

Thesis Memoir.

Henry L. Newhouse.

May 1894.

M. I. Y.

Thesis.

Design for
A Public Bath.

Henry L. Newhouse
course IV.

May 1894.

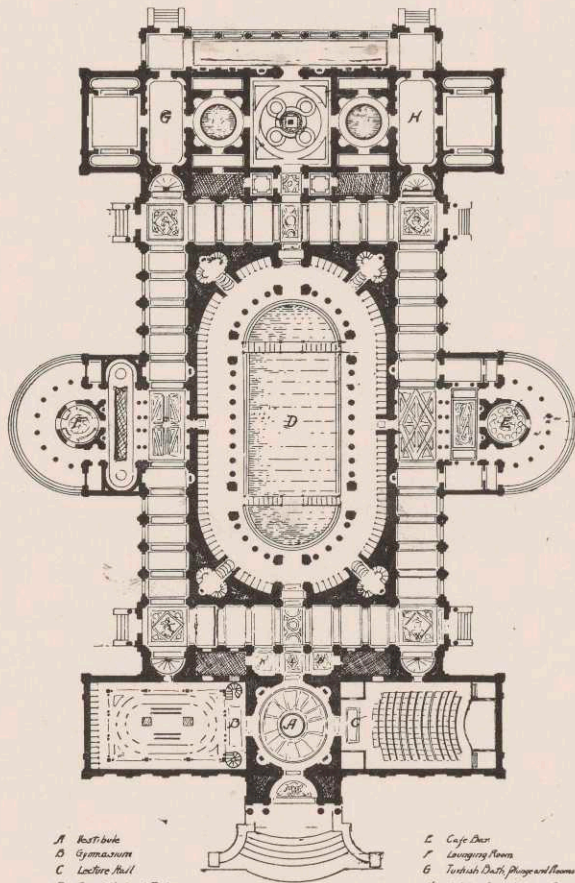
A Public Bath.

Problem.

1. Large Hall. a. Piscine. b. Dressing Rooms.
2. Turkish Bath. a. Plunge. b. Hot Rooms. c. Dressing Rooms.
d. Retiring Rooms.
3. Sulphur Bath. a. Plunge. b. Hot Rooms. c. Dressing Rooms
d. Retiring Rooms.
4. Gymnasium. a. Gallery. b. Lockers.
5. Lecture Hall. a. Stage. b. Ante-rooms.
6. Café Bar. b. Service Rooms.
7. Lounging Rooms.
8. Coat Rooms, service rooms &c.
9. Vestibule and system of corridors,
entrances &c.

Grounds

1. A running track with a pavillion for audiences,
b. A building for dressing rooms.
2. Tennis and Base Ball field.
3. Out door gymnasium.
4. Sources and Paths.



1:100

A Public Bath.

Public health is constantly requiring greater facilities for our poorer citizens in the interest of cleanliness. Science declares that filthy diseases have caused the great plagues and epidemics of the world. The demands are strong from our physicians that every city shall establish free bath houses in its precincts, asserting that the cost entailed would be more than offset by the better health of the citizens. Considering that the time has come for the public bath to have its proper place among municipal institutions, I have taken this subject for my thesis. We have to educate the people to the use of public baths. They must at first be attracted into using it, so that it will soon grow into such favor that they will consider it a necessity. To accomplish this something more than a shed with a pool is necessary. It must be made as attractive

as possible. The Diocletian, Caracalla, and other ancient baths show how well the Romans understood this. While we cannot vie with the ancients in their magnificence, we can at least learn from them and carry out their principles. It is in this spirit that I have attempted to solve the problem.

The building is placed in grounds measuring eight hundred and fifty feet by eleven hundred feet. This building is approached on the main side through a paved court flanked on either side by loggias which afford lounging places made attractive by statuary and fountains. On the main transverse axis, symmetrically placed, are chateaux d'eau which are surrounded by avenues leading to a tennis and ball field on the left and to an outdoor gymnasium on the right. At the posterior end of the building, separated by a paved court from it, is a track for athletic meetings enclosed by

favillions which will accommodate ten thousand people. Connected with the track is a building devoted to dressing rooms, lockers, and shower baths. Broad avenues give easy access from one part of the grounds to another.

The plan has been studied on a main longitudinal axis, a main transverse axis, and two minor transverse axes.

On the front transverse axis is centered, on the left a gymnasium, on the right a lecture hall, and in the middle the vestibule. The entrance opens into the vestibule on the longitudinal axis. Coat rooms are connected with both gymnasium and lecture hall. The large hall is on both main axes entirely surrounded by a liberal system of corridors, at the ends of which are exits. On the left of the main transverse axis is a lounging and reading room with service rooms. On the right is a cafe-bar. On the posterior axis is centered a turkish bath consisting

of a plunge room, hot rooms, dressing rooms, and retiring rooms; on the right a sulphur bath with plunge and necessary rooms; on the center opposite the entrance to the large hall and on the longitudinal axis, is an atrium through which the baths are entered. This atrium opens on the loggia which extends along the rear of the building, and terminates in portico entrances.

The large hall is seventy feet by one hundred and twenty five feet. Four entrances are symmetrically placed on the main axes. The tank is thirty feet by eighty feet and conforms in shape to the outline of the hall. Dressing rooms extend completely around the hall, both on the floor and in the gallery. The gallery is reached by stairways placed in the corners. It is carried by a row of columns broken by piers which mark the main points in the plan. Above the columns is a second tier carrying a richly decorated

frieze; this tier is broken by niches over the fires. The hall is lighted from above by a skylight and clerestory windows. The skylight is carried on light iron trusses. The tank which is on separate foundations is built of brick and concrete, and lined with light green glazed tiles. It is two feet deep at the ends and fourteen feet at the center. Rooms under the large hall are given up to heating, ventilating, and filtering apparatus. The decoration of the interior is in green, ivory and gold. The floors and columns are of white marble. The walls of dark serpentine. The capitals and mouldings ornamented with gold. The large frieze decorated with figures in relief.

The general lines of the elevation are in the Renaissance style. This style seems particularly well adapted to buildings of the present time since it conforms well with the general lines of a classical plan and still allows a variance which is impossible

in the hard and set lines of the pure classical style. I chose this style for these reasons, since a building of this nature should be made as light and playful in appearance as possible.

The elevation shown is the main front. This is marked in the center by the entrance and flanked by the walls divided into bays which are similarly decorated with niches, statuary, and vases. Rising above the front are the walls of the large hall carrying the roof and sky light. The elevation easily explains the plan.

Henry D. Newhouse.
Course IV.

May 1894.

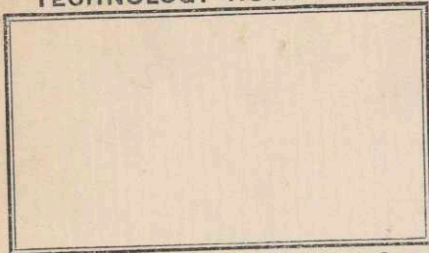
"Cleanliness is next to Godliness."

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TECHNOLOGY NOTE BOOK.



A. D. MacLachlan, Blank Book Mfr. 214 Clarendon St. Boston.

Thyse'

Henry L. Newhouse. '94

Un petit établissement de bains modernes

Cet établissement, à l'instar des gymnases antiques, se trouverait sur un emplacement isolé de toutes parts.

Comprendrait :

- 1° Entrée vestibule
- 2° Bains - grande piscine - entourés de cabinets
- 3° Bains de vapeur et bains sulfureux
- 4° Café - Bar.
- 5° Plusieurs petits salons de repos.
- 6° Petit gymnase ou salle d'escrime.
- 7° Petite salle de concert ou de récréation.
- 8° Petit stad pour les courses à pieds.
- 9° Une grande circulation entourerait la piscine et donnerait accès aux différentes parties de l'établissement.

Le terrain occupé par les bâtiments
seulement aurait 140 pieds sur
200 pieds.

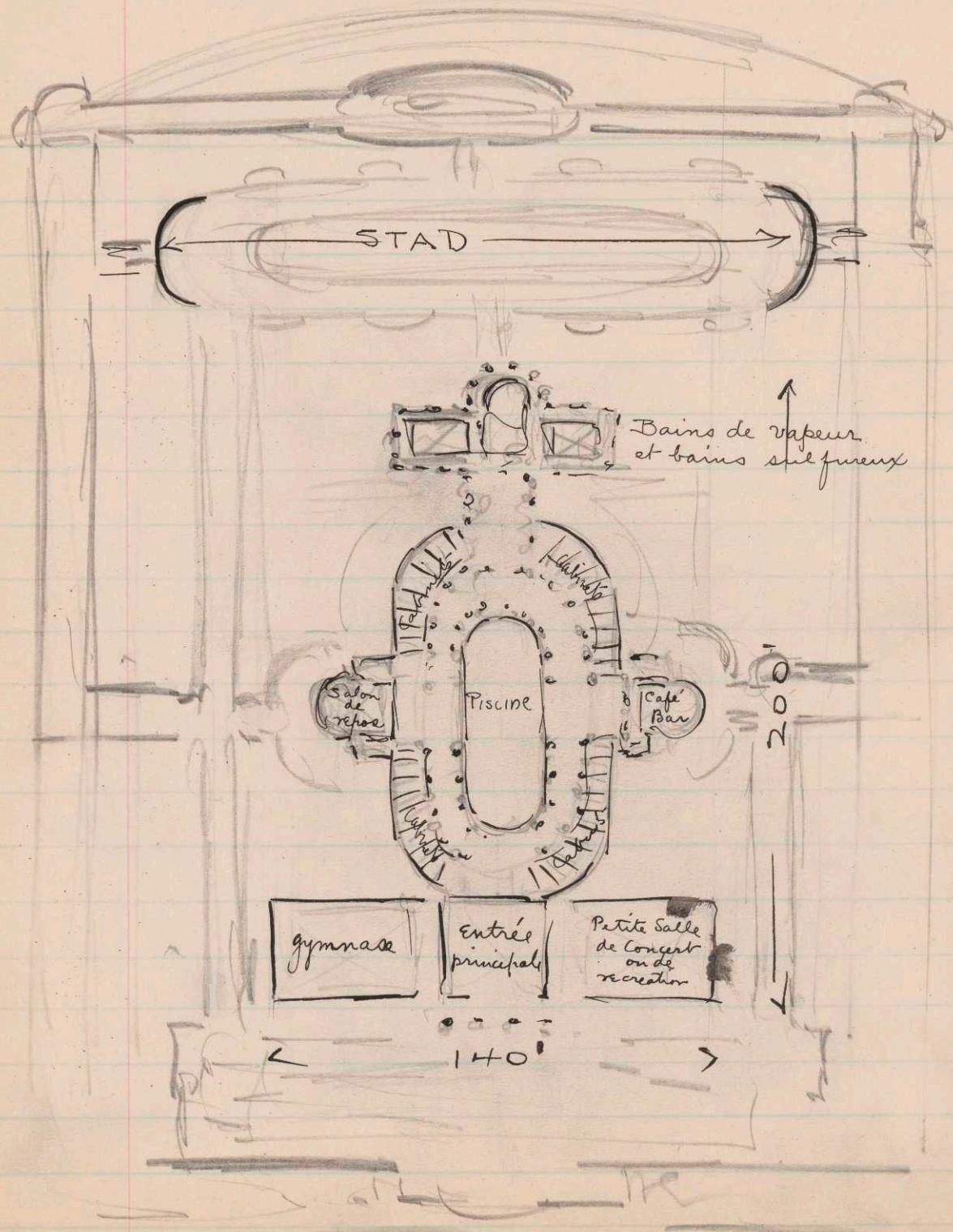
Dessins =

1. Plan général, c'est à dire avec les
entourages à $\frac{1}{16}$ "
2. Coupe transversale à à $\frac{1}{16}$ "
3. Coupe longitudinale à $\frac{1}{16}$ "
4. Façade principale à $\frac{1}{8}$ "

Details

Plan de la piscine ou grande salle à $\frac{1}{8}$ "

La coupe en long ou en travers de
cette piscine à $\frac{1}{4}$ "



STAD

Bains de vapeur
et bains sulfureux

Salon
de repos

Piscine

Café
Bar

gymnase

entrée
principale

Petite Salle
de Concert
ou de
recreation

200

140

