

# THE NEWARK MEMORIAL BUILDING COMPETITION

## SOME CONDITIONS OF THE PROGRAM

**T**HE City of Newark, N. J., celebrated this year the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its founding.

To commemorate this in a permanent form, it was decided to erect a memorial building, to contain an auditorium, exhibition galleries and other provisions for the service of the public. For this purpose \$1,500,000 has been raised by taxation.

The competition was conducted in two stages. The first, or preliminary, competition to select five local architects, and a second, or final, to which were also invited seven architects located outside of Newark. The prize in the competition was the commission to design and supervise the construction of the proposed building.

A fee of \$50 was paid to each competitor in the preliminary competition and of \$1,000 to each contestant in the final, excepting the winner.

The competitors finally selected were Bigelow & Tuttle, John H. & Wilson C. Ely and Helmle & Corbett, Associated; Jordan Green and Albert R. Ross, Associated; Guilbert & Betelle and Donn Barber, Associated; Hughes & Backoff and Dennison, Hirons & Hood, Associated; B. F. Hurd and F. S. & S. E. Sutton; Henry J. King & John F. King, Associated; W. E. & D. J. Lehman and J. H. Freedlander, Associated; E. A. McMurray & W. Pell Pulis, John T. Simpson and Clarence W. Brazer, Associated; Carrere & Hastings; Cass Gilbert; McKim, Mead & White; H. Van Buren Magonigle; John Russell Pope, George B. Post & Sons, and Tracy & Swartwout.

The problem presented two factors: the Memorial Building and an extension for

future construction. The Memorial must contain an auditorium, a theater and an exposition and other rooms for general public service, and should also provide galleries and offices suitable for the present collection and work of the Newark Museum Association. It was provided that the extension be so designed as not to subordinate or impair the effect of the Memorial, which should appear as a completed composition if the extension was not built.

The space requirements were as follows:

The total volume should not exceed 2,500,000 cubic feet. Exclusive of mezzanines, the height of floors not less than fourteen feet for the principal story or less than twelve feet for the remaining stories. The height of the auditorium was to be not less than thirty-five feet, and for the theater not less than twenty-three feet.

The areas of floor space in the exposition building were as follows: auditorium, 15,000 sq. ft.; audience room, 2,500 sq. ft.; minor rooms, 1,500 sq. ft.; museum galleries, 40,000 sq. ft.

The limit of height of the extension was six stories and the total area not less than 200,000 square feet.

The jury for the preliminary competition was composed of Francis H. Kimball, John V. Van Pelt and John Wynkoop.

The jury for the final competition was Henry Hornbostel, Henry Bacon and Louis Ayres.

Professor Warren Powers Laird, of the University of Pennsylvania, was the professional adviser to the Commission.

The first prize was awarded to McKim, Mead & White, of New York.

## THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

### David A. Gregg, An Appreciation

To all who had the privilege of knowing this gentle man of God socially or in the conduct of business, there comes a sense of personal loss, a feeling that something beautiful has passed from earth. On the second hour of the morning of Sept. 16, 1916, he entered into that rest he has so longed for through so many months of failing health.

About thirty-six years ago there appeared in the pages of THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT some drawings signed "D. A. G." which were marvels of simple, direct architectural pen drawings, and a revelation to all draughtsmen; from that time on his work was eagerly watched for by every draughtsman, and his services sought by architects all over the land, whenever they wished to win a competition or present their work in a most attractive manner. An artist and a poet, he beautified everything he touched. One could see the most banal design, under his magic touch, grow into a thing of beauty. So conscientious was he that no matter how unpromising the material might be, he would be devoted to it, and study it, making numerous experiments and to the best possible point of view, light and shadow, of line, and quality of rendering, till he was satisfied that he had exhausted its possibilities. Then there would emerge from his hand a clean, clear, simple, charming drawing, thoroughly characteristic of the man. One would feel that only a sweet, clean gentleman could produce such a drawing, and the author of the design would be astonished at the unsuspected merit of his work. So he had come to be recognized as a sort of magician, a real artist who could by his personality "render" to the utmost limit, and with such an apparent simplicity, alike the works of all degrees of merit, of the just and the unjust, all receiving justice and more! In a few years he had revolutionized architectural rendering in this country, and may, in fact, be said to be the father of architectural rendering with us.

For more than twenty years he was an instructor at the Massachusetts Insti-

tute of Technology, only relinquishing his teaching a few years ago because of failing strength. The many students who were fortunate enough to have his help will venerate his memory. Those who were intimate could tell of his many acts of charity, and of his rescue work among the "down-and-outs," the lowly and the needy. And all this work, these marvelous works of art, these deeds of charity and brotherly love, were so quietly done, with such an extreme modesty, such a charming simplicity, that they were unnoticed amid the blare of trumpets of these times of ours. David A. Gregg, a simple, modest, sweet, gentle man, upon whose like we may never look again.

J. A. SCHWEINFURTH.

### Washington State Chapter, A. I. A.

The September meeting was held to hear report of committee on recent civil service examination for architect, City of Seattle; and to further consider work of the Chapter Legislative Committee on proposed State legislative act for registration of architects.

The report of the committee on the examination for city architect was presented by Chairman Willcox and unanimously adopted.

The treasurer, Mr. Storey, reported on status of expenses incurred as a result of the last campaign for Architects' Registration Law, but owing to data from the former treasurer not being at hand the matter was not definitely determined.

Chairman Baeder of the Legislative Committee presented the proposed Architects' Registration Act as drafted by the committee with some suggested amendment. The act as drafted was amended by inserting penalty for failure to renew registration and by substituting phrase from the District of Columbia Act relative to required qualifications for architectural practice. On motion of Mr. Willcox it was voted to send revised copy of proposed act as amended to each chapter member and that subsequent action thereon be taken at another meeting.

### Colorado Chapter, A. I. A.

At the recent annual election of officers of the Colorado Chapter A.I.A., Mr. Thomas MacLaren of Colorado Springs was elected president and Mr. J. W. Manning of Denver, secretary.

### To Plan Denver's Civic Center

Mr. Edward H. Bennet of Chicago has been retained, it is stated in press dispatches, to prepare completed sketches for the proposed Denver, Col., civic center.

### Personal

Mr. J. Mertz Glover, architect, Georgetown, Texas, desires to receive manufacturers' catalogs and samples, to complete his files and bring them up to date.

Mr. H. T. E. Wendell, architect, Augusta, Ga., has removed his offices from the Leonard Building to the Johnson Building, and would be glad to receive manufacturers' samples and catalogs.

Mr. Charles G. Benson has recently succeeded to the practice heretofore conducted in the name of Benson & Andrews, architects, and will continue it in his individual name. The offices will remain at 840 Broad St., Augusta, Ga.

## INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

### New Model Awnings

The Walger Awning Company, Chicago, Ill., has issued a booklet describing awnings which, it may be noted in passing, are becoming a necessary adjunct of residences, apartments and office buildings.

It is frequently said that equipping a house with awnings gives it the finishing touch, as far as the exterior is concerned, besides providing for the comfort of the occupants. It is generally conceded that awnings if not given due consideration as to design and material not only fail to perform their function but disfigure the appearance of a building. According to

statements in this catalog the Walger New Model Awnings are neat in appearance, sufficiently strong to make them storm-proof and noiseless; are easy to operate, and provide an unusual number of positions meeting various service requirements.

Copy of the booklet which illustrates a number of prominent buildings employing this equipment may be had upon request.

### Weather Strips

The Niagara Metal Weather Strip Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has recently published a catalog describing and illustrating by means of detailed drawings the "Peace" Metal Weather Strip. It is stated in the preface of this catalog that the company does not claim to have the only good weather strip on the market. It is desired, however, to prove through facts enumerated in the catalog and set forth by means of illustrations that the equipment furnished not only insures protection against the elements, but that it possesses unusual strength. In the Peace weather strip the zinc, from which all weather strips are usually made, is reinforced by a strip of wood which is intended to prevent bending, denting or collapsing of the projecting portion of the weather strip. It is stated that the most important part of any weather strip is the rib or tongue which engages in the sash. This should extend far enough into the groove to allow for window play and shrinkage. In the usual weather strip it is contended that the depth of this rib is limited owing to the loss in strength as the depth increases. Being reinforced in the "Peace" equipment it is claimed that it is feasible to manufacture a rib of greater depth which obviously provides greater protection. There are other claims in connection with this weather strip which seem to be worthy of consideration, but the principal advantage upon which the claim of superiority is based is in this reinforcement of the tongue around the sash.

Copy of this booklet may be had upon request.