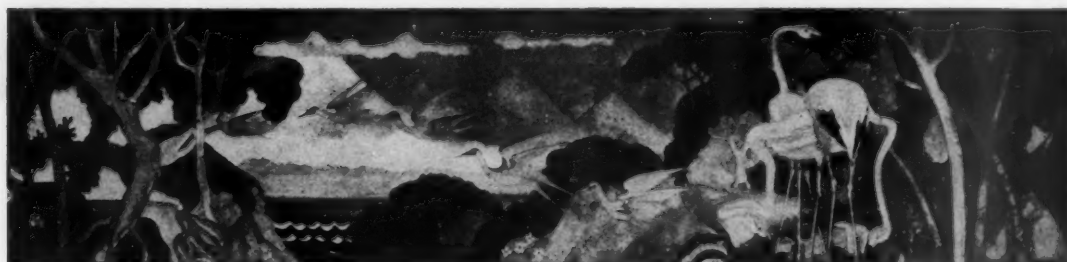


Photo by Gillies

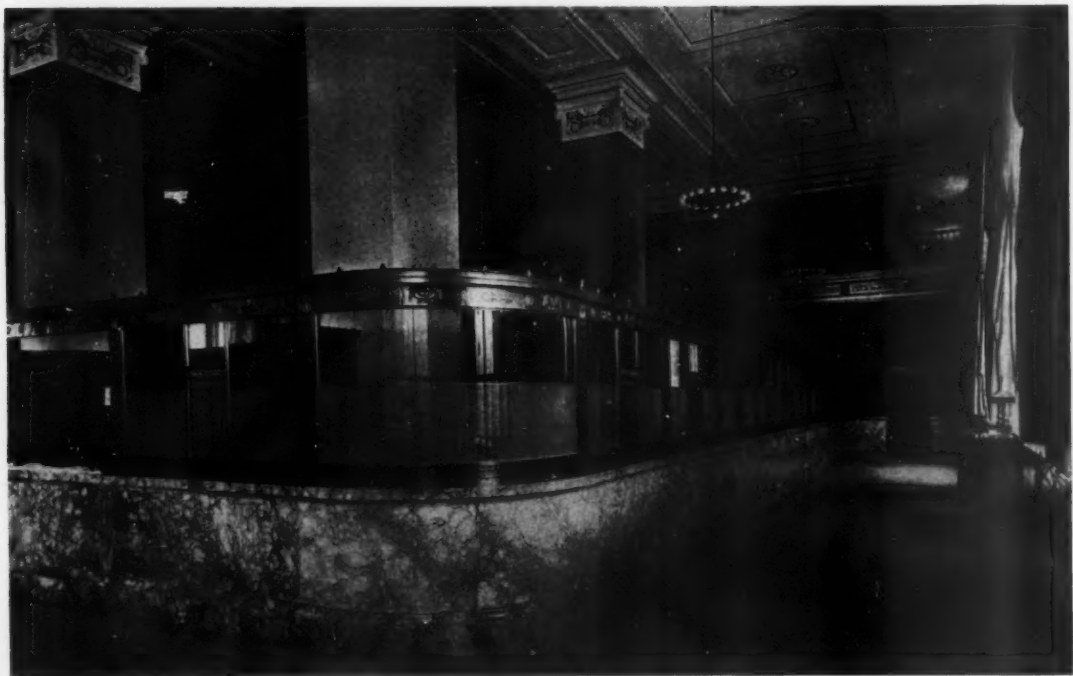
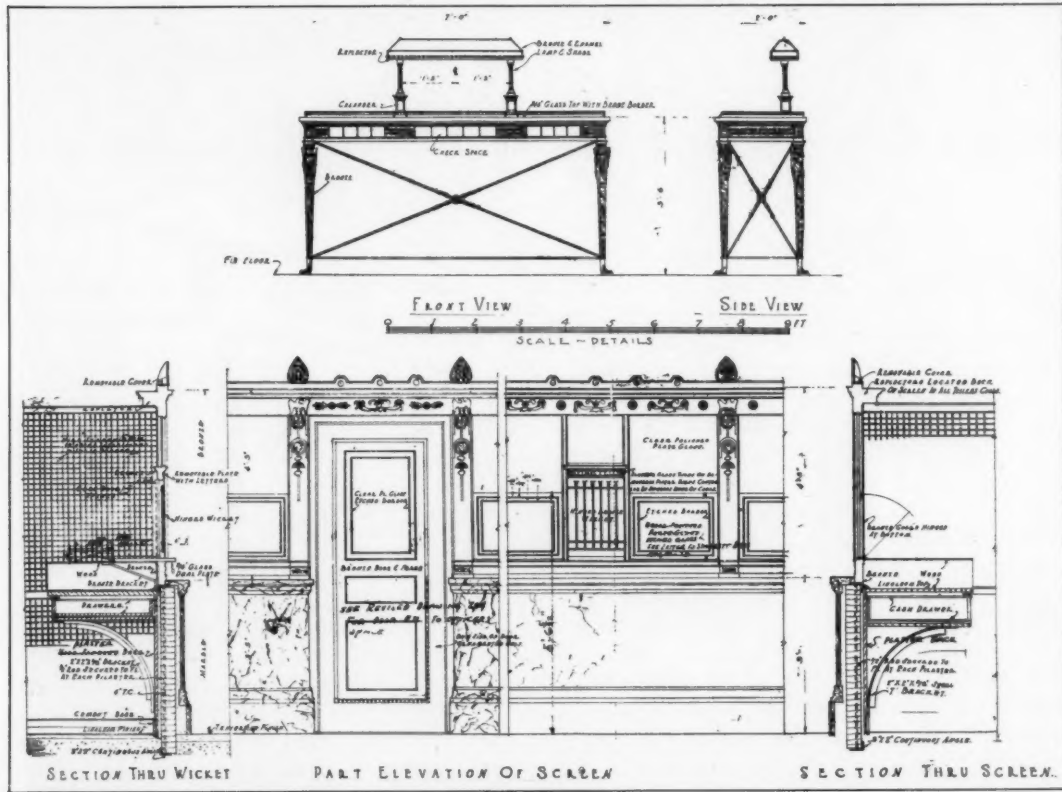
MURAL DECORATION, EMPLOYEES' DINING ROOM, NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING

DESIGNED AND PAINTED BY EDWARD TRUMBULL



Photo by Gillies

BANKING SCREEN
NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK
CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT



DETAILS, NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK
 CASS GILBERT, INC., ARCHITECT

THE BUILDING CODE

THE building code is a police measure intended primarily to insure safe and sanitary building construction. It directly affects us because of our inescapable intimate association with buildings. The code regulates the designing, construction and sanitary equipment of buildings erected for every purpose. It is generally acknowledged that the building does have a definite influence on the moral, mental and physical condition of its occupants. The scope of its influence does extend, then, beyond the limitations of safety and sanitation.

Aside from assuring these essentials of safety and sanitation, the building code is an important factor in building economics as it controls the expenditure of invested capital. It may conserve the value of invested capital or it may be wasteful of it. The character of the building code can and does induce, stimulate or retard the volume of building construction. Capital is sensitive to the freedom or restrictions imposed by regulatory measures.

No reasonable person desires the removal of restrictions which are in accordance with the best engineering knowledge of strength, fire resistance and sanitation. As these three factors are important elements of building construction as a whole, it is but reasonable to expect them—and all of the other elements of a code—to be revised constantly to keep pace with ever-present development in the art of building construction.

A community can be judged by the nature of its building code as surely as it can by any other criterion. The community that does not enact a proper building code is not alive to its effect on its social and financial status. Its importance justifies the most careful consideration and the employment of the best attainable consultants in its writing. It is highly technical and all of its implications are not readily understood by the layman. Herein lies the danger.

The building industry, including all its ramifications, is America's greatest industry excepting, possibly, agriculture. Tremendous financial interests are concerned about their profitable participation in the building industry and the effect of building codes upon their material welfare. This is only natural and it is their right to protect and conserve them.

The makers of building codes must first consider the community welfare as it appears in the insurance of safety and sanitation in building construction and the conservation of invested capital. This is always possible by permitting in use the maxima of the capabilities of materials limited only by recognized safe engineering practices. When this is done, a code is fair and just to all concerned.

But, with the great consumption of materials in and the profits derived from the building industry, the factor of selfishness and greed enters. While, as said before, it is proper and fit for these interests to protect and conserve their natural rights, these rights have certain limitations depending on the character and nature of their products. There is no material which is fit for universal application and this is a characteristic of everything used in construction and is sometimes entirely overlooked by code writers. Extensive and persistent advertising of in-existent qualities, along with intensive sales effort, have misled otherwise conservative persons, even some having technical training. It requires a judicial habit of mind and a definite, practical and theoretical knowledge to fit one for proper code writing.

There is a legitimate expense attached to the production of an adequate building code which many communities seek to avoid through ignorance of the potentialities of a code to affect community welfare. To these ignorant and parsimonious communities certain important industries offer a complete, "hand-picked" code without cost. As almost every community has a group of members who aspire to pose as community benefactors, these interests readily enlist their services in a committee or league to secure the adoption of an admittedly much needed new building code. The influence of such committees or leagues is usually sufficient to induce the local legislators to adopt the code. These committees are also provided with advice and explanations given by alleged experts who unscrupulously and interestedly give their presumably valuable services without direct cost to the community. The eventual cost to the community is a building code which, if adopted, is entirely favorable to the products of the "public benefactor interests" who secured its adoption and which imposes

insurmountable handicaps on competing interests. Thus the building investor is restricted economically in his choice of competitive materials of construction, all of which increases the cost of construction to the detriment of his own financial interest and possibly the quality and true value of his building.

It is reprehensible, unfair and dishonest for any interest to legislate its competitors out of competitive existence and yet this unethical practice is employed in some degree every day with the enactment of new or amended building codes. Such a condition results from ignorance and a supposed economy on the part of the communities.

It is fair to assume that a service such as the preparation of a complete building code without cost is in reality a disservice and is intended to be such. Nothing of real value can be acquired without expense, and those approached with such a proposition should look askance at it. It is well to remember the admonition to beware of those bearing gifts—to conceal an ulterior motive—and also the fate of Troy and the wooden horse.

There is a safe and logical way to prepare building codes. There are men of unquestioned ability and integrity—architects and engineers—who are competent to write a satisfactory code which will provide for the safety and sanitation of buildings, secure the utmost economy in building construction and not unfairly discriminate between competing materials of construction. In communities where the volume of building construction is great, intricate in design and construction and represents an important capital investment, the writers of the building codes should be men having a national reputation for competence and disinterested judgment, and there are such men available. Adequate

compensation should be paid for this important work. Each code is an individual problem and must be made accordingly and not copied haphazard from that of a city of similar population. The building code often is an indication of the intelligence, culture and worth of a community.

CALIFORNIAN STYLE, IF YOU PLEASE

A RESOLUTION has been proposed by the Palos Verdes Art Jury of California "to discourage the use of such terms as Mission Style, Spanish Style and Mediterranean Style as being unfortunate misnomers for an art which has progressed to a degree in which we all may justly take pride." We are in favor of the idea, "with reservations," as the U. S. Senate might say. We are, in fact, in favor of discouraging the use of other similar terms—Italian Renaissance, Gothic, Adam, and a host of others when they are used to describe the architectural style of a building which is modern in its purpose and modern in its construction. If there is anything we would like to discourage, it is the tendency, noticeable among newspaper writers especially, to state that the fifty-six story office building to be erected at the corner of Blank and Blank Streets is to be of Romanesque architecture, or that the garage at Ninety-nine Blank Avenue has been designed in the Gothic style of architecture. So, if the Californian architects will intensify on the application of the sound and basic principles of architecture in the development of their designs and banish the all too common desire to affect old Spain or old Italy, and thereby give us a logical reason for heeding the above resolution, we will gladly acquiesce. From now on, then, everything that deserves the title "Californian" we will designate as "Californian."

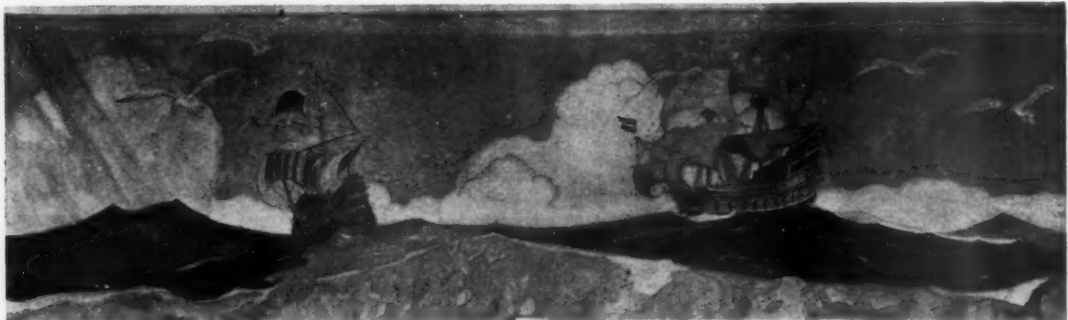


Photo by Gillies

MURAL DECORATION, EMPLOYEES' DINING ROOM, NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDING, NEW YORK. DESIGNED AND PAINTED BY EDWARD TRUMBULL

THE DECORATIONS OF OTHER WALLS IN THIS ROOM ARE SHOWN ON PAGES 354 AND 412



SPECIFICATIONS



Communications relative to specifications addressed to THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT will be answered, in the pages of this department, by H. R. Dowsell, of the office of Shreve & Lamb, Architects.

FOR some years practically all floor arches and fireproofing of structural beams and girders in New York City have been executed in reinforced cinder concrete. The volume of this work became so extensive that the practice in regard to materials and methods was rapidly standardized. The extensive use of this form of fireproofing has also developed men who are experts in the execution of fireproofing work, and an effort has been made to write their experience into the New York Building Congress Standard Specifications for Concrete Arches and Concrete Fireproofing. The methods specified, however, apply equally well to stone concrete arches and fireproofing, and with a carefully written Part A have been successfully used where the floor construction consisted of concrete joists.

The application of this specification is essentially the same as for the divisions previously published. Each paragraph must be carefully read and considered both in relation to Part A of this division and those of other divisions. The specifications for the mechanical trades should require contractors for these trades to furnish and place all sleeves and locate all openings required in the arches for the installation of their work. The Standard Part B Specifications for the mechanical trades will include such a clause, but mention must be made in Part A.

If the contractor for Arches and Fireproofing is to install hangers for suspended ceilings, the spaces where these are desired should be enumerated in Part A, and Paragraph 7 of Part B referred to. If the contractor for Metal Furring and Lathing is to furnish and set all hangers, Part A of this specification should carry only a reference to Part B, Paragraph 8.

The mixtures given under Paragraphs 15 and 16 are standard practice in New York. Paragraph 14, however, is written so as to permit the Architect to change these mixtures if desired.

Paragraph 22 has been expressly written to guard against the practice of stopping fireproofing back from the columns, a procedure which results in unprotected spaces between column and beam fireproofing. Where there are suspended ceilings these spaces are frequently left unfilled, but, where plastering is applied directly to the arch soffits and beam and girder fireproofing, the plasterer is forced to do the filling.

Ordinarily fill is considered as belonging in the Cement Finish division, but frequently the general contractor is ready to close in the building and lay the finished roof before the sub-contract for cement finish has been let. Paragraphs 28 and 29 have been written to cover this requirement.

A.I.A. DIVISION 4f.

STANDARD FORM OF THE NEW YORK BUILDING CONGRESS, EDITION OF 1929
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New York Building Congress Standard Specifications for CONCRETE ARCHES AND CONCRETE FIREPROOFING

PART B.

General Conditions.

1. GENERAL CONDITIONS OF THE CONTRACT of the American Institute of Architects, current edition, shall form a part of this Division, together with the special conditions, to which this Contractor is referred. **General Conditions**

Arbitration Clause.

2. Any dispute or claim arising out of or relating to this Contract, or for the breach thereof, shall be settled by arbitration under the Rules of the Arbitration Court of the New York Building Congress or the American Arbitration Association and judgment upon an award may be entered in the court having jurisdiction. **Arbitration Clause**

Scope.

3. The following requirements in regard to materials and workmanship specify the required standards for the furnishing of all labor, material, forms, scaffolding and appliances necessary for the execution of Concrete Arches and Concrete Fireproofing. **Scope**

New York Building Congress Standard Specifications—

CONCRETE ARCHES AND CONCRETE FIREPROOFING—*Continued.*

4. These requirements, however, form a part of the contract only insofar as they describe items mentioned in Part A of this specification or as indicated on the Contract drawings.
5. Where the requirements of the local Building Code or regulations, laws or rules promulgated by departments having jurisdiction conflict with these specifications, and are mandatory, they shall be followed the same as if specifically noted in this specification. This shall not, however, be construed to mean that any requirements herein set forth can be modified because not specially noted in the Building Code.

Relations with Other Trades.

6. This Contractor shall carefully examine the drawings for Plumbing, Heating, Ventilating, Electrical and Elevator Work. These and other trades requiring openings for passage of pipes, conduits, ducts, etc., shall furnish and securely set all sleeves or box forms for same. This Contractor shall use proper care in placing reinforcement and pouring concrete so as not to displace such sleeves and boxing.

Relations with
Other Trades**Hangers for Suspended Ceilings.**

7. Where hangers for suspended ceilings are specified, under Part A, to be furnished and installed under this Division, they shall be placed to line in either direction at not more than five (5) foot centers. The hangers shall extend through the floor arches and shall be formed of two pieces of one (1) inch channels or $\frac{3}{8}$ " x 1" flat bars bolted or riveted together, not less than seven (7) inches long and punched to receive $\frac{3}{8}$ " diameter bolts.
8. Where hangers for suspended ceilings are specified, under Part A, to be furnished and installed under another division, this Contractor shall use care in placing reinforcement, pouring concrete and removing forms so as not to displace or injure hangers.

Hangers for
Suspended
Ceilings**Materials.**

9. The requirements specified under "Part B Specifications for Masonry and Concrete Materials," A. I. A. Division 3, Paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, shall form a part of this specification. All work included in this Division shall conform thereto. Attention is particularly called to Paragraph 4 of the above specifications.
10. Where the makes, brands and names of certain materials are specifically mentioned, under Part A, those shall be furnished.
11. Substitution of other materials, for those named, shall be made only upon the written approval of the Architect, and then only upon the submission by the Contractor of conclusive proof that the proposed material is equal in quality to the make or brand specified.

Materials

Forms.

12. Forms and supporting members for concrete arches, stairs and fireproofing shall be of such strength and construction as to carry the loads without deflection and shall be made tight and absolutely rigid throughout.
13. Lumber used in forms shall be dressed to a uniform thickness. Forms for column fireproofing shall be provided with temporary openings at the base for cleaning and inspection immediately before depositing concrete.

Forms

Concrete.

14. Concrete shall consist of the kind of materials specified under Part A. The mixtures, unless otherwise specified under Part A, shall consist of the following:
15. Cinder Concrete—One (1) part of cement, two (2) parts of sand and five (5) parts of cinders.
16. Stone Concrete—One (1) part of cement, two (2) parts of sand and four (4) parts of stone graded between the limits of $\frac{1}{4}$ and one (1) inch mesh.

Concrete

Measurement.

17. Each of the constituent materials shall be measured separately by volume. The fine aggregate and coarse aggregates shall be measured loose as thrown into the measuring device, which may be either a measuring batch box, a measuring skip or measuring wheel-barrow. The aggregates shall be struck off to exact volumes required. The method of measurement shall be such as to secure the proportions or ratios specified under Part A or noted on the Contract drawings.

Measurement

New York Building Congress Standard Specifications—

CONCRETE ARCHES AND CONCRETE FIREPROOFING—*Continued.***Mixing.**

18. Except when hand mixing is permitted by the Architect mixing shall be done in a batch mixer of approved type, which will insure a distribution of the materials throughout the mass, so that the mixture is uniform in color and homogeneous. The entire contents of the drum shall be discharged before recharging. **Mixing**
19. The mixing of each batch shall continue not less than one minute after all materials are in the mixer, during which time the mixer shall rotate at a peripheral speed of about 200 feet per minute. The volume of the mixed material per batch shall not exceed the manufacturer's rated capacity of the mixer.

Retempering.

20. The retempering of concrete, that is, remixing with or without additional cement, aggregate or water will not be permitted. **Retempering**

Placing.

21. Concrete shall be handled from the mixer to the place of final deposit, as rapidly as practicable, by methods which will prevent the separation or loss of the ingredients and shall be deposited in forms as nearly as possible in its final position. Under no circumstances shall concrete that has partially hardened be deposited in the work. **Placing**

Beam and Girder Fireproofing.

22. Beam and girder fireproofing shall in all cases extend close up to the columns so that column fireproofing may be built closely around it. **Beam and Girder Fireproofing**
23. A form of soffit reinforcing, approved by the Architect, shall be furnished and installed on bottom flange of all beams and girders and bottom chords of all trusses. Where a particular form of soffit reinforcement is specified under Part A, it shall be used.
24. Where columns, struts, and vertical or sloping members of trusses are fireproofed with concrete, an approved form of continuous reinforcement shall be furnished and installed on all flanges and legs of sections so fireproofed.
25. All such reinforcement shall be firmly and securely clipped to beam, girder and column flanges and outstanding legs of angles, but shall otherwise be at least three quarters of an inch ($\frac{3}{4}$ ") free of the steel and be completely embedded in the concrete fireproofing.

Reinforcement for Arches.

26. Reinforcement for Arches shall be of material and sizes as specified under Part A or noted on Contract drawings. **Reinforcement for Arches**
27. Where reinforcement is not continuous over supports, it shall be wrapped around or hooked over flanges of beams and channels and secured so that the full strength of the reinforcing members may be developed.

Roof Fill.

28. Where roof fill is called for under Part A to be furnished and installed under this Division and is of greater thickness than three (3) inches, dry cinders, well tamped, shall be used for fill in excess of three (3) inches. **Roof Fill**
29. Over this fill shall then be laid three (3) inches of cinder concrete, 1-3-7 mixture, well tamped and finished with one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch of 1-3 cement mortar screeded to a smooth even surface ready to receive the roofing material.

Reinforced Concrete Stairs.

30. Where under Part A stair work is specified to be of reinforced concrete, the work shall be of the mixture noted, constructed as shown on the drawings and shall include all hangers, struts and reinforcement. **Reinforced Concrete Stairs**
31. Where stairs or platforms require suspensions or strutting up, the suspension rods and struts shall be located in partitions or walls unless otherwise distinctly indicated on the drawings.
32. Where partitions are indicated to be carried on the stair construction, provision must be made to receive same.

New York Building Congress Standard Specifications—

CONCRETE ARCHES AND CONCRETE FIREPROOFING—*Continued.*

33. Where finished strings are to be of marble, iron, wood or other material requiring provision for special support or anchoring, the anchors or supports will be furnished and securely set by the trades requiring them. This Contractor must use proper care, when pouring concrete, so as not to displace such anchors or supports.
34. The finish of treads and risers will be furnished and placed under another subdivision. The work of this Contractor shall be brought to the following levels for the various kinds of finish:
Cement—1"; Marble— $\frac{1}{2}$ " plus thickness of marble tread; Terrazzo— $1\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Finish of Exposed Concrete.

35. The finish of concrete surfaces which will remain exposed upon completion shall be as specified under Part A. Finish of Exposed Concrete

STANDARD METHOD OF CUBING BUILDINGS

THE Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects has authorized the issuing of A.I.A. Document No. 239, Cubic Contents of Buildings—A Standard Method of Calculation and Form of Statement. This document supersedes the first edition issued as Document No. 215. The methods of cubing contained in the Competition Code and elsewhere, it is stated, will be harmonized in principle with the revised standard. Comments, criticisms and suggestions for improvement will be welcomed by the Institute. Document No. 239 is herewith printed in full.

CUBIC CONTENTS OF BUILDINGS—A STANDARD METHOD OF CALCULATION AND FORM OF STATEMENT

DEFINITION OF "STANDARD CUBIC CONTENTS":

The cubic content (cube or cubage) of a building is the actual cubic space enclosed within the outer surfaces of the outside or enclosing walls and contained between the outer surfaces of the roof and six inches below the finished surfaces of the lowest floors.

INTERPRETATION:

The above definition requires the cube of dormers, pent houses, vaults, pits, enclosed porches and other enclosed appendages to be included as a part of the cube of the building. It does not include the cube of courts or light shafts, open at the top, or the cube of outside steps, cornices, parapets, or open porches or loggias.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The following items shall be listed separately—

(a) Cube of enclosed courts or light shafts open at top, measured from outside face of enclosing walls and from six inches below the finished floor or paving to top of enclosing walls.

(b) Cube of open porches measured from outside face of wall, outside face of columns, finished floor and finished roof.

It is recommended that the following items also be listed separately—

(a) Square foot area of all stoops, balconies and terraces.

(b) Memoranda, or brief description, of caissons, piling, special foundations, or features, if any.

EXPLANATION:

The above specification of "Standard Cubic Contents" is adopted as a method of conveying exact basic facts about a given building to all interested so that they may be subject to verification without misunderstanding. The basic facts should be the same to all. Each will use the figure in his own way. Valuations per cubic foot will vary with classification of the building, with quality as specified or executed, according to the judgment and purpose of the individual appraiser.

EXAMPLES:

Cubic contents of buildings shall be stated clearly in form suggested by the following examples—

Office Building of Mr. Blank at Blank Address:
Standard Cubic Contents 1,750,000 cu. ft.
Supplementary information
Allowance for caisson foundations 150,000 cu. ft.

Residence of Mr. Blank at Blank Address:
Standard Cubic Contents 18,500 cu. ft.
Supplementary information
Open porches 1,500 cu. ft.
Terraces 200 sq. ft.

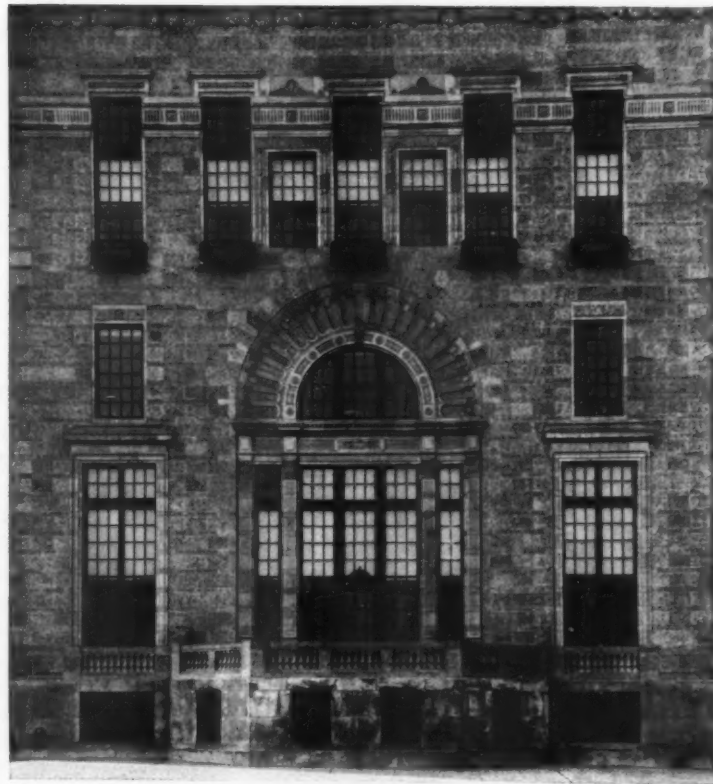
UNDERFLOOR DUCT SYSTEM CATALOG

A CATALOGUE illustrating and describing the Walker Underfloor Duct system has recently come to our attention. The booklet is illustrated with actual installations and drawings. The text matter describes the system and its uses for electric wiring in office and other buildings. A chapter is devoted to notes on the layout of systems of underfloor duct. Another chapter deals with details of the system, giving sizes of various parts. Numerous buildings in which this system has been installed are illustrated. The booklet contains 32 pages and is fully illustrated. Copies can be obtained by addressing Walker Brothers, 12 East 41st Street, New York City.



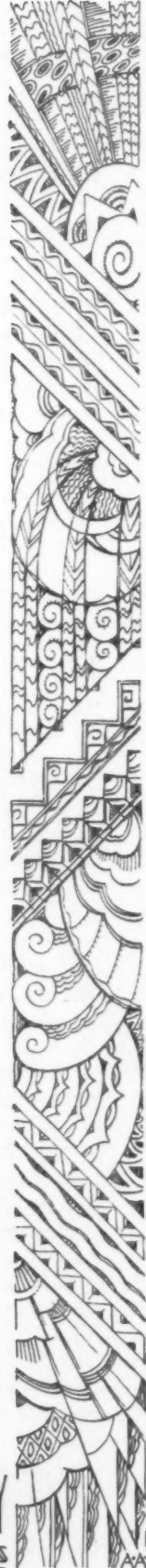
NORTHWESTERN TERRA COTTA

gives an outstanding distinction to the new Lake Shore Athletic Club, Chicago. Jarvis Hunt, Architect. The entire wall facing and trim, lower five stories (except limestone, below balustrade) are Northwestern terra cotta. Upper stories are brick, enriched with terra cotta trim. The terra cotta, lower stories, is warm gray tone, with deep random tooling, which gives a pleasing variety of textures, in light and shade, shown in detail. Use Northwestern terra cotta to produce rich color, unique texture, permanent beauty.



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 BOOK REVIEWS
 

 EDIFICES DE ROME MODERNE—
 PALAIS ET MAISONS
 Reviewed by C. H. BLACKALL

THE older generation of architects both here and in France who are now passing away were brought up and nourished on Letarouilly. In the Ecole des Beaux Arts, forty years ago, it was the standard bible of the architect, and when McKim and his associates began their work in this country it was to Letarouilly that they looked for their strongest, most sincere impressions. No work quite like it has ever been published. It constitutes a compendium of all that is best in the Roman Renaissance, presented so faithfully and with so much care for detail and study and thorough appreciation of relations between plan and design that, even though today the styles have varied, and though the Ecole des Beaux Arts has wandered far from its original standards, Letarouilly is still an invaluable guide for anyone who is studying architecture in this phase. Even if the Roman Renaissance is no longer the final arbiter for the modern structures which are so successful in this country, the good taste shown in this wonderful book, the refinement of mouldings and of ornament, will always be of incalculable value to anyone who has any connection with the art of architecture. The work was begun by Letarouilly in the early part of the last century. For one hundred years now his book has held its own with an increasing respect by architects for the genius of the man who could see so much and present it so well. The original editions of Letarouilly are guarded most carefully in the best libraries. The work under review is not an original but a reproduction made from the original plates and as far as relates to presentation, or opportunities for studying the Roman Renaissance, it is in every respect the equal of the original and it is put out at a price which brings it within the reach of everyone. The publishers are to be congratulated on making so wise a choice and presenting so valuable a collection as this. It is published in several parts, the buildings being grouped according to their nature, which makes it more valuable than the original for purposes of ready reference. In the rush and turmoil and very exacting urge of modern professional life, it is a comfort to turn to a work of this kind and see how the author loved his job and toiled over it so that no one since

has been able to improve on what he put forth in those far off days. In our high buildings we have abandoned every trace of the Roman Renaissance as far as relates to mass, but in the domains of good taste, of fenestration, in detail and in many respects in plan also, we will never get very far away from Letarouilly.

Edifices de Rome Moderne—Palais et Maisons, Vol. I, by Paul Letarouilly. London: John Tiranti & Company, 13 Maple Street, Tottenham Court Road, price 7s. 6d. New York: The Architectural Book Publishing Company, 108 West 46th Street, price \$2.50.

HANDBOOK OF DOMESTIC OIL HEATING

THE American Oil Burner Association published the first edition of the Association's Handbook about two years ago. A revised edition has recently been issued, which, it is stated, includes considerable new data and has eliminated all obsolete material. This volume has been prepared under the editorial direction of Harry F. Tapp. There are eighteen chapters dealing with heating data, oil fuel, oil burners, boilers, installation and other subjects. Every effort has apparently been made to cover thoroughly all aspects of heating and the parts played by fuel oil and oil burners. It is a practical text book on the subject that should find a place on the book shelves of all who come in contact with heating problems.

Handbook of Domestic Oil Heating, edited by Harry F. Tapp. New York: American Oil Burner Association, Inc., 342 Madison Avenue. 383 pages, illustrated, size 4 x 7 inches, flexible binding. \$3.00.

PLUMBING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

A THIRD edition of "Plumbing Questions and Answers" by Joseph E. Taggart has recently come off the press. This handbook was originally compiled as an interpretation of the Plumbing Code of the City of New York, in which the rules are converted into question and answer form. The third edition has been revised and enlarged. It is arranged in four sections—questions based on the New York City Code; tests for anti-siphon traps, installation of water supply and laws governing its use; standpipe and fireline rules of 1928; and an appendix of useful tables, measures and calculations. The volume is of convenient pocket size.

Plumbing Questions and Answers. By Joseph E. Taggart. Published by Scientific Book Corporation, 15 E. 26th Street, New York City. Size 5 x 7 inches, 160 pages, illustrated, bound in flexible Fabrikoid. Price \$2.00.

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Heedless, muddy feet that would pound dirt right into ordinary linoleum — wearing it out before its time—cannot damage these spot-proof, stain-proof floors. In schools, churches, hospitals, business buildings—all over the country—Sealex floors are giving guaranteed durability as well as quiet comfort.

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SEALEX Linoleums and Sealex Cork-Composition Tiles put an entirely new face on cleaning problems, maintenance costs and floor durability.

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Process of manufacture, which penetrates and seals the pores throughout the material; and further

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 CURRENT NOTES
 

ROUGH SURFACES NOT NECESSARY FOR STRONG JOINTS IN GLUED WOOD

MADISON, Wis.—Tooth planing, sanding and similar operations, sometimes performed on wood surfaces before gluing, do not produce stronger joints than gluing smooth-planed pieces under good gluing conditions. The bad effects of improper gluing conditions, such as excessively thin glue mixtures and high pressures, may be overcome to some extent by tooth planing or sanding with coarse paper, but the joints are weaker than those produced from smooth-planed surfaces when properly controlled gluing conditions prevail. These conclusions are drawn from rather extensive gluing tests conducted at the Forest Products Laboratory, U. S. Forest Service.

The experiments were conducted under three sets of gluing conditions, namely: good gluing conditions; starved-joint conditions; and chilled-joint conditions. No outstanding or consistent advantages or disadvantages resulted from using tooth-planed or sanded surfaces instead of smooth-planed surfaces under good gluing conditions. This was true with both animal and casein glues. When animal glue was used under conditions which normally produce "starved joints"—those in which the film of glue between the wood surfaces is not continuous, and which result when thin glues are used under high pressures—better results were obtained with tooth-planed surfaces, but the improved joints were not so strong as those secured with smooth-planed surfaces under good gluing conditions.

In the tests with animal glue under chilled-joint conditions the smooth-planed surfaces produced a stronger average joint than the tooth-planed surfaces. It is stated that this may be accounted for by the fact that it is difficult to apply the extra pressure necessary to force the glue uniformly into the depressions produced in the wood surface by tooth planing.

The results of the tests with sanded wood surfaces joined with animal glue were much the same as those with tooth-planed surfaces. Where starved-joint conditions existed coarsely-sanded surfaces gave higher joint strengths than smooth-planed surfaces, but, as in the case of tooth-planed surfaces, these joints were not uniformly as strong as those

obtained with smooth surfaces when good gluing conditions were employed.

The two things emphasized by the laboratory's experiments are: first, that while occasionally the average strength of glued joints obtained with tooth-planed surfaces is higher than that obtained with smooth-planed wood surfaces, such results are apparently confined to starved-joint conditions; and, second, that where starved-joint conditions exist, best results are obtained by changing the gluing practice and not the surface of the wood.

30

PHILADELPHIA BUILDING INDUSTRY CONFERENCE REPORT

DOCUMENT No. 1—"Architectural Woodwork" has recently been issued as the report of the first Philadelphia Building Congress Industry Group Conferences. These conferences are held upon the recommendation of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and other cooperating bodies affiliated with the Philadelphia Building Congress. The purpose of these conferences is to "consider clarifying or unifying various subjects in connection with designing, specifying, estimating and contracting in each of such divisions of building construction."

The first conference was held in conjunction with millwork. As a result of this conference it is believed that a better mutual understanding, substantial benefits and satisfaction will accrue to architects, engineers, contractors and owners. The conference included representatives of the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, Sash and Door Manufacturers' Association of Philadelphia, Philadelphia Builders' Exchange and Employers' Association, the Associated Pennsylvania Constructors, Retail Lumbermen's Association, Master House Painters & Decorators Association, and the Philadelphia Building Congress.

The report includes a statement of the scope of the conferences and a summary of the recommendations as agreed upon by the conference.

Copies of Document No. 1 can be obtained from H. J. Baringer, secretary of the Philadelphia Building Congress, 705 Otis Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Every architect should see this book



IF EVERY architect was familiar with the pertinent facts contained in this book, he'd find himself and his associates relieved of the disturbing influence of having to play policeman at the mortar box. He would see instantly why over-sanding and adulteration of Carney Cement is not only unwise but unprofitable for any builder—but above all, he would find in Carney Cement a material that produces bonded walls that have never been surpassed by any material—and incidentally at a much lower cost.

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ROTCHE TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP

PRELIMINARY examinations for the Rotch Travelling Scholarship will be held this year on April 8th and 9th.

The candidates chosen under the conditions of the competition will be awarded the scholarship for a term to be determined by the Committee, but not more than two years. The scholar will receive \$2,000 for a one year term, or \$3,000 for a two year term. The candidate placed second in the competition will receive a prize of \$500 to be used for travel and study in this country. The Boston Society of Architects has offered a yearly prize of \$100 to be awarded to the candidate placed third, or divided between the third and fourth candidates, as advised by the Committee.

For further information, apply to C. H. Blackall, secretary, 31 West Street, Boston, Mass.



GOODHUE MEMORIAL

THE Goodhue Memorial, for which subscriptions were taken from members of the architectural profession, will be dedicated at the Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th Street, New York City, on the afternoon of Sunday, March 24th, at four o'clock.



PERSONALS

Associates of A. L. Pillsbury, architect, announce the change of name to Lundeen, Hooton, Roozen and Schaeffer. The personnel of the firm remains unchanged and the offices remain at the Peoples Bank Building, Bloomington, Ill.



An announcement has been received that the firm of Peare & Dorman, architects, has been dissolved by mutual consent and that George Edw. Dorman will continue the practice of architecture with offices at 6 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass., and at 332 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.



Charles J. Ernst, architect, has joined the staff of Black & Bigelow, Inc., Air Transport Engineers, 551 Fifth Avenue, New York City.



Herman J. Eklund, architect, would appreciate receiving manufacturers' catalogues and samples at his new address, 121 Seventh Street, Rockford, Ill.

LIST OF MATERIALS TESTING LABORATORIES BEING REVISED BY THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS

THE Director of the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, has called our attention to the following as being of interest to the architectural profession.

1. The Bureau of Standards receives many requests for tests from the public which it cannot make because of the large amount of governmental work.

2. The Department of Commerce and, of course, the Bureau of Standards endeavor to encourage the use of specifications for the purchase of commodities. It is believed that the most satisfactory results are obtained if the purchaser, from time to time, tests the commodities to determine whether they comply with the specifications. It is obvious that the Bureau of Standards cannot, in most cases, make these acceptance tests for the public. There is a growing demand for other laboratories which will render satisfactory service. The Bureau of Standards is glad to assist other materials testing laboratories in rendering this important service to the public.

3. On January 21, 1926, this Bureau issued Letter Circular No. 191, "Testing Laboratories Equipped for Mechanical Tests of Metals and other Engineering Materials." This Letter Circular listing commercial and technical school laboratories has been widely distributed to assist the public in selecting a laboratory with the necessary equipment.

4. This Letter Circular is being revised and additions and corrections are solicited. Address the Bureau of Standards, Attention of Division VI, Section 5, Washington, D. C. Please supply the following information: Name and address of laboratory; the names and the official titles of the persons in responsible charge of work; complete list of testing machines; and kind of tests made or preferred.



THE ENGINEERING INDEX SERVICE INDEXES THIS JOURNAL

JOHAN COTTON DANA, Librarian of the Public Library of Newark, New Jersey, has called our attention to the fact that every issue of this journal, as soon as published, is fully indexed in a set of cards, which thus makes available the location of any article on any subject in this journal or in any one of 1700 other journals in all languages. This Engineering Index Service, instituted in January, 1928, is being used in the Public Libraries of Newark, Cleveland, Bridgeport, Baltimore and the John Crerar Library, Chicago.



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"We are very pleased to inform you that we used BEST BROS. Keene's Cement and hydrated lime for the general plastering work of the Hotel Duluth, Duluth, Minnesota. We are very well pleased with the results obtained. The walls seem to have better acoustic properties and are very tough, and have good sound-proofing qualities. We are continuing the use of BEST BROS. Keene's Cement since this building was completed."

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(24)

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AMERICAN STANDARDS ASSOCIATION

THE following Standards and Specifications for Refrigerators were approved by the Standards Council at its December, 1928, meeting:

- (a) inside cubic contents.
- (b) area and spacing of shelves.
- (c) dimensions of ice doors.
- (d) coöperation with the Division of Simplified Practice in establishing outside dimensions.
- (e) the development of such standard methods of test as will be necessary to establish the data required in determining the rating of refrigerators.
- (f) specifications covering the more important data essential to the rating of refrigerators and appropriate for inclusion on a nameplate defining leading characteristics of the box.
- (g) the setting up of standard grades or qualities for refrigerators.
- (h) due consideration of questions of ruggedness and durability.

Such standards and specifications are to apply to household types of refrigerators and to such domestic-type refrigerators as are used in hospitals and hotels—both to refrigerators cooled with ice and to self-acting or mechanical refrigerators employing a self-contained refrigerant—but not to ice making or other specialized types of equipment.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL HEATING AND VENTILATING EXPOSITION

THE First International Heating and Ventilating Exposition will be held at the Commercial Museum, Philadelphia, Pa., January 27-31, 1930, during the same week that the 36th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers will take place. This exposition will provide a place for manufacturers of heating equipment to display their products. It is stated that this exhibition will be the most extensive of its kind ever assembled.

WALLPAPER IN MODERN ROOMS

HOW to Modernize Your Home with Wallpaper," the title of a booklet recently published by the Wallpaper Manufacturers' Association and for sale at a reasonable price by them, may sound to some perhaps ludicrous, and yet there is more truth suggested than might at first appear. Designers of wallpapers have been especially successful in creating modern patterns. It is true, as

this booklet states, that the wall is a good place to start to modernize your rooms. A modern wallpaper does not necessitate modern furnishings, and yet it gives to the whole room an atmosphere that is interesting and suggestive of originality.

HOGGSON AND DRESSER EFFECT MERGER

A COMBINATION of interest in the building field is the recent association of Hoggson Brothers, of New York and Chicago, and The Dresser Company, of Cleveland.

Hoggson Brothers have specialized, for the past thirty-five years, in the design and construction of bank buildings. The Dresser Company have confined their activities to commercial and industrial structures. In addition to offices now established in New York, Chicago and Cleveland, two more will be maintained, one in Pittsburgh and one in Charlotte, N. C.

RESEARCH GRADUATE ASSISTANTSHIPS

TO assist in the conduct of engineering research and to extend and strengthen the field of its graduate work in engineering, the University of Illinois maintains fourteen research graduate assistantships in the Engineering Experiment Station. Two other such assistantships have been established under the patronage of the Illinois Gas Association, for each of which there is an annual stipend of \$600 and freedom from all fees except matriculation and diploma fees. These assistantships are open to graduates of approved American and foreign universities and technical schools who are prepared to undertake graduate study in engineering, physics or applied chemistry.

The Engineering Experiment Station, an organization within the College of Engineering, was established in 1903 for the purpose of conducting investigations and for the study of problems important to engineers and to industrial interests of the State of Illinois. Research work and graduate study may be undertaken in architecture and architectural engineering, chemistry and physics, and all branches of engineering.

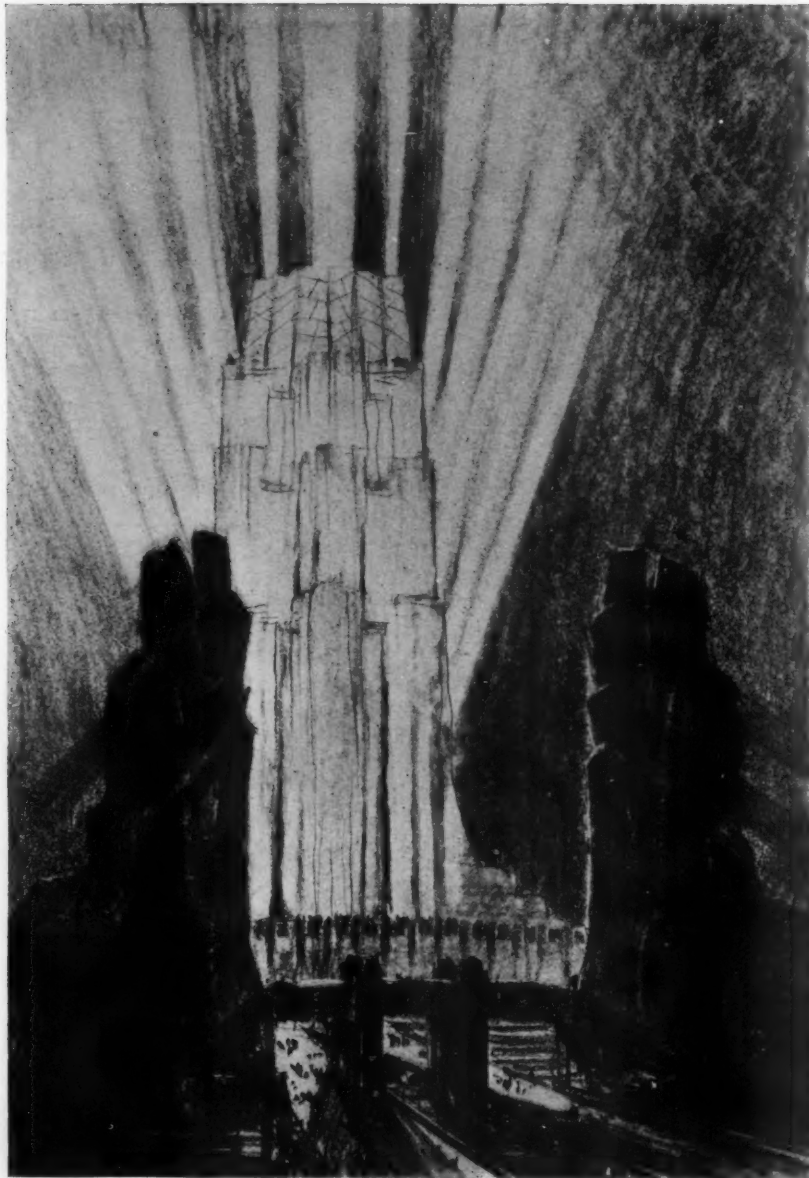
Nominations to these positions are made by the executive staff of the Station, subject to the approval of the President of the University, from applications received by the Director of the Station each year not later than the first day of April, and become effective the first day of the following September. Additional information may be obtained by addressing the Director, Engineering Experiment Station, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

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THE influence of the Chicago World's Fair of 1893 on the architecture of the United States is too well known to require more than passing mention. While it does not necessarily follow that the World's Fair to be held in Chicago in 1933 will produce the same reaction, there is reason to believe that it will have an important bearing on the future of architecture not only in America, but perhaps throughout the world. It is understood that the Board of Architects are approaching the architectural development of the Fair and its buildings in a manner free from adherence to tradition, a spirit which leads us confidently to expect that the result will sound the modern keynote of our future architecture. The importance of the 1933 Chicago World's Fair in the advancement of architecture, we believe, can not be over-estimated. We, therefore, take pleasure in presenting in this issue an authoritative article by Dr. Allen D. Albert outlining the proposed plans of the Architectural Commission, and reproductions of various preliminary studies made by members of the Commission. *so so so* The attention of our regular readers does not need to be called to the policy of THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT to publish outstanding buildings promptly and well in advance of other architectural publications. To list these buildings would be a monotonous recital of what the majority of our readers know. For the benefit of our more recent subscribers we desire to state that this well established policy will be pursued in the months to come, and that they may expect to receive twice each month a magazine that not only presents illustrations of an inspirational nature but news of the profession and building industry that is in effect an architectural cross-section of our times.

April 5, 1929

The Publishers



CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR IN 1933

COMPOSITION OF BRIDGE, VERTICAL MASSES AND MOVING SIDEWALK

RALPH T. WALKER, ARCHITECT

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

April 5, 1929