Of all the arts, architecture alone has kept step with progress. It has met the imperative demands of the inventive masters of the age. It has built to fit their needs, to the structures created, it has imparted beauty, dignity and complete utility. After more than a half century of service in the field of architecture, the publishers of this journal re-dedicate it to the profession that has given to America its leadership in the art of building.

MDCCCLXXVI - MCMXXVI

April 20, 1926
Betty Jumel, who married Aaron Burr when both were on the verge of old age, furnished her famous mansion on Harlem Heights partly in the Early American mode and partly in that of the France in which she had succeeded in establishing a certain social prominence.

The room illustrated above is a mixture of such styles which, as stated in previous notes, has a distinct elegance when cleverly handled. In this case, the charming late Louis XVI "toile de Jouy" paper blends well with the Empire secretaire, the American settee inspired by the same style, the small cartonade, the polished mahogany table and other details.

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Heating contractors—Swords Brothers Co.
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Boiler load—100,000 square feet equivalent direct radiation
Floor area of building—120,000 square feet
Cubical contents of building—2,365,000 cubic feet

ABRAHAM LINCOLN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, ROCKFORD, ILL.

Architects—Peterson & Johnson
Heating contractors—American Heating & Supply Co.
Three No. 324 and one No. 318 Kewanee Smokeless Firebox Boilers
Boiler capacity—102,000 square feet of direct radiation
Boiler load—122,000 square feet equivalent direct radiation
Floor area of building—144,000 square feet
Cubical contents of building—2,800,000 cubic feet

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Andersen FRAMES
IN THE frontispiece of this issue, and elsewhere in preceding issues, there has been shown a series of paintings in oil, of details of certain cathedrals in France. These are the work of Pieter Van Veen, a Dutch painter, who is a lineal descendant of Pieter Van Veen, one of the early Dutch masters of painting. An exhibition of thirty or more of Mr. Van Veen's paintings of French cathedrals has been open at the Milch Galleries in this city, and has attracted the attention of architects. Accurate in drawing and fine in color, this series of paintings demonstrates the possibilities of oil color, when properly handled, in the rendering of architectural motives. It seems to be generally accepted that water color is the correct medium to express an architectural subject. That oil color has not been more often used is due, perhaps, to the fact that artist painters have not been afforded opportunity to demonstrate the possibilities of a rendering done as an easel picture.

The next following issue, May 5, will present a series of collegiate buildings that are of recent execution and of considerable value as showing the development of these formal groups. The necessity for architectural coherency in this type of building is today better understood than ever before. Lack of a coherent and well-considered plan at the outset has resulted in a very serious lessening of architectural interest at many universities. The awakening has disclosed the fact that it is expensive to proceed in these matters and that it is an architectural problem of much difficulty to design new buildings to set in accord with a heterogeneous lot of earlier types. While the larger universities with larger endowments have in many instances overcome these difficulties, the smaller colleges and less prosperous universities are sorely handicapped in their building programs. The leading article in this issue will be by Thomas E. Tallmadge, F.A.I.A., and will be found to be a very scholarly discussion of these conditions.

Two important developments in civic betterments are shown in this issue. The water front development for Detroit, Mich., as designed by Eliel Saarinen, the distinguished Finnish architect, will, when brought to completion, constitute a further source for civic pride by the citizens of Detroit. The plan for Buffalo, N. Y., the work of a joint commission, shows a large measure of accomplishment, and, with the energetic management that has marked the development of this plan, will rapidly proceed toward securing for the City on the Lakes a most thoroughly and satisfactorily designed improvement.

There will appear in an early issue an article, very fully illustrated, on the Ohio Stadium at Columbus, Ohio. This stadium, one of the largest in this country, seats approximately 64,000 people. It is an outstanding architectural and engineering undertaking. Howard Dwight Smith is the architect and Clyde T. Morris the engineer.
THE FLAGELLATION, DETAIL OF THE FACADE, CATHEDRAL OF LOUVIERS
FROM THE ORIGINAL PAINTING IN OILS BY PIETER VAN VEEN
ORDER and beauty are the two principles in architecture which are expressed in comprehensive city planning. Something of both has been accomplished in Buffalo in the past five years during which serious and organized effort has been made to convince the citizens of Buffalo that it is necessary to agree at the very outset upon a complete layout of the city’s area if there is to be, finally, a harmonious relation and distribution of the various public buildings, parks, parkways and streets.

The leader in this movement has been the Buffalo City Planning Association, Inc., a volunteer membership organization incorporated for the express purpose of promoting Buffalo’s City Plan. Besides giving their financial support, many of these members have devoted invaluable time and effort to the several campaigns which have been necessary to secure popular approval and support and insure a successful outcome.

Successive stages of development have been the appointment of a City Planning Committee; the development of a plan as the basis of all future public works: the designation of Niagara Square as the Civic Center and the decision of the City Council to erect a monumental City Hall on this site, the lands for which have been purchased; the widening and extension of important streets to improve traffic conditions and expedite a constantly growing use; the acquisition of additional parks and park lands; the adoption of a zoning...
ordinance for the protection of property owners; new and more adequate traffic arteries for South Buffalo accomplished by the straightening of Buffalo River and Cazenovia Creek, the relocation of streets and the building of new streets; and the adoption of a harbor plan which eventually will give Buffalo the largest and best fresh-water port in the world.

On the aesthetic side is the location of a new Buffalo Museum of Science in Humboldt Park, which affords a magnificent setting for a splendid classic building to cost one million dollars and to house the collections and educational work of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences. Contracts for the construction of this building have been let under which the Museum will be completed by April, 1927. Parkways directly connect this new building with the Albright Art Gallery in Delaware Park, one of the finest examples of Grecian architecture in America, and also with the white marble building of the Buffalo Historical Society in Delaware Park.

Chauncey J. Hamlin has been President of the Buffalo City Planning Association ever since its organization. His annual report for 1925 points out "Ten Milestones of Accomplishment" and
"Ten Milestones Ahead." These admirably summarize what has been done in Buffalo toward the realization of a better city and also indicate the principal problems of the immediate future. The ten accomplishments are:

1. **Zoning ordinance adopted.** This was secured by the most strenuous efforts and the conduct of a long campaign. A public sentiment in favor of zoning regulations was built up to an extent which could not be ignored, and the principles of the carefully studied ordinance proposed by the City Planning Committee were approved. The whole area of Buffalo was then divided into eighteen sections, each of which included a well defined district development, so that each could be designated by a familiar name which immediately identified it and in most instances delimited it. Public meetings were called and held in each of these districts. At each there were displayed base maps of the district on which were shown the proposed application of the use, area and height regulations to every lot, street and building. Some minor changes were suggested and agreed upon at these meetings, but the whole result was to consolidate the sentiment for zoning. At the final hearing on the adoption of the maps as a part of the ordinance, 225 civic organizations were represented. No serious criticism of the ordinance was advanced. The vote of the City Council was unanimous, reflecting unanimity of sentiment in the city in a degree never before attained.

2. **Selection of Niagara Square as the Civic Center.** An architect for the new City Hall is to be selected by the City Council. The Buffalo Chapter of The American Institute of Architects has asked the Council to designate a Buffalo architect for the building.

3. **Buffalo-Fort Erie Bridge.** During all the years of its history Buffalo has had to depend upon ferries in crossing to the Niagara peninsula in Canada, directly opposite the city. Many citizens of Buffalo have summer homes on the Canadian side, the lee shore of Lake Erie, and thousands more cross the Niagara every summer’s day. A company was organized and financed, the bridge is under construction, and in a few months will be thrown open to the public. This venture is unique, in that when the bonds sold for its construction are amortized by the receipts from tolls, the bridge will belong to the public, with a reduction in tolls to a sum sufficient for its maintenance.

4. **New York Central Station.** The solution
of the station problem is a new station on Curtiss Street, in East Buffalo, but nearer to the center of population than the present station, which will give to Buffalo an adequate terminal and the service of all through trains. The agreement also calls for a downtown station. Better access to the new site will be provided by street extensions and widenings. Work on the new station is to be begun at once.

5. Delaware Avenue Widening.
7. New Parks. The purchase of the Buffalo Country Club’s grounds, on the north boundary of the city at Main Street, and the acquiring of additional lands for the enlargement of Cazenovia Park in South Buffalo were the leading accomplishments in this field in 1925.
9. The Extension of William Street to Broadway. This improvement, when completed, will provide another artery for traffic to the downtown section.
10. Adoption of a comprehensive plan for the municipal development of that portion of the outer harbor between Michigan Avenue and the U. S. Government property at the mouth of Buffalo River.

These achievements not only serve as an inspiration but point the direction of progress for the future.

The ten future milestones, each important in the development of the comprehensive city plan, are:

1. Extension and widening of North Street from Fillmore Avenue or Humboldt Park west to Main Street, to provide a through crosstown artery, outside the congested section, to the new Buffalo-Fort Erie Bridge and the city’s water front parks.
2. Early completion of the water front park system, including the improvement for recreational purposes of lands already owned by the city and the acquisition of Squaw Island in the Niagara River.
3. A war memorial hall to replace the Elmwood Music Hall and to be erected on a site easily accessible from all parts of the city. The site suggested brings to the forefront the main project of the Buffalo City Plan—the proposed Con-
course, a great highway circling the downtown section.

4. North Buffalo improvements. Across the northerly end of the city, the State Hospital grounds, Delaware Park and Forest Lawn Cemetery constitute what is virtually a Chinese wall, barring access to the rapidly growing section north of them. At present there are only two gates through this wall, Delaware and Elmwood Avenues, and more must be provided through a comprehensive study of the whole section.

5. Completion of the Civic Center on Niagara Square by the erection of a State building on the north side, flanking the new City Hall and to be a Grover Cleveland memorial, and the construction by Erie County of a Hall of Records on the south side of the Square as a memorial to Millard Fillmore.

6. Proposed removal of overhanging signs from all of the approach streets to the new Civic Center. This already has been done on Delaware Avenue.

7. Determination of the main thoroughfare system of the city and the execution of the necessary widenings and extensions.

8. Buffalo's Recreation Survey shows conclusively the very great need of further developing the city's small neighborhood park and playground.
system to provide adequate facilities for the recreation of its child and adult population.

9. A bathing beach to be acquired, easily accessible to all the people of Buffalo.

10. Adoption of a capital budget. This proposes a study of the fiscal condition of the city in order to arrive at the amount of capital funds available for expenditure by the city over a period of years without encroaching on the safe percentage of capital debt margin, and without materially affecting the tax rate. It is estimated that five to six millions a year may thus be spent without infringing on the debt margin or increasing the tax rate.

Realizing the importance of planning, the Boards of Supervisors of the Counties of Erie and Niagara took a forward step and secured legislation creating the Niagara Frontier Planning Board, which is liberally supported by appropriations from the two County Boards. It is made up of the mayors of the six cities in the two counties, three designated representatives of the Board of Supervisors of Erie County and three from the Niagara County Board of Supervisors, as ex-officio members, these twelve choosing the thirteenth member, who is chairman.

The Board’s assistance was almost immediately sought for the solution of detailed problems in several communities, but its first big task was a request from the New York State Council of Parks to develop, in co-operation with the Erie County Park Commission and the New York State Reservation Commission at Niagara Falls, a comprehensive and co-ordinated state park and parkway system for the two counties.

The plan developed, which calls for a new park connection between Buffalo and Niagara Falls, crossing Grand Island, and a north-south parkway connection between Sheridan Drive and the Sisson Highway, received the official sanction of the New York State Council of Parks. It is expected to carry out this plan through state funds appropriated by the Legislature under the authorization of the constitutional amendment adopted in 1925.

These Niagara Frontier organizations may be looked upon as the prototype of many similar movements which will develop as the people begin to realize the importance of planning in advance of the execution of public works, so that the greatest good may result from the minimum of expenditure. They already have been the model for other district organizations in New York State, notably the Capitol District.

TRAFFIC IMPROVEMENT IN CHICAGO'S CITY PLAN

City planning is sometimes charged with being impractical: a pretty picture that is never realized, states Engineering News-Record. Latterly this is far from true, especially in the more utilitarian applications which eschew the so-called artistic and ornamental and plan the future city for a greater convenience and comfort. These dreams are coming true in a number of our cities, and nowhere with more benefit to the citizens than in Chicago. Years ago Daniel H. Burnham planned a greater and better Chicago; the City Plan Commission for more than ten years has been moving toward the city he saw in his mind’s eye. The practicable and the workable were as much of Burnham’s plan as the beautiful, and this practically is being developed better today in the relief of the traffic congestion in the downtown “Loop” than in any other feature of the plan.

LOOKING EAST TOWARD PROPOSED CONVENTION HALL ON CIRCUIT TRAFFIC WAY
THE REGULATION OF COMPETITIONS

By CHARLES BUTLER, F.A.I.A.

Chairman, Committee on Competitions of The American Institute of Architects

For years the Institute has struggled with the regulation of competitions, and when we, who are of the older generation, recollect the conditions under which we competed a quarter of a century ago, it is easier to understand the feelings which actuated the elders of that day when they drafted the Institute Code. It is often asserted that the Code was written by men who wanted to discourage the holding of competitions, and I am inclined to believe that to be the fact: they certainly succeeded in producing a document which is unintelligible to the average layman, and fairly difficult of comprehension even for the trained architect.

My personal feeling is that the competition is here to stay and that rather than try to discourage it we should devote our best efforts to determining what are the essentials of a satisfactory competition, setting them forth simply and clearly, and helping to make every competition conform to these essential requirements. An effort to aid those wishing to hold proper competitions was the preparation by a committee of the New York Chapter, some years ago, of a standard form of Competition Program, later adopted with slight modifications by the Institute and published as Institute Document No. 115. I am inclined, however, to believe that many architects are unaware that this form exists and can be procured from the Institute office in Washington.

It is perhaps well to consider just what are the competition requirements of the Institute. Stripped of verbiage and reduced to their simplest expression they are four in number and four only, as follows:

1. That the competition be in one of two forms approved by the Institute, either limited or open, and if of the latter type that it be held in two stages.
2. That there be a professional adviser.
3. That there be on the jury a practicing architect, preferably more than one.
4. That the program contain a contract for architect's services in accord with good practice.

The first of these requirements, as it relates to the open type of competition, was incorporated in the Code to protect the owner against the possibility of the competition being won by a clever architect who was without the necessary experience to enable him to carry out the work under consideration. It would not appear that any owner had ever expressed gratitude to the Institute for its solicitude and the two-stage form of open competition has appeared to be so cumbersome, and in many cases so unnecessary that the Committee on Competitions will recommend to the Convention that this requirement be stricken out.

The proposed revision of the code will set forth the advantages and disadvantages of the various types of competition, but will offer no obstacle to the owner, should he decide to hold an open competition in one stage. Incidentally, the change proposed would permit the approval by the Chapter Sub-Committee on Competitions, which may only approve a program in strict accordance with the Code, of programs such as are being issued by many magazines and materialmen, in which the incentive is a money prize only, and where there would obviously be no possible object in holding the competition in two stages.

The second requirement of the Institute is that there be a professional adviser who should be an architect of high standing.

It seems hardly necessary to set forth in detail the services rendered by the adviser, but it is worth while to refer to some of these. An architect is better equipped than a layman to draft a program and put it in technical language and can also see to it that each competitor receives exactly the same information and that all are treated with exact fairness.

A discussion with the Committee for a Masonic
out of character, or beyond the limit of cost established for the building.

A layman will appreciate these points if we take the trouble to explain them, as he will also understand why we prefer that the adviser should not serve as a voting member of the jury, since in the course of preparing the program he may have worked out a solution of the problem which he is likely to consider the best. Even in this detail, however, the Institute lays down no hard and fast rule, and the adviser may be the one architect member of the jury.

It is difficult to conceive of any requirements less severe than these, yet they are continually twisted and made to appear difficult in the manner mentioned above.

It has even been suggested that on occasions some of our confreres outside the Institute, seeing the chance to eliminate Institute competitors, are unable to resist the temptation to paint our requirements in such black colors that the average building committee will decline to consider them.

The fourth and final requirement, that the program contain a definite contract covering the architectural services to be rendered, is so obviously essential that it hardly seems worth discussing: certainly no business man will hesitate to subscribe to it. It should be noted that the Institute makes no stipulation as to the fee to be paid the winner, merely insisting that it should be in accord with good practice.

The statement in the Code that no program may be approved by a Chapter Sub-Committee, unless it "specifically sets forth the nature of expert engineering services for which the architect will be reimbursed," has given rise to much discussion. No one seems to agree on just what is meant, some insisting that this means that the owner must reimburse the architect in full for fees of consulting engineers in addition to paying the architect the full fee for the work covered by the engineer's services, a payment which is certainly not in accord with general practice, while others hold that the intent of this paragraph is merely to make clear whether or not and for what particular services the architect is to be reimbursed the amount of consulting engineer's fees. It would certainly seem illogical, when the Institute has left open the amount of the fee to be paid the successful architect, to lay down a fixed rule as to his reimbursement by the owner in the matter of engineer's fees. This is a question which it is hoped to clarify in the proposed revision of the Circular of Advice.

The claim is frequently made that the Institute insists that in a limited competition each competitor must be paid: this is absolutely untrue, for while the Circular states that they should be paid for their services, it does not make such payment a prerequisite of approval of a program.

In the revised draft now being prepared, an effort is made to explain to the owner why, if he

Temple near New York was most enlightening in this connection. The Committee had invited a number of competitors and then realized that some of them were entirely lacking in experience. To the writer's query as to why they had been invited it was replied that they were the sons of members of the lodge and they didn't like to refuse to invite them, and that if one of them were successful they thought the best thing to do would be to give him a prize and get rid of him. It took but a moment to make the Committee realize that such a compensation would be no consolation to a competitor who had fairly won a competition, and to make them see the advantage of employing a professional adviser who had no interest in the personal side, and could call on all those wishing to compete to submit the proof of their competency.

The question of communications between the Committee and the competitors, after the issuing of the program, also came up, and it was explained that the fear of improper information being given was not the primary cause for restricting communications to questions submitted in writing to the adviser and answered by him in identical terms to all competitors, but rather the danger that competitors, if allowed to talk with the members of the Committee, might get the wrong idea of the requirements of the building. To cite an example, the ablest competitor among those invited might be a friend of the least well informed member of the Committee, and if allowed to talk with him during the preparation of his drawings he might be wasting his time and ability on an utterly false solution of the problem.

When the reason for this restriction has been explained to a committee of laymen, which is usually intensely interested in the proposed building, anxious to give all the competitors an even chance, and at the same time to secure from them the best of which they are capable, the requirement that they refrain from communication with competitors, which they might have considered a reflection on their honesty, becomes thoroughly understandable and unobjectionable.

The third requirement is that there be one, preferably more than one, practicing architect on the jury.

This requirement has given rise to endless mis-statements. Often it has been stated by committees that they could not adopt the Institute requirements because they did not feel that they should be forced to delegate their powers to a jury of architects, or because they did not feel that they should let the architects outnumber them on the jury.

The Institute makes no such requirement. All it asks is that there be at least one practicing architect on the jury. Here again it is easy to show a layman how essential it is that the jury include a man with technical training, to guide the lay members and to prevent their being carried away by a clever bit of rendering, or by a design manifestly
proposes to hold a competition, it is to his interest to keep down the number of those invited and to pay them in the case of a limited competition, and to offer prizes in the case of an open competition; not to treat these questions as matters of professional ethics which he must accept on faith, but as merely questions of good business and common sense to be considered both from his own and from the competitors' point of view.

From the foregoing it would not appear that the Institute requirements for competitions vary to any great extent from what any reasonable business man would demand before risking his time and money, and if the suggested changes are carried out they will be even further simplified.

It hardly seems too much to ask of those who in joining the Institute have agreed to abide by its rules that they take the trouble to learn what those rules are; if they do that, we shall hear less often the old refrain of the prospective competitor addressing the owner about to hold a competition: "Of course I should be very willing to go into your competition on the terms you propose, but you know the Institute won't let me."

If, rather, Institute members would have the courage to say to clients that our requirements are only what they themselves as business men would demand under similar circumstances, we would find increasing respect for the profession and a gradual disappearance of the feeling that an architect is a member of a sort of trades union whose rules he does not respect, but is afraid to break, and that in general he has but slight respect for the value of his own services, since he is willing to risk his time and money for any sort of glittering bait which a client chooses to dangle before him.

URBS IN RURE

One of the tendencies of recent years which have given students of social and economic problems some concern has been the spreading out of the cities into the neighboring suburbs and the repetition there of some of the more serious evils that prevail in the great centers of population. This has been notably illustrated in New York in recent years with the trend toward the erection of tall suburban apartment houses repeating in the suburbs practically the conditions that are to be found in the most congested parts of Manhattan, and which the dwellers in the suburbs have moved out to escape.

It is, of course, natural that, as cities increase in size, the population should be pushed out to the fringes of those cities, and even beyond; but it is entirely an unnatural development to repeat in those suburban and rural communities the hideous monstrosities which prevail in the great cities, and which unfortunately have become a terrible necessity in those centers of population. These are not at all a necessity in the suburbs, but merely represent greed and the desire of a few property owners to obtain an undue profit and return from the use of their land—a tendency which if left unchecked will produce in those communities, which are today attractive suburban sections of the country, the same unduly high land values, the same necessity for building intensively that are to be found in the great cities.

These tendencies have become very manifest in the suburbs of New York in recent years. Apartment houses are not only pushing out on Long Island, in Forest Hills and Kew Gardens, but in many other communities.

Westchester County, that most delightful suburban district to the north of New York City, is now showing an even greater tendency in this direction. One of the first developments of this kind was to be found at Bronxville, but here owing to the intelligence and skill of the developer a very attractive apartment house was erected not possessing the disadvantages and evils of the ordinary apartment house in the suburbs. The success of this development and the desire of people for the conveniences of apartment living with the pleasant atmosphere that is to be found in suburban communities have led speculative builders to erect other apartment houses with the results that communities which a few years ago were strictly suburban communities are now rapidly being invaded by these vast hives.

This is quite noticeable in such communities as Mount Vernon, Bronxville and White Plains—and even Pelham and Scarsdale are beginning to feel the blight.

Zoning should be a shield against such destruction of property values and of residential communities: but it can only so act, however, where the residents of such communities are alert and vigilant and determined to protect themselves in the enjoyment of the peace and quietness of a residential district.

The necessity of such protection by means of zoning has recently been illustrated in the case of the town of Pelham, which heretofore has been a most attractive residential suburb. Recently the apartment house tendency has become manifest and a zoning ordinance enacted some years ago sought to preserve the existing residential districts. In recent litigation, however, a decision has been handed down by the Supreme Court for that district, holding that the zoning law which prohibits the building of apartment houses in a private residence district is invalid.
APARTMENT HOUSES AT AUTEUIL, FRANCE—M. ADOLPHE THIERS, ARCHITECT

PLATES 1 AND 2. SHOWING APARTMENT A. REPRESENT THE PRINCIPAL FACADES FACING THE STREETS. PLATE 1 SHOWS THE BUILDING ERECTED PARALLEL TO THE PASSAGE WHICH GIVES ENTRANCE TO PEDESTRIANS, WHILE IN PLATE 2 THE GARAGE ENTRANCE IS SHOWN. PLATE 4 SHOWS THE PRINCIPAL FACADE OF B AND C. THERE IS A PORTE COCHERE FOR THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO THESE APARTMENTS AND A DOOR FOR SERVICE. PLATE 3 SHOWS THE FACADE IN BACK OF B AND C.

APARTMENT HOUSES AT AUTEUIL, FRANCE—M. ADOLPHE THIERS, ARCHITECT
It is interesting to note by careful study of these plans how very radically the French people are changing their mode of living. The basement plan shows the location of the garage. From this floor the higher level is reached by a ramp as shown. On this terrace are the gardens of houses B, C and D. To give the true rustic effect, lattice screens have been introduced, providing a treillage for thick vegetation. Comparison of the basement plan with that of the ground floor shows the arrangement of the gardens over the garage.

APARTMENT HOUSES AT AUTEUIL, FRANCE—M. ADOLPHE THIERS, ARCHITECT
HADDON HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
RANKIN, KELLOGG & CRANE, ARCHITECTS

THE ORIGINAL HOTEL BUILDING, A WOOD-FRAMED STRUCTURE, IS GRADUALLY BEING REPLACED BY A MODERN FIREPROOF HOTEL,
OF WHICH THE ABOVE IS THE FIRST COMPLETED UNIT

(See plans on back)
CORNICE DETAIL. HADDON HALL. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

HADDON HALL. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED
RANKIN, KELLOGG & CRANE, ARCHITECTS

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT
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“VERNON” ROOM

GARDEN ROOM
HADDON HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

RANKIN, KELLOGG & CRANE, ARCHITECTS
MUSIC ROOM

The hotel proper is of modern fireproof construction with stores of wood-framed construction between it and the boardwalk. This wooden portion has been replaced by a two-story structure identical with that of the corresponding portion of Haddon Hall, on the opposite corner, forming an appropriate balancing unit. The first, or street, floor contains stores and an entrance to the hotel from the boardwalk. The second floor is given over to sun decks, parlor and music room.

THE CHALFONTE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
RANKIN, KELLOGG & CRANE, ARCHITECTS

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT
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NEW ENTRANCE CORRIDOR TO BOARDWALK
Wisconsin Telephone Building, Milwaukee, Wis.
Eschweiler & Eschweiler, Architects

First Floor Plan

Third Floor Plan

Typical Floor Plan
SCRAPPING AN ARCHITECTURAL MASTERPIECE

With the passing of the William K. Vanderbilt house at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, New York, not alone the city but also the entire country loses another milestone by which the progress and development in architecture might be traced and recorded. Built in the early 80's, it has stood as one of the finest examples of residential architecture of the period. Moreover, it has been accepted since its completion as a masterpiece of Richard Morris Hunt, the leading architect of his time in this country, and its value is thereby increased. The city loses, both artistically and economically, by the demolition of this stately residence. It would seem at first thought to be possible to ward off such wholesale destruction of our architectural heritage as we have witnessed during the last year or two. Fifty years, today, is a long life for the average city building. And at the present rate that buildings are being razed to make room for more modern structures, the future will have no record whatever of the past, and its heritage will be forgotten in a maze of modern construction. Yet, as we study the facts surrounding the scrapping of the Vanderbilt house, we may with reason ask the question, Could it be otherwise? Could its preservation actually be justified?
Topographically, New York City is unfortunately situated. Its phenomenal growth during the last fifty years has been allowed to expand in only one direction, namely, northward (besides upward toward the sky, which has been taken full advantage of). The "uptown" movement of business has lately brought Forty-second Street, and even Fifty-ninth Street, "downtown," just as in the not far distant past City Hall was brought within reach of Bowling Green and Fourteenth Street was made a business thoroughfare. Surrounded, then, on every side by commercial and business structures, it is inconceivable that this chateau-like residence would serve any good purpose by occupying ground which would be of so much greater value to industry. So the residential section is pushed still further "uptown," to await that time when business will make it impossible for the so-called city house to exist anywhere on Manhattan Island. In fact, the newer tendencies of domestic life are all away from that type and toward apartment houses, and, for the class that is represented in this Vanderbilt house, to the more exclusive and restricted apartments. It will, therefore, be but a few years when the owners of these fine dwellings, the number of which is so fast diminishing, would not care to be surrounded by the bustle and activities of trade and would seek, as so many already have, some quieter dwelling place. We may regret the passing of this masterpiece of Hunt, but the causes that lead to its passing are as irresistible as the commercial spirit that is reducing even our fine architecture to a simple matter of dollars and cents.

Perhaps the one and biggest obstacle in the way of architectural preservation in this city is the lack of a definite city plan. Realizing fully the conditions which later will confront us, for this scrapping of a fine example of architecture of a past generation is not by any means a novel situation in the life of this city, we have made no allowances for the future. The success which has been attained in the development of Washington, D. C., has been due in no small measure to strict adherence to the city plan as devised by the French engineer, L'Enfant, and accepted by the Federal government. A city plan has already been adopted by Detroit by which its future growth will be guided, and plans have likewise been promulgated for the city of Buffalo, N. Y., to which its future building will adhere. While, perhaps, it is too late to devise any (Concluded on page 466)
THE GRINLING GIBBONS ROOM. DESIGNED AND EXECUTED IN ACCURATE DETAIL.

THE MAIN HALL, LOOKING TOWARD THE FIFTH AVENUE ENTRANCE
DETAIL OF WALL PANELLING ON MAIN STAIRCASE
DINING HALL, WITH ITS TWO FIREPLACES AND ELABORATELY CARVED CEILING
rigidly determined plan for New York, the new zoning laws have accomplished the next best thing, by preparing for a unification of building which will begin to bear fruit in the next generation if it has not already done so in this. It may be consolation to us, then, as we stand and view this masterpiece of architecture razed, to know that while we lose, and lose tremendously, on the one hand, we really gain on the other. In expressing regret over the passing of this notable building, we are led to dwell on just what the attitude of the American people would be if English collectors or "amateurs of art" endeavored to purchase it for transportation and re-erection in England. We believe that we would much prefer to see the reinstatement of all the marvelous detail that made this house an artistic gem in the homes of our nouveau riche, and the building razed and used for second-hand materials, than that it should be taken to some other country.

It is easy with these thoughts in mind to understand the feelings of our English cousins when they see their cherished old buildings and their interiors brought to furbish the houses of the American millionaire. We can more readily understand, by better appreciating their point of view, why a bill was recently introduced in the House of Commons, which was explained in detail in an editorial in a recent issue of THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT, prohibiting the exportation from England of certain works of art and ancient or historical buildings. The Vanderbilt house marked an epoch in progress in architecture in New York City. Once removed from its original site and surroundings where the traditions which led to its design and erection can be traced, it loses its historical significance to a very great extent. But it never loses its Americanism, and that can best be perpetuated by reinstatement in this country.

The illustrations to this article are reproductions of plates in "A Monograph of the William K. Vanderbilt House," and acknowledgment is made to the author of that publication, John V. Van Pelt, himself an architect, for his courtesy in granting THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT permission for their reproduction.

TAPESTRY PRIZES AWARDED

Winning designs selected in the art contest conducted by the International Art Center for the Alfred C. Bossom Co-operation in Art prizes were recently announced. The contest was for a modern tapestry design based on the art forms of primitive America. The first prize of $100 was awarded to A. W. Anderson, of Orange, Calif.; the second prize to E. Guion Thompson, of New York, and the third prize to Mildred Godfrey, of the University of California. Judges for the contest included Harvey W. Corbett, Stepan de Kosenko and Howard Greenley.
The system of construction developed and designed by Mr. Broderick and described in this article has recently been demonstrated in a model residence at Tarrytown, New York. Various obstacles which have prevented any serious attempt to make use of the steel frame in housing projects have apparently been overcome through the ingenuity of the author of this system.—The Editors.

The development of a flexible system of steel frame construction for houses of moderate size was prompted by the desire to build this type of structure, highly fire-resisting, vermin-proof, safe, sanitary, and to secure economy in construction and maintenance costs. Investigation showed that the steel frame for this type of building has rarely been used and never generally adopted, due largely to the high cost of fabrication and erection. These objections are at once removed when a series of flexible units are used and quantity production secured.

Contrary to the usual conception of this type of frame, it is not necessary to design special connections and units to meet varying conditions, nor does it mean that such houses are limited in architectural design. It does mean a recognition of the physical characteristics of steel and, with units already designed and fabricated, the proper selection and disposition of these units to produce the desired results with economy in labor and materials.

Structural steel as ordinarily used is a material
requiring some type of erection plant. For small structures with the loads ordinarily encountered in house work, it is never necessary to resort to heavier units or members than can be handled by labor ordinarily employed when houses are built of any other material now commonly employed.

It is essential that foundation walls be built plumb, level and square, since the steel units and connections are thrown out of alignment if such is not the case. Foundation materials can be those ordinarily employed locally—bricks, concrete, concrete block or stone.

The steel unit system recently developed consists of a series of steel frames formed of standard rolled steel angles riveted together at a fabricating shop and delivered to the job as a unit. The units are light, easily handled, erected and bolted in place. Wall units are made in two standard widths of 16" and 32" and three heights of 6'-0", 7'-0" and 7'-6". The units thus provide steel angle studs spaced in accordance with the usual custom—16" O.C. Where doors and windows require odd spacings of the studs, a combination of the two widths is used, so arranged that no space between studs exceeds 6". Through the selection of units of proper length, and the proper design of the foundation walls, any normal ceiling height can be secured.

The punching in the frames for the bolts is so arranged that each frame will go into position and register with the holes of the adjoining frame. Each side and end are interchangeable and exact in fit. Since the frames are made square, straight and true, it is impossible to erect them except in proper relation to the rest of the structure.

Horizontal units similar in design to the wall panels form girts at the second and attic floor levels. Small units of the same type are used as fillers under window openings.

Floors are framed with light I-beams, girders and columns. Partitions are framed in the same manner as the exterior walls. The roof is framed with light steel trusses made up of triangular units bolted together or steel rafters as required to meet the individual conditions of any particular job.

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FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR PLANS AND FRAMING PLANS
MODEL HOUSE AT TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A. F. GILBERT, ARCHITECT
FLOOR PLANS AND STEEL UNITS REQUIRED FOR WALLS, PARTITIONS AND ROOF CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES FOR THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION, DESIGNED BY J. R. WHEATON. THE UNITS ARE THE SAME AS THOSE USED IN THE MODEL HOUSE AT TARRYTOWN.
Floor construction may consist of a reinforced concrete slab, concrete arch over a curved metal form, gypsum slab or a combination of hollow tile and concrete joists. Sleepers are embedded in the concrete to form a nailing for the finished floors.

The roof may be built of plank sheathing, gypsum slab, concrete slab or other system of construction supported on the steel members.

The exterior walls may be faced with brick anchored to the steel frame, wooden siding, stucco, stone or any combination of materials desired. Cork or other insulating board secured to the vertical angles of the wall units forms a base upon which to plaster the inside of the exterior walls and adds the advantages of insulation. In the model house built at Tarrytown, N. Y., an insulating filling of gypsum is used. Interior partitions are covered with wire lath and plaster except where it is desirable to use another base for the plaster.

Interior trim may be of wood or metal secured to furring strips attached to the steel frame. Metal casements or counterbalanced sash and metal doors are to be recommended for their fire-resisting qualities as well as other commendable characteristics.

Plumbing and heating pipes cannot be economically concealed within the walls and partitions. When required to be concealed, a furred space can be provided or piping arranged to be concealed within cupboards, book shelves, etc.

The fire-resisting insulated house has numerous advantages, and when modern methods are applied to its construction many economies are effected. A flexible unit system permits the house to conform to any architectural plan or design. Volume production makes what is ordinarily an expensive type of construction an economical one. The building operation is very much simplified. Insulation results in a house warm in winter and cool in sum-
Above: Typical sections and details. The system is flexible and readily adaptable to various conditions and architectural designs. The materials shown above used in connection with the steel units are suggestive only.

At left: Suggested exterior wall construction. 1. Brick. 2. Air space or insulation wall filling. 3. Cork or other insulating wall board if air space is desired. 4. Plaster. The exterior facing might be metal lath or stucco, or other covering required by the design.
mer. and a reduction in size of heating plant with a corresponding reduction in annual heating cost. The fire-resisting qualities procure a reduction in insurance rates. Yearly maintenance becomes negligible and depreciation is very greatly reduced.

A careful and accurate cost account kept during the construction of the model house at Tarrytown, N. Y., demonstrated that the cost of steel unit framed insulated buildings compares favorably with that of wooden frame construction.

In Scotland to meet an emergency housing condition, houses have been built using a wooden frame with steel sheets as an exterior covering. A correspondent stated in the New York Times, February 7, 1926, "* * * it is an engineering job rather than a building job. * * * Everything is standardized; everything that can be prepared by mass production is so prepared, and when the finished material has been carted to the sites selected, it needs little more than unskilled labor to put the houses up completed within a relatively short time."

A special cable to the New York Times, dated February 17, 1926, stated, "* * * a French architect, Henri Sauvage, has perfected a scheme for building a six-story apartment house in eight days. * * * he has worked out a plan for the construction of the walls and other parts of the building which can be fitted together within a few days."

The despatch to the Times does not give the details of the Sauvage scheme, but the two items noted above are significant as indicating a trend in modern construction toward standardized building units which will permit the erection of structures of average size with considerably less labor than methods now commonly employed.

Labor at present represents nearly 60 per cent of the cost of building. Reduction in the cost of building must largely come through reducing the labor charge as well as effecting economies in the manufacture and utilization of available materials.
MAYFAIR HOTEL, ST. LOUIS, MO.
PRESTON J. BRADSHAW, ARCHITECT

(See plans on back)

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT
April 20, 1926  PLATE 82
MAYFAIR HOTEL, ST. LOUIS, MO.
PRESTON J. BRADSHAW, ARCHITECT

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT
April 20, 1926  PLATE 83
LIBRARY AND RECEPTION ROOM, OFFICE OF
WALTER W. AHLSEHLAGER, INC., ARCHITECTS, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT
April 20, 1926 PLATE 86
LIBRARY AND RECEPTION ROOM, OFFICE OF
WALTER W. AHLSCHLAGER, INC., ARCHITECTS, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT
April 20, 1926  PLATE 87
LIBRARY AND RECEPTION ROOM, OFFICE OF
WALTER W. AHLSCHLAGER, INC., ARCHITECTS, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT
April 20, 1926  PLATE 88
THE tendency today toward "conferences," long discussions as to what it is proposed to do and even longer talks after the matter has been settled, results in an impractical condition that serves no permanently useful purpose.

We once saw in one of the chemical laboratories of a large university this motto: "Everything comes to him who hustles while he waits." The interpolation of the word "bustles"—a thoroughly and characteristically American word—gives the real meaning to an old and oft quoted adage.

The man who goes out with an idea or scheme, basically sound, and moves steadily toward the desired end, will accomplish more than he who sits in conference, prosily and tiresomely discussing details that may be radically changed as the matter moves on to a completed end.

We see this tendency of much preliminary talk in all deliberative bodies, and perhaps in our own field of architecture. Conventions are often unanimous and at times even hysterical as to things proposed to be done. Much talk is made, there is a happy sense of big achievement and then—nothing happens. In more than twenty years of experience as an attendant on and close observer of convention proceedings, these conditions, we find, have always been present. We can recall committee reports that were so well written as to be models of English composition, and we can also recall the enthusiasm with which they were received. But in the majority of instances we cannot recall any large measure of achievement following their adoption.

Architectural education, the reform of competition methods, the relation of the profession of architecture to government work, advertising by architects are but a few of the important reports that have been received with acclaim, and much discussed and then lapsed into "innocuous desuetude." And, per contra, many things done, and they are of minor or doubtful importance, have yet to be undone, and the profession, as represented by the Institute, rid of encumbrances, or more properly speaking, appendages, that serve no wise purpose and only afford a certain channel for activities by elements that are working solely toward a sordid self-advancement.

President Waid, in a recently published ante-convention announcement, has stressed the question of allied architectural associations. There is also the burning topic, particularly to the man in small practice, of the Small House Service Bureau, not to overlook the Structural Service Bureau.

If we could exchange all these matters for a vigorous policy looking to a better recognition on the part of the government of the profession of architecture, the revision of the conduct of competitions, and a more widespread knowledge and appreciation of architectural service among the general public, it is believed the exchange would be very much worth while. To concentrate on any agreed purpose, one big constructive idea, and to work steadily toward achievement, would be of great value to the profession. We have as examples of big achievement the Lincoln Highway, the Lincoln Memorial, and at one time legislation assuring to architects proper recognition on the part of the National government.

ATTENTION is directed to an article in this issue by Charles Butler, chairman of the Committee on Competitions of the Institute, on the Regulation of Competitions. Mr. Butler's suggestions and recommendations are based on a wide knowledge of competition methods, and should receive consideration at the convention in May.

From a memorandum recently issued by the Royal Institute of British Architects, we quote as follows: "All architects, whether competitors or otherwise, are reminded that discussion or correspondence in the public or professional press, which tends to criticism or disparagement of an award cannot alter the final and binding nature of that award, but may prejudice architects and the whole competition system in the opinion of the public and is therefore highly undesirable."

This "reminder" reminds us of a discussion on the convention floor some years ago. The matter of ethics was under consideration and during the debate a delegate cautioned the convention that certain proposed additions to the code were directly opposed to the constitutional right of "free speech" and should not be considered.

Even a "reminder" may be an intimation of a desire to control free speech, and we are not sure but the promulgation of the memorandum above quoted is of that nature. At the same time it seems as if there should be a tacit understanding that competitions when decided strictly in accordance with competition rules, should not be attacked but allowed to stand unquestioned. Perhaps the next convention may phrase a better worded reminder to direct attention to a tendency toward irresponsible and unfortunate criticism.
THE late Alfred Dwight Foster Hamlin, Professor of the History of Architecture at Columbia University, was a born idealist. He came of Puritan stock, and inherited that nobility of soul and courage which carried his father's crusade for Christian enlightenment to victory in the Near East. In that atmosphere he was born, with the ideals which ruled his life, given as it was to the cause of helping others to see truth and beauty.

He prepared for his life work at Amherst, then at the School of Architecture of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris, and later made extensive studies of the principal monuments of architecture in Christian lands.

He was accomplished as a linguist in both classical and modern languages, and his mother tongue, English, flowed in pure, beautiful volume. His writings clearly expressed his ideas in a forceful, convincing and scholarly style.

His books on the History of Architecture and History of Ornament set a new standard of correct teaching in these subjects, and his numerous essays and lectures are profound in illuminating the humanism of our inherited record of the building art.

His fidelity to the School of Architecture was constant, and to the realization of his ideals of scholarship and professional attainment he gave his whole busy life.

A real architect in knowledge and feeling, his teaching was valuable to the student both in its sound instruction and cultural import.

In his teaching record of forty-three years at Columbia University, Professor Hamlin was an indefatigable worker for the School of Architecture, the success of which was his one ambition. He always laid down his pen when a student came to him, for it was his pleasure to help the inquiring mind along the right road.

He was lovable, and beloved of his students and co-workers with whom he labored in the finest accord.

Courageous in the right, he was a fierce fighter against wrong, accepting no compromise in principles. To him the way of truth was normal, verity was always expected: his cleanly soul abhorred deception, and he could not abide any one so base as to be guilty of cheating.

Professor Hamlin received the degree of M.A. from Amherst in 1885, and in 1912 the degree of L.H.D. from St. John's College. He was a Fellow of The American Institute of Architects, a member of the Archaeological Institute of America, of the City Plan Committee, of the Merchants' Association and of the Century Club. He was Chairman of the Art Committee to raise funds for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Professor Hamlin became a member of the Broadway Tabernacle Church in 1882, and ever since then this church has been his chief interest outside of Columbia University. There, for over twenty years, he conducted an adult Bible class. At the time of his death he was a Senior Deacon. He had served on many important committees, and his advice was largely sought by the pastor, Dr. Charles E. Jefferson.

His interest in the Near East, especially in Armenia and Greece, continued throughout his entire life. In 1919 he made an extended tour of the Near East as a Special Commissioner of the Greek Relief Committee, for which he was decorated by the Greek Government.

His contact with the work he had to do was at all times conscientious and painstaking, and his relations with those with whom he came in daily association were marked by fine comradeship.

Surely he digged not in the earth to hide the talent given him! He has gone to show his good work to his Master and to receive his just reward.
PROPOSED DESIGN, CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, NEW YORK
NORTH TRANSEPT
CRAM & FERGUSON, ARCHITECTS

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CHAPTER HOUSE

PROPOSED DESIGNS, CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, NEW YORK—CRAM & FERGUSON, ARCHITECTS

NORTHWEST TRANSEPTAL PORCH
COMPETITION FOR AN INSCRIPTION FOR OCTAGON HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C., HEADQUARTERS BUILDING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

FIRST PRIZE DESIGN BY AUGUST REULING

THE OCTAGON HOUSE

OCCUPIED BY BIRDS MARKED WHEN THE WITNESS OF DEATH ON AUGUST 16, 1814 WAS RAVAGED ON FEBRUARY 12, 1819

AMERICAN NATIONAL SHIPS SINCE JANUARY 1826

COMPETITION FOR THE OCTAGON HOUSE INSCRIPTION
PROJECT FOR WATER FRONT DEVELOPMENT, DETROIT, MICH.—ELIEL SAARINEN, ARCHITECT

THE STRUCTURE WITH A DOME, IN THE FOREGROUND, IS MEMORIAL HALL. THE LONG WING ON THE RIGHT OF THIS BUILDING IS A SUGGESTED EXPOSITION HALL, IN ADDITION TO WHICH, HOWEVER, THERE WOULD BE A CONVENTION AUDITORIUM IN THE MEMORIAL HALL PROPER, AS WELL AS ALL OTHER FEATURES REQUIRED BY THE PROGRAM. THE TOWER BUILDING REPRESENTS A CITY OR COUNTY BUILDING SUGGESTED FOR POSSIBLE GROUPING WITH THE MEMORIAL. THIS VIEW IS OF THE SOUTH, THE DETROIT RIVER SIDE. ON THE NORTH OF THE MEMORIAL IS A VICTORY SQUARE, AN ESPLANADE, TRIPLE-DECKED WITH A SUBWAY STATION AND MOTOR CAR PARKING SPACES PROVIDED ON THE UNDER DECKS. A PROPOSED SHORE DRIVE WOULD DIP UNDER THIS ESPLANADE.
PROJECT FOR WATER FRONT DEVELOPMENT, DETROIT, MICH.

ELIEL SAARINEN, ARCHITECT
The third annual exhibition of photographs of completed work by members of The American Society of Landscape Architects was held in the Arden Galleries on Fifth Avenue, New York. The exhibition was supplemented by examples of sculpture as a part of landscape design and garden furniture. The general result was a most creditable showing of the work accomplished by this Society during the twenty-seven years of its existence.

A new line of effort on the part of landscape architects is to be found in the laying out and planting of golf courses. Much has already been accomplished in this direction, and this was interestingly shown at the exhibition.

The New York Chapter has just issued its first Year Book. It is a well-prepared work and shows how rapid has been the growth of landscape architecture during but little more than a quarter century and emphasizes the good results that are always to be attained when the architect and the landscape architect work harmoniously together.

Clarence W. Fowler was the chairman of the Exhibition Committee, assisted by Marian C. Coffin, Noel Chamberlin and Alfred Griffert, Jr.
AT RIGHT: GRAYHAMPTON, GREENWICH, CONN.
JAMES L. GREENLEAF, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

BELOW: HARKNESS QUADRANGLE, YALE UNIVERSITY, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
JAMES GAMBLE ROGERS, ARCHITECT
BEATRIX FARRAND, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
Under constant supervision, completely coordinated from ore to finished product, copper and zinc from Anaconda mines are refined to a purity of 99.9% and manufactured into Anaconda Brass Pipe by methods developed during a hundred years of experience. The American Brass Company, General Offices, Waterbury, Connecticut, operates seven completely equipped mills and maintains Offices and Agencies in the principal cities.

ANACONDA BRASS PIPE
THE question of the preparation of and payment for shop drawings is becoming of more and more importance in the practice of the ordinary architect. The custom of having the drawings for the structural steelwork, the electrical layout and the like prepared by engineers in many cases disassociated from the organization of the architect has naturally grown under modern building conditions. The development of the American structural steel building and many other similar factors have all contributed to this result.

The ordinary practice under the Institute form of contract is, of course, for the architect to employ the mechanical or other engineers and to charge the cost thereof to the client. Under this arrangement the charge to the client is a disbursement item and the engineer is entitled to look to the architect for his compensation. Some architects seem to be under a misapprehension and to have the impression that the engineer is, in fact, the employee of the owner and not of the architect. Whether this is the case or not will depend naturally upon the agreement which the architect makes with the engineer. If the architect employs the engineer directly himself as contemplated under the Institute agreement and then charges the engineering costs to the client as disbursements, the contract will be between the architect and the engineer and not between the engineer and the owner. If the architect desires to avoid this personal liability, he must pursue a different course. He must employ the engineer in behalf of the owner and as the agent of the owner, and make it clear in so doing that the engineer is employed by the owner through the architect as agent and is not employed by the architect personally. Where this plan is followed the contract between the architect and the engineer and the owner will be between the architect and the engineer and not between the engineer and the owner. If the architect employs the engineer directly himself as contemplated under the Institute agreement and then charges the engineering costs to the client as disbursements, the contract will be between the architect and the engineer and not between the engineer and the owner. If the architect desires to avoid this personal liability, he must pursue a different course. He must employ the engineer in behalf of the owner and as the agent of the owner, and make it clear in so doing that the engineer is employed by the owner through the architect as agent and is not employed by the architect personally. Where this plan is followed the contract between the architect and the engineer and the owner will be between the architect and the engineer and not between the engineer and the owner.

Where the client is one upon whose fairness and financial responsibility the architect can safely rely, it will not be so important to consider whether the engineer should be employed by the owner or by the architect. Under these conditions, however, and assuming the best possible faith on the part of the client, some difficulty may arise. The engineer may submit a bill which the architect approves, but which in entire good faith the client considers excessive or for some reason improper. Under these conditions the architect will be faced with a dilemma. He must pay the engineer and trust to recovering the amount from his client, or he must hold up the payment of the amount to the engineer while the matter is argued out with the client. To follow the first course will expose him to a possible loss or controversy with his client. To follow the second will be a breach of the obligation and good faith which he owes to the engineer.

It sometimes happens that the architect will approve shop drawings without noticing that they differ in some respects from the plans and specifications. In such a case an interesting question arises as to whether the plans and specifications shall control and to what extent the architect is bound by his approval. As between the architect and the engineer the approval, if quite definite, may be binding upon the architect. As between the owner and the contractor, or the owner and the architect, or the owner and the engineer, however, the approval will not necessarily be controlling as against the owner. The owner is entitled to have his house built in accordance with the construction contract which, of course, provides that it shall be built in accordance with the plans and specifications. The plans and specifications cannot ordinarily, as the contracts are now drawn, be changed or modified in any way by the architect without the authority, usually in writing, of the owner, unless the contract is so drawn as specifically to permit it. The architect cannot bind the owner by an approval of shop drawings which differ from the plans and specifications and which, if adopted, would result in giving the owner a job different from that for which he has contracted. It is not a bad idea to have the approval on the drawings use the phrase: "Approved if not inconsistent with plans and spec-
OFTEN characterized as one of the most important housing developments of recent years, the Schenley Apartments, at Pittsburgh, exemplify in marked degree that careful attention to detail of design and layout which make for success. The fact that S. W. STRAUS & Co. had a definite part in this undertaking naturally is a matter of gratification. At every stage of construction, from blue-prints to finished structure, every facility of this great underwriting organization was at the complete disposal of owners, architects and builders, with results that can be secured only through such friendly cooperation.

We are always interested in making loans of $250,000 upward, either on completed buildings or structures to be built. Our booklet—The Straus Plan of Finance—may be had on request. Address our Loan Department.

ARCHITECTS: BOMBOSTEL & RUTAN
RUSSELL & WOOD
BUILDERS: THE MELLON-STUART CONSTRUCTION CO.
FINANCING: $3,500,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BOND ISSUE UNDERWRITTEN BY S. W. STRAUS & CO.

It is a much better plan to make sure in addition that the checking of the shop drawings in the architect’s office is entrusted to competent hands and that no shop drawings which differ from the plans and specifications are unwittingly approved by the architect.

LEGAL DECISIONS

A contract between a city and a contractor provided for arbitration as a condition to the right to sue and that a written offer to arbitrate followed by the arbitration, if accepted, should be a condition precedent to any legal action by either party. The contractor gave notice of termination and abandoned the contract. No appeal to the board of arbitration was taken prior to this action by the contractor. The court held that contracts which require arbitration prior to legal action are valid and enforceable, but that in the case before it the city could not be called upon to arbitrate after the contractor had abandoned the contract, and that the city did not lose its right to contend that it could not be sued unless the appeal to the board of arbitration were taken before the termination of the contract by the contractor in accordance with the contract provisions.

Jackson v. City, 226 Pac. 487.

Under the contract for the erection of a church building, it was provided that any question which might arise with respect to the intent and meaning of the drawings or specifications or the fitness of material or labor should be decided by the architect and that his decision would be final and conclusive. The architect directed the contractor to take down a brick wall, on the ground that it did not meet the specifications. The contractor claimed in the suit that the direction of the architect was unfair in his demands with regard to extra work required under the contract. The architect being practically made arbitrator, the interpretation of the plans by a sub-contractor on brickwork would not control, as opposed to the architect’s decision; that, to charge the architect with arbitrarily fixing the height from the grade line, the plans for fixing it should be shown; that the architect’s act in having the brick wall taken down was prima facie or conclusive evidence that he did so under the powers granted him by the contract to determine whether the work was properly performed; that the decision of the architect that the wall did not conform bound both the church trustees and the contractor, as it did not appear that it was unjust and arbitrary; that, if there had been fraud or collusion between the architect and the committee, the contractor could, in view of the architect’s demand, have abandoned the contract, but that no such fraud appeared; that in any event a wrong judgment by the arbitrator does not justify the abandonment of the work by a contractor; that, if the architect’s judgment and demands were arbitrary and unjust, the contractor should have declined or refused to comply and, if the architect insisted, should have abandoned the work at that time; that, having accepted the judgment of the architect, however, and complied with his request and continued under the contract until he later abandoned it, the contractor, by so continuing, waived his right to treat the arbitrary direction of the architect, if it were arbitrary, as a breach; that he might be entitled, upon complying with the architect’s orders, to recover damages on the ground that the architect’s act was arbitrary and unjust, but that, having abandoned the contract subsequently, he could not base his defense to the charge of such abandonment on the ground of the architect’s unfair demands; that the contractor and his sureties were liable for the cost of the insurance, because of the contractor’s failure to abide by the insurance clause of the contract; that the liquidated damage clause was good and that the owner was entitled to recover $5.00 a day for seventy-eight days, as a result of the abandonment by the contractor and subsequent delay; that, as it appeared that the contractor agreed to the changes in the original specifications and received pay for his extra work and material, with the exception of certain brick which went into the building and which was purchased by him or contracted for before he signed the contract or did the work, the court would not submit to the jury the question whether the architect was unfair in his demands with respect to such extra work, and that the owner was entitled to judgment on the bond.

Garrett v. Duidon, 199 Southwestern 679.
Here's a Practical Test of CARNEY Bonding Quality

OCCASIONALLY, most architects run into this kind of a job—connecting a new and old building, or tearing out a wall for an annex. Right then, there's a wonderful opportunity to know how mortar acts.

If the occasion ever arises, when it's necessary to tear out a Carney laid wall, you'll find few bricks can be salvaged. You'll find a bond so hard, and so unyielding, that the bricks themselves must be cut.

This is no idle selling talk—it's a fact, backed by the testimony of architects and contractors who have found it true.

THE CARNEY COMPANY
Cement Makers Since 1883

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES:
Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Minneapolis

Specifications: 1 part Carney to 4 parts sand.
NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS FOR 1926-27

NOMINATIONS for officers of The American Institute of Architects for 1926-27, as reported in the Institute Journal, are as follows:

President:
Charles A. Favrot, New Orleans
Abram Garfield, Cleveland
Milton B. Medary, Jr., Philadelphia
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First Vice President:
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SCHOLARSHIPS FOR TRADE WORKERS DESIRING TO TEACH

SCHOLARSHIPS for qualified trade and technically trained men and women who desire to prepare themselves for industrial teaching are being offered by the New York State Department of Education. In order that an applicant may be eligible for appointment for a scholarship he must possess the following qualifications:

He must have had 5 years or more of journeyman experience in a trade, industrial or technical occupation. For women 5 years' experience is necessary, of which not more than one year shall have been in apprenticeship.

In education, satisfactory completion of the work of the eighth grade and one full year of work in an approved high school or its equivalent are required.

Age limits for men range from 23 to 38 years and for women from 21 to 35 years.

An applicant must be a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of New York for one year preceding the date of application.

An applicant must also be of good moral character and in possession of good health.

Application forms for scholarships are furnished by the Division of Vocational and Extension Education, State Department of Education, Albany, N. Y. All applications must be filed with that Division on or before May 17, 1926.

A CORRECTION

IN OUR issue of January 20 in which there was illustrated the Knoedler Building on East Fifty-seventh Street, New York, the attribution of authorship was to Carrere & Hastings, architects. We are now advised that this attribution should have been Carrere & Hastings, Shreve, Lamb & Blake, architects.
OLD buildings can be given a new and permanently beautiful exterior by applying a facing of either cut or rough-sawed Indiana Limestone over the old walls. This is a popular and highly satisfactory method of “toning up” a structure which has begun to show wear, or repairing one whose materials have proven unsatisfactory.

Walls faced with a four-inch thickness of Indiana Limestone have the same appearance as those built solidly of stone, but cost much less. The increase in the value of a building remodeled in this manner will pay for the cost of the remodeling several times over.

Unlike other veneer-facings, which sometimes wear off, Indiana Limestone is practically everlasting, for expert geologists have estimated that this natural stone weathers away possibly a little more than one-sixteenth of an inch in a century. It does not crumble or decay, but has the peculiar quality of hardening on exposure to the air, and assures owners an exterior which will be permanently satisfactory.

Our handsomely illustrated booklet, “Indiana Limestone Bank Buildings,” will be sent free upon request.

Indiana Limestone Quarrymen’s Association
Box 763, Bedford, Indiana
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BETTER HOMES FOR BRAIN WORKERS COMPETITION

A CABLE from Paris announces the decision of the jury of judges convened to select the three prize winning essays in the Williard Reed Messenger international essay competition on the subject of better housing for brain workers arranged by the International Federation of Building and Public Works for which Mr. Messenger of New York donated the prizes.

The first prize of $500.00 was awarded to Pierre Coloni of Paris; the second prize of $300.00 was not awarded; the third prize of $200.00 was awarded to Jean Bergerot of Paris.

Fifteen countries, including the United States, were represented among the contestants. The jury of eleven judges, representing several leading nations, was presided over by B. H. Conner, President of the American Chamber of Commerce in France. The Federation plans to hold the competition biennially to correspond with the Federation's Biennial Congress. Model homes designed, constructed and financed according to the plans of the winning essays are to be erected in several cities to improve the housing facilities for intellectual workers.

MAHOGANY—ITS ORIGIN AND CONVERSION

As a rule, architects are not thoroughly informed as to the origin and nature of materials specified. It serves their purpose to have the assurance, received either by personal experience or acquaintance, or through sources that experience teaches are dependable. But it very often happens that intimate knowledge will bring with it a glimpse of possibilities of use or application, that begets originality and advances a wider and more practical application of a material.

Ichabod T. Williams & Sons, of New York, large dealers and factors of foreign and domestic woods, have issued an attractive pamphlet of 48 pages, size 11 x 16 inches, that treats of the history of their firm, established in 1838, and describes with much detail and many well chosen illustrations their extensive plant at Carteret, N. J. The illustrations refer to various woods from their forest sources, transportation, methods of handling and storage and manufacture through and to the ultimate use of the woods.

It is interesting to learn how all the various phases of manufacture, when carried forward with the skill attained by long experience, lead to a perfect product. The fine veneers, the quartered wood, the ornamental possibilities of wood when used for its many purposes, are so clearly set forth by large and well made illustrations that architects can easily learn what they have, perhaps, regarded as the natural qualities of different woods are searched for in their lurking and hidden depths by those who know where and how to seek for them.

The story of real mahogany as set forth in this pamphlet, its origin and conversion, is of considerable interest.

While this pamphlet, or souvenir, as it is called, is not for general distribution, architects who have a real interest in mahogany and desire to extend their knowledge of the use of that wood, may, we believe, with success request a copy.

BUILDING OFFICIALS' CONFERENCE, COLUMBUS, OHIO

The twelfth annual meeting of the Building Officials Conference will be held April 27 to 30 at the Neil House, Columbus, Ohio. Arrangements have been made for a visit and inspection of the ceramic laboratories of the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of Commerce. Papers will be read by Messrs. S. H. Ingberg and H. E. Foster of the Bureau of Standards. A. L. Ferguson, consulting architect, of Philadelphia, is announced as one of the speakers on the program.

YEAR BOOK, NEW YORK SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

The Year Book of the New York Society of Architects is undoubtedly one of the most complete publications issued by any architectural society we know of. Encyclopedic in character, it contains a fund of information that is, by careful editing, made quickly accessible. It is in its text in the various departments stripped of non-essentials, leaving a meaty and accurate digest. All this is time saving and makes these volumes—the one for 1926, just received, is the fifteenth—a complete reference library.

As an example showing how carefully this Year Book is prepared, attention may be directed to an index, headed: Contents of the year books issued prior to 1926. In this index one may find the desired matter and turn at once to the yearly volume, without spending time in searching through the fourteen back numbers.

The contents comprise a complete roster of all architects practicing in New York State, building codes and zoning resolutions, and laws pertaining to architecture. Many other pertinent matters are properly treated. The whole volume is compact and useful.

The headquarters of the New York Society of Architects are at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City.

PERSONAL

Herbert Cohen, architect, announces the removal of his offices from the Campbell Block to 323-324 S. M. Damon Building (Bishop Bank), Honolulu, Hawaii.
Standardize on Ideal for Elevator Door Efficiency

Perfect operation and control are guaranteed when Ideal Elevator Door Hardware is installed. For while hangers, closers, checking devices and safety interlocks are distinctly separate mechanisms, they all synchronize perfectly when installed together. Complete Unit Control under a single responsibility is assured. Door weight is evenly distributed; doors glide on steel ball bearings along heavy, dirt-proof track, smoothly and noiselessly. Speed and quiet are important Ideal features. Either mechanical or electric inter-locks can, like all other Ideal elevator door hardware, be added without changing present controller mechanism. If, in addition to speed and freedom from trouble, you want real elevator door safety, write us for complete information. Our engineers are at your service.

Largest and most complete line of door hardware made

REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE

A Service arranged for the use of the Architect, Specification Writer and Architect Engineer

This list of the more important business literature of Manufacturers of building material and equipment is published each issue. Any of these publications may be had without charge, unless otherwise noted, by applying to The American Architect, 339 West 59th Street, New York, or obtained directly from the manufacturers. Either the titles or the numbers may be used in ordering.

Arranged according to the Standard Construction Classification adopted by the American Institute of Architects.

1. PREPARATION OF SITE.
2. EXCAVATION.
3. MASONRY MATERIALS.
4. CONCRETE AND MONOLITHIC CONSTRUCTION.
5. BRICK WORK.
6. FOUNDATIONS.
7. WATERPROOFING AND DAMPROOFING.
8. STONE WORK.
9. ARCHITECTURAL TERRA COTTA.
10. BLOCK CONSTRUCTION.
11. PAYING.
12. ROOFING, SHEET METAL AND SKYLIGHTS.
13. STRUCTURAL STEEL AND IRON.
14. MISCELLANEOUS STEEL AND IRON.
15. ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF METALS.
16. FIRE RESISTING DOORS, WINDOWS, AND TRIM.
17. SPECIFIC DOORS AND WINDOWS.
18. VACUUMS AND SAFES.
19. CARPENTRY.
20. FURNISHING AND LINING.
21. PLASTERING.

1. The Story of Brick. Contains the history of, and basic requirements of building brick, artistic, sanitary and economic reasons, comparative costs, and fire safety with photographs and drawings, and illustrates ancient and modern architecture works of note in brick. Size, 7 x 9 3/4 in. 56 pp.

The General Fireproof Building Products, Youngstown, Ohio.


Koenne Portland Cement Co., Louisville, Ky.

577. Herring. A Mason's Cement. A circular describing the properties of this material, tests of strength and directions for its use. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.

Lousville Cement Co., Inc., Louisville, Ky.

531. Bricemont, the Perfect Mortar. The reading of this little book gives one a feeling that definite valuable information has been acquired about one of the oldest building materials. Modern science has given the mason a strong water-resistant mortar with the desirable "feel" of the best rich lime mortar. 16 pp. Illustrated, in color. Size, 5 1/4 x 7 3/4 in.

691. Bricemont for Perfect Mortar. A description of the chemical and physical properties of Bricemont, advantages of its use in mortar for brick and stone masonry, tests of strength and directions for use. In cover for filing. 10 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.

The Truscon Laboratories, Detroit, Mich.

909. Sweep Hardness Into Your Concrete Floors. Pamphlet of information on Agatex chemical cement floor hardener, with specifications for use. 8 pp. Size, 8 1/4 x 5 1/4 in.

4. CONCRETE AND MONOLITHIC CONSTRUCTION


Concrete Engineering Co., Omaha, Neb.

347. Handbook of Fireproof Construction. An illustrated treatise on the design and construction of concrete floors with and without suspended ceilings. The Meyer Steelform Construction is emphasized and tables are given of side loads for ribbed concrete floors. 80 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.

Mitchell-Tappen Company, 16 John St., New York, N. Y.

257. Booklet 20 on Standardized Metal Casing. Description of various ways of reinforcing the concrete fireproofing on structural steel work, with particular reference to Standardized Metal Casing.


594. Concrete Floors—Proposed Standard Specifications of the American Concrete Institute. Specifications with explanatory notes covering materials, proportions, mixing and curing. Plain and reinforced slabs are covered as well as one and two course floors and wearing courses. 18 pp. Size, 6 x 9 in.

636. Concrete Data for Engineers and Architects. A valuable booklet containing the reports of the Structural Materials Research Laboratories at Lehigh University, Chemical Engineering Dept., containing the complete specifications on all the materials used. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.

Truscon Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio.


Truscon Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio.


United States Gypsum Company, 204 West Monroe St., Chicago, III.


5. BRICK WORK

American Face Brick Association, 1734 People's Life Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

371. Architectural Details in Brickwork. Series One, Two and Three. Each series consists of an indexed folder case to fit standard vertical letter file, containing between 30 and 40 half-tones in brown ink on fine quality paper. These collections are inspiring aids to all designers. Sent free to architects who apply on their office stationery to other. 50 cents for each series.

556. English Precedent for Modern Brickwork. A book of plates and measured drawings of Tudor and Georgian brickwork with a few recent variations of modern architects in the spirit of the old work. Price $2.00. 100 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.

The Common Brick Manufacturers' Association of America, Guarantors Title Bldg., Cleveland, O.

1011. Shingled Brickwork. A valuable brochure illustrating the effects secured by shingled brickwork made of common brick. Close-up views showing working details and general illustrations. Price 15 cents. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.

1012. Hollow Walls of Brick. A booklet containing general illustrations, detail methods and insulation qualities of hollow walls of brick. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.
"The result was we laid Carey Built-up Roofing"

"When the problem of constructing a roof over the Cleveland Public Auditorium confronted me," says J. Harold MacDowell, the architect who designed this magnificent structure, "my first step was to make a thorough investigation of the results which different kinds of roofs were actually giving in Cleveland.

"This investigation included careful inspection of various types of roofs on Cleveland public buildings. The final result was that we laid wooden ribs on the concrete slab, as one would space ribs for copper roofing. Over these we laid Carey Built-up Roofing. After five years of service this roof has given no trouble whatsoever. Its appearance is such that, from the street, no difference can be detected between this roof and the copper roof of the City Hall opposite.

"I give the credit for this great expanse of roof to the Carey Company, who supplied the materials and applied them."

* * *

Carey Built-up Roofs are a quality product through and through. And the results prove it. We take pride in the fact that Carey roofs put on many years ago are in first-class condition today. Back of every Carey roof are the reputation and experience acquired through 53 years of successful roofing manufacture. Write for complete information.

THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY
Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio
6. FOUNDATIONS
Raymond Concrete Pile Co., 140 Cedar St., New York.

106. Raymond Concrete Piles—Special Concrete Work. A booklet with information describing the scope of the Raymond Concrete Pile Co., including test and drawings, the relative value of special shape and manufacture of piles. It gives formulas for working loads, and includes a comprehensive bibliography. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in. 66 pp.

7. WATERPROOFING AND DAMPPROOFING
The Philip Carey Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio.

1038. Carev Waterproofing and Dampproofing Specifications. A variable file of special specifications for waterproofing and damp­prooﬁng various types of structures with different conditions. 44 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10 1/2 in.

8. STONE WORK
Indiana Limestone Quarrymen's Assn., P. O. Box 503, Bedford, Ind.

366. Standard Specifications for Cut Stone Work. This is Vol. III, Specifications of the Indiana Limestone Specifications and Specifications of Leading Quarries of Indiana, containing Specifications and Supplementary Data, relating to best methods of specifying materials to be used in the Indiana limestone. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in. 68 pp.

9. ROOFING, SHEET METAL AND SKYLIGHTS
American Sheet and Tin Plate Co., Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.


11. PAVING

424. Duplicating Catalog. 21. A complete catalog on glass prisms for use in transoms, sidewalk and floor lights, skylights, etc., for lighting-places inaccessible to direct daylight. Contains also measurements, specifications and other data required by designers. 42 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.

12. ROOFING, SHEET METAL AND SKYLIGHTS
American Sheet and Tin Plate Co., Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.


463. Copper—Its Effects Upon Steel for Roofing Tin. Describes the merits of high-grade roofing tin plates and the advantages of the copper-sized alloy. 28 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/4 x 5 1/2 in.

14. ASBESTOS
Asbestos Shingle Slate & Sheathing Co., Columbus, Ohio.

F-555. Asbestos Shingle slate. A complete catalog containing the use of asbestos slate for all conditions. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.

378. Asbestos Shingle slate. A complete catalog containing the use of asbestos slate for all conditions. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.

571. Tudor Stone Roofs. A book describing the 7 special grades of Tudor Stone and the 7 grades of commercial slate produced by this company with illustrations of many structures on which it has been used. 28 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.

12. ROOFING. SHEET METAL AND SKYLIGHTS—Continued

Vendor of Records, Boston, Mass.

337. The Vendor Book of Roofing Slates for Architects. Contains original information on slates in various architectural uses; history, geology, sanitary practical matters; complete descriptive classification; extensive practical advice on design and specifications. 20 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.

338. Occasional brochures on architecturally pertinent phases of roofing slate sent on request.

13. STRUCTURAL STEEL AND IRON

Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.


1880. Bethlehem Steel Shapes for Columns Revised catalog S-17 revised to December, 1925, general information, instructions for ordering, tables of minimum and maximum rolling lengths for various widths and thicknesses and weights and dimensions of rolled steel shapes for columns bases. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4 x 6 3/4 in.

Lally Column Co., Inc., 211-249 Lombardy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

120. Lally Columns. Handbook. Detailed construction diagrams for various types of steel construction. The text discusses advantage of endurance and economy of the column. Various test, tables and dimensions and specifications, weight, carrying capacities, and data on other structural materials are given. Size, 6 1/2 x 9 3/4 in. 81 pp.

14. MISCELLANEOUS STEEL AND IRON

American Abrasive Metals Co., 60 Church St., New York.

1043. Portable Anti-Tread Trench. A circular giving suggested details for the use of anti-slip materials in building construction and detail information for setting the Colonial head throat and damper. Explanations of necessity for such damper. Folder equivalent to 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 10 1/2 in.

H. W. Cover & Co., 137 East 49th St., New York City.

774. Fireplace and Flue Construction. A treatise explaining the elements of fireplace construction with details and dimensions and description of dampers and other accessories. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.

The Donley Brothers Co., 1300 Miles Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.


Ferro Studio, Inc., 228 East 106th St., N. Y.


Edwin A. Jackson & Bros., Inc., 50 Beckman St., New York, also Lexington, Ky.

171. Booklet showing general construction and size of chutes to receive coal. Two types are built into the foundation wall with glass panel in place of cellar window; another type is placed flush with the ground, and is placed adjacent to wall, or can be placed near the door. Size, 8 1/2 x 10 1/4 in. 10 pp.

283. Fireplace metal work, including dampers, ashtrays, ashpit doors, andirons, firetools and spark screens giving dimensions and prices. 10 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

The Safety Stair Tread Co., Wooster, Ohio.


239. Contour Safety Tread. Catalog describing safe groove treads and thresholds and security nosings, made of white bronze, brass and black steel. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.

Trucon Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio.

611. Data Book. Complete data of steel joints giving properties, dimensions, safe loads, coefficients of deflection, details of fabrication, specification and installation directions for installations. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.

15. ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF METALS

American Brass Co., Main Office, Waterbury, Conn.

138. Price List and Data Book. Illustrated, Looseleaf Catalog. Covers entire line of Sheets, Wire, Rods, Tubes, etc., in various metals. Useful tables, 5.27 lb. Size, 8 x 10 1/2 in.

139. Illustrated Pamphlet. Describes the use and adaptability of Extruded Architectural Bar and Formwork and Copper Pipe in Iron Pipe sizes for plumbing installations. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.

16. FIRE RESISTING DOORS, WINDOWS AND TRIM


F-156. Bayley-Springfield Steel Windows. Catalog G-26. A booklet containing general information relative to steel windows, warehouse stock, mechanical operators and full size details of various types of rolled section steel windows, with a partial list of installations. The book is conveniently arranged for the use of architects. 80 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.

Crittall Casement Window Co., Detroit, Mich.

675. Crittall Universal Casement. Catalog No. 32. Contains complete description, photographs, specifications and details of steel casement windows for banks, schools, residences, churches, hospitals, set directly into masonry and with auxiliary frames. 76 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10 in.


Dahlstrom Metallic Door Co., Jamestown, N. Y.

674. Architectural Catalog. Illustrated catalog showing styles and types of Dahlstrom Standard Construction for windows, doors and Trim. Conduo-Base, etc. Also various types of frames, lamb construction and architectural details. 178 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in. in looseleaf.

International Casement Co., Jamestown, N. Y.

931. International Casements. Catalog No. 7. A complete catalog, including working details, hardware, access, sections and line illustrations of modern American installations as well as 16th Century Tudor and Jacobean residences in England. 224 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in. Sent to practising architects on request or on business letterhead.

1099. Cotwold Casements, Catalog No. 10. Steel casements with steel muntins or beaded lights in standard sizes and designs. Details of construction and specifications. 20 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.

Jamestown Metal Door Co., Inc., Jamestown, N. Y.


Win. H. Jackson Co., 305 Carroll St, Brooklyn, N. Y. C.


The Kawneer Company, Niles, Michigan.


935. Kawneer Solid Nickle Silver Windows. A catalog describing the construction and installation of Kawneer Solid Nickle Silver Windows in both double hung and casement types. 18 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.


S. H. Pomery Co., Inc., 262 East 136th St., New York City.


760. Fire Doors and Hardware. Catalog No. 5-25. A catalog of standard, approved, fire-rated fire doors. Data on fire doors, hangers, tracks and fixtures; also hinges, locks and accessories. Detailed dimensions and installation directions. 80 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.
REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE—Continued

16. FIRE RESISTING DOORS, WINDOWS AND TRIM—Continued.


987. Steel Door and Trim. Booklet No. 34. Describing an improved construction, method of installation and advantages of the Sykes Metal Doors. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9 in.


Truscon Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio. 340. Truscon Steel Sarco. This handbook has been prepared for detailed and specification writers. The descriptions are clear and the details are complete. 60 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

986. The Donovan Airtight Steel Window. A catalog containing details, specifications and complete description of the working and advantages of the Donovan Type Window especially adapted for schools, hospitals and other buildings. 10 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.


17. SPECIAL DOORS AND WINDOWS

Interior Doors. The Cedars, 5130 Constitution Dr., Evanston, Ill. 735. The Insulated Sound-Proof Door: also The Humlimilled Folding partitions. Accurately explaining the construction of a sound-proof door where folding partitions have been installed against odors, dust, light, weather and air, especially adapted to music schools, hospitals, and public buildings. 10 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5½ x 11 in.

997. The Insulated Sound-Proof Door. A catalog giving details and specifications of sound-proof and air-proof doors for hospitals and music schools. Also Humlimilled folding partitions for churches, Sunday Schools and Public Schools. 10 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

18. VAULTS AND SAFES

The River-Grip Steel Co., 2725 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. 972. The River-Grip System of Bank Vault Reinforcement. This handbook explains the fundamentals of bank vault design and the advantages of the River-Grip System of Reinforcement. Details of vertical and horizontal types, specifications and installations. 34 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

CArPENTERY

Andersen Lumber Company, Bayport, Minn. (formerly South Superior Lumber Co.). 509. Complete Catalog for Architects and Builders. Describes Andersen Lumber, including White Pine, Red Cedar and Cedar Shingle Frames, which are in 7 units instead of 57 and may be assembled and nailed 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.


The Besler Disappearing Stairway Co., 1444 Lafayette Boulevard, Akron, Ohio. 541. The Modern Way Up. A book describing a stairway that helps utilize attic space. It folds up in the ceiling and is concealed when not in use. The stairway is given from contained customers. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4½ x 7½ in.

539. Complete Catalog of Columns, Brackets and Compo Ornament for Exterior and Interior Decoration. An extensive catalog of capitals, brackets and compo ornament in all periods and styles also made in Directa fireproof composition. 100 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

California White and Sugar Pine Manufacturers Association, 260 Call Building, San Francisco, Calif. 875. Information Sheets. These sheets, with folder, contain information, illustrations and data pertaining to the use of California White and Sugar Pine in building construction. Size, 8½ x 11 in.


Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co., 1644 Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. 189. Excluding Cold and Dust. A booklet describing the dust and weather proofing of doors and windows. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5 x 7½ in.


396. Complete Catalog of capitals, brackets and component sections. A valuable book presenting the entire line of woodwork such as entrances, doors, windows, exterior moldings, interior trim, permanent furniture. Sent on request. 40 pp. Illustrated. Size, 9 x 12 in.

The Diamond Metal Weatherstrip Co., Columbus, Ohio. 116. The Diamond Way. A catalog of full size details showing the application of Diamond Metal weather strips to double hung and casement windows and doors with complete specifications. 34 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Diers Lumber & Coal Co., Kansas City, Mo. 1029. Interior Trim. A catalog illustrating in color and describing the use of soft pine for interior mill-work throughout the house. 10 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10 in.

Hardwood Manufacturers Institute, Memphis, Tenn. B-511. The Churn of the Sooerstones Wood. L. H. Townshend—Traces oak from the tree in the forest to its manufacture into lumber, the use of oak from biblical days to the twentieth century for structural and finishing purposes. The use of oak for furniture is classified by periods. Illustrated with photographs and sketches. 88 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7½ x 10½ in.


Edwin A. Jackson & Bro., Inc., 30 Beekman St., New York, also Lexington Ave., at 60th St., New York City. 90. Wood Mantels. Portfolio. Wood mantel designs of various types and quantities, giving dimensions, sketches and showing fireplace grate designs. 9 x 7½ in. 32 pp.


McKown Bros., Co., 21 East 40th St., New York City. 343. Clear Floor Space. A folder showing uses and advantages of McKown Metal Weatherstrip and showing fireplace grate designs. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Monarch Metal Products Co., 5020 Penrose Street, St. Louis, Mo. 1029. Monarch Metal Weather Strip Manual. This new manual contains the latest data on the subject of air infiltration through doors and windows with details and specifications for the installation of Monarch Metal Weather Strips. 44 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.


G. E. Walter, 157 East 44th St., New York City. 1069. costume Ornament for Exterior and Interior Decoration. An extensive catalog of capitals, brackets and costum ornament in all periods and styles also made in Directa fireproof composition. 125 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11½ in.


20. FURRING AND LATHING

American Steel & Wire Co., Chicago, Ill. 228. Stucco Homes Reinfarned With Triangle Mesh Fabric. A pamphlet containing valuable data on stucco work with tables of quantities of material and many illustrations of houses covered with stucco applied on Triangle Mesh Fabric. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9 in.

29. FURRING AND LATHING—Continued

The Bostwick Steel Lath Co., Niles, Ohio.

F-477. Bostwick Steel Lath. Booklet describing the advantages and economy of Bostwick Steel Lath and containing specifications of various types of Bostwick Steel Lath. 30 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7½ x 9 in. The Bostwick Steel Lath Co., Niles, Ohio. The inside includes a chart showing a comparison of metal lath, paper and other lath and other similar building materials. Specifications and details. S.5 x 11 in.


Concrete Engineering Co., Omaha, Neb.

164. Hy-Rib and Metal Lath. Table, general data and illustrations of Hy-Rib and metal lath constructions. 6 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

21. PLASTERING

The Bishopric Mfg. Co., 216 Eust Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.


The Rochond Co., Van Wert, Ohio.


United States Gypsum Co., 205 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.


22. MARBLE AND SLATE

The Georgia Marble Co., Tate, Pickens Co., Ga., New York Office.

634. Why Georgia Marble is Better. Booklet. 34½ x 8 in. Gives analysis, physical qualities, comparison of absorption with granites, opinions of authorities, etc.

Marletta Manufacturing Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

F-574. The Story of Slate. A vitreous marble for hospitals. Booklet, describing characteristics of slate, its color, installation and various uses. Specifications and detail drawings. 3 pp. Illustrated. S.8 x 11½ in.


1965. Vitrolite Slab Material. Catalogs describing the use of Vitrolite for use as wall cladding, wall covering, toilet room stalls, counter fronts and all similar uses in schools, universities, retail stores, hospitals, hotels, clubs, office buildings, houses and apartment buildings. Special catalog for each purpose. 8 and 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

1967. Vitrolite Color Chart. Color chart of Vitrolite. Chart, in ten colors, of ceramides, marbles, slabs and other building materials. Prepared by the Vitrolite Company Art Department and carried in stock for decorative use, installations, walls, tables, lobbies, corridors, restaurants, kitchens, etc. 6 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11⅛ in.


23. FLOOR AND WALL TILE AND ACCESSORIES

American Rubber Products Corp., Jersey City, N. J.


836. The "Distinctive Floors" Series. Three pamphlets, illustrated in color, describing (1) Battleship Linoleum; (2) Trandite Tile; (3) Natural Cork Tile. Each 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7½ x 10½ in.


957. Cold Seal Trandite Tile. Six color pattern sheets illustrating the wide range of colors. Text, 14 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

United States Rubber Co., 1790 Broadway, New York City.

959. Period Adaptations for Modern Floors. This book illustrates the adaptability of "U. S." tile floors to the different periods of architectural style and also its use in a wide range of modern buildings. Price, $1.00. 60 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

24. PLASTIC FLOORS

The Durable Company, Baltimore, Md.

782. Duraclad. Catalog with descriptions and specifications for a permanent wearing surface for all floors and stair treads, except heavy-duty factory or shop floor. Describes the action of oil and grease. 44 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Franklin R. Muller, Inc., Waukegan, Ill.


25. PAINT, PAINTING AND FINISHING

Aluminum Company of America, New Kensington, Pa.


Samuel Cabot, Inc., 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

314. Cabot's Old Virginia White and Tints. Describes a specially prepared "flat" white which architects say gives "the whitewash white effect." Also describes tints perfectly flat in tone, giving the "pastel effect." Used on wood, brick, stone, and stucco. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4½ x 6½ in.

Crafter Company, 146 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

1901. Crafter. A circular describing a textural wall finish applied with a brush. Large range of finishes and colors. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Crafter Company, 146 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

1907. Notes on Using Crafter. Directions for preparing and using Crafter on various wall surfaces and finishes. 5 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Joseph Bates Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J.

324. Dixon's Silica Graphite Paint. A pamphlet describing the physical properties of silica-graphite paint, especially the wide difference between it and other protective paints. Contains also sample color card with specifications. 20 pp. and 6 in. color card. Illustrated. Size, 9¼ x 6¼ in.

The Gidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

413. Architectural Specifications Book. $3½ x 10½ in. 32 pp. Containing complete architectural specifications and general instruction for the application of Gidden Floors and Varnishes, including Ropinol. Directions for the proper finishing of wood, metal, plaster, concrete, brick, and other surfaces, both interior and exterior, are included in this specification book.

A. C. Horn Co., Long Island City, N. Y.

212. Horn's House Paint. Catalogs and color cards of paints for exterior wood work, porch and deck paints, shingle and stucco paints and china flat oil paints. 18 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

National Lead Company, 111 Broadway, New York City.

2003. "White-Lead Paint." Color folders of glass finish and flat finish together with useful notes on painting and a collection of approximate formulas for obtaining the colored shown in the color folder. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3½ x 8½ in.


Pease-Gaithert Company, Louisville, Ky.


25. PAINT, PAINTING AND FINISHING—Continued.

Pratt & Lambert, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.


The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

1063. Painting and Varnishing Specifications. A book of specifications covering all kinds of work, for painting, enameling, staining and varnishing every kind of exterior and interior surface, roofs, furnishings, metal work, structural steel, damp-proofing and wood preserving. 44 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.

L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., 114 Fifth Ave., New York City.


26. GLASS AND GLAZING

Detroit Show Case Co., Detroit, Mich.

77. Design. A Booklet. Store fronts and display windows designs, glass designs and price lists with dimensions and descriptions. Size, 9 1/4 x 12 in. 10 pp.


The Kawneer Company, Niles, Mich.

396. Kawneer Solid Copper Sizes From Construction Catalog. 1930 Edition. A treatise on the installation of Kawneer solid copper store fronts, with sectional and detail views of sash, corner and division bars, jambs, sills and transom bars. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.

Mississippi Wire Glass Co., 220 Fifth Ave., New York City.

1015. Mississippi Service. A complete catalog illustrating the wire mesh products of the firm. Technical data and sizes. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4 x 8 1/4 in.

1016. Faciliated. Circular showing tests of light distribution through Faciliated. A complete catalog with details for the installation of leaded glass in all kinds of buildings and for all uses, also plates showing designs in color. 40 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.

27. HARDWARE

The T. J. Callahan Co., 205 Apple St., Dayton, Ohio.

1061. Catalog Sash Control. Bulletin (1) Sash Control in Power Buildings, consisting of Plan A, 4 x 8 1/2 in.; (2) Sash Control; and (3) Sash Control for Gymnasium and Halls. Each 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.


McKinney Manufacturing Co., Forge Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.

778. Forged Iron Hardware. A Catalog of fixtures that provide a high exit at all times, as a child can operate them with ease. Doors that can be opened from the inside, even when locked against entrance. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 1/2 in.

Monarch Metal Products Co., 9000 Penrose St., St. Louis, Mo.

972. Monarch Casement Hardware. Catalog illustrating casement window control locks, stays and checkers, also checkers for transoms, sliding glass doors and for installation. 21 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.


897. Sliding and Folding Partition Hardware, Catalog No. 42. Devoted exclusively to specialty hinges for every purpose. Hinge problems solved by Engineering Department, catalog sent on request. 26 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.

939. Big Door Hardware Catalog No. 41. This catalog describes a complete line of hardware and hangers for accordion, sliding, vertical folding and other types for large openings in rooms, hotels, schools, stores and offices and cabinets, desks, benches and tool boxes. Also overhauled trolley equipment. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.

940. Sliding and Folding Partitions Door Hardware. Catalog No. 40. Complete catalog of hardware for sliding and folding doors of all kinds and for all places. Description, details and directions for ordering. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.

986. Single Sash Garage Door Control. Catalog describing garage door operator by which one or both of a pair of doors can be opened and held in that position. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.

The Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn.

11. Wrought Hardware. This catalog describes additions to the Stanley line of Wrought Hardware, as well as the older well-known specialties and various types of bolts, hinges, latches and other accessories. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 1/2 x 9 1/4 in.


485. Stleye Detail Manual. A catalog in looseleaf binder, consisting of two sections on Butt, Bolts, Blinds and Shutter Hardware, Staley Garage Screen and Sash Hardware. Detailed drawings are given, showing clearances and other data needed by detailers. 116 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7 1/4 x 10 1/4 in.

Steffins Amberg Co., 262 Morris Ave., Newark, N. J., successors to Pratt & Smith Hardware Co.


Von Duprin Hardware Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

747. Prince Self-Releasing Fire Exit Latch. Supplement to Von Duprin Catalog No. 12. Contains valuable information for architects on the selection, detailing, etc., of latches, latches and windows to insure safety against fire panic. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

847. Von Duprin Self-Acting Fire Exit Latch, Reference Book—No. 240. A complete catalog with details for the working part of these latches, handles, bars, butt, door holders and accessories. Dimensions and installation directions. 96 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.

REFERENCES LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE—Continued

28. FURNISHINGS

American Seating Co., 14 East Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

495. Assembly Chairs. Three catalogs illustrating all types of portable and fixed assembly chairs and seats, including tablet arm chairs, for all kinds of places and uses. 30, 16 and 20 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9 in.

588. School Furniture Catalogs 255 and 265. Catalogs illustrating school house seating (No. 255), and a complete line of school-house furniture and equipment, such as hinges, hasps, door holders, latch sets, chain and various accessories. Dimensions and installation data. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in. and 6 x 9 in.


589. Business Floors. Third Edition. Complete specifications and details for the installation of linoleum floors in all kinds of buildings and for all uses, also plates showing designs in color. 80 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.


716. Gold Seal Battleground Linoleum. An illustrated booklet showing Gold Seal Battleground Linoleum, installations, reproductions of the products in color, general information, specifications, etc. 8 pp. Illustrated.

719. Linoleum. A standard specification of the material, workmanship and guarantiee, with valuable construction details and suggestions. Also additional clauses for insertion in specifications for Masonry, Heating, etc., Federal Department specifications for Battleground linoleum and details of installation. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.

956. Linoleum Specifications. Standard specifications for the installation of Battleground linoleum with detailed description and explanation. Also included are General Government Specification No. 200, 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.


872. Fine Carpets in Famous Places. A beautifully illustrated catalog describing the varieties of the Hardwick and Magee Co.'s Wilton carpets and rugs for hotels, lobbies, clubs, hospitals, churches, hospitals and railroad cars. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10 1/2 in.

1098. Cameron Wilton Rugs. Color plates of unusual small rugs in round, oval and half-oval shapes. Excellent in design, shape and color. Ten plates in color. Size, 7 3/8 x 10 1/2 in.

350. The Hartford & Hutchinson Co., New Britain, Conn.

1200. Veneer Steel. A folder showing construction details typical groupings of standard Veneer-Steel Units for toilets, showers and dressing room compartments, doors and door hardware, also suggested specifications. 6 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 1/2 in.

Kent-Couttky, 585 Fifth Ave., New York City.

1004. The House of Kent-Couttky, A booklet describing the various types and groups of carpets and rugs, including antique rugs of the Isphahan and Nain types, in the extensive stocks of this company. 16 pp. Illustrated in color. Size, 5 1/4 x 8 1/2 in.

The Linerua-Walton Co., Hackensack, N. J.

553. Linoleum. A complete line of linoleum, booklets giving dimensions for buying, caring for and applying Linoleum-Walton; together with color chart and many pages showing patterns. 67 pp. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.


963. Lupton Steel Equipment, Catalog D. Illustrating with details of all kinds of steel shelving for display and storage in factories, stores and offices and cabinets, desks, benches and tool boxes. 40 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.

28. FURNISHINGS—Continued

The R. L. Marble Chair Co., Bedford, Ohio.

F. K. and S. Company, 205 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Crampton Farley Brass Co., 566 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

29. PLUMBING


Standpipe Details and Specifications. A series of plates illustrating fire hose cabinets, and specifications and illustrations of storage tanks, hose and accessory. 15 pp. Illustrated. Size, 81/2 x 11 in.

American Radiator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.


What is Wrought Iron? Bulletin describing the physical properties, details and specifications of wrought iron, methods of manufacture, chemical and physical properties, protection requirements of this kind of building, 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 41/2 x 71/2 in.

American Radiator Co., 427 Fourth Ave., New York City.

The Kennedy Valve Mfg. Co., Elmira, N. Y.

Kennedy Valves. Catalog No. 45. A catalog illustrating a complete line of globe, gate, angle, check, back-water and sewer-gate valves for every purpose. Dimensions, details and specifications. 142 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5 x 8 in.

Kennedy Pipe Fittings. Catalog No. 45. A catalog describing a complete line of malleable iron and cast-iron flanged pipe fittings, reducers and cast-iron flanges for every purpose. Details, dimensions and drill templates. 142 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5 x 8 in.

Kennedy Fire Hydrants. Catalog No. 45. A catalog describing a complete line of fire hydrants and accessories. Details, dimensions and installation directions. 142 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5 x 8 in.

Kohler Company, Kohler, Wis.

"Kohler of Kohler." A booklet on enameled plumbing ware describing processes of manufacturing and cataloging staple baths, lavatories, kitchen sinks, shop sinks, laundry trays, closet combinations. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 81/2 in.

Crampton Farley Brass Co., 221 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

The American Foundry and Furnace Co., Bloomington, Ill.

Darvin Acidproof Building Equipment. Bulletin No. 134. An architect's handbook describing the advantages of Darvin material in masonry work and corrosive services, such as windows, doors, and other details of drainage pipes and fittings and acid-proof exhaust fans and furnaces. 40 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 101/2 in.

Darvin Drain Pipe and Fittings. Bulletin No. 134-A. Bulletin detailing the methods of physical and chemical specifications for drain pipe and fittings which are non-corrosive to acid, alkaline and salt, and adapted to the wants of hospitals and colleges. 20 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

Ever Hot Heater Co., 5189 Wesson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

American Radiator Co., 427 Fourth Ave., New York City.

The Kennedy Valve Mfg. Co., Elmira, N. Y.

Kohler Company, Kohler, Wis.

American Radiator Co., 427 Fourth Ave., New York City.

The American Foundry and Furnace Co., Bloomington, Ill.


The Whitford Coil Pipe Co., Hartford, Conn.

American Radiator Co., 404-109 West 42nd St., New York City.

American Foundry and Furnace Co., Bloomington, Ill.

REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE—Continued

30. HEATING AND VENTILATING—Continued

The Ray jelly Manufacturing Company, 727-729 Greenbush St., Milwaukee, Wis.

496. Modern Furnace Heating. This bulletin is descriptive of the Bayley Turbo-Atenuer, the Bayley Turbo Air-Washer and Air Conditioner, for heating, ventilating, humidifying and dehumidifying air. It contains an interesting treatise on air conditioning problems, together with a classified table of a set of specifications. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7½ x 10½ in.

Ruckeye Blowor Corporation, Columbus, Ohio.


Buffalo Forge Co., 490 Broadway, Buffalo, N. Y.


999. Heating and ventilating. An engineering handbook in three parts: Physical properties of air, heat and humidity; air movement for heating, ventilation, forced draughts, etc.; performance tables and general information concerning standard apparatus for fan work; approximate tables. 600 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9 in. Price, $4.00.

Burnham Boiler Corporation, Irvington, N. Y.

486. Basic 97. A booklet which explains the difference between steam, hot water and vapor systems of heating and the relative advantages of each. Questions, answers and boiler data. 34 pp. Size, 7 x 10 in.

C. A. Dunham, 230 East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.


The Durham Company, Dayton, Ohio.


General Boilers Co., Waukegan, Ill.


Gillis & Georgeburgh, 545 West Broadway, New York City.

963. The G. & G. Telescopie Hoeit. A catalog containing specifications in both inch and metric measurements, and includes Designs 1 and 2 with performance tables, dimension sheets and photographs of actual installations and descriptive matter of same. 34 pp. 2 colors. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Daniel P. Gracem, 101 Park Ave., New York City.

985. Radiator Enclosures. A circular illustrating and describing a line of artistic metal radiator enclosures in various styles and colors. 6 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5½ x 4½ in.

Hari & Cooley Co., New Britain, Conn.


Fosbey Radiator Enclosures. Booklet illustrating and describing various types of radiator enclosures. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Hess Warming and Ventilating Co., 1200 Tacoma Blvd., Chicago, Ill.


Ig Electric Ventilating Co., 2850 North Crawford Ave., Chicago, Ill.

L087. Landscape Catalog. Illustrating electrical ventilating equipment complete encyclopedia on modern methods of ventilating and heating stores, offices, theatres, restaurants, garages, houses, public buildings. 400 pp. Illustrated.

1083. Instructions for Installing Ig Electric Ventilating Fans. A book of interest to the architect and engineer is included. Descriptions and instructions for ventilating of various types of buildings.

International Hour Co., Utica, N. Y.

1085. International Water Furnaces. The Baronet, Economy Carton and Carnegie furnaces are described in catalogs for each type. Details, dimensions, capacities and designing data are given. 22 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7½ x 10½ in.


Johnson Service Company, 145 Michigan St., Milwaukee, Wis.

391. The Regulation of Temperature and Humidity. A description of the Johnson System of temperature regulation and humidification control for buildings; showing many kinds of thermostatic appliance for automatically maintaining uniform temperature. 60 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.


Kewanee Boiler Co., Kewanee, Ill.


Knowles Mushroom Ventilator Co., 294 Franklin St., New York City.

900. Ventilation for Auditoriums. A catalog describing fresh air diffusers in use with mechanical ventilation, also ventilation in auditoriums, schools, churches and public buildings. Complete details and specifications are illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.


934. Midwest Air Filter—Raffe Improvement Type. Bulletin, specifications, folders and catalogs covering the applications of these filters in the ventilation of schools, hotels, office buildings, theatres, museums, and other buildings, as well as the various uses in industrial plants, central stations, etc. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Modine Manufacturing Co., Racine, Wis.

1052. Bulletin A. Modine Unit heater for steam or hot water heating systems. Also recommendations and specifications in auditoriums, churches, and public buildings. Complete details and specifications are illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

National Tube Co., Brick Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.


The Herman Nelson Corporation (formerly Modine Heat), Milwaukee, Ill.


Peerless Unit Ventilation Co., Inc., Skillman Ave., and Hull St., Long Island City, N. Y.

1045. Peer-Vent Heating and Ventilating Units. Booklet descriptive of Unit heating and ventilating units, mechanical features and advantages. Directions for laying out unit systems, complete engineering data and details of standard units. 62 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11½ in.


290. The Richardson Vapor Vacuum-Pressure Heating System. An interesting book which presents in clear non-technical language the principles of Vapor-Vacuum-Pressure heating, the economy over ordinary steam heating; steam and hot-water systems may be altered to use the principle with views of buildings where the V-V-P system is installed. 14 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

721. Perfect Warm Air Furnaces. No. 200. Contains a full description of various types of warm air furnaces and parts, with dimensions and necessary data. 28 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9½ in.


REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE Continued

30. HEATING AND VENTILATING—Continued

Thatcher Co., 133-135 West 25th St., New York City.

132. Catalog of Thacher Fire Sprinklers. Describing a complete line of fire sprinkler systems. 10 pp. Illustrated. Sizes. 4 1/2 x 6 1/4 in. Printers. 8 1/2 x 11 in.

Tuttle and Bailey Mfg. Co., 2 West 44th St., New York City.

287. Electrical Specialties. Catalog No. 17, 1921. This catalog contains descriptions of all the thousand and one items connected with electric light, electric alarm and small electric appliance installations in modern buildings. 104 pp. Illustrated. Sizes. 8 1/2 x 11 in.

101. Hubbard Flash Door Receptacles. Description of a safe, convenient and practical wall outlet for use for residences, clubs, hotels, public buildings and offices. 4 pp. Illustrated. Sizes. 8 1/2 x 11 in.

288. Electrical Specialties. Catalog No. 17. 1921. This catalog contains descriptions of all the thousand and one items connected with electric light, electric alarm and small electric appliance installations in modern buildings. 104 pp. Illustrated. Sizes. 8 1/2 x 11 in.

31. ELECTRICAL WORK

Frank Adam Electrical Co., St. Louis, Mo.

628. Catalog of Electrical Work. Contains a book describing means of complete control of lighting the stage, auditorium and other parts of the theatre with distribution of apparatus and specifications. Also specifications of control to Mainie buildings, schools and other institutions. 4 pp. Illustrated. Sizes. 4 1/2 x 6 1/4 in.

Tuttle and Bailey Mfg. Co., 2 West 44th St., New York City.

644. Register and Grilles, 78 Annual Catalog. A catalog illustrating a complete line of metal works, including register grilles, describing their advantages, details and dimensions. 76 pp. Illustrated. Sizes. 7 1/2 x 10 1/2 in.

Young Pump Co., 230 East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

659. Feeder Centrifugal Vacuum and Boiler Feed Pump Bulletin No. 5. Describes electrically driven centrifugal vacuum and boiler feed pumps, and receiving or accumulating tanks. Capacities, dimensions and illustrations. 12 pp. Illustrated. Sizes. 8 x 10 1/2 in.

32. REFRIGERATION

Baker Ice Machine Co., Inc., Omaha, Neb.


611. Baker System Refrigeration. A complete explanatory description of the refrigeration systems for hotels, hospitals, institutions and restaurants. Illustrations of a complete line of evaporative condensers, compressors, automatic refrigerating equipment for residential hotels and apartment buildings. 50 pp. Illustrated. Sizes. 8 1/2 x 11 in.
REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE

33. ELEVATORS—Continued

A. Electric Elevator Co., 22 Vesey St., New York City.

169. Photographs and description in detail of elevator equipment, as shown by the A. B. See Electric Elevator Co. Size, 6 x 8 in.

35. EQUIPMENT, STATIONARY

Amerioo Stove Co., St. Louis, Mo.

186. A Series of Interests of Architects and Builders. A practical book of data on gas ranges and pipe sizes for the fireplaces of the various specifications. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 1/4 in.

Chicago Dryer Co., 2210 No. Crawford Ave., Chicago, Ill.


Danger Stove Co., Division of Amerioo Stove Co., Cleveland, Ohio.


J. F. Pezan, Inc., 188 Diamond St., Chicago, Ill.

735. Design Tower Chimes. Describing the important features of Design Tower Chimes and including information concerning the space requirements and construction required for installing chimes in a building. A two-part bulletin. Each 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 1/2 x 11 in.


39. ACOUSTICS


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The American Pin Company, Waterbury, Conn.

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California White and Sugar Pine Manufacturers Association, Los Angeles, Calif.

874. Pine Homes. A valuable booklet containing details of frame building construction and manufactured products of the organization and illustrations of constructed buildings. 48 pp. Illustrated.

Ramp Buildings Corporation, 21 East 40th St., New York City.


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E. W. Covert & Co., 137 East 61st St., New York City.

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Charles M. Higgins & Co., 271 Ninth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.


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A. Wyckoff & Sons, Inc., Elmhurst, N. Y.

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Through the changing styles in electric switches, one stands out with the changeless merit of an "Old Master." This OLD RELIABLE—"2081."

Approved for more than a generation, the architect's favorite from the first, the genius of its design keeps it perennially in the specifications.

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THE NOISELESS OIL BURNER
THE LACQUERED COROMANDEL SCREENS OF CHINA, SO RICH IN DECORATIVE ELEMENTS, HAVE IN VITROLITE AN ENDURING MEDIUM FOR THE RECREATION OF THEIR FRAGILE BEAUTY. THE EARTH, FLOWERS, BIRDS, BUTTERFLIES, CLOUDS, AND THE RAYS OF THE SUN ALL SYMBOLIC IN CHINESE ART, GIVE SPECIAL INTEREST TO THIS CHARMING COMPOSITION IN THE VITROLITE SHOWROOMS, PERSHING SQUARE BUILDING, NEW YORK.

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“Expensive” brass pipe is a habit of thought and started years ago when plumbers for a couple of dollars worked 10 hours a day. In those days we thought of expense in terms of material more than labor.

Today, with all conditions different, many of us still cling to the thought that brass pipe is expensive. If brass pipe was once expensive, by comparison under present conditions, it is cheap, for it costs no more per pound today than it did 20 years ago and it is ever so much better.

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A I. A. File No. 31c

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Dierks Lumber & Coal Co.
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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

April 20, 1926

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By G. Moranz, Chief Engineer, Mercy Hospital, Chicago

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CAR:—28" x 24", selected hardwood, properly framed top and bottom, one hinged shelf.
GUIDE RUNS:—Georgia Pine.
COUNTERWEIGHT:—Adjustable.
ROPES:—Hand Rope, Hemp; Weight: Rope, Marline covered wire rope, hemp center.

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The Self-Cleaning INTERNATIONAL Carton Warm Air Furnace

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NOTICE TO BIDDERS: Sealed proposals for Construction, Exit, Lobbies, and Arched Openings, Kings Park State Hospital, Kings Park, N. Y., will be received by the State Hospital Commission, Capitol, Albany, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P.M., Eastern Standard Time, on Wednesday, May 19th, 1926, when they will be publicly opened and read.

Proposals shall be enclosed in an envelope furnished by the State Architect, sealed and addressed, and shall be accompanied by a deposit as a guarantee that bidder will enter into the contract if awarded same. Deposit shall consist of a certified check drawn upon some legally incorporated bank in the State of New York and made payable to the State of New York (or money) equal to 5% of the amount of proposal. The contractors to whom the awards are made will be required to furnish surety company bond in the amount of fifty per cent (50%) of the amount of contract within thirty days after official notice of award of contract and in accordance with the terms of Specification No. 4684. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Drawings and specifications may be examined at Kings Park State Hospital, Kings Park, N. Y., at the New York Office of the Department of Architecture, 18th Floor, Flatiron Building, Broadway and 23rd St.; and at the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y. Drawings, specifications and blank forms of proposal may be obtained by persons or firms engaged in the line of work required at the discretion of the State Architect, from the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y., upon request. Address: The State Architect, Capitol, Albany, N. Y. DATED: April 5, 1926. (2495-96)

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Proposals shall be enclosed in an envelope furnished by the State Architect, sealed and addressed, and shall be accompanied by a deposit as a guarantee that bidder will enter into the contract if awarded same. Deposit shall consist of a certified check drawn upon some legally incorporated bank in the State of New York and made payable to the State of New York (or money) equal to 5% of the amount of proposal. The contractors to whom the award is made will be required to furnish surety company bonds in the amount of fifty per cent (50%) of the amount of contract within thirty days after official notice of award of contract and in accordance with the terms of Specification No. 4684. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Drawings and specifications may be obtained by persons or firms engaged in the line of work required at the discretion of the State Architect, from Kings Park State Hospital, Kings Park, N. Y., upon request. Address: The State Architect, Capitol, Albany, N. Y. Drawings, specifications and blank forms of proposal may be obtained by persons or firms engaged in the line of work required at the discretion of the State Architect, from the Department of Architecture, Capitol, Albany, N. Y. DATED: April 5, 1926. (2495-96)

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Of The American Architect, published semi-monthly at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1926.

State of New York } ss.  
County of New York 

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Fred S. Sly, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Vice-President of the Architectural & Building Press, Inc., publishers of The American Architect, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication, for the date shown in the above caption, required by Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editors, managing editor and business manager are:

Publisher—The Architectural & Building Press, Inc., 239 West 39th Street, New York, N. Y.


Managing Editor—William H. Crocker, 239 West 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

Business Manager—Fred S. Sly, 239 West 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

2. That the owners are:

The Architectural & Building Press, Inc., 239 West 39th Street, New York, N. Y.

That the stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent, or more of the total amount of stock of The Architectural & Building Press, Inc., are as follows:


3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent, or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: United Publishers Corporation, 239 West 39th Street, New York, N. Y.; Publishers Securities Company, Montclair, N. J.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embodying the full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner, and this affidavit has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation, has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

FRED S. SLY, Vice-President.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of March, 1920.

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