

Ziegler Sargent, editor; Agnes W.B. Sargent, assistant editor.

Bradford S. Tilney, son of Rhoda Sargent Tilney, is a part time instructor in architectural design in the Department of Architecture of the Yale School of Fine Arts, of which he is a graduate. In the "Yale Interprets the News" radio program on Sunday, September 21st, he spoke on "Architectural Research in Building Product Development." The New Haven Journal-Courier devoted over half a column on the next day, September 22d, to the following report of the broadcast:

Tilney Cites Big Change In Architecture

An "electric radiant heat coil" which hangs on the ceiling like wall paper and eliminates the need for a central heating plant was among the postwar developments in home construction described last night by a member of the faculty at Yale University.

These developments were discussed by Bradford S. Tilney, instructor in architectural design at Yale, over the regular weekly broadcast of "Yale Interprets the News." Tilney's topic was "Architectural Research Expanded for Development of New Building Products."

"Most people," Tilney asserted, "take it for granted that a heating system consists of a boiler with radiators or a furnace with ducts and hot air registers. Such an assumption may prove 100 per cent wrong if the new type of electrical panel heating really gets under way.

"The Pierce Laboratory of New Haven is now engaged in testing this remarkable invention. Architects have been active in developing

such a system — not only as a means of improving heating but as a means of simplifying home construction, as this might well eliminate the conventional cellar."

Other improvements, he said, include Thermopane windows, sink disposal systems, luminous switches, bathroom - kitchen - laundry unit combinations, simplified hardware, improved fans and motors of all types, and wall section similar to those now being developed for the prefabs.

The Thermopane window, he stated, "may be a picture window or may be used for all windows. Essentially, it is a process of double glazing. By this method, an air seal or partial vacuum is provided to make an excellent insulator. It is destined to become a highly valued product."

Turning to the question of prefabs, Tilney declared "during the past year every important architectural office in the country has had one or more prefabs in the design or research stage.

"The most outstanding unit to come from this work is undoubtedly the Gropius design for prefab houses now being produced in California. Basically the Gropius unit is a development of a special panel construction that combines structural units with interchangeable door and window sections.

"In spite of the fact that prefabs carry with them the suggestion of regimentation," he asserted, "the

architect will continue to be interested in their development insofar as they measure advances in the technique of building.

"Unquestionably, we are now in a transition period in respect to building. The hand trades of today may well be replaced by a more efficient production line technique in the not too distant future.

"The profession finds itself in the middle of a vicious circle where materials are underproduced and field labor is inadequate to meet demand, where materials are costly and field labor is high priced. One answer is research to develop and improve materials."

Summarizing his views, Tilney concluded research of this type "is being carried on by many allied groups in addition to architects. However, it is all being done for one common aim, for the general benefit of the public.

building coordinator can continue "The architect in his position of to play an important role in promoting research. By stressing the use and development of native materials, the architect has great design opportunities. He is made keenly aware of the problems that building strives to resolve.

"Having firmly turned his back on copy book architecture, the contemporary architect hopes by his research and design to produce buildings worthy to express the best of his country and his period."

Roxana Holland Tate, widow of Captain Frederic Homer Sargent Tate and daughter of Mrs. Donald E. Forker, was married on October 1st in San Antonio, Texas, to William Conly Donnell, son of the late James Webb Smith Donnell of San Antonio. The ceremony took place in the chapel of Christ Church, with the Reverend Samuel C. Capers officiating. Only members of the immediate families attended, due to the recent death of the bridegroom's father. Roxana and Bill with her two small children, Dodie and Rick, will live on Fredericksburg Road, San Antonio, Texas.

Daniel L. Tate, II, son of Alice Sargent Tate, now employed by Time, is living at 122 Bank St., New York 14, N.Y.

Alice Sargent Tate, daughter of Colonel Frederic Homer Sargent, wrote from her home on Anastasia Island near Saint Augustine, Fla., on October 3d: "The hurricane of the week of September 15th gave us great concern, but did no serious damage beyond 'salt burn' to shrubs and plants. The seas were gigantic and would have caused great devastation had the winds struck here. We had a steady 45 M.P.H. wind with gusts up to 70 M.P.H. Our worst time was from September 26th to October 1st, when we had a bad northeaster with full moon tides. Our beach did not suffer as much as others, but the water is thirty feet closer to us, as the tremendous tides ate away the dunes. North of us, about thirty-five miles, the Jacksonville beaches suffered at least a million dollars in damages. We were very fortunate here."

Elizabeth C. Sargent, daughter of Henry B. Sargent, has purchased a house at 28 Ashmun Street, New Haven, where she expects to make her home after the present tenants leave and after some alterations. The house is one of three small brick houses in a block. The lot, which includes a driveway, has some 23 feet frontage and is about 100 feet in depth. Her mail address continues to be P.O. Box 1654, New Haven 7, Conn.

Thomas D. Sargent, son of Joseph Denny Sargent, has been made manager of the West Hartford branch of the Hartford National Bank & Trust Company. Tom joined the bank's staff in January as Assistant Vice President.

Thomas O. Sargent, son of Thomas D. Sargent, has entered Yale as a freshman and rooms in Bingham Hall. His address is 1121 Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.

Roderick M. Engert, nephew of the Murray Sargents, has begun his sophomore year at Yale. His mailing address is Room 1, 109 Grove St., Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Thomas C. Babbitt, son of Peggy Fisher Babbitt, who returned to Yale from the army a year ago as a second-term freshman, is rooming this year in Silliman College. His address is 1771 Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.

Samuel F. (Terry) Babbitt, son of Peggy Fisher Babbitt, is rooming in Davenport College. His address is 1944 Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.

James S. Wiser, son of Dorothy Sargent Wiser, and Norma, his wife, with their two children, Penelope and Stephen, have moved from Southington to 56 Spinning Wheel Lane, Fairfield, Conn. (Telephone Bridgeport 9-1567.) Jim, who had been working in the New Britain plant of The Stanley Works, has been transferred to the Bridgeport plant.

Laura Hammond, "Cousin Lollie" to most of us, daughter of Laura Lewis Hammond, returned to Atlanta, Ga., in early October from her summer home, Apple Tree Cottage, Highlands, N.C., where as usual she spent the summer. With her was Laura Cumming, her great niece, who did a good deal of riding on the horse which she and her brother, David Robert Cumming, Jr., brought to Highlands in a trailer. Bob has now returned to Princeton, where he was when drafted into the army.

Phebe Sargent Howard's address is Mrs. Willing Howard, Washington Lane, Elkins Park, Pa. Wing, her husband, flew to Paris to sketch in late August to return also by air in early October.

Atlee Downs Fisher in early October left Bryn Mawr, Pa., to spend six months in Arizona. Her address will be Desert Inn, Tucson, Ariz.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARIES

- November 1 - Lucy Garfield Sargent, wife of Murray Sargent, Jr.
(25th) Sally Fisher McCawley, daughter of Atlee Downs Fisher and of Robert L. Fisher
- 3 - F. Homer Sargent, son of Col. Frederic Homer Sargent
Joseph Weir Sargent, Jr.
- 4 - Dorothy Sargent Wiser, daughter of George Lewis Sargent
(20th) David Robert Cumming, Jr., son of Laura Bailey Cumming
- 5 - (87th) Helen Lawton Sargent, widow of Edward Rupert Sargent
(9th) Francine Fenn, daughter of Russell Sargent Fenn, Jr.
- 12 - Elizabeth Yandell Clark, wife of John A. Clark
Murray Sargent, Jr.
- 13 - (24th) Margaret Sargent Fisher, daughter of Robert L. Fisher
and of Atlee Downs Fisher
- 14 - (4th) Caleb (Judge) Loring, III
- 15 - Rebecca Jackson Sargent, wife of James C. Sargent
- 17 - (2d) Joan Fenn, daughter of Converse G. Fenn
- 19 - John Sargent, son of Joseph Bradford Sargent
- 22 - Laura Rice Deming, daughter of May Sargent Rice
Sylvia Tilney Skerrett, daughter of Rhoda Sargent Tilney
- 23 - (20th) Horace Pettit, Jr., son of Millicent Lewis Pettit
- 25 - Jane Hyde Fenn, wife of Converse G. Fenn
- 27 - (24th) Theodore Fisher Babbitt, son of Margaret Fisher Babbitt
(19th) William Acker Rice Deming, son of Laura Rice Deming

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES

- November 22 - (23d) Millicent Lewis and Horace Pettit

Our issue of September 22d contained the diary of Henry Bradford Sargent (1851-1927), in which he recorded the first of his six months on the western plains in 1870 with Professor O. C. Marsh's first Yale Paleontological Expedition. Twenty years later, in 1890, Dad used some of the blank pages in the diary in writing an account that he read to the Colby Club, a small group of his contemporaries who held their meetings at members' homes. Eli Whitney was both a member of the expedition and of the club. Many members of the expedition were known personally by members of the club. The Colby Club paper does not cover any period later than the diary, excepting the reference to Ewing and Ziegler and the saloons in San Francisco. The sly remarks about Winchesters' were directed at Thomas G. Bennett, then or later president of the Winchester Company. "Gaff" or "Gaffer" Reeve lived to become Yale's oldest living graduate, dying in 1947 in his 100th year. The first portion, chiefly concerning the preparations, of the Colby Club paper follows. "In lately rummaging over some old papers your chronicler stumbled on an old diary; not so old as Papy's, nor so interesting, but certainly as true. The customs, dress and habits of this time were not so strikingly dissimilar to our own as to unusually excite our attention, and it contains no little touch of nature like for instance the critical discussion, by those who were permitted its inspection, of the exceedingly beautiful turn of Miss Stewart's leg. But the diary artistically omits so much that the judicious restorer using his own license can weave in such touches as may possibly appear appropriate and polite. Such it is which follows, thoroughly clothed and quite proper in every respect sooty warning you at the outset against the wiles of Morpheus during its review. It appears from the record that some twenty years ago one O.C. Marsh not then famous but desirous of so becoming, interested in the study of Paleontology learned of the discovery of Tertiary fossils brought to the surface in digging the well for locomotive water supply on the Union Pacific R.R. at Antelope Station, Wyoming Territory, and still further confirming the theory of the geological youthfulness of the Rockies and adjacent regions. Marsh had visited the spot and by a judicious use of language and cigars obtained the consent of the conductor to hold an overland through train for three hours while he dug about the well in the interests of science. The diary fails to narrate the effect on the passengers. It occurred to him to explore these regions with a college party properly equipped and, paving the way for future and more careful study of such fossil bearing regions discovered as would yield pay sand. Tertiary lignite had been found in the Rockies and fossil shells of the same and later periods. The Titanotherium beds near Cheyenne were known, fossil fishes and ferns in prodigious numbers had been located at Green River and the location of the regions of bad lands or true Mauver Terres had been more or less correctly determined, but beyond a beginning made by Hayden no thorough paleontological exploration of these regions had been attempted having for its particular object the study of fossil vertebrates. Powell had floated down the Colorado and Clarence King had surveyed the 40th parallel, but the latter is such a delightful liar, you know. The conditions seemed unique, the undertaking not especially dangerous and the possibilities quite exalted. Hayden it is true was planning a second expedition and Senator Logan was pushing through congress an appropriation to cover the expenses of his expedition, but Marsh evidently gambled on sufficient circumlocution to enable him to get into the field first if he depended upon only such cash as could be furnished from his own purse and those of his expedition associates provided some of the possible barriers could be removed, as they might appear, through the influence of letters from officials high in authority. Marsh never seems to have wasted any time on anybody who had not, present or prospective influences which might be turned to good account. While therefore Hayden was depending wholly upon Logan, Marsh appears to have rapidly ripened his acquaintance with Genl Sherman, so that when the expedition of the latter left the effete East, his pockets were lined with a sufficiency of letters having almost the character of military orders. In organizing his party he seems to have desired none but such Yale men as had paternals apparently commanding the needful. To candidates by whom he was himself impressed the pleasurable possibilities of the trip seem to have been recited in the most glowing colors - good saddle horses, the best of fare, wagons for transportation under peaceful conditions through the finest hunting grounds in the world. To those unprepossessing the discouragements seemed limitless, walking all the way after leaving the R.R., with your military allotment of baggage on your back, alkali plains deep in shifting sand, the clouds of dust filling your aching eyes as day after day you plodded your weary way guarding your solitary and heavily burdened wagon through the hostile and dreadful country—sleeping on your arms at night to repel sudden attacks of savages and subsisting upon hard tack and bacon and such coffee as Gov. Rio and boiled alkali water could decoct. Such seem to have been the obstacles raised before the imagination of the diarist and he seems to have answered them to his own satisfaction without consultation by an examination of the personnel of some of the mighty and self sacrificing warriors already chosen and he seems to have decided to be equal to any emergency or hardship which could be sustained by such hardy mountaineers as Jack Nicholson, Gaffer Reeve of '70 and Willis Betts of '67. It appears by the record that he admitted an entire absence of any of the requisite qualification. No horseman, his experience being limited to a single bareback ride on a frisky farm horse in his early youth, to once firing a shot gun from the piazza of a Georgia planter's house when he was not much more than half as tall as the gun, had never camped out and was, judging from any matter of experience, the tenderest kind of a tenderfoot, and then like Hastings he was taciturn. He gently alluded to excellent health & general activity and an experience of hard work with an oar, yet he seemed principally sustained by his precious metal which in the words of the unabashable Huntress did not desert him in the hour of his need.

Ninety six times on meeting did the Professor recite the dangers & difficulties with his peculiar hesitations and interjections and ninety five times, the candidate remaining unmoved and undismayed did he reannounce that the candidate might consider himself definitely elected, but on the ninety seventh interview the candidate rose to the occasion and transferred the anticipated discussion by announcing a new candidate of his own choosing. The proposal was received with a gasp, but the new candidate was invited to call & be inspected. A second call in company with the diarist, when each was a witness to the formal & definite acceptance of the other, settled all further doubts and moreover Ziegler was at once selected as treasurer of the party. With that utter disregard of trade customs which some professional men acquire, Marsh seems to have gone direct to the Winchester armory to obtain arms and ammunition unmindful of an unappreciated fact, that of some reputable dealer he could obtain a trade discount of say 80 & 20 per cent, which for the trade protection of the said reputable dealer the armory could not allow. Some of the party seemed a trifle shocked on inquiry of a dealer in the frontier town of Cheyenne, to learn how much cheaper both arms and ammunition could have been bought of this prairie flower and on seeking rebate for the error on the party's return they were gently but firmly met by that convincing tone which the club knows so well assuring them that the error was committed in Cheyenne when they unnecessarily disturbed their minds by the inquiry. A Smith & Wesson 6" bbl with extra cylinders & cartridges seems to have completed the personal armament, the extra cylinder being apparently a happy thought of the Professor because, as he explained, one might be in close quarters with redskins and with a loaded extra cylinder in ones vest pocket the empty one can be whipped out of the revolver, the loaded one whipped in and the carnage can continue. The diary fails to note any occasion when the extra cylinder was brought into active service. Possibly Indians are not fought that way. The personal outfit seems to have also comprehended a pocket pistol, a gun case & pistol holster a haversack 3 shawl straps, a geological hammer & chisels a butcher knife & sheath, a felt hat & cap, dogskin leggins, a silver watch & extra crystal, a pocket knife, a pair of blue goggles, 2 blue flannel shirts, a silk neckerchief, a bottle of gun oil, a pair of top boots & strong shoes, a pack of cards, some vaccination, a shelter tent, 2 note books some citric acid, court plaster, salve & camphorice, a hair brush, tooth brushes a comb & a fine toothed comb, prepared lint, filter tubes an 18 foot steel tape and a whistle. The latter seems, on those plains on which one can see forty times as far as one can hear, to have been intended for signaling to one another. It was a wingshot's appreciation of the expected conditions. Army overcoat & canteen with lariat seems to have completed the personal outfit. The party some of whom were yet to meet for the first time, was to assemble on the sleeper of the Penna train leaving Jersey City at 7:30 P.M. on Thursday June 30, 1870, but its career really began before, for at 9:30 on the previous day just as the N.Y. train had started, three seniors waved their hands frantically as the outside ones hustled along the third between them shouting to hold the train for a passenger for China, which so startled the brakeman that he pulled the cord, the train stopped & Jack Nicholson & his trunk were tossed on the back platform of the last car & amid the plaudits of the crowd the train again started with the smiling gentleman from Dover bowing & beaming. The diary does not say that Jack would not have caught this train had he not prepared erroneously for the same train on the previous day, nor does it record the hand which the whole entry took in getting him off as it was, but it does suggest that he had had no time for breakfast and in getting it at Stamford, while the train waited, he had suddenly departed without paying his shot, but was comforted when he recalled that for convenience he had on sitting down placed a \$50.00 bill between his leg and the seat and had gone off forgetting the circumstance. Strange to say the restaurant proprietor six months later, on Jack's reciting the circumstances, recalled the fact of his little girl finding the bill and he made restitution, whereupon John squandered most of it upon the child."

Joseph Bradford Sargent (1822-1907) moved from Griffin, Ga., to New York City in 1849, and became a commission merchant and manufacturer's sales agent. His first quarters were rented ones on the third floor of 24 Cliff Street. On the first floor of the building was the representative of Russell & Erwin of New Britain. Meeting by chance at luncheon one day he bantered the R.&E. representative into selling for \$10 a list of his customers, many of whom were new to J.B. Sargent. Ye editor's father said that "J.B.S." often commented on the want of wit of said agent."

Sargent & Company of New Haven was the first factory in Connecticut to install a freight elevator. The first main building, of four stories and basement (later increased to five stories), known as "A", was begun in 1863 and occupied by May 1, 1864. A smaller building adjoining, called "B" was constructed at the same time to house the stairways, toilets and the elevator. Henry B. Sargent, ye editor's father, president of the company at the time of his death in 1927, left the following minute: "Bldg. B was provided with a power Otis freight elevator with (fire door) entrances to each floor of Bldg. A, the first elevator for service in any factory building in the State. It was reported that our dearest competitors of New Britain suggested that this factory elevator foolishness was added evidence that J.B.S. (Joseph B. Sargent) had certainly lost his mind. They were just a little narrow-minded then in New Britain and little wonder that J.B.S. moved well when he moved out of that town".