



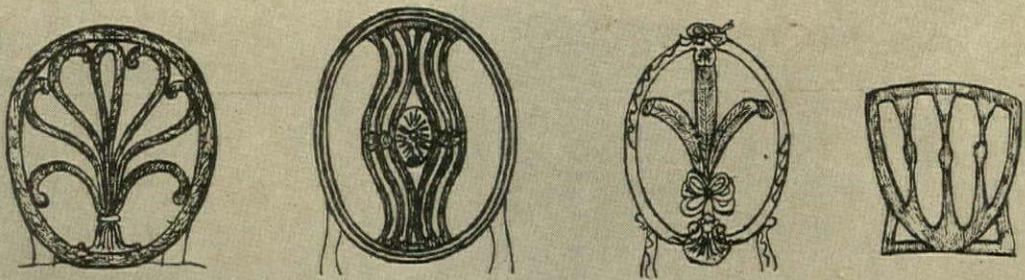
THE
AMERICAN
ARCHITECT

FOUNDED 1876

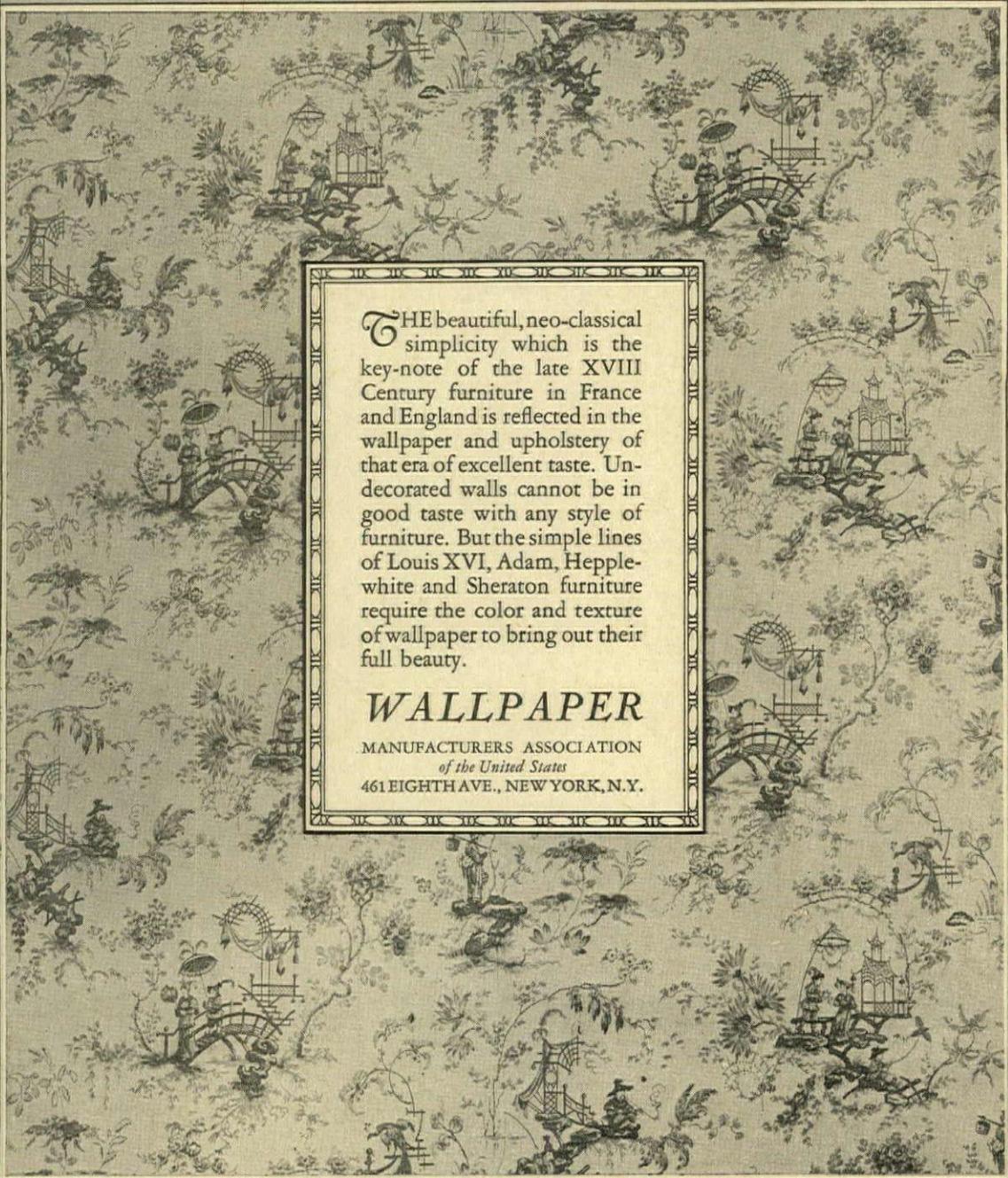
OF ALL THE ARTS, ARCHITECTURE ALONE HAS KEPT STEP WITH PROGRESS. IT HAS MET THE IMPERATIVE DEMANDS OF THE INVENTIVE MASTERS OF THE AGE. IT HAS BUILT TO FIT THEIR NEEDS. TO THE STRUCTURES CREATED, IT HAS IMPARTED BEAUTY, DIGNITY AND COMPLETE UTILITY. AFTER MORE THAN A HALF CENTURY OF SERVICE IN THE FIELD OF ARCHITECTURE, THE PUBLISHERS OF THIS JOURNAL REDEDICATE IT TO THE PROFESSION THAT HAS GIVEN TO AMERICA ITS LEADERSHIP IN THE ART OF BUILDING

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MAY 20, 1926



Four typical Hepplewhite chair backs. Reading from left to right—The Honeysuckle pattern, The Splatback, The Prince of Wales' Feathers and The Crusaders' Shieldback.



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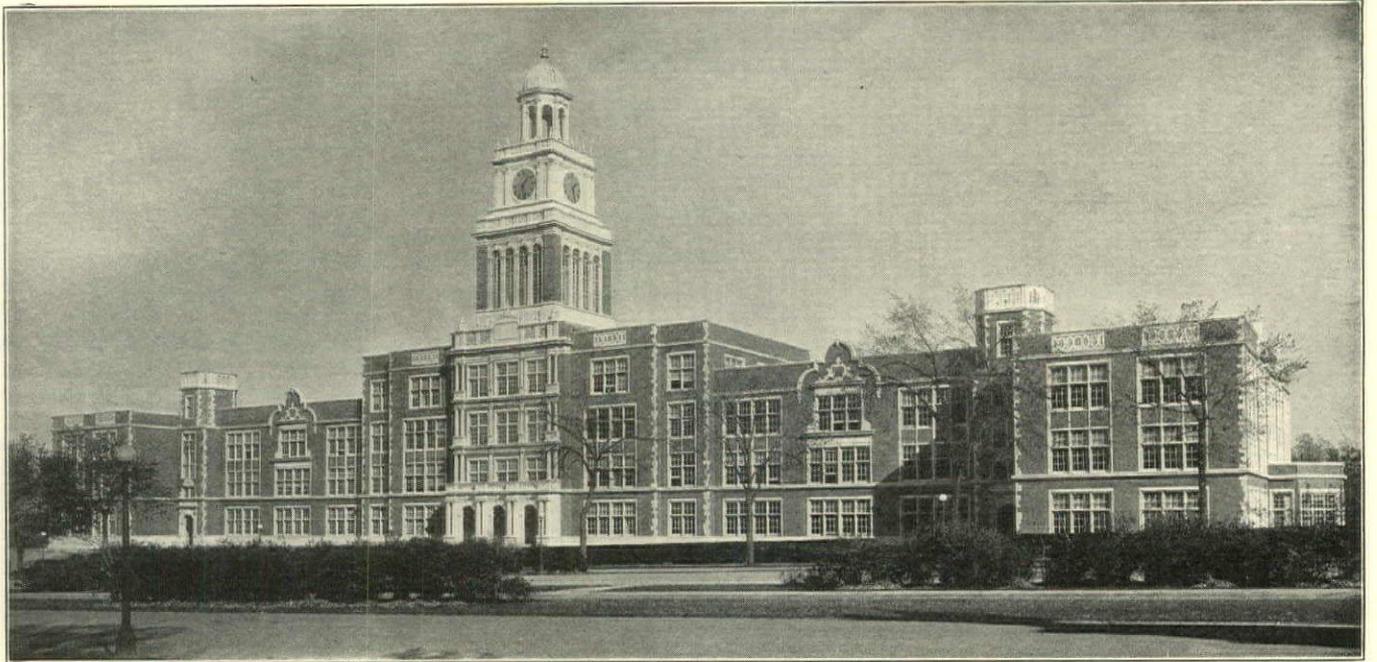
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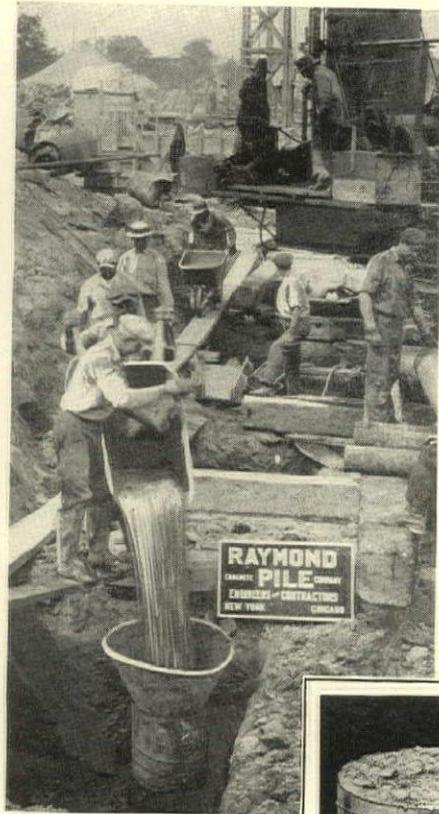
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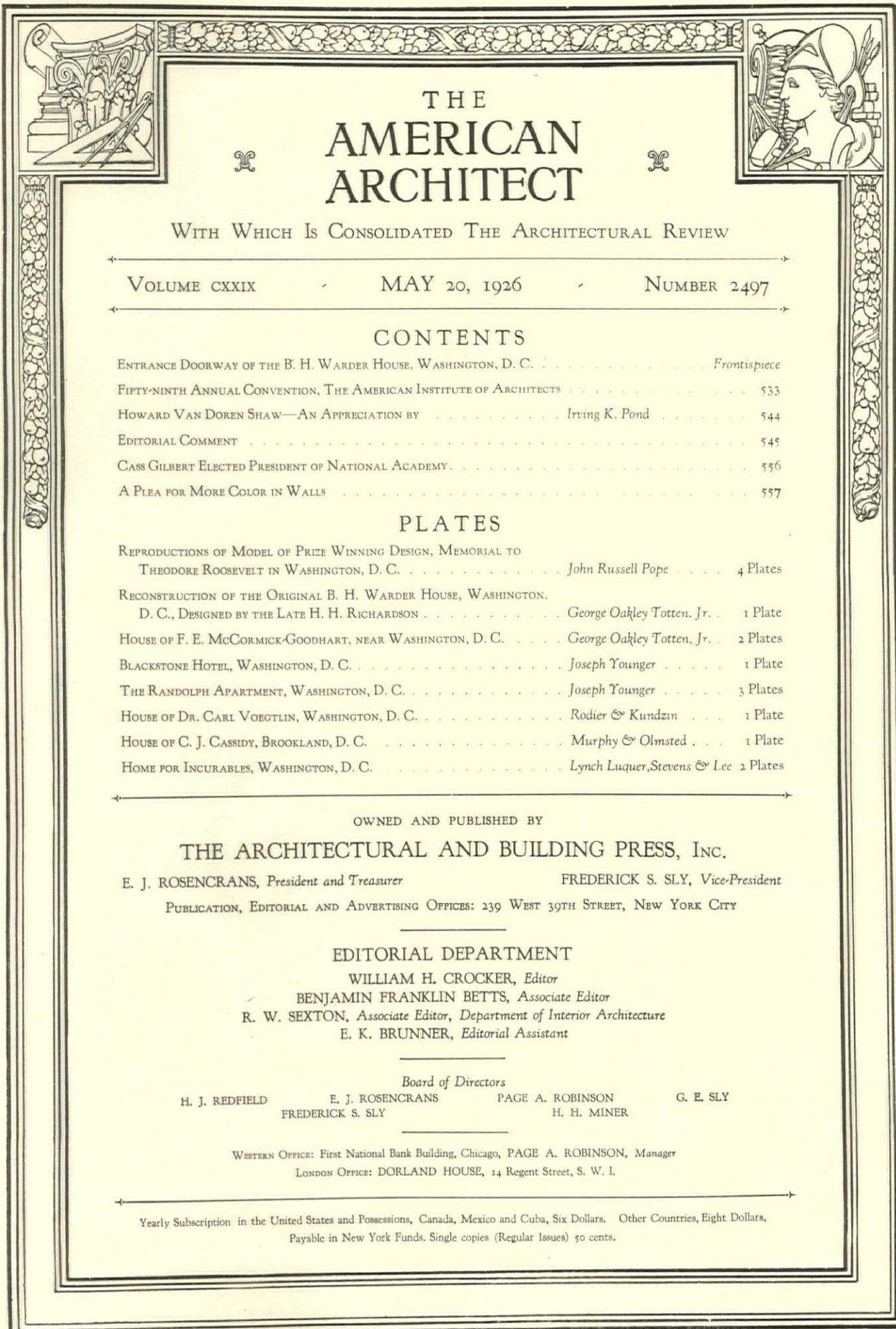
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THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

WITH WHICH IS CONSOLIDATED THE ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW

VOLUME CXXIX

MAY 20, 1926

NUMBER 2497

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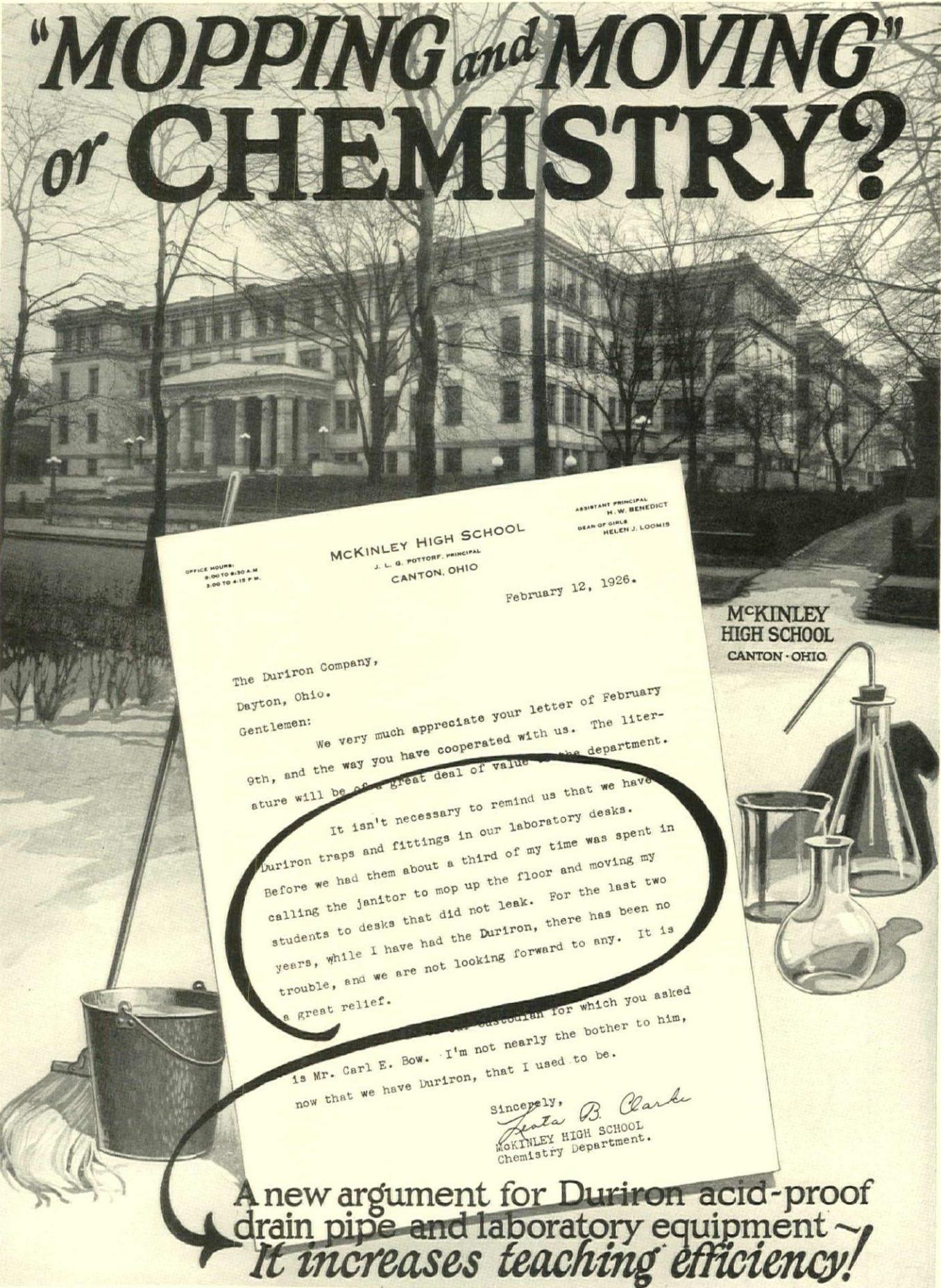
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February 12, 1926.

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Leola B. Clarke
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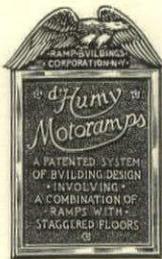
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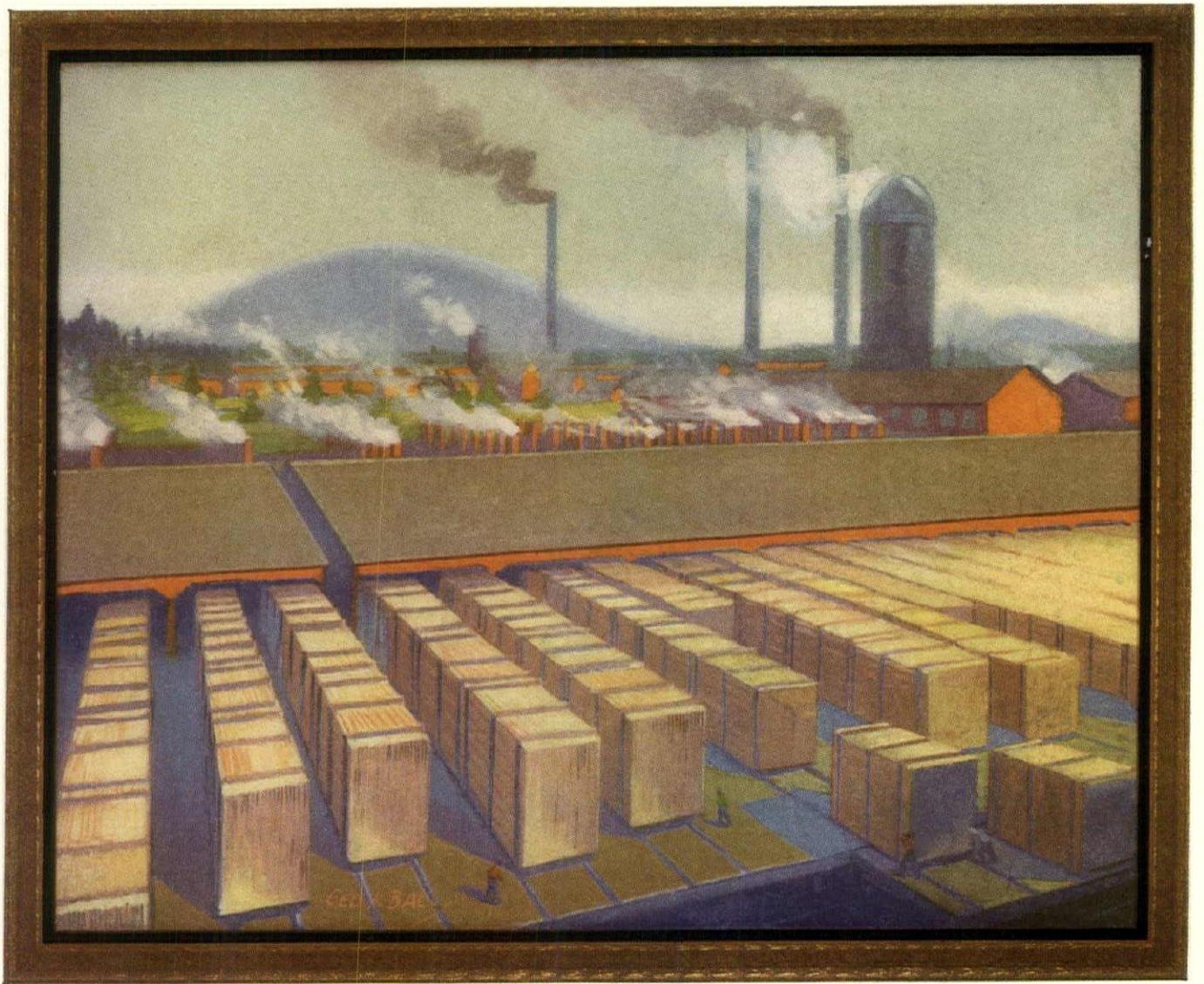
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THE PUBLISHERS' PAGE

IT IS probably safe to assume that every architect has experienced the handicap imposed on his efforts by public ignorance—ignorance of architecture itself, ignorance of the function of an architect and ignorance concerning the value of architectural service.

For years THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT has watched the effect on the practice of architecture of this lack of knowledge on the part of the public. It has seen owners entrust the expenditure of money to contractors and builders without plans, without specifications and with only the vaguest idea of their own requirements or the character of building they will receive for their expenditure. It has seen communities ruined architecturally by uncontrolled speculative development, and purchasers disappointed in their investments. It has observed the development of what may be termed "anti-architect propaganda"—sometimes deliberate, sometimes unconscious, but always detrimental to the good of both the public and the architectural profession. This propaganda has taken various forms, such as books of plans issued by manufacturers and individuals, plans published in popular magazines, home builders expositions, etc., all carrying the underlying thought: "Dispense with the architect and save his fee."

The acceptance of these suggestions has come about only because of ignorance—ignorance as to the economic value of architectural service. They can be corrected only by education of the general public. It was, therefore, gratifying in the extreme that at the recent convention of The American Institute of Architects, the question came up for discussion as to whether or not the architectural profession could or should embark upon a campaign of education employing the most effective means available today—that of using magazines of wide circulation to carry educational announcements regarding the value of architectural service to the public. It was suggested that such announcements might emphasize the following points:

First: Architectural service can be secured without increasing the total expenditure.

Second: Architectural service insures a more satisfactory structure in appearance and utility.

Third: Architectural service makes certain a return of full value in the structure for every dollar paid the contractor.

Fourth: The upkeep cost of structures employing architectural service is usually less than in other cases.

Fifth: Architecturally designed buildings have a larger resale value.

Sixth: It is better to retain an architect and build than to buy a speculative structure.

Seventh: The architect is a combination of designer, engineer, and business man who, with the knowledge, skill and experience his special training has given him, handles the whole complex business of building from foundation to finance in the interest of the owner.

Every speaker on the subject concurred as to the need of a better understanding of architectural service and its value. All agreed that paid educational announcements of an impersonal character would not violate any of the ethics of the profession. Only two questions of doubt arose during the discussion. One of these was the matter of financing such a program, and the other, the ability of all entitled to use the name of architect to deliver an adequate service.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT has given this matter consideration and study since the close of the World War. It was during this period that the increase of anti-architect propaganda has become so noticeable. It is convinced that unless steps are taken promptly to educate the public as to the economic value of architectural service, the profession is derelict in its duty to the public and negligent of its own interests. It further believes that such an educational campaign as suggested could be financed by the formation of an architectural organization for the sole purpose of carrying on this work under proper safeguards, and which would be open to all members of the profession whether or not members of other organizations. To provide funds, membership fees might be based, as in other associations for a common good, on the total volume of work done by each office. For example, if \$25.00 on each \$100,000.00 worth of work done were paid in to carry on this work, an ample fund would be available.

It is sincerely hoped that the discussion started will not die in committee, but that it will bear fruit in early action. Such an educational effort would unquestionably result in immeasurable good to the public and incidentally place the profession of architecture in its true position before that public.



ENTRANCE DOORWAY OF THE B. H. WARDER HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE LATE H. H. RICHARDSON, ARCHITECT

NOW IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

FOUNDED 1876

FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION, THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

THE fifty-ninth annual convention of The American Institute of Architects, held in Washington, D. C., May 5-7, inclusive, was in many respects the most dignified and important annual meeting ever held. Looking back over an experience of more than twenty years, and with personal contact with almost every convention during that period, it cannot be recalled that the profession of architecture has ever expressed itself in a manner more dignified or to an extent that would more thoroughly impress the world at large with its importance.

The sessions were held in the spacious auditorium of the United States Chamber of Commerce, designed by Cass Gilbert, a former president of the Institute. The seating was admirably arranged, and the provision for the comfort of the delegates and members perfect in every detail. As a rule, the greatest number of delegates arrive in the early morning trains on the day of the convention. This year, as early as Monday, or two days before the opening of the convention, there was a large number of men on hand, and the days and evenings were spent in social contact, evidently to the entire satisfaction of every one. The close fraternal spirit was never better shown, and the lobby of The Washington

Hotel was thronged with men who were gladly renewing old acquaintances and making many new ones. The result of these intimate and cordial relations was to be seen in the temper of the earnest debates on the various reports on the convention floor throughout the sessions.

The weather during the convention days, particularly from Monday to Thursday, was perfect. Washington, a beautiful city at all times, was never more beautiful than in the garb of Spring, and decked with blossoms, it gave welcome to the architects under a cloudless sky.

The convention was called to order by President Waid promptly on time. During this morning session, the regular order of business was interrupted so that protest might be made against the Bruce amendment to the public building bill.

Two members from each Chapter were appointed to communicate to the Senators from their respective States the disapproval of their particular Chapters and The American Institute of Architects of the Bruce amendment. This decision of the Institute resulted from an address by Horace W. Peaslee, chairman of the Committee on Plan of Washington. Mr. Peaslee explained that the McMillan plan of 1901 provided for the grouping of public build-

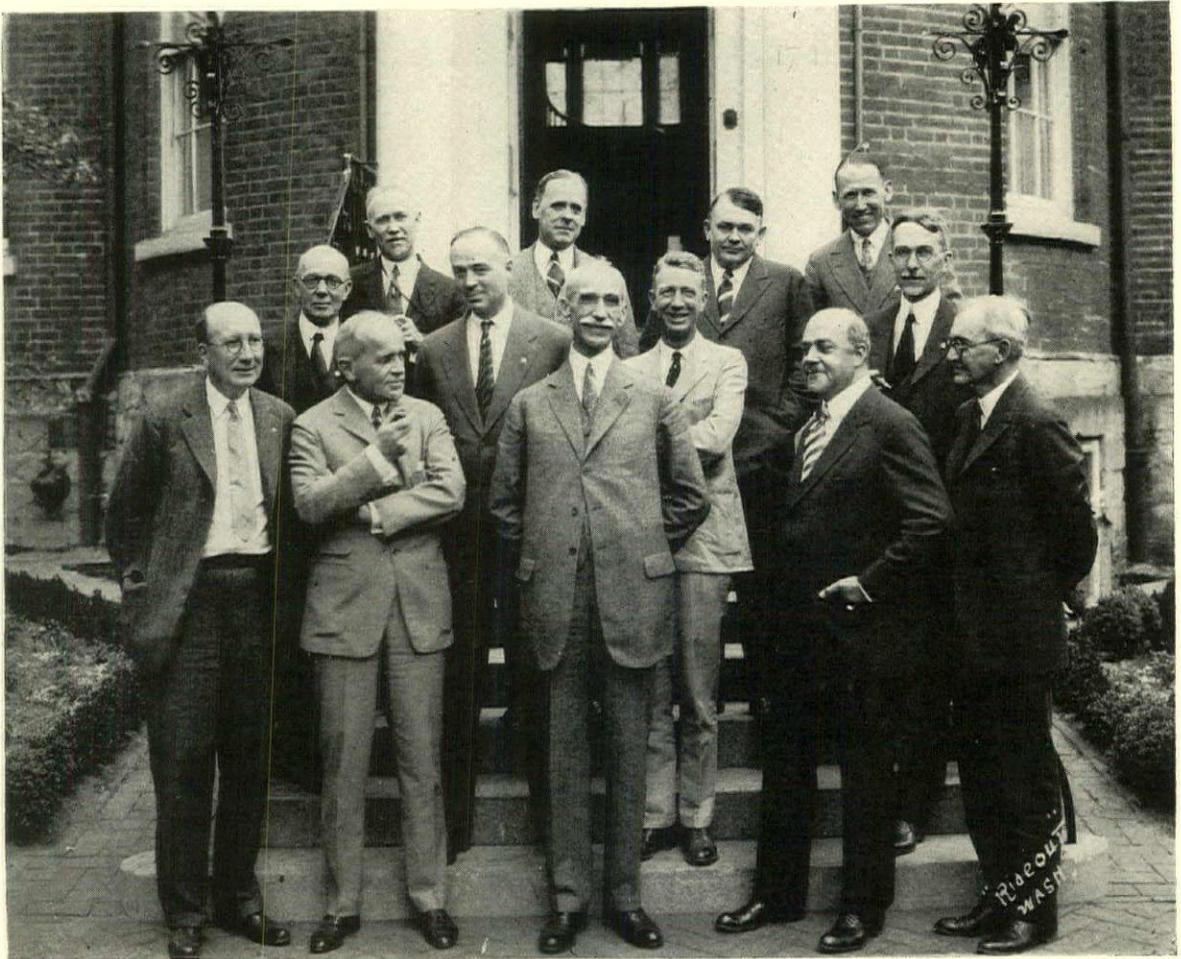


MILTON B. MEDARY, JR., PRESIDENT,
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

ings in architectural harmony around the White House and the Capitol. The Bruce amendment, he declared, would prohibit the development of the public building scheme around Lafayette Park, in front of the White House, because this area is north of Pennsylvania Avenue. He explained that the Treasury annex and building of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States had been designed and erected according to the McMillan plan, and that the adoption of the Bruce amendment not only would reverse the endorsement of the McMillan

Avenue and requiring that buildings in Washington be planned with a view to architectural beauty as well as practical utility.

Having disposed of the matter of this protest, unfortunately unavailing, the convention settled down to its regular program. President Waid's thoughtful address was received with much satisfaction. It will be found in full on another page of this issue, as will also be found a summarization of the report of the Board of Directors. These matters, together with the usual routine business,



THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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plan, but also would permit the erection of unsightly office buildings opposite the White House.

It happened that at almost the identical moment that the Institute was expressing its protest of the Bruce amendment, the Senate, at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue, passed the bill. This bill authorizes \$50,000,000 for structures in the District of Columbia and \$115,000,000 for Federal buildings throughout the country. The Senate agreed to the amendment of Senator Bruce, restricting the purchase of land to the area south of Pennsylvania

rounded out the morning session until noon, when the convention adjourned and proceeded in a body to the White House, where, on the south lawn, the architects were greeted by President Coolidge.

The noonday luncheon was attended to the full capacity of The Washington Hotel's large dining room. These gatherings are on the occasion of this convention as successful as were those last year in New York. They afford the finest opportunity for social intercourse and brief and pithy discussion of topics of general interest.

The gold medal for architecture, the highest honor which The American Institute of Architects can bestow, will be presented this year to Howard Van Doren Shaw of Chicago, whose design of fine residences is notable for its simplicity and American character in the interpretation of traditional architectural forms.

Previous recipients of the award include Henry Bacon, designer of the Lincoln Memorial; George



H. T. STEPHENS OF NEW JERSEY, MRS. D. EVERETT WAID, AND ROBERT D. KOHN, NEW YORK

B. Post, designer of the New York Stock Exchange; Charles F. McKim, who restored the White House; Sir Edwin Lutyens, designer of the Indian government buildings at Delhi, and Victor Leloux, who designed the Hotel de Ville at Tours.

Major Raymond A. Wheeler, assistant engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia, was nominated for election as an honorary member of the Institute for his work in civic development and Fine Arts.

The afternoon session was devoted to purely routine matters: nomination of officers, the report of the press of the A.I.A. and of various committees. These reports were in most instances approved as read, the exception being that of the Committee on Public Information, which was referred to a special committee for further consideration and report.

The matter of the development of the Committee's plan, it was believed, should have serious and deliberate consideration pending final action.

The report of the Committee on Small Houses was really not a report, but consisted in communications from the chairman, Wm. E. Fisher, and from H. F. Cunningham and H. T. Stephens, the other members. In a letter from Mr. Fisher to the

acting secretary of the Institute, Mr. Fisher states:

As an architect interested in the Small House (although we never have small house commissions to execute), my whole thought is, what can the architect and the Institute do toward the improvement in the development of the small home and gradually draw away if possible from the mediocre type of house which prevails from coast to coast, and point the Nation's small home builders toward a better type of home? I believe that too much has been said about commissions being taken away from practicing architects by the Small House Bureau and building corporations, when, as a matter of fact, the building corporations who build and sell small homes represent fully 90% of this class of building, and the architects identified with them represent less than 2% of these projects. If the Bureau has been helpful in improving this condition, architecturally speaking, it is quite apparent that the improvement should be encouraged.

Mr. H. F. Cunningham, in a letter addressed to the Board of Directors of the Institute, reviews the history of the Small House Service Bureau from the inception of the idea, and concludes:

The Architects' Small House Service Bureau, Inc., has certainly no actual right, as is amply proven above, to sail under the Institute colors. It has surely no greater moral right to so sail than have the Allied Architects of Los Angeles, or the Allied Architects of Washington, D. C., or John Smith, Inc., architects and engineers, or any other group of architects (and others) who are "hunting in packs," as the one-time questionnaire puts it. The President of the Institute, in a recent circular letter which was commented upon in the April *Journal*, advises in substance against this "hunting in packs."



THE ONLY LADY DELEGATE
MISS ELEANOR MANNING OF BOSTON

The Allied Architects are certainly no more akin to the "pack" than is the Small House Service Bureau. The American Institute of Architects must not be guilty of "class legislation."

Following the presentation of this report—if it may truthfully be called a report—a resolution was proposed by the New Jersey Chapter, A.I.A., that



WM. H. SCHUCHARDT, WISCONSIN; PAST PRESIDENT JOHN LAWRENCE MAURAN, AND GEORGE B. FORD

the Institute withdraw its support of the Small House Service Bureau. This resolution was lost by a vote of 108 against 39 for the resolution. At this point the Small House Service Bureau presented a memorandum of policy adopted by its members on May 4 as the basis of a plan to be pursued in the future. This statement of policy, as pertinent to an understanding of this important matter, will be found following the summarization of the committee reports in this issue. As the matter now stands, the Small House Service Bureau will continue as before, basing its practice exactly along the lines as set forth in this statement of policy.

An important feature of the evening program was the presentation of a plan proposed for the reconstruction and extension of the Octagon House property. This plan was shown in detail by means of lantern slides. It contemplated the erection of a library and convention hall, and such other features that would provide the Institute with many facilities that are at present lacking and that hamper the complete functioning of the Institute's business.

No topic introduced during the convention brought out more decided expressions of opinion for or against than this proposed development. The question of expense bulked largely, but was eventually found to be not as deterring as many supposed. In a later issue we hope to present this matter.

THE SECOND DAY

THE convention continued its business session and concluded its consideration of reports. Apparently this is a period of co-ordination of effort and simplification of departmental activities. The departments of book publishing, the Institute *Journal* and of scientific research were all debated to a considerable extent. A resolution prepared by the combined boards of these three departments, making suggestions for a reorganization, was presented, and the Board of Directors was directed and instructed to form a governing body or committee to correlate and combine these various activities, and that these recommendations should be carried out by the committee at the earliest possible date.

A feature of these resolutions warmly approved by the convention was that no advertisements should be carried by the *Journal of the Institute*.

The topic set down in the program of the morning session was American Architecture and Modern Art. Papers were announced to be presented by Eliel Saarinen, Philip Hubert Frohman and George H. Edgell.

The luncheon at The Washington Hotel was at-



EAST AND WEST
GEORGE C. NIMMONS, CHICAGO; CHESTER ALDRICH,
NEW YORK; JULIAN CLARENCE LEVI, NEW YORK

tended to the full capacity of the large dining room. John Nolen, president of the National Conference on City Planning, made an address on Recent Town Planning in Florida.

During the afternoon session consideration of the various reports was concluded.

Many delegates and visiting members of the Institute were accompanied by their wives. An inter-



TREASURER ITTNER ASKS A QUESTION

WILLIAM B. ITTNER, TREASURER, ST. LOUIS; CHESTER ALDRICH, NEW YORK; EDWIN BERGSTROM, CALIFORNIA; C. HERRICK HAMMOND, BOARD OF DIRECTORS, CHICAGO

esting program for the entertainment of these women had been prepared by a committee of women, of which Mrs. Wm. I. Deming of Washington was chairman. This program comprised a visit to the Chevy Chase Country Club, and a tea and reception in the Octagon. All the fine features of these entertainments were carried to a most successful conclusion. Other features of entertainment on the program for this day were a visit to the new Freer Art Gallery and a series of private and formal dinners.

The evening session was given over to an address on Washington and Environs, to discussion of matters of interest to committees and delegates, and consideration of a program to mark the bicentenary of Washington's birth in 1932.

Referring to the plan of Washington and Environs, it is learned from the report of the Board of Directors that the passage by Congress of an act making possible the formation of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission may be considered a step in exactly the right direction. That body is authorized to take up and continue the work inaugurated by the McMillan Commission and, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, this result is a matter for congratulation not only to the Institute, the residents of the District of Columbia, but the citizens of the entire country as well.

THE THIRD DAY

THE morning session of the last day of the convention was full of interest as the more important matters to engage the attention of the Institute were discussed. Limitation as to time before going to press, as well as lack of space, prevents the complete presentation of the debate on the report of the Committee on Public Information, final action in the matter of the Small House Service Bureau and the attitude of the convention as to the proposed educational advertising campaign and the subject of allied architects' associations. These will be fully presented in our issue of June 5.

At the opening of the convention, President Waid announced the death, at Baltimore, of Howard Shaw. The delegates arose and paid a silent tribute to the memory of Mr. Shaw. The President was directed to prepare and send to Mrs. Shaw appropriate resolutions expressing the appreciation of



HARVEY WILEY CORBETT, NEW YORK

Howard Shaw's great ability, and the sense of the loss sustained by his untimely death.

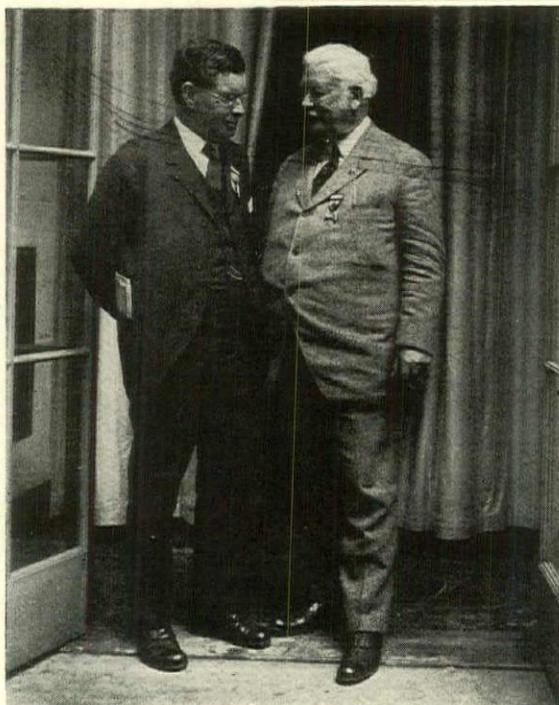
The proposition to place a building on the Octagon property that would provide a dignified convention hall and gallery was debated. The convention, by a resolution, directed that a committee be appointed to present full details at the next convention, said committee to have power to act in the meanwhile.

It was proposed and seconded that the thanks of the convention be expressed to D. Everett Waid for his liberal contribution of funds to aid the Institute in its educational work.

Document No. 145 as revised, being rules regulating practice, was adopted by the convention.

At the afternoon session a portrait of Thomas

U. Walter, architect of the United States Capitol extensions and dome, painted by Francisco Pausas and provided by Clarke Walter of Cuba, grandson of Walter, was presented to the government. Acceptance on the part of the government was by Charles E. Fairman, Art Curator of the Capitol, and representing the joint committees on library. Mr. Fairman eulogized the fine character and spirit



A HEART-TO-HEART TALK
CHARLES W. KILLAM OF BOSTON AND LANSING C.
HOLDEN OF NEW YORK

of Walter and expressed gratification in being afforded an opportunity to accept this portrait, which, he stated, would be hung in the library along with portraits of three successors of Mr. Walter.

The report of the ballot for officers and directors for the ensuing year was presented and the result of the ballot announced as follows:

President and Director—Milton B. Medary, Jr., Philadelphia.

First Vice-President and Director—William Emerson, Boston.

Second Vice-President and Director—C. Herick Hammond, Chicago.

Secretary and Director—Frank C. Baldwin, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer and Director—Edwin Bergstrom, Los Angeles.

Director, Third District—Paul A. Davis, 3d, Philadelphia.

Director, Fifth District—Dalton J. V. Snyder, Detroit.

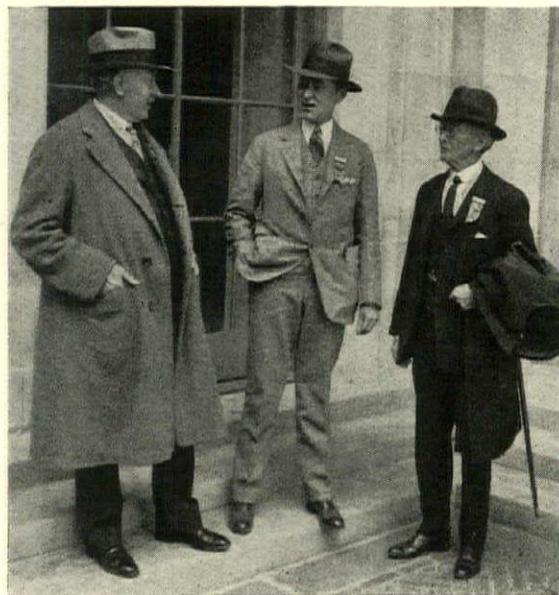
Director, Eighth District—A. H. Albertson, Seattle.

Director, Ninth District—George B. McDougall, San Francisco.

Honorary Members—George G. Booth, Detroit; George F. Lindsay, St. Paul; George F. Steedman, St. Louis; Major Raymond A. Wheeler, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Irene Sargent, Syracuse, N. Y.; Thomas E. Donnelly, Chicago; Frederic B. Pratt, Brooklyn.

Announcement of the selection of the following members of the Institute for advancement to the rank of Fellowship was made and approved:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Howard Sill | William J. Sayward |
| Herbert W. C. Browne | Harry T. Stephens |
| James Ford Clapp | Fred Wesley Wentworth |
| Harry W. Gardner | Edward P. Casey |
| Charles W. Killam | Harvey Wiley Corbett |
| William G. Rantoul | Ernest Flagg |
| Hubert G. Ripley | Joseph H. Freedlander |
| John B. Slee | Howard Greenley |
| Thomas Edward Snook | Arthur Loomis Harmon |
| August C. Esenwein | Henry Hornbostel |
| F. H. Bosworth, Jr. | John Mead Howells |
| Arthur N. Gibb | Everett V. Meeks |
| Alfred Hoyt Granger | Kenneth M. Murchison |
| Charles S. Schneider | Stephen F. Voorhees |
| William G. Malcomson | Edward P. York |



CLEVELAND, OHIO, DELEGATES
ALBERT E. SKEEL, BARTON E. BROOKE AND
CHARLES W. HOPKINSON

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| John Robert Dillon | William H. Lord |
| Robert Frost Daggett | Paul A. Davis, 3d |
| E. Hill Turnock | Charles Barton Keen |
| J. C. Murphy | Arthur I. Meigs |
| Allison Owen | John T. Windrim |
| Edwin H. Brown | William Boyd |
| R. Maurice Trimble | David C. Allison |
| Reginald Davis Johnson | Victor Mindeleff |
| John F. Capen | Gerritt J. de Gelleke |
| Arnold H. Moses | |

A vote of thanks to D. Everett Waid, the retiring president, was presented by D. K. Boyd of the Philadelphia Chapter and carried by acclaim. This resolution made grateful recognition of the earnest and effective administration by President Waid during the past two years, and in fitting words acknowledged his untiring effort to elevate the dignities of the architectural profession and advance in every direction that was possible the best recognition of architecture in this country. The spontaneity of response to this resolution showed clearly that President Waid had during his administration secured the unbounded respect and gratitude of his brother architects.

The banquet was held during the evening of May 7 in the same spacious auditorium where the convention had assembled. There was a most impressive gathering representing officers, delegates and members of the A.I.A., ladies and guests.

President Waid, on behalf of the Institute, presented the gold medals for Fine Arts and Craftsmanship:

To Leopold Stokowski, the Fine Arts medal, in recognition of his interpretation of the best in music in America.

To V. F. von Lossberg, the gold medal for craftsmanship, in acknowledgment of his predominance in his special fields of iron, bronze and enamels.

The gold medal for architecture was awarded to Howard Van Doren Shaw of Chicago. The Board

of Directors, in announcing in its report the selection of Mr. Shaw as the recipient of this medal, states:

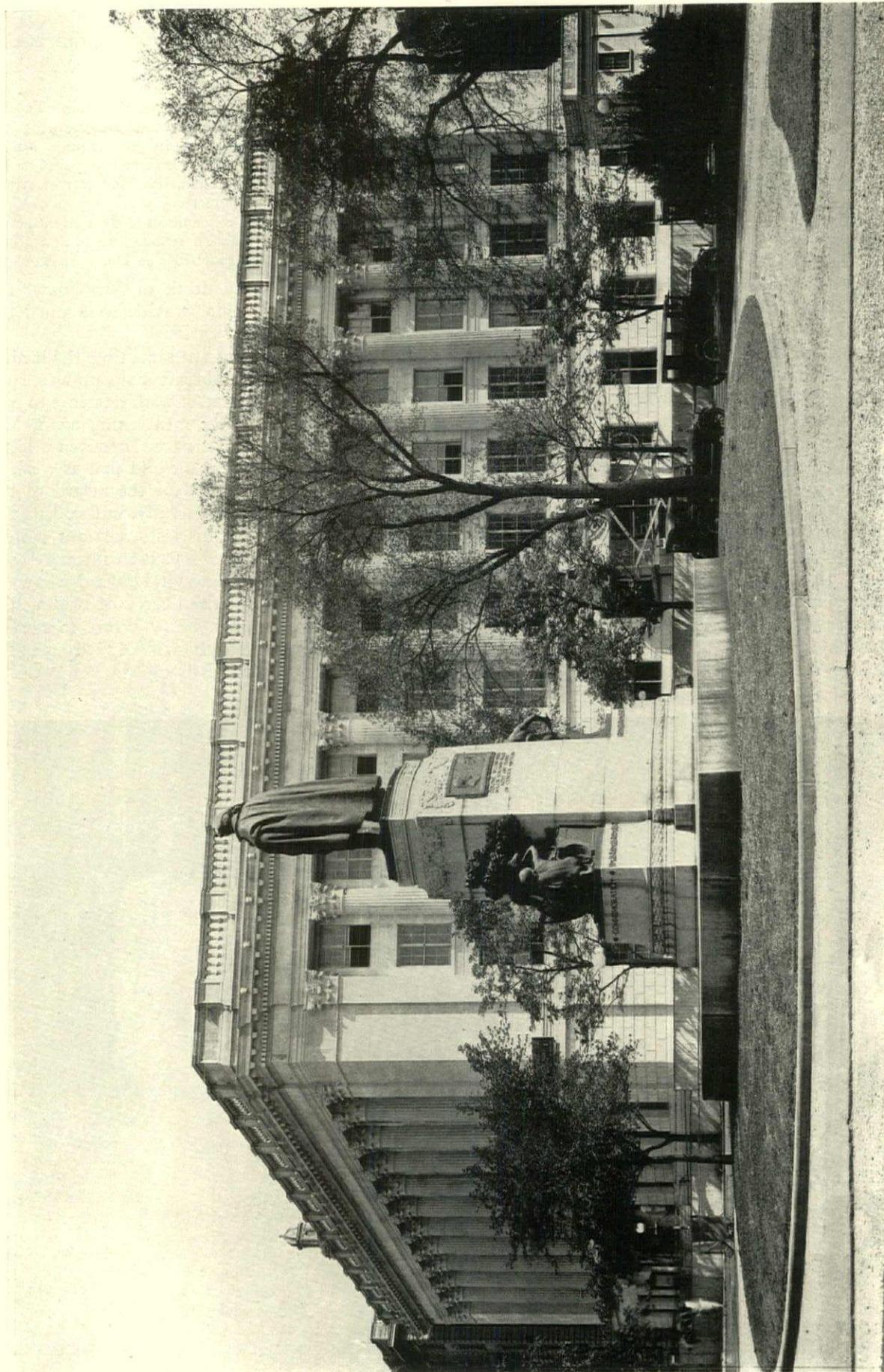
"There is in life no greater joy or satisfaction than an opportunity to fully recognize good work well done. The Institute has in its gift a great honor of whose bestowing it is most jealous, in whose award it has its greatest pride. Names, great on both sides of the Atlantic, have been engraved on the Gold Medal of Honor of The American Institute of Architects, which is awarded only in recognition of great achievement in our art. The Board recommends to the convention the award of this, its greatest honor, to our beloved and distinguished fellow practitioner, Howard Van Doren Shaw."

Due to the untimely death of Mr. Shaw, the presentation of this medal was deferred until the meeting of the next convention.

At the banquet, and at the same time the medals for music (Fine Arts) and craftsmanship were conferred, President Waid stated, with reference to Mr. Shaw: "I cannot forebear mentioning again Mr. Shaw because late this afternoon I received a letter written by Mrs. Shaw and she said that as weak as her husband was he learned of the award of the medal and smiled quite cheerfully and said, 'I am pleased,' and these were his last conscious words. And as in this circle there is such an intimate relationship, and we have known Howard Shaw so many years, I will take the liberty of reading the personal line which Mrs. Shaw wrote to me: 'I have been privileged to be the wife of such a man for nearly thirty-three years. I should not complain.'"



EXECUTIVE SECRETARY KEMPER AND HIS EFFICIENT ASSISTANTS



WHERE THE CONVENTION WAS HELD
BUILDING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.
CASS GILBERT, ARCHITECT

ADDRESS OF D. EVERETT WAID, PRESIDENT

DELIVERED BEFORE THE FIFTY-NINTH CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

THIS Nineteen Twenty-six annual convention of The American Institute of Architects will be held amid pleasant circumstances. We are meeting not in our own home, it is true, but not far from our National headquarters—our beloved Octagon, and within the walls of a convention building designed by a past president of our organization.

It is our privilege today to welcome delegates and other members and our guests to a gathering which we hope and believe will be a stimulating association not only in architecture but also all other Fine Arts. We may very properly combine our efforts "to promote the æsthetic, scientific and practical efficiency of the profession," and "to make the profession of ever increasing service to society," by discussing the machinery of our organization, by reviewing differences in our ethics or by imparting to one another facts which we have learned in our practice. But the greatest benefit of our getting together, I anticipate, will grow from the inspiration of good fellowship. If those who have come here from all parts of the wide country place their minds and hearts in contact, there will result strengthening of personal friendship, a sympathy in our professional problems and a stimulating of our loyalty to the Institute which will carry responding vibrations back to the members who cannot actually be present at the convention.

I glory in the high standards of conscience in the architectural profession, whose members often "lean over backwards" in their dignity lest they be misunderstood in a seeming compromise with wrong. On the occasion of celebrating Founder's Day at the Players' Club last New Year's Eve, William Lyon Phelps, in paying tribute to the memory of Edwin Booth, quoted the great actor's definition of a Christian. It was this: "One who rejoices in the superiority of his rival." I like to think that that phrase characterizes the architectural profession. Perhaps I have been most impressed by it in my visits to the Chapters in various parts of the country. Whatever his own ambitions, each member was proud to point out a successful work designed by a brother architect. That spirit of generosity which often involves toleration of different points of view, certainly makes not only for fellowship but for progress in every line of endeavor.

You will permit your chairman at the opening of this annual meeting to refer to the recent progress in architecture. The spirit of "modern art" which is causing concern in the minds of conservative men is a live force, and one which must be recognized. A notable illustration was presented in a circumscribed way in the recent Paris Exposition. Remarkable expressions of this new movement in art are seen in new buildings in various parts of Europe. Many interesting projects might be mentioned if time permitted, and some of them doubtless will receive your attention in the course of the sessions. America's response to this modern impulse shows with a truly American characteristic the fine attributes of ability and courage, and I am gratified to believe is sufficiently sane and conservative to bring achievements surpassing many undeniably clever but not beautiful sensations on the other side of the Atlantic.

The outstanding development of American architecture is commanding high praise from architects abroad. Without more than passing reference to American sculptors and painters at this moment, it may be noted that their ability, too, is recognized abroad. It is reported that a Philadelphia sculptor is designing mannikins for a Paris dressmaker. That is a straw which indicates how the wind is blowing.

But speaking for a moment of quantity and quality in American architecture, figures which I believe reliable show that 32 per cent in number and 66 per cent in value of our buildings are designed by architects. During the period follow-

ing the World War what beauty there was in architecture came from the conception of the few, many of whom had passed on. Architects with less ability as creators have brought force rather than beauty into the design of our great buildings. Yet we may believe that we are gradually eliminating that last remaining evidence of ugliness which followed the calamitous destruction of art that marked the period after our Civil War.

Still more in evidence is the vast improvement that has transformed our smaller towns from a condition not reflecting credit to our esthetic state into places of charm and the finest aspect of domestic refinement. The value of good architecture and community planning is more appreciated since the motor car has made all sections of the country conscious of adverse criticism by the casual visitor. The influence of quickened methods of transit on architecture must be admitted.

An interesting evidence at once of public appreciation and lack of it was given in an address by Sir Theodore Morrison of the University of Durham, when he said: "I think we do not need to insist that good architecture pays the shopkeeper; he knows it already and is ready to back his knowledge with money. What he has failed to grasp is that he cannot get full value for his expenditure unless he submits to a general design."

This convention will discuss various phases of community planning. Referring at the moment to the progress of architecture and speaking of quantity particularly, we are told that new building construction during the past year totaled six and one half millions in cost. An architect's conception of that aggregate may be found by looking at two one-million-dollar-apartment buildings in one block on Park Avenue, New York, and then fancy one's self walking through a Park Avenue five times the length of New York, a Park Avenue seventy-five miles long lined both sides from end to end with mammoth apartment buildings all erected within one year. Imagination can hardly picture the extent of six and one-half billions of construction spread out in a less concentrated form.

American cities are growing faster than architects can be trained to design them. Not enough architects are available to plan the new towns and to guide the growth of the young cities. New York is in serious trouble and has problems to solve costing millions which could have been saved, and with better results, if wise foresight and skilled guidance had been available. Our great Capital City was fortunate in the foresight of President George Washington, who selected a great architect to plan it at the beginning. But Washington, D. C., is in danger now should not the government be warned in time to take measures, lacking which the capital will be disfigured and irretrievably harmed.

Such facts lead out thoughts along many lines in which the "profession" can be of ever increasing service to society. If the Institute is to keep itself abreast of the times, it must be prepared to take advantage of various ways of stimulating the appreciation of the public. The radio provides a marvelous method of broadcasting information.

In another line of effort, as an example, an enterprising organization has sent an exhibition of paintings to a city of 35,000 people, and as a result \$20,000 worth of artistic work was sold in one small city. Does not that illustration suggest that our Chapters might accomplish much by means of public exhibitions, by traveling shows throughout the territories of the respective Chapters?

The New York Botanical Society has created a model garden and is conducting garden competitions in the interest of public information on a subject which is a part of architectural study.

The Institute must feel itself under obligations to the public in the matter of better construction, as well as better de-

sign. Building and Loan Associations and other lending agencies should be made to realize keenly not only the value but also the safety of competent architectural service. If the Institute fulfills its duty, manufacturers should not be tempted to offer free architectural plans in order to increase the use of their product.

Here it may be remarked that it is one duty of the Institute to establish the kind of co-operation with manufacturers which will promote the use of materials suitable for a given purpose—not the sale for the sake of sale and profit regardless of results. Not unrelated to this fact is a situation which exists at the present moment and which should place all architects on their guard. A competition has developed as between structural steel on the one hand and reinforced concrete on the other. This competition, which is being promoted by large producing concerns, interested in one project or the other, has reached such a stage that each side is having its engineers increase its allowable fibre stresses, and decrease the calculated loads, until in many buildings the factor of safety is brought alarmingly low. The condition may be regarded as menacing, and every architect should be careful to have his structural work checked over by the most competent men. With floor loads scaled down to the lowest limit stresses on concrete, run up to the maximum limit and on steel to a higher limit than ever before allowable, it behooves our offices to be sure that wind pressure is not neglected and that every eccentric load is provided for.

Many conditions now present bear evidence to the fact that The American Institute of Architects stands high in public esteem. That aspect will continue and grow as long as our membership maintains and upholds its fine loyalty to professional ideals and continues to build up the present *esprit de corps*. During the year the directors and executive committee have held quarterly meetings in various parts of the country and have visited many Chapters. The Regional Directors have kept in close touch with their respective groups of Chapters and all bear witness to good conditions as a whole. While our net increase in membership has been less than the ratio of increase in the profession, the morale is excellent.

The great work upon which our profession should congratulate itself, and the whole building industry as well, is the closer association between mechanics and contractors. It would, in my estimation, be difficult to exaggerate the significance of the personal contact of craftsmen, builders, manufacturers of building material and architects, all welded in the membership of one organization. Such organizations, usually known as Building Congresses, have accomplished much and hold bright promises for the future. Their operation should be studied by Institute members of the smaller Chapters with a view not to emulate big organizations, but to do in a smaller but equally effective way in all communities a work of equally vital importance for craftsmanship in architecture. Whatever the architect can do for craftsmen affects also what architects can do for themselves. This matter closely touches architectural education. One is reminded of the address of a prominent member of the Royal Institute of British Architects (C. R. Ashbee), in which he said: "The architectural student of the future will spend less time in drawing and more in the crafts and in the humanities that come into the crafts."

One of the subjects which will come before the delegates at this convention is the honor of Fellowship. For several years efforts have been in progress to place the selection of the awards on a more equitable and satisfactory basis. This has unfortunately resulted in deferring awards highly deserved by many members. It is believed that a workable plan has now been evolved, but the Directors and Jury of Fellows realize that there are embarrassing defects in the procedure which have yet to be overcome. This convention will undoubtedly find disappointment in this year's election.

As to other topics on which there are marked differences of opinion they are, it is believed, not of a serious nature. They are simply signs that the various Chapters are very much alive to the work they have to do.

Severe criticisms occasionally find expression. One enthusiastic but cynical Institute man believes that "few members still have professional ideals," and he characterizes the present Directors as the Board most successful "in seeing its duty and dodging it." On the whole, your Directors have received strong encouragement in carrying on their work not always easy. Our devoted Secretary, Edwin Brown, is broken in health from overwork. He hoped, and we also, that he might be able to attend this convention. We regret that he cannot be here, but we are glad to be assured that he is steadily gaining and is looking forward to restoration of health. Our talented Second Vice-President, Steele, kindly consented to take up the work of Acting Secretary, but personal matters compelled him also to discontinue service. Then it devolved upon Director C. C. Zantzing generously to step into the breach.

At this time we are reminded of Donn Barber, who was Chairman of the Committee of the last convention. He was a loyal, forceful, outstanding figure in Institute affairs for many years. As we mourn his untimely demise it is with peculiar pleasure we record the fact that his widow has generously given to the Institute his entire architectural library, which we have placed in storage here in Washington, awaiting the erection of our new building. Mrs. Goodhue has offered to present us with original drawings made by the lamented Bertram G. Goodhue. We mourn also another member of the Institute, of national prominence, Arnold W. Brunner. Mrs. Brunner has notified us of her intention, two years hence, of placing in our possession the valuable collection in her husband's library. Also, at the same time, Richard W. Hunt informed your President, by the consent of himself and his brother, the late Joseph Hunt, that provision made in the will of their mother bequeaths to the Institute the library of her distinguished husband and their father, Richard Morris Hunt, who was president of the Institute from 1888-1891. This is one of the finest architectural libraries in the country.

In connection with these acquisitions to the library of the Institute, it is a pleasure to record a gift from the Mexican Government. Twelve volumes, including a collection of official photographs of ancient Mexican buildings, were intended to reach us at the fifty-eighth convention. The ceremony of presentation occurred just after the convention in the Avery Library at Columbia University, when your President and others representing the Institute received the gift from a group of Mexican diplomats and architects. These twelve volumes are in the custody of the Avery Library as a loan from the Institute for the use of students and visiting architects.

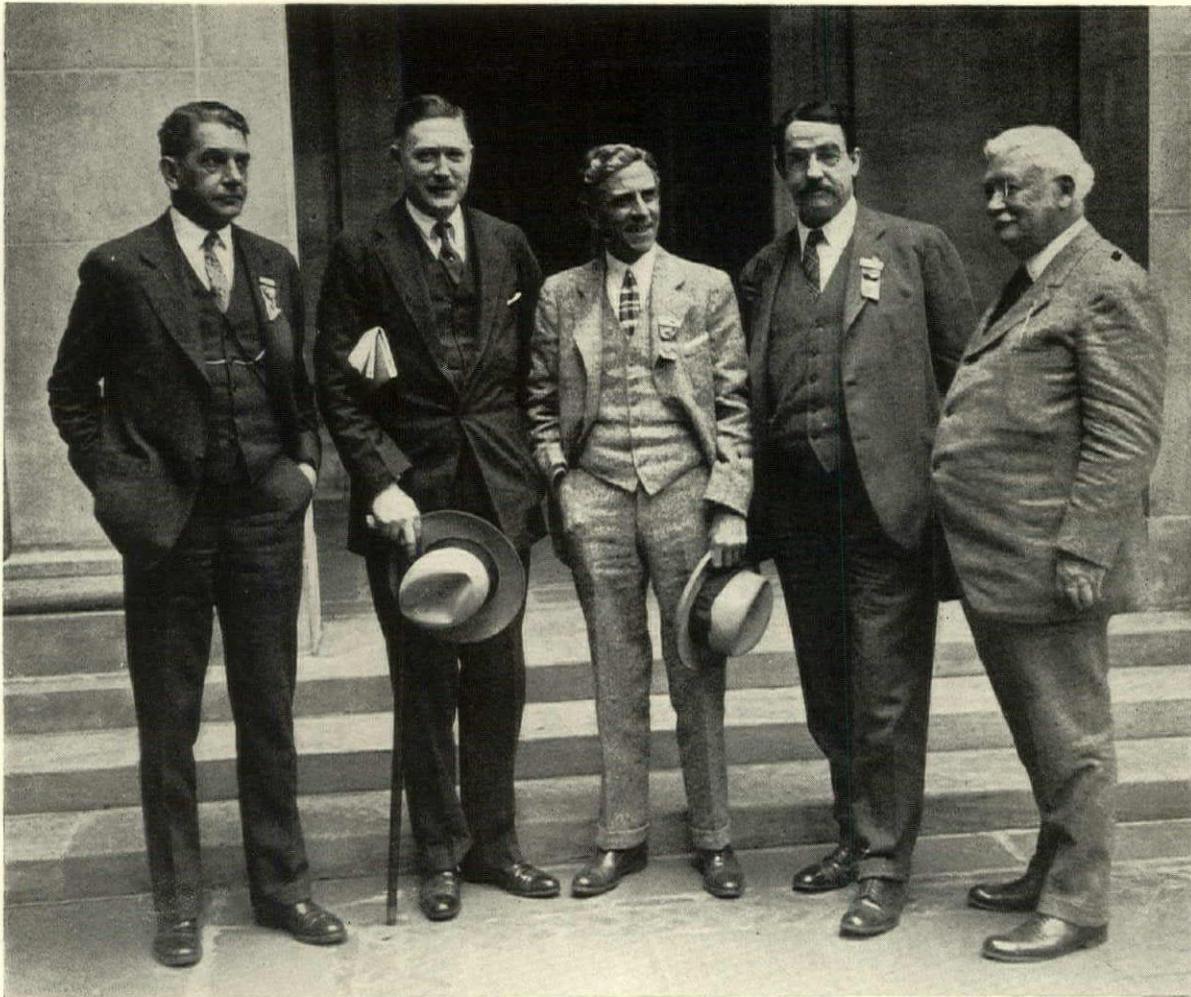
Among the joys and sorrows of holding office in the Institute are to be found many invitations to conferences and dinners from organizations and individuals outside the Chapters. Often these invitations require caution; many are opportunities for service. Altogether they are so flattering that while the temporary figurehead is overcome with humility, he is exceedingly proud of The American Institute of Architects. One of these invitations came last summer when a banquet and highly formal meeting occurred in London. The President of The Royal Institute of British Architects and his fellow officers sat on a dias with all the dignity of a supreme court. The handsome President, resplendent in his golden chains and badge of office, invited the plain American President to take part in the ceremony which awarded the gold medal to Sir Charles Gilbert Scott. That we gratefully mention as a courtesy to the American Institute from our British brother architects.

The Institute is now contributing to architectural exhibitions in foreign countries. It is interested in the efforts of architects abroad who are sending their students to America. It is concerned with the American school in Rome; it is watching the excavations in Athens just beginning and probably the greatest archeological explorations ever undertaken. It knows of the dedication of the Gennadius Library overlooking even the high Acropolis at Athens and dedicated during the past few days in the presence of its architects and other prominent Americans.

When, through its officers and committees, the Institute

reaches out to the architectural societies of France, of Great Britain, of Canada, and other countries it receives instant and cordial response. Our international relations should give us added inspiration in this our present home gathering. But before all other affiliations, we must have respect and confidence

and affection in our own membership and in our individual selves. May the fifty-ninth convention prove a fellowship which will ever increase the enthusiasm of our members at home and our members here present, and more than ever deepen loyal devotion to The American Institute of Architects.



A. TEN EYCK BROWN, RECORDER, ATLANTA, GA.; WM. HARMON BEERS, NEW YORK; GILBERT C. HIGBY, N. J.;
D. KNICKERBACKER BOYD, PHILADELPHIA, AND LANSING C. HOLDEN OF NEW YORK

I HAVE also admired particularly the architects of America because, in my opinion, today you have the only—or at least you have by far the greatest amount of independence in your art. The best type of American architect is deeply versed in the architecture of the past, of every period of every land. You have studied that and you know about it, and with that wonderful background you still have the independence and the personal force to strike your own note. That is what every European feels when he comes to America, and that is where I think we musicians learn from you. We are beginning, I think, in America to strike our own note, but you have done it much before us.

"Before the War we musicians looked to Europe for our inspiration, for our model as to the home and the soil from which art sprang, but since the War music in America has become gradually more independent, more as your art has been for so long independent. I think everything depends, for us, upon that independence of spirit, and I hope architects and musicians and all the artists of America, whether born here or coming here afterwards, will always keep before their eyes that star of really expressing independently their feeling, in relation to the necessities of modern life and of life in this wonderful country where we live."—*Extract from the address of Leopold Stokowski on receiving the Institute's Gold Medal for the Fine Arts.*

HOWARD VAN DOREN SHAW

MAY 7, 1869—MAY 7, 1926

An Appreciation by IRVING K. POND, Past President, The American Institute of Architects

UPON the fifty-seventh anniversary of his natal day, Howard Shaw started on his long journey into the Beyond. He was still young—young in years and in heart; but years and heart were ripe in experience and achievement. He was in his prime, and his joy in life and his enthusiasm had not paled. Why should they pale in one who was gifted as was he, and to whom the door of opportunity was ever opening. Such opportunities as came to him, however, do not come to one who has not met halfway those which preceded; and Howard Shaw met more than halfway the duties, the responsibilities, and the opportunities which came to him.

Howard Shaw was born with a sense of values and of the fitness of things which seldom lapsed and which grew in fullness with the years. He had a strong sense of his obligation to society, and he realized that from him to whom much has been given, much will be expected. Much was given to Shaw not only of the material but of the spiritual, and in both fields he gave freely to his less fully endowed fellows. He looked for good and beauty in lives as in objects; and he found beauty in life, in nature, and in the works of man. He was blessed with a fine sense of humor which helped him over many a difficult pass. For one born to, and educated in, the conventions he possessed and exercised a highly individualistic mind and mode of expression, and his work was highly characteristic. Even in his more important work he manifested his playful spirit, and in this work the evidences of his fine humor are not wanting.

Howard Shaw created many beautiful home surroundings; and his residences and gardens proclaim his joy in life, and in art as it touched the beauty of life. He had a lovely home, both in its spiritual and material aspects; a talented wife with whom he enjoyed a rare companionship, and three lovely daughters to whom he was intensely devoted. These intimate facts of his life must be noted, for they colored his work, and other and outside lives were the better conditioned because of his own happiness.

He was generous in nature and deed, and friendship irradiated from his personality. One cannot speak of Howard Shaw's works without speaking of the man; and one cannot speak of the man without considering his works, for the man is in and of them.

That vortex of human energy known as Howard Shaw has been dissipated; but the impulse throbs in ever-widening circles. Those who have felt the thrill of the throb will not forget but must, perforce, relay the message into other lives. The work still stands radiating the spirit of the man. They are happy who felt the emanation from the person and still can feel it in the work.

It was fitting that The American Institute of Architects, whose highest standards he upheld so persistently and manfully, should recognize Howard Shaw's merits and should have conferred upon him, as it did at the convention which was just about to close its sessions at the time of his death, the gold medal of the Institute, the highest award in its power to bestow.



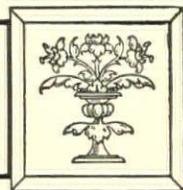
THE passing of Howard Van Doren Shaw is a distinct loss to the profession of Architecture in the United States. His great achievement in his Art, his fine personality, and the high respect in which he was held, are fittingly set forth by Irving K. Pond, F. A. I. A. on this page. It is pathetic that Howard Shaw could not have lived to receive the Institute Gold Medal for Architecture, an honor he appreciatively acknowledged but a few hours before his death.

HOWARD VAN DOREN SHAW, born in Chicago, Ill., May 7, 1869, was the son of Theodore A. Shaw and Sarah (Van Doren) Shaw. He received his B.A. degree from Yale University in 1890 and from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1893. He married Frances Wells of Chicago in 1893, and started to practice his profession in Chicago in the same year. He was a Fellow of The American Institute of Architects, a member of the executive committee of the Art Institute of Chicago, chairman of the Illinois State Art Commission.

In announcing to the convention the death of Howard Shaw, President Waid said: "Another of our mighty men has fallen. It is a satisfaction that we told him how much we appreciated the service which he had given to our profession and to architecture. I am sure that you will wish to award the medal which has been made ready, and that it may be presented, as we have had to do in one other instance, after the death of the man so honored."



EDITORIAL COMMENT



THE fifty-ninth annual convention of The American Institute of Architects may be regarded as one of the most businesslike and efficient ever held. It was marked throughout by solid achievement and dignified procedure. There was crystallized a number of matters of the first importance, and these were received in a spirit of fairness, debated solely on their merits and concluded in a practical manner.

The past two years have been years of performance and a steady advance toward the accomplishment of the settled purpose to place the profession of architecture squarely before the general public in its proper relation to the upbuilding of the nation. The firm foundation that has been laid by President Waid's administration may efficiently serve on which to build the most important activities during coming years.

It is satisfactory to note that certain matters which alarmists declared would be "storm centers" during the convention were presented, brought to a vote that showed the conservative attitude of the delegates, and that while there might be strong personal objection, the combined opinion was sane and safe.

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There is undoubtedly much to be yet said as to the attitude of the profession toward the various dependent organizations that seek Institute recognition. Whether such recognition will eventually be given will depend on the action of committees that have been appointed to consider these matters. Meanwhile, any attempt to project ideas or expression of opinion that would seek to prejudge the final action of the respective committees would be unwise. That the profession is in step with the modern movement to co-ordinate various departments into interlocking wholes is shown in the action to consolidate activities of the Institute. The decision to appoint a Board that would co-ordinate the activities of the Institute *Journal* and its dependent book department, the Scientific Research Department, which automatically includes the Producers' Research Council, and to remove from the *Journal* all advertising pages, is a step in the right direction. That this is the opinion of the majority of the profession is shown by the unanimous action of the convention.

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These and other activities that will later lead to further concentrations show the practical point of view which sets this fifty-ninth convention apart from its predecessors. It is always best to make haste

slowly. In spite of impatience on the part of many to rush to conclusion matters that need further deliberation and that while certain to end satisfactorily are not yet in shape for final action, the convention at all times displayed a deliberate and finely balanced attitude. It is that attitude that leads to the statement that this convention was pre-eminently businesslike.

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The election of Milton B. Medary, Jr., to the office of president insures that the policies that have been so successfully started will be carried to an equally successful conclusion. Mr. Medary has always been identified with these policies, and his clear judgment and willingness to work for them have rightfully earned for him this recognition. As chairman of the Committee of Public Works for many years, Mr. Medary has given the finest service, and it is due to his efforts that many proposed and unwise legislative acts have been prevented.

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In short, in reviewing an intimate association with the profession of architecture during a period of almost a quarter century, we can recall no time when the future of architecture bulked larger than it does today. And for these reasons, so clearly demonstrated by the procedure of this convention, it should become a duty of architects to support and uphold the Institute in the great work it is doing. The most practical manner for the profession to show its appreciation is by joining the Institute and thus endorse its action.

There are no good reasons why a great many unaffiliated architects should not be members of the Institute. It is amazing to note the past accomplishment of the limited membership with the meager amount of money that has been available. A larger membership and a larger fund would insure beyond criticism the representative character of the Institute and provide the means to carry to successful conclusion important policies now deferred through lack of funds. Mr. Architect, if you are not a member, it becomes your duty now, more than ever before, to become one.

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The grateful recognition on the part of the convention of the untiring efforts of D. Everett Waid was justly deserved. Mr. Waid has contributed of his time and substance in the most generous way. His administration has been marked by the most constructive and practical performance.

We may not dwell on efficiency and omit mention of the work of Edward C. Kemper, the executive secretary. If Mr. Kemper had not taken up his present work he could have reached high rank in diplomacy. His untiring efforts, his graceful and pleasing personality, and a poise and self-possession rare in so young a man, mark him for a safe future. The value of his work for the Institute may not be overestimated, and it is but fair that his faithful services should receive this statement of recognition.

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The annual meeting of the Producers' Research Council, held on the day preceding the convention, was a session of constructive effort. This organization is closely affiliated with the Institute and is conducted in the most valuable spirit of co-operation. If the architectural profession is to receive full knowledge as to what is going forward in the building industry, it may look for it in the co-operative effort of this Council.

President Waid of the Institute, who made the opening address at this meeting of the Council, expressed the appreciation of the Board of Directors of the Institute of the constructive work that the Council had done and made certain recommendations as to the coming year which will tend further

to increase the benefits to be derived and the closer knitting together of these two organizations.

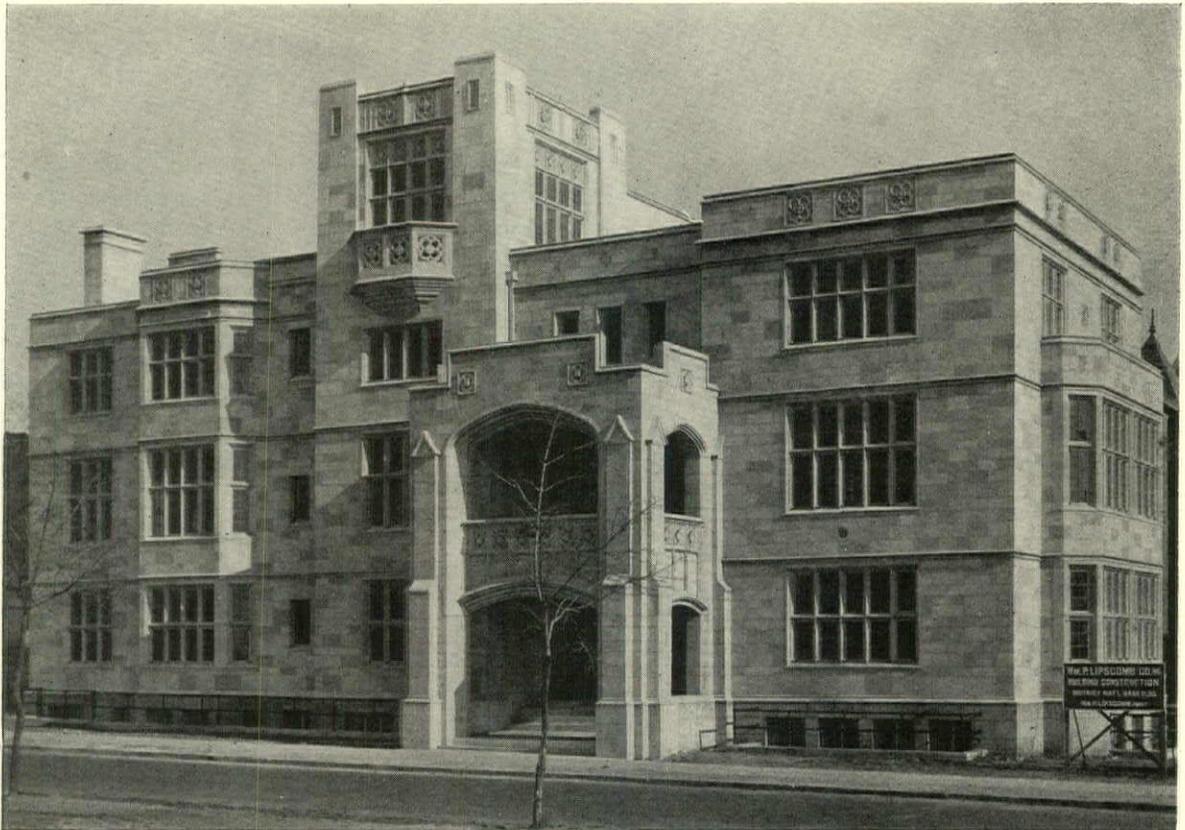
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Bequests and donations of books to the library of the Institute and the valuable archives that are housed in Octagon House are each year becoming more valuable. It becomes a duty to make the historic headquarters of the Institute a thoroughly safe depository, and it is highly essential that the plan proposed for the improvement of this property be carried to the earliest possible performance.

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A "splendid isolation" of the profession of architecture in the United States is not desirable. It is gratifying to learn that the efforts of the Board of Directors to establish close relations with members of the profession in Europe and South America have led to such desirable results.

There was a time when architects traveling in foreign countries felt the same sense of isolation that citizens did back in the early 70's, when our consular service was neither dignified nor representative. Owing to the work of the Board of Directors of the Institute, architects from this country are assured of the finest reception in the spirit of fraternal affiliation when they visit foreign countries.



A LEGATION BUILDING IN WASHINGTON, D. C., FOR A FOREIGN COUNTRY

GEORGE OAKLEY TOTTEN, JR., ARCHITECT

THE COMMITTEE REPORTS

THE reports submitted to the convention by the various committees were, if possible, more complete than usual. The reports of the Committee on Public Information, the Scientific Research Department and the Small House Service Bureau, were storm centers about which the major interest concentrated. These reports will be treated separately. The regular standing committees, aside from the above, presented complete records of the year's serious endeavors to solve the many problems considered and made such recommendation for convention action as seemed justified.

ALLIED ARTS

THE report of this committee is more nearly an announcement of its selection of recipients of the Fine Arts and Craftsmanship Medals. The report states in part:

The Fine Arts Medal was established in 1919 for distinguished achievement in painting, sculpture, music and literature. Heretofore, it has been awarded to persons eminent in the two domains first named. To your Committee on Allied Arts it has seemed appropriate to bestow the medal this year within the field of music. This art, as we all know, does not concern itself with two dimensions as do the graphic arts, or with three dimensions as does the art of sculpture, rather does it have to do with no dimensions at all as such. Yet the processes of thought and feeling from which music emerges are very much like those which are the source of architecture. Both articulate mathematically, they have their couples, their repetitions, intervals and cadences, and their resulting rhythm. To those who know music and are also skilled in the more abstract or cre-

ative field of architectural design, it is not necessary to allude to all the points of contact that music has with architecture. Nor is it necessary to repeat a well known aphorism which epitomizes the relationship of these two arts. Rather should we prefer to call music "static architecture."

Your Committee recommends the award of the Fine Arts Medal this year to Leopold Stokowski in recognition of his personal devotion to and his success in the interpretation and advancement of music in this country.

Mr. Stokowski was born in London in 1882 of a distinguished Polish family. As he has been practically all his adult life in America, he is an example of an artist developing himself entirely in this country. He is a naturalized American citizen.

Mr. Stokowski is a composer and violinist, as well as organist, and he is passionately devoted to the advancement of music. He has aided in this in numerous inconspicuous ways, as well as by his public performances. The University of Pennsylvania has conferred the degree of Doctor of Music upon him. He is a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, France, and a Fellow of the Royal College of Music, London. He has been decorated by the King of Roumania, and is a member of most of the important musical associations in this country.

Your Committee recommends as the recipient for the award this year of the Craftsmanship Medal, V. F. Von Lossberg of New York.

Mr. Von Lossberg, a native of Russia, spent a portion of his childhood in Darmstadt, Germany, under the instruction in drawing of Professor Olbrich. From there he went to Paris and entered the Ecole des Arts et Metiers, at the same time attending lectures at the Syndicat des Fabricants des Bronzes. Before reaching the age of twenty-one he came to the United States, and soon after procured a position with the Archer & Pancoast Company, where the late Edward F. Caldwell was head designer. Later he became Mr. Caldwell's assistant. When Mr. Caldwell went into business on his own account, Mr. Von



THE ILLINOIS DELEGATION

Lossberg became his junior partner and shared all work with him until his death in 1914. Since that time he has directed the affairs of Edward F. Caldwell & Company as designer and president.

In addition to directing the activities of this organization, he is a designer and craftsman of rare ability, not only in bronze and wrought iron but in the design and making of enamels and in many applications and combinations of these arts. His preeminence in his special field amply justifies, we believe, the recognition we now propose for him by The American Institute of Architects.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

THE field of work covered by this important committee is of necessity large. The report of the committee states that it has taken for consideration not the entire field, but such undertakings as at the moment seem to be most vital and demanding the more prompt attention. The report states:

Among those undertakings which seemed to stand out as a great need for the success of the present and future practice of architecture, are the development of the education of the architect, the creation of a much more general interest in architecture among the masses of the people than now exists, and a better knowledge and appreciation of it and the allied arts.

Accordingly, these two fields of work have been regarded by the Committee as the most important for it to do, and to them it has given its best efforts and the major part of its time for the last seven years.

The architectural schools of the country have made such great progress in their development that they have become the best schools in the world for the training of American students who intend to practice architecture. Relatively few Americans now go to the Ecole des Beaux Arts of Paris for their architectural education as compared with a few years ago. Nearly all of the American students now go to the twenty-two accredited schools of architecture in this country.

The report emphasizes its contention that no matter to what extent the education of the architect may be improved, it cannot result in a corresponding improvement in the architecture of the country unless the education of the people (in an appreciation of architecture) is carried along with it.

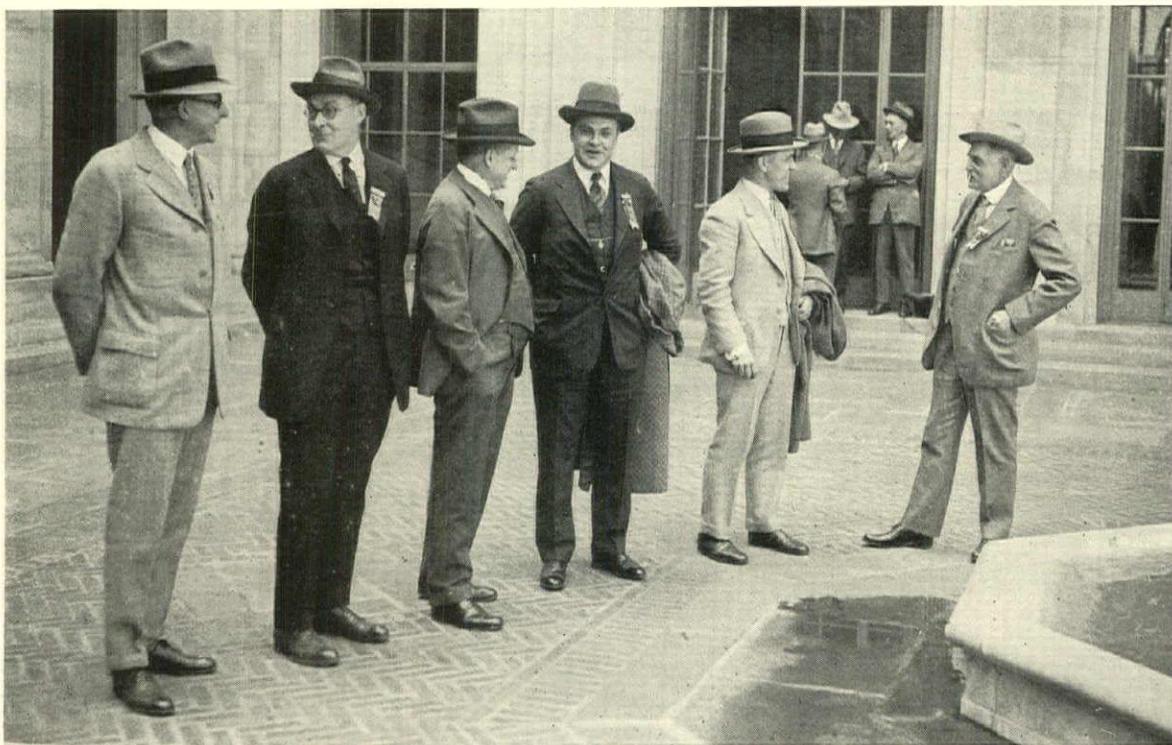
It is noticeable and very significant in reading all of the reports submitted that in each there is a strong undercurrent of opinion that there is great need for better education on the part of the public as to the value and meaning of the architect's services. Continuing, and in this connection, the report states:

The principal efforts of the Committee have been devoted in recent years to an effort to arouse the interest of the public in architecture and to induce the schools and colleges to include a limited study of architecture in their courses as a part of the general education of the people.

COMMITTEE ON PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS AND SCENERY

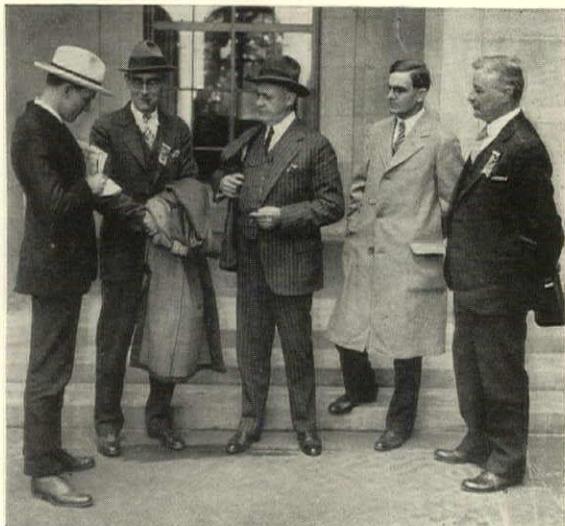
HERE again the success of the efforts of a committee are largely dependent on appreciation on the part of the public of the value of good architecture. "Want of appreciation," states the report, "of the value of old work by the public * * * is frequently a cause of its neglect or destruction." Further, the report states:

Many buildings of great interest and value as historical records of our architectural growth are unfortunately disappearing to make way for the ever increasing congestion of our cities. It would be of the utmost importance if every Chapter of the Institute could inaugurate, in a systematic manner, the



MR. MALCOMSON LINES THEM UP

D. J. V. SNYDER, DETROIT; F. W. WEAD, BOSTON; S. W. ST. CLAIR, BOSTON; LANCELOT SUKERT, DETROIT; C. W. DITCHY, DETROIT; W. G. MALCOMSON, DETROIT



THE GENTLEMEN FROM TEXAS

C. A. MULVEY, J. W. NORTHROP, JR., ATLEE B. AYRES,
LOUIS A. GLOVER AND F. E. GIESECKE

collection of photographs of the examples that have an architectural significance or historical value. The Denver Chapter and the Southern Pennsylvania Chapter have instituted such an undertaking and the representative of the Chicago Chapter also advocates and urges this idea.

Not only has the Committee acted in cases where the loss of a building is impending, but it has also kept in mind the possibly injury to old work by so-called "restoration." We would put protection in place of indiscriminate alteration so as to avoid the distortion of historical plan. The "snatching" of doorways, mantels and panelling from buildings in order to stimulate or compose, in another house, the atmosphere of age is discouraged.

This committee is able to refer to numerous instances of actual accomplishment, brought about either directly through its own efforts or in co-operation with various chapters.

COMMUNITY PLANNING

WE learn from this report that the efforts of the committee have been to some extent toward a consideration of the present relation of the architect toward the city planning movement in this country. The report says:

The logic of the present situation is this: Almost every progressive town in the country desires to enlarge its boundaries and increase its population; the cities which best succeed in this aim fail most markedly in providing a decent, or even a barely tolerable, working and living environment for the greater part of their populations. The cycle of difficulties that follow this attempt at quantitative growth—under the delusion that it is also qualitative improvement—should be familiar to those who have followed the work of this Committee; we need only recall the fact that industry is burdened by crowded quarters; increasing land charges; mounting taxes; high insurance rates due to the dangers of congestion; and the expense of transporting labor and materials. These increased costs either limit the possible wage of workers, or they are passed on to the community as a whole. Under these conditions the architect necessarily can play only a small part in the design of the community or of the individual home. That part of the community's goods which should otherwise go into the actual product of architectural design is too largely absorbed

in the accessory process of city growth, or is used to alleviate some of the difficulties that attend this growth.

The report of this committee concludes with this statement:

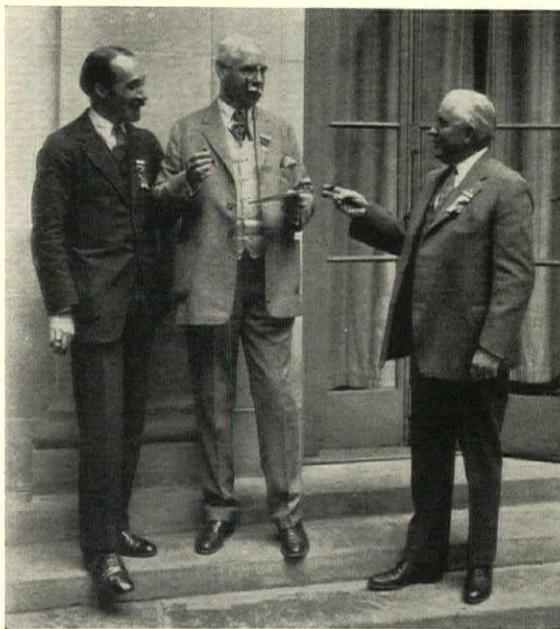
Without attempting to attack the fundamental economics of the situation, we can safely venture the assumption that the interest of the architect and the advancement of better living conditions in this country find a common ground in every intelligent effort to hold back, rather than advance, the cost of land and public services and thus effect a consequent reduction of the tax upon good building and good living which now results from rapid inflation of land values. Here is a line clearly drawn between city planning, which has as its direct objective better and more advantageous living and working conditions, and city planning, which is either directly or indirectly motivated by greater returns from land value. This seems to the Committee to be the fundamental question which we face today in relation both to our co-operation in the city planning movement and in the future welfare of our entire professional outlet for constructive service in the communities with which we are identified.

COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION LAWS

THIS report reads in part:

The Committee on Registration Laws functions principally in an advisory capacity and as a bureau of information for those seeking information in relation to interstate practice and legislation in their states or countries.

At the present time twenty-six states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and the Philippines have registration laws for architects. The Canadian provinces and Australia have similar laws. British Columbia has recently strengthened its statute and was in correspondence with your Committee in relation to the amendments. Legislation is pending in several states, including Kentucky and Rhode Island. Your Committee has tried to assist these states by submitting an analysis of the effect of the law. Your Committee has corresponded with the Royal Institute of British Architects in reference to registration bills before Parliament. It has also corresponded with Japan, New Zealand, South Africa and the Malay States, in all of which countries legislation is before their law makers.



MR. UPMAN STATES HIS POINT

H. F. CUNNINGHAM, FLORIDA; F. R. HINDLE, RHODE ISLAND, AND FRANK UPMAN, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The evolution of a satisfactory method of enforcement of registration laws is in progress. In several states the statutes require that the local bureaus of buildings which issue permits for construction shall require proof that the plans were prepared by architects in lawful practice. In small communities the law is generally enforced because the operations of those practicing architecture unlawfully are not concealable; small local groups always report such violations. In the great cities, where any person can file plans, enforcement is more difficult. When any architect or committee of architects believes that some person is practicing unlawfully, the procedure is to report the case of alleged violation to the prosecuting officer. It is his duty to obtain such evidence as may lead to punishment; he generally asks for the record from the state board secretary. If there is no record, the alleged offender is asked to prove his right to practice. Usually he fails, and the matter of imposing fine or imprisonment rests with the Court. In some cases societies of architects employ counsel to present evidence in proper form to the state. One society has presented more than one hundred and fifty cases. This has become generally known with the result that violation has practically ceased in that community.

While local attempts to violate the law are annoying, the question of neglect to observe the law in interstate practice is peculiarly disturbing to the architects in the state where this violation occurs. Generally the neglect is from lack of knowledge of the law, but cases have occurred where architects have deliberately attempted to practice in a state other than their own without compliance with the statutes of that state. Every architect who does this affronts his brother architects and the state in which he seeks to practice. The Institute has made a reasonable endeavor to have the laws uniform, but local expediency has to an extent led to differences which are not important in the final analysis. The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards has done splendid work in interstate adjustment.

COMMITTEE ON PLAN OF WASHINGTON AND ENVIRONS

THIS committee is one of the youngest of the standing committees, having been appointed in 1924. As its name implies, its duties are to watch over, to



FOUR CHICAGO DELEGATES
LEON E. STANHOPE, H. B. WHEELOCK, R. C. LLEWELLYN AND V. A. MATTESON



NEW YORK AND PITTSBURGH EXCHANGE PLEASANTRIES

R. M. TRIMBLE, E. B. LEE AND FREDERICK BIGGER, ALL OF PITTSBURGH, AND CLARENCE S. STEIN OF NEW YORK AND LAWRENCE WOLFE OF PITTSBURGH

safeguard the general plan of the Capital City so that the plan as originally made and widely approved may not suffer from the meddling activities of poorly informed, although influential, people. It is disheartening to note that much of the opposition to the correctly directed activities of this committee, has its source in politics and the unfortunately apathetic attitude on the part of the legislative branches of the government.

The report discusses at some length the fate of the various legislative bills proposed in both houses of the Congress. Legislation that blocks proposed improvements or diverts well-considered schemes is, according to this report, much too prevalent. It is only by constant vigilance and earnest protest that harm is averted. Says the report:

Such situations are of constant occurrence, always some one without adequate information or understanding or sympathy with the project for a great capital trying to hamstring the plan and cripple its advancement. Furthermore, it remains to make certain that representative men of the different planning professions are appointed to the Commission; that they have the backing of their national organizations, and that these organizations may be called upon for active support of desired legislation.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

OUR foreign relations is a matter of very large importance. While the profession has been at all times closely in touch with the profession in Europe, it has not seemed to realize the importance and dignity of the efforts being put forth by architects in Latin America. The work accomplished by this committee during the past two years, as recorded in this report, is one of decided constructive importance. The report says in part:

During the year the Committee, through its Vice-Chairman, Frank R. Watson, kept in contact with the architects of Latin America.

Albert Kelsey states under date of February 13: "You will

be interested to learn that I am sailing for Venezuela on the 18th, where I hope to work up a little interest among the local architects in the Pan-American Congress to be held at Montevideo."

The policy established last year of sending complimentary copies of the Journal to the Presidents of four Latin-American societies has been continued.

The Philadelphia Chapter, A.I.A., conferred Honorary Associate Membership on Senor Bernardo Calderon, President of the Mexican Society of Architects.

The Third Pan-American Congress will be held at Montevideo in 1927. The exact date is not yet determined.

A report has been made to the Committee by Thomas E. Tallmadge of Chicago in regard to the present condition of the Church of Sancta Sophia in Constantinople, and the desirability of taking some action to insure its restoration with the consent and approval of the Turkish authorities.

The Committee recommends—

- (1) That The American Institute of Architects offer its active co-operation with such organizations as may seem desirable toward securing a home in which French students of the arts coming to this country may be welcomed.
- (2) That The American Institute of Architects use its influence with such authorities as may seem desirable toward securing the physical restoration of the Church of Sancta Sophia in Constantinople.

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

THIS particularly well constructed report should be circulated broadcast not only among architects and builders, but also among advertisers and clients.

It is, perhaps, the one report that presents an optimistic view as to the future of architectural practice. It is not possible to give a condensation of this report as it is the very essence of pithiness and condensation. But a certain part is so representative of the activities of this committee that we clip and print it in full.

Referring to certain matters of objectionable advertising as reflecting on the function of the architect, it is stated:

Objectionable Advertising: In December, 1925, the Board of Directors asked the Committee on Industrial Relations to recommend what action ought to be taken with regard to certain objectionable advertising published in prominent magazines by a Cleveland construction company. This company advertised that speed in winter construction could not be secured if an owner employed an architect. This most uncomplimentary comment appears to have aroused the ire of architects in various parts of the country. From half a dozen sources copies were sent to the Octagon with a request that the Board of Directors do something about it. The Chairman of your Committee on Industrial Relations wrote a letter to the advertiser calling his attention to the fact that the advertisement obviously stated an untruth. The advertisement was withdrawn by the contractor who said it would have been cancelled two months earlier had any one called his attention to its unfairness. Your Committee on Industrial Relations is anxious to be of service to the profession, but it does seem as if some one of the architects who noticed this advertisement might have had gumption enough to attack the problem first hand. Perhaps something might be done about this kind of advertising by the Institute's Committee on Publicity.



THE GENNADEION LIBRARY OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES IN ATHENS BUILT BY THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION TO HOUSE THE COLLECTION OF BOOKS GIVEN TO THE SCHOOL BY DR. JOHANNES GENNADIUS, GREEK SCHOLAR AND DIPLOMAT. DEDICATED TO THE PUBLIC ON APRIL 23. THE POSSESSION OF THIS LIBRARY MAKES THE AMERICAN SCHOOL THE FOREMOST INSTITUTION IN THE WORLD FOR THE STUDY OF GREEK ART, HISTORY, AND LITERATURE

MEMORANDUM OF POLICY ADOPTED BY MEETING OF
DIRECTORS OF THE ARCHITECTS' SMALL HOUSE
SERVICE BUREAU OF THE UNITED STATES, INC.,
HELD AT WASHINGTON, D.C., MAY 4, 1926

AT THE time that the Architects' Small House Service Bureau was originally organized, manufacturers and material people had already undertaken to a considerable extent the sales policy of offering sets of plans to such prospective home owners as would agree to the use of their materials. At the same time the editors of magazines and newspapers were beginning to discover that the periodic publication of small house designs was an attraction both to readers and to advertisers.

The original Architects' Small House Service Bureau was started in Minneapolis to bring certain members of the architectural profession together for common action in what threatened to develop into an emergency. Many of the plans which were being used by manufacturers were hastily made, ill-considered, and uneconomic. Some of the manufacturers recognized this and hailed the attempt of a group of architects to get together to improve the character of the plans in circulation as a project worthy of support. The Southern Pine Association sought out the original group, and after conference agreed to publish in a book a collection of the one hundred best designs. The architects agreed, and made it a condition that they would prepare complete working drawings and specifications of every design illustrated. It was an immense task. Every cent of the cost of production was paid for by the architects; the entire cost of publication was undertaken by the Southern Pine Association.

In spite of the fact that, viewed from present-day standards, many of the plans were bad, the collection represented a great advance at the time, and above all things it demonstrated that the architects in the Northwest were interested in homes for the man of small means. The project was brought up in the convention of The American Institute of Architects, meeting in Chicago in 1920, and received its endorsement, and the Bureau was reorganized on a national basis with regional divisions for activity roughly corresponding to the regional districts of the Institute.

In addition to directly stimulating the improvement of small house architecture and bringing the profession of architecture into the picture, the movement had further effects not to be directly foreseen. Other groups of manufacturers sought to lend their imprint to collections of plans. The Bureau, which had had a bitter experience in paying for the production of plans, was unable to undertake to produce still more. The pace having been set, however, and the use of plans established as a standard type of merchandising service for producers, manufac-

turers continued to seek collections of plans for publication. Collections of various kinds were made, and good, bad, and indifferent collections were published—some directly by manufacturers, others by syndicates controlled by advertising interests, others by individual architects seeking profit.

The Bureau having accepted the Southern Pine Association imprint, and not being able to meet all of the demands for further publication which were made upon it by other interests, was placed in the implied position of having sold an exclusive privilege to the lumber interests, whereas in reality it had merely been assisted with its printing bills.

A still further effect of this growing use of plans as a merchandising bait was an increase in the number of competitions held under the auspices of the Institute Committees for prizes offered by manufacturers and producers. The purpose of such competitions was the collection at low price of a series of designs such as might be offered as premiums to those purchasing materials.

The time has come when a definite policy must be laid down by architects as a group. First, it must be determined whether they are to exercise or have a right to exercise control over plan distribution. If they are not to exercise control, it means that the field is open to competitive commercial enterprise.

If control is to be exercised, it means that architects may influence the channels which the development is to take.

Now plans are not commodities, but are instruments of service. They represent ideas. They are not manufactured; they do not come out of the earth like agricultural products. Ideas are in the air. Once they are understood, they can be given away by anybody. To make the stand of architects clear, supposing that in order to sell their services to the public, architects were to announce that they would give free building materials to any one using their plans. It couldn't be done, of course, because materials are things, not ideas, and have to be manufactured and bought and paid for. But let us suppose for the sake of argument that in bringing forward certain new materials architects were to announce that they would practically give away these materials free to any one using their services. What then would be the attitude of the building materials supply people?

If the services of individual architects are beyond the economic range of the small house owner, then it is the business of architects to do something to bring their services within range. Manufacturers and material people are not the vehicles for ap-

proaching the public—magazines and newspapers are.

Many material people have invested considerable sums, however, in these premium books of plans. They cannot be asked to give up their investments offhand. The profession of architecture, acting through the proper committees of the Institute and through the Small House Service Bureau, can put a check on the present tendency and can, in co-operation with the manufacturers, work out a program which will, over a period of five years, take the manufacturers and real estate people out of the field with proper compensation for expenses up to the present time.

The Producers Research Council, the Committee on Practice, the Committee on Competitions, and the Bureau, will all have their part to play. The details should be carefully developed. Action should be diplomatic, courteous, and consistent.

Now if the architects are to ask manufacturers to give up supplying something to the public for which there has been public demand, then the architects must be prepared to fill the demand. It should be remembered that the public does not go to grocery stores for so-called ethical reasons, or because the grocers are the people they ought to go to. They go to grocers because up until the advent of certain department stores the grocers have supplied a certain type of need in the community better than any other agency. The public does not go to architects because of any fine ethical obligation. The public has not come to architects in any large numbers because architects have not offered them some of the things that they needed. It is up to the profession to study these needs, and prepare itself so that there will be no other body of men better fitted or more capable of supplying these essential human wants.



PENNSYLVANIA AND RHODE ISLAND

WM. B. BILLMEYER, SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA; W. L. PLACK, PHILADELPHIA; S. F. HECKERT, PITTSBURGH;
R. C. N. MONAHAN, RHODE ISLAND; GORHAM HENSHAW, RHODE ISLAND

CONVENTION NOTES

ARTHUR HOLDEN of New York, accompanied by his Prince of Wales pipe, was an interested observer of men and events throughout the days and nights of the convention.

D. Knickerbacker Boyd of Philadelphia, Pa., and points North, South, East and West, reached town Monday evening, bearing his well-known smile and topped by a straw hat, an advance 1926 model.

Room 102, like the little tent at the Hermitage at Nashville, was a point where congenial men could meet, commune one with the other and find solace and contentment.

Messrs. Henry H. Kendall, Mauran and Kimball were the three past presidents at the convention. To the regret of all, that "old Roman," Irving K. Pond, was absent.

J. Monroe Hewlett, quoting from the chapter of the Cathedral of Seville, said: "Let us build a church so big that those who follow after will think us mad."

LeRoy Kern of New York, and also of the Scientific Research Department, reached the convention hotel on Monday evening, tired and happy after a fourteen-hour motor drive from his home in Mount Vernon, N. Y.

"When architects and diplomats make a mess they make a devil of a mess. I hope to see a great framework of solid friendship built between England and America."—*Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador, at the banquet.*

The series of snapshots made in the court of the Chamber of Commerce Building during the convention and presented in this issue will serve as interesting reminders of many old friends met and new friendships made. Beyond a doubt, this was a convention of rare sartorial excellence. One has only to scan these pictures to find groups of well-groomed men.

No day in June could be "rarer" than the days in May in Washington during the convention. Spring in all her glory was everywhere about. The banks of the Potomac were a blaze of blossoms; the foliage had put on an early summer garb. Undoubtedly many a delegate returning to Northern and Western homes found occasion to compare the climate of his home city with that of the Capital City.

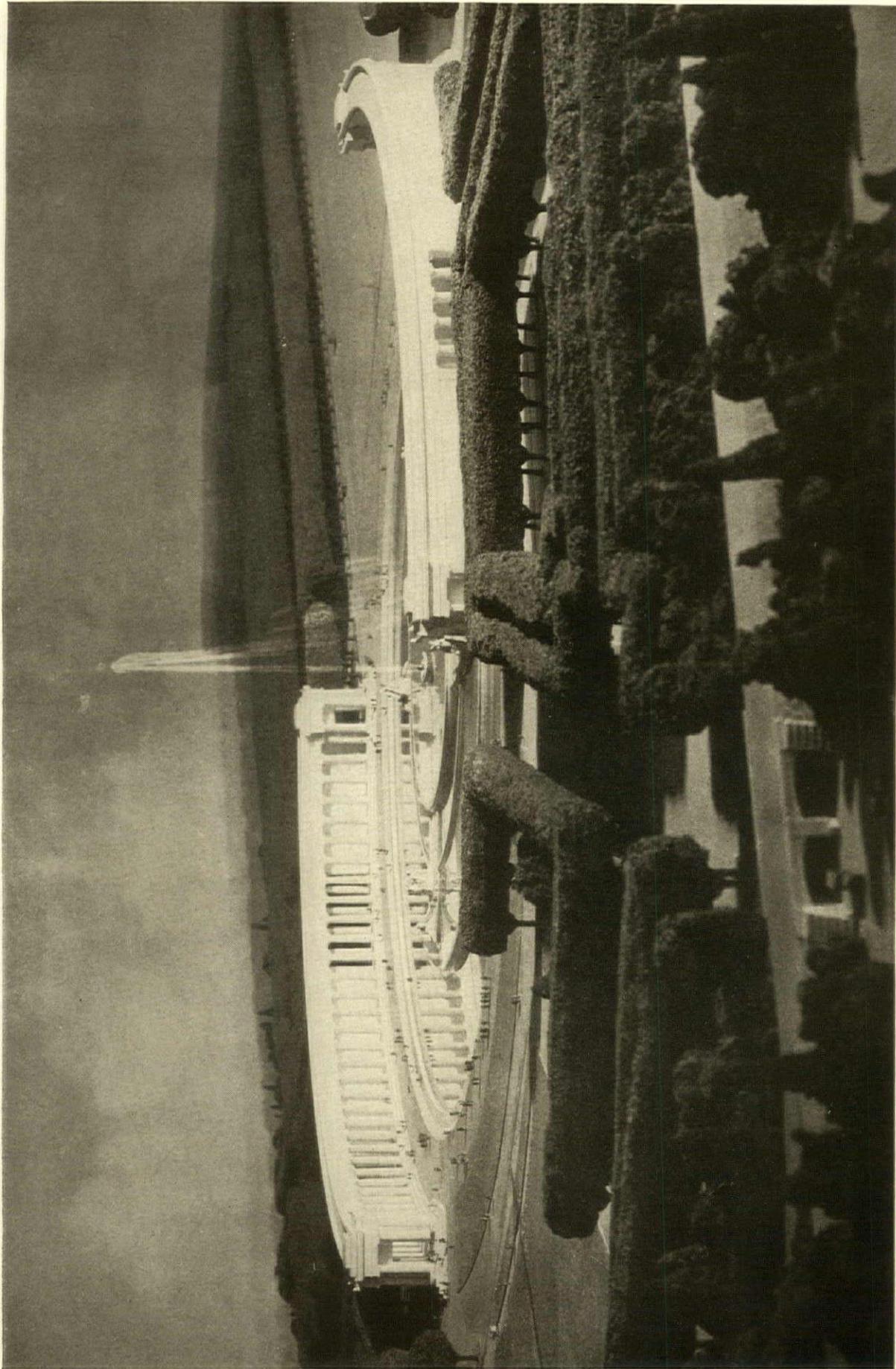
"One difference between musicians and architects is your modesty," said Leopold Stokowski in his address of acceptance of the Institute Fine Arts Gold Medal. "Musicians," he added, "create beauty which lasts but for the moment. Architects have the opportunity to make something eternal. The spirit of architecture can be expressed by men through architecture. If man has a fine spark, it can be made eternal."

The delightful weather that prevailed during the convention permitted the execution in every detail of the excellent program prepared by the special committee of women for the entertainment of the wives and female relatives of members who visited Washington. The tea at Octagon House, a splendidly arranged visit to Chevy Chase, and many dinners and other social functions were evidence of a fine hospitality, and were much appreciated.

Said N. Max Dunning in his address before the Producers' Research Council meeting on the 4th: "I sincerely believe that if the architectural profession is to continue to hold the position it now does, and deserves to hold, architects must have full knowledge as to what is being done in the various lines of the building industry. Architects may not continue in the pre-war status, nor confine their responsibilities to the consideration of æsthetic problems."

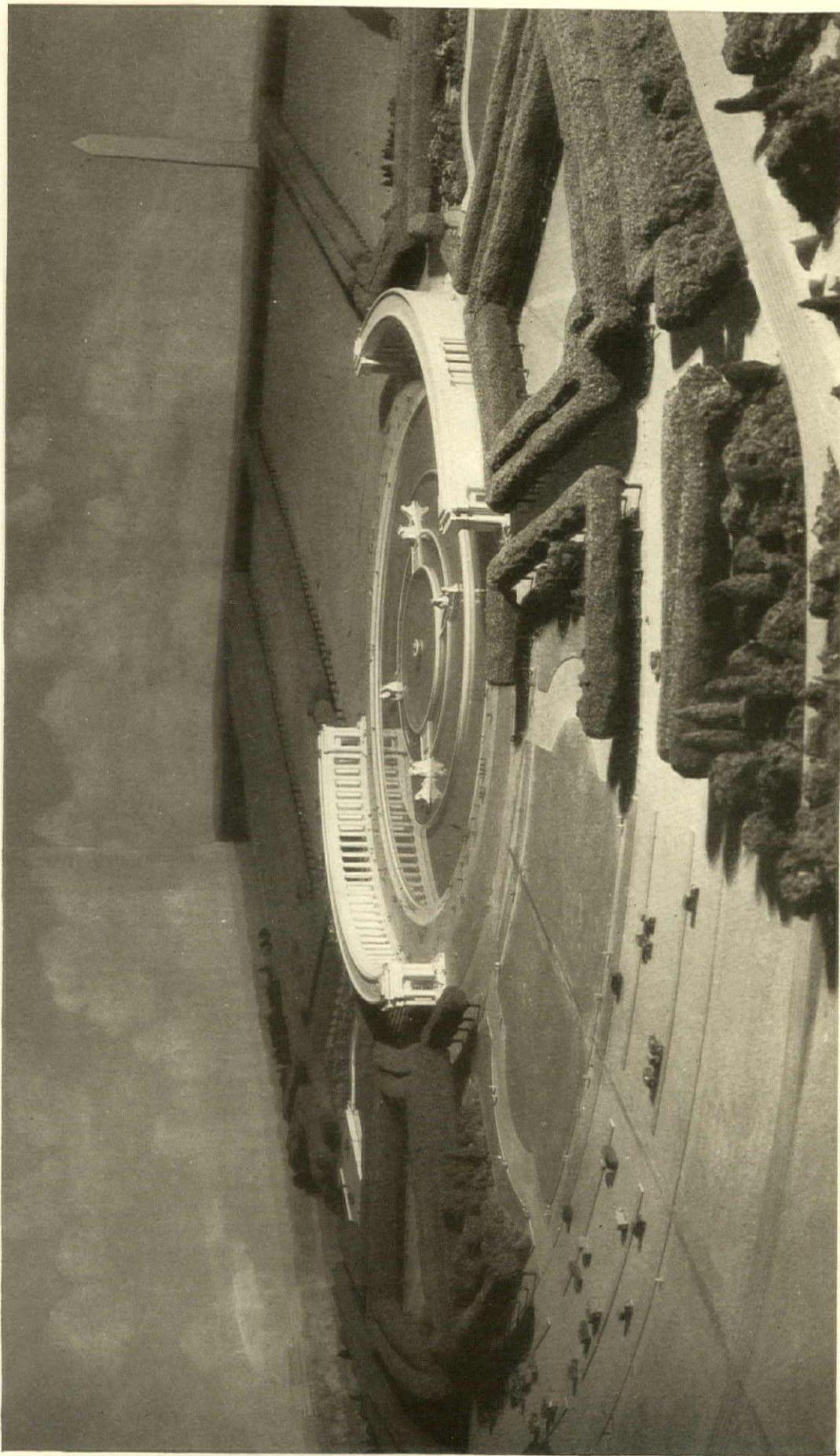
Fashion, like architecture, has become standardized. We recall the architectural exhibitions of Institute Chapters in the galleries of the Corcoran Art Gallery some five years ago. One might look in vain for types distinctive of localities. In like manner, the careful observer would be at loss to pick out by his attire any man as hailing from a particular section. Every man the "glass of fashion and the mould of form," but any peculiarity of dress as marking a particular section of the country was absent.

It was our intention to present in this issue reproduction of the photograph made at the White House on the occasion of the reception by President Coolidge. We filed an order for a print with the photographer and he sent us a group picture of President Coolidge and the Army chaplains assembled in Washington at the same time as our convention. As we fail to sense any connection between Army chaplains and architects, we returned the picture. We have not up to going to press received our own group, but hope to present it in a later issue.



PHOTOGRAPH OF MODEL OF PRIZE WINNING DESIGN
MEMORIAL TO THEODORE ROOSEVELT IN WASHINGTON, D. C.
JOHN RUSSELL POPE, ARCHITECT

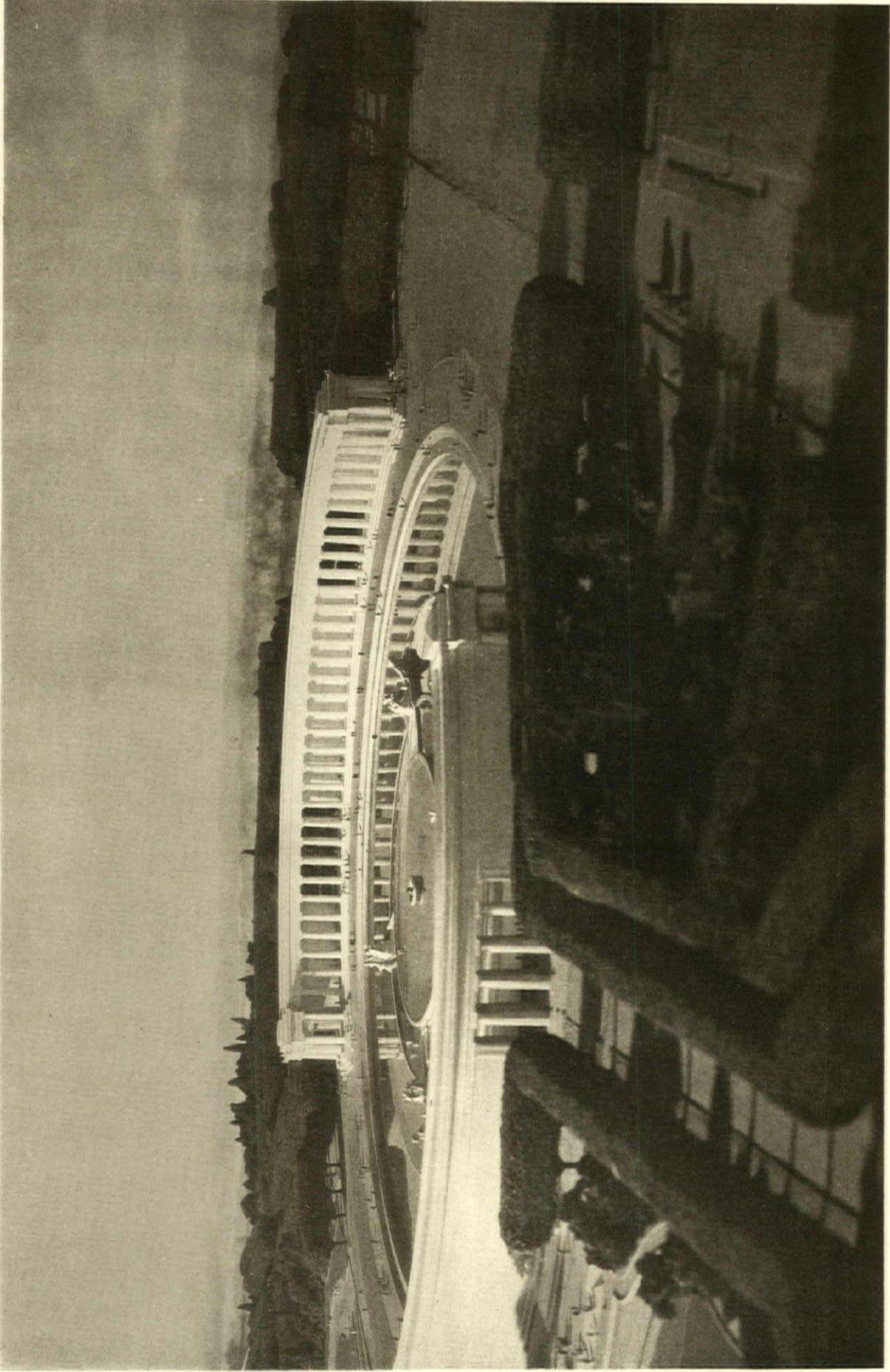




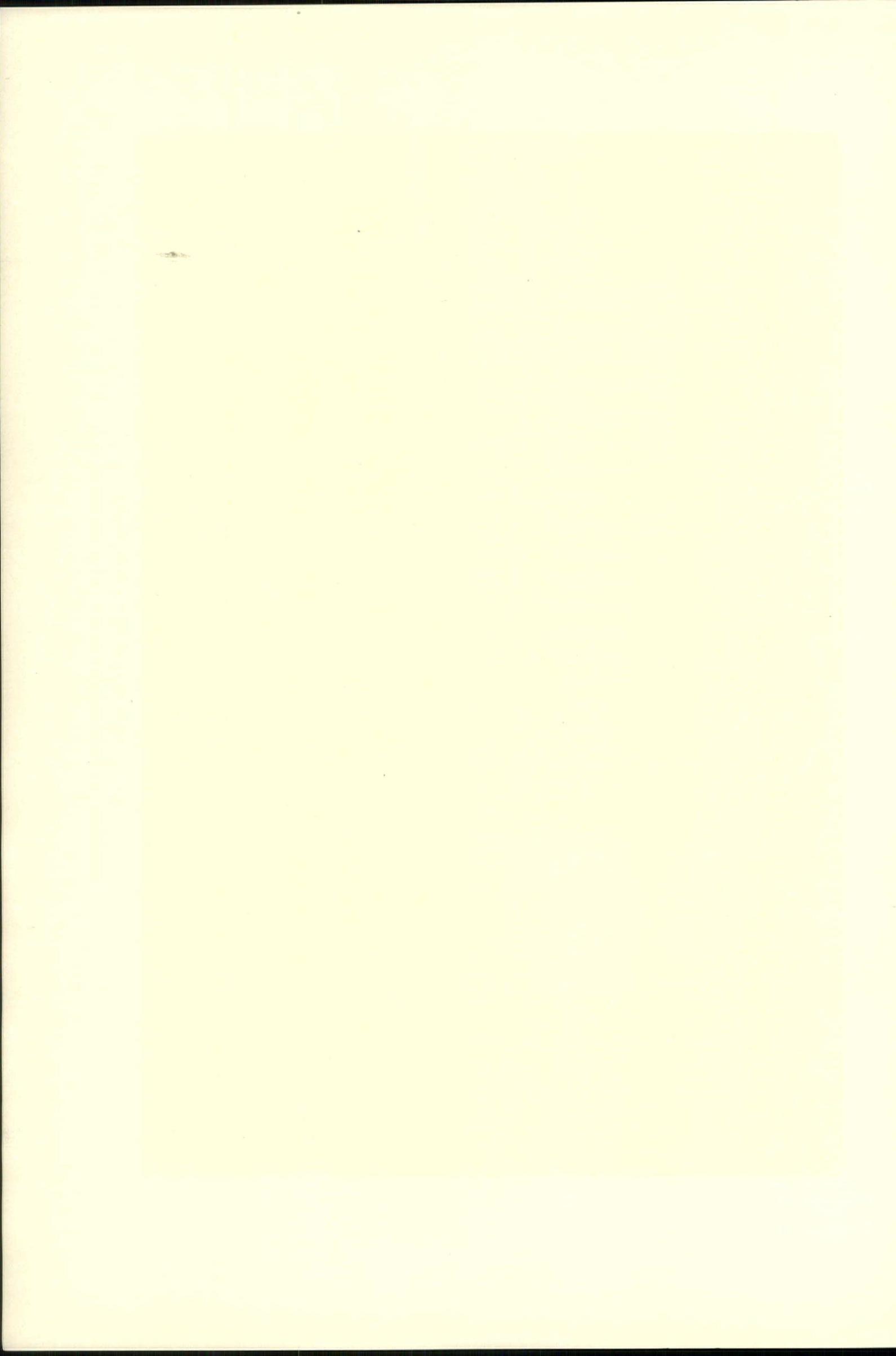
PHOTOGRAPH OF MODEL OF PRIZE WINNING DESIGN
MEMORIAL TO THEODORE ROOSEVELT IN WASHINGTON, D. C
JOHN RUSSELL POPE, ARCHITECT

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT
May 20, 1926 PLATE 106





PHOTOGRAPH OF MODEL OF PRIZE WINNING DESIGN
MEMORIAL TO THEODORE ROOSEVELT IN WASHINGTON, D. C.
JOHN RUSSELL POPE, ARCHITECT



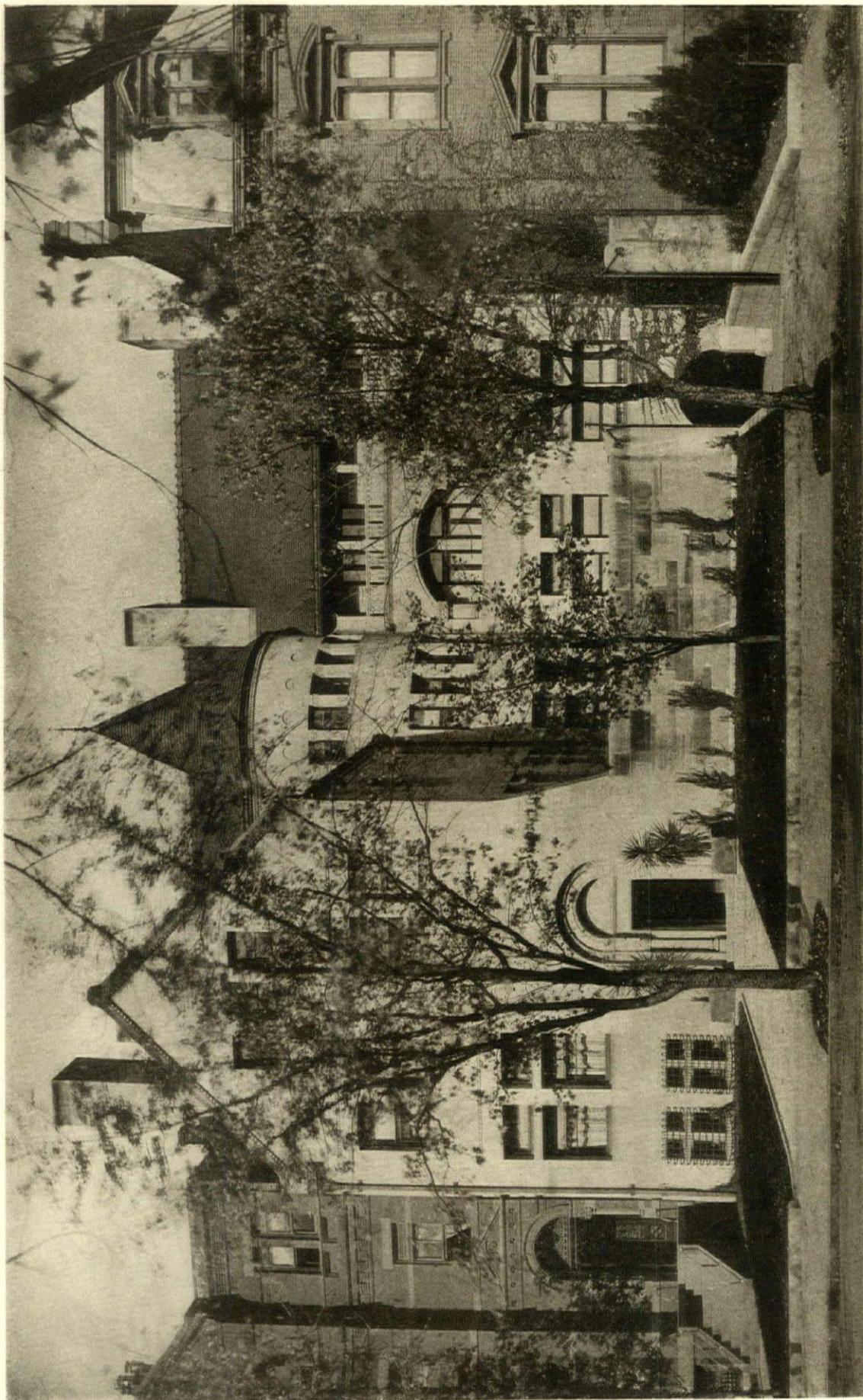


PHOTOGRAPH OF MODEL OF PRIZE WINNING DESIGN

MEMORIAL TO THEODORE ROOSEVELT IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOHN RUSSELL POPE, ARCHITECT



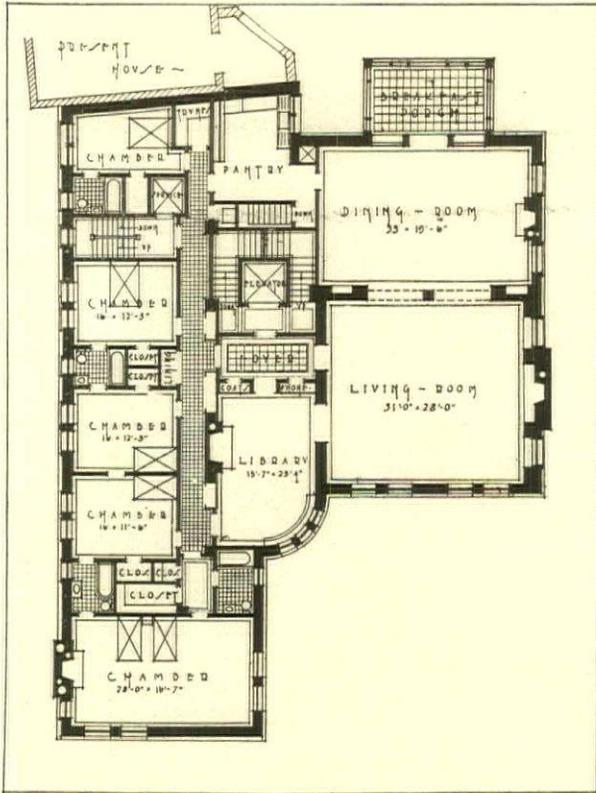


THE B. H. WARDER HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

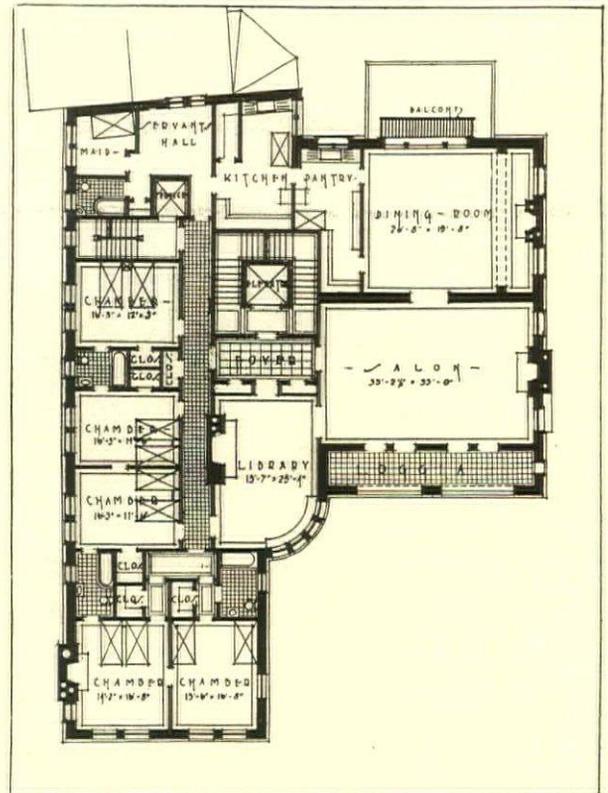
THE LATE H. H. RICHARDSON, ARCHITECT

REPRODUCED FROM THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT, ISSUE OF AUGUST 1, 1891

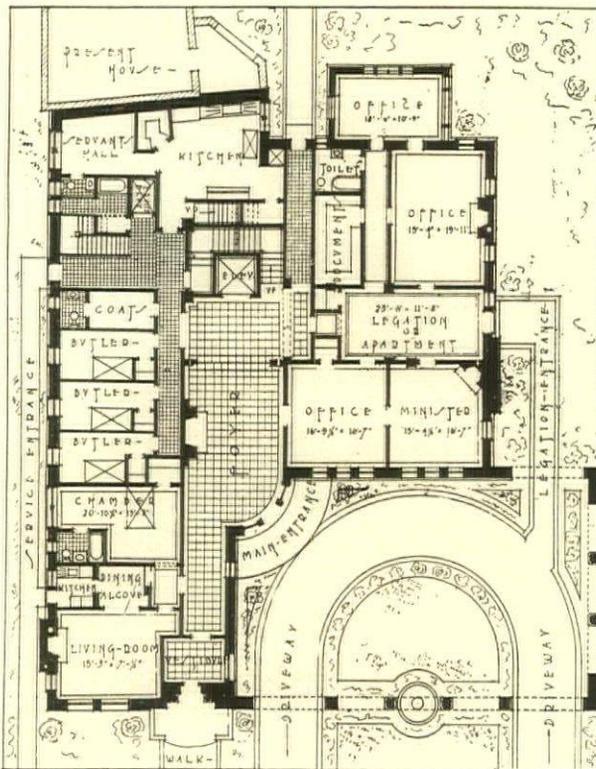
THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT
May 20, 1926 PLATE 109



PLAN OF SECOND FLOOR



PLAN OF THIRD FLOOR



FLOOR PLANS OF 2633 SIXTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECONSTRUCTION BY GEORGE OAKLEY TOTTEN, JR., OF THE ORIGINAL B. H. WARDER HOUSE,
DESIGNED BY THE LATE H. H. RICHARDSON

ONE of the finest examples of architecture in Washington was the B. H. Warder house, built by the late H. H. Richardson. It was built of light Ohio sandstone.

Last year this house was taken down to make room for an office building. Inspired by a desire to preserve this architectural masterpiece, the present owner acquired the building, with the exception of the front doorway, which was presented to the National Museum.

No. 2633 Sixteenth Street is a careful and painstaking reconstruction of the exterior of this house. The only material change in the original exterior design is that of the garden wall, which has been made into an arcade. Much of the handsome woodwork of the interior was also acquired and has been skilfully incorporated in the new building. Through the courtesy of the Museum officials, plaster casts were made of the ornaments of the entrance doorway and a replica of this doorway has been made.

In the erection of this building this notable piece of architecture has been preserved and will stand in the beautiful setting as the crown of Meridian Hill.



FRONT AND REAR VIEWS

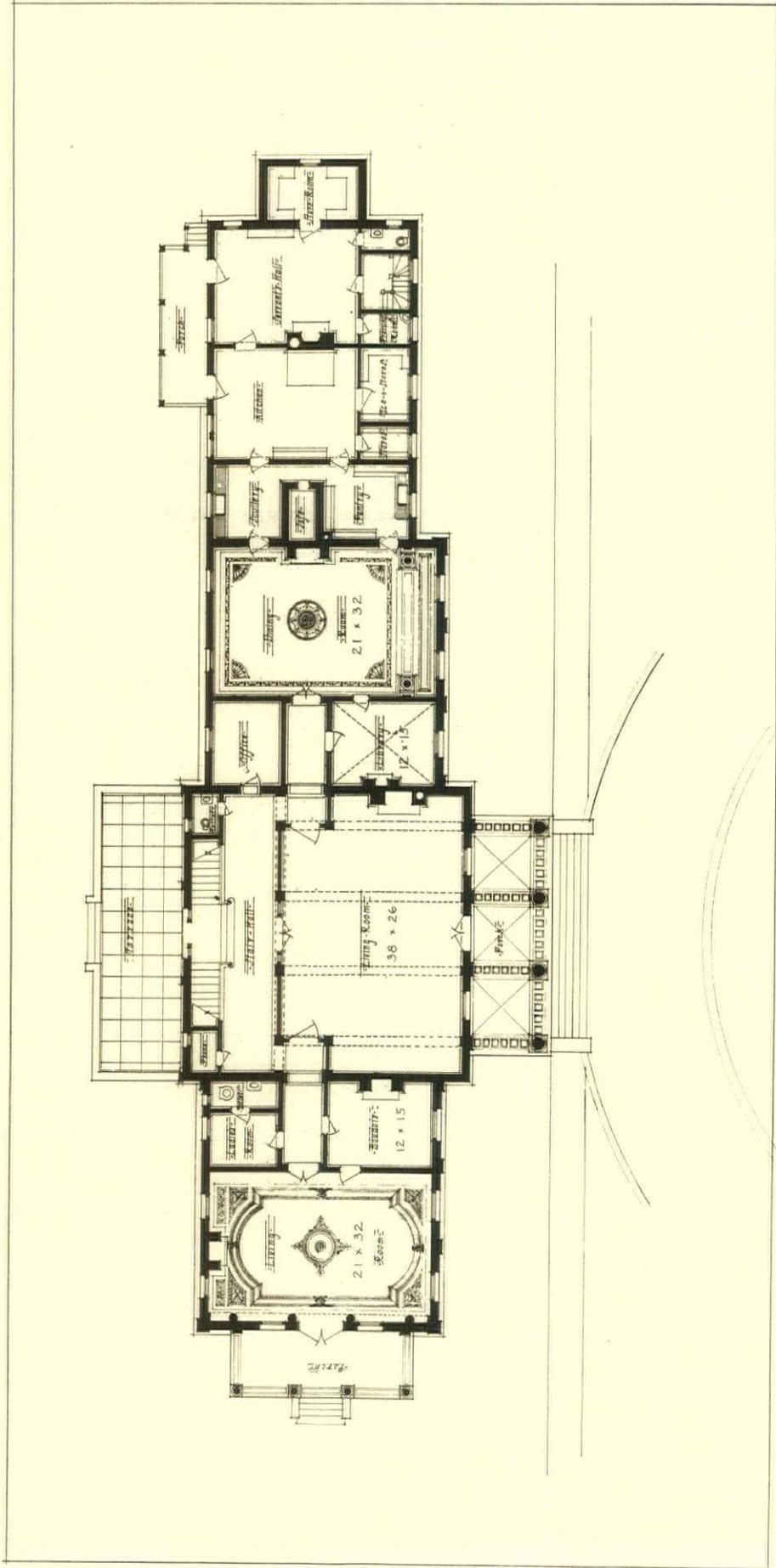
COUNTRY HOUSE OF F. E. MCCORMICK-GOODHART, NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C.

GEORGE OAKLEY TOTTEN, JR., ARCHITECT

(See plan on back)

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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COUNTRY HOUSE OF F. E. MCCORMICK-GOODHART, NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C.

GEORGE OAKLEY TOTTEN, JR., ARCHITECT

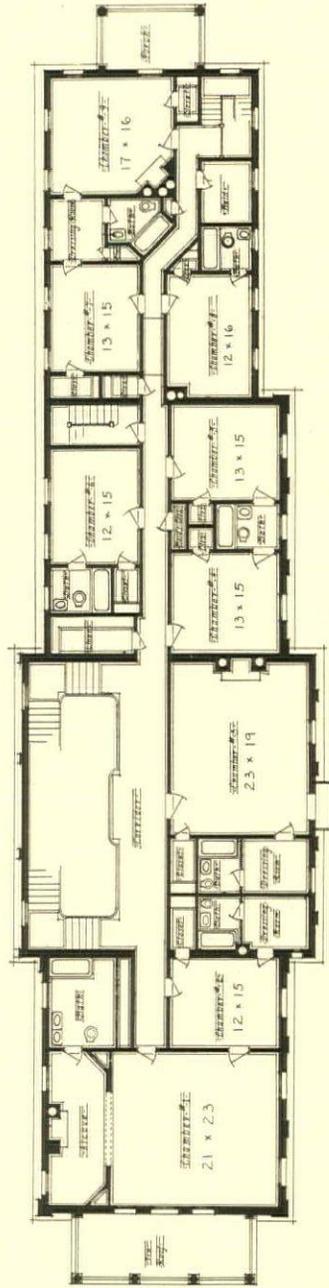
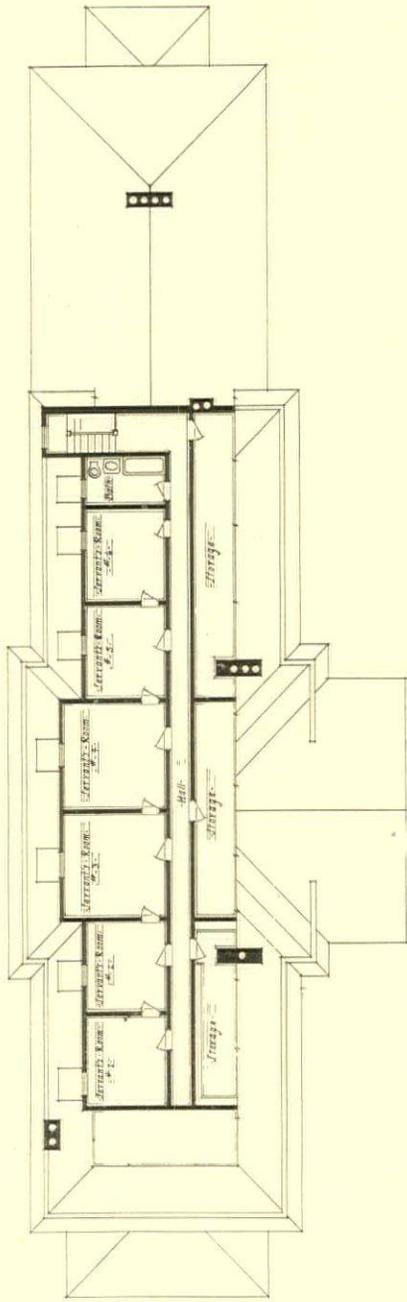


STAIRCASE HALL

COUNTRY HOUSE OF F. E. McCORMICK-GOODHART, NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C.

GEORGE OAKLEY TOTTEN, JR., ARCHITECT

(See plans on back)



COUNTRY HOUSE OF F. E. MCCORMICK-GOODHART, NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C.

GEORGE OAKLEY TOTTEN, JR., ARCHITECT



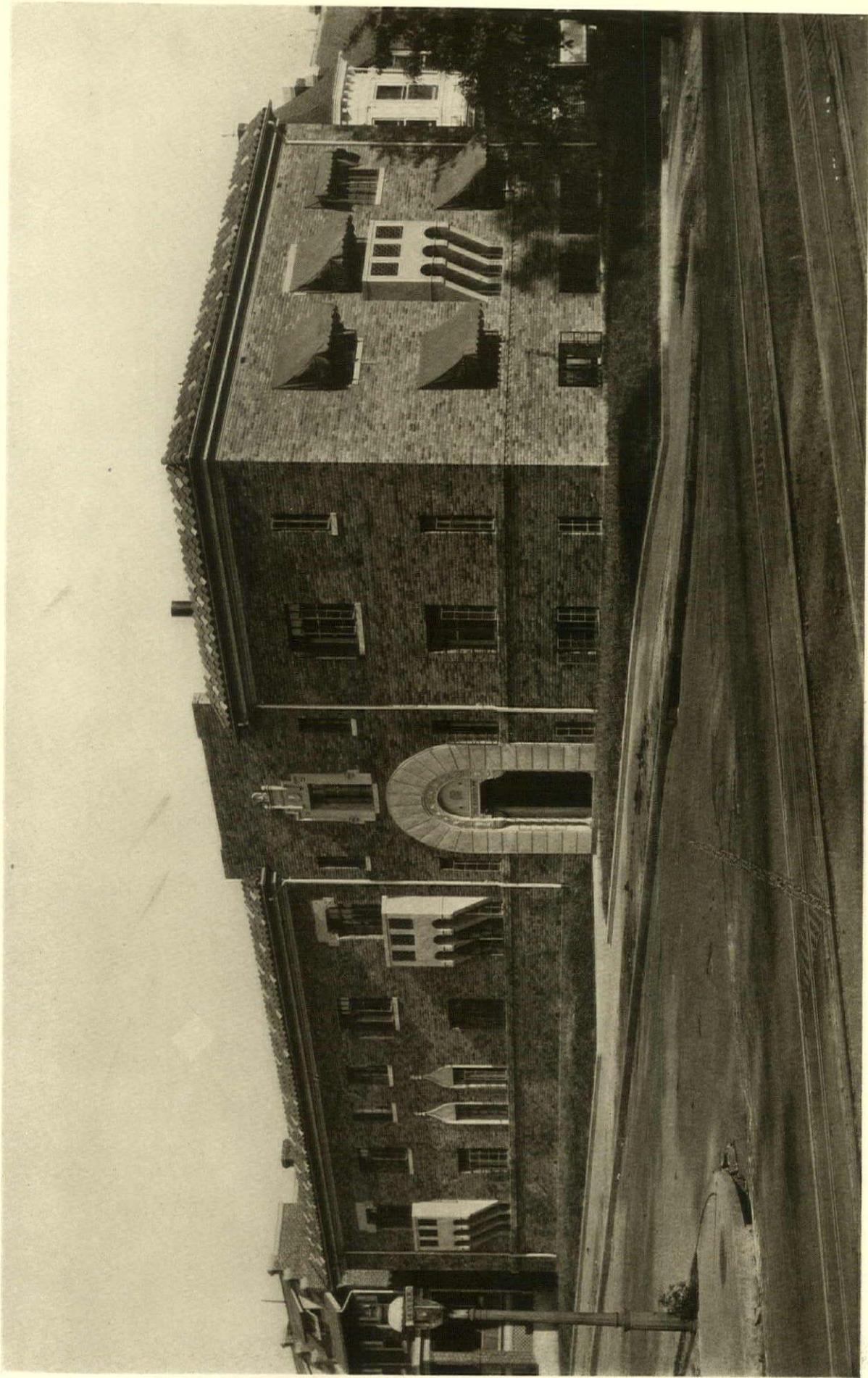
BLACKSTONE HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOSEPH YOUNGER, ARCHITECT

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

May 20, 1926 PLATE 112





THE RANDOLPH APARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOSEPH YOUNGER, ARCHITECT

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

May 20, 1926 PLATE 113

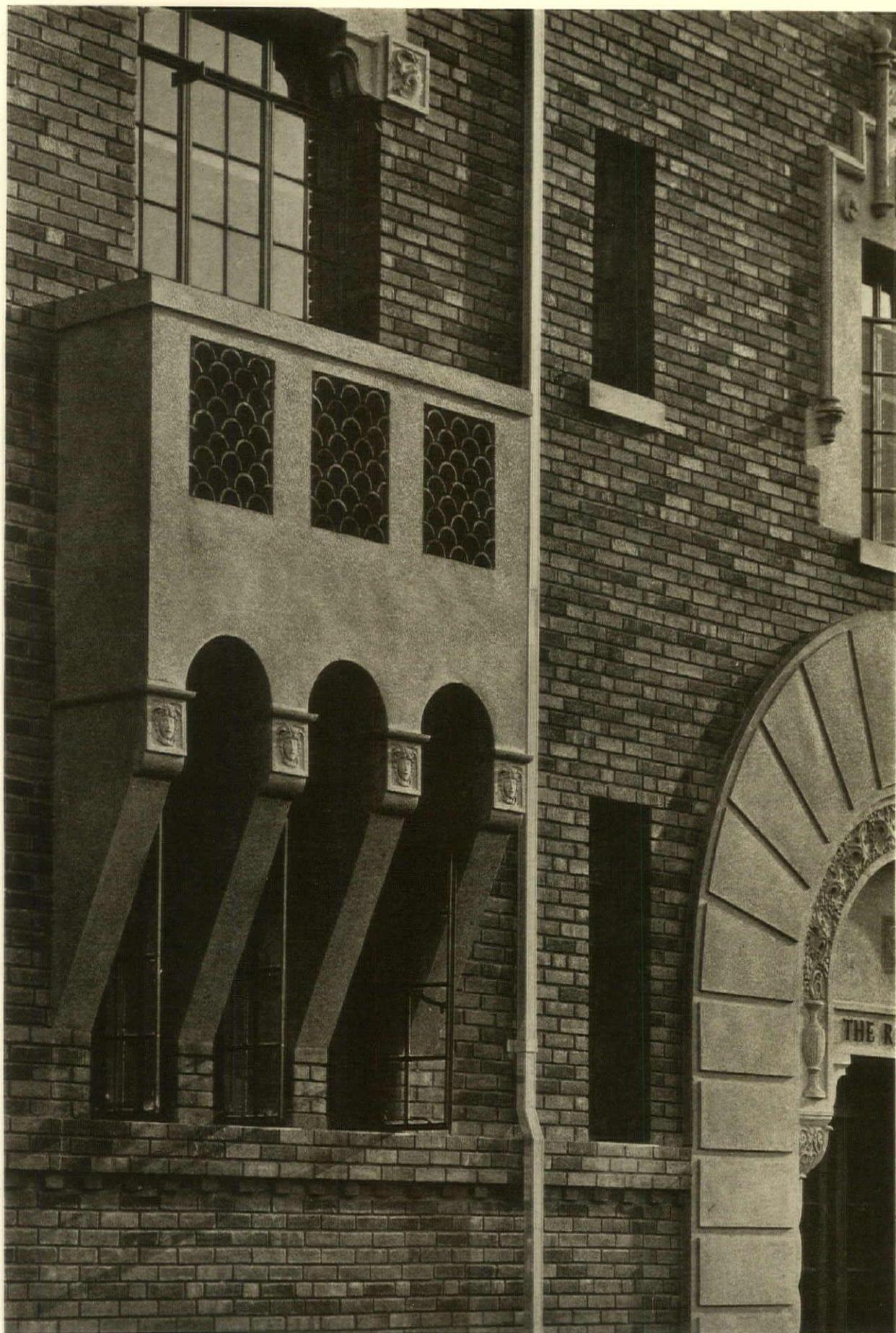




DETAIL OF ENTRANCE, THE RANDOLPH APARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOSEPH YOUNGER, ARCHITECT





DETAIL OF BALCONY, THE RANDOLPH APARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

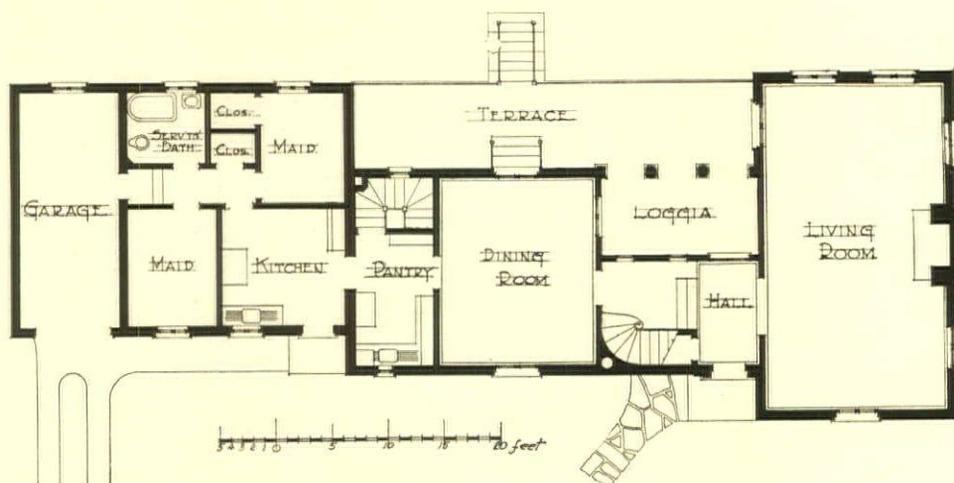
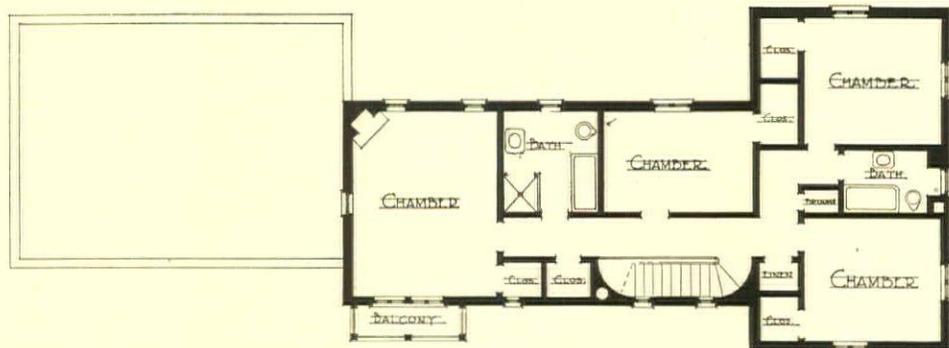
JOSEPH YOUNGER, ARCHITECT





HOUSE OF DR. CARL VOEGTLIN, WASHINGTON, D. C.

RODIER & KUNDZIN, ARCHITECTS
(See plans and description on back)



HOUSE OF DR. CARL VOEGLIN, WASHINGTON, D. C.

RODIER & KUNDZIN, ARCHITECTS

This house was erected in 1924 at a cost of \$23,000, or approximately 55 cents per cubic foot.

Exterior walls are stucco on cinder concrete blocks.

Roof is of tile with copper flashing.

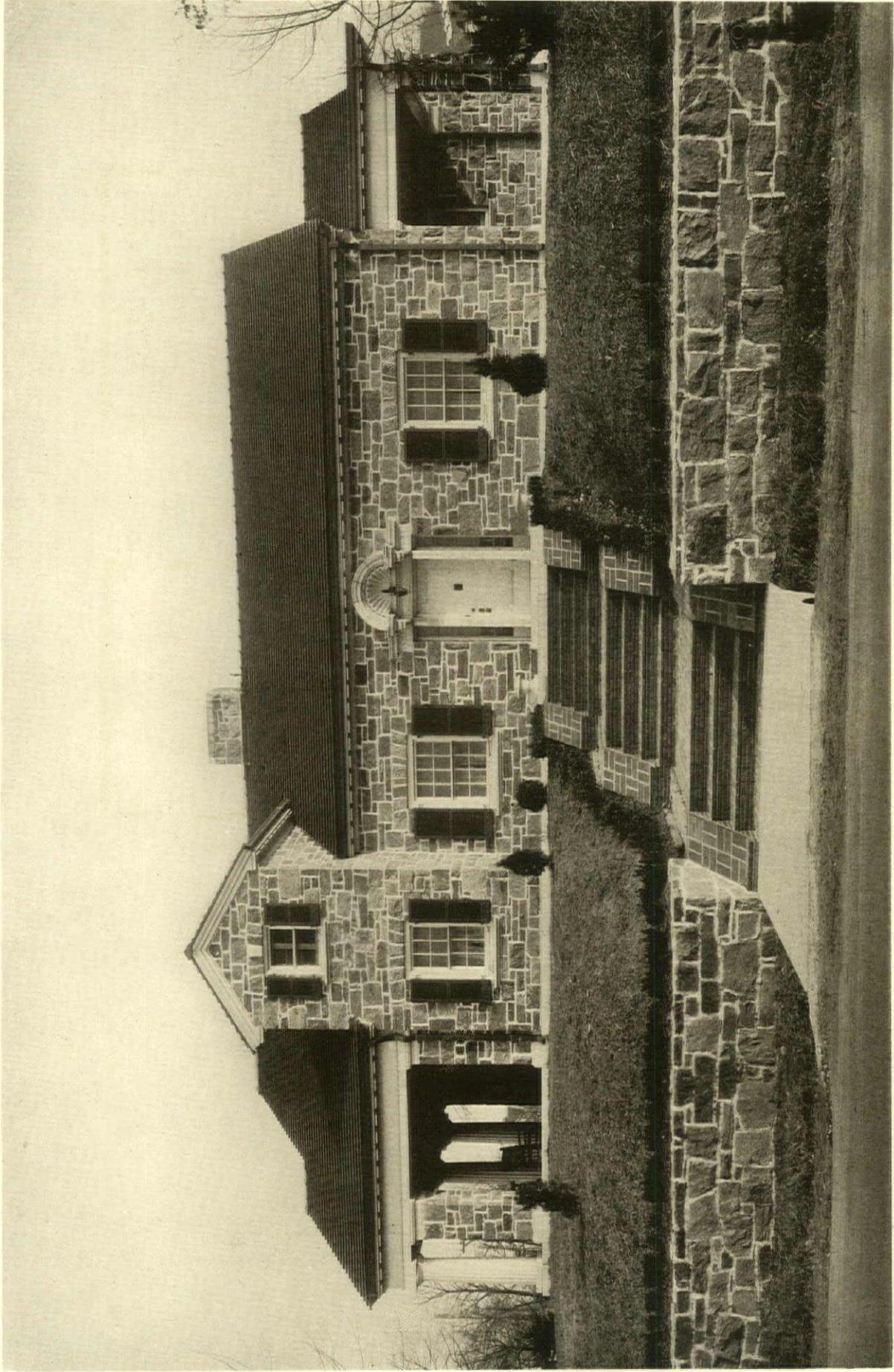
Doors and windows are of wood.

Partitions are wood studs.

Craftex wall finish.

Exterior color scheme is buff walls, green and white tile roof.

Heating is by a hot water system and the plumbing is directly connected to sewer. Public water supply. Cast iron piping.



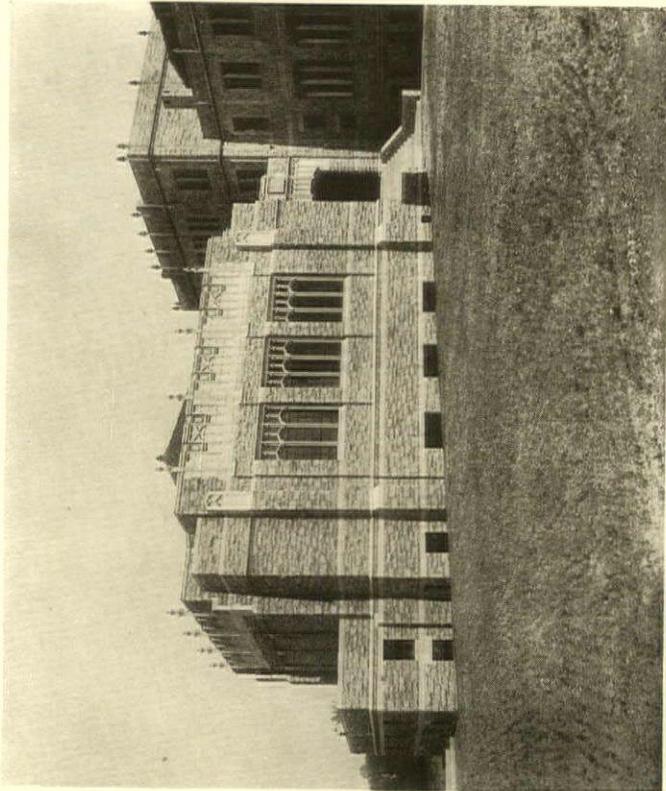
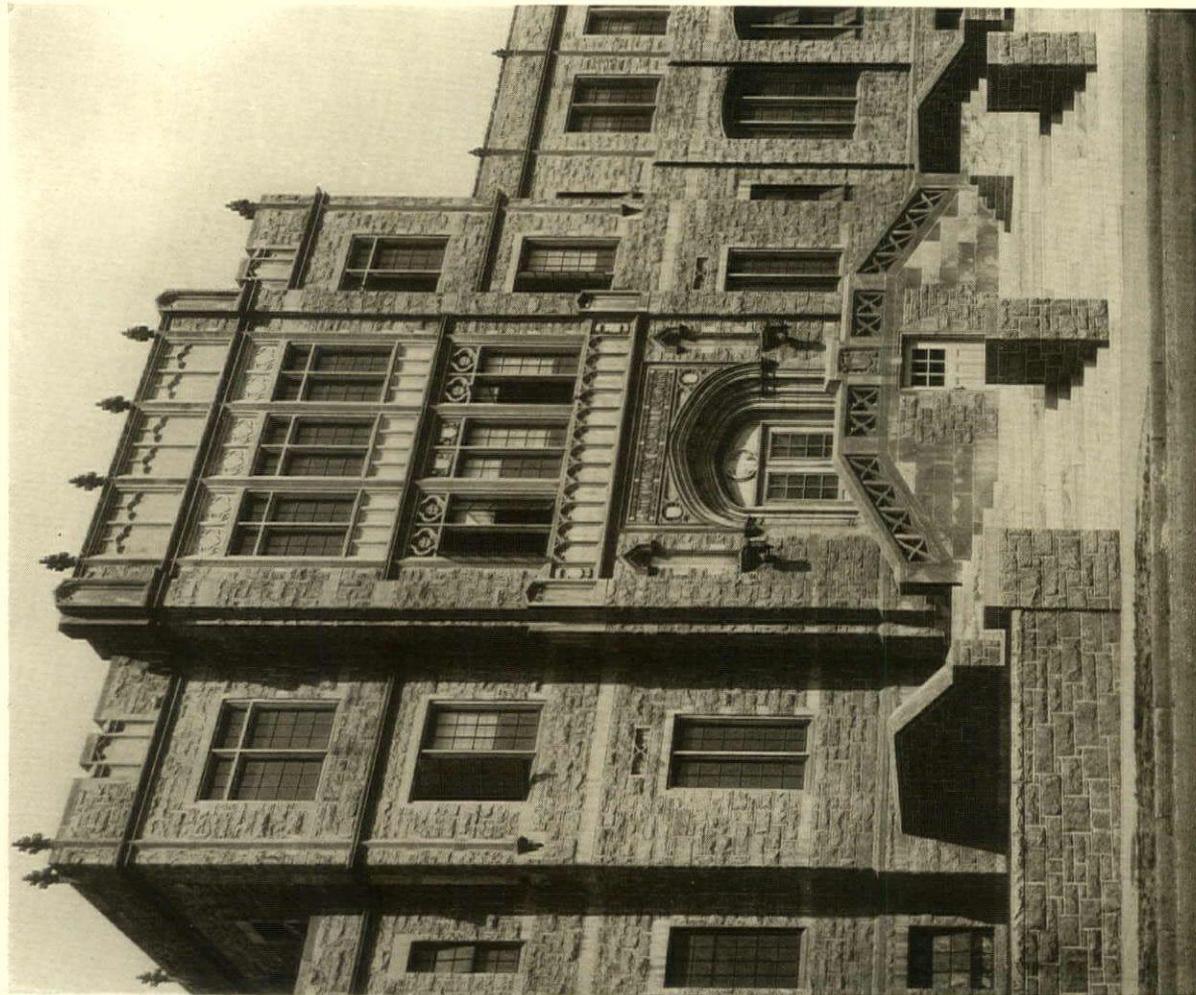
HOUSE OF C. J. CASSIDY, BROOKLAND, D. C.

MURPHY & OLMSTED, ARCHITECTS

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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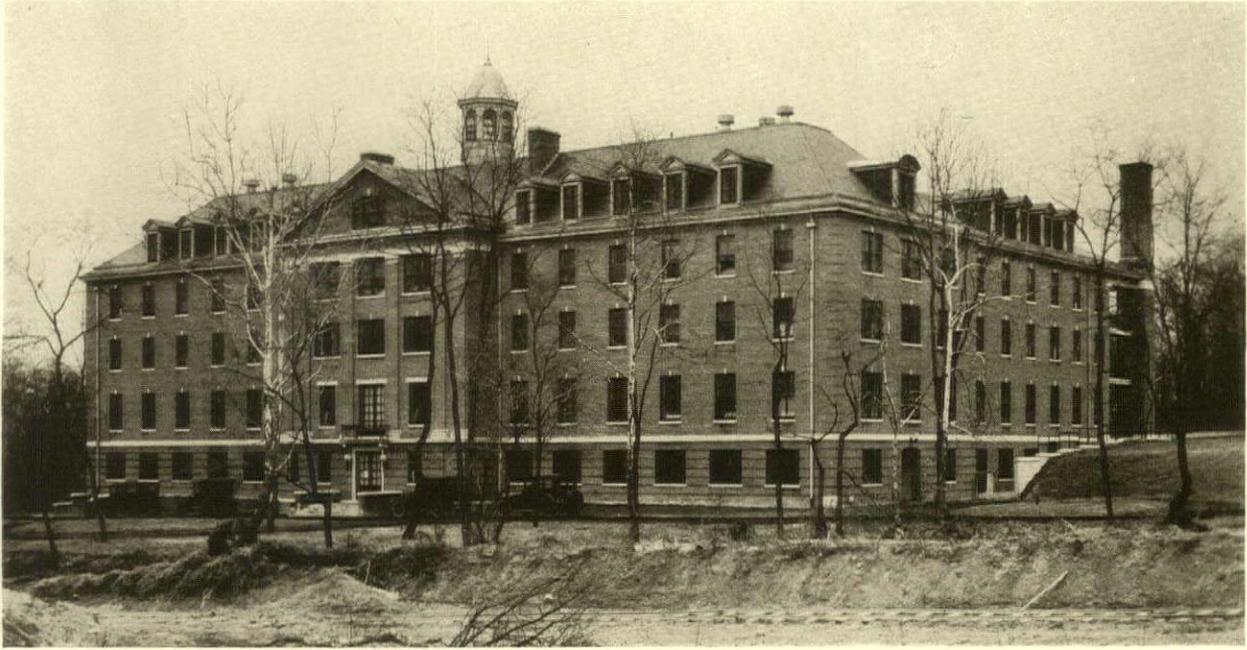
Above: Amphitheatre, Martin Maloney Chemical Laboratory

At Left: Main Entrance, Martin Maloney Chemical Laboratory

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

MURPHY & OLMSTED, ARCHITECTS





HOME FOR INCURABLES, WASHINGTON, D. C.

LYNCH LUQUER, ARCHITECT

STEVENS & LEE, CONSULTING ARCHITECTS

THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT

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PARLOR

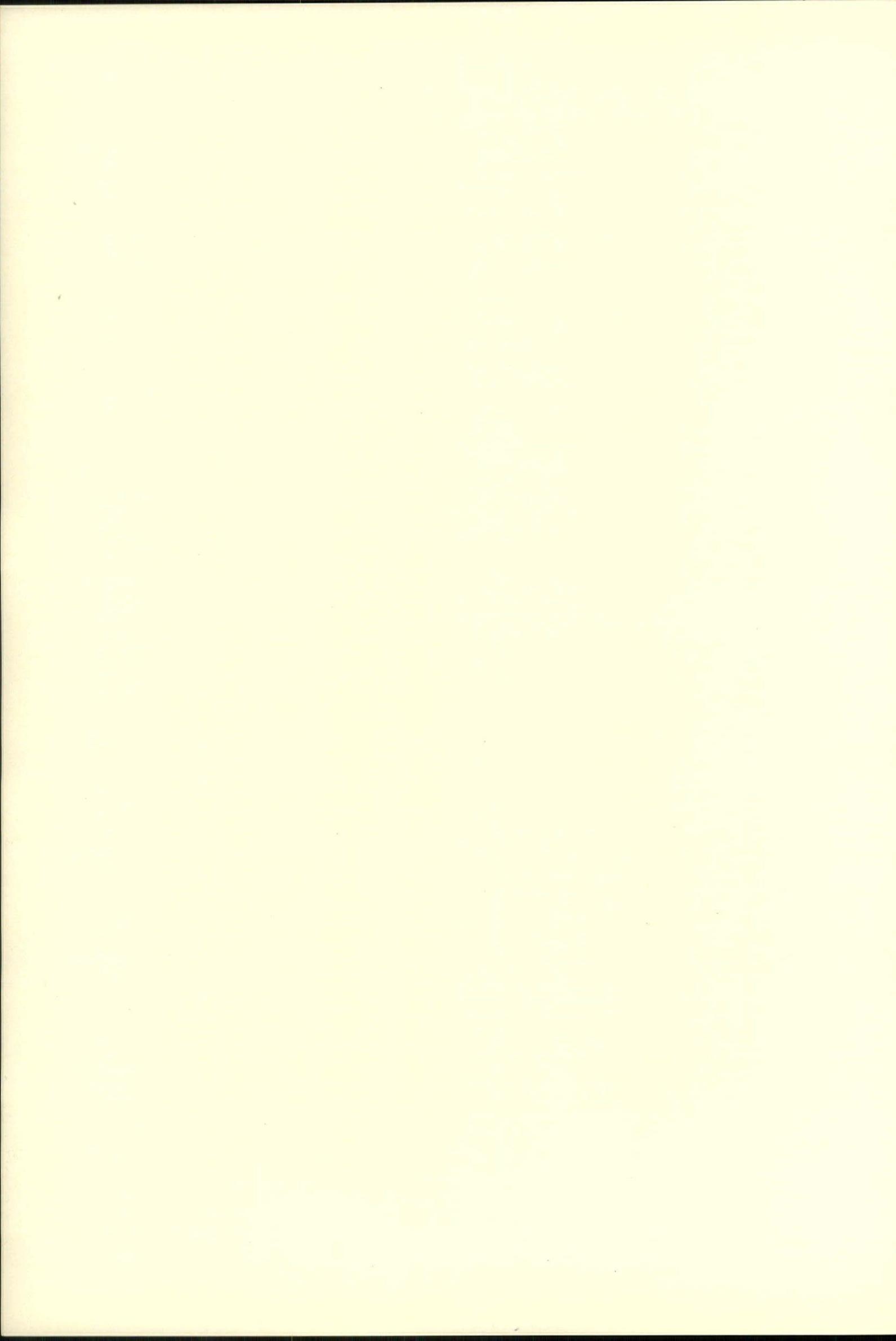


MAIN HALL

HOME FOR INCURABLES, WASHINGTON, D. C.

LYNCH LUQUER, ARCHITECT

STEVENS & LEE, CONSULTING ARCHITECTS



ANNUAL MEETING, PRODUCERS' RESEARCH COUNCIL WASHINGTON, D.C., MAY 4, 1926

A GATHERING THAT REVIEWED A YEAR OF LARGE ACHIEVEMENT
AND INSURED A FUTURE OF EQUAL VALUE

THE third annual meeting of the Producers' Research Council, affiliated with The American Institute of Architects, was held at the Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, May 4, 1926. The meeting was most successful in the attendance of members, the number of architect visitors present, and the work accomplished.

D. Everett Waid, President of The American Institute of Architects, gave the opening address. He stated his pleasure at seeing so many members present, and hoped that they would all attend the convention of the Institute the following day and cooperate with the architects in their mutual problems. He stated that the Board of Directors of the Institute and the members themselves were alive to the fine spirit and ideals which actuated the Producers' Research Council. He requested that two members be appointed to act with a Joint Committee representing the Directors of the Institute, the *Journal*, and Mr. Dunning, Technical Director of the Scientific Research Department, to study problems common to those activities of the Institute in which there are certain interlocking lines of work; report to be rendered to the Institute for presentation when the complete discussion was brought up concerning the Scientific Research Department.

O. C. Harn, Chairman of the Council, made a report to the members on the progress which had been accomplished since the last meeting. The usual officers' and committee reports were rendered and approved.

New members elected since the last meeting were: Portland Cement Association, Eastern Clay Products Association, National Tube Company, and the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. Mention was made of Bulletin No. 2, recently issued to all members of the Institute by the Scientific Research Department and the Council.

Emery Stanford Hall, representing the Illinois Society of Architects of Chicago, gave a very interesting address, particularly with reference to the clause "or equal," on which he brought out many pertinent ideas.

At the afternoon session, N. Max Dunning of Chicago talked to the Council on the general lines of policy and the present status of the work which had been undertaken. He stated his sincere belief that if the architectural profession is to continue to hold its position of eminence which it deserves, the architects must have a full knowledge of what is being done in other lines of the building industry. Architects owe a great responsibility to the public,

whose money they spend, and they can render better service if they have a close contact with other elements in the industry. He stated that the movement represented by the Producers' Research Council in its relationship to the Institute benefits both the architectural profession and the public. The relationship is unique and should produce far-reaching results. He also mentioned the educational program of the Council, covering motion-picture films and lectures, which should be of the greatest benefit to architects in making them better acquainted with materials, their manufacture and uses.

Sullivan W. Jones, New York State Architect, in an address mentioned that the problems of the architectural profession cannot always be solved by themselves alone, and he felt that the producers would be in a good position to assist in working out problems for the general benefit of the building industry. He also mentioned the "or equal" clause and its ramifications.

Addresses were made by D. Knickerbacker Boyd of Philadelphia and H. B. Wheelock, President of the Chicago Chapter, A.I.A. Mr. Wheelock spoke on the matter of the possibilities of standardized specifications. He also brought out the value to the architects of Chicago of the recent lecture arranged for by one of the members of the Producers' Council, and hoped that other similar lectures would be available to architects through the Producers' organization.

A short meeting was held on Wednesday morning to hear of the activities of the Joint Committee, which had been working on the problems mentioned by Mr. Waid.

On Thursday morning, on the floor of the convention, a report was rendered by Mr. Dunning thoroughly covering the activities of the Scientific Research Department and the Producers' Research Council. The special Joint Committee reported favorably upon the Producers' Council work, and recommended a new arrangement in connection with the *Journal*, the Scientific Research Department, and the Producers' Council, which, however, would require a further study as to the best method of operation. The Resolutions Committee then offered a resolution approving the action of the Joint Committee and authorized and directed the Board of Directors of the Institute to proceed and put into effect such a rearrangement. This resolution was unanimously adopted by the convention. This action should provide still further avenues of progress through which these organizations may be of greater benefit to the architectural profession.

CASS GILBERT ELECTED PRESIDENT OF NATIONAL ACADEMY

THE announcement of the election of Cass Gilbert as president of the National Academy of Design will be received with complete satisfaction by every architect in this country. In elevating Mr. Gilbert to the high office of president, the National Academy has not alone fully recognized the correct position that architecture holds in the field of the Fine Arts, but it has also selected a man whose ability as an architect is unquestioned and one who combines with the finest artistic temperament outstanding qualifications as a great executive. As president of The American Institute of Architects, Mr. Gilbert successfully set afoot many great reforms and placed the finances of that organization on the firmest footing it had ever known. It is predicted that under his presidency the National Academy will move forward to its greatest achievement and that the Fine Arts will become more closely knit than ever before. While Cass Gilbert's great ability as an architect is widely acknowledged, it may not be so generally known that he is an artist painter of rare ability and would probably have achieved distinction in that Branch of the Fine Arts if he had elected to pursue the painter's art.

For more than a quarter century, Cass Gilbert has been identified with every dignified effort in the field of art in this country. He has received appointment from three succeeding presidents of the United States to the National Commission of the Fine Arts. His wise counsel has been sought and he has quickly responded when called on to advise in great undertakings in the field of art, and his buildings all over the United States are monuments to his great ability as an architect. Universities have conferred upon him honorary degrees; architectural societies at home and abroad have elected him an honorary member. He is a member of the Legion of Honor of France. As one of the founders of The Architectural League of New York, and one of its most distinguished presidents, he ably assisted in the inauguration of an organization that has in the highest degree justified its great value in the promotion and advancement of all that is good in architecture.

A cultured, well-bred gentleman, easy of approach and of splendid personality, Mr. Gilbert,

while in the very vortex of public affairs, has never lost the simple, straightforward manner that distinguishes the truly great. His probity has ever been so exact that at all times he has strongly expressed disapproval of those who failed to uphold the sacred principles that are the very foundation stones of the structure of this country. He has been known to withdraw from association where these principles were, in his opinion, not stoutly maintained, and in detachment from such affiliation has been able by sheer ability and character to retain with increasing approval the respect of his conferees.

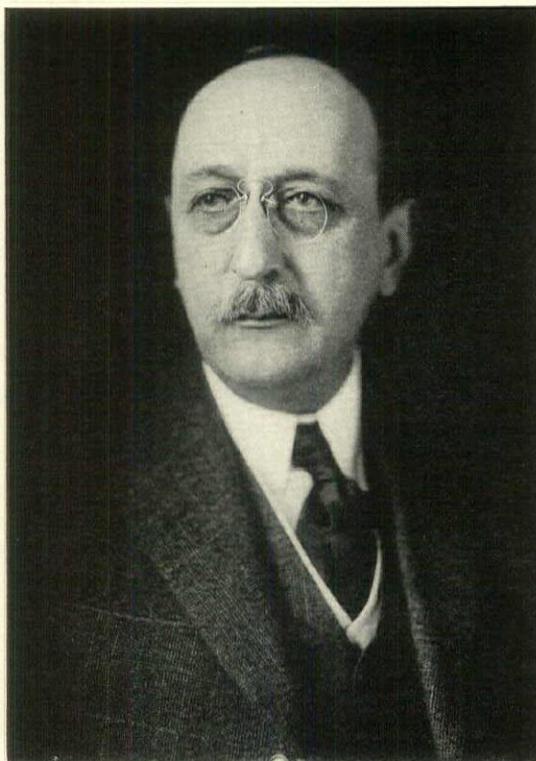
Seldom does it happen that a man so well qualified is elevated to a position so worthy of his abilities. The election of Cass Gilbert as president of the National Academy rounds out a distinguished career and is merited recognition of outstanding worth.

20

THE DEPORTATION OF WARWICK PRIORY

THAT Warwick Priory is being deported by the shipload to the United States is not at all surprising, is the opinion expressed in a recent issue of *The Architects' Journal*, London. Some such catastrophe was anticipated months ago, on the dismal failure of a somewhat feeble attempt to raise sufficient funds to keep the venerable relic at home. But why a wealthy

American should want to buy the Priory, and why its owners should consent to sell it, are equally insoluble problems save to the expert professor of recondite psychology. Perhaps it is the old theory of one party possessing what the other wants. So long as the Americans have plethoric purses, and the English take too little pride in their priceless treasures, no covetable picture or statue, book or building, can be considered safe from deportation. Some sort of stringent embargo should be devised and rigidly enforced. What the Ancient Monuments laws are evidently powerless to effect, a prohibitive *ad valorem* export duty might perhaps accomplish; but absolute prohibition would be the better way, for mere cost, no matter how exorbitant, is no obstacle to the acquisitive multi-millionaire on the warpath.



CASS GILBERT
PRESIDENT, NATIONAL ACADEMY

INTERIOR ARCHITECTURE

A PLEA FOR MORE COLOR IN WALLS

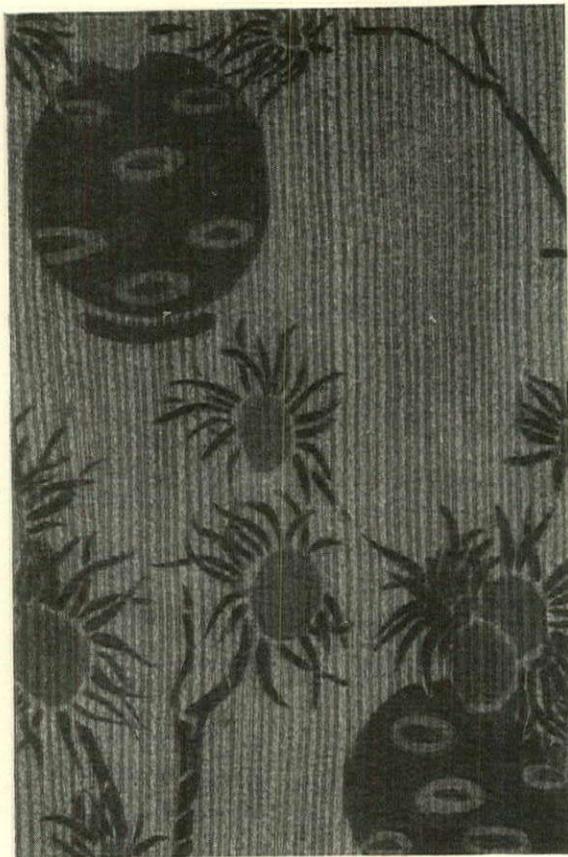
IT IS unfortunate that a wall is so often considered merely as a background for the furnishings of a room. Devising its treatment to allow it better to serve that purpose, the wall frequently lacks interest in both design and color and its decorative treatment even tends to conceal the various architectural motives which it includes. The walls are, without any doubt, the most important feature of the architectural scheme of a room, and they offer unlimited opportunities for decorative enrichment by which originality and individuality may be introduced and interest in the scheme accordingly increased. On the decorative treatment of the walls depends, to a very great extent, the structural significance of the architectural design. The decorative treatment of the walls may be the means of accentuating the lines of various of the architectural motives and stimulating their proportions, thereby immediately serving to create unity and harmony throughout the architectural scheme and its decorations. More color in the decorative treatment of the walls makes this enlivening of the architecture doubly emphatic by the additional interest which it creates in the wall, and, at the same time, gives to the wall the prominence which it so rightfully deserves. Color offers unusual opportunities for original design, and its mediums are so varied that personality and individuality may be easily attained. Painted decoration on walls, in brilliant colors, may be traced back even to the time of the Pompeians, while woven wall coverings

in colored patterns were extensively used in Medieval and Renaissance architecture. Even wallpapers, generally considered a modern invention, found their original inspiration in the decorated paper panels which were so advantageously hung on walls by the Chinese in the sixteenth century. So, in pleading for more color in wall treatments, we claim no credit for offering a new idea, but rather base our appeal on precedent and its successful adaptation over centuries of architectural and decorative design.

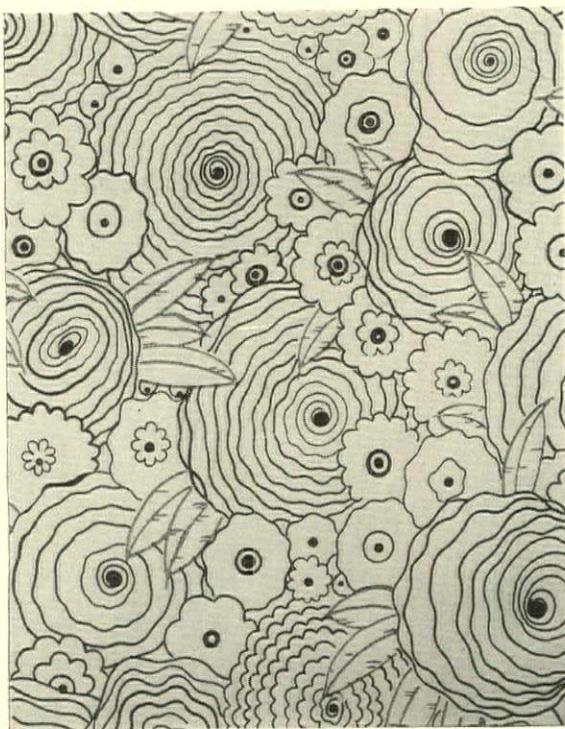
In adaptations, as we say, of period ideas of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, as an aid in solving architectural and decorative problems of this day and generation, we often fail to allow our modern interpretations to express our own traits and peculiarities by which our life and general mode of living are at once distinguished from the peoples of Europe of two and three centuries ago. We copy their ideas bodily, if only on the surface, rather than adapt them to our needs. In no way is this more discernible than in the use of color. Informality is, perhaps, the chief characteristic of life in this country today. But it is entirely lacking of expression in the delicate tinted walls of the Adam period or the dainty pearl gray panels of the Louis XVI. Yet in our adaptations of ideas typical of these periods we consider it improper to depart from their more formal method of color treatment, although we make no pretensions to conceal the burlesquing of their more primitive methods of



THE PATTERN IN THE WALLPAPER ON THE LEFT IS PRINTED IN BRILLIANT COLORS ON A YELLOW GROUND, WHILE THE SAME PATTERN IS REPRODUCED IN THE PAPER ON THE RIGHT IN SOFT PASTEL SHADES ON A GRAY GROUND. COLOR SCHEMES TODAY, LACKING PEP AND CONTRAST, GENERALLY USE THIS LATTER TYPE OF WALL COVERING, INSTEAD OF THE MORE DEFINITE PRIMARY COLORS.



DECORATION IN COLOR IS HERE APPLIED DIRECT TO THE INSULATING WALL BOARD BY WHICH ITS DECORATIVE VALUE IS ENHANCED AND ITS STRUCTURAL VALUE RETAINED



WHEN WALL SPACES ARE DEFINITELY MARKED BY ARCHITECTURAL MOTIVES, AN ALLOVER DESIGN IS APPROPRIATE FOR THEIR COVERING; WHILE A VERTICAL MOVEMENT OF THE ARCHITECTURE MAY BE BEST ACCENTUATED BY A COVERING SIMILARLY DESIGNED

construction or their hand-wrought processes of execution,—which accounts, to some extent, for our craving during the last few years for flat tinted walls in neutral tones. Yet, while walls so treated soon become monotonous and insignificant, it is well that those who do not possess that fine discrimination to judge color harmonies and gauge color values had best beware lest they go to the opposite extreme. For conspicuousness is no better than insignificance. The happy medium, which is the successful solution of the problem, lies in the figured wall which combines several colors in its design, thereby breaking the monotony of such a free use of any one color and, at the same time, avoiding over-emphasis.

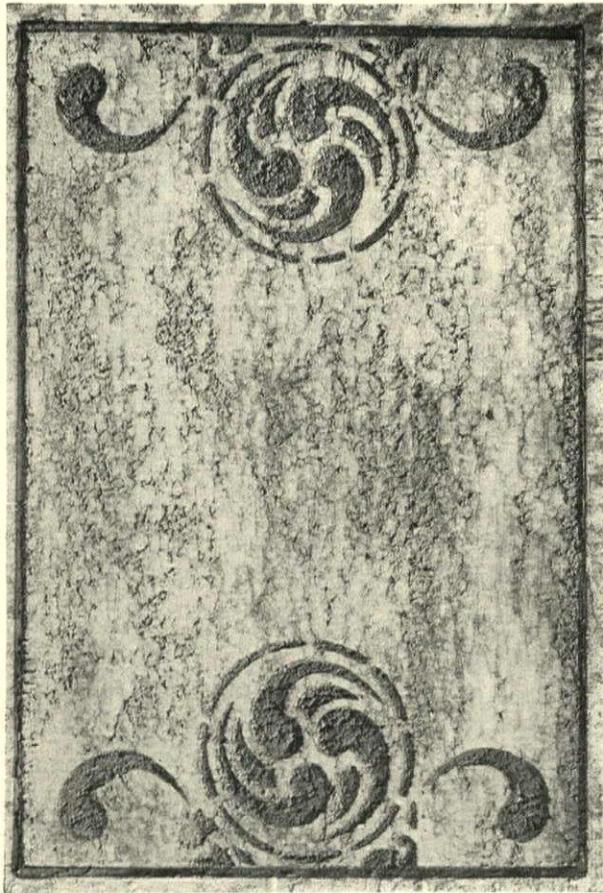
An opportunity is afforded to introduce several colors into a wall surface without the use of any set pattern by glazing over the ground color with one or more transparent or semitransparent colors. This method offers a wide range of finishes—by stippling, mottling or blending—and most unusual and original effects are easily obtained. This process is not limited by any means to flat surfaces. It produces most satisfactory results when applied to a wall covering whose pattern is brought out in relief, and gives additional charm to the rough textured wall. On account of the irregularities in such a wall surface, an interesting effect is obtained by glazing over the ground with only one color and rubbing over it, allowing the color to remain in the deep crevices, but removing it almost entirely from the highlights or raised surfaces. A somewhat similar effect was evident in the early English parge work, where the rough surfaces of the walls and



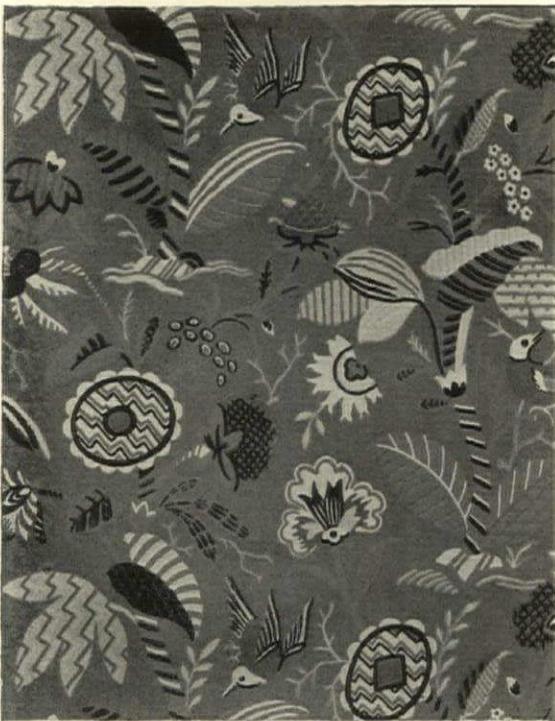
ceilings were frequently stimulated by a delicate yellow tint due to a certain ingredient used in the material.

In glazing over a surface of more than one color, best results are obtained by using a neutral tint, as it strikingly accents the design or texture of the relief ornament and serves to envelop and harmonize the entire surface. In the treatment of plain wall surfaces, seen as a frieze, surmounting a wood panelled wainscot seven or eight feet high, perhaps, we may take our cue again from period precedent. In Jacobean rooms this surface was generally treated in parge with some ornamental pattern or design in relief, and its yellow tint blended in with the natural finish of the oak and thereby did the entire wall retain its symmetry.

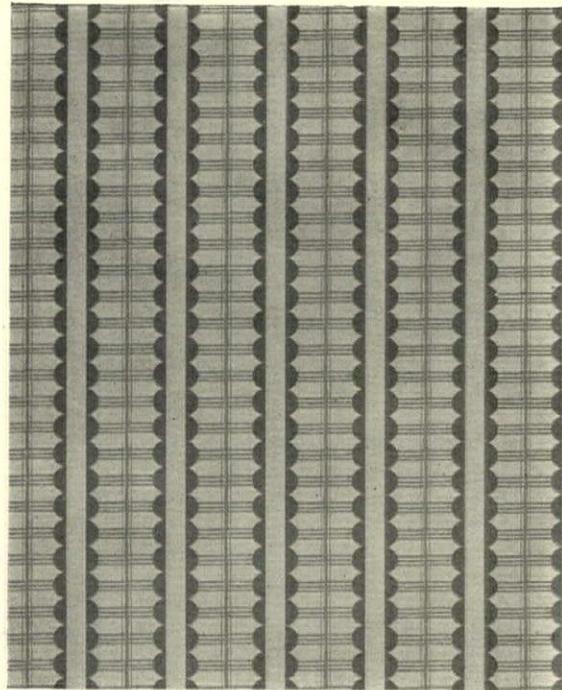
In pleading for more color in wall treatments, it is not intended to enter into a discussion concerning the merits of one material over another. There are advantages, for example, for covering a plaster wall with a closely woven canvas, as it prevents cracks in the plaster from showing on the surface and permits the wall to be easily washed when necessary and re-decorated when desired. Then there are certain advantages to another covering which, on account of the great amount of linseed oil used in its manufacture, serves to protect the wall against elements that would be harmful and injurious to many other products, perhaps. And the very fact that wallpaper can be purchased at such a low initial cost, that it can be so readily applied and so easily removed, are all greatly in its favor. Yet all allow of abundant color and that is the light in which they are here



THE TEXTURED WALL IS GIVEN ADDITIONAL STRUCTURAL AND DECORATIVE VALUE BY APPLYING A STENCIL PATTERN IN COLOR TO ITS ROUGH SURFACE, ALREADY TINTED



THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF A CERTAIN MANUFACTURED WALL COVERING LEND PERMANENCY TO THE WALL. ALLOW OF FREQUENT WASHING, ALTHOUGH APPLIED AS PAPER, WHILE THROUGH ITS PATTERNS IT GIVES TO THE WALL AN APPROPRIATE DECORATIVE VALUE



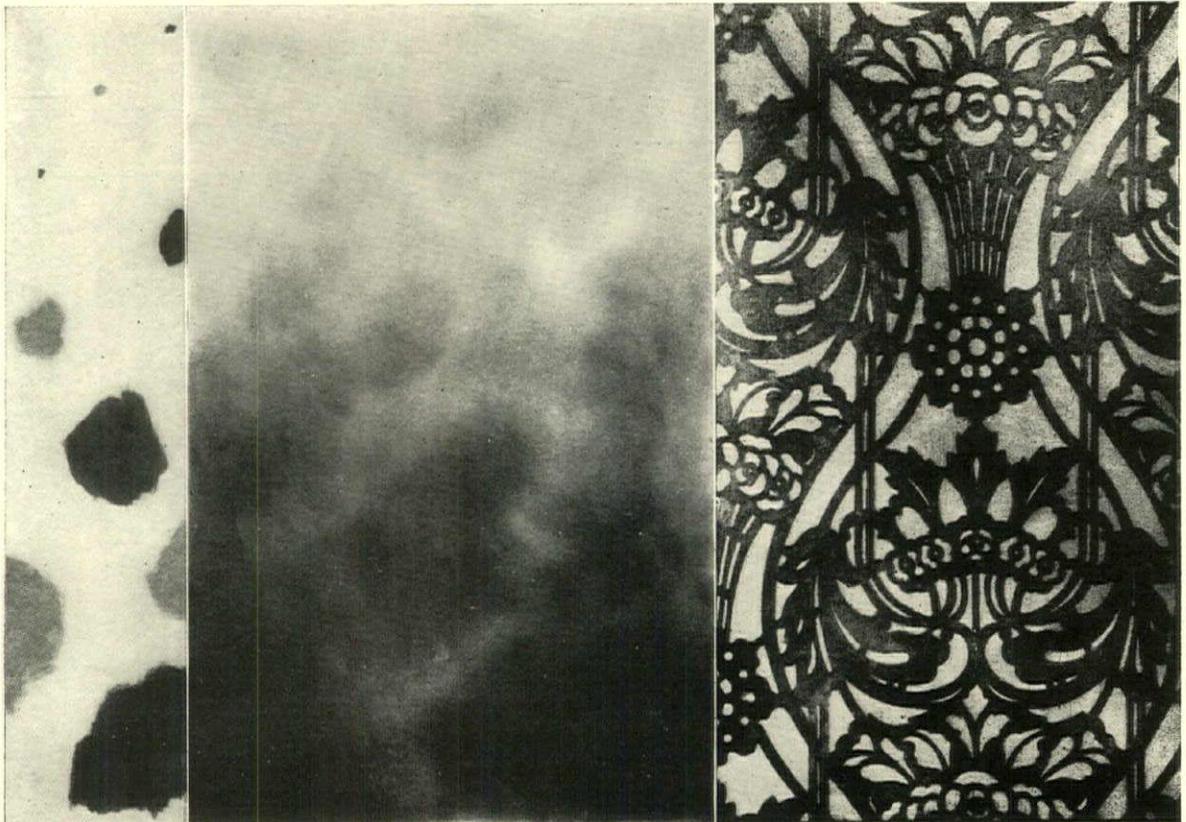
being considered. Moreover, the wide assortment of designs and patterns in which these various wall coverings are produced offer the opportunity to introduce individuality into the scheme of decorations and emphasize as well the architectural or structural features with which they are associated.

Although it has already been pointed out that the selection of colors used in the decorative treatment of a wall is a problem which only one versed in the technique of color can capably solve, the creating or selection of the design itself, by means of which the colors may be introduced, requires just as careful study to allow the wall to function properly in the scheme. Wall panels, for example, which suggest by their proportion the vertical movement, should be treated with a design that emphasizes that vertical tendency. The scale of the design, too, must be considered in its relation to the wall surface which it is to cover and to the other elements in the scheme. And the character, or style, as we are accustomed to say, of the design also must be taken into account.

It is a fact worthy of note, considering the subject we are herein discussing, that manufacturers of wall boards, insulation materials, and the like, are making great efforts to ascertain to just what extent their products are capable of decorative treatment, realizing, no doubt, that their future sales, with the even now increasing tendency toward more color in

architecture, both inside and outside the building, will depend largely on the decorative possibilities that they possess. Which brings us right back to the point that we have so often made in these articles that decorative design—that is, the enrichment or decoration of the architecture—has its root in structure, and that those materials which possess a decorative as well as a structural value are to be the most eagerly sought for by architects of the future. For ornamentation that is based on structure, and, therefore, has a structural significance, is decoration in its true meaning. And color is the happiest medium by which ornament may be interpreted and expressed.

The prevailing tendency to use tertiary or grayed colors in interior architectural schemes is the cause of much of the somberness that characterizes interiors today. They so often lack the punch that is necessary to success. This would seem to suggest a certain fear of the primary spectrum colors on the part of the average interior architect and decorator. Harmony in color is, of course, just as important as it is in music. But the same chord struck over and over again in a different key soon becomes monotonous in both color and music. An occasional sharpening or flattening of a note here and there gives the desired punch and interest to it that is so necessary to success. Although we hesitate at any suggestion that color schemes may be created by rule, there



SHADED EFFECT PRODUCED ON A WALL WITH PAINT BY APPLYING GLAZED COLORS IN SPOTS, AS SHOWN AT THE LEFT, BLENDED TOGETHER BY RUBBING WITH A BALL OF CHEESECLOTH. AT THE RIGHT IS AN EFFECT PRODUCED BY WIPING OUT THE GLAZED COAT THROUGH THE STENCIL OPENINGS, PERMITTING THE GROUND COAT TO SHOW THROUGH. THE EFFECT IS UNUSUAL AND INTERESTING.

is a certain formula which may be used to advantage, as indicated on the chart herewith reproduced. Colors, whether primary, secondary, or tertiary, opposite one another in the spectrum, are complementary. The three points of an equilateral triangle, indicated by dotted lines, revolved on the center in any direction will continually point to colors that are harmonious. But by "sharpening" or "flattening" one angle of the triangle, as shown by the full lines on the chart, harmony is still retained and contrast—that supplies the desired punch—is introduced.

The wide variety of reds, yellows and blues—Cadmium red, Alizarin crimson, Ochre and Cadmium yellow, Prussian, as well as Cobalt blue—and many others—logically listed on the artist's palette as primary spectrum colors, and still wider assortment of secondary colors, made by combining in varying proportions two of the primary colors, allow of practically an unlimited number of color schemes, and any duplication is almost impossible, except in their designations, while the triangle even remains unmoved.

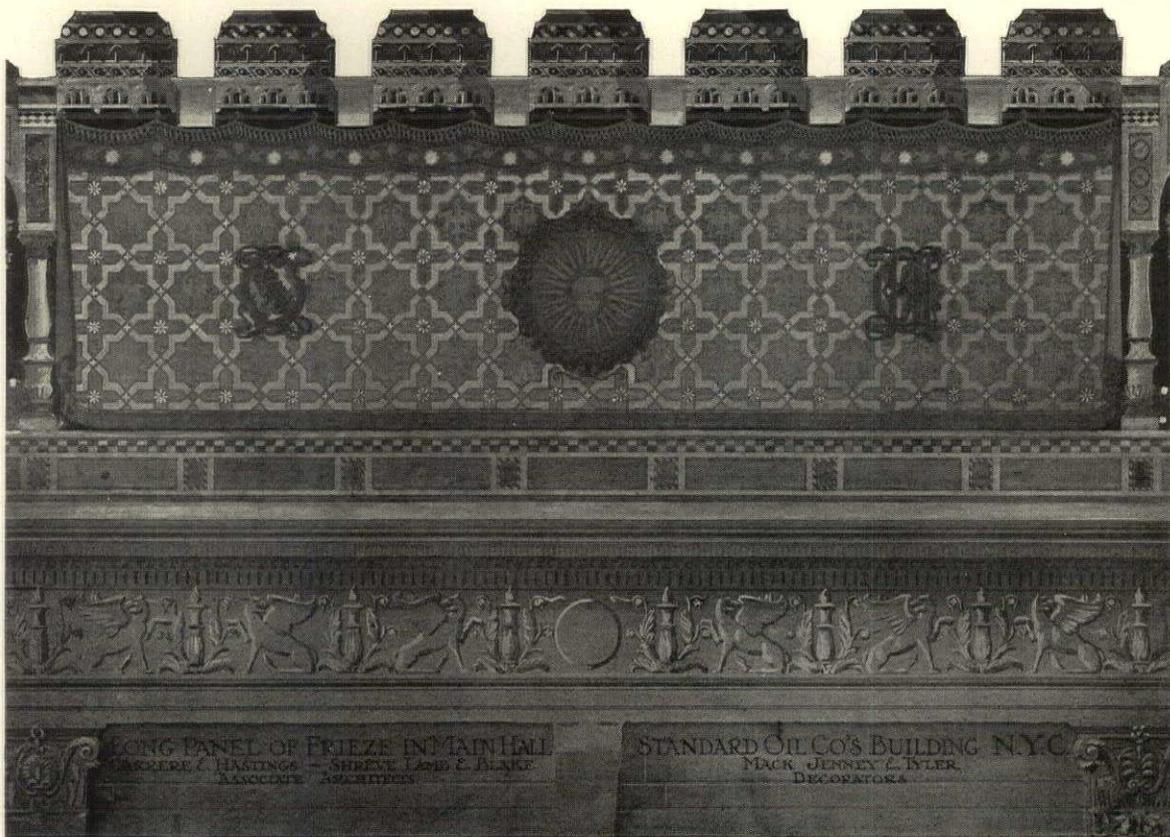
This is the season for prints, says *Good Furniture Magazine*, and already it is far enough advanced to give an indication of what people want in such merchandise, and to deduce something of their wishes for the next few months. The making over of houses for Spring, the fitting up of places in the country or at the shore, the doing up of the city apartment into a semblance of coolness by the use

of fresh slip covers, have all had their influence on a season which has been remarkable for good all around business.

In the main the demand of the consumers has been for more brilliant colors than heretofore, with a preference for rather large figures when such materials are at all adaptable. Big Georgian and Jacobean patterns have sold exceedingly well, and will no doubt continue for Fall selling, as they are the sort that are desirable for all-the-year-round draperies and furniture covers. Some exceedingly formal patterns are going very well, indeed. These are found principally among the English prints, which do not disdain to use architectural motifs, and even monuments in their patterns. One such print, which pictures various scenes in the life of Lord Nelson, has gone surprisingly well, though it is naive almost to the point of awkwardness. Such small indications of the adoption of the stiff, formal pattern, may indicate a trend in public taste which will bear watching for a while.

Acknowledgment is made to the following firms for their courtesy in supplying illustrative material: Baeck Wallpaper Co.; Frederick Blank & Co.; Celotex Co.; Chas. Grimmer & Son; Morene Products Co.; National Lead Co.

Architects are invited to correspond with the editor of this department as to the availability of materials illustrated herewith.

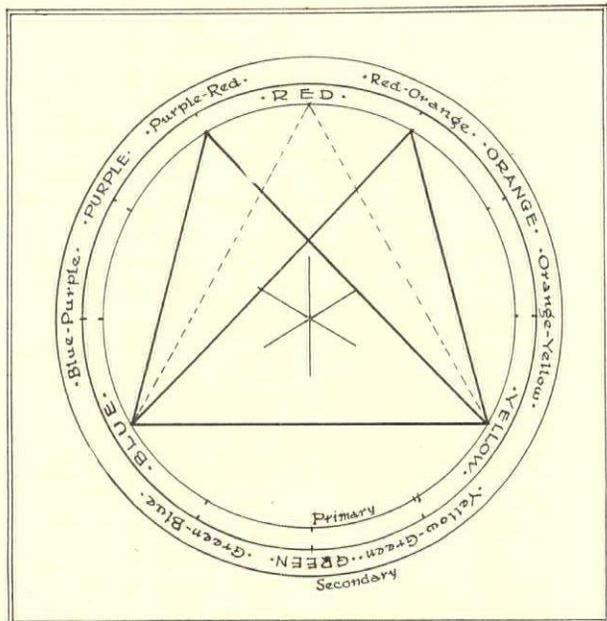


REPRODUCED FROM A COLORED SKETCH SHOWING THE PAINTED DECORATION—WHICH, IN ITS TRUE SENSE AND AS HERE CONSIDERED, IS THE ORNAMENTATION OF THE ARCHITECTURE IN COLOR—AS DESIGNED FOR A PORTION OF THE FRIEZE IN THE MAIN HALL OF THE NEW BUILDING OF THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

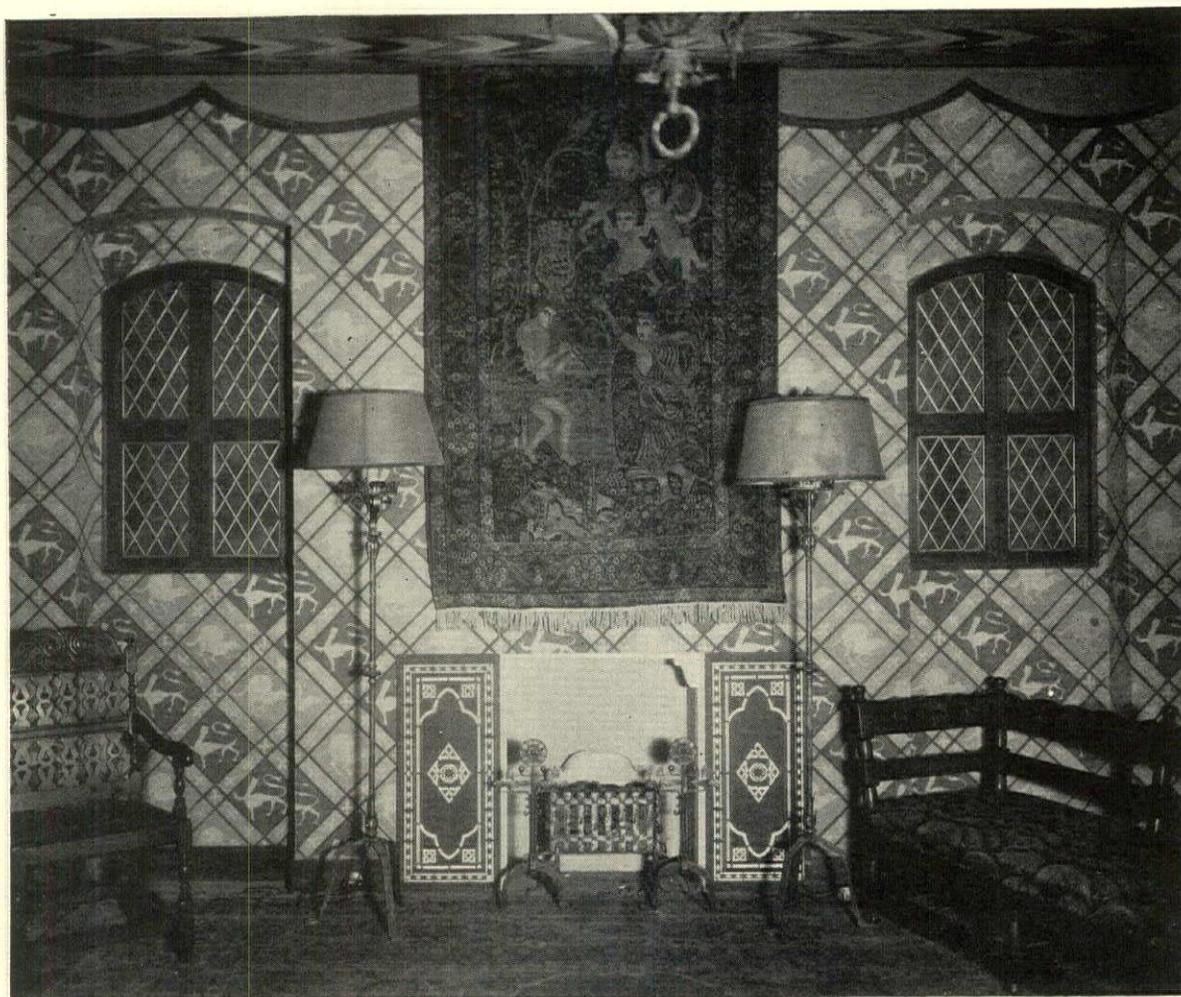
A BOOK OF INTERIORS

HOUSE and GARDEN has just published a Second Book of Interiors, edited by Richardson Wright and Margaret McElroy, which contains seven hundred illustrations of halls, living rooms, libraries, dining rooms, bed chambers and other rooms of the house, together with suggestions for their color schemes. The various rooms are shown in all styles of decorative design, from the early Pompeiian to the present *moderne* movement. There is a chapter entitled "An Outline of Period Furniture," devoted to illustrations, with appropriate captions, of details characteristic of various period designs, followed by some interesting material on "The Making and Use of Accessories," with some pertinent notes on the function of decorative accessories and many well chosen illustrations. The last forty odd pages of the book are headed "A Little Portfolio of Miscellaneous Interiors."

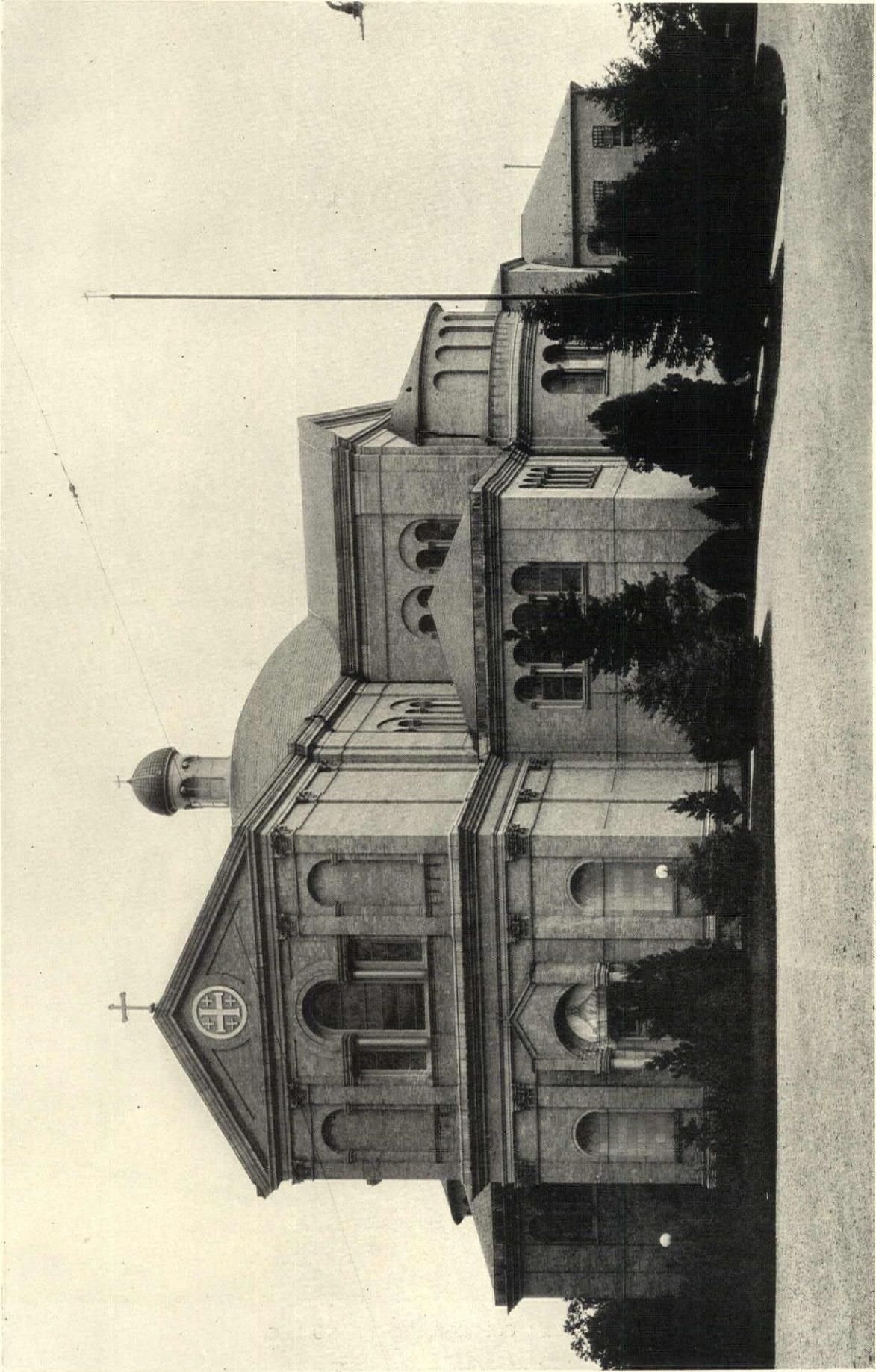
House and Garden's Second Book of Interiors. By Richardson Wright and Margaret McElroy. Published by The Condé Nast Publications, Inc., New York. 223 pages. Size 10 x 13 inches. Price \$5.00.



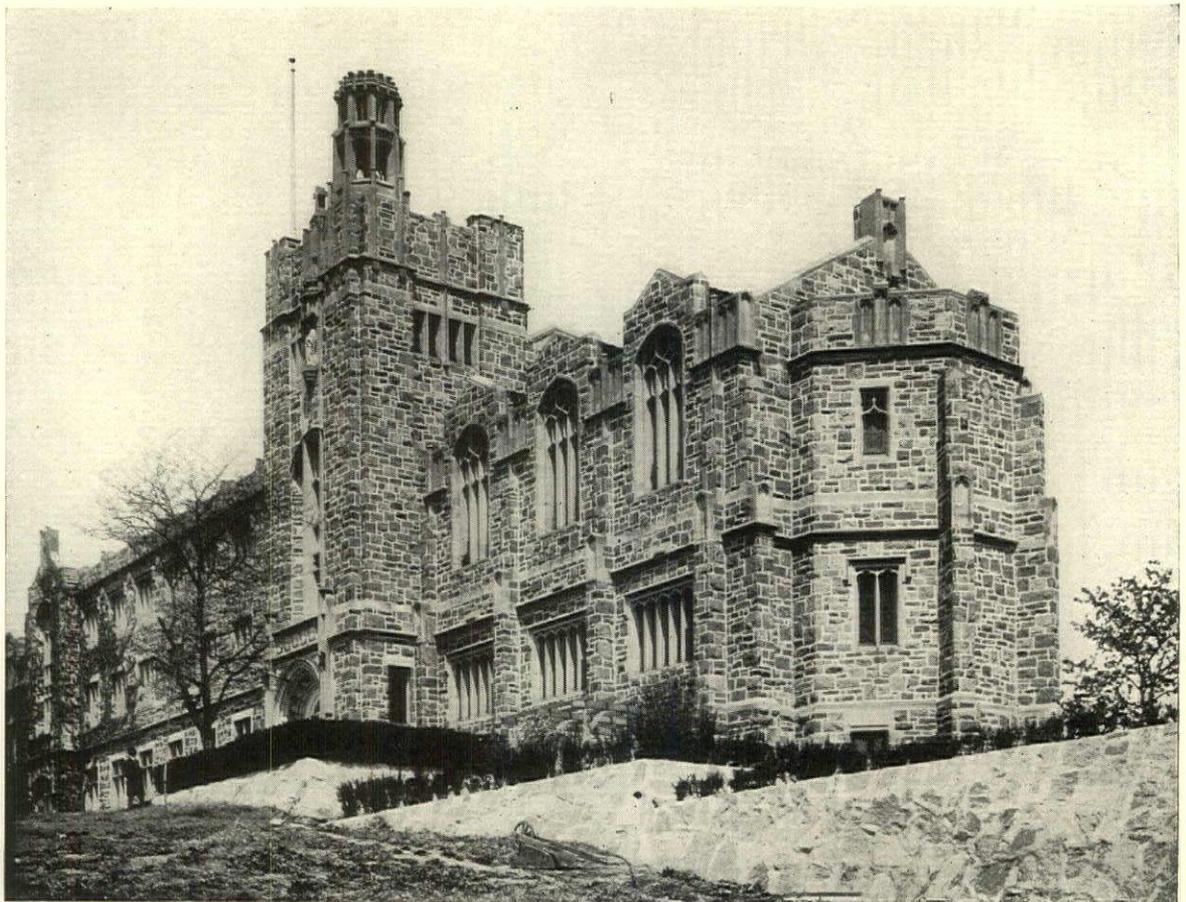
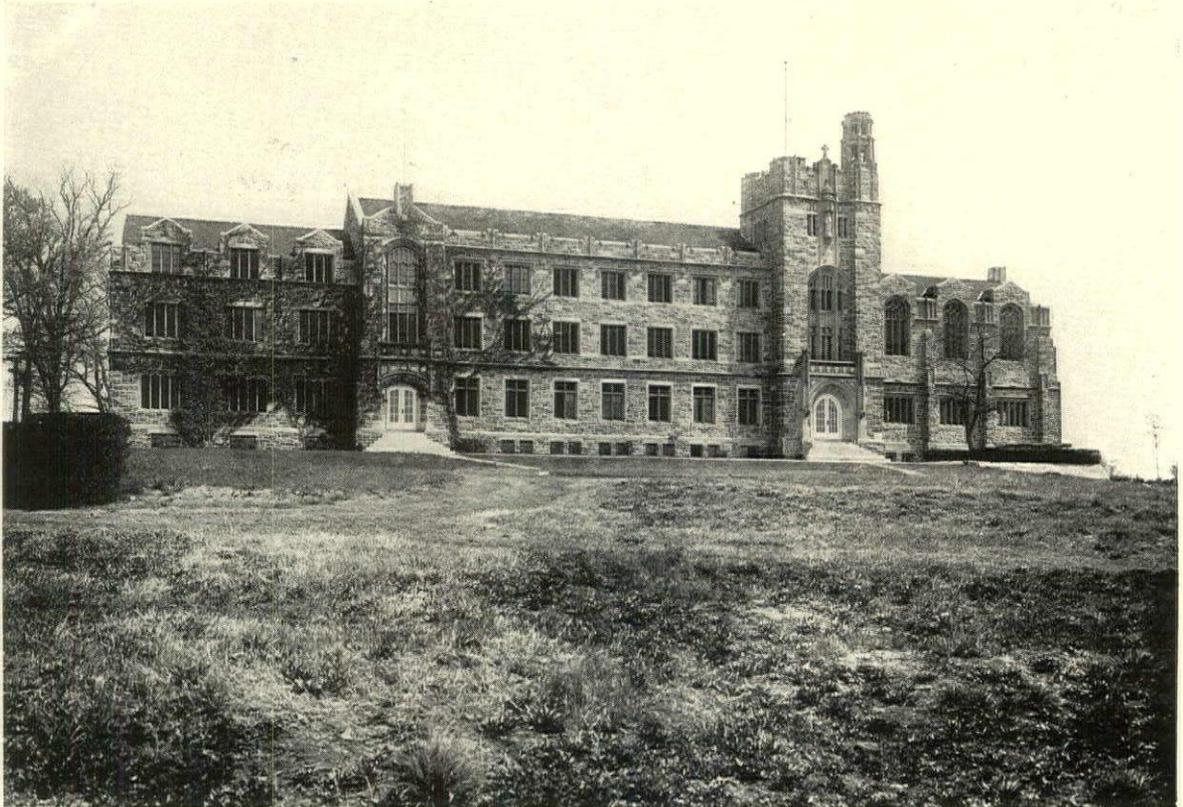
FORMULA FOR COLOR SCHEMING BY REVOLVING A TRIANGLE, INSCRIBED INSIDE THE SPECTRUM, BY MEANS OF WHICH CONTRAST AS WELL AS HARMONY WILL BE ATTAINED. THE PRINCIPLE IS MORE FULLY DESCRIBED IN THE TEXT



ROOM ARRANGED FOR EXHIBITION PURPOSES IN WHICH THE DECORATION IN COLOR TO BOTH WALLS AND CEILING IS APPLIED DIRECTLY TO THE INSULATING WALL BOARD. THE FLAT SURFACE MAY BE RELIEVED BY APPLYING ANOTHER THICKNESS OF THE BOARD CUT OUT TO PATTERN

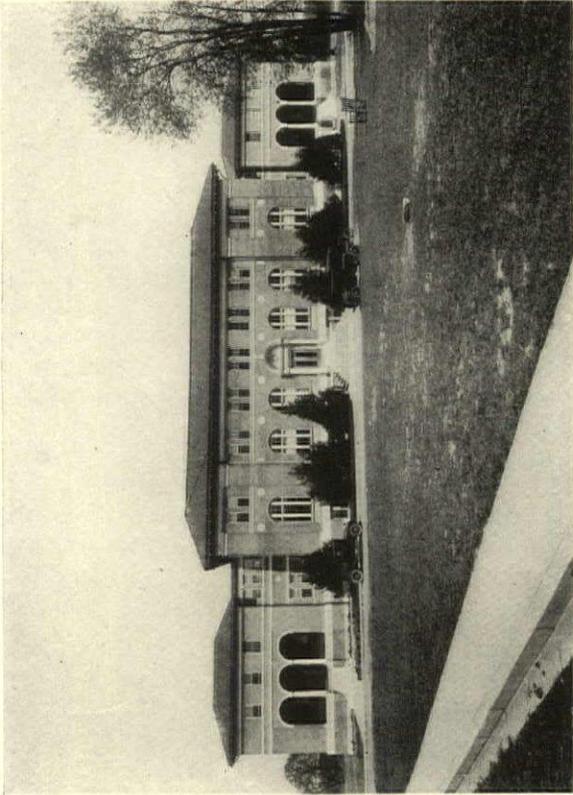


FRANCISCAN MONASTERY
CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA, WASHINGTON, D. C.
MURPHY & OLMSTED, ARCHITECTS



ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, BROOKLAND, D. C.

MURPHY & OLMSTED, ARCHITECTS

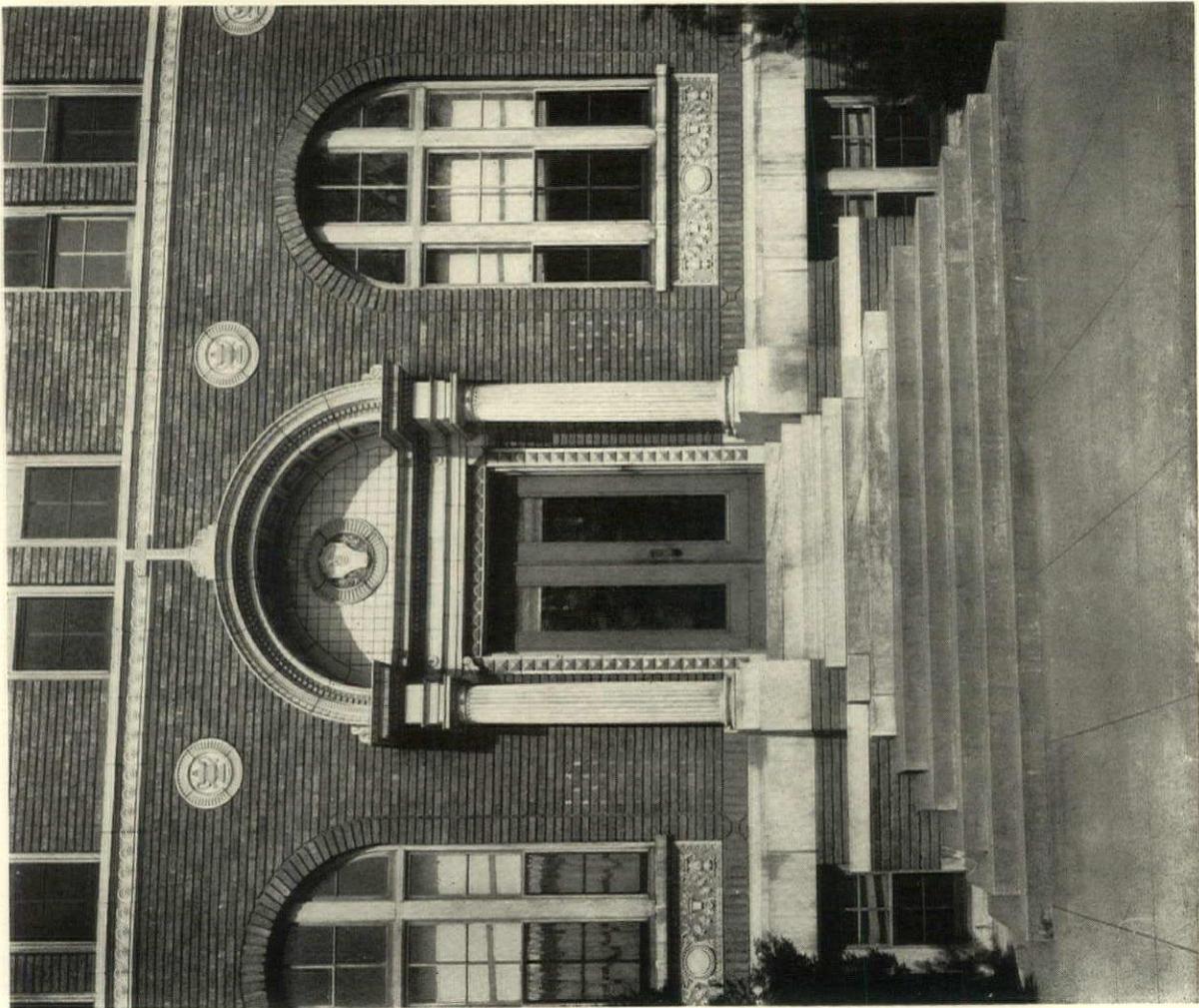


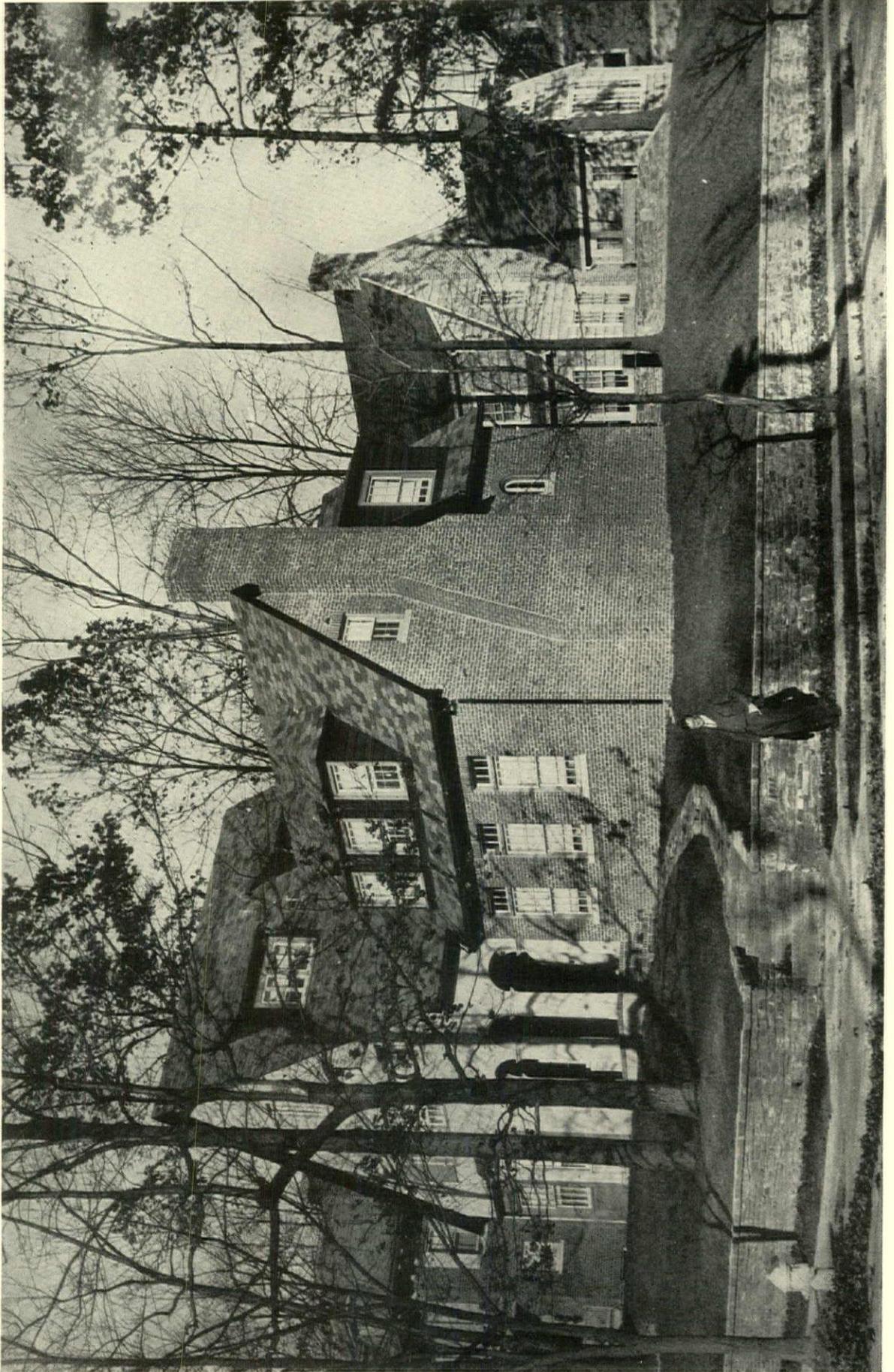
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BRADY HALL, CATHOLIC SISTERS' COLLEGE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

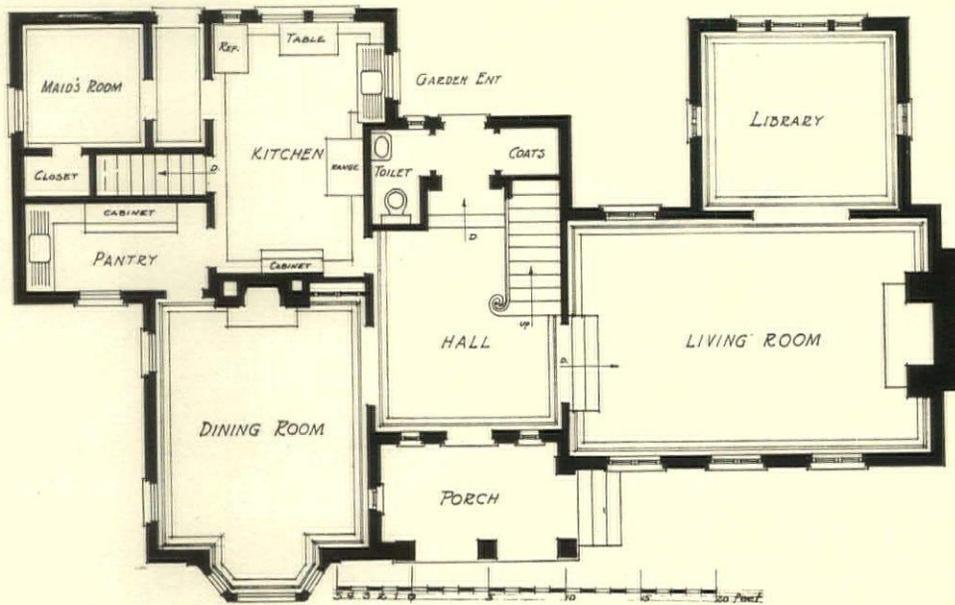
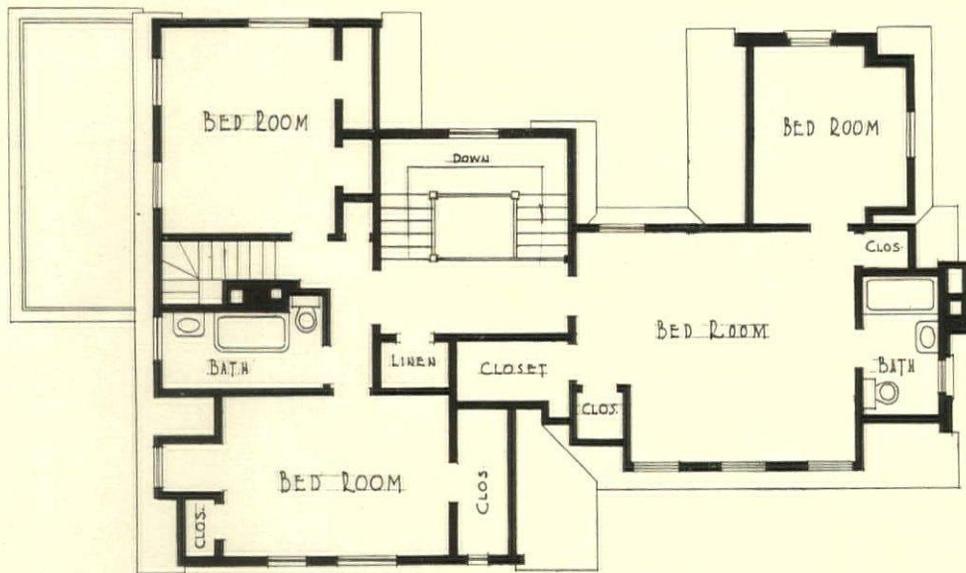
MURPHY & OLMSTED, ARCHITECTS

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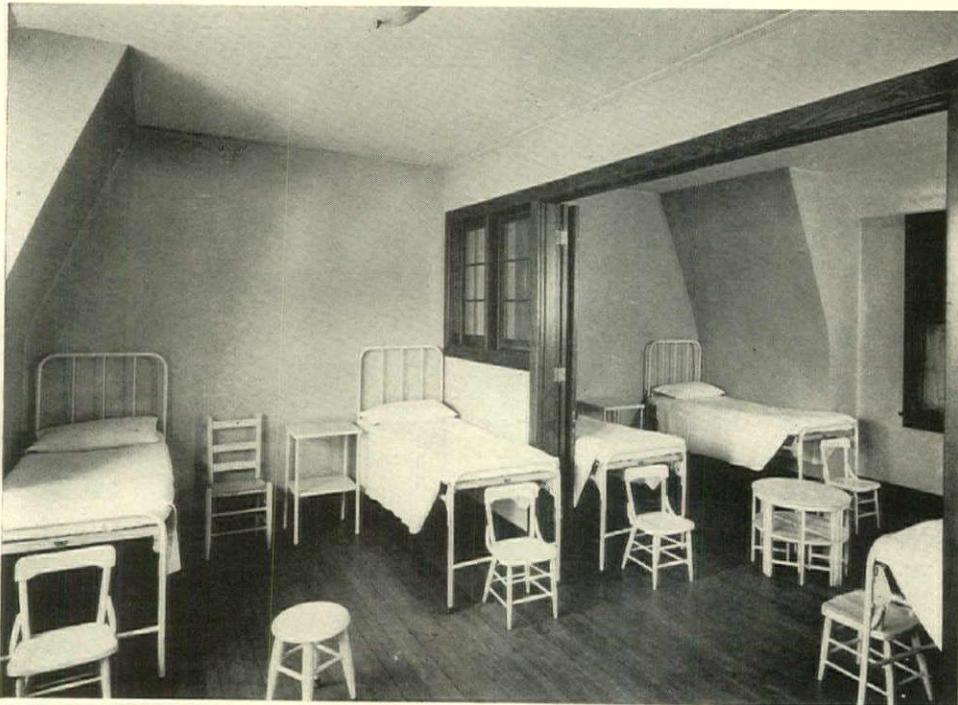
HOUSE OF ROBERT MUNRO, CHEVY CHASE, D. C.
RODIER & KUNDZIN, ARCHITECTS



HOUSE OF ROBERT MUNRO, CHEVY CHASE, D. C.

RODIER & KUNDZIN, ARCHITECTS

Cost \$27,000, or approximately 50 cents per cubic foot. Exterior walls, brick and brick stuccoed. Roof covering, slate. Sheet glass. Doors, windows, partitions and floors, wood. Walls, plastered and papered. Hot water heat. Plumbing directly connected with sewer. Public water supply. Cast iron piping

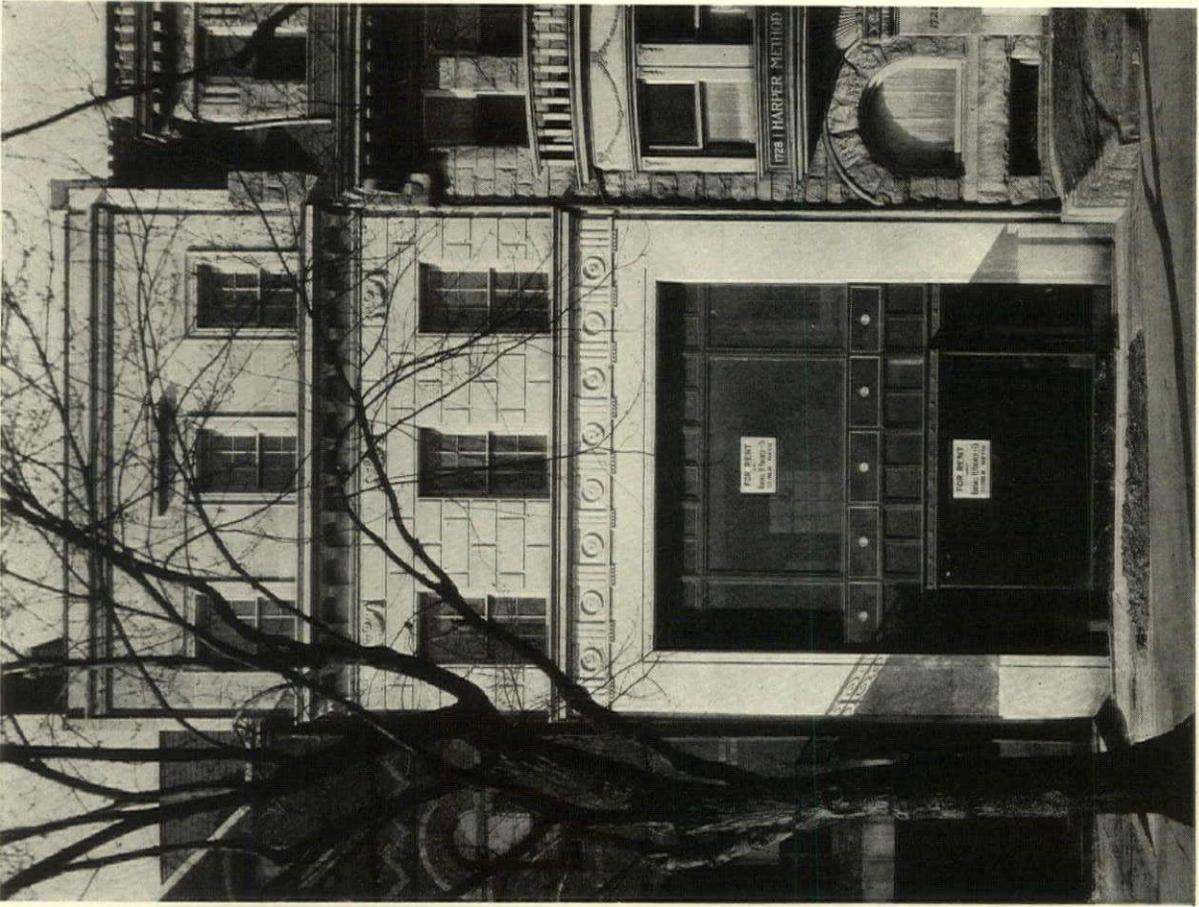


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INFIRMARY,
ST. JOHN'S
ORPHANAGE,
WASHINGTON,
D. C.

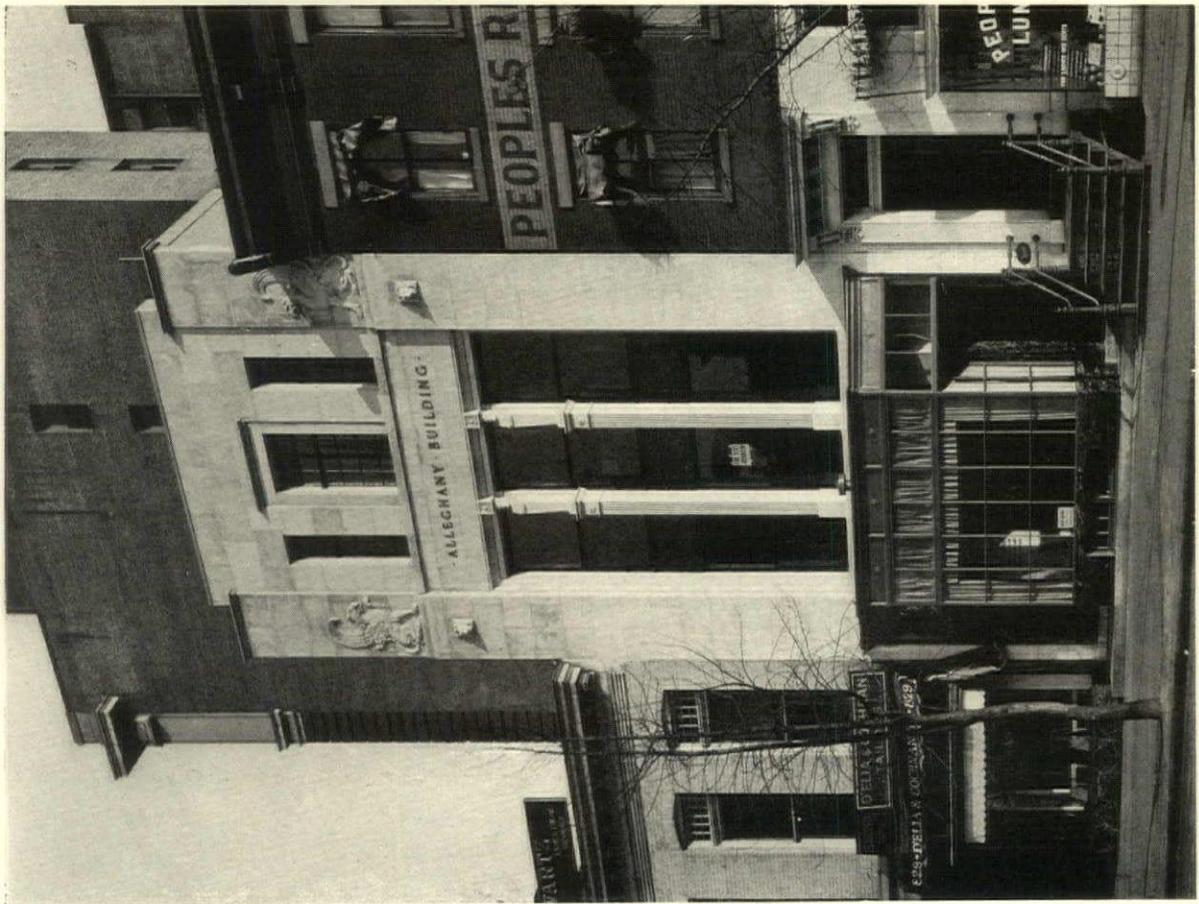
LYNCH LUQUER,
ARCHITECT

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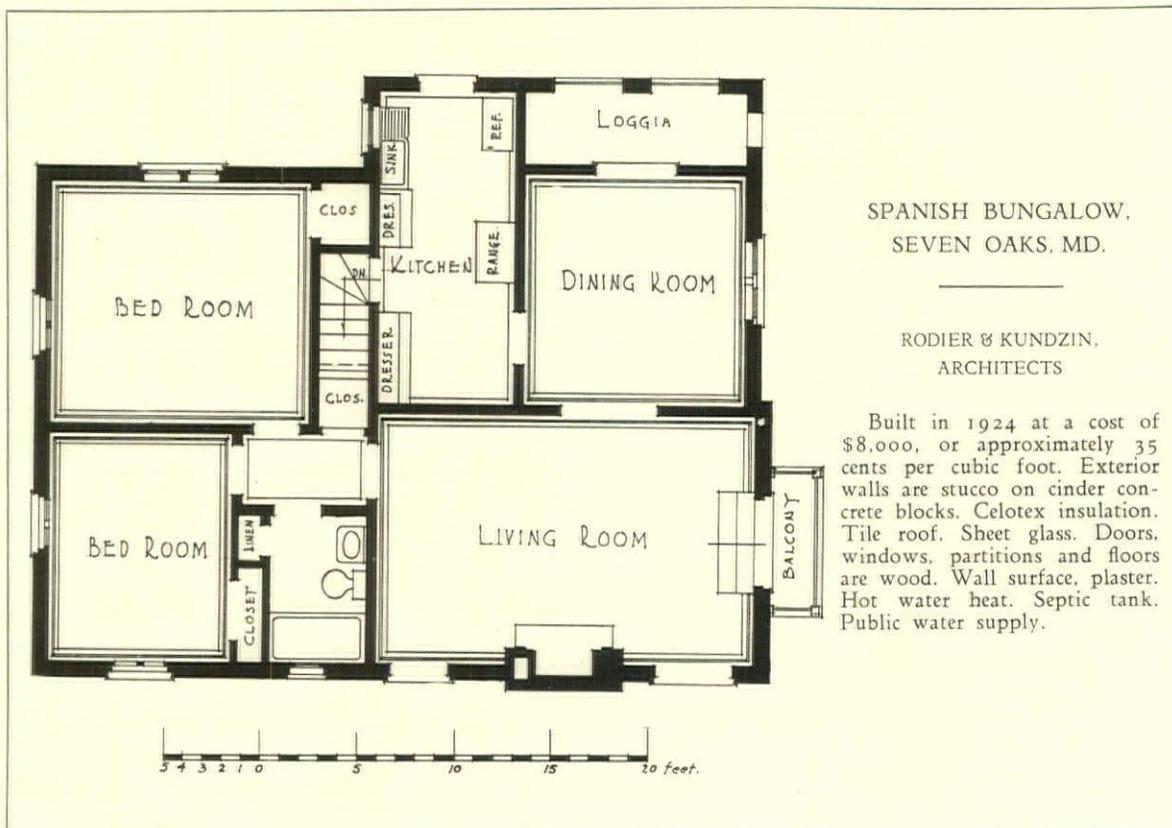


STORE AND APARTMENT BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOSEPH YOUNGER, ARCHITECT



ALLEGHANY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.



SPANISH BUNGALOW,
SEVEN OAKS, MD.

RODIER & KUNDZIN,
ARCHITECTS

Built in 1924 at a cost of \$8,000, or approximately 35 cents per cubic foot. Exterior walls are stucco on cinder concrete blocks. Celotex insulation. Tile roof. Sheet glass. Doors, windows, partitions and floors are wood. Wall surface, plaster. Hot water heat. Septic tank. Public water supply.

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THE LAW AS TO ARCHITECTURE

By CLINTON H. BLAKE, JR., of the New York Bar

SOME new phase of the old question involved in the right of the architect to recover his fee, where the work exceeds in cost the amount originally contemplated, comes up quite regularly. One of the most recent cases along this line, with which I have had to deal, involves some rather interesting points in this connection.

An architect entered into a written agreement to prepare plans and supervise the construction of a church building substantially in the usual way. It was agreed that he should be paid a commission of six per cent of the total cost of the work, "which includes the cost of the building, immovable fixtures, such as fixed pews or chairs and lighting fixtures." The contract further provided that he should be paid "1% of \$150,000, the proposed cost of the building," on acceptance of the sketches, 2% of \$150,000, the proposed cost of the building," when the specifications and working drawings were completed, and the balance as the work proceeded and on the completion of the building.

The contract also provided that, until an estimate was received, the charge should be based on the proposed cost, and that, in case the work were abandoned by the owner, the architect should be paid such percentage of the fee as should represent the services actually performed by him. On the preparation of the sketches the architect was paid the sum of \$1,500.

While the plans were in course of preparation the client specified various changes which were to be made, increasing the size of portions of the work and consequently the expense thereof. During this period the architect advised the client that the cost would be not less than \$250,000, and the plans were increased after this statement had been made. When bids were received, they far exceeded any amount which had been contemplated by the client, and were rejected. The architect offered to revise the plans so as to reduce the cost, but the client rejected this offer also, notified the architect that he considered the contract null and void, that he was not indebted to the architect for any of his services and demanded that the architect return the \$1,500 which he had received. The client's demand rested on the contention that the architect was bound to design, under these conditions, a building which should not exceed in cost \$150,000.

While the contract contemplated the right of the client to abandon the work, the client in this case did not, in effect, do this, but undertook to discharge the architect and to base its contention on its right so to do. Under these conditions the architect is entitled to the damages which he has suffered by reason of the wrongful discharge. If the contract had provided that the building should not

exceed in cost \$150,000, the client's position on this point would be justified. The answer to its claim in the present instance, however, is that its original directions were changed, that the plans as prepared included the changes which the client directed to be made and that the bids received were based upon the plans as prepared, including the variations made at the instance of the client from the plan as originally projected. The fact that the contract refers to a proposed cost of \$150,000 should not be a bar to the architect's recovery. This phrase may contemplate the fact that the actual cost, as distinguished from the proposed cost, may be higher as well as lower than the figure named.

While the contract only provided for a payment of two per cent on \$150,000 on the completion of the working drawings and specifications, if the architect did not send in his bill for the second payment until later, and after the estimates had been received, it would seem proper to allow him to ask for a payment at that time, based upon the lowest actual estimate rather than on the \$150,000. The provision in the contract that the architect's charges should be based upon the proposed cost "until an actual estimate is received" carries certainly with it the implication that, when the actual estimate is received, the charge shall be based upon the amount thereof.

As I have pointed out in discussing other phases of this subject in *THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT*, where, as in this case, the architect makes an offer to revise the plans so as to reduce the cost to the figure originally contemplated, his position is especially secure. If the client refuses to avail himself of this offer he is not in any position thereafter to question the right of the architect to be paid for the services which he has performed.

It will be noted that under the contract in question only fifty per cent of the basic fee was payable upon the completion of the specifications instead of the usual sixty per cent. In view of this provision the architect, if he is allowed to recover at this point in his services on the basis of the lowest bid, would still have to confine his recovery to a total payment at that time on the amount of the bid of fifty per cent only of the six per cent fee, which, of course, would amount to an aggregate fee to the architect up to that point of three per cent on the amount of the estimate, including the amount paid when the preliminary sketches were prepared.

The contract did not include the usual clause providing that the architect should be compensated for work necessitated by changes in the plans, etc. It might, therefore, be necessary, under such a contract, to vary somewhat the general rule whereby the architect would be entitled to recover the basic

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fee computed in the ordinary way and in addition thereto the reasonable value of his services in making changes in the plans outside the original scope of the contract. In the case referred to, if the architect were not allowed to recover six per cent on the actual cost, it would certainly be equable that he should be allowed to recover on the basis of six per cent on a cost of \$150,000, plus a reasonable charge for the services made necessary by the changes which the client ordered.

By proving that he told the client that the work with the changes proposed would cost \$250,000, the architect would in large measure destroy the client's defense that the architect could not sustain his recovery, because the cost of the work exceeded this amount. A client cannot proceed with work after having had full warning that it is going to cost more than he contemplated and then penalize the architect, when it turns out that the warning which the architect gave to him was well founded.

So far as recovering back the \$1,500 from the architect is concerned, it would obviously be unjust to the architect to allow the client to do this. If the contract had stipulated definitely that the \$150,000 was a limit, and if no changes had been made at the request of the client, and the work had exceeded the \$150,000, the client, under some of the well-known decisions, might have claimed, with justice, that the architect was not entitled to any fee and that, therefore, the \$1,500 should be repaid. This was not the case here. The contract did not make the \$150,000 a definite limit, but merely referred to it as "the proposed cost." It clearly contemplated the possibility that the actual cost might exceed the proposed cost, and, in addition, the client deliberately added to the cost by insisting on variations from the layout and plan originally proposed and on the basis of which the tentative cost of \$150,000 was inserted in the contract.

LEGAL DECISIONS

AN ARCHITECT was employed to prepare plans for a building and to supervise its construction for an agreed percentage of the cost in the ordinary way. It was agreed, however, that the fee should be payable 3% when the plans were adopted and the remainder from time to time as the work progressed and upon the completion of the building, and that the owner should have the right to terminate the contract under certain conditions, upon the payment to the architect of the percentages then due to the latter. When the architect submitted his plans he submitted with them his own estimate of the cost of the work. When the bids were received it developed, on account of conditions in the building trade, that the cost as shown by the bids was

far in excess of the estimated cost or of the amount for which the owner was willing to erect the building. The contract was not let for this reason. The architect sought to recover on the basis of the bids received.

The court held that, under these special circumstances, his recovery should be limited to the cost shown on his estimate, and that he should only be entitled to recover 3% for the preparation of the plans plus the agreed percentage on work which had been actually completed, if any, prior to the termination of the contract.

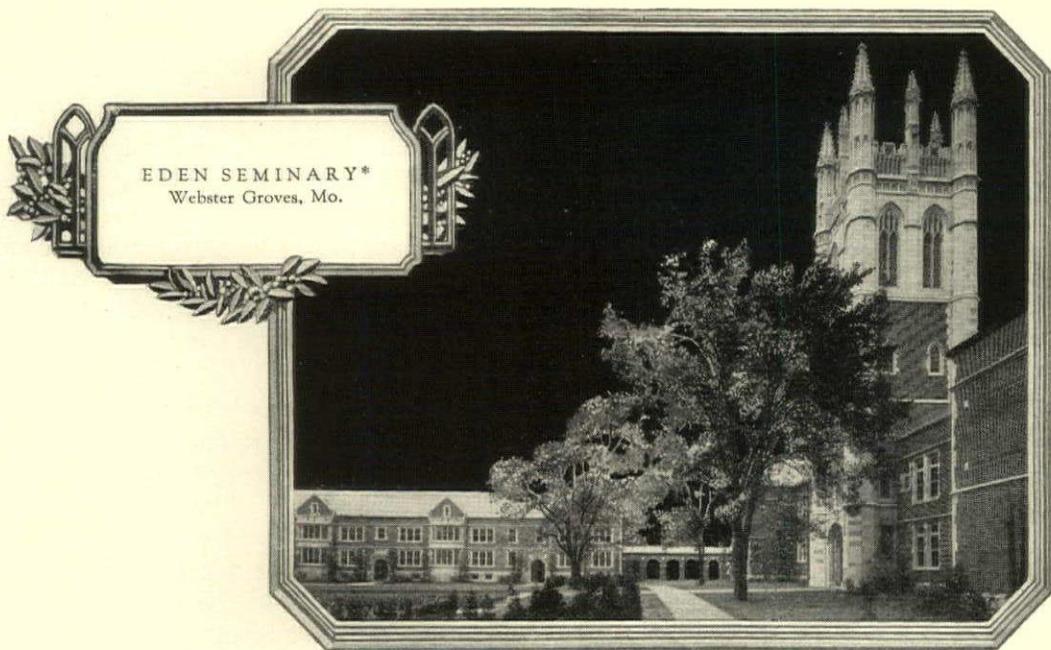
Orth v. Board of Education, 272 Penn. State 411.

A CONTRACT provided that the work should be done in accordance with the drawings and specifications as prepared by the contractor and approved by the owner. A plan was submitted to the owner and approved. It appeared, however, that the plan was inadequate and that the structure failed to fulfill the purposes for which it was erected. The court held that the approval of the plan by the owner did not excuse the contractor from the exercise of ordinary and reasonable skill in design and did not deprive the owner of his legal remedy upon the plans proving inadequate or upon proof of a lack of reasonable skill in design.

Simpson Brothers Corporation v. Merrimac Company, 142 N. E. 922.

A SUB-CONTRACTOR sued for a balance due on a contract for foundation work under a cost plus contract. The contractor, the defendant, claimed that the architects had determined that longer piles would be required than originally contemplated and that a deduction from the actual cost of fifty cents a lineal foot on the difference in length of the piles should be made. The contractor also attempted to offset against the claim of the sub-contractor a sum expended by the contractor in sending a man to hurry the delivery of piles. It appeared that this expense had been incurred without the knowledge of the sub-contractor and without having placed him in default for any actual or anticipated delay in completion. The court held that, as it did not appear that the sub-contractor had consented to any modification of the contract with respect to the piles and that as it appeared that the expense in question had been incurred without his knowledge or without his having been put in default, he could not be bound by the modification of the contract to which he had not consented and the amount claimed as a setoff could also not be allowed in favor of the general contractor.

Reynolds v. Fuller Company, 99 Southern 412.



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BOOK NOTES

ARCHITECTURAL IRON DESIGN AND DETAILING

DANIEL M. DRISCOLL, instructor in ornamental iron detailing, Mechanics Institute, New York, has compiled and issued in book form a series of detail plates and notes of architectural iron design and detailing, based upon the requirements of New York laws.

While primarily intended for the student draftsman, the volume will be found useful and suggestive for the detailing of architectural iron in any office.

The detail plates cover the subject of iron stairs of various types, miscellaneous bronze, brass and iron, fire escapes, and fabricating and setting light structural steel.

An appendix contains useful tables of stair risers and treads, dimensions of beams and columns, ornamental mouldings and shapes, glossary and various New York ordinances with which the design of architectural iron must comply.

Architectural Iron Design and Detailing. By Daniel M. Driscoll. Published by D. Van Nostrand Co., New York. 350 pp., illustrated. Size 7¾x10½ inches. Cloth bound. Price \$4.00.

29

DUTCH ARCHITECTURE OF THE XXTH CENTURY

A BOOK thoroughly representative of modern architecture in Holland is Dutch Architecture of the XXth Century. This volume is a collection of photographs and a few plans of the more important buildings and is edited by J. P. Mieras and F. R. Yerbury. The photographs reproduced were taken by Mr. Yerbury for this work.

The introduction by Mr. Mieras states: "The scheme of this book is based upon the view that in this survey those works must be represented as far as possible which, although of unequal value in merit and workmanship, nevertheless constitute a whole from which the significance of architecture in Holland may be apparent. . . . The works of Berlage, deBazel, deKlerk and Oud furnish the points of orientation by means of which the entire field of Dutch architecture in the XXth Century must be examined. The works of other architects are either closely related to theirs, or else form intermediate groups. . . . But, whatever diversity in genius and character, every good Dutch building displays the genuine Dutch element of picturesqueness. The picturesque is in the Dutchman's blood, and no Dutch architect can disown it, however severely architectonic he may claim to be in his work."

The photographs are well selected and excellent in detail, without loss in artistic composition.

Dutch Architecture of the XXth Century. By J. P. Mieras and F. R. Yerbury. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 100 pp. of photographs and plans of executed buildings. Size 8½x11 inches. Cloth bound. Price \$10.00.

READY-WRITTEN SPECIFICATIONS

LEICESTER B. HOLLAND and Harry Parker, both graduates of the University of Pennsylvania, and members of The American Institute of Architects, have collaborated in preparing a volume which adds to the meager amount of literature on architectural specifications. The title page of Ready-Written Specifications states that the volume is "a compendium of clauses for direct use in architectural specifications."

The perfect specification is yet to be written and it is not a difficult matter to find flaws in any average document. The present volume leaves much to "the approval of the architect," or "as directed by the architect." Clauses of this nature leave questions of doubt in the mind of the contractor and do not make for a definite specification. The clauses are necessarily so arranged that the specification writer must fill in numerous blanks. This is to be expected in any form prepared to cover many different types of buildings. The clauses are often brief at the sacrifice of being definite and complete.

Under "Sheet Metal and Roofing," the following clause is noted: "This contractor shall guarantee all roofs—and shall make good, without cost to the owner, any damage caused by leakage during that period." This is a broad guarantee, and one to which roofers properly hesitate to subscribe. Again, the use of clauses such as "Build cement steps reinforced with heavy expanded metal," would result in a document which is not specific. What is "heavy expanded metal"? Why not state the gauge or weight to be used?

This volume, used with judgment, will perform the service of a checking list and in some cases provide clauses which may be directly incorporated in architects' specifications.

The appendix contains the general conditions of the A. I. A. standard contract form.

Ready-Written Specifications. By Leicester B. Holland and Harry Parker. Published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. 274 pages. Size 8½x11 inches. Price \$5.50.

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TO REMEDY AN OMISSION

IN THE article in our issue of April 20 dealing with the city plan of Buffalo certain drawings shown on pages 446, 447, 449 and 450 were, we are now advised, the work of the office of Bennett, Parsons and Frost, consulting architects, of Chicago, Ill. The failure to give credit to this firm of architects is due to the fact that when this material was furnished us, we were not advised that these drawings had been prepared apart from the office of the Buffalo City Planning Association.



THE NEIL HOUSE, Columbus, Ohio: Gustave W. Drach, Architect, Cincinnati, Ohio; The Dreher Supply Company, Plumbing Jobbers, Columbus, Ohio; J. A. McBride Mechanical Equipment Company, Plumbers, St. Louis, Missouri

HARDLY a week passes without the addition of some new name to the blue book of hotels in which Kohler Plumbing Fixtures are used.

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"BREAKERS AHEAD!"

UNDER the above title, *Lutheran Church Art*, a leaflet printed from time to time in the interest of better church architecture, prints the following, which is good advice, not only to church building committees but to laymen everywhere contemplating building operations.

The article states:—To a number of brethren who have written us that they intend to build a church without an architect, permit us to say: *Don't*. True enough, a pastor in Iowa and another in Minnesota have just dedicated very nice churches which they themselves designed. But we have very few Pastor Schliepsiecks and Pastor Muellers, who have the ability to do such things. Not all are gifted along that line.

Not only must a pastor be able to design, but he must have read a number of good books on church building, he must have a structural sense, and an ability to see proportions and scale. Then, and most important of all, he must have an uncanny knack of being able to persuade his building committee to build just as he wants them to. Not one man in a thousand has this last rare gift.

The mere ability to make nice drawings bears precisely the same relation to designing a church that beautiful penmanship bears to a good sermon. Many people can draw nice pictures, and produce beautiful floor plans and elevations, but not one in ten thousand can translate these into building materials and make the result look as it should.

Architecture is a learned profession, just as much as is theology, law, medicine and the teaching profession. Church building is a highly specialized subdivision thereof.

It is simply impossible for an ordinary draftsman, or a contractor, or a structural engineer, or a young man who makes drawings for real estate promoters or sash and door mills, to turn out designs for a satisfactory church. We have seen too many failures to be misled by theory.

Granting for the sake of argument that an amateur has turned out a set of satisfactory designs, what guarantee have we that these will be carried out properly? Without the supervision of somebody who will insist with stubborn determination that the drawings must be strictly followed, failure is bound to result, because every member of the church is absolutely sure to have some suggestion that he wants to see carried out. He will, in 999 cases out of a possible 1,000, insist that the nave be widened, the windows made much larger, the basement raised a few feet more out of the ground, the pitch of the roof made flatter, all doors and windows cased like a residence, asbestos shingles used in place of slate, furniture ruined by hiding it back of a veneer of filler, stain, glossy varnish and who knows what else?

The worst sort of penny-wisdom and pound-foolishness is to try to save money by getting along without an architect, or by getting a cheap archi-

tect. The wisest kind of wisdom is to get the very best and most experienced church architect possible, and to pay him a fee that is in harmony with careful, painstaking, individual attention to the project in hand. Then allow him to decide everything pertaining to planning, proportions, scale, arrangement, choice of materials, size and location of windows, and design of furnishings. Money will be saved, and a tremendous amount of quarrelling and wounded feelings avoided.

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ANNUAL MEETING, AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS

THE twenty-ninth annual meeting of the American Society for Testing Materials will be held at the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, June 21 to 25. Details of the program are now being developed by Committee E-6 on Papers and Publications. It is announced that at one of the sessions the first Edgar Marburg Lecture will be given by Arthur N. Talbot, Professor in Charge of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, University of Illinois. The subject of his lecture will be announced later.

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QUANTITY SURVEYORS TO ORGANIZE

AN Institute of Quantity Surveyors in the United States is now under organization. The initial session of the Institute will be held in Chicago, June 7, 8 and 9. Discussions and creative work of importance and interest will take place. Those interested in co-operating in this movement or those desiring further information are requested to communicate with G. Szmak, 945 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

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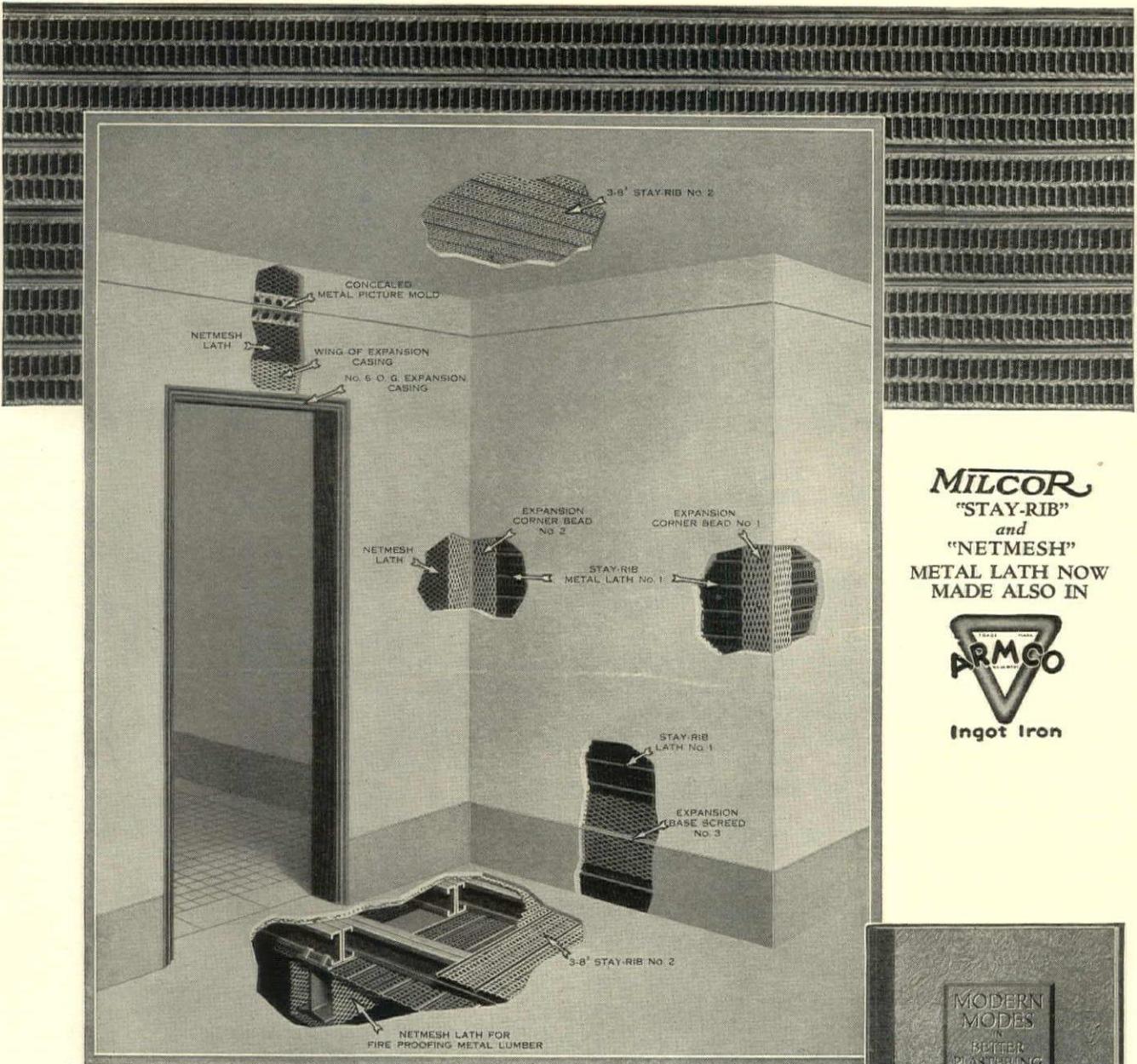
ARCHITECT AGAIN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK BUILDING CONGRESS

BY the election of R. H. Shreve of the firm of Shreve & Lamb, an architect will continue as president of The New York Building Congress. Mr. Shreve's predecessor was Stephen F. Voorhees, member of the firm of McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin. The relation of the architect to the Building Congress is an important one and offers many unusual opportunities for continuing and bettering harmonious relations throughout the building industry and promoting a more sympathetic understanding of the problems common to various branches of the industry. The New York Building Congress has not erred in selecting an architect as its directing and presiding officer.

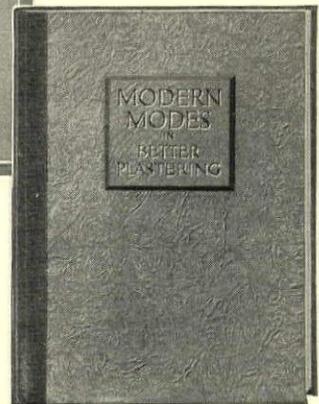
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EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION, NATIONAL LIME ASSOCIATION

THE eighth annual convention of The National Lime Association will be held at the French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind., June 8, 9, 10 and 11.



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CEDAR, 2,300 YEARS OLD, SAVED BY
SUBSCRIPTION

THE oldest tree in the State of Washington has recently been rescued. It is a great cedar tree below Mount Teneriffe, a few miles from North Bend, and it has been saved from the woodman's axe through the efforts of the Washington Natural Parks Association.

The giant tree is 200 feet high, has a diameter of 18.4 feet and a circumference of 58.6 feet a yard above the ground, and is approximately 2,300 years of age. Its age is not known precisely, but it has been so estimated because a nearby stump of almost the same dimensions had 2,300 rings.

The tree has survived three complete generations of forest growth, according to forestry experts who have examined the locality. It shows no signs of having yet arrived at old age. Purchase of the tree was made possible by public subscription, \$1,800 having been raised for the purchase of the plot containing this tree and eighteen other large cedars. The plot has been given to the State and will be incorporated in the park system.

FRENCH CHATEAU DESTROYED

THE historic chateau of Proniers, in the Hautes Alpes, has recently been destroyed by fire. Built in the thirteenth century, it was subjected to repeated assault during the religious wars in the Savoy against the Bourbons, and later during the 1793 Revolution. Very little of the valuable furniture which it contained was saved, and the damage is estimated at several millions of francs.

PERSONALS

Charles K. Bryant, architect, has opened an office at 126 Southeast Second Street, Miami, Fla.

Neil J. Convery, architect, is now occupying his own studio building at 32 Walnut Street, Newark, N. J.

George Fulton, Jr., architect, is now located at his new office, 122 East Forty-first Street, New York City.

Isadore Rosenfield, architect, has moved his offices from 101 Park Avenue to 155 East Forty-second Street, New York City.

Leander McCord, architect, has moved his office from 627 Powers Building to 530 Sibley Building, 328 Main Street East, Rochester, N. Y.

Walter Wood Anderson, architect and consulting engineer, has opened an office at 68 East Main

Street, Bay Shore, N. Y., where he would be pleased to receive manufacturers' catalogs.

Henry C. Pelton, architect; Frank M. Machan, Charles Crane and Harold G. Webb, associates, have moved their offices to 415 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

F. J. Householder, architectural engineer, has moved his offices to 220 Central Trust Building, Altoona, Pa., where he would be pleased to have manufacturers send new catalogs and price lists.

Jacob Espedahl and Kaare S. Espedahl have formed a partnership under the firm name of Espedahl & Espedahl, architects, with offices in the Nelson Building, Daytona Beach, Fla.

Jorge Arteaga Isazza, architect, Irazabal No. 3800, Santiago de Chile, South America, has in hand a hotel project and would be pleased to receive manufacturers' catalogs and samples.

Holmes & Von Schmid, architects, have moved their office from 299 Madison Avenue, New York City, to No. 1, The Crescent, Montclair, N. J. Manufacturers are requested to send catalogs and samples.

Collins & Sheffield, architects, announce the removal of their office from the former temporary address at 405 N. E. Twenty-fourth Street, to their present address in Suite 1014-1015 Exchange Building, Miami, Fla.

Mackenzie Waters announces that Waters & Wilkes, architects, 96 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, have dissolved their partnership and that he will continue the practice of architecture under his own name at the same address.

Charles G. Ogden has retired from the firm of Ogden & Gander, architects. Associated with Joseph J. Gander are his brothers, Conrad J. and John P. Gander, and the firm will continue as Gander, Gander & Gander, architects, 17 Steuben Street, Albany, N. Y.

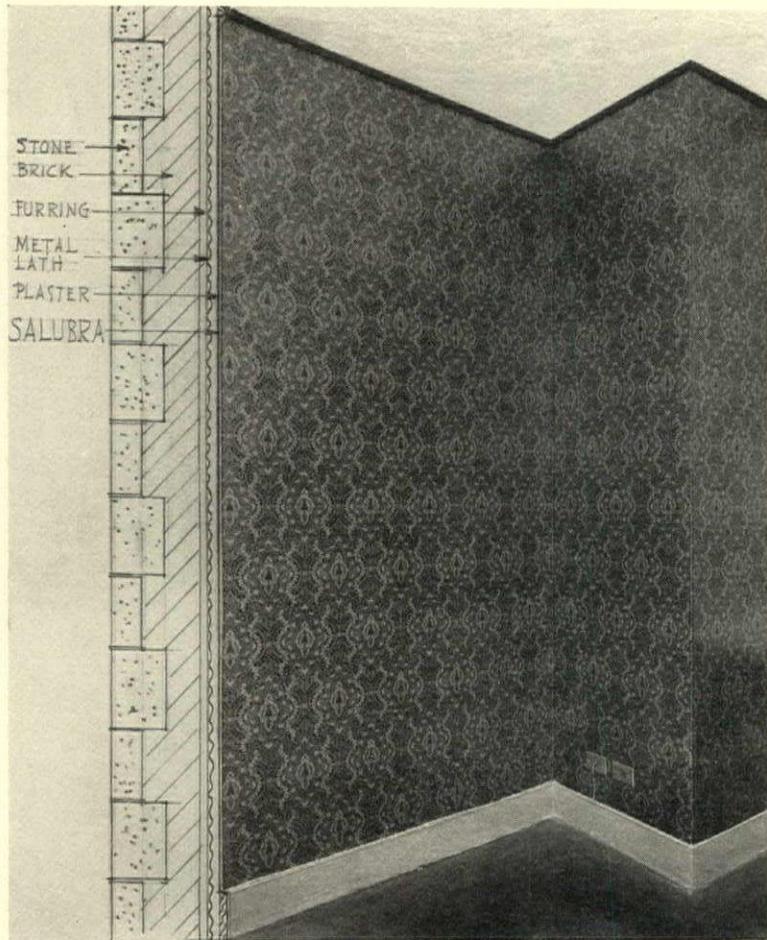
M. C. Parker announces that the firm of Parker & Crawford, architects, Amarillo, Tex., has been dissolved and that he will continue the practice of architecture under the name of Martin C. Parker & Company, architects, Suite 303, Temple Ellis Building, Lubbock, Tex. Manufacturers' catalogs and samples are desired.

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See further illustrations on page 559

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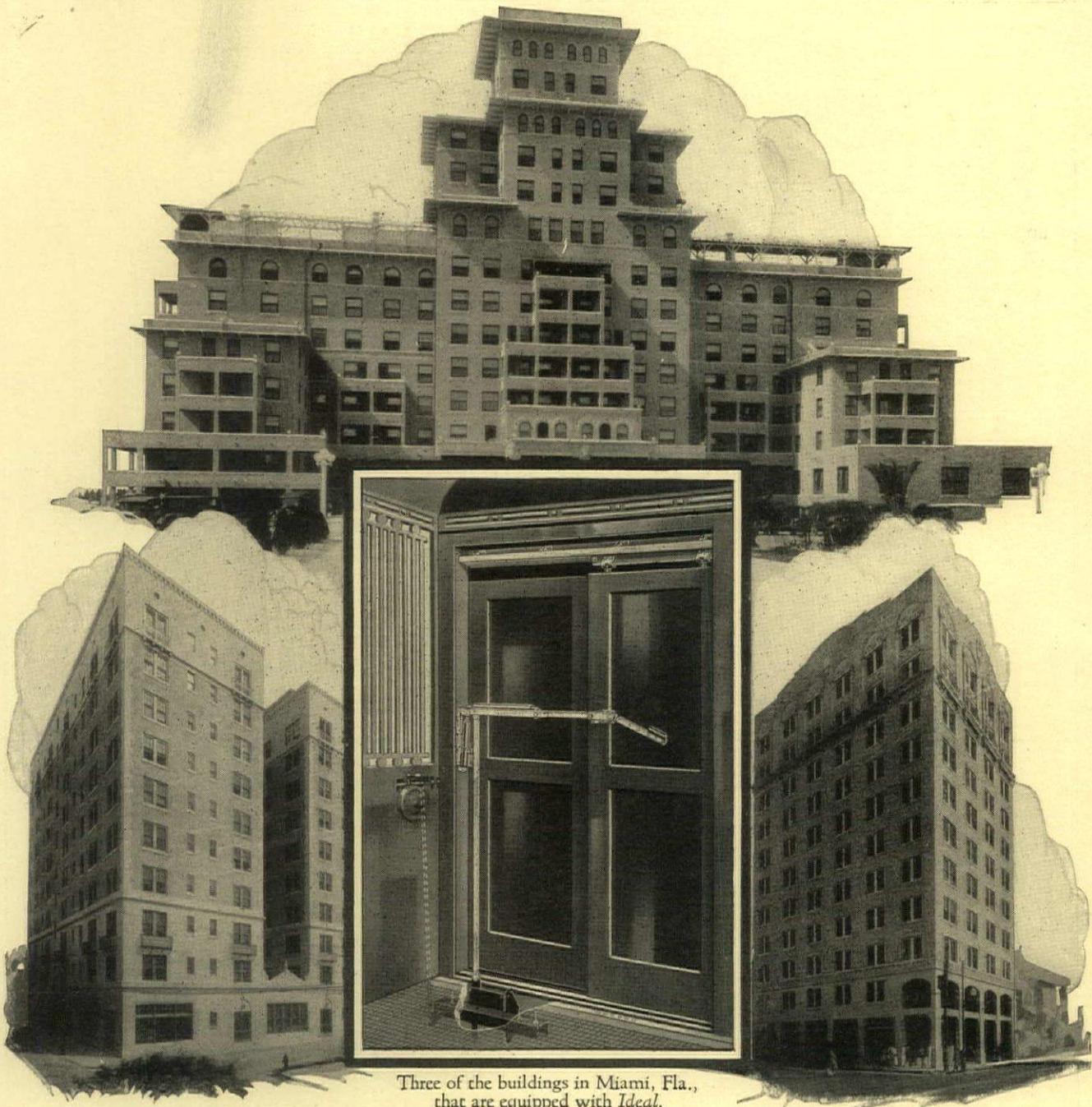
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Ideal Unit Control Insures Elevator Door Efficiency

For complete safety, silent, swift, sure performance—install *Ideal* Elevator Door Hardware. The *Ideal* hanger, which operates so smoothly and noiselessly, evenly distributes the door weight and glides on two rows of heavy steel balls. *Ideal* closing and checking devices—separate mechanisms—are independently regulated and require no pockets. Adjustable liquid check assures quiet and rapid operation. The *Ideal* interlock is either mechanical or electric. Any of these devices may be added without trouble. To standardize elevator door equipment with *Ideal* hardware, is to lower your casualty insurance and, through complete unit control, center all responsibility in one place. Write now for complete data on *Ideal* Elevator Door Hardware for your files.

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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, 239 West 39th 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.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PREPARATION OF SITE. 2. EXCAVATION. 3. MASONRY MATERIALS. 4. CONCRETE AND MONOLITHIC CONSTRUCTION. 5. BRICK WORK. 6. FOUNDATIONS. 7. WATERPROOFING AND DAMPPROOFING. 8. STONE WORK. 9. ARCHITECTURAL TERRA COTTA. 10. BLOCK CONSTRUCTION. 11. PAVING. 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. SPECIAL DOORS AND WINDOWS. 18. VAULTS AND SAFES. 19. CARPENTRY. 20. FURRING AND LATHING. 21. PLASTERING. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 22. MARBLE AND SLATE. 23. FLOOR AND WALL TILE AND ACCESSORIES. 24. PLASTIC FLOORS. 25. PAINT, PAINTING AND FINISHING. 26. GLASS AND GLAZING. 27. HARDWARE. 28. FURNISHINGS. 29. PLUMBING. 30. HEATING AND VENTILATING. 31. ELECTRICAL WORK. 32. REFRIGERATION. 33. ELEVATORS. 34. POWER PLANT. 35. EQUIPMENT, STATIONARY. 36. CONSTRUCTION PLANT. 37. INSULATION. 38. LANDSCAPE. 39. ACOUSTICS. 40. REGULATIONS. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I PLANS AND DESIGNS. II GENERAL CATALOGS. III FINANCING OF ENTERPRISES. |
|--|---|

1. PREPARATION OF SITE

2. EXCAVATION

3. MASONRY MATERIALS

American Face Brick Association, 1754 People's Life Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

103. *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 9½ in. 56 pp.

The General Fireproof Building Products, Youngstown, Ohio.

941. *Fireproofing Handbook.* 64 pp. Size, 8½ x 11 in. Illustrated. Gives methods of construction, specifications, data on Herringbone metal lath, steel tile, Trussit solid partitions, steel lumber, self-centering formless concrete construction.

942. *Hardening and Dustproofing New or Old Cement Floors.* Gives methods for both metallic and chemical hardening. Form A-541.

Kosmos Portland Cement Co., Louisville, Ky.

877. *Kosmortar. A Mason's Cement.* A circular describing the properties of this material, tests of strength and directions for its use. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3½ x 8½ in.

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

311. *Brixment, 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-resisting mortar with the desirable "feel" of the best rich lime mortar. 16 pp. Illustrated, in colors. Size, 5½ x 7¾ in.

694. *Brixment for Perfect Mortar.* A description of the chemical and physical properties of Brixment, advantages of its use in mortars for brick and stone masonry, tests of strength and directions for use. In cover for filing. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The Truseon Laboratories, Detroit, Mich.

920. *Sweep Hardness Into Your Concrete Floors.* Pamphlet of information on Agatex chemical cement floor hardener, with specifications for use. Illustrated. 8 pp. Size, 4 x 9 in.

4. CONCRETE AND MONOLITHIC CONSTRUCTION

Cement-Gun Company, Inc., Allentown, Pa.

1030. *Gunitite Bulletin.* A series of bulletins describing the adaptability of gunitite, cement-gun product, for a wide range of construction and replacement work of all kinds. Illustrated. Size, 6½ x 9½ in.

Concrete Engineering Co., Omaha, Neb.

347. *Handbook of Fireproof Construction.* An illustrated treatise on the design and construction of reinforced concrete floors with and without suspended ceilings. The Meyer Steel-form Construction is emphasized and tables are given of safe loads for ribbed concrete floors. 40 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Concrete Surface Corporation, 342 Madison Ave., New York City.

F-892. *Surfacing Concrete with Con-Tex.* Booklet treating the subject of surfacing concrete to obtain various effects or to obtain bonding surface for plaster, stucco or the obtaining of special surface finishes. Specifications are included together with recommended specifications for concrete and data on the characteristics of concrete. 28 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

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

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

Portland Cement Association, 347 Madison Ave., New York City.

595. *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 Lewis Institute, Chicago, in abbreviated form. It is of great value to writers of specifications. 18 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Truseon Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio.

317. *Truseon Floortyle Construction—Form D-352.* Contains complete data and illustrations of Floortyle installations. 10 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

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

819. *Sheetrock Pyrofill Construction.* A catalog describing a built-up construction for roofs and floors, consisting of sheetrock; a metal fabric and pyrofill. Details, designing data and specifications. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

5. BRICK WORK

American Face Brick Association, 1754 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 others, 50 cents for each series.

855. *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, 8½ x 11 in.

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

1011. *Skintled Brickwork.* A valuable brochure illustrating the effects secured by skintled brickwork made of common brick. Close-up views showing working details and general illustrations. Price 15 cents. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ 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, 8½ x 11 in.



G. Morton Wolfe, prominent Buffalo architect, who devised the new "saw tooth" roof design used on the plant of The Houde Engineering Corporation in Buffalo.

"The gutter problem of the 'saw tooth' roof has been solved,"

says G. MORTON WOLFE

"TO 'saw tooth' a factory roof in order to secure proper light distribution is good practice, but unfortunately, due to climatic conditions, this type of roof has not met with wide favor in the Buffalo territory," says G. Morton Wolfe, prominent Buffalo architect.

"However, the late development of a leak-proof gutter design in which all metal flashing is eliminated, has solved the gutter problem. This construction is so devised that the movement of the wood roof will not cause the asphalt covering to pull or break. Due to this development, a 'saw tooth' roof can be used in climates where the temperature variation is over 100 degrees, with every assurance of freedom from gutter leaks."

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The roof of The Houde Engineering Corporation plant in Buffalo is a perfect example of Mr. Wolfe's new "saw tooth" design. It is covered with a Carey Built-up

Roof, similar in type to those used on hundreds of other factories, schools, hospitals and large buildings in all parts of the country. And because of the Carey system of complete control of both felt and asphalt, this roof will insure long years of weather-tight protection.

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BUILT-UP ROOFS

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The plant of The Houde Engineering Corporation, 237 Winchester Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., where Houdaille Shock Absorbers are manufactured. The "saw tooth" roof of this building is covered with Carey Built-up Roofing, insuring long years of protection against the severe climatic conditions of the Buffalo territory.

Note to architects: Write for our Architects' Specification Book.

REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE—Continued

6. FOUNDATIONS

Raymond Concrete Pile Co., 140 Cedar St., New York, N. Y.

156. Raymond Concrete Piles—Special Concrete Work. A booklet with data concerning the scope of the Raymond Concrete Pile Co., for special concrete work. It classifies piles, showing by illustration, text and drawings, the relative value of special shape and manufacture of piles. It gives formulae for working loads, and relative economy. Size, 8½ x 11½. 60 pp.

7. WATERPROOFING AND DAMPPROOFING

The Philip Carey Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio.

1035. Carey Waterproofing and Dampproofing Specifications. A valuable file of eleven specifications for waterproofing and dampproofing various types of structures with different conditions. 44 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10¼ in.

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

972. Waterproofings. A folder containing loose leaf specifications for waterproofings and dampproofings for all places, materials and for all conditions. Also service bulletin. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Sommers & Co., Ltd., 342 Madison Ave., New York City.

1118. Permante Liquid Waterproofing for making concrete and cement mortar permanently impervious to water. Also circulars on floor treatments and cement colors. Complete data and specifications. Sent upon request to architects using business stationery. Circular size, 8½ x 11 in.

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

891. Dampproofing and Waterproofing. Floor Treatments. Bulletins of specification data for dampproofing structures and for floor hardening and coloring. Sent on request on business stationery. In folders. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Truscon Laboratories, Detroit, Mich.

955. Truscon Waterproofing Specifications, Book "A." New and revised specifications for waterproofing mass concrete, cement stucco, brick masonry, also dampproofing paints, oil proofings and quick-set for concrete. How to use and quantity required. 26 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

967. Specifications for Truscon Waterproofing, Dampproofing and Oil Proofing, Book "A." Complete specifications for all conditions requiring water and dampproofing for concrete, plaster, stucco, stone and other masonry. 14 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 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, Series "A-3," Service publications on Indiana Limestone, containing Specifications and Supplementary Data, relating to best methods of specifying and using this stone for all building purposes. This valuable work is not for general distribution. It can be obtained only from a Field Representative of the Association or through direct request from architect written on his letterhead. 56 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

845. School and College Buildings, Vol. 6, Series B. A profusely illustrated booklet showing the use of Indiana Limestone in a large number of educational buildings of all kinds and types and in all parts of the United States. 80 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

National Building Granite Quarries Assn., Inc., 31 State Street, Boston, Mass.

416. Architectural Granite No. 1 of the Granite Series. This booklet contains descriptions of the various granites used for building purposes; surface finishes and how obtained; profiles of mouldings and how to estimate cost, typical details; complete specifications and 19 plates in colors of granite from various quarries. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

914. Studies in Granite No. 2 of Series. A collection of 18 plates of granite details selected from important American buildings. In folder. 18 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

9. ARCHITECTURAL TERRA COTTA

Atlantic Terra Cotta Co., 19 West 44th St., New York, N. Y.

903. Chimney Pots. A booklet containing details of chimney pots adapted to Colonial, English, Gothic, Tudor and Georgian houses, colored plates, dimensions and specifications. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

1119. Atlantic Terra Cotta. 1879-1881, No. 7, Vol. VIII, April, 1926. Architectural Terra Cotta Monograph. Terra Cotta used in the Long Island Historical Society Building, built in 1879. Illustrated and described. Also the New York Produce Exchange Building built in 1881. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

National Terra Cotta Society, 19 West 44th St., New York City.

664. Standard Specifications. Contains complete detailed specifications for the manufacture, furnishing and setting of terra cotta, a glossary of terms relating to terra cotta and a short form specification for incorporating in architects' specification. 12 pp. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

854. Color in Architecture. A revised and permanently bound book with 12 color plates, illustrating early Italian and modern uses of polychrome terra cotta in building construction. Sent free to architects, draftsmen, schools and libraries, requesting same on business letterheads. 64 pp. Illustrated. Size, 9½ x 12¼ in.

The Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., 2525 Clybourn Ave., Chicago Ill.

96. Architectural Terra Cotta. A collected set of advertisements in a book, giving examples of architectural terra cotta, ornamental designs and illustrations of examples of facades of moving-picture houses, office buildings, shops, vestibules and corridors in which Northwestern Terra Cotta was used. Size, 8½ x 11 in. 78 pp.

10. BLOCK CONSTRUCTION

11. PAVING

12. ROOFING, SHEET METAL AND SKYLIGHTS

American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

452. Reference Book. Pocket Edition. Covers the complete line of Sheet and Tin Mill Products. 168 pp. Illustrated. Size, 2½ x 4½ in.

463. Copper—Its Effects Upon Steel for Roofing Tin. Describes the merits of high-grade roofing tin plates and the advantages of the copper-steel alloy. 28 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Belgian Asbestos Corporation, Albee Theatre Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y.

F-894. Belgo Best Metallone Asbestos Shingles. Folder descriptive of "Rusgreen." Belgo metal surfaced cement asbestos shingles, one of five distinct multi-color non-fading, non-blooming shingles. Other colors: Flemish Blue, Brown Antique, Mossgreen, Old English. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

John Boyle & Co., Inc., 112-114 Duane St., New York City.

212. Boyle's Bayonne Roof and Deck Cloth. List B-93. A prepared roofing canvas guaranteed waterproof for decks and the roofs and floors of piazzas, sun-parlors, sleeping porches, etc.

The Philip Carey Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio.

378. Architects' Specification Book on Built-up Roofing. A manual for detailers and specification writers. Contains complete details and specifications for each type of Carey Asphalt Built-up Roof. 20 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Copper and Brass Research Association, 25 Broadway, New York.

1041. Copper Roofings. Information for architects, including standard details and specifications for the use of copper as a roofing material. 26 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

1042. Copper Flashings. A handbook of data on the use of copper as a flashing material with standard details of construction and specifications for sheet-copper work. Second edition dated Feb., 1925. 66 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The Edwards Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

535. Shingles and Spanish Style of Copper. This book, illustrated in colors, describes the forms, sizes, weights and methods of application of roof coverings, gutters, downspouts, etc., of copper. 16 pp. Illustrated in special indexed folder for letter size vertical files.

Ludowici-Celadon Co., Chicago, Ill.

120. Roofing Tile. A detailed reference for architects' use. Sheets of detailed construction drawings to scale of tile sections of various types and dimensions, giving notes of their uses and positions for various conditions of architectural necessity. Size, 9½ x 13½ in. 106 plates.

154. The Roof Beautiful. Booklet. Well illustrated with photographs and drawings, giving history and origin of roofing tile, and advantages over other forms of roofing. Types shown by detailed illustrations. Size, 8 x 10¼ in. 32 pp.

Milwaukee Corrugating Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

815. Milcor Architectural Sheet Metal Guide. Catalog No. 24. A complete catalog of sheet metal ceilings and side walls, zinc and copper ornaments, cornices, skylights, ventilators, gutters, downspouts and roofing tiles. 64 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Mohawk Asbestos Slate Co., Inc., Utica, N. Y.

873. The Roof Everlasting. A booklet describing the advantages of the Mohawk tapered asbestos shingle with specifications for installation. 20 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3¼ x 6½ in.

Rising and Nelson Slate Company, 101 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.

496. Tudor Stone Roofs. This leaflet discusses colors and sizes of Tudor hand-wrought slates; deals with the service given to architects and tells how the material is quarried for each product after careful drawing and specifications are prepared in co-operation with architects. Special grades are described in detail and illustrations are given of buildings with Tudor slate roofs. Contains also specifications of laying slate. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

571. Tudor Stone Roofs. A brochure 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, 6 x 9½ in.

Vendor Slate Co., Easton, Pa.

332. The Vendor Book of Roofing Slate for Architects. Contains original information on slate in various architectural uses; history, geology, sundry practical matters; complete descriptive classification; extended treatise on architectural roof design and specifications. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

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

13. STRUCTURAL STEEL AND IRON

Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.

1080. Bethlehem Structural Shapes. Condensed catalog S-16 revised to January, 1925. Explanatory notes and tables of weights, dimensions and properties of Bethlehem girder beams, I-beams, H-columns. Bethlehem columns supplementary sections, reinforced 14-inch H-columns and special compound columns. 36 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4 x 6½ in.

1081. Standard Structural Shapes. Shipbuilding Shapes and Steel Plates. Condensed catalog S-13. Explanatory notes, standard allowable variations, classification of extras, tables of weights, dimensions and properties of standard I-beams, channels, angles and Z-bars. Tables of sizes and tolerances of Universal plates and sheared plates. 60 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4 x 6½ in.

REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE—Continued

13. STRUCTURAL STEEL AND IRON—Continued

- Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.**
1082. Bethlehem Rolled Steel Slabs for Column Bases. 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 slabs for column bases. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4 x 6½ in.
- Lally Column Co., Inc., 211-249 Lombardy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.**
122. Lally Columns. Handbook. Detailed construction diagrams for various types of steel construction. The text describes advantages of endurance and economy of the column. Various tests, tables of sizes, dimensions, weight, carrying capacities, and data on other structural materials are given. Size, 4½ x 6½ in. 81 pp.

14. MISCELLANEOUS STEEL AND IRON

- American Abrasive Metals Co., 50 Church St., New York City.**
1114. Bronzalun, Anti-Slip Treads. Details of typical elevator thresholds of Bronzalun and Feralun Anti-Slip thresholds. A. I. A. File No. 14d1. 2 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- Colonial Fireplace Co., 4619 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Ill.**
376. Blue Print Details. A valuable set of scale details of correct fireplace construction and examples of details to avoid. Instructions for setting the Colonial head throat and damper. Explanations of necessity for summer use of damper. Folder equivalent to 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 10½ in.
- H. W. Covert & Co., 137 East 46th 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, 8½ x 11 in.
- The Donley Brothers Co., 13900 Miles Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.**
912. Donley Book of Fireplaces, 3rd Edition. This book contains designs of fireplaces, valuable construction plans and data and catalog of dampers, grates and accessories. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7½ x 10½ in.
- Ferro Studio, Inc., 228 East 150th St., New York, N. Y.**
991. Craftsmanship in Wrought Iron. A booklet illustrating wrought iron gates, doors, grilles, entrance gates, lanterns, railings, chandeliers, hardware and fireplace fittings. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.
- Edwin A. Jackson & Bro., Inc., 50 Beekman St., New York, also Lexington Ave., at 65th St., New York.**
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 street curb. Size, 3½ x 6¼ in. 16 pp.
- 823. Fireplace metal work,** including dampers, ashdumps, ashpit doors, andirons, firetools and spark screens giving dimensions and prices. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.
- The Safety Stair Tread Co., Wooster, Ohio.**
828. The Wear on Stairs. A catalog describing the properties of white brass, brass and black safety treads for stairs. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3½ x 9¼ in.
- 829. Wooster Safe Groove Tread.** Catalog describing safe groove treads and thresholds and security nosings, made of white brass, brass and black steel. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- Truscon Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio.**
641. Truscon Steel Joist Data Book. Complete data of steel joists giving properties, dimensions, safe loads, coefficients of deflection, details of connections, specifications, directions for installations. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ 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. Size, 3½ x 7 in. 168 pp.
- 139. Illustrated Pamphlets.** Describes the use and adaptability of Extruded Architectural Shapes, Benedict Nickel, Brass and Copper Pipe in Iron Pipe sizes for plumbing installations. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

16. FIRE RESISTING DOORS, WINDOWS AND TRIM

- The Bogert & Carlough Co., Paterson, N. J.**
1111. Boca Solid Steel Sash with Bronze Guide. Catalog G-26. Description, construction details and specifications of top and bottom sliding ventilator windows, for schools, banks, public buildings, factories, garages, etc. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.
- Crittall Casement Window Co., Detroit, Mich.**
672. Crittall Universal Casement. Catalog No. 22. 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, 9 x 12 in.
- 695. Crittall Solid Steel Reversible Windows.** Catalog No. 1-24. A catalog explaining the advantages of reversible metal windows for office buildings, schools, hospitals and other substantial buildings. Details of construction and specifications. 20 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11½ in.

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

- 674. Architectural Catalog.** Illustrated catalog showing styles and types of Dahlstrom Standard Construction Hollow Metal Doors and Trim. Conduo-Base, etc. Also various types of frames, jamb construction and architectural shapes. 178 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in. in looseleaf.

International Casement Co., Jamestown, N. Y.

- 834. International Casements. Catalog No. 7.** A complete catalog, including working details, hardware, screen, specifications and fine illustrations of modern American installations as well as 16th Century Tudor and Jacobean residences in England. 224 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in. Sent to practising architects on receipt of request on business letter-head.
- 1099. Cotswold Casements, Catalog No. 10.** Steel casements with steel muntins or leaded lights in standard sizes and designs. Details of hardware, sash and suggested frame details. Schedule of standard sizes. Suggested specifications for the use of architects. 18 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

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

- 1077 "Medesco" Hollow Metal Doors and Elevator Enclosures.** Catalog B. Metal door designs, combination buck and jambs, finished steel jambs and mouldings. Detail drawings and sections. A catalog for filing. 32 pp. Ill. Size 8½ x 11 inches.

Wm. H. Jackson Co., 335 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

- 1018. Kawneer Windows of Bronze.** Catalog No. 21. Standard bronze solid section double-hung, casement and special windows, details of types, illustrations of installations. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The Kawneer Company, Niles, Michigan.

- 933. Kawneer Windows.** Catalog describing double hung and casement windows made of solid nickel-silver heavy cold rolled mouldings with welded joints. Construction details and specifications. 18 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- 958. Kawneer Solid Nickel Silver Windows.** A catalog describing the construction and installation of Kawneer Solid Nickel Silver Windows in both double hung and casement types. 18 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

David Lupton's Sons Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

- 953. Lupton Pivoted Sash, Catalog No. 12-A.** Describing all types of pivoted steel sash operating devices engineering data, specifications and installation directions. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- 1051. How Windows Can Make Better Homes. Publication C-135.** A booklet on the importance of windows and the use of steel casements for all rooms in the house. Illustrations are in color. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3½ x 7 in.

S. H. Pomeroy Co., Inc., 282 East 134th St., New York City.

- 1019. Superior Windows.** Catalog of hollow metal double hung windows made of hot dipped galvanized copper-bearing steel. Details and specifications. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6½ x 12½ in.
- 1020. Superior Type Double Hung Windows. Bulletin B.** Complete details and specifications of the Superior double hung window of bronze or copper bearing hot dipped galvanized steel. 8 pp. Illustrated. Sizes, 4½ x 10½ in.

Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co., Aurora, Ill.

- 796. Fire Doors and Hardware. Catalog No. A-25.** A catalog of standard, approved tin-clad fire doors, steel frames, automatic door hangers, tracks and fixtures; also hinges, locks and accessories. Details, dimensions and installation diagrams. 96 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The Sykes Company, 2300 W. 58th St., Chicago, Ill.

- 978. Integral Steel Door Buck and Trim. Specification No. 134 and Folder No. 234.** Specifications and details for four types of steel door bucks and trim. Each 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- 979. Sykes Steel Integral Door Buck and Trim. Booklet No. 34.** Describing an improved construction, method of installation and Sykes Hollow Metal Doors. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9 in.

Truscon Steel Co., Youngstown, Ohio.

- 348. Truscon Steel Sash.** This handbook has been prepared for detailers and specification writers. The descriptions are clear and the details are complete. 80 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- 989. The Donovan Awning Type Steel Window.** A catalog containing details, specifications and complete description of the working and advantages of the Truscon-built Donovan Awning Type Window especially adapted for schools, hospitals and other buildings. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The United Metal Products Co., Canton, Ohio.

- 968. Architects' Handbook.** A very fine catalog of hollow metal doors, metal partitions, metal bucks and jambs, metal conduo-base, and metal mouldings. 108 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

17. SPECIAL DOORS AND WINDOWS

Irving Hamlin, 1500 Lincoln St., Evanston, Ill.

- 735. The Evanston Sound-Proof Door: also The Hamlinised Folding partitions.** A circular explaining the construction of a sound-proof door and folding partitions hermetically sealed against odors, dust, light, weather and air, especially adapted to music schools, hospitals, etc. 8 pp. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- 907. The Evanston Sound-Proof Door.** A catalog giving details and hardware equipment of sound, odor, dust and air proof doors for hospitals and music schools. Also Hamlinised folding partitions for churches, Sunday Schools and Public Schools. 10 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE—Continued

18. VAULTS AND SAFES

- The Consolidated Expanded Metal Companies**, Braddock, Pa.
1117. Protection—Steelcrete Armored Vaults. Booklet of data, details, suggested designs and description of "Steelcrete" mesh and concrete vault construction. Partial list and illustrations of banks using this system are included. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- The Rivet-Grip Steel Co.**, 2735 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.
768. The Rivet-Grip System of Bank Vault Reinforcement. This handbook explains the fundamentals of bank vault design and the advantages of the Rivet-Grip System of Reinforcement. Details of vertical and horizontal types, specifications and installations. 34 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

19. CARPENTRY

- Andersen Lumber Co.**, Bayport, Minn.
1109. Andersen Frames, Catalog No. 300. A. I. A. File No. 19 e 13. A valuable book for architects' files. Complete description of Andersen standard door and window frames. Dimensions, details, installation details for different types of walks, special conversion details and working specifications. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 9¼ x 11¾ in.
- Berriman Biltin Wardrob**, 1618 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.
1116. Berriman Biltin Wardrob Details and Specifications. A space saving device which combines a closet and chiffonier in one unit built into the space ordinarily required for closet only. Complete unit requires a space 1 ft. 8 in. x 4 ft. Capacity equivalent to closet 3 x 4 ft. Folder illustrated. Size, 8½ x 10¼ in.
- The Bessler Disappearing Stairway Co.**, Akron, Oio.
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. Letters are given from contented users. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4¼ x 7¼ in.
- E. L. Bruce Co.**, Memphis, Tenn.
1083. Oak Flooring Specification Manual. A filing folder, A. I. A. File No. 19e9, containing grading rules; uses of different grades; Standard sizes; laying instructions; methods of scraping and suggested specification form. 16 pp. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- California White and Sugar Pine Manufacturers Association**, 690 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. In folder.
- Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Co.**, 1644 Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Mich.
918. Excluding Cold and Dust. A booklet describing the dust and weather proofing of doors and windows. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5 x 7½ in.
- 919. Chamberlain Metal Weather Strip Details.** A catalog containing valuable details of the installations of Chamberlain Metal Weather Strips of all kinds of windows and doors. A draughting table book. 48 pp. Illustrated. In folder. Size, 8¼ x 10¼ in.
- Curtis Companies Service Bureau**, Clinton, Iowa.
663. Keeping Down the Cost of Your Woodwork. A book illustrating Curtis interior woodwork and built-in cabinets and fixtures designed by Trowbridge and Ackerman, Architects, New York. Colored illustrations and details. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7 x 9¼ in.
- 926. Curtis Woodwork.** A valuable booklet presenting the entire line of woodwork such as entrances, doors, windows, exterior moldings, stairs and permanent furniture. Sent on request. 40 pp. Illustrated. Size, 9 x 12 in.
- The Diamond Metal Weatherstrip Co.**, Columbus, Ohio.
616. 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.
- Dierks Lumber & Coa Co.**, Kansas City, Mo.
1059. Interior Trim. Booklet illustrating in color and describing the use of soft pine for interior mill-work throughout the house. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10 in.
- Hartmann-Sanders Company**, 6 East 39th St., New York City.
334. Catalog No. 47. Illustrating Kell's Patent Lock Joint wood stave columns for exterior and interior use. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7½ x 10 in.
- The Higgin Manufacturing Co.**, 5th and Washington Ave., Newport, Ky.
353. Screen Your Home in the Higgin Way. A description of Higgin door and window screens with practical data. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11½ in.
- Edwin A. Jackson & Bro., Inc.**, 50 Beckman St., New York, also Lexington Ave., at 65th St., New York City.
90. Wood Mantels. Portfolio. Wood mantel designs of various types and openings, giving dimensions, projections and showing fireplace grate designs. Size, 9 x 6¼ in. 32 pp.
- The Long-Bell Lumber Co.**, R. A. Long Building, Kansas City, Mo.
204. The Perfect Floor. Tells how to lay finish and care for Oak Flooring. 16 pp. 14 illustrations. Size, 5¼ x 7¾ in.
- McKeown Bros. Co.**, 21 East 40th St., New York City.
434. Clear Floor Space. A folder showing uses and advantages of McKeown "Lattis" and "Bowstring" long span wood roof trusses. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

- Monarch Metal Products Co.**, 5020 Penrose Street, St. Louis, Mo.
820. 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.
- Roddis Lumber and Veneer Co.**, Marshfield, Wisc.
1068. Roddis Doors, Catalog G. Describes the construction and standard design of Roddis doors. 182 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- 1069. Roddis Doors for Hotels, Hospitals, and Roddis "Fourteen-Seventy-Five" Flush Doors.** Three booklets describing and illustrating standard door designs. Each 14 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- G. E. Walter**, 157 East 44th St., New York City.
966. Compo Ornament for Exterior and Interior Decoration. An extensive catalog of capitals, brackets and compo ornament in all periods and styles also made in Duretta fireproof composition. 125 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8¼ x 11½ in.
- Watson Manufacturing Co.**, Jamestown, N. Y.
737. Watson Insect Screens. Reprint of space in Sweet's Catalog giving illustrations and detailed data for the use of architects. 21 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- J. G. Wilson Corp.**, 11 East 38th St., New York City.
760. Sectionfold and Rolling Partitions. Hygienic School Wardrobes Catalog 37. This catalog illustrates the construction and details of the partitions and wardrobes with plans for and photographs of installations. 40 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

20. FURRING AND LATHING

- American Steel & Wire Co.**, Chicago, Ill.
228. Stucco Homes Reinforced With Triangle Mesh Fabric. A pamphlet containing valuable data on stucco work with tables of qualities of material and many illustrations of houses covered with stucco applied on Triangle Mesh Fabric. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9 in.
- The Bostwick Steel Lath Co.**, Niles, Ohio.
916. Bostwick Metal Lath. Leaflets describing the various types of metal lath, metal grounds, invisible picture moulding, expanded metal, corner heads, wall plugs and wall ties. 8 leaflets, 2 and 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3¼ x 6¼ in.
- Concrete Engineering Co.**, Omaha, Neb.
346. How to Use Ceco Lathing Materials. An illustrated treatise on the use of expanded metal lath. Contains construction details and complete specifications, with sample piece of lath in pocket on cover of book. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- Milwaukee Corrugating Co.**, Milwaukee, Wis.
838. The Milcor Manual. Catalog No. 20. A data book for designing the use of expanded metal lath, expansion cornerheads and casings, steel floor domes and other fireproof building products. Specifications and details. 64 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- Truscon Steel Company**, Youngstown, Ohio.
316. Hy-Rib and Metal Lath. Tables, general data and illustrations of Hy-Rib and metal lath constructions. 6 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

21. PLASTERING

- Palmer Lime & Cement Co.**, 103 Park Ave., New York City.
938. French Imported Caen Stone Cement. A catalog describing the material and its properties, illustrations of its application in important buildings, specifications and instructions. 20 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- Portland Cement Association**, 33 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1110. Portland Cement Stucco. Book for architects' files, illustrating in color various stucco finishes with description; steps required to obtain these finishes are illustrated. Specifications for Portland cement stucco, recommendations on design and construction. Notes on prepared stucco, color materials, overcoating old houses and construction details. 64 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- The Roebond Co.**, Van Wert, Ohio.
1056. Standard Specifications for Stucco Work. Application of Roebond for exterior work on wood lath, metal lath, patented basis and masonry. Specifications for over coating old frame and masonry. 3 pp. Size, 8 x 11 in.

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

- 911. Oriental Stucco.** A booklet describing the use of Oriental Stucco with specifications and especially embossed pages showing different surface textures in colors. 10 pp. and 10 plates. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

22. MARBLE AND SLATE

- The Georgia Marble Co.**, Tate, Pickens Co., Ga., New York Office, 1328 Broadway.
634. Why Georgia Marble is Better. Booklet, 3½ x 6 in. Gives analysis, physical qualities, comparison of absorption with granites, opinions of authorities, etc.
- The Vitrolite Company**, General Offices: 133 W. Washington St., Chicago; Factory: Parkersburg, W. Va.
1087. Color Chart of Decorated Vitrolite. Chart, in ten colors, of ornamental border, pilaster and spot designs, prepared by the Vitrolite Company Art Department and carried in stock for decorating Vitrolite installations in bathrooms, toilet rooms, lobbies, corridors, restaurants, kitchens, etc. 6 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE—Continued

22.—MARBLE AND SLATE—Continued

The Vitrolite Company, General Offices: 133 W. Washington St., Chicago; Factory: Parkersburg, W. Va.

1090. *Vitrolite in Homes and Apartment Buildings*. Catalog showing use of Vitrolite, plain and decorated, for wainscotings, corridors, entrance halls, bathrooms, pantries, kitchens, etc. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

23. FLOOR AND WALL TILE AND ACCESSORIES

Armstrong Cork and Insulation Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

901. *Linotile Floors and Cork Tile Floors*. Catalog 07 describing Linotile floors for residences and Catalog 08 describing Linotile floors for public and semi-public buildings, both with colored charts; Catalog 0-4 describing Armstrong's Cork Tile floors for all purposes. 26, 36 and 30 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

881. *Armstrong's Linoleum Floors. Fourth 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. 86 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Bonded Floors Co., Inc., Division of Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., 1421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

936. *The "Distinctive Floors" Series*. Three pamphlets, illustrated in color, describing (1) Battleship Linoleum; (2) Treadlite Tile; (3) Natural Cork Tile. Each 8 pp. Size, 7¼ x 10¼ in.

937. *Practical Working Specifications*. Specifications and installation details of Battleship Linoleum, Treadlite Tile and Cork Tile. Each 1 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

997. *Gold Seal Treadlite Tile*. Six color pattern sheets illustrating the wide range of colors, combinations and use of Treadlite Tiles. 6 sheets. 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 styles 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 Duraflex Company, Baltimore, Md.

782. *Duraflex*. Catalog with description and specifications for a permanent wearing surface for all floors and stair treads, except heavy-duty factory or shop floors and those subject to the action of oils and greases. 44 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Franklyn R. Muller, Inc., Waukegan, Ill.

242. *Asbestone Flooring Composition*. A book describing uses of and giving specifications and directions for Composition Flooring, Base, Wainscotings, etc. Size, 8½ x 11 in. Illustrated.

25. PAINT, PAINTING AND FINISHING

Aluminum Company of America, New Kensington, Pa.

1037. *Aluminum Paint*. A treatise on the physical properties of aluminum paint and its uses in modern industry. 20 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5¼ x 5¼ in.

1061. *Aluminum Paint Manual*. A booklet on selecting the proper paint, how to prepare it and how to use it on metal, wood or concrete. 14 pp. Size, 4 x 6¼ in.

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

1001. *Craftex*. 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.

1002. *Notes on Using Craftex*. Directions for preparing and using Craftex on various wall surfaces and finishes. 5 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

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

324. *Dixon's Silica Graphite Paint*. A pamphlet describing the physical properties of silica-graphite paint and especially the wide difference between it and other protective paints. Contains also sample color card with specifications. 20 pp. and 6 pp. in color card. Illustrated. Size, 3¼ x 6¼ in.

The Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

419. *Architectural Specifications Book—8¼ x 10¼ in.* 32 pp. Containing complete architectural specifications and general instruction for the application of Glidden Paints and Varnishes, including Ripolin. 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.

971. *Horn's House Paints*. 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, 3½ x 6¼ in.

National Lead Company, 111 Broadway, New York City.

389. *"White-Lead Paint."* Color folder for glass finish and flat finish together with useful notes on painting and a collection of approximate formulas for obtaining the colors shown on the color folder. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3⅞ x 8½ in.

894. *Handy Book on Painting*. A handbook containing complete directions for the mixing and application of paints for all purposes. A most useful book. 124 pp. Size, 8¼ x 5½ in.

Peaslee-Gaulbert Company, Louisville, Ky.

909. *Architects' Specification Chart*. A series of 100 specifications for exterior and interior painting and finishing on all kinds of materials. 87 pp. Size, 8½ x 11½ in.

910. *Interior Decoration. Wood Finishing. House Painting*. Three catalogs containing colored combination charts for paints, stains and wall finishes. 20, 20 and 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 9 x 12, 6½ x 8½, and 7 x 9 in.

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

759. *Specification Manual for Painting, Varnishing and Enameling*. Complete specifications for painting, varnishing and enameling interior and exterior wood, plaster and metal work. 38 pp. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

1045. *Painting and Varnishing Specifications*. A book of specifications, with color cards, for painting, enameling, staining and varnishing every kind of exterior and interior surfaces, roofs, furnishings, metal work, structural steel, dampproofing and wood preserving. 44 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

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

892. *Interior and Exterior Painting and Structural Painting*. Bulletins of specifications for interior and exterior paints, and paints for structural work, technical paints and roof protection. Sent on request on business stationery. In folders. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The Truscon Laboratories, Detroit, Mich.

921. *Assortment of Color Cards*. Information and specifications on the following materials: Bar-Ox Inhibitive Steel Paint—8¼ x 6¼ in. 4 pp. Asepticate Interior Flat Wall Paint 8 pp. 3¼ x 8¼ in. Stone-Tex Exterior Masonry Paint. 8 pp. 3½ x 6¼ in. Waterproof Enamels, 4 pp. 3½ x 6¼ in. Waterproof House Paint, 8 pp. 3¼ x 8¼ in. Waterproof Varnish. 8 pp. 3½ x 6¼ in. Illustrated.

26. GLASS AND GLAZING

Brasco Manufacturing Co., 5025-35 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

1053. *General Catalog including full size details*.

Detroit Show Case Co., Detroit, Mich.

77. *Designs. A Booklet*. Store fronts and display windows designs, giving plans and elevations and descriptions. Size, 9¼ x 12 in. 16 pp.

78. *Details*. Sheets of full size details of "Desco" awning transom bar covers, sill covers, side, head and jamb covers, ventilated hollow metal sash and profile of members. Size, 16 x 21½ in. 3 sheets.

The Kawneer Company, Niles, Mich.

956. *Kawneer Solid Copper Store Front Construction Catalog L. 1925 Edition*. A treatise on the installation of Kawneer solid copper store fronts, with sectional and detail views of sash, corner and division bars, jamba, sills and transom bars. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

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

1015. *Mississippi Service*. A complete catalog illustrating the wire glass products and their adaptability for various uses. Technical data and sizes. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4 x 8½ in.

1016. *Factrolite*. Circular showing tests of light distribution through "Factrolite" wire glass for industrial plants. Also fire resisting qualities. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9 in.

27. HARDWARE

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

842. *Callahan Sash Control*. Bulletin (1) Sash Control in Power Plants; (2) Sash Control in Industrial Plants; (3) Simplifying Sash Control; and (4) Sash Control for Gymnasiums and Halls. Each 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

861. *Callahan Catalog Bulletins*. Bulletins of sash operators for side walls, etc. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

P. & F. Corbin, New Britain, Conn.

540. *Automatic Exit Fixtures*. A catalog of fixtures that provide a ready exit at all times, as a child can operate them with ease. Doors to which they are applied can always be opened from the inside, even when locked against entrance. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8¼ x 11¼ in.

Monarch Metal Products Co., 5020 Penrose St., St. Louis, Mo.

975. *Monarch Casement Hardware*. Catalog illustrating casement window control locks, stays and checks, also checks for transoms. Dimensions and details for installation. 21 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co., Aurora, Ill.

897. *Special Purpose Hinges, Catalog No. 42*. Devoted exclusively to special purpose hinges for every purpose. Hinge problems solved by Engineering Department, catalog sent on request. 26 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

939. *Big Door Hardware Catalog No. 41*. This catalog describes a complete line of hardware and hangers for accordion, parallel sliding, vertical bi-folding and other types for large openings in round houses, freight houses, shipping rooms, mills and warehouses. Also overhead trolley equipment. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

940. *Sliding and Folding Partitions Door Hardware. Catalog No. 40*. A complete line of hardware for partition doors of all kinds and for all places. Description, details and directions for ordering. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

988. *Singleknob Garage Door Controller*. 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 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 styles of butts, hinges, bolts, etc. 376 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6½ x 9½ in.

REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE—Continued

27. HARDWARE—Continued

- The Stanley Works**, New Britain, Conn.
12. Garage Hardware, Booklet, illustrated. Garages and their equipment, such as hinges, hasps, door holders, latch sets, chain and hand bolts, showing illustrations and text with dimensions of garages, describing the Stanley works product. Size, 6 x 9 in. 24 pp.
- 495. Stanley Detail Manual.** A catalog in looseleaf binder, consisting of five sections on Butts, Bolts, Blinds and Shutter Hardware, Stanley Garage Hardware, Screen and Sash Hardware. Detail drawings are given, showing clearances and other data needed by detailers. 116 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7½ x 10½ in.
- Steffens Amberg Co.**, 262 Morris Ave., Newark, N. J., successors to Frank F. Smith Hardware Co.
- 851. Panic Exit Locks, Catalog No. 20.** A catalog describing panic exit locks of the gravity, mortise and horizontal rim types. Details, dimensions, specifications and installation data. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- Vonegut Hardware Co.**, Indianapolis, Ind
- 310. Prince Self-Releasing Fire Exit Device. Supplement to Von Duprin Catalog No. 12.** Contains valuable information for architects on the selection, detailing, etc., of Prince devices for doors and windows to insure safety against fire panic. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.
- 747. Von Duprin Self-Releasing Fire Exit Latches, Reference Book—No. 240.** A complete catalog with details of the working part of these latches, handle bars, butts, door holders and accessories. Dimensions and installation direction. 96 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

28. FURNISHINGS

- Armstrong Cork Co.**, Lancaster, Pa.
- 880. Business Floors, Third Edition.** This valuable booklet is devoted to the use of linoleum for floors in business places and shows many designs by colored plates. Installations and cover of these floors is fully described. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6¼ x 9½ in.
- American Seating Co.**, 14 East Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
- 869. 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. 32, 16 and 33 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9 in.
- 898. School Furniture. Catalogs 255 and 56.** Catalogs illustrating school house seating (No. 255), and a complete line of school-house furniture and supplies (No. 56). 32 and 104 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 and 6 x 9 in.
- Bonded Floors Co.**, 1421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 716. Gold Seal Battleship Linoleum.** An illustrated booklet showing Gold-Seal Battleship Linoleum, installations, reproductions of the products in color, general information, specifications, etc. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7¼ x 10¾ in.
- 719. Linoleum.** A standard specification of the material, workmanship and guarantee, with valuable comments and suggestions. Also additional clauses for insertion in specifications for Masonry, Heating, etc., Federal Department specifications for Battleship linoleum and details of installation. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- 936. Linoleum Specifications.** Standard specifications for the installation of Battleship linoleum with detailed description and explanation. Also includes Federal Government Specification No. 209. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- L. C. Chase & Co.**, 89 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.
- F-893. Beauty That Endures.** An illustrated description of Chase "Velmo" upholstery and drapery fabric. Color illustrations of typical patterns and suggestive treatment of various rooms. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5½ x 8 in.
- Hardwick & Magee Company**, 1220 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.
- 826. 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, theatres, lodge halls, clubs, churches, hospitals and railroad cars. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10½ in.
- 1098. Cameo 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, 7¼ x 10¼ in.
- The Hart & Hutchinson Co.**, New Britain, Conn.
- 1038. Veneer Steel.** A folder showing construction details typical groupings of standard Veneer-Steel Units for toilets, showers and dressing room compartments, screens and coupon booths, and suggested specifications. 6 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 10¾ in.
- Kent-Costikyan**, 585 Fifth Ave., New York City.
- 954. The House of Kent-Costikyan.** A booklet describing the various types and grades of carpets and rugs, including antique rugs of the Ispahan and Kuba types, in the extensive stocks of this company. 16 pp. Illustrated in color. Size, 5½ x 8 in.
- The Lincrusta-Walton Company**, Hackensack, N. J.
- 519. Lincrusta-Walton.** This book gives directions for buying, caring for and applying Lincrusta-Walton; together with color chart and many pages showing patterns. 67 pp. Size, 8½ x 11 in. Illustrated. Bound in boards.
- David Lupton Sons Co.**, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 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, 8½ x 11 in.

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

- 973. Office Chairs, Catalog No. 32.** Revised and enlarged catalog of chairs for lodges, court rooms, directors' rooms, every kind of office chairs, costumers', waste boxes, settees and accessories. 88 pp. Illustrated. Size, 9¼ x 12 in.
- Charles D. Poulson Co.**, 295 Fifth Ave., New York City.
- 1062. Character in Carpet.** A booklet illustrated in color and descriptive of Claridge wide seamless carpet and "Hermitage" high pile Wiltons. 22 pp. Illustrated. Size, 9½ x 12¾ in.
- Stewart Hartshorn Co.**, 250 Fifth Ave., New York City.
- 1039. Hartshorn Shade Rollers.** Sizes and description of spring rollers of wood and metal, and brackets. Methods of hanging window shades, window and store awnings, and veranda rollers. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5¼ x 8 in.
- The Vitrolite Co.**, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
- 1007. Vitrolite Slab Material.** Catalog showing the use of Vitrolite for table and counter tops, counter fronts and bases for industrial buildings, laboratories, stores and restaurants. Special catalogs for each purpose. 8 and 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.
- Wallpaper Manufacturers Association of the United States**, 461 Eighth Ave., New York City.
- 913. Wallpaper Magazine.** A monthly publication for architects, building contractors and wallpaper dealers to acquaint them with the many interesting and artistic uses for wallpaper. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.
- Watson Manufacturing Co.**, Jamestown, N. Y.
- 788. Watson Metal Office Furniture.** Catalog describing steel furniture for offices, banks and public buildings. Installations illustrated. 55 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- Henry Weis Manufacturing Co.**, Atchison, Kansas.
- 790. WeiSteel Compartments. Catalog No. 11.** Plans, specifications and details of metal partitions and doors for toilet rooms, shower and dressing rooms, hospital cubicles and enclosures of all kinds. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.
- ### 29. PLUMBING
- W. D. Allen Mfg. Co.**, 566 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.; 69 Warren St., New York City.
- 809. Standpipe Detail and Specification.** A series of plates illustrating fire hose cabinets, and specifications and illustrations of standpipes, hose racks, Siamese and other valves, hose and accessories. 13 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- American Brass Co.**, Waterbury, Conn.
- 862. Brass Pipe for Water Service, Publication B-1.** A compilation of data on corrosion of various kinds of pipe and the value of Anaconda Brass Pipe for permanent service, also comparative cost estimates. 31 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8¼ x 11 in.
- J. H. Balmer Co.**, 259 Plane St., Newark, N. J.
- 1028. China Necessities.** Catalog of bath room accessories consisting of towel racks; shelves; tooth brush, tumbler and soap holders, hand rails, hooks and paper holder. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5½ x 8½ in.
- The Beaton & Cadwell Mfg. Co.**, New Britain, Conn.
- 813. "Genuine" Perfection Line. Catalog No. 7.** A catalog describing a complete line of Simplex Flush valves, automatic air valves, floor and ceiling plates, towel bars, pipe hangers and accessories. 90 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4 x 6 in.
- Blake Specialty Co.**, Rock Island, Ill.
- F-895. "Simplex" Safety Waste Drains,** oil and sand traps. Adjustable Wall Backings and "Universal" wall hung closet fittings. Ready-to-file catalog, A. I. A. File No. 29C—prepared and edited by the Architectural Council, Minneapolis, Minn. Descriptions, detail drawings and dimensions and specifications. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 9½ x 11¾ in.
- A. M. Byers Company**, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 679. What is Wrought Iron? Bulletin 26-A.** Contains the definition of wrought iron, methods of manufacture, chemical and physical characteristics; advantages of wrought iron as a pipe material; service records from old buildings equipped with Byers Genuine Wrought Iron Pipe. How to tell the difference between iron and steel pipe. 40 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10¼ in.
- 680. The Installation Cost of Pipe. Bulletin 38.** Contains cost analysis of a variety of plumbing, heating, power and industrial systems, with notes on corrosive effects in different kinds of service. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10¼ in.
- Crampton Farley Brass Co.**, 221 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
- 194.** Several pamphlets describing various types of floor and area-way drains. Size, 3½ x 6¼ in.
- The Duriron Co.**, Dayton, Ohio.
- 758. Duriron Acidproof Building Equipment. Bulletin No. 134.** An architect's handbook describing the advantages of Duriron material in contact with corrosive liquids and fumes. Details and dimensions of drainage pipes and fittings and acid-proof exhaust fans and ducts. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- 1008. Duriron Drain Pipe and Fittings. Bulletin No. 134-A.** Bulletin describing the physical properties, details and specifications for drain pipe and fittings which are non-corrosive to acid, alkali and other chemical wastes of industrial plants, laboratories, hospitals and colleges. 20 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8¼ x 11 in.
- Ever Hot Heater Co.**, 5189 Wesson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- 1025. Technical Manual for Architects and Engineers.** Describing the construction of Ever-Hot automatic water heaters with installation and operation instruction, economics, engineering data and specifications. 26 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE—Continued

29. PLUMBING—Continued

Excelso Specialty Works, 119 Clinton St., Buffalo, N. Y.

843. *Excelso Quality Water Heaters*. Catalog describing a complete line of water heaters to be attached to furnaces, steam and hot water heating boilers. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3¼ x 6¼ in.

Hedges & Brothers, 105 South Street, Newark, N. J.

990. *Pilot Flush Valves*. Price List "B" 1925. Circular illustrating a complete line of valves for lavatories and urinals. Also mixing valves, spreaders, strainers and sanitary accessories. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 10¾ in.

Hess Warming & Ventilating Co., 1207 to 1229 South Western Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

860. *Hess Snow-White Steel Cabinets and Mirrors*. A catalog with details of construction, dimensions, weights and prices of Snow-White steel cabinets of various styles and mirror access doors and frames to pipe shaft. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4 x 6 in.

Humphrey Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

789. *Humphrey Gas Water Heater*. A catalog and sales manual giving details, dimensions, capacities and specifications of a complete line of standard automatic gas water heaters and automatic multi-coil storage systems. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7½ x 10¾ in.

Jenkins Brothers, 80 White Street, New York City.

856. *Jenkins Valves for Hotels, Apartment Houses, Clubs, Auditoriums and Theatres*. A special catalog showing the fitness of certain Jenkins Valves for all of the power, heating, plumbing and fire protection requirements of this kind of buildings. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4½ x 7½ in.

857. *Jenkins Valves for Office Buildings, Lofts, Banks, Stores and Jenkins Valves for Industrial Plants and Factories*. Two catalogs showing the special fitness of certain Jenkins Valves for all of the power, heating, plumbing and fire protection requirements of these kinds of buildings. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4½ x 7½ in.

858. *Jenkins Valves for Public Buildings, Schools, Universities, Churches, Community Houses and Jenkins Valves for Hospitals, Sanatoriums, Allied Institutions*. Two special catalogs showing the fitness of certain Jenkins Valves for the power, heating, plumbing and fire protection requirements of these kinds of buildings. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4½ x 7½ in.

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

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

802. *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 drilling templates. 142 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5 x 8 in.

803. *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.

209. "Kohler of Kohler." A booklet on enameled plumbing ware describing processes of manufacture and cataloging staple baths, lavatories, kitchen sinks, slop sinks, laundry trays, closet combinations. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5½ x 8 in. Roughing-in measurement sheets, 5 x 8 in.

531. *Catalog F*. This is a complete catalog of Kohler enameled ware for plumbing installations, together with high-grade fittings. There is also a brief and interesting description of the manufacture of high-grade enameled ware and a statement of the facts about Kohler village, one of the discussed experiments in modern industrial town building. 215 pp. Cloth bound. Illustrated. Size, 7½ x 10¾ in.

756. *Kohler Automatic Power and Light*. A catalog illustrating a complete line of isolated automatic electric plants of 800 to 2,500 watts capacity, operated by gas or gasoline. Specifications. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 8½ in.

Thomas Maddock's Sons Company, Trenton, N. J.

696. *Vitreous China Plumbing Fixtures*. A valuable and complete catalog of vitreous china lavatories, drinking fountains, bidets, water closets, urinals, slop sinks, bathtubs, kitchen sink accessories. Completely illustrated with roughing-in diagrams. 242 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

Parr Metal Products Corp., 3519-41st St., Long Island City, N. Y.

F-896. *Bath Room Cabinets, Parr Quality*. White sanitary steel, Catalog No. 6. Recessed and wall medicine cabinets, linen, sink, kitchen wall, and radiator enclosure cabinets. Dimensions and installation details. 18 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4 x 9¼ in.

The Permutit Company, 440 Fourth Ave., New York City.

105. *Permutit (Water Rectification Systems)*. Illustrated booklet. Describes all methods of softening water, including the original Zeolite process. For homes, hotels, apartment houses, swimming pools, laundries, and industrial plants. Size, 8½ x 11 in. 32 pp.

Reading Iron Co., Reading, Pa.

1112. *Handbook and Price List* of Reading Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings. Tables of sizes and other data including specifications. 50 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5 x 7 in.

1113. *Reading Wrought Iron Pipe*. In the making and in service. Bulletin No. 1. Booklet covering historical data, manufacture of Reading pipe, advantages of wrought iron pipe, uses of wrought iron pipe, model specifications. Reading Iron Co., guarantee and mill specifications for wrought iron standard pipe. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

The Whitlock Coil Pipe Co., Hartford, Conn.

1046. A looseleaf folder of water storage heaters, preheaters, water treatment, details and sales manual. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in. Bulletins, looseleaf, details and data water heaters and fuel oil heaters. 52 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5½ x 8½ in.

30. HEATING AND VENTILATING

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

1076. *The American System of Fan Blast Heating and Ventilating*. A looseleaf folder on the American system of direct transmission air heating for producing heat and ventilation in schools, churches and theatres. 22 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

American Radiator Co., 104-108 West 42d St., New York City.

427. *Ideal-Arcola Heating Outfit*. A book describing a system of hot water heating for small and medium size houses. The boiler is placed in a room and resembles a stove. No cellar required. The ash carrying reduced to a minimum. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 8½ in.

Buckeye Blower Co., Columbus, Ohio.

960. *Heatvent System*. Bulletin No. 123. Illustrating individual heating and ventilating units for schools and places of public assemblage. Engineering data, details and specifications. 14 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10½ in.

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

215. *Buffalo Fan System of Heating, Ventilating and Humidifying*. Catalog 700. This contains a general discussion of heating and ventilating under four heads. Part 1, Public Buildings. Part 2, Industrial Plants. Part 3, Buffalo Apparatus. Part 4, Fan Engineering.

976. *Fan Engineering*. An engineering handbook in three parts: Physical properties of air, heat and humidity; air movement for heating, ventilation, forced draft, etc.; performance tables and general information concerning standard apparatus for fan work; appendix, tables. 610 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4¼ x 7 in. Price, \$4.00.

Burnham Boiler Corporation, Irvington, N. Y.

800. *Letters To and Fro*. A booklet which explains the difference between steam, hot water and vapor systems of heating and the relative cost of each. Questions, answers and boiler data. 34 pp. Size, 7 x 10 in.

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

831. *The Dunham Heating Service Bulletins*. Bulletin 101, Radiator Traps; 102, The Dunham Blast Trap; 103, Medium Pressure Traps; 104, Packless Radiator Valves; 105, Oil Separators and Suction Strainers; 106, Reducing Pressure Valves and Vacuum Pump Governors; 107, Air Line Valves; 108, Home Heating Systems; 109, The Dunham Return Heating System; 110, Vacuum Heating System; 111, Installing House Heating System. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

993. *The Dunham Hand Book*, No. 314. Revised edition of valuable book devoted to steam heating installations for all purposes. Describes apparatus, piping plans, engineering data. 190 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3¼ x 6½ in.

1010. *Dunham Return Heating System*. Bulletin No. 109. Showing the application of the Dunham Return Trap and Radiator Trap to secure positive circulation of steam and correct disposal of return water. Complete details of installation, dimensions, specifications and design data. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

The Durlion Company, Dayton, Ohio.

1009. *Durlion Ventilating Fans and Hoods*. Bulletin No. 140. Bulletin describing a line of electrically driven exhaust fans for use with acid and other corrosive fumes in industrial plants and laboratories. Also non-corrosive equipment for laboratory hoods. 20 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

General Boilers Co., Waukegan, Ill.

799. "Bulletin SC-24 describes and illustrates, with specifications, all types of Pacific Steel Heating Boilers for operation on coal. Bulletin OF-24 covers Pacific Oil Fired Steel Boilers."

1071. *Bulletin SC-26*. Descriptive illustrations and specifications. Pacific Direct Draft and Up Draft Smokeless Boilers; Bulletin OF-26 covers Pacific Oil Fired Boilers; Bulletin RT-26 Pacific Steel Residence Boilers; and DD-26 Pacific Down Draft Boilers.

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

969. *The G. & G. Telescopic Hoist*. A catalog containing specifications in two forms: (1) using manufacturer's name, and (2) without using manufacturer's name. Detail in ¼-inch scale for each telescopic model and special material handling section. Fully illustrated with photographs of actual installations and descriptive matter of same. 24 pp. 2 colors. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

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

995. *Radiator Enclosures*. A circular illustrating and describing a line of artistic metal radiator enclosures in various styles and colors. 6 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5¼ x 4¼ in.

Hart & Cooley Co., New Britain, Conn.

712. *Wrought Steel Registers and Grilles*. Catalog No. 24. A catalog of wrought steel floor, baseboard and wall registers, cold air intakes, lock registers, ventilators, furnace regulators and accessories. Dimensions, details and price lists. 80 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7¾ x 10 in.

Heggie Simplex Boilers Co., Joliet, Ill.

1070. *Catalog No. 26*. Heggis-Simplex Electric Welded Steel Heating Boilers. Descriptive illustrations and detailed data on size, ratings, etc. 22 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 10¼ in.

REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE—Continued

30. HEATING AND VENTILATING—Continued

- Hess Warming and Ventilating Co.,** 1209 Tacoma Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
178. *Modern Furnace Heating.* An illustrated book on the Hess Welded Steel Furnaces. Pipe and Pipeless, notes for installation, sectional views, showing parts and operation, dimensions, register designs, pipes and fittings. Size, 6 x 9½ in. 48 pp.
- Hg Electric Ventilating Co.,** 2850 North Crawford Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1072. *Looseleaf 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.
1073. *Instructions for Installing Hg Ventilating Fans.* A book of interest to the architect and engineer. Includes diagrams and instructions for ventilation of various types of buildings.
- International Heater Co.,** Utica, N. Y.
998. *International Warm Air Furnaces.* The Baronet, Economy and Carton furnaces are described in catalogs for each type. Details, dimensions, capacities and designing data. 16-16-24 pages. Illustrated. Size, 7½ x 10½ in.
999. *International Economy Boilers.* Catalog of cast-iron sectional steam and hot water heating boilers, also hot water supply boilers. All sizes and capacities, details, capacities and designing data. 36 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7½ x 10½ in.
- Johnson Service Company,** 149 Michigan St., Milwaukee, Wis.
391. *The Regulation of Temperature and Humidity.* A description of the Johnson System of temperature regulation and humidity control for buildings; showing many kinds of thermostatic appliances for automatically maintaining uniform temperature. 63 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
392. *Johnson Electric Thermostat, Valves and Controllers.* A catalog of devices mentioned in the title. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3½ x 6 in.
- Kewanee Boiler Co.,** Kewanee, Ill.
840. *Kewanee Boilers.* Catalog 78, Firebox Boilers; Catalog 79, Power Boilers; Kewanee Boilers in Omaha Schools. Complete details, dimensions, setting diagrams, designing data, specifications and accessories. 52, 34 and 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9 in.
841. *Kewanee Radiators and Equipment.* Catalog No. 77, Radiators; Catalog 75, Water Heating Garbage Burners. Tabasco Water Heaters and Tanks of all kinds; Selecting the Heating Boiler. Complete details, dimensions, setting diagrams. Designing data and specifications. 24, 30, and 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9 in. and 5 x 8 in.
- Knowles Mushroom Ventilator Co.,** 204 Franklin St., New York City.
906. *Ventilation for Auditoriums.* A catalog describing fresh air diffusers used in connection with mechanical systems of ventilation in auditoriums, schools, churches, and public buildings. Complete details and design data. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- Midwest Air Filters, Inc.,** Bradford, Pa.
924. *Midwest Air Filters—Baffle Impingement Type.* Bulletins, 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.
1057. *Bulletin A.* Modine Unit heater for steam or hot water heating systems. Bulletin describes general and mechanical advantages of Modine Unit Heaters. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- National Tube Co.,** Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
670. *National Bulletin No. 25B. Third Edition.* Devoted to the installation of steel pipe in large buildings, architectural anti-corrosion engineering, gas piping, specifications and tables of strength and properties. 74 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 10¾ in.
- The Herman Nelson Corporation** (formerly Moline Heat), Moline, Ill.
411. *Univent Ventilation. Architects' and Engineers' Edition.* A scientific treatise on ventilation for schools, offices and similar buildings; with 40 pages of engineering data on ventilation for architects and engineers. 72 pp.
1115. *Invisible Radiator, Herman Nelson.* Book descriptive of the Herman Nelson Invisible Radiator which can be installed in any ordinary steel wall or partition without special construction. Illustrated in color; 16 pp. Size, 8½ x 11 in. Booklet of mechanical data showing method of installation, tables of standard sizes, sq. ft., radiation equivalent, etc., of the Invisible Radiator for steam, vacuum and vapor systems. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9½ in.
- Peerless Unit Ventilation Co., Inc.,** Skillman Ave., and Hulst St., Long Island City, N. Y.
1048. *PeerVent 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, 8¼ x 10¼ in.
- Richardson & Boynton Co.,** New York, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Philadelphia, Pa., Providence, R. I., Boston, Mass.
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.

291. *Perfect Warm Air Furnaces.* No. 203. Contains a full description of various types of warm air furnaces and parts, with dimensions and necessary data. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10½ in.

B. F. Sturtevant Co., Hyde Park, Boston, Mass.

1085. *Silentvane Fans.* Catalog No. 290. Illustrates and describes fans as installed in ventilating systems of buildings shown. Catalog includes Designs 1 and 2 with performance tables, dimension sheets and specifications. A-IA File No. 30-d1. 92 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

1086. *Multivane Fans.* Catalog No. 271. A-IA File No. 30-d1. Catalog gives dimensions, capacities, horse-powers, performance tables, specifications and detail description of Multivane fans. Design No. 3. 96 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Thatcher Co., 131-135 West 35th St., New York City.

748. *Thatcher Boilers and Thatcher Furnaces.* Catalog describing a series of cast-iron steam and hot water heating boilers and also one describing a series of cast-iron warm air heaters. Accessories, details and dimensions. 80 pp. and 24 pp. Illustrated. Sizes, 4½ x 7½ and 8½ x 11 in.

Williams Oil-o-matic Heating Corp., Bloomington, Ill.

F-899. *Oil Heating—What It Means to the Architect.* A. I. A. File No. 30g1. Typical basement plans. Advantages of oil for heating purpose and for heating domestic hot water in residential, commercial and industrial buildings. Outline of principles of oil burning. Selection of an oil burner, heating costs, installation details and suggested specifications. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

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

965. *Young Centrifugal Vacuum and Boiler Feed Pump Bulletin No. 5.* Describes electrically driven centrifugal vacuum and boiler food pumps, and receiving or accumulator tanks. Capacities, dimensions and specifications. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10½ in.

31. ELECTRICAL WORK

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

629. *The Control of Lighting in Theatres.* A book describing means for complete control of lighting the stage, auditorium and other parts of the theatres with distribution schedules and specifications. Also specifications of control to Masonic buildings, schools and colleges. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

741. *Panel Board Catalog No. 32.* A complete catalog of standard panel boards, steel cabinets, switches and accessories. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7¼ x 10¾ in.

American Steel & Wire Co., 208 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

848. *Electrical Wires and Cables.* A catalog describing a complete line of electrical wire products and also containing a valuable hand book of electrical wiring tables, systems and other installations and designing data. 134 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9 in.

Curtis Lighting, Inc., 119 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

1079. *Architectural Detail Plates.* With suggestions and data for lighting equipment specifications. Plates Nos. 68, 69 and 70 deal with Church, Gymnasium and Public Building lighting respectively, and are sent free to any registered architect who requests them on his own letterhead.

Enameled Metals Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

554. *Pittsburgh Standard Rigid Conduit.* A catalog describing patented thread protected enameled conduit and galvanized conduit with specifications and useful wiring data. 31 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6¼ x 9½ in.

L. Erikson Electric Co., 6 Portland St., Boston, Mass.

1005. *Erikson Reflectors.* Catalog No. 91. A catalog covering Erikson Reflectors and special lighting equipment for Banks, Theatres, Stores, Churches and Hospitals; shows cuts of reflectors, illustrations of representative installations, and also gives valuable engineering data as to the application of this type of equipment. 73 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

I. P. Frink, Inc., 24th St. and 10th Ave., New York City.

150. *Light Service for Hospitals.* Catalog No. 426. A booklet illustrated with photographs and drawings, showing the types of light for use in hospitals, as operating table reflectors, linolite and multi-lite concentrators, ward reflectors, bed lights and microscopic reflectors, giving sizes and dimensions, explaining their particular fitness for special uses. Size, 7 x 10 in. 12 pp.

218. *Picture Lighting.* Booklet No. 422. A pamphlet describing Frink Reflectors for lighting pictures, art galleries, decorated ceilings, cove lighting, the lighting of stained glass, etc., and containing a list of private and public galleries using Frink Reflectors. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5¼ x 7 in.

219. *Frink Reflectors and Lighting Specialties for Stores.* Catalog No. 424. A catalog containing a description of the Frink Lighting System for Stores; the Synthetic System of Window Illumination; and a number of appliances to produce the most effective lighting of displayed objects. 20 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

220. *Frink Lighting Service for Banks and Insurance Companies' Reflectors.* Catalog No. 425. A very interesting treatise on the lighting of offices; with details of illustrations and description of lamps and reflectors. Contains a list covering several pages of banks using Frink Desk and Screen Fixtures. 36 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8¼ x 11 in.

Graybar Electric Co., 100 East 42nd St., New York City.

1052. *Electrical Supply Year Book, 1926-27.* A complete catalog of electrical supplies made by the Western Electric Company. The 1925 edition of the "National Electric Code" of the National Board of Fire Underwriters is included as well as valuable electrical data. 1012 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE—Continued

31. ELECTRICAL WORK—Continued

- Graybar Electric Co.**, 100 East 42nd St., New York City.
1108. *Fan Catalog*, 1926, for A. C. and D. C. circuits, non-oscillating, oscillating, ceiling and ventilating (exhaust) fans. Descriptive specifications and details. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3½ x 6 in.
- The Edwin F. Guth Co.**, Jefferson and Washington Aves., St. Louis, Mo.
992. *Lighting Equipment. Catalog No. 15.* A looseleaf catalog illustrating a very extensive and complete line of lighting fixtures of all types and for all purposes. 96 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
1060. *Forge Craft Luminaires Wall Bracket.* Booklet illustrating and describing iron, copper and iron and copper electric lighting fixtures for small houses. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 10½ in.
- The Hart & Hegeman Mfg. Co.**, 342 Capitol Ave., Hartford, Conn.
699. *H. & H. Electrical Wiring Devices. Catalog "R."* Catalog of a complete line of switches, sockets, plugs, receptacles, plates, rosettes, cut-outs, exelits and accessories. Two identical catalogs in two sizes. 152 pp. Illustrated. Sizes, 5 x 6¼ and 8 x 10½ in.
871. *Architect's Handbook of H. & H. Wiring Devices.* This catalog was compiled by an architect. Contains description and prices of a complete line of switches, receptacles and outlets. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- Harvey Hubbell, Inc.**, Bridgeport, Conn.
297. *Electrical Specialties. Catalog No. 17, 1921.* This catalog contains descriptions with prices of the thousand and one items connected with electric light, electric alarm and small electric appliance installations in modern buildings. 104 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10½ in.
401. *Hubbell Flush Door Receptacles.* Description of a safe, convenient and practical wall outlet de luxe for fine residences, clubs, hotels, public buildings and offices. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10 in.
- Ivori Craft Corp.**, 290 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.
1040. *Ivori-craft Flush Plates.* Folder describing Ivori-craft composition flush cover plates for convenience outlets and switches. Standard and special shapes, colors and price list. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- Kliegl Bros.**, 321 West 50th Street, New York City.
1084. *Kliegl Theatrical, Decorative and Spectacular Lighting. Catalog M.* Description of complete line of lighting specialties and lighting effects for stages, etc. Catalog includes stage equipment, exit signs, aisle and step lights, dimmers, switchboards and other special lighting apparatus. 128 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7¾ x 10 ½ in.
- Pittsburgh Reflector Co.**, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1101. *Show Window Lighting.* A. I. A. File No. 31 f 14. Booklet illustrating and describing various types of reflectors, conduit, spot lights, flood lights, and color lights used for show windows. Book contains valuable technical data and details of space required for reflectors, etc. 28 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
1102. *Cove Lighting.* A. I. A. File No. 31 f 17. Descriptive and apparent candle power distribution diagrams of various types of reflectors used for indirect or cove lighting. Book includes "easy-to-install" conduit, and details of typical cove lighting installations. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co.**, Rochester, New York, N. Y.
304. *Inter-Communicating Telephone Systems. Bulletin No. 1017.* A pamphlet giving just the information required for the installation of intercommunicating systems from 2 to 32 stations capacity. 15 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7¾ x 10 in.
- Viking Products Corporation**, 442 West 42nd St., New York City.
- F-897. *Viking Prismatic Letter Signs. Bulletin No. 12.* Viking "Verithin" model, especially adapted to the requirements of banking rooms, hotels, office buildings, theatres, etc., where a soft mellow but clear and legible illuminated sign is essential. Details, description and suggested specifications. 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.**, Mansfield, Ohio.
- F-898. *Electric Range Book for Architects.* A. I. A. File No. 31g4. Illustrative data, typical kitchen plans, specifications for various types of ranges and partial list of installations. Ranges for residential and commercial use. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co.**, Youngstown, Ohio.
1017. *Electrical Conduit.* Circular giving complete data about Buckeye Rigid Conduit and Reflex Flexible Steel Armored Cable with specifications. 6 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

32. REFRIGERATION

- Baker Ice Machine Co., Inc.**, Omaha, Neb.
661. *Baker System Refrigeration.* A catalog explaining the application of refrigeration for hotels, hospitals, institutions and restaurants requiring up to 50 tons daily capacity including mechanical details and specifications. 20 pp. Illustrated. Size, 9 x 12 in.
- Delco-Light Co.**, Dayton, Ohio.
962. *Frigidaire.* Booklet describing installations and details of automatic refrigerating equipment for residential hotels and apartment buildings. 50 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- Frick Company**, Waynesboro, Pa.
851. *Ice and Frost. Series G, No. 4.* Bulletin describing mechanical refrigeration for dairies and creameries, ice cream plants, meat and fish and public markets, clubs, hospitals and hotels; also how the plants work. 44 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9 in.

- Jamison Cold Storage Door Co.**, Hagerstown, Md.
569. *Heavy Duty Cold Storage Doors. Catalog No. 10.* Complete description of both hinged and sliding cold storage doors for every equipment. Also description of cold storage windows and ice chutes. 79 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5¾ x 9 in.
- The Jewett Refrigerator Company**, 27 Chandler Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
655. *Manual of Refrigerators.* This manual completely describes the construction of refrigerators for use in hotels, clubs, hospitals institutions and residences, with specifications. Numerous plans showing size and arrangement of refrigerators in kitchens, service and lunch rooms are included. 30 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- L. Mundet & Son, Inc.**, 461 Eighth Ave., New York City.
1104. *Insulation for Refrigerating Systems.* Folder describing jointile pure baked cork board and its application to general cold storage construction. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, 3½ x 8 in.

33. ELEVATORS

- Kimball Bros. Co.**, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
742. *Kimball Straight Line Drive Elevators.* A complete catalog of passenger, freight and garage traction elevators, push button elevators, dumbwaiters, sidewalk and ash hoist elevators, 36 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- Otis Elevator Co.**, 260 Eleventh Ave., New York City.
651. *Otis Geared and Gearless Traction Elevators.* Leaflets describing all types of geared and gearless traction elevators with details of machines, motors and controllers for these types. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
652. *Elevators and Inclined Elevators.* A comprehensive catalog illustrating the use of escalators for transporting people in stores, subways, railroad stations, theatres and mills; also inclined freight elevators for stores, factories, warehouses and docks adjustable to tide levels. 22 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co.**, Aurora, Ill.
795. *"Ideal" Elevator Door Hardware. Catalog No. 37.* A catalog showing hangers for every type of elevator doors hand operated, interlocking door controllers, bar locks and accessories. 56 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- Sedgwick Machine Works**, 144 West 15th St., New York City.
60. *Hand Power Elevator and Dumbwaiters in Modern Architectural Construction.* Illustrated catalog. Size, 4¼ x 8¼ in. 80 pp.
- A. B. See Electric Elevator Co.**, 52 Vesey St., New York City.
169. Photographs and description in detail of elevator equipment manufactured by the A. B. See Electric Elevator Co. Size, 6 x 8 in.

35. EQUIPMENT, STATIONARY

- American Stove Co.**, St. Louis, Mo.
1050. *Handbook on Gas Ranges for Architects and Builders.* A practical book of data on gas ranges and pipe sizes for the files of the architect and specification writer. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8¾ x 11¼ in.
- Chicago Dryer Co.**, 2210 No. Crawford Ave., Chicago, Ill.
66. *Laundry Appliances.* Illustrated catalog, Descriptions of Laundry Dryers, Electric Washing Machines and Ironing Machines, especially adapted for use in residences, apartment buildings and small institutions. Size, 8½ x 11 in. 48 pp.
- R. W. Clark Mfg. Co.**, 1774 Wilson Ave., Chicago, Ill.
588. *Clark Directories and Clark Changeable Bulletin Boards.* Two pamphlets describing the Clark Changeable Bulletin Board and Directories for Office Buildings, Hotels, Business Buildings, etc. 8 pp. and 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6¾ x 9 in.
- J. C. Deagan, Inc.**, 189 Deagan Bldg., Chicago.
783. *Deagan Tower Chimes.* Describing the important features of Deagan Tower Chimes and including information concerning the space requirements and construction required for installing chimes in towers and belfries. 8 pp. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- W. F. Dougherty & Sons, Inc.**, 1009 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
764. *Kitchen Equipment for Hotels and Institutions.* Several catalogs covering a complete line of cooking apparatus.
- G. & G. Atlas Systems, Inc.**, 535 West Broadway, New York City.
983. *G. & G. Atlas Pneumatic Tube Systems.* A circular explaining the advantages of pneumatic tube systems for department stores, banks, hotels, office buildings, hospitals and industrial plants. Illustrations of installations and details. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.
- Edwin A. Jackson & Bro., Inc.**, 50 Beekman St., New York City.
170. Booklet showing general construction and sizes of garbage receivers to be placed underground for suburban use; also types to be built into the walls of city homes and apartments; also types for the suburban wall with opening on inside for the maid and outside for the garbage man. Size, 3½ x 6¼ in. 16 pp.
- Kerner Inclinerator Company**, 1029 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.
381. *The Sanitary Elimination of Household Waste. M-3 Folder.* Description of construction, installation and operation of the Kernerator for residences. Illustrated by views of residences in which the Kernerator is installed, with cuts showing all details. 15 pp. Illustrated. Size, 4 x 9 in.

REFERENCE LIST OF BUSINESS LITERATURE—Continued

35. EQUIPMENT, STATIONARY—Continued

Fred Medart Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

1066. *Catalog L-3 Gymnasium Apparatus. Catalog M-2.* Catalogs illustrate and describe all apparatus made for these purposes. L-3 contains 14 pages of general information on the planning of gymnasiums with sizes of regulation Volley Ball, Basket Ball, Indoor Base Ball, Playground Base Ball and Tennis Courts. Catalog L-3: 92 pp. Illustrated. Size, 9 x 12 in. Catalog M-2: 44 pp. Illustrated. Size, 9 x 12 in.

The Pfaudler Company, Rochester, N. Y.

581. *Glass Lined Steel Laundry Chute.* Catalog describing a glass lined steel laundry chute with flushing ring at top and drain connection at bottom, specifications, dimensions and details adapted to hospitals and hotels. 14 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5½ x 7¾ in.

Reliable Stove Company, Division of American Stove Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

460. *Reliable Angleiron Gas Ranges.* A pamphlet illustrating hot plates, laundry stoves and a complete line of gas cooking stoves and ranges equipped with the Lorain Oven Heat Regulator. 8 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 11 in.

Richardson & Boynton Co., New York, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Philadelphia, Pa., Providence, R. I., Boston, Mass.

292. *Perfect Cooking Ranges.* Description and dimensions of the complete line of the new high enamel finish Richardson Perfect ranges with charts and information regarding combination coal and gas cooking ranges. 40 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

36. CONSTRUCTION PLANT

37. INSULATION

Armstrong Cork & Insulation Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

900. *Insulation of Dwellings.* A booklet explaining the methods of insulation, their relative values and the advantages of using Armstrong's Nonpareil Corkboard. A valuable publication. 40 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

918. *Nonpareil Cork Covering.* A treatise describing the production and manufacturing of cork pipe covering for steam and refrigerating systems. Designing data, specifications and installation directions 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

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

639. *Heat Insulation.* A treatise on the methods of securing insulation for various kinds of buildings and conditions by using different insulating quilts. 25 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7½ x 10½ in.

The Philip Carey Co., Lockland, Cincinnati, Ohio.

379. *Pipe and Boiler Coverings. Catalog 1362.* A catalog and manual pipe and boiler coverings, cements, etc. Contains a number of valuable diagrams and tables. 71 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9 in.

The Celotex Co., 645 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

106. *Celotex Specifications.* Specifications and details for Celotex insulating lumber. Arranged for Architects' files. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Flax-li-num Insulating Co., St. Paul, Minn.

930. *Heat Insulation for Houses.* A scientific bulletin summarizing and condensing the data or research laboratories, explaining the theory of heat insulation and correct methods of bringing all wall or roof types within a standard heat transmission at lowest cost by use of Flax-li-num. Gives properties, uses and history of Flax-li-num. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

931. *For Comfort and Economy.* The non-technical story of heat and sound insulation, its theory, practice and history. Contains one-half inch sample of Flax-li-num and shows advantages of its use in all types of house and apartment construction. 32 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5 x 7 in.

Hydrex Asphalt Products Corp., 120 Liberty St., New York City.

757. *Sound Deadening and Insulation.* Illustrated pamphlet. Describes Hydrex "Saniflor" and gives specifications for use under floors, in partitions and under roofs.

39. ACOUSTICS

The Celotex Co., 645 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

1063. *Acousti-Celotex Specifications.* Specifications and details for the application and decoration of Acousti-Celotex for acoustical treatment. 12 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Johns-Manville, Inc., 294 Madison Ave., New York City.

710. *Architectural Acoustics.* A treatise on the correction of architectural acoustics in churches, schools, hospitals, office buildings and other places. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9 in.

40. REGULATIONS

I PLANS AND DESIGNS

American Face Brick Association, 1754 People's Life Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

155. *The Home of Beauty.* A booklet containing fifty prize designs for small brick houses submitted in national competition by architects. Texts by Aymar Ambury II, Architect. Size, 8 x 10 in. 72 pp. Price, 50 cents.

The American Pin Company, Waterbury, Conn.

985. *American Renderers.* A series illustrating the work of American Renderers of which five of twelve are issued. A monthly publication free to architects. Each 4 pp. Illustrated. Size, 9 x 12 in.

California White and Sugar Pine Manufacturers Association, 690 Call Building, San Francisco, Calif.

874. *Pine Homes.* A valuable booklet containing details of frame building construction and the manufactured products of the association and illustrations of constructed buildings. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7 x 10 in.

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

1021. *D'Humy Motoramps. Catalog No. 25.* Describes a type of construction for multi-floor garages with comparative data of other types, investment, cost and capacity data. 15 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

1022. *Garage Design Data.* Service bulletins to architects containing garage design data. Ask for preceding bulletins. 2 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Truscon Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio.

318. *Truscon Standard Buildings. Form D-398.* Describes Truscon Standard Steel Buildings, with diagrams, illustrations of installations, descriptive matter and list of users. 48 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

638. *Daylighting Schools.* A treatise on the daylighting and window ventilation of school buildings quoting eminent authorities, illustrated with diagrams of lighting data and details of suitable windows. 28 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

II GENERAL CATALOGS

American Lead Pencil Co., 220 Fifth Ave., New York City.

268. *Booklet C-20. Venus Pencil in Mechanical Drafting.* And interesting illustrated booklet showing the possibilities of the Venus Drafting Pencil for drafting. Size, 6 x 9 in.

H. W. Covert & Co., 137 East 46th St., New York City.

775. *Fireplace Fittings in Iron and Brass.* A catalog of andirons, fire sets, fire screens, fenders, woodholders, willow wood baskets, hearth brooms, grates, candlesticks, lanterns and other accessories made in iron and brass. 36 pp. Illustrated. Size, 5½ x 8½ in.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Pencil Department, Jersey City, N. J.

325. *Finding Your Pencil.* A book explaining the various degrees of hardness of the Eldorado pencil and the grade most suitable for every man, who uses a pencil, be he business or professional man, clerk or draftsman. Accompanied by a color chart of Dixon colored crayons. 16 pp. and 4 pp. in color chart. Illustrated. In colors. Size, 3¼ x 6 in.

Johns-Manville, Inc., New York City.

752. *Johns-Manville Service to Industry.* A complete catalog of Asbestos Roofings, Heat and Electric Insulations, Waterproofing, Industrial Flooring, etc. Complete details and specifications. Valuable reference book for architects. 260 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

Truscon Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio.

319. *Truscon Building Products. Form D-376.* Contains a brief description of each of the Truscon Products. 112 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8½ x 11 in.

A. Wyckoff & Sons Co., Elmira, N. Y.

397. *Wyckoff Wood Pipe. Catalog No. 42.* A description of machine-made woodstave pipe and Wyckoff's express steam pipe casing. Contains also a number of pages of useful formulas and tables for hydraulic computation. 92 pp. Illustrated. Size, 6 x 9 in.

III FINANCING OF ENTERPRISES

G. L. Miller & Company, Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga.

929. *The Miller Plan.* A booklet explaining the Miller Plan of financing building projects, disbursements to contractors and liquidation of bonds. 18 pp. Illustrated. Size, 9 x 12 in.

The F. H. Smith Co., Washington, D. C.

1107. *Fifty-three years of Proven Safety.* Booklet relative to Smith First Mortgage Bonds, their safety, how they are safeguarded and how to invest in them. Offices in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Minneapolis. 16 pp. Illustrated. Size, 8 x 10½ in.

S. W. Straus & Co., 565 Fifth Ave., New York City.

183R. *The Straus Plan of Finance.* A book describing the methods of S. W. Straus & Co., in helping to finance the erection of the larger class of properties such as office and apartment buildings, hotels, loft buildings and similar structures. A book valuable to the architect who desires to study the business side of the profession. 24 pp. Illustrated. Size, 7¼ x 10½ in.



Specify Beauty and Permanence

WHEN you specify Roddis Genuine African Mahogany Doors, you are conscious of the personal satisfaction which comes from knowing you have given your client the best.

To select or acquiesce to ordinary panel doors is false economy. For Roddis Doors can now be used at very little more cost. They cannot warp, sag, shrink or swell. They are sound-proof, sanitary and fire-resisting. Their Beauty and Permanence are GUARANTEED for all time.

Roddis Doors are an investment in Beauty and Service. They harmonize with any architectural or decorative treatment. They greet you on entering the home. Leave a last impression as you depart. No feature of the house can be more conspicuously beautiful or more conspicuously unsatisfactory than its doors.

Send for our catalog for your files.

RODDIS LUMBER & VENEER CO.
MARSHFIELD, WIS.

*Offices and Warehouses Located in Principal
Distributing Centers*

RODDIS DOORS

GENUINE *African* MAHOGANY

Doors are the most conspicuous and important part of any building

Roddis Doors are guaranteed for all time against warping, shrinkage, swelling, sagging or separating. They are impervious to heat and moisture — water-proof.

Can be fitted snug in frame with no danger of trimming later.

Sound-proof. No thin, vibrating panels to carry or transmit objectionable sound.

Sanitary. No cracks, mouldings or panels to catch and provide lodging places for dust, dirt and dangerous germs.

Fire-resisting. It takes over one hour for a blow torch to cut its way

through a Roddis Door — less than three minutes to cut its way through an ordinary panel door.

Furnished in neat sizes — very little fitting — no later trimming — they cannot sag or swell.

Stocked in nearby warehouses, prompt delivery through your dealer in top-notch condition. No shop-worn stock delivered.

Enduring beauty. Roddis Genuine African Mahogany Flush Doors are a lasting investment in Beauty and Service. It is the one wood that improves with age. Today costs less than ever.



RODDIS PLYWOOD *Made in all woods, plain or figured, and inlaid with any design, to meet requirements.*

Just One Coat Improves Factory Lighting

—That is one way Aluminum Paint wins many opportunities to prove its other economies

INDUSTRY in general recognizes the close connection between good factory lighting and maximum production. Aluminum Painted walls and ceilings reflect a good, even working light.

This is one reason why you will find an increasing number of factories with Aluminum Painted interiors.

Aluminum Paint *completes* the interior job with a single coat. Here is another sound reason for Aluminum Paint's growing popularity. It is the economy-paint for factory interiors.

One-coat completion effects drastic reductions in labor and material costs. And there are other economies of equal importance.

Aluminum Paint lasts longer because it "leafs." "Leafing" is a new paint principle.

Aluminum Paint consists of thin flakes of pure metallic aluminum (Aluminum Bronze Powder) mixed with a suitable vehicle of oil or varnish. The flakes "leaf" together and form a lustrous opaque film of aluminum over the surface.

Being smooth, this coat collects less dust and dirt. Fumes and gases have little darkening effect upon the metallic coat.

Aluminum Paint lasts longer and stays clean and bright longer. Yet it costs no more than ordinary paints. And one coat *finishes* the interior job.

Write today for our illustrated booklet—"Aluminum Paint—A Step Ahead in Industrial Painting." It gives complete details in an interesting, understandable way.



Brief Facts about Aluminum Paint

- Consists solely of pure Aluminum Bronze Powder mixed with a suitable vehicle of oil or varnish.
- Flakes of powder "leaf" together when paint is applied, forming rustproof—waterproof—weatherproof coating.
- Protects longer and stays clean longer than ordinary paints.
- 500-700 square feet coverage per gallon.
- Can be sprayed or brushed on as desired.
- Costs no more—first and last—than other kinds of paint.
- Sounds a new note in factory treatment.

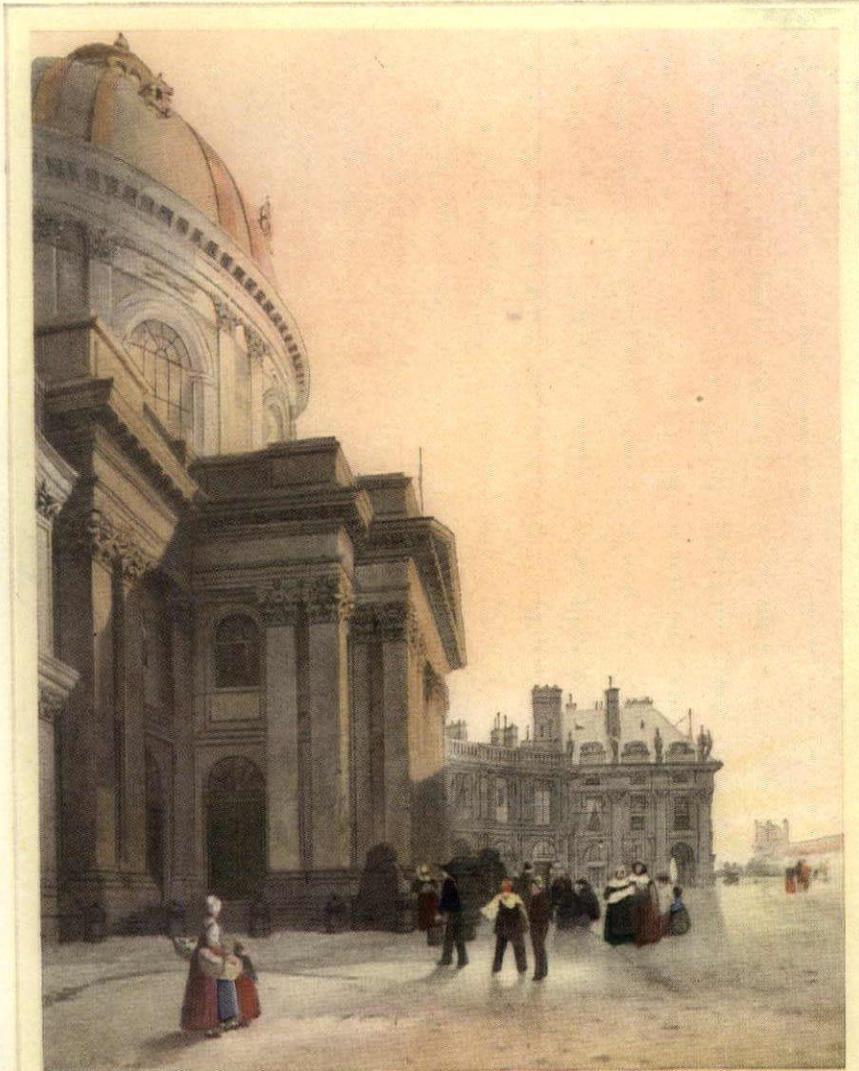
Aluminum Paint

Aluminum Company of America
2411 Oliver Building
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Offices in Seventeen Principal American Cities

ALUMINUM IN EVERY COMMERCIAL FORM

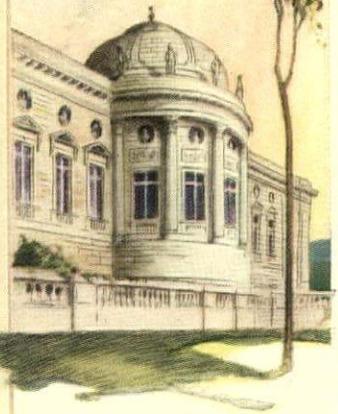
ATLAS NOW ADDS BEAUTY TO CONCRETE'S STRENGTH AND ECONOMY



Lithograph by Thomas S. Day

PALAIS DE L'INSTITUT
Paris France

THE SPRECKELS MEMORIAL, SAN FRANCISCO. THE GIFT OF MRS. A. B. SPRECKELS. BUILT OF REINFORCED CONCRETE AND FINISHED WITH ATLAS WHITE. ARCHITECT, GEORGE A. APPLGARTH. GENERAL CONTRACTOR, RALPH MCCLERAN & COMPANY. STUCCO MADE WITH ATLAS WHITE BY CALIFORNIA STUCCO PRODUCTS COMPANY, LOS ANGELES; PATRICK O'BRIEN, CONTRACTOR.



ARCHITECTURAL form, color and textures in great variety are now possible and economical with *Atlas White* Portland Cement.

Keeping all the rugged strength for which *Atlas* is famous, *Atlas White* transforms concrete in its many forms into a distinguished new material that satisfies all structural and decorative requirements.

These advantages and economies have been impressed on your clients again and again by *Atlas* national advertising. Hence you can plan with confidence to use concrete, stucco, or cast stone made with *Atlas White* in new residences, apartments, business structures or public buildings of any kind. Your proposals will

meet prompt approval from your clients on the score of beauty as well as economy and property value.

To suggest the character of *Atlas* educational work, the illustration for the current advertisement in a group of leading national magazines is reproduced above. With the historic Institute of France in Paris is shown the Spreckels Memorial in San Francisco, a concrete structure in which the color and sculptural possibilities of *Atlas White* were employed with conspicuous success.

Between the Atlas plants and the user, there is but one distributor—the building material dealer—who brings Atlas to the public cheaper than by any other method. Any architect, contractor or prospective builder is invited to write to this Company regarding the possibilities of concrete made with Atlas. Address The Atlas Portland Cement Company, 25 Broadway, New York.

ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT GRAY & WHITE

The standard by which all other makes are measured

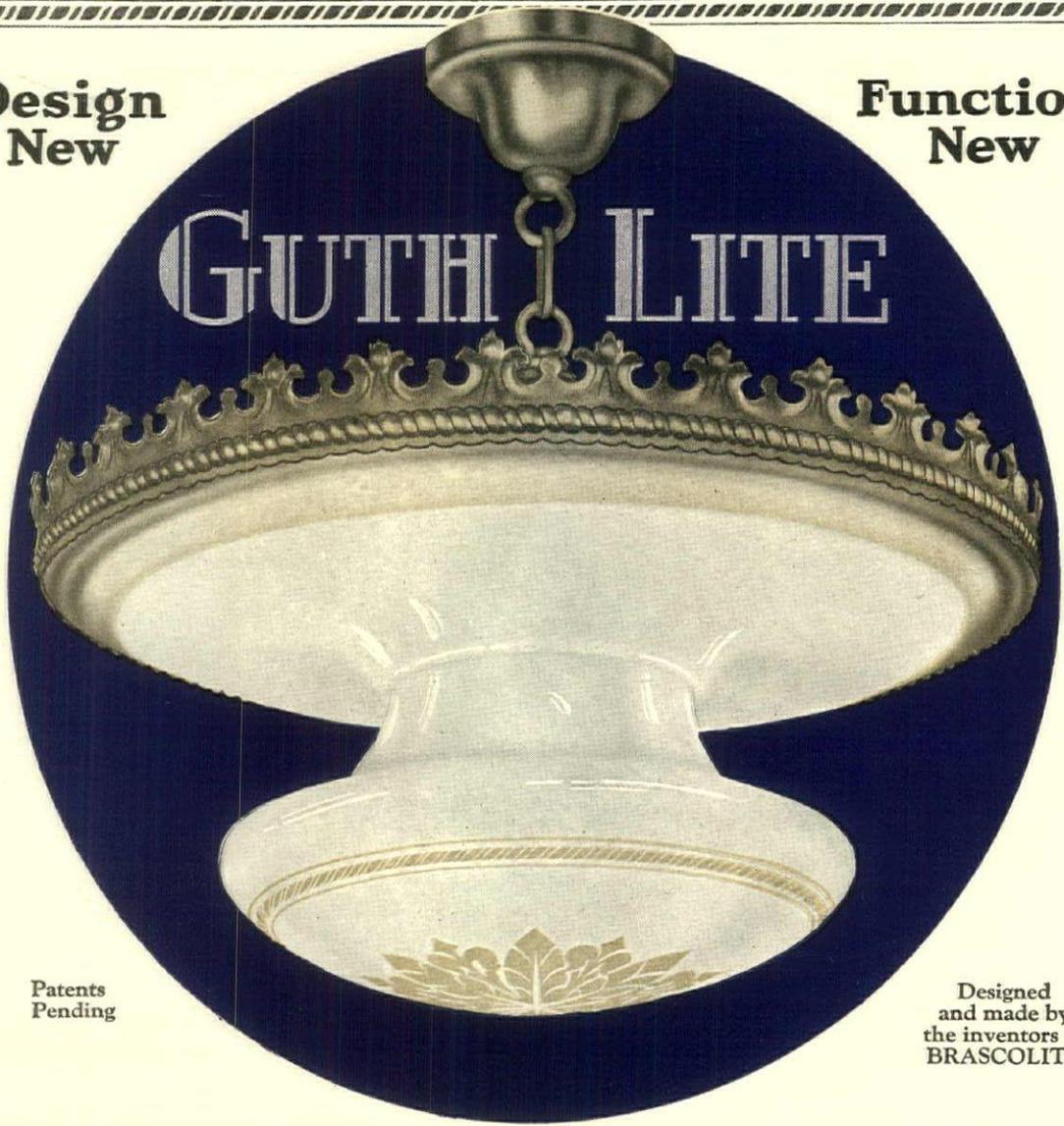
NEW YORK · CHICAGO · BIRMINGHAM · KANSAS CITY · PHILADELPHIA · BOSTON · ST. LOUIS · DES MOINES · DAYTON · OMAHA · BUFFALO · JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Specifications of most products advertised in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT appear in the Specification Manual

**Design
New**

**Function
New**

GUTH LITE



Patents
Pending

Designed
and made by
the inventors of
BRASCOLITE

Controls and Directs Light!

Here's a wonderful New Illuminator that solves the problem of actually controlling and directing light. A totally enclosed commercial lighting unit of high efficiency—combining features never before obtained.

Canopy, hanger and ornamental band finished in Antique Bronze. Reflector of white porcelain

enamel with Ivory band. Made in plain and ornamental styles. Packed in individual cartons. Complete, ready for installation.

Write for GuthLite Folder

An attractive folder, illustrating the various types of GuthLite, will be sent you upon request. It is regulation size and bears A. I. A. file number.

Prices and Sizes:

Watts	Skt.	Dia. Ref.	Glass Size	Plain Ref. Plain Glass		Plain Ref. Dec. Glass		Orn. Band Dec. Glass		Orn. Band Plain Glass	
				No.	Price	No.	Price	No.	Price	No.	Price
75 to 150	Med.	12½"	8¾" x 4"	B2820...	\$ 5.90	B2823...	\$ 6.45	B2826...	\$ 8.10	B2829...	\$ 7.55
200	Med.	17"	11¾" x 5"	B2821...	8.35	B2824...	8.90	B2827...	11.10	B2830...	10.55
300 to 500	Mog.	21"	14¾" x 6"	B2822...	11.65	B2825...	12.80	B2828...	15.55	B2831...	14.45

Brascolite



The EDWIN E. GUTH COMPANY

DESIGNERS - ENGINEERS - MANUFACTURERS

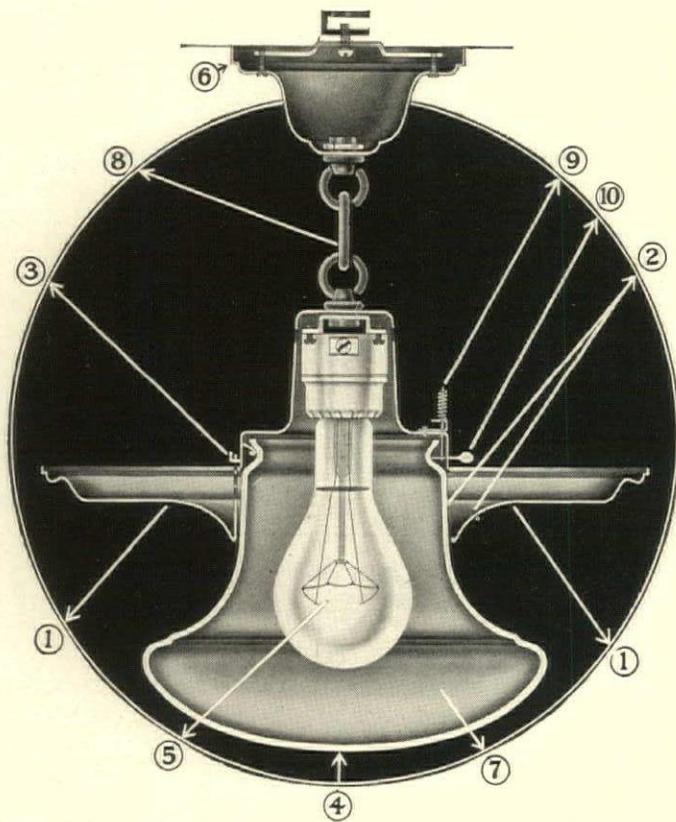
Lighting Equipment
St. Louis, U.S.A.

GuthLite—More Light Where Most Needed

Aglite



NEW *and* BETTER



GUTHLITE-Super-Illuminator

- (1) Adjustable white porcelain enameled reflector controls direction of light vertically and horizontally. Wide light distribution. Uniform intensity on the working plane.
- (2) Adequate, shadowless illumination of the ceiling by portion of globe which extends above the reflector. Light reflected to the ceiling as well as to the useful plane.
- (3) Ceiling light increased or diminished by raising or lowering reflector.
- (4) Low brightness at the source. No spots of high intensity. No glare.
- (5) Lamp filament positioned so that most of the light rays are diffused through neck of globe toward reflector, which directs them to the working plane over a wide area.
- (6) Adaptable for installation to any type of electric outlet or ceiling construction.
- (7) Glass globe scientifically designed to produce efficient total output and low brightness at the visible part of the globe.
- (8) Easily and quickly installed. Open-link hanger, so that additional chain can be added if desired.
- (9) Self-adjusting spring globe holder permits expansion of glass, preventing rattling or breakage.
- (10) Globe quickly applied or released for cleaning or re-lamping. Cleaned in a minute.

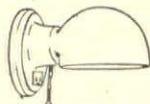
The EDWIN F. GUTH COMPANY

DESIGNERS - ENGINEERS - MANUFACTURERS

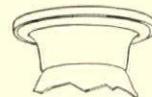
Lighting Equipment
ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

GuthLite—More Light Where Most Needed

Aglite



Reflector Flange



Wiltshire Apartments, 725
Skinker Boulevard, St. Louis,
Mo. Architect: P. J. Bradshaw,
St. Louis.



Kitchens in the Wiltshire
Apartments are furnished
with Quick Meal Gas Ranges
with Lorain Oven Heat Regu-
lators. (See picture of repre-
sentative kitchen below).

A New Standard for Kitchen Equipment

WOMEN who rent new apartments consider kitchens from a new viewpoint. They want more than a pleasant, convenient workshop. Busy, modern women must have kitchens furnished with Gas Ranges with Lorain Self-regulating Ovens so that they need not stay in the kitchen.

The Red Wheel of the Lorain Oven Heat Regulator measures the heat, watches the oven, automatically maintaining any desired degree of oven temperature for any length of time. It enables the user to leave the kitchen while foods are cooking in the oven—it means less time in the kitchen, and better results with all oven-cooking.

Lorain, the original Oven Heat Regulator, is the only oven regulator with a long com-

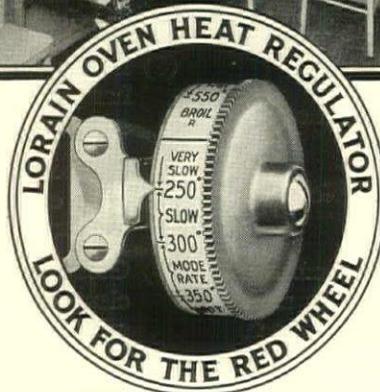
pounding lever. It reacts to the slightest change of oven temperature, thus insuring even oven heat control without excessive fluctuation.



In more than 1700 schools and colleges, thousands of young women are learning to cook with Lorain-equipped Gas Ranges. Each month, millions of women see the advertisements of the Lorain Red Wheel that appear in their favorite magazines.

The women who are inspecting new apartment homes are not interested in substitutes and "just-as-goods". They know the little Red Wheel, found only on the following six famous makes of Gas Ranges: Quick Meal, Reliable, Clark Jewel, Dangler, Direct Action and New Process.

One easy turn of the Lorain Red Wheel gives the housewife a choice of any measured and controlled oven heat for any kind of oven cooking or baking.



For specific data, see 20th Edition
Sweet's Catalog, Pages 2769-2778
or send for our Handbook on Gas
Ranges for Architects and Builders.

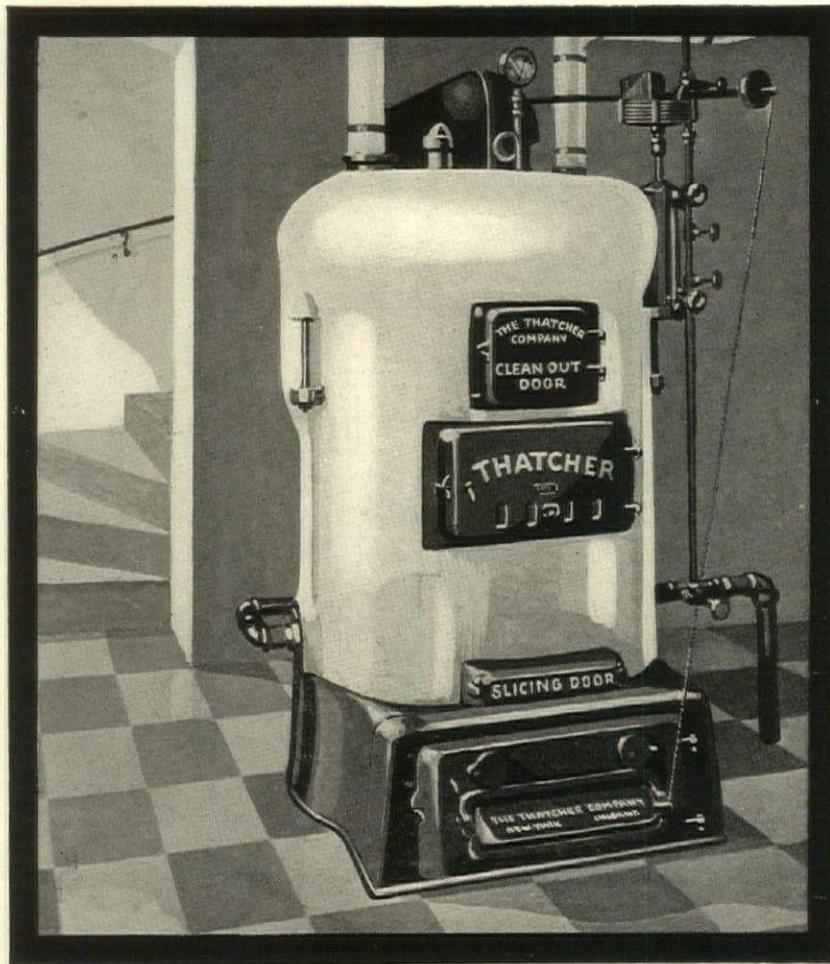
Unless the Regulator has a RED WHEEL it is NOT a LORAIN

AMERICAN STOVE COMPANY, 333 Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Largest Makers of Gas Ranges in the World

LORAIN OVEN HEAT REGULATOR

Specifications of most products advertised in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT appear in the Specification Manual

The THATCHER
Round Boiler—
the most powerful
house heater.



Gives ample heat
on coldest days—
is built to last
many years.

You Are Safe in Specifying Thatcher



WARMTH and comfort with least effort is, of course, what the average home owner really wants. The less they have to go down and fuss around with coal shovels, drafts and dampers, the better satisfied they are.

The Thatcher Round Boiler has automatic control of drafts and dampers, which makes exact regulation easy. It keeps the house at the right temperature even in zero weather, and has many fuel-saving features that make low coal bills an accomplished fact.

You will find the cooperation of Thatcher dealers a great asset in insuring perfect heating service for the home you build or remodel.

THE THATCHER COMPANY

Since 1850

Newark, N. J., 39-41 S. Francis Street

New York City, 21 W. 44th Street

Chicago, Ill., 341 No. Clark Street

THATCHER

BOILERS · FURNACES · RANGES

Specifications of most products advertised in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT appear in the Specification Manual

Over the body from the shoulders down . . . that's where the water from a shower is comfortable and useful. That's where those who live in your homes can have it, if you specify Ampinco Kenney Showers. We will gladly send details.



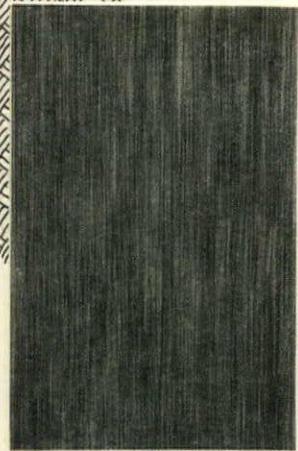
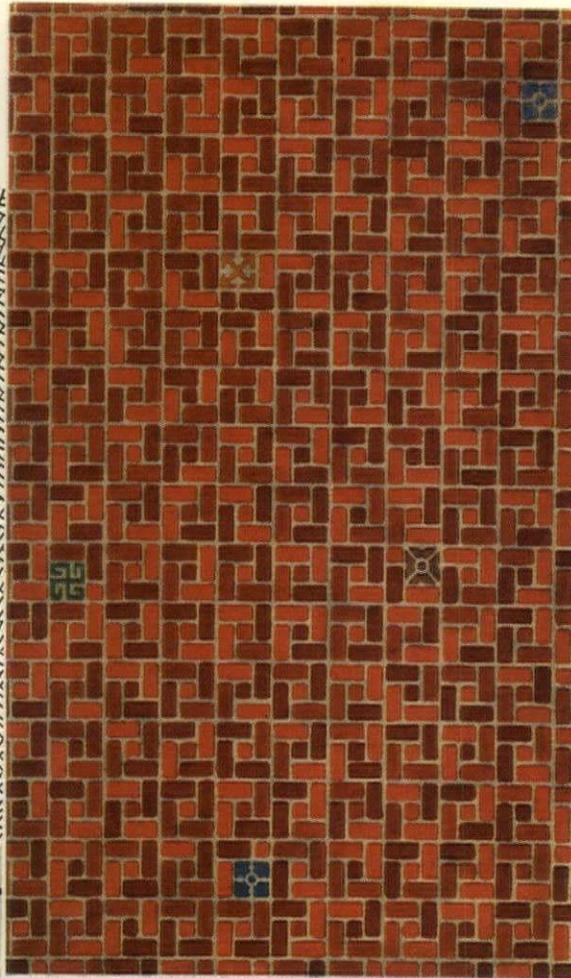
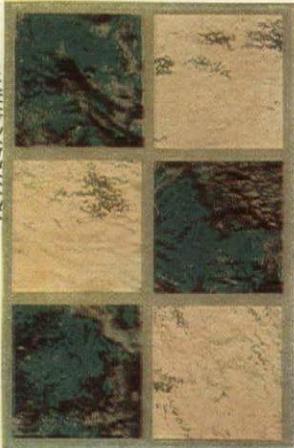
The American Pin Company
Division Scovill Mfg. Co.
Waterbury, Conn., U.S.A.

Specifications of most products advertised in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT appear in the Specification Manual

Armstrong's Linoleum for every floor in the house

EMBOSSED HANDCRAFT TILE INLAID No. 6028 (Patented)
One of eleven designs, unique in linoleum and
exclusively Armstrong's

INSET MARBLE TILE INLAID No. M64
Blocks are 5½ inches square



DARK GRAY JASPÉ No. 15
Jaspés made in 6 colorings

Carl Linde, architect in Portland, Ore., has used for his own office a floor of Armstrong's Marble Inlaid No. 71, with a border of plain black linoleum.



Embossed Handcraft Tile Inlaids Designed Especially for Architectural Uses

THE LARGE PLATE on this page shows one of the remarkable new designs in Armstrong's Embossed Handcraft Tiles (patented). Note these features of this newest linoleum floor material, designed especially for architectural uses:

1. There is no definite "repeat" in the design.
2. The figured blocks are dropped into the pattern irregularly.
3. The interliners between the pattern blocks are very slightly depressed, enough to catch the light, but not enough to catch the dust.
4. All lines in the design have the artistic irregularity

characteristic of the "moulded inlaid process" of manufacture.

5. This linoleum is A gauge—about 1/8 inch in thickness, sufficient when the floor is properly laid to give adequate service in restaurants, offices, clubs, sun rooms, even where traffic is very heavy.

When you see these new Embossed Handcraft Tiles you will be delighted with the possibilities for floor decoration presented by these unique designs. Write at once for samples and colorplates. You will be interested. They will be sent free, if you ask for these on your letterhead.

Look for the
CIRCLE A
trade-mark on
the burlap back



Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, Lancaster, Pennsylvania

CAEN STONE CEMENT

MANY an architect has designed a Caen Stone interior to be executed in Caen Stone Cement,—

—and not a few of them have seen their details executed in dull brown plaster.

Occasionally, when this happens, the contractor says that he did the best he could, and that he didn't know where to get the genuine imported Caen Stone Cement.

We shall be glad to send a copy of our specification book to any contractor who is figuring on a Caen Stone job for you.

PALMER LIME & CEMENT COMPANY
103 Park Avenue
NEW YORK, N. Y.

43 Years of Service from Wrought Iron Pipe — as Against 5 Years from Steel

*By John J. Monteith, Chief Engineer
Hotel Walton, Philadelphia*

“OUR original building was opened in 1882. The wrought iron pipe installed at that time is still giving good service after 43 years.

“During the war, when wrought iron was difficult to obtain, we installed some steel pipe. This pipe has been giving us trouble constantly since 1922. In repairing leaks we find that the steel pipe is often rusted to such an extent that it is clogged up.

“We figure that for the use of steel pipe we pay annually \$66.57 per thousand feet. This figure includes the cost of the pipe plus cost of repairing plaster, etc., damaged by leaks and loss of revenue from rooms closed during repairs. The annual cost of installing and maintaining wrought iron pipe is \$30.42.

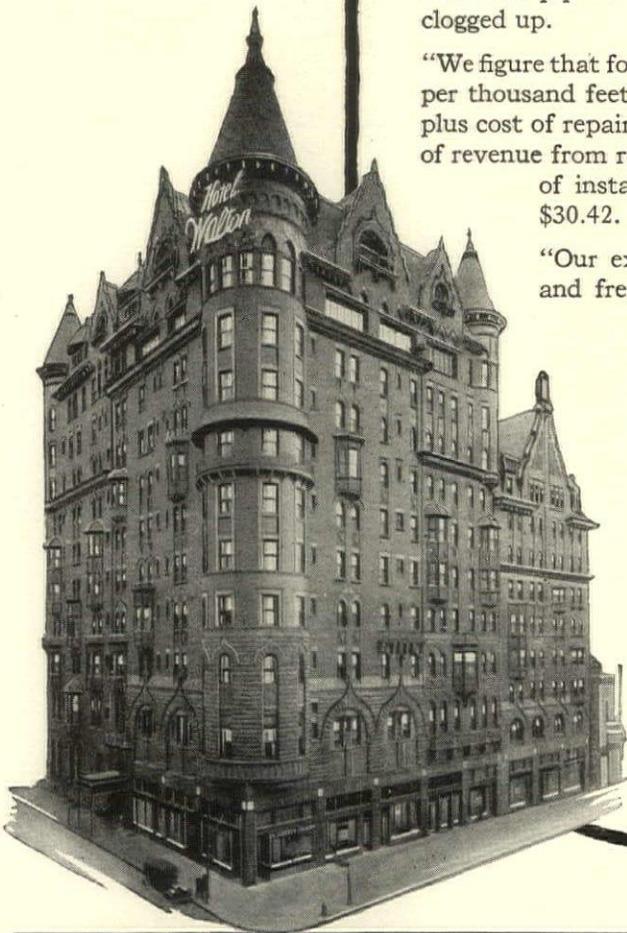
“Our experience has shown that, by its longer life and freedom from trouble, the wrought iron pipe has repaid its additional first cost 10 times during the years it has been used.”

READING IRON COMPANY
READING, PA.

*World's Largest Manufacturers of
Genuine Wrought Iron Pipe*

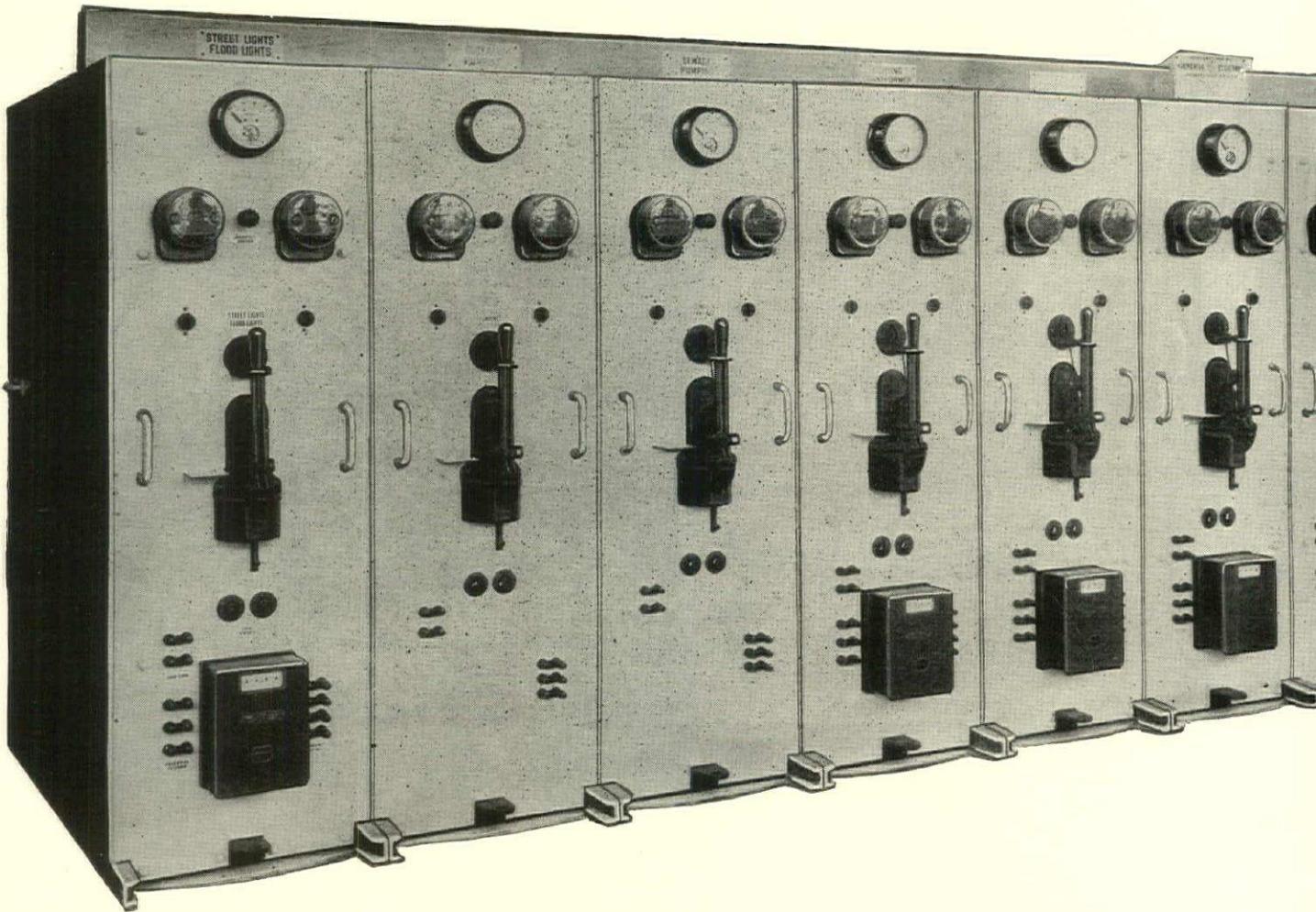
Boston	Philadelphia
Pittsburgh	Chicago
St. Louis	San Francisco
New York	Baltimore
Cincinnati	Seattle
Los Angeles	Dallas

*Note the Spiral Knurl
Mark stamped on every
foot of Reading Genuine
Wrought Iron Pipe.*



READING PIPE

GENUINE WROUGHT IRON



An Improved Product for a Better Service

NO interruptions in switching-apparatus service can last more than a few moments in buildings equipped with G-E Truck Type Switchboards. A spare truck panel can be rolled into place immediately—and service resumed. The panel affected is then accessible for inspection and repair without danger.

Low Cost

For equal functions, equal safety, and equal convenience of operation the overall cost of truck panels installed is less than that of other types of switchboards.

Economy

Installation, inspection, repair, and extension operations are so simplified and rendered so safe that the

time for doing this work is reduced to the minimum. Losses from delays caused by a disabled switchboard are practically eliminated.

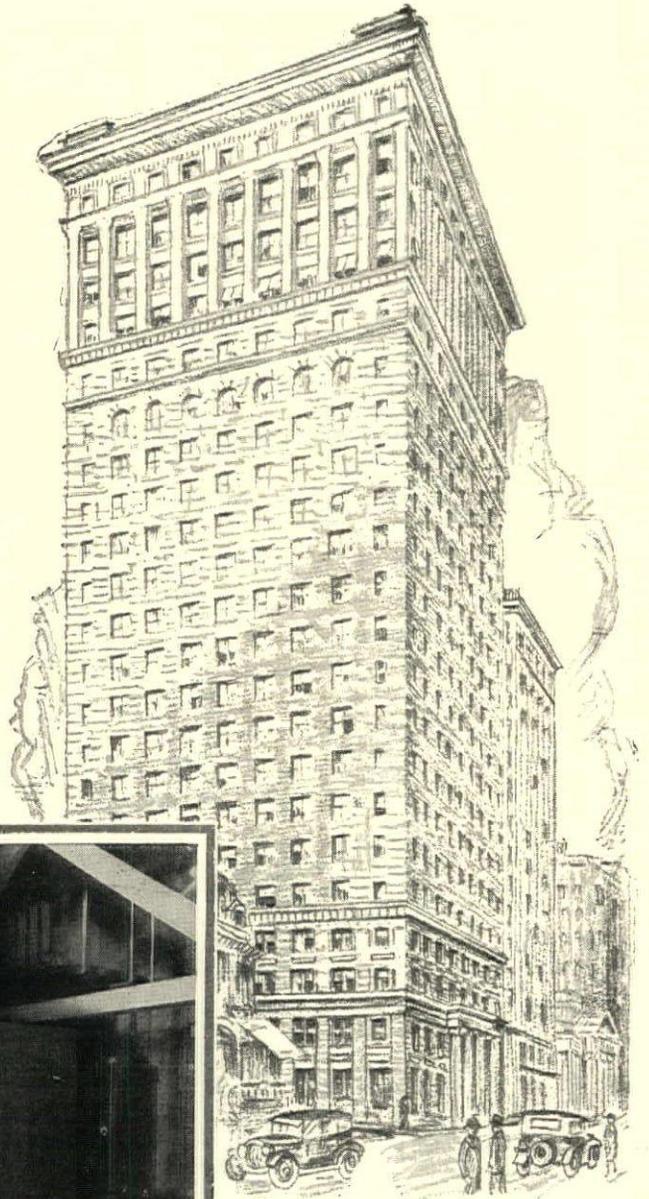
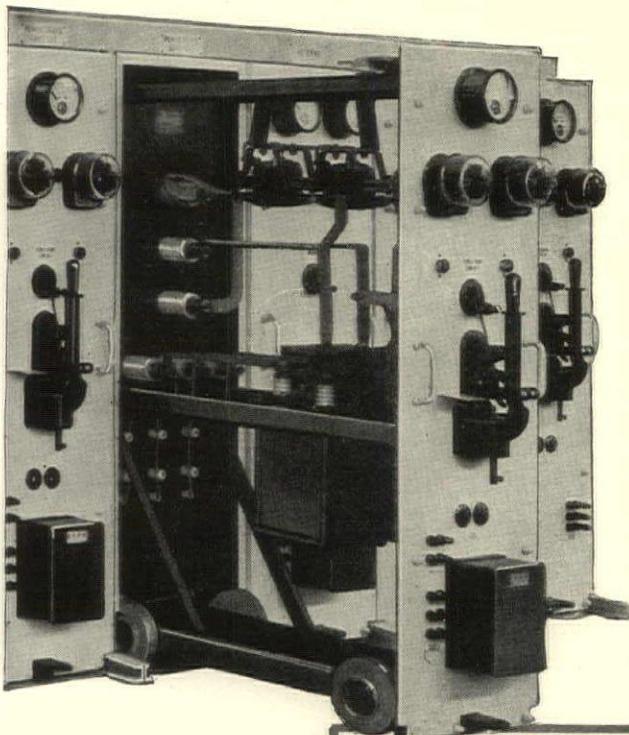
Safety to Operators

All high-voltage parts are entirely inaccessible when the truck is in its housing. When the truck panel is removed for inspection or repair, all parts on the removable unit are electrically dead.

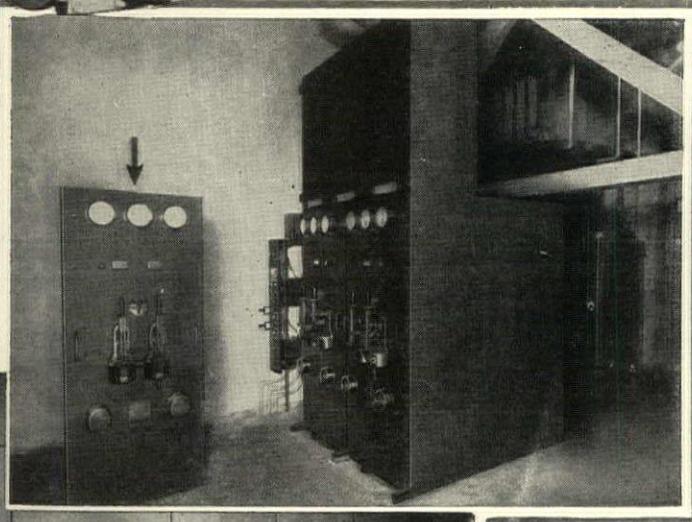
GENERAL

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK

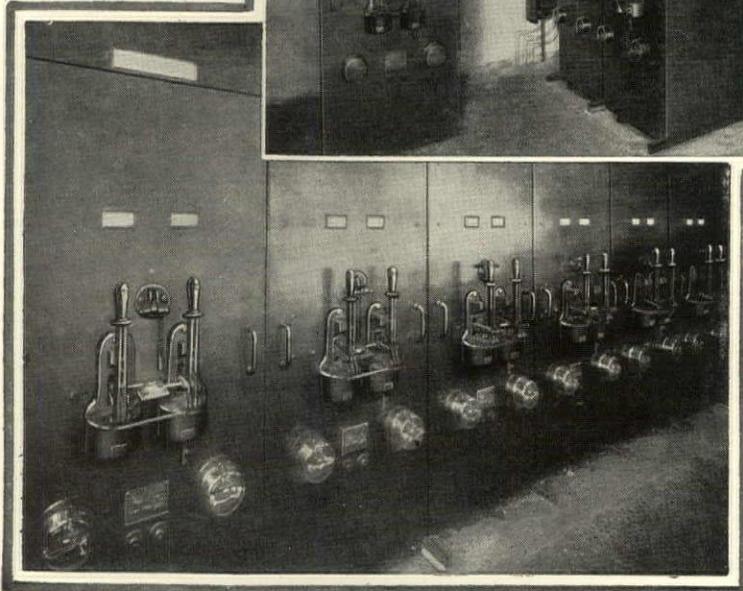
Specifications of most products advertised in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT appear in the Specification Manual



G-E Truck Type Switchboards in Land Title Building. Arrow denotes spare truck panel.



The Land Title Building, Philadelphia—D. H. Burnham, Architect; Harrison & Co., Engineers.



General Electric builds well, and maintains faith with its customers through consistently good service. On these two essentials—quality and service—G-E depends for continued satisfactory relations with its customers.

22B-12

ELECTRIC

SALES OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

Specifications of most products advertised in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT appear in the Specification Manual

Every School Board is a BOARD of HEALTH and Its Architect a DOCTOR



"The HEALTH COUNCIL"

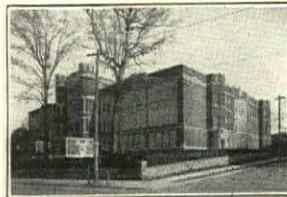
Because—in the building of every modern school—health, as well as mental efficiency, of many generations of school children, depend on the decisions of this small group of public spirited citizens (School Board members, Superintendent, Architect)—we refer to them here as "THE HEALTH COUNCIL."

WHEN school board, superintendent and architect first get together to discuss a new school building, the mental development and health of many generations are in their hands. Class by class, year by year, students must spend a third of their waking hours, three fourths of every year, in the rooms being planned. Will their comfort, health and mental progress be *your* source of pride in years to come?

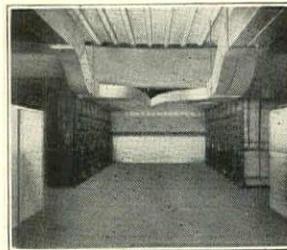
No small responsibility, this! For builders of schools are moulders of citizens. Boys and girls today must have advantages which *you* did not enjoy—to meet tomorrow's more complex problems.

Light, heat and fresh air are vastly more important than bricks and mortar, fixtures—or even teaching staff. Most important is fresh air—because fresh air reduces illness; *induces* alertness. In properly ventilated classrooms, students *thrive*, mentally and physically. Attendance records, by actual test, are better—an important point, for absentees mean financial loss to your community.

You can give *every child in every room an uninterrupted supply* of warmed fresh air,



Thanks to the far-seeing judgment of school board, superintendent and architect in installing "THE AMERICAN SYSTEM" of Heat-with-Ventilation in THE ROANOKE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL (above) and THE ROANOKE



JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL (below), many generations of future citizens of Roanoke, Virginia, will study in classrooms where conditions are 96% as perfect as a June day! (Central photograph shows typical firing room.)



properly humidified. You can insure that to every future pupil at low first cost, at limited operating cost. THE AMERICAN SYSTEM is the answer because it heats and ventilates at the same time.

Classroom air is completely replaced every eight minutes with fresh out-door air, warmed and humidified. Repeated tests show that classrooms, "AMERICAN equipped," enjoy conditions 96% as perfect as a perfect June day.

Operation is simple. Any fuel may be burned in THE AMERICAN SYSTEM'S Direct Transmission Heaters, which are made of cast iron that does not rust and is many times as durable as steel under fire.

One company of forty years' standing, through the engineers of its authorized agents, installs and guarantees THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

When you and your associates with the health of children in *your* hands, consider *your* plans, have the facts about THE AMERICAN SYSTEM before you. Get them from the nearest representative or write us direct.

Memo to ALL Architects!

While this advertisement features schools, THE AMERICAN SYSTEM is also ideal for any building where fresh, warmed, humidified air is needed in ample quantities at reasonable costs (Schools, Theatres, Churches, Factories, Auditoriums, Public Garages, etc.) Write us for specific facts and call on our engineering department for technical data or actual help in solving your heating and ventilating problems.

The American Foundry and Furnace Co. B L O O M I N G T O N - - I L L I N O I S

Representatives Giving Complete Service:

American Foundry & Furnace Co.
Bloomington, Ill. Milwaukee, Wis.
Chicago, Ill. St. Paul, Minn.
Madison, Wis.

American Heating & Ventilating Co.
Philadelphia Raleigh, N. C.
Richmond, Va.

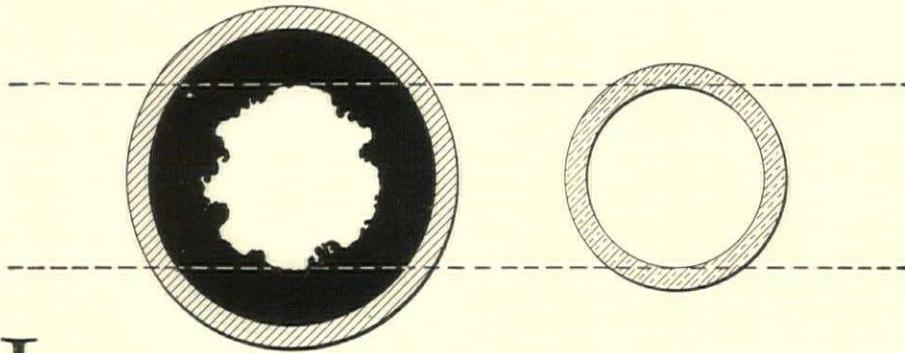
W. H. Johnson & Son Co.
Indianapolis, Ind.

American Warming & Ventilating Co.
Cleveland, O. Toledo, O.
Elmira, N. Y. Atlanta, Ga.
John H. Kitchen & Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Michigan Warming & Ventilating Co.
Grand Rapids, Mich.
Larimer-Lauer, Inc.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Lige Heating & Ventilating Co.
Auburn, Ind.

International Sales Corporation
San Francisco, Cal.
State Heating & Power Company
Memphis, Tenn.
Heating & Ventilating Equipment Co.
Seattle, Wash. Portland, Ore.
Supreme Heater & Ventilating Co.
St. Louis, Mo.
Gillespie-Dwyer Co.
Chicago, Ill.

Specifications of most products advertised in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT appear in the Specification Manual

It's the *inside* diameter that counts



IN comparing the cost of brass pipe with iron, it must be remembered that to provide the same or better water flow, brass pipe can be at least one size smaller than corrodible pipe, which will soon be reduced in size by the accumulation of rust.

Here is the pipe specification for a \$16,500. house.

Run	Steel Pipe and Fittings		Alpha Brass Pipe and Fittings	
	Dia. in.	Cost	Dia. in.	Cost
172 ft.	3/4 in.	\$21.07	1/2 in.	\$63.21
145 "	1/2 "	\$15.24	3/8 "	\$38.10
		<u>\$36.31</u>		<u>\$101.31</u>

*Difference in first cost, \$65.

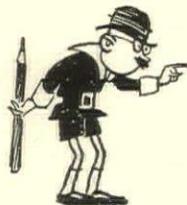
*This is cheap insurance for trouble-proof piping good for the life of the building.

Brass pipe is not a luxury; it should be the standard and if it is going to be brass pipe, why not Alpha?

ALPHA Brass Pipe

ALPHA has more copper and more lead than the usual brass pipe. More copper raises its resistance to corrosion and makes it more ductile and tough. More lead makes it easier to cut the clean and perfect threads so essential to leak-proof connections.

Alpha has a superior surface finish and can be bent cold without collapsing. Every length is trade-marked twice and we guarantee it against season cracking.



CHASE COMPANIES
 INCORPORATED
 WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT
Chase Metal Works - Chase Rolling Mills
STOCKS
 Chase Brass Companies, Inc., New York.
 Chase Companies of New Jersey, Newark.
 The Ohio Chase Company, Cleveland.
 Chase Companies of California, San Francisco, Los Angeles
OFFICES
 Boston New York Philadelphia Rochester
 Pittsburgh Chicago St. Louis Denver Atlanta
 Members Copper and Brass Research Association

Chase Companies, Inc., Waterbury, Conn.

Please send me free of charge a copy of your book on Alpha Brass.

Name _____

Street _____

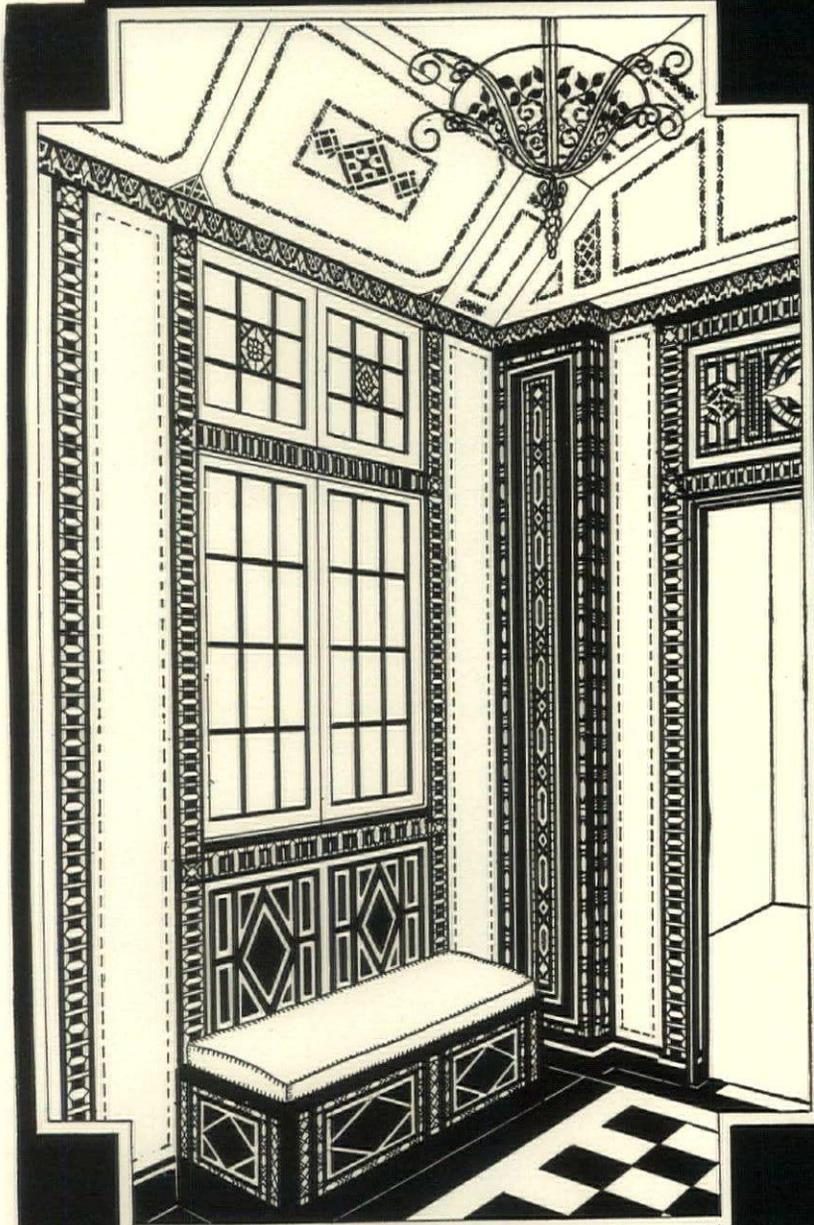
City _____ State _____

r-6131-15

VITROLITE

THE ART OF MOSAIC
 HAS HELD A HIGH PLACE
 IN DECORATION FROM
 EARLIEST TIMES
 IT WAS KNOWN TO THE
 GREEKS AND THE ROMANS
 AND EXCELLED IN AT
 POMPEII AND RAVENNA

PETER



IN OUR TIMES VITROLITE WHICH IS PROCURABLE IN LARGE OR SMALL CERAMIC SLABS FURNISHES AN INCOMPARABLE ART MATERIAL IN WHICH INLAIS AND INCRUSTATIONS PRODUCE EFFECTS RIVALLING THE SUBDUED RICHNESS OF THE FINEST MOSAIC WORK. THE ENTRANCE VESTIBULE OF THE VITROLITE SHOW ROOMS IN CHICAGO IS A STRIKING EXAMPLE OF MODERN DECORATIVE ART. ON BLACK GRAY AND IVORY VITROLITE MOSAIC EFFECTS IN BLUE RED AND GOLD ARE INCRUSTED. THIS IS ANOTHER NOTABLE CREATION OF THE VITROLITE ART DEPARTMENT WHOSE SERVICES ARE AT THE DISPOSAL OF ARCHITECTS AND DECORATORS.

133W. WASHINGTON ST. CHICAGO

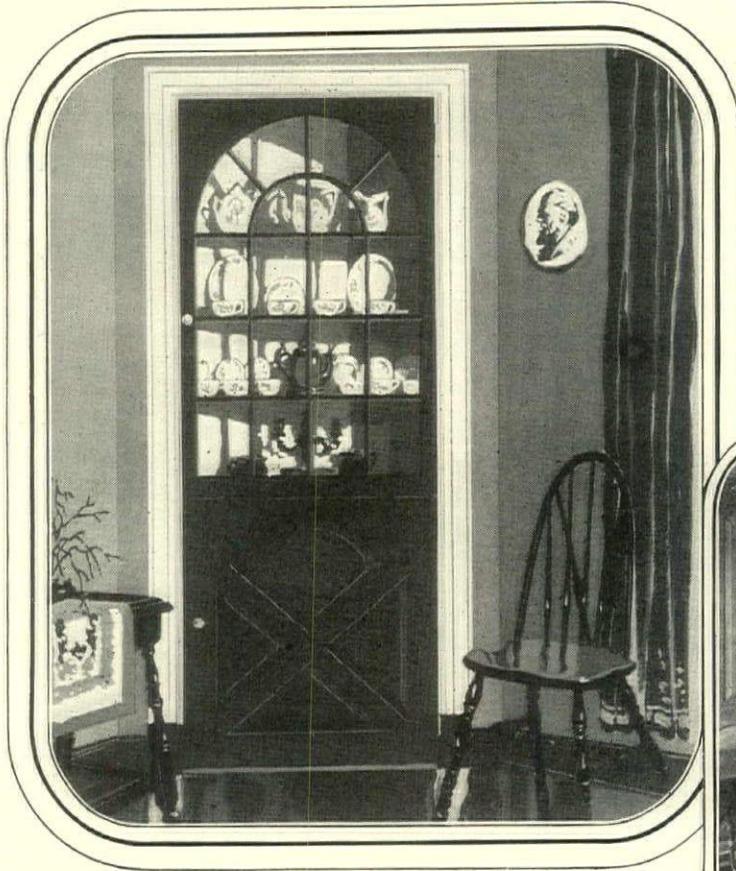
THE VITROLITE COMPANY

FACTORY PARKERSBURG, W.VA.

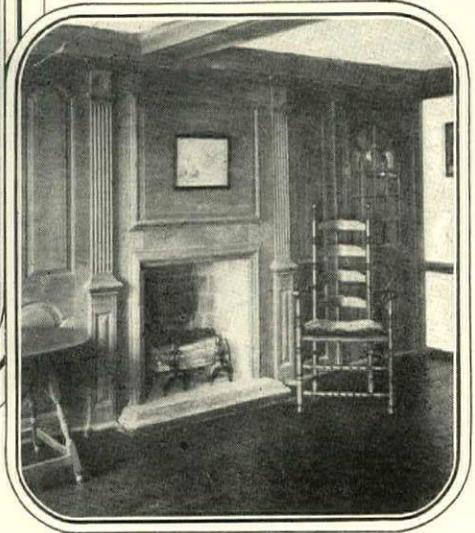
BRANCHES

- | | | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|----------|
| ATLANTA | CLEVELAND | LOS ANGELES | PHILADELPHIA | SPRINGFIELD, MASS. | HONOLULU | MONTREAL |
| BALTIMORE | COLUMBUS | MIAMI | PITTSBURGH | ST. LOUIS | JOHANNESBURG | OSAKA |
| BOSTON | DALLAS | MINNEAPOLIS | PORTLAND | TAMPA | LONDON | SAN JUAN |
| BROOKLYN | DENVER | NEW ORLEANS | PROVIDENCE | WASHINGTON | MANILA | SHANGHAI |
| BUFFALO | DETROIT | NEW YORK | SAN FRANCISCO | COPENHAGEN | MELBOURNE | TORONTO |
| CINCINNATI | KANSAS CITY | OMAHA | SEATTLE | HAVANA | MEXICO CITY | |

Specifications of most products advertised in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT appear in the Specification Manual



Below is a room now in the new American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City. The woodwork, including the china closet, is from a house built in Newington, Connecticut, about 1735. At the left is the Curtis China Closet (C-703) copied from this original.



The ORIGINAL

of this China Closet is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art

IN the designing of every article of Curtis Woodwork, the best precedents have been followed by the architects, Trowbridge and Ackerman.

This Curtis China Closet C-703 is an example. It is a copy of one that was recently put on view in the new American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

The arched-top doors and crossed rails in the lower door are interesting details that show an Old England influence. Hence, this china closet can be used not only in Colonial work but it is also appropriate to houses in the English style. It is often used in Spanish and Italian houses, especially when stained. The raised panels and moldings are of such a character that a charming piece of permanent furniture is produced when the design is either painted or stained.

This Curtis China Closet is made in plain oak or unselected birch, with a triangular

back to set across a corner, measuring not less than 2' 9 1/4" each way along the wall; rough opening, 6' 9 1/2" high; countershelf, 2' 9" high.

C-703 is one of many designs of Curtis Woodwork, which includes every kind of exterior and interior wood details—doors, windows, trim, stair parts, cabinet-work, porch material. Every design is carried in usable sizes and woods, *in stock*. Consult your dealer on this important point.

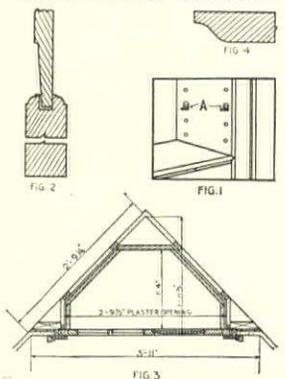
See the Curtis Dealer nearest you or write on your letterhead for full particulars and a portfolio of Curtis Details (free).

The Curtis Companies Service Bureau
480 Curtis Building, Clinton, Iowa

Curtis Door & Sash Co., Chicago, Illinois; Curtis Sash & Door Co., Sioux City, Iowa; Curtis Detroit Co., Detroit, Michigan; Curtis Bros. & Co., Clinton, Iowa; Curtis & Yale Co., Wausau, Wisconsin; Curtis, Towle & Paine Co., Lincoln, Nebraska; Curtis, Towle & Paine Co., Topeka, Kansas; Curtis-Yale-Holland Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota; Curtis Companies, Inc., Clinton, Iowa. Eastern Sales Office: 25 W. 44th St., New York City.

Good Construction Too

Beauty is not the only value that such Curtis Woodwork as this china closet offers. For example: Note Fig. 1. The shelves rest on nicked pins (A), set in holes in the sides of the cabinet; hence they are adjustable in height and are removable for cleaning. Figure 2 is a cross-section of the bottom door showing the "raise" in the beveled panel, which adds so much to the beauty of the door. This china closet is made with a triangular back to set in a corner. Fig. 3 shows a sectional plan. In Fig. 4 you see that the edges of the shelves are beautifully molded instead of presenting a flat, uninteresting front. This case may be installed in your present dining room economically if you have 2' 9 1/4" of clear wall space in one corner. It is 7' 3/8" high over all.



1866
CURTIS

Curtis Woodwork is sold by Curtis dealers east of the Rockies. Make sure the woodwork you buy bears this trademark. The makers of Curtis Woodwork are proud to identify their products by it

CURTIS WOODWORK

DOORS • WINDOWS • FRAMES • MOLDINGS • TRIM • BUILT-IN CABINETWORK

Specifications of most products advertised in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT appear in the Specification Manual



*“Just copy
page four”*

The architect can now specify
a complete wiring installation
—by number

The G-E Wiring System is a system of housewiring embodying adequate outlets, conveniently controlled, and using G-E materials throughout. If interested, address: Sec. AA-5, Merchandise Department General Electric Company Bridgeport, Conn.

“Just copy page four.” With these few words and a copy of the plans marked to show the location of outlets, you will have covered all that is necessary in specifying the complete wiring installation for any house up to \$12,000 in value.

And in *Electrical Specification Data for Architects*, you will find other pages covering other groups of houses up to \$50,000 in value.

What is more, you will furnish your client with a nationally advertised and known product, which he will be glad to accept—without question.

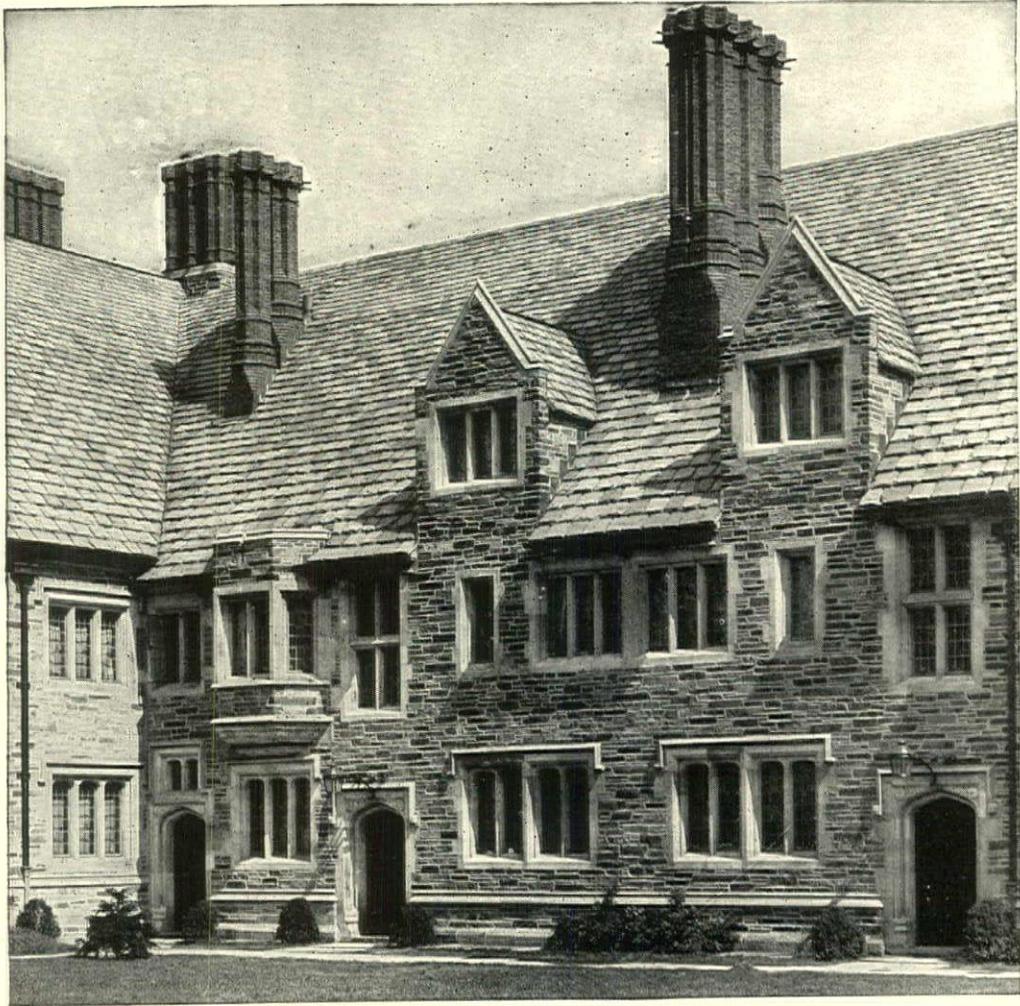


WIRING SYSTEM
—for lifetime service

GENERAL ELECTRIC

A. I. A. File No. 31c

Specifications of most products advertised in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT appear in the Specification Manual



This Building in
Perspective is
about one-half **Roof**

CONSEQUENTLY, Harmonious and Artistic treatment is of the utmost importance. Where the type of Architecture is severe or plain, Roof Harmony is ensured by specifying—

VERDELITE UNFADING GREEN SLATE

The quality is excellent, of Architectural Texture, dependable and pleasing in color and never fades or weathers. Equally as effective when laid in graduated thicknesses or restricted to a single thickness in graduated lengths. Amongst the numerous roofs of Verdelite Unfading Green are the following:

Netherlands Embassy, Washington, D. C.
U. S. Veterans Hospital, Tupper Lake, N. Y.
N. Y. State Hospital Buildings, Thiells, N. Y.
Southern Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky.

Home for Aged, Salisbury, Md.
Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children, Philadelphia, Pa.
St. Patrick's Church, Jersey City, N. J.
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S.

Produced at the Penryhn quarries in the State of Vermont and sold exclusively by

PENNA. OFFICE
DRAKE BUILDING
EASTON, PA.



J.W. WILLIAMS SLATE CO.
(A VERMONT CORPORATION)
PRODUCERS OF HIGHEST QUALITY
SLATE ROOFS AND SLATE SPECIALTIES



VERMONT OFFICE
POULTNEY
VERMONT

Architectural Service Department: 103 Park Ave., New York

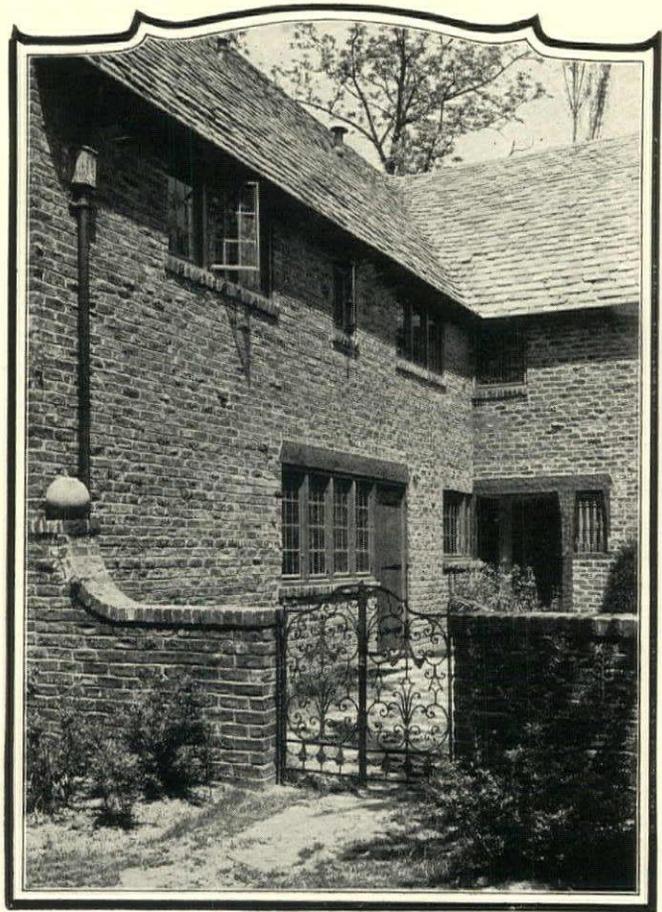
Announcement of An Architectural Competition

Photographs and Plans of Common Brick Houses

THIS competition has been simplified to an unusual degree. It is open to any architect, architectural firm or designer. It requires no sketch plans. It calls only for photographs and plans of houses or bungalows already constructed—or completed before the contest closes November 16, 1926.

Thus the contest requires very little time on the part of the architect, yet substantial rewards are offered. The jury will consist of three architects of national reputation in residential design.

The purpose of this competition is to bring together a collection of the best among the many houses being built with Common Brick exteriors. Whenever these photographs are published, the name and location of the architect will be given.



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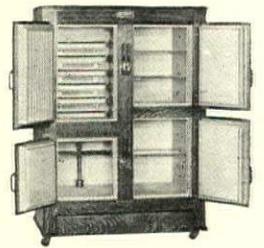
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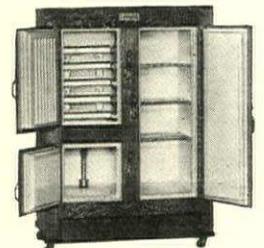
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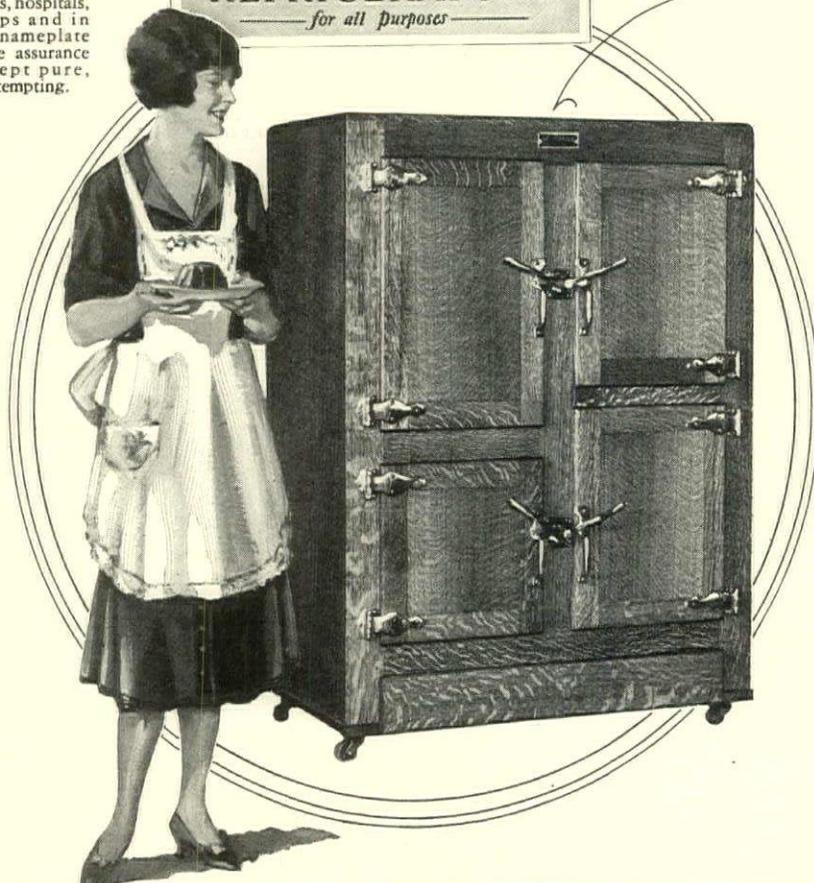
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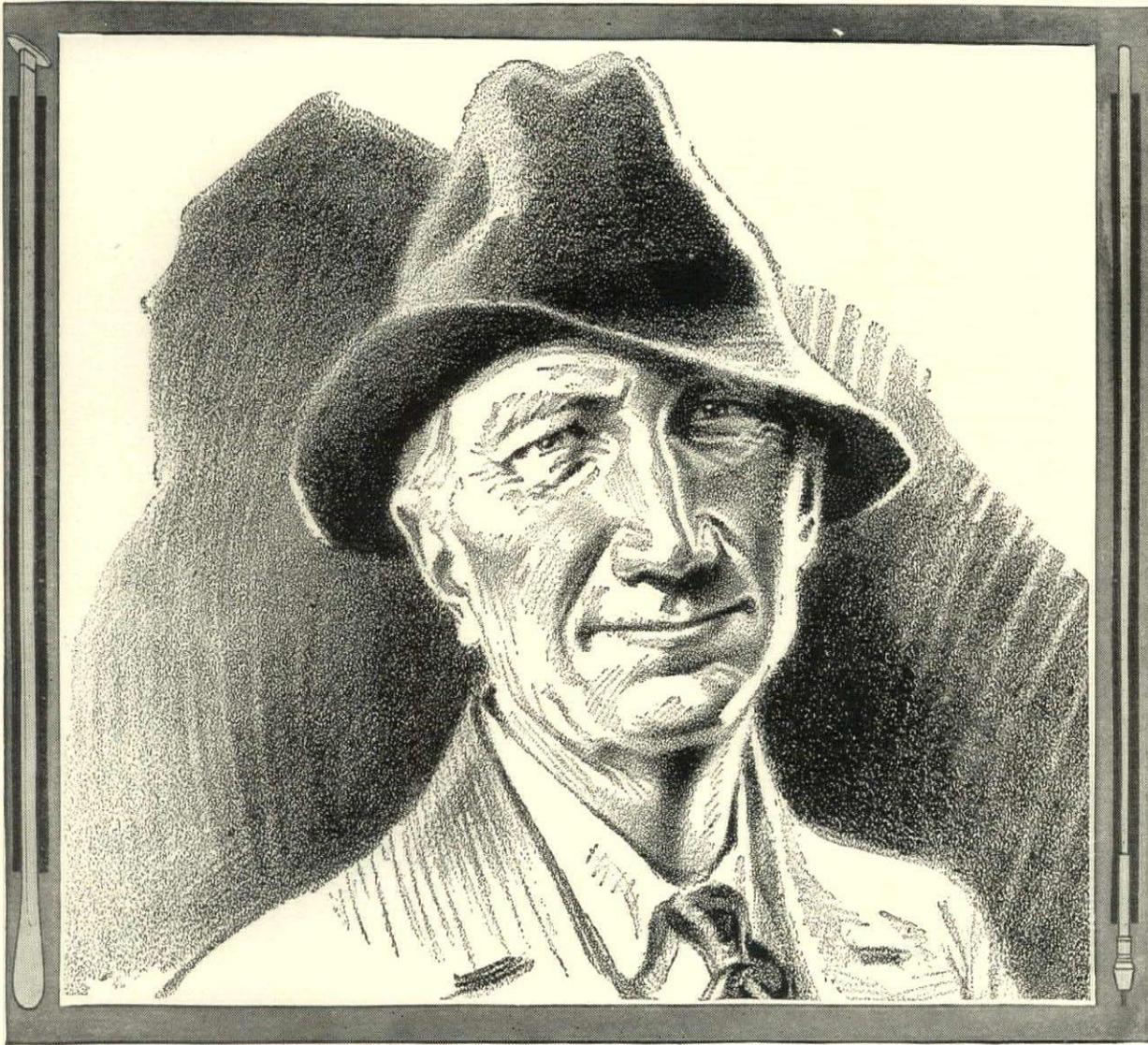
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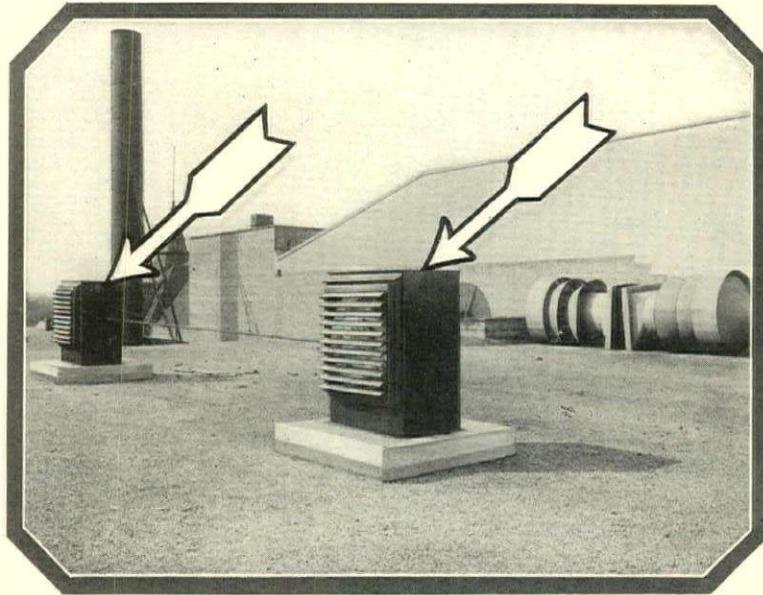
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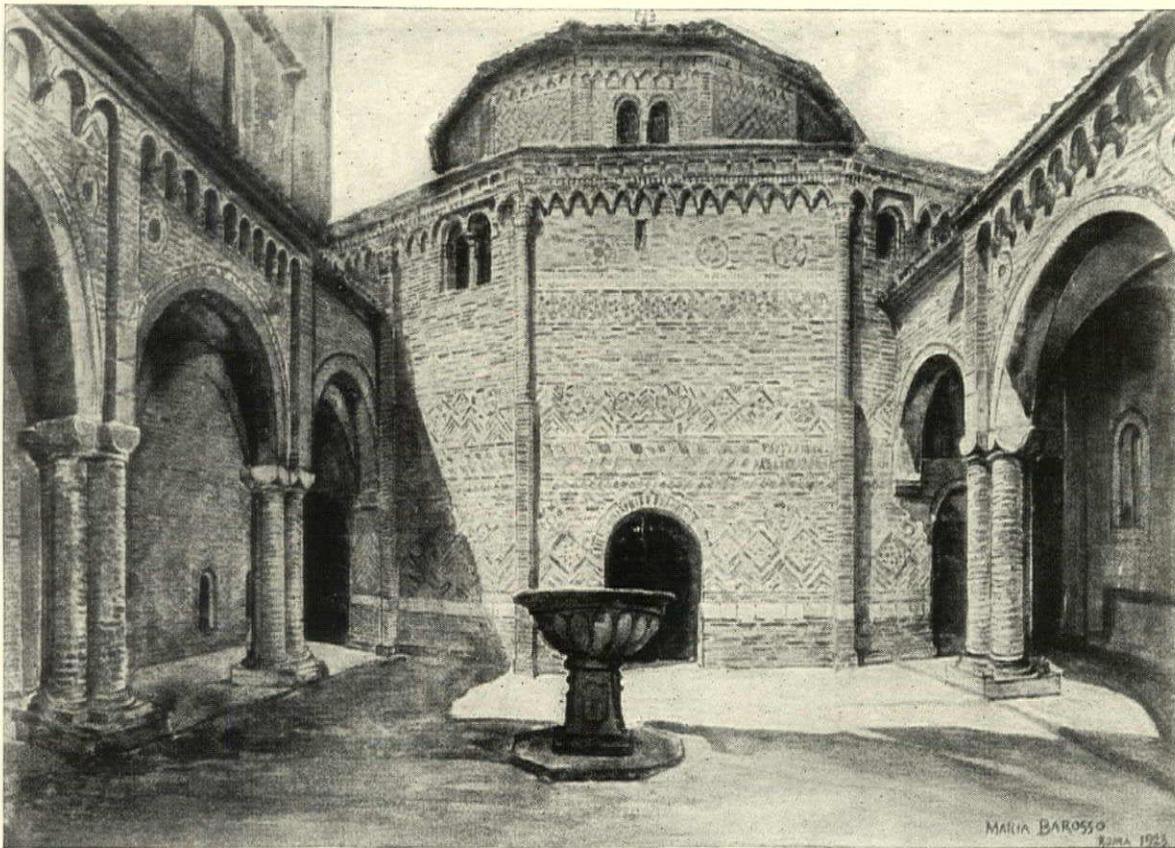
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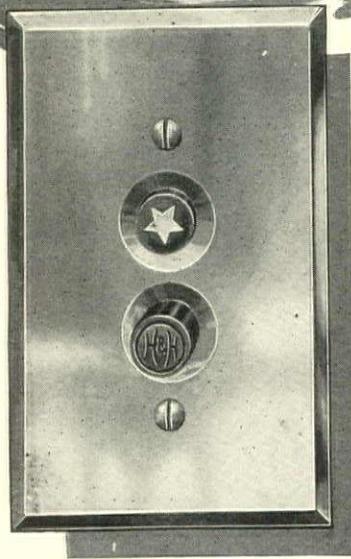


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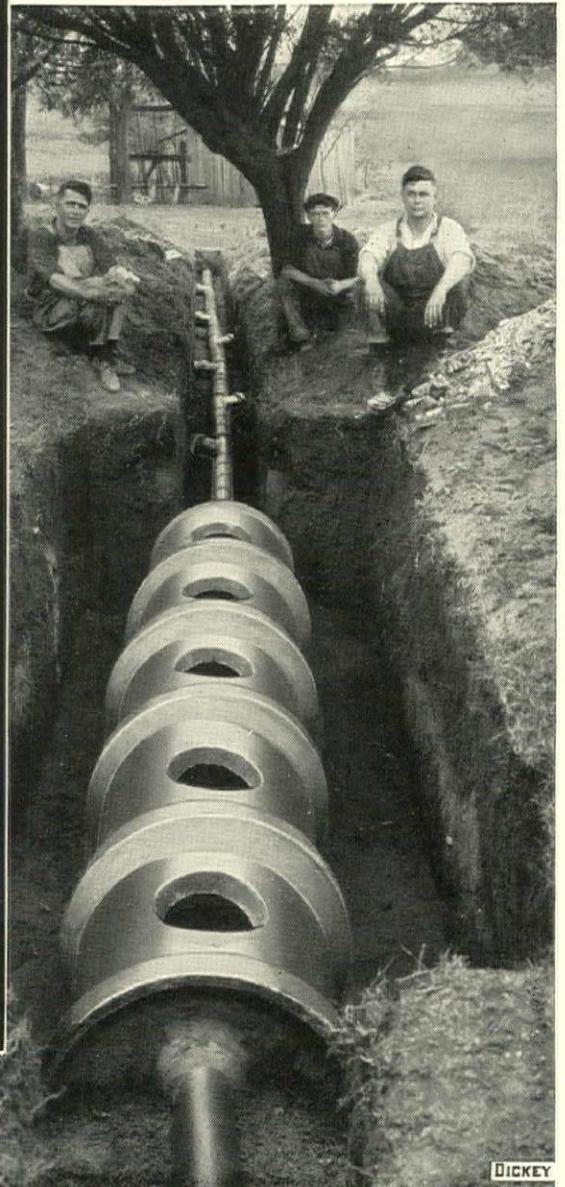


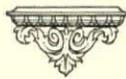
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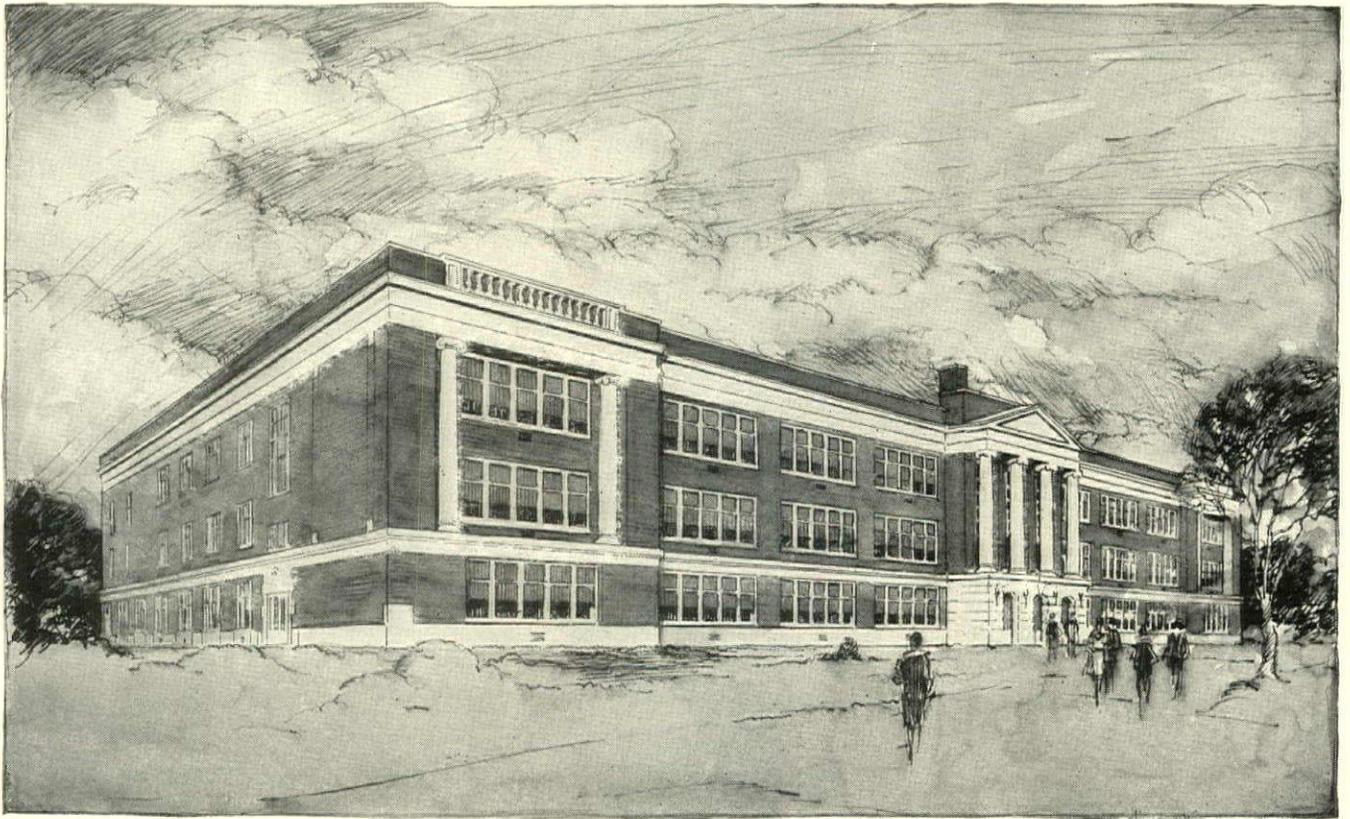
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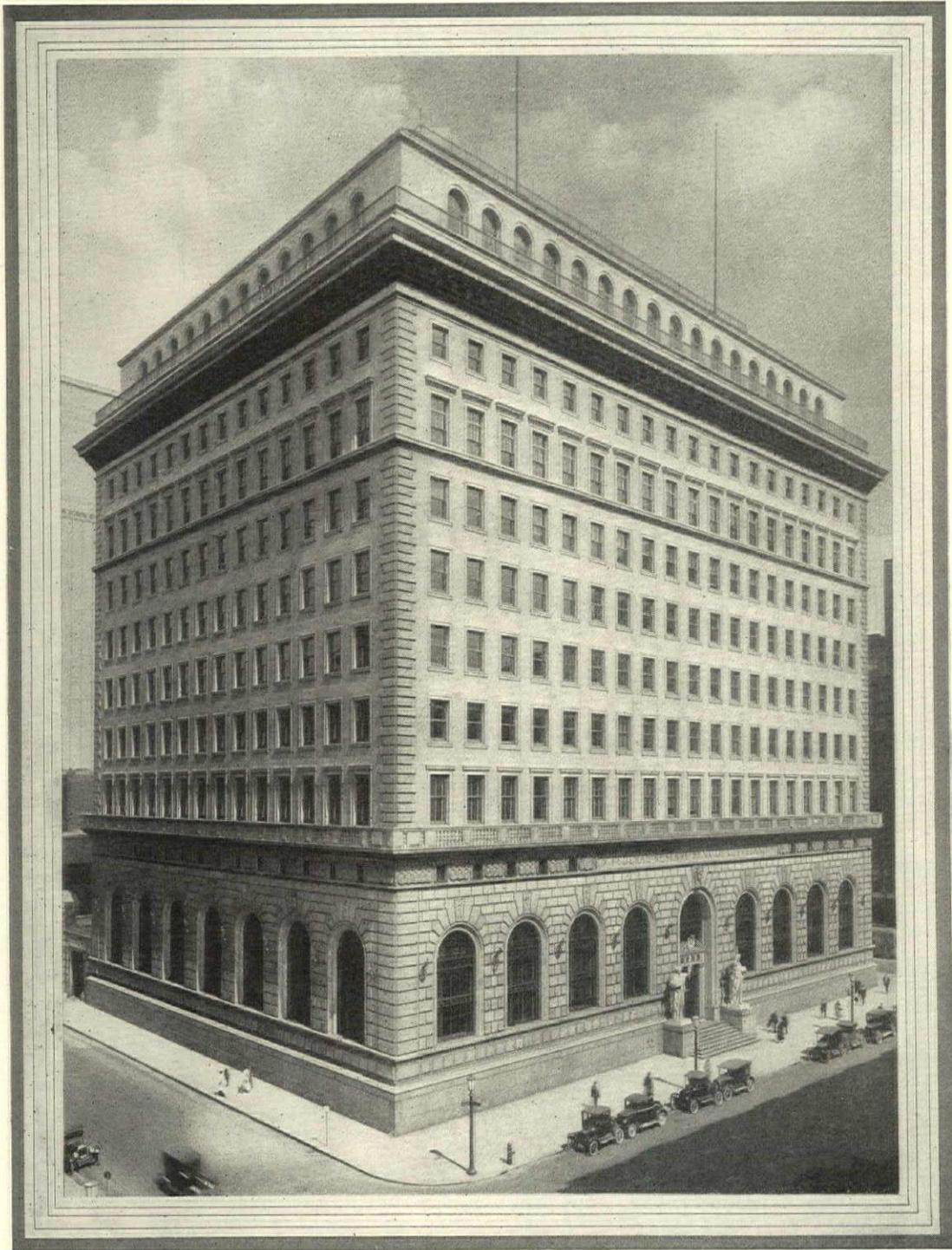
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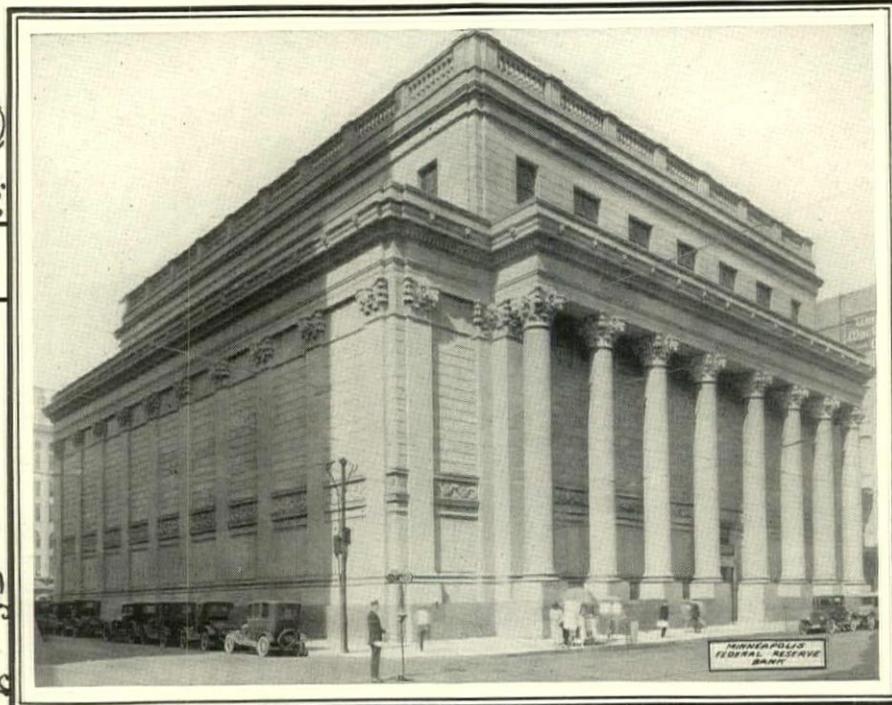
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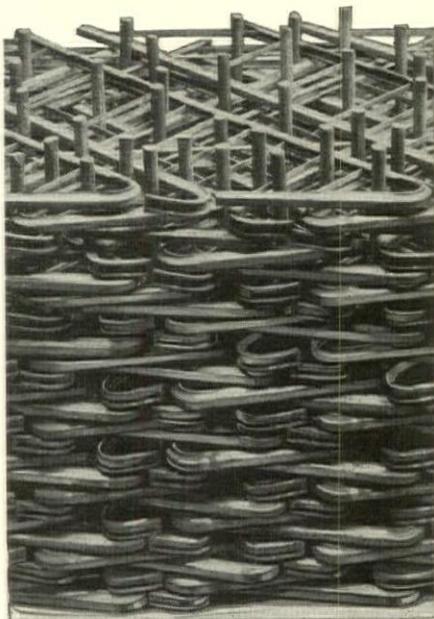
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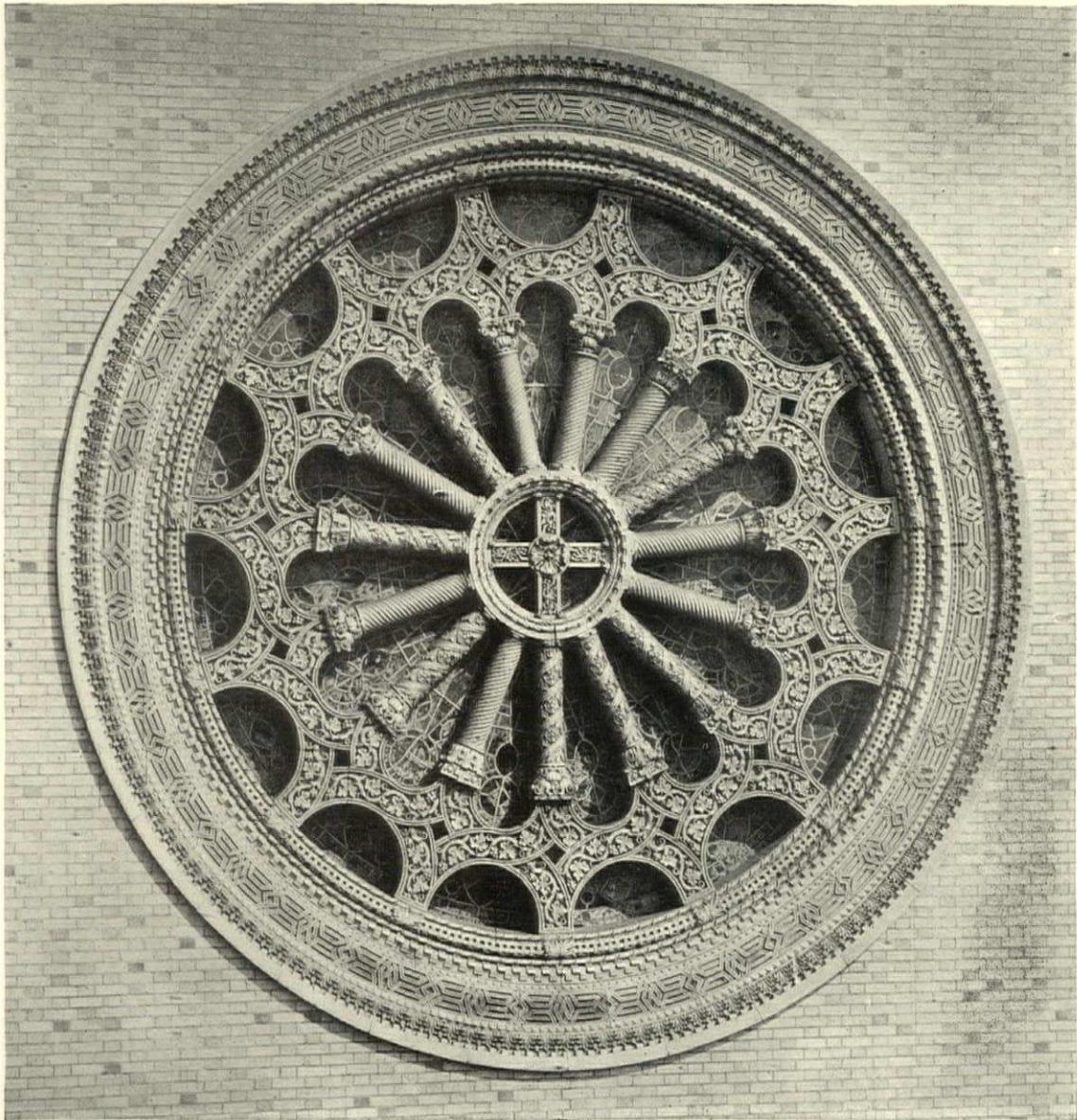
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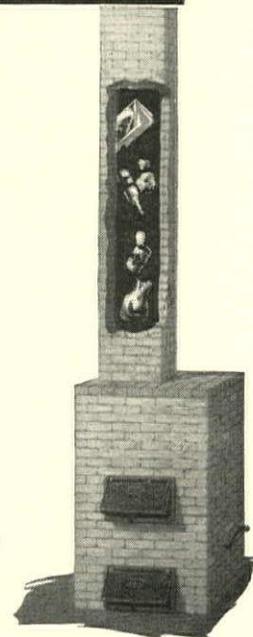
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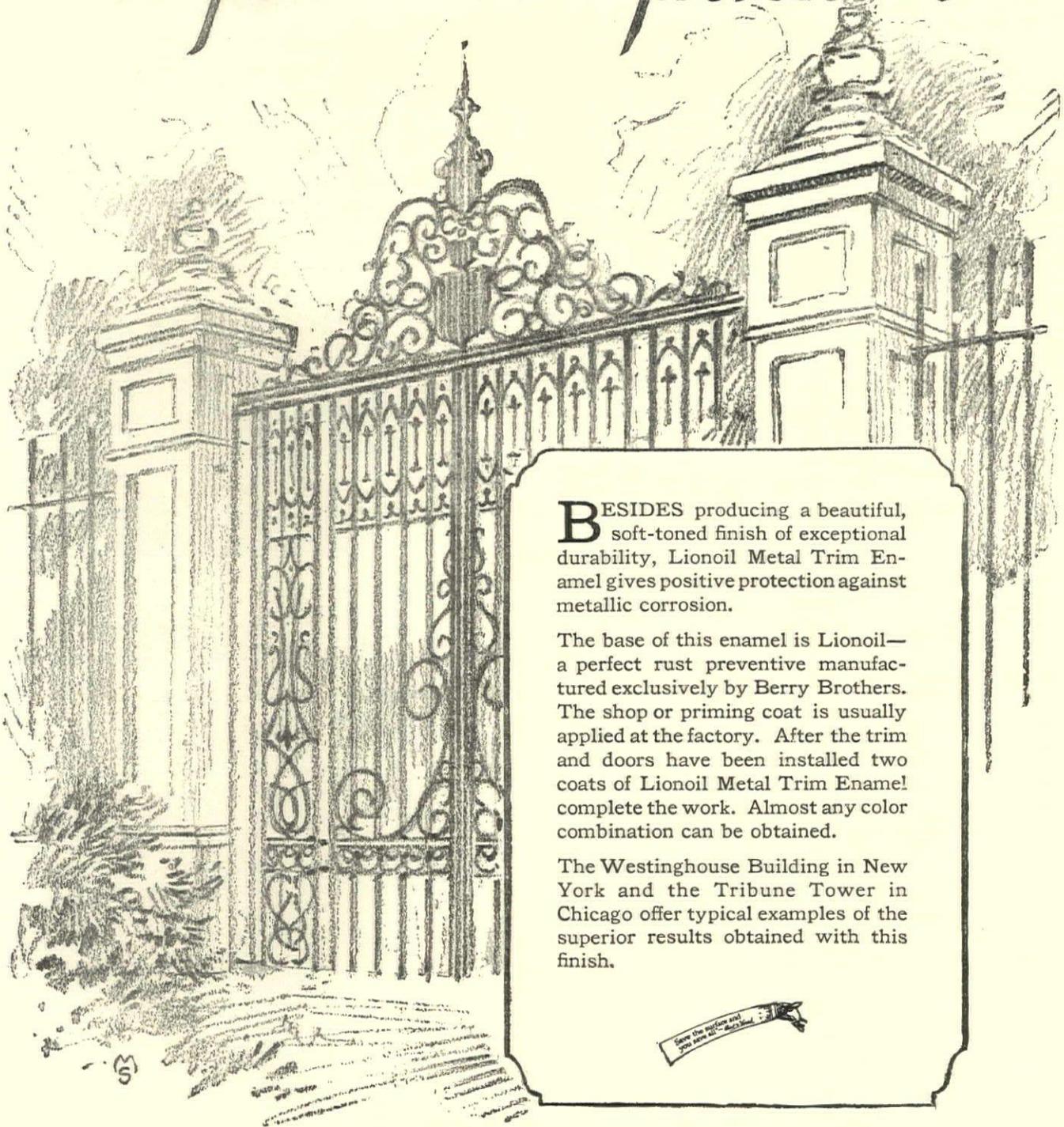
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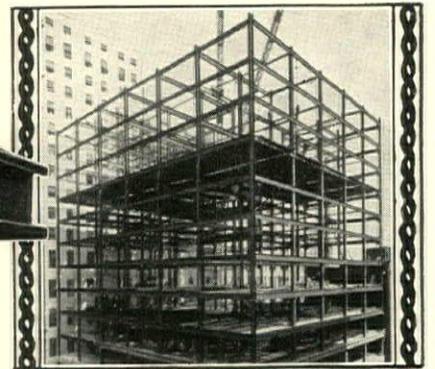
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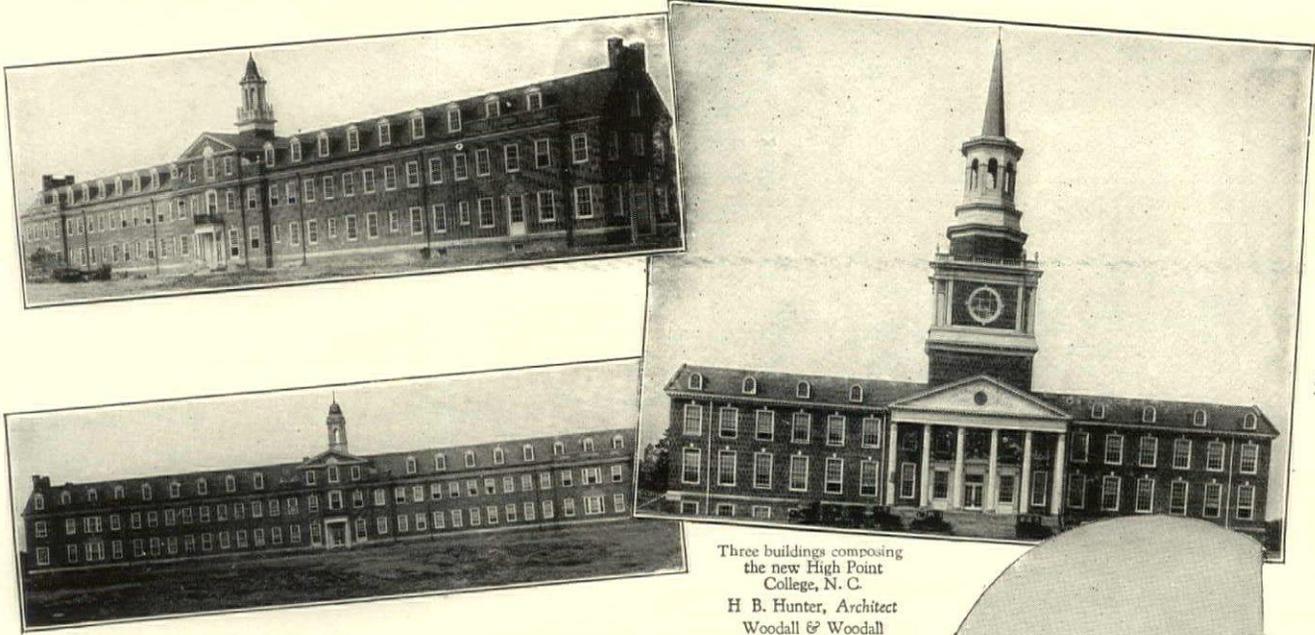
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The Long-Life Enamel

Not only was Vitralite, *the Long-Life Enamel*, chosen for the woodwork of "The House that Went to Paris," but "61" Floor Varnish, another Pratt & Lambert Varnish Product, was used on all the hardwood floors.

This American Home is no mere exhibition house. Although it is of the Colonial cottage type, it contains 12 rooms; is 57 feet wide and 48 feet deep.

The house was originally erected in Brooklyn, N. Y., at Eastern Parkway and Washington Avenue. Designed by Mr. Carl L. Otto, architect, it was as carefully and solidly built as if it were to remain on this site permanently and was completely finished and furnished in every detail. Opened to the public by the American Committee for four weeks, 81,672 people, by official count, availed themselves of the opportunity of viewing its beautifully decorated and furnished interior.

Following the four weeks showing in Brooklyn, the home was carefully taken down in sections, stowed aboard ship and sent on its way to Paris. At the close of the exhibition in Paris, the house, entire equipment and furnishings will be awarded by competition, and again taken down, moved and permanently erected on a lot, also awarded, to make some deserving French family supremely happy!

To have been invited and accorded the privilege of participating in this unique exhibit and gift to the French Republic, is considered an honor which adds luster to the fame of Vitralite, *the Long-Life Enamel*, and "61" Floor Varnish.

In a less notable, but equally practicable manner Vitralite, "61" Floor Varnish, and other Pratt & Lambert Varnish Products are daily protecting and beautifying fine houses, apartments, public buildings, schools and churches.

To thousands of architects these products are old stand-bys. These architects know that backing the statements made for these products, is a broad manufacturing experience dating back to 1849. By reason of constant laboratory tests and research work, a high standard is not only maintained but improved upon.



PRATT & LAMBERT VARNISH PRODUCTS

Specifications of most products advertised in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT appear in the Specification Manual

Federal Roofs

are the **E**nemy
of repairs

FEDERAL Cement Roof Tile are made of a material that grows stronger with age, a material that is fire-proof and rust-proof, a material impervious to attack from gases, acid fumes, scorching sun and freezing weather.

In short, these pre-cast roof slabs are made of concrete at its best. They are quality-controlled, accurately reinforced with wire mesh, thoroughly cured.

And they are laid by installation experts who have devoted years of study to the mastery of roof problems.

Further, Federal Tile have proved their worth in long strenuous service. For a quarter of a century they have been meeting all roof requirements on every size of industrial plants and fine public buildings.

Thus when you specify Federal—whether for a flat or a pitched surface—you are always sure of permanent freedom from roof repairs.

That means lower ultimate cost. Definite facts and figures in proof of this are at your service without obligation. Why not write for them today?

Made, Laid and Guaranteed by the

FEDERAL CEMENT TILE COMPANY

608 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois

FEDERAL CEMENT TILE ROOFS

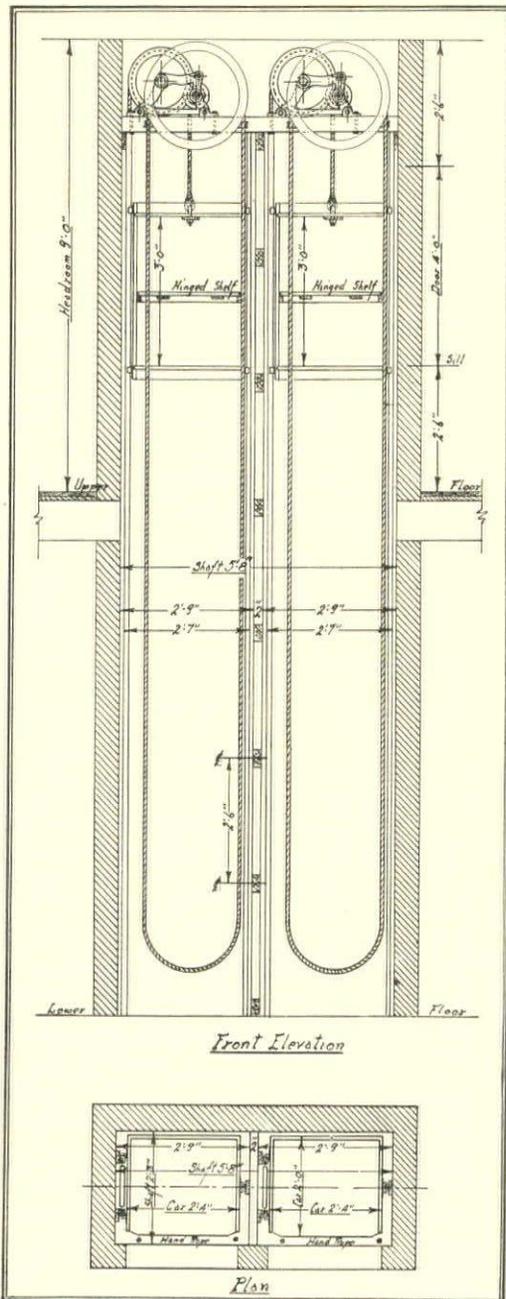
“For Every Type of Permanent Building”

Federal Flat Tile make a finished ceiling of semi-glazed texture, natural cement color, assuring a very attractive appearance on the interior of the building. Every slab bears its individual number and fits into its proper place in accordance with erection diagrams. Other styles include Interlocking, Glass Insert and Channel slabs.



Brentano's, 1 West 47th Street, New York

Oswald C. Hering, Architect



DUMB WAITERS FOR COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

The diversity of commerce requires equipment varying in construction and arrangement.

Sedgwick Hand Power Dumb Waiters and Elevators include many different types, each designed to meet definite service requirements.

Special problems often call for special outfits. Our engineering department is anxious to work with you and secure for you the exact equipment which will give best results in use.

Abbreviated Specifications covering Sedgwick Type FDCG Geared Automatic Brake Dumb Waiter shown in drawing are as follows:

MACHINE:—Machine cut spur gears, iron frame, full diameter hoist wheel, Sedgwick Automatic Brake; Capacity 200 pounds.

CAR:—28" x 24", selected hardwood, properly framed top and bottom, one hinged shelf.

GUIDE RUNS:—Georgia Pine.

COUNTERWEIGHT:—Adjustable.

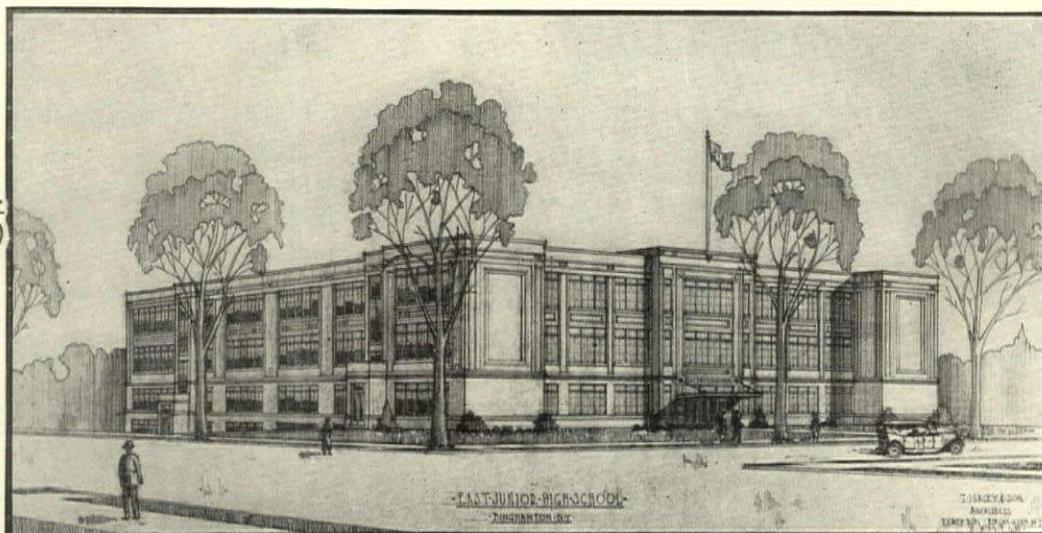
ROPES:—Hand Rope, Hemp; Weight Rope, Marline covered wire rope, hemp centre.

SEDGWICK MACHINE WORKS

159 West 15th Street

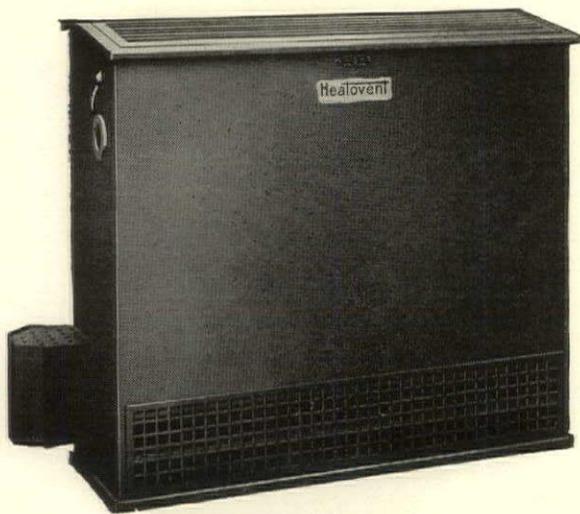
NEW YORK

Manufacturers of "The Invalid Elevator"



T. I. LACEY & SON, Architects
Htg. Contractor M. E. LEWIS, Binghamton, N. Y.

The Modern Way of Heating and Ventilating School Houses



Heatovent
(REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.)

A competent corps of engineers is at your disposal to help you work out the best type of installation for any given condition.

The use of *Heatovent* in studies, class rooms, laboratories, assembly halls, gymnasiums, cafeterias, manual training rooms, etc., accomplishes these results:

- 1—Provides proper heating and ventilation when, where and as needed.
- 2—Makes unnecessary large, cumbersome mechanical plants requiring valuable floor space.
- 3—Reduces costs of operation because *Heatovent* unit system requires heat and power only for the rooms in use and not for those unoccupied.
- 4—Places control of heating and ventilation immediately under the direction of the engineer in charge of the building.
- 5—Operates as easily and by the same device as a lighting fixture.

Buckeye Blower Company

Columbus, Ohio

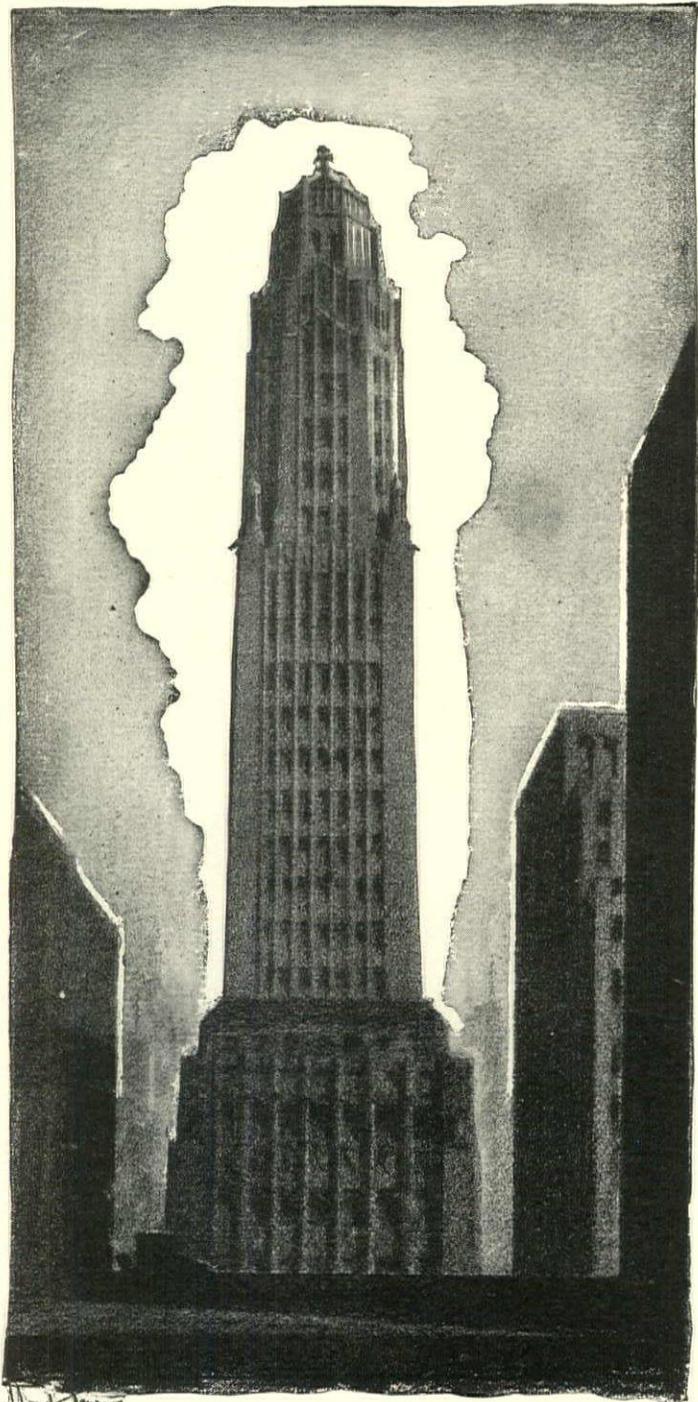
372 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.
2126 Edmondson Ave., Baltimore, Md.
321 Jackson Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
401 Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.
301 Rose Building, Cleveland, Ohio
1226 California St., Denver, Colo.
3115 No. Central Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

1400 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

1011 Pioneer Trust Co. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
321 Bulletin Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
709 Columbia Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
210 Dooly Building, Salt Lake City, Utah
Fales Building, Seattle, Wash.
138 E. Corning St., Syracuse, N. Y.
1101 Realty Building, Youngstown, Ohio

The Bush Building
New York City
 HELMLE & CORBETT,
 Architects

Drawn by Hugh Ferriss



© O. E. CO.

*“A Noble
 Profile”*

FAR more strongly than most churches, this great tower of commerce bespeaks the real spirit of Gothic architecture— aspiring, rugged, virile—an inspiration for the thinking, creating architect of today. Contradicting the antiquarian, this great tower declares that the spirit of Gothic architecture is a living, organic thing, adaptable to modern problems of accommodation and engineering, and endowed with a future as magnificent as its past.

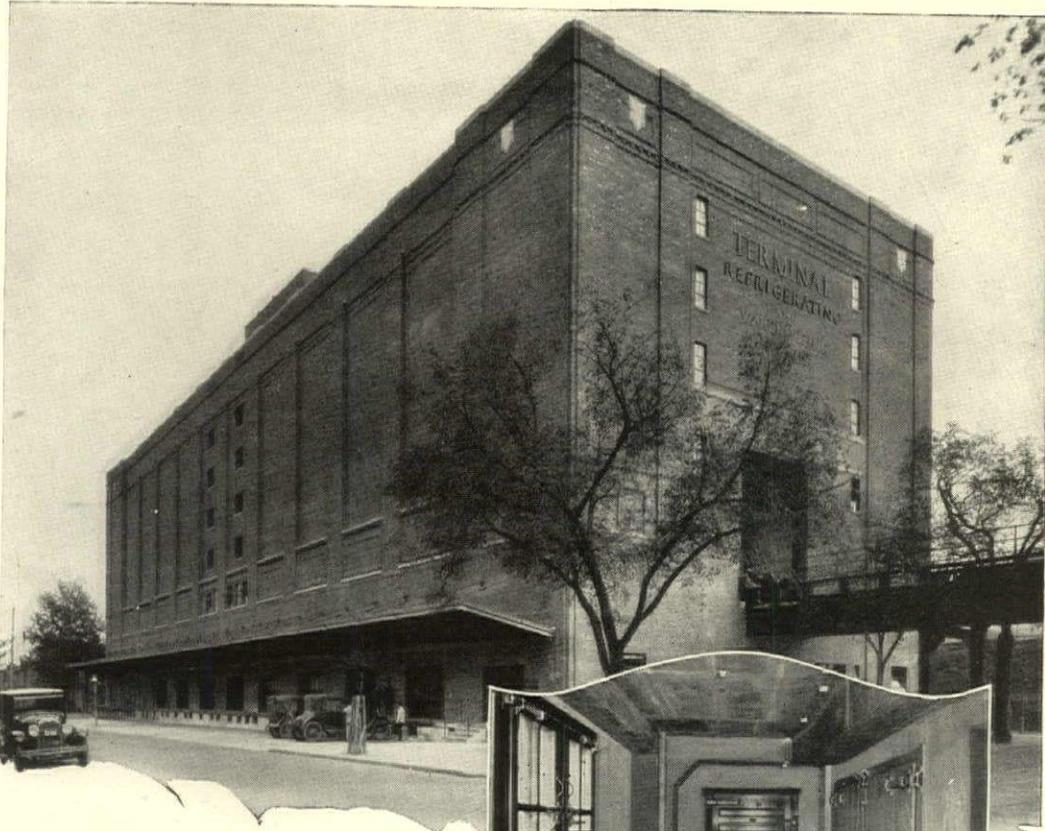
Certainly modern invention—modern engineering skill and organization, will prove more than equal to the demands of the architecture of the future.

O T I S E L E V A T O R C O M P A N Y

Offices in all Principal Cities of the World

TERMINAL REFRIGERATING AND WAREHOUSING CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

*Appleton P. Clark, Jr., Washington, D. C., Architect
 Van Rensselaer H. Green, New York City, Refrigerating Engineer
 Consolidated Engineering Co., Baltimore, Md., Contractors*



**One Place in the Nation's
 Capital "Where Summer
 Never Comes"**

Thanks to the farsightedness of the planners and the operators of this plant, the nearly 500,000 citizens of Washington are assured of proper protection for the perishables they consume.

The plant has a daily ice production of 120 tons. 750,000 square feet are devoted to *merchandise* storage and 1,200,000 cubic feet to *cold* storage. Certainly, such a frigid capacity is ample to give Washington's perishables real winter temperature in the hottest summer.

Every modern appliance known to science

is employed to make this plant one of the most outstanding not only in Washington but in the entire country. There are a total of 96 separate Jamison Installations here—all doing their share to maintain peak plant efficiency.

Get Catalog—FREE

It describes Jamison Products and gives blue-print details. Even if you do not have any immediate need for this information, it may prove valuable to have in your files for future reference. As many copies as you wish will be sent promptly—and gladly.

Jamison Doors

Jamison Cold Storage Door Company
 Hagerstown Maryland U. S. A.

OLD·ENGLISH·ARCHITECTURE· . . .
 FLOURISHING· TODAY· AS· NEVER·
 BEFORE· . . . MUST· HAVE· A· . . .
 CORRECTLY· DESIGNED _____
 METTOWEE· STONE· ROOF· TO·
 BE· CORRECTLY· REPRODUCED·
 . . . ENTRUST· US· WITH· YOUR
 COMMISSION· . . . ALL· WE· NEED
 IS· THE· LOAN· OF· YOUR· ROOF
 PLANS . . . _____ . . .



· VENDOR · SLATE · CO. ·

OF EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA
BOND BUILDING

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT
101 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.





**2000 Cubic Feet
of Heated Air per Minute**
—wherever you want it!

SIMPLY loosen the top and bottom union connections of the Modine Unit Heater, turn the heater in the direction where heat is most needed, tighten the unions—and you are all set for a constant delivery of 2000 cubic feet of heated air per minute, *right where you want it!* The union connections serve as swivels—there are no braces, brackets or permanent mountings required to hold the heater rigidly in any one, fixed position.

No other steam or hot water unit heater has this directional advantage, which is further supplemented by the adjustable deflector which throws the heat downward at any desired angle within 60 degrees. No other heater suspends from an overhead feed line. No other unit heater weighs so little (125 lbs.) and occupies such a small space (4½ cubic feet), permitting “drop suspension” installation. No other heater delivers so great a volume of heat per unit of weight (165,000 B. T. U. per hour at 60°).

Write for Bulletin “A” which describes this revolutionary industrial heating system in detail.

MODINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Heating Division **TherModine** Racine, Wisconsin
Concealed Heating

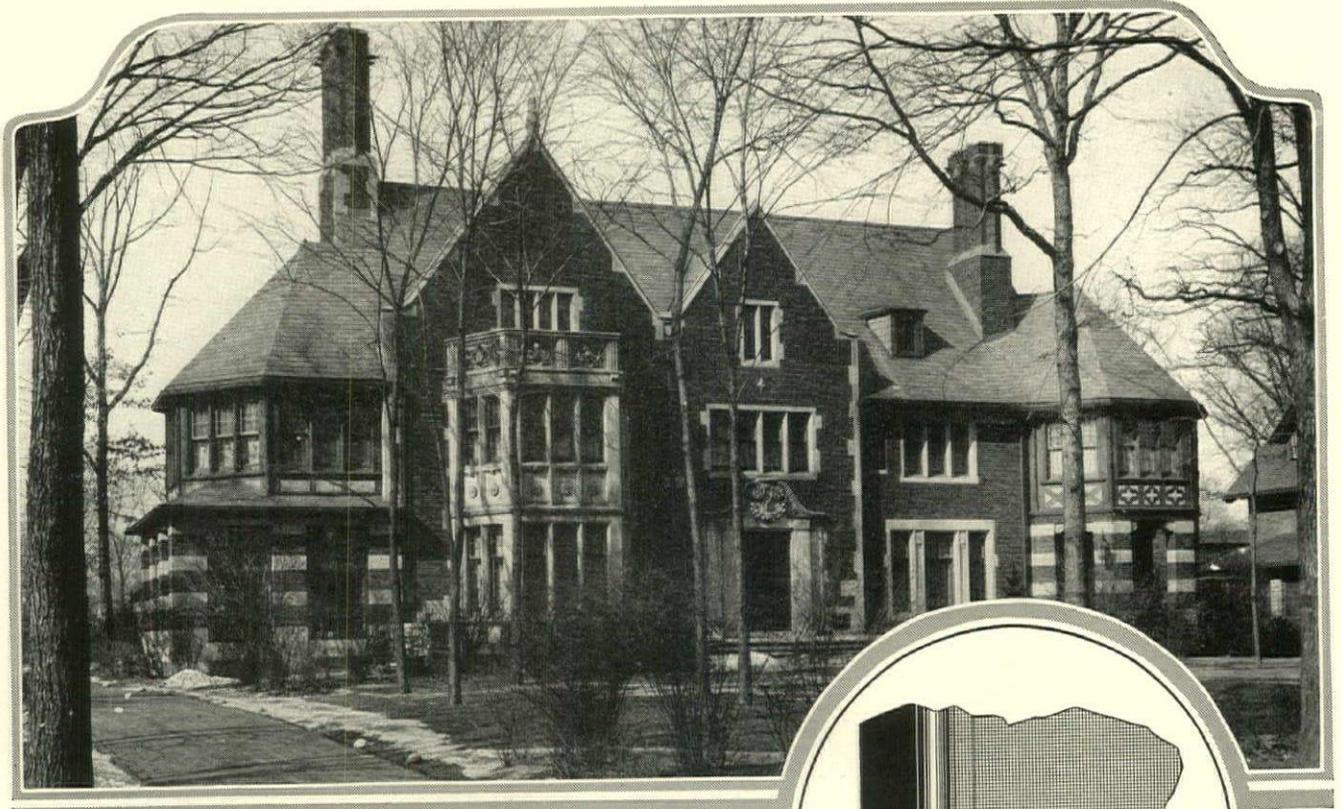
MODINE UNIT HEATER

FOR STEAM OR HOT WATER HEATING SYSTEM



The illustration shows how simple it is to DIRECT THE HEAT from the Modine Unit Heater WHERE NEEDED — toward a bad door or window, lathe, work benches, etc. One man with a wrench does it in a few minutes' time.

Specifications of most products advertised in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT appear in the Specification Manual



Residence of Mr. Charles I. Fisher, 670 West Boston Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

How the Screen Question was Settled here

WHEN it came to the question of selecting screens for this Detroit mansion, the problem was settled once for all by the use of Higgin All Metal Screens.

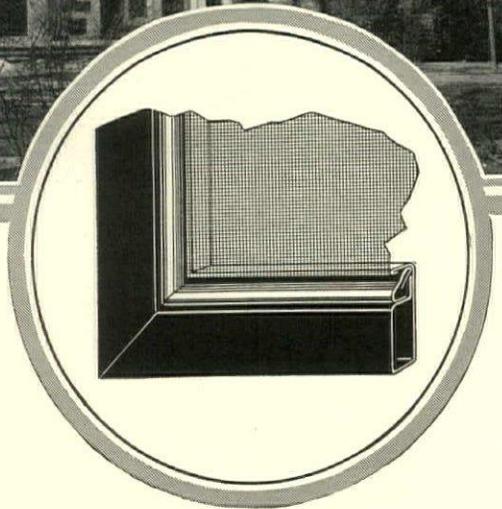
Higgin All Metal Screens blend with the architectural effects wherever they are installed because they can be finished in accordance with the architect's own specifications. And they retain their original neat and trim appearance because they resist rust and because the fine-mesh bronze cloth is held smoothly and permanently taut on the frames by cam-shaped splines set into a groove preventing sagging and bagging.

The cooperation of the Higgin man in your city is yours for the asking. With all his specialized knowledge of screens and also of weatherstrips, he will be glad to take the burden of these details off your shoulders.

The HIGGIN MFG. CO.

NEWPORT, KY., and TORONTO, CAN.

HIGGIN
ALL METAL
Screens and Weatherstrips



*Write for These Details of
Higgin Equipment*

- Screens for casements—wood or metal opening in.
- Screens for casements—wood or metal opening out.
- Screens for double hung windows. Screen equipment for horizontally pivoted steel sash.
- Screens for projected or reversible sash opening in.
- Screens for projected or reversible sash opening out.
- Weatherstrips for double hung windows.
- Weatherstrips for casements opening in.
- Weatherstrips for casements opening out.

Look in your telephone or city directory for the address of your local Higgin Service Office, or write the home office direct. See our catalog in Sweet's.

POMEROY SUPERIOR
DOUBLE HUNG
METAL WINDOWS



CLARENCE L. HARDING
Architect

ERNEST F. CARLSON CO.
Contractor

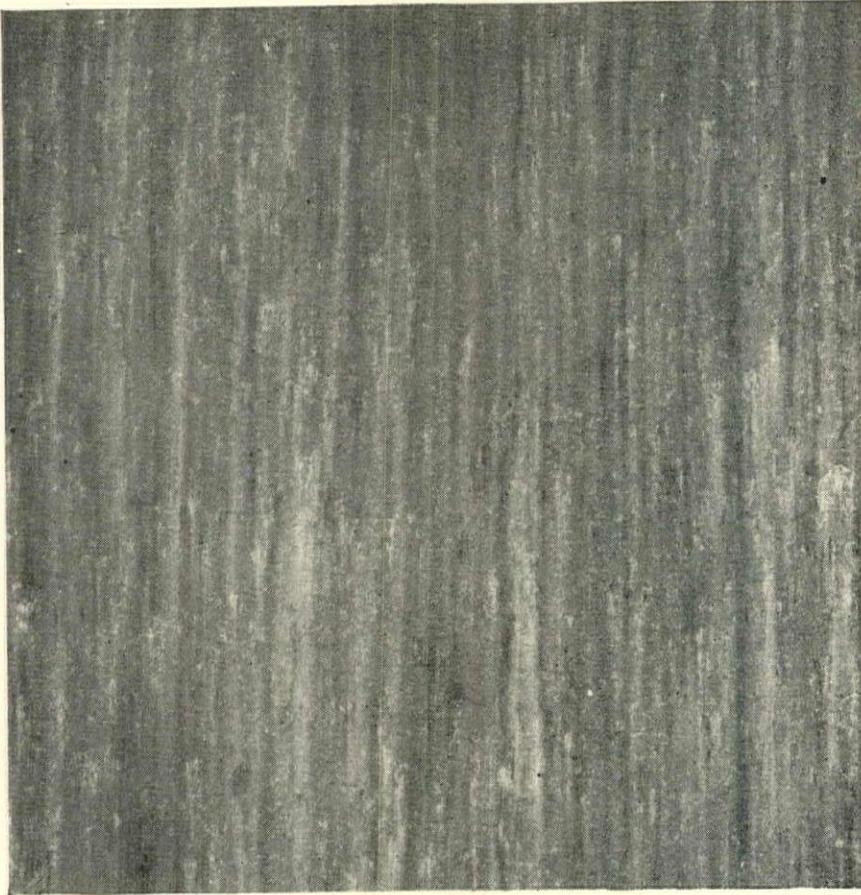
HENDRICK HUDSON HOTEL
TROY, NEW YORK

THE Superior Pomeroy Window is a development of twenty-seven years of metal window manufacturing. In this window, heavy and light gauge metals are combined so that both sturdiness and lightness are obtained. Heavy metal is used for parts subjected to wear or abuse.

A few recent Pomeroy installations in New York City follow: Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Building, Fifth Avenue at 41st Street; New Aeolian Building, Fifth Avenue at 54th Street; 36th Street and 8th Avenue Building; New Harriman Building, Fifth Avenue at 44th Street; Warwick Apartment Hotel, Sixth Avenue at 54th Street; Loft Building, southwest corner 8th Avenue at 36th Street. Approximately Seven Thousand Pomeroy Superior Windows are being installed in these six buildings.

S. H. POMEROY COMPANY, Inc.
282-296 EAST 134th STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

SPECIFICATIONS AND DATA SENT ON REQUEST



GOLD SEAL
Jaspé Linoleum

This reproduction shows the characteristic color-variegations of Gold Seal Jaspé in actual size. But the actual richness of the coloring, the smoothness of the finish, can be conveyed only by the goods themselves. Send for samples.

Jaspé-

With its unique blendings of soft colors *Gold Seal* Jaspé Linoleum is quite different from other types of linoleum. Its quiet richness and dignity add character to an interior and furnish a harmonious foundation for any decorative scheme.

In adding Jaspé to the *Gold Seal* line no pains were spared to produce a material whose excellence would make it stand out from all goods of this type. *Gold Seal* Jaspé possesses all the quality of *Gold Seal* Battleship Linoleum.

Unusual flexibility, resilience and durability make *Gold Seal* Jaspé pre-eminently adapted for large contracts—from the standpoint both of ease of laying and of the purchaser's satisfaction. The smoothness and lustre of its finish are markedly superior to that of any Jaspé on the market.

To provide permanent, decorative flooring for banks, offices, business buildings, clubs, hospitals and libraries, specify *Gold Seal* Jaspé Linoleum. Two new shades of gray and brown are available.

Made in three thicknesses: C gauge—2.40 m. m.—.094 inches; 1-8 in. gauge—3.60 m. m.—.142 inches; 3-16 in. gauge—4.80 m. m.—.189 inches.

May we send you samples of this remarkable new linoleum?



CONGOLEUM-NAIRN INC.

Philadelphia New York Boston Chicago Kansas City Atlanta
Minneapolis Cleveland Dallas Pittsburgh San Francisco New Orleans

GOLD SEAL

Jaspé LINOLEUM

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BUILD THE NATION SECURELY WITH
INDIANA LIMESTONE
 The NATION'S BUILDING STONE

We discourage cleaning Indiana Limestone buildings, since the venerable antique effect produced by weathering is conceded to be one of the great charms of natural stone. However, anyone determined to clean a stone building may obtain complete information on methods that will not destroy the surface of the stone, by writing to the Indiana Limestone Quarrymen's Association, Service Bureau, Bedford, Indiana

ALL finishes applied to any other natural stone may be applied to Indiana Limestone. The hand-picked finish illustrated below produces walls having a decidedly novel and interesting appearance. It is particularly successful where a rustic effect is desired, or where some special architectural purpose calls for a coarser and more uneven texture than that of smooth-finished stone.

Our handsomely illustrated booklet, "Indiana Limestone for School and College Buildings," will be sent you free upon request

INDIANA LIMESTONE QUARRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION
 Box 765, Bedford, Indiana

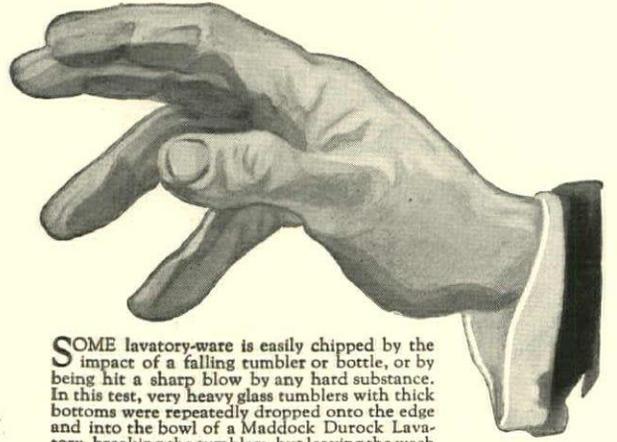
Detail of stone work, Eugene Meyer Residence, Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

Charles A. Platt, Architect



Specifications of most products advertised in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT appear in the Specification Manual

This tumbler test proves that
DUROCK
cannot be chipped



SOME lavatory-ware is easily chipped by the impact of a falling tumbler or bottle, or by being hit a sharp blow by any hard substance. In this test, very heavy glass tumblers with thick bottoms were repeatedly dropped onto the edge and into the bowl of a Maddock Durock Lavatory, breaking the tumblers, but leaving the wash basin absolutely undamaged and unmarred.



THE finest leg-based lavatory. All exposed parts of Durock—no metal to polish. Integral combination hot-and-cold water inlet, giving a single stream of any desired temperature; large, square bowl; anti-splash rim; hooded overflow outlet, automatically cleansed.



DUROCK is not a coated ware. It has no outer "skin" to chip, peel, scale, or otherwise separate from the body.

This is because Durock is a material of a single nature all through; not a combination of two unlike materials, imperfectly, and therefore but temporarily, joined.

The body of Durock is of ceramic nature—a dense, non-porous flint rock and clay, baked to rock-like hardness and strength; the surface is also of ceramic nature—a glaze like rock-crystal in its hard, glassy smoothness; body and surface are fused together under heat so intense that only ceramic materials can endure it.

The result is Durock—a ware that withstands not only indefinite use but even abuse; a ware that is not marred nor damaged by such common bathroom

accidents as the dropping of tumblers or bottles.

Durock is practically indestructible, permanent, unchangeable, everlasting. Its gleaming, brilliant whiteness will never become dull or dingy, it will not stain, nor hold soil.

Write us for as many copies as you can use of our booklet, "Maddock Bathrooms". They will help you "sell" clients on quality fixtures, and make them more appreciative of such fixtures when recommended. There will be no charge for the booklets.

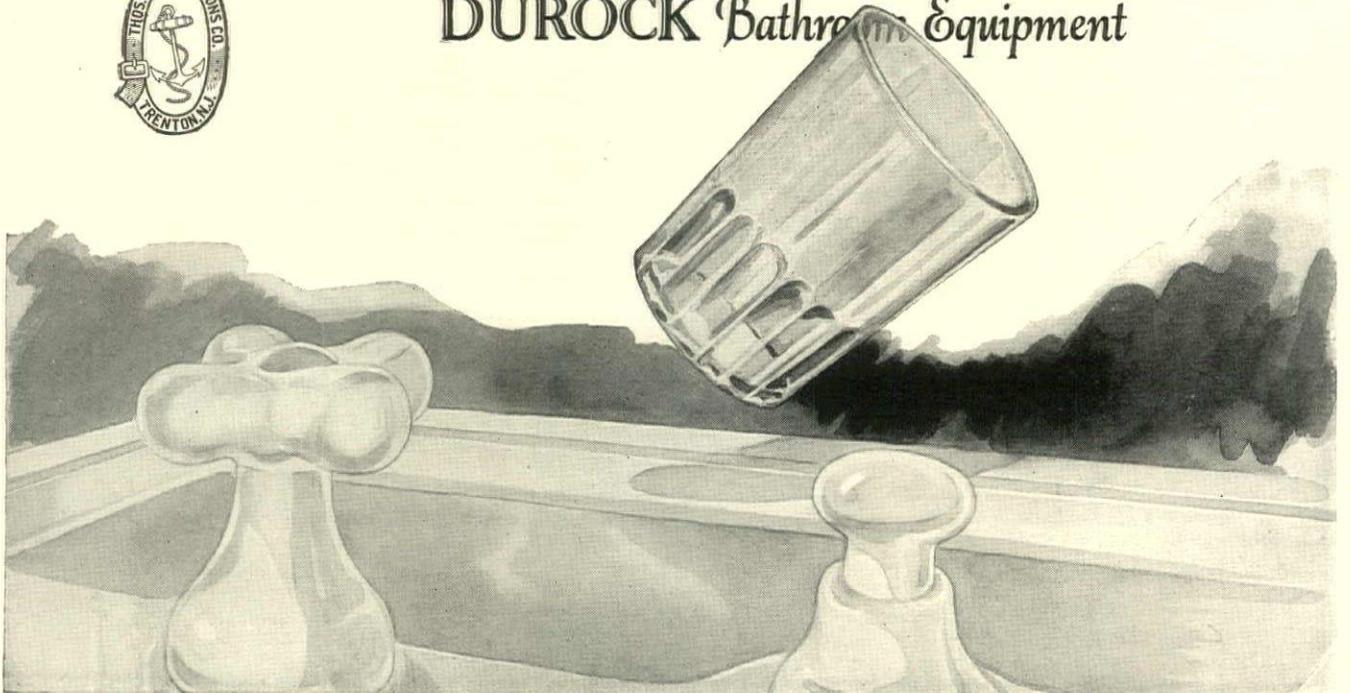
Bathroom equipment and plumbing fixtures of Durock are made solely and exclusively by us.

THOMAS MADDOCK'S SONS CO.

Oldest Sanitary Potters in America
 Trenton, N. J.

MADDOCK

DUROCK Bathroom Equipment



Specifications of most products advertised in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT appear in the Specification Manual



Provides Beauty and Permanency for Any Stairs



WOOSTER Safe Groove Treads provide beauty and permanency for stairs as enduring as the building itself. Placed on steps of marble, granite, terrazo, wood, steel or any other material Wooster Treads preserve and protect them indefinitely.

All the grind of scuffling feet, comes upon the hard, wear-resistant anti-slip surface of the tread. The actual steps never become worn—their original beauty is preserved intact. They never need rebuilding nor repair. When the treads wear down—just put on new—a decided economy.

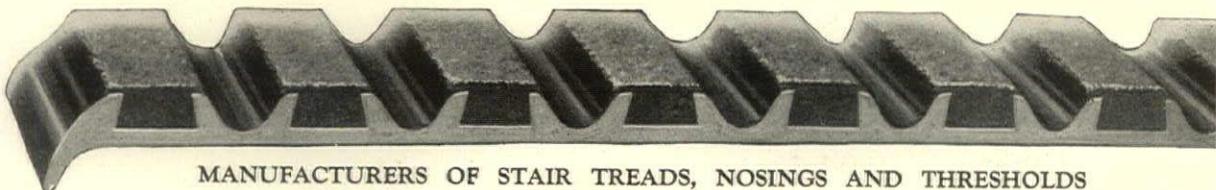
Wooster Safe Groove Treads are supplied with steel, yellow brass or white brass base, carborundum or lead anti-slip, with or without nosings. Any desired width is secured by combining standard sections.

Write for samples and detailed information or, see our catalog in Sweet's

THE SAFETY STAIR TREAD COMPANY
P. O. Box 198-A
Wooster, Ohio

WOOSTER

SAFE—GROOVE STAIR TREAD



MANUFACTURERS OF STAIR TREADS, NOSINGS AND THRESHOLDS

Specifications of most products advertised in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT appear in the Specification Manual

H. & C. Radiator Enclosures



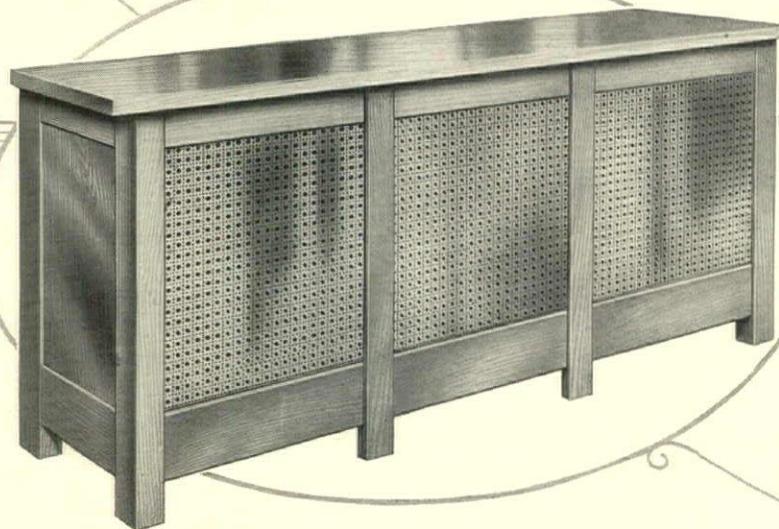
THAT final touch that takes away the last unfinished spot and blends every detail into a harmonious whole is supplied in H. & C. Radiator Enclosures. Beautiful in appearance and finish, they do not obtrude but look as if they "belonged." Yet their price does not preclude their use in the modest home as well as the palatial residence.

Their superior construction insures for them a life-time of useful service.

It is a demonstrable fact that the use of H. & C. Enclosures increases the efficiency of the radiators by diffusing the heat into the lower part of the room where it is needed.

Made in several types and finishes described in a bulletin just off the press. Send for it.

Type
C 3



For
Long
Radiators

The Hart & Cooley Co., New Britain, Conn.

New York

Philadelphia

Chicago

Specifications of most products advertised in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT appear in the Specification Manual

LINCRUSTA - WALTON can be redecorated to suit new surroundings



Pattern No. 608—DVW

When decorated by hand to
emphasize its design the old
pattern appears new.

LINCRUSTA - WALTON CO.

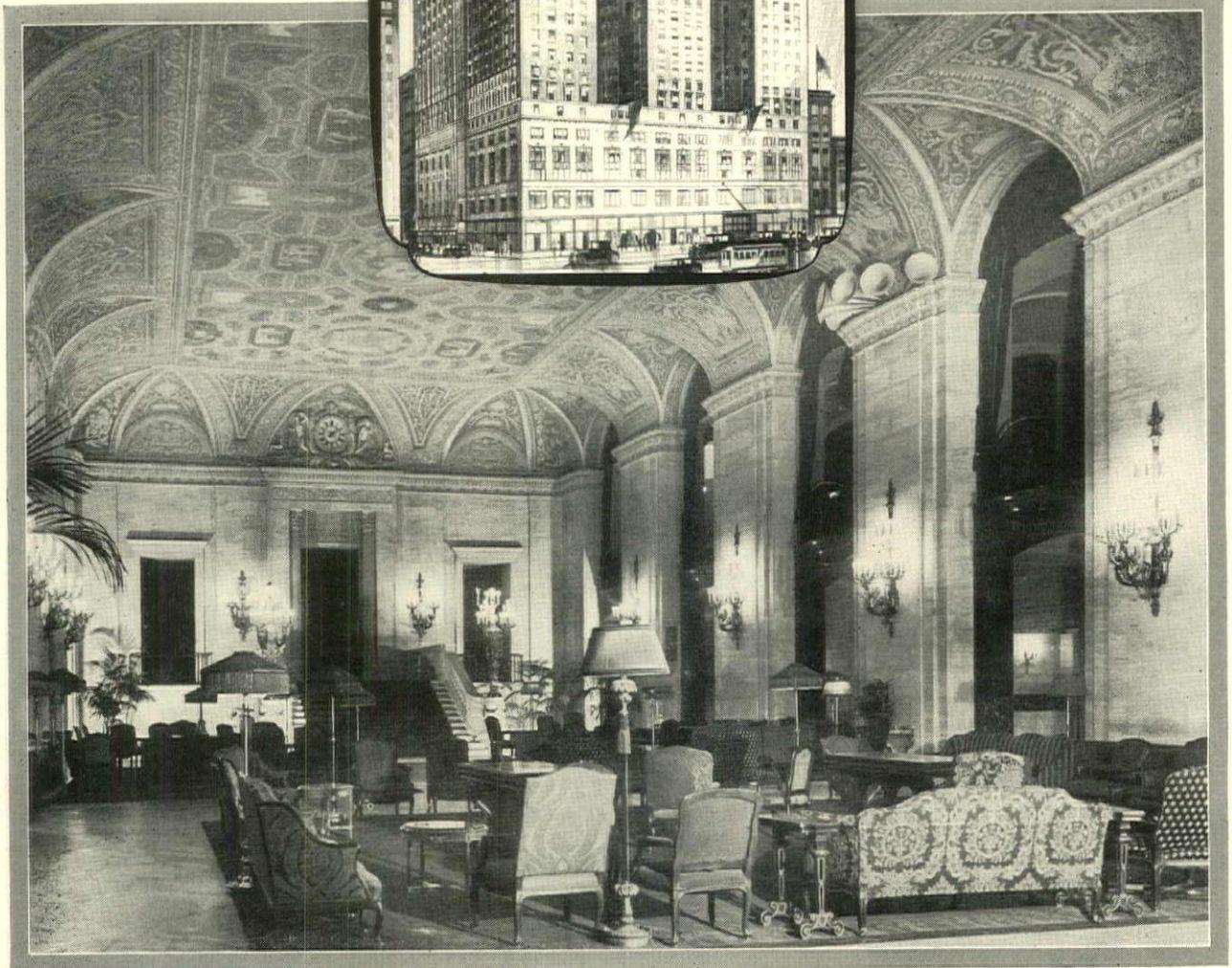
Division Tait Paper and Color Industries, Inc.

HACKENSACK,

NEW JERSEY

The Palmer House
Chicago, Ill.

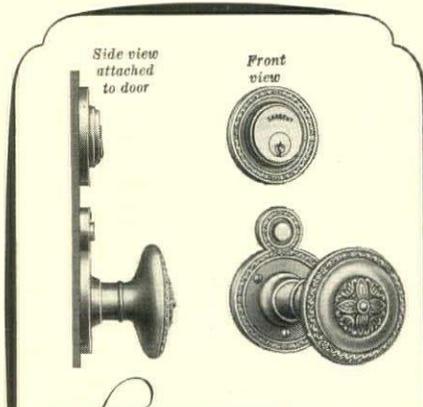
Holabird & Roche
Architects



The Great Hall

PROBABLY hotels represent a class of buildings where the hardware requirements are as exacting as any that could be named. That Sargent locks and hardware of solid, time-resisting brass or bronze meet these requirements is indicated by the rapidly growing list of Sargent equipped hotels throughout the country.

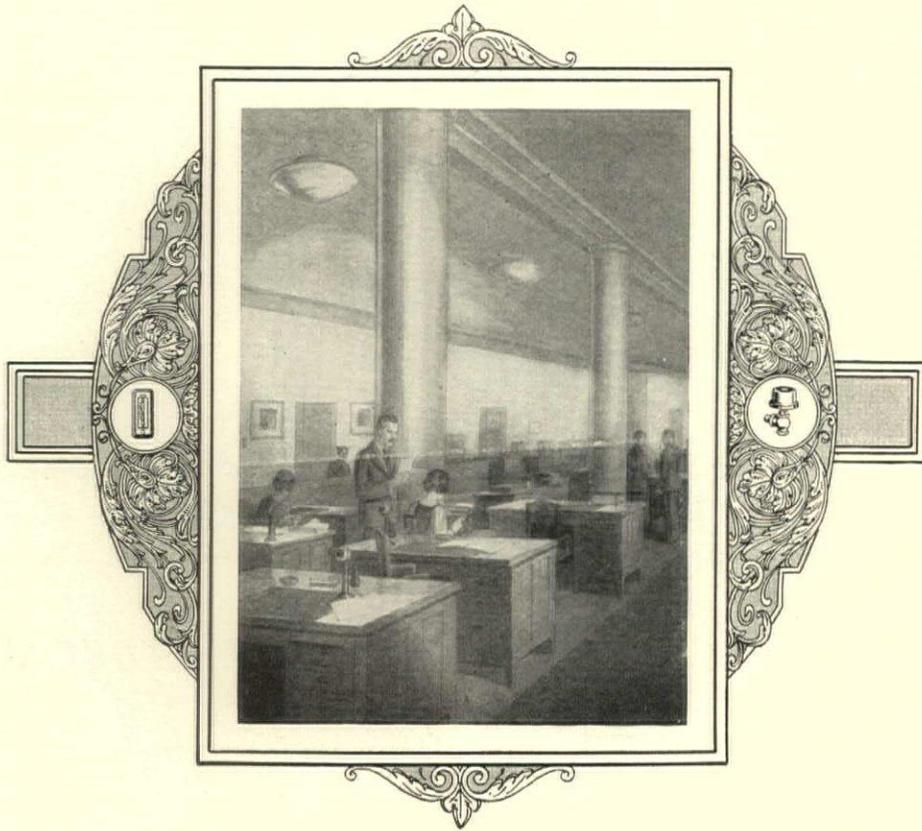
The security of guests, the convenience of servants and the protection of the management



are assured for the Palmer House. The Sargent trim used on the guest-room doors is illustrated. It connects with Sargent cylinder locks that are master-keyed in a number of service-aiding combinations. It is compact and handsomely executed.

SARGENT & COMPANY
Hardware Manufacturers
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
New York: 94 Centre Street
Chicago: 221 W. Randolph Street

SARGENT
Locks & Hardware



Include The Johnson System Of Temperature And Humidity Control in the homes, schools, hospitals, business, civic and institutional buildings you design — for the 15 to 35 per cent annual fuel saving which will result; for the health and property protection from over-heating which will obtain: *and for the totally reliable, perfectly satisfactory and successful service which The Johnson All Metal System assures permanently.*

JOHNSON SERVICE COMPANY
 MAIN OFFICE & FACTORY, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
 AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE REGULATION SINCE 1885
 TWENTY-NINE BRANCHES, UNITED STATES & CANADA

JOHNSON

SYSTEM OF TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY CONTROL

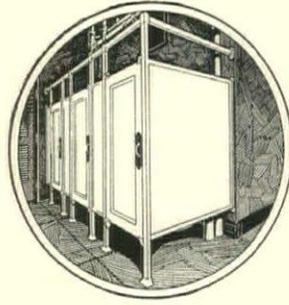
The All Metal System: And Designed, Manufactured, Installed Solely And Entirely By Johnson Engineers And Mechanics: Assuring Thoroughly Correct, Reliable Results Permanently.



Johnson Dual or Two Temperature Thermostat: one temperature for occupied rooms, another temperature for unoccupied rooms day or night. Write for details of this Johnson advantage.

Specifications of most products advertised in THE AMERICAN ARCHITECT appear in the Specification Manual

WEISTEEL
TRADE MARK
REGISTERED



1876 - - - 1926

A Half Century of Weisteel Progress

The Henry Weis Manufacturing Company announces the opening of a new complete factory and sales office in Elkhart, Indiana.

A half-century of experience—progress—predominance—truly endorsements of the highest order.

WEISTEEL PRODUCTS:

<i>Weisteel Toilet Compartments</i>	<i>Weisteel Hospital Waiting Booth Cubicles</i>
<i>Weisteel Shower Compartments</i>	<i>Weisteel Combination Frames and Trim</i>
<i>Weisteel Dressing Room Compartments</i>	<i>Weisteel Integral Shower Stalls</i>
<i>Weisteel Ward Cubicles</i>	<i>Weis-al-loy Integral Shower Stalls</i>

Architects specify more Weisteel Compartments than any other make.

WEISTEEL
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
COMPARTMENTS

*Toilet and
Shower
Compartments*

HENRY WEIS MANUFACTURING CO., INC.
Elkhart, Indiana (Formerly Atchison, Kansas)

*Dressing Room
Partitions*

*Hospital
Cubicles*

Branch Offices:
NEW YORK CHICAGO LOS ANGELES
BOSTON ATLANTA

Representatives in all Principal Cities

Established 1876

INTERNATIONAL HEATERS

Steam 98 Per Cent Dry — Without a Header!

Baffle plates in each section of the **ECONOMY SMOKELESS BOILER** and the high steam dome insure 98 per cent *dry* steam. The water line is always above the open flue surfaces, protecting the boiler from damage and conserving the heat.

No header is required. This feature reduces the cost of the installation and saves head room.

There are plenty of other reasons why **THE ECONOMY SMOKELESS BOILER** is both economical and efficient.



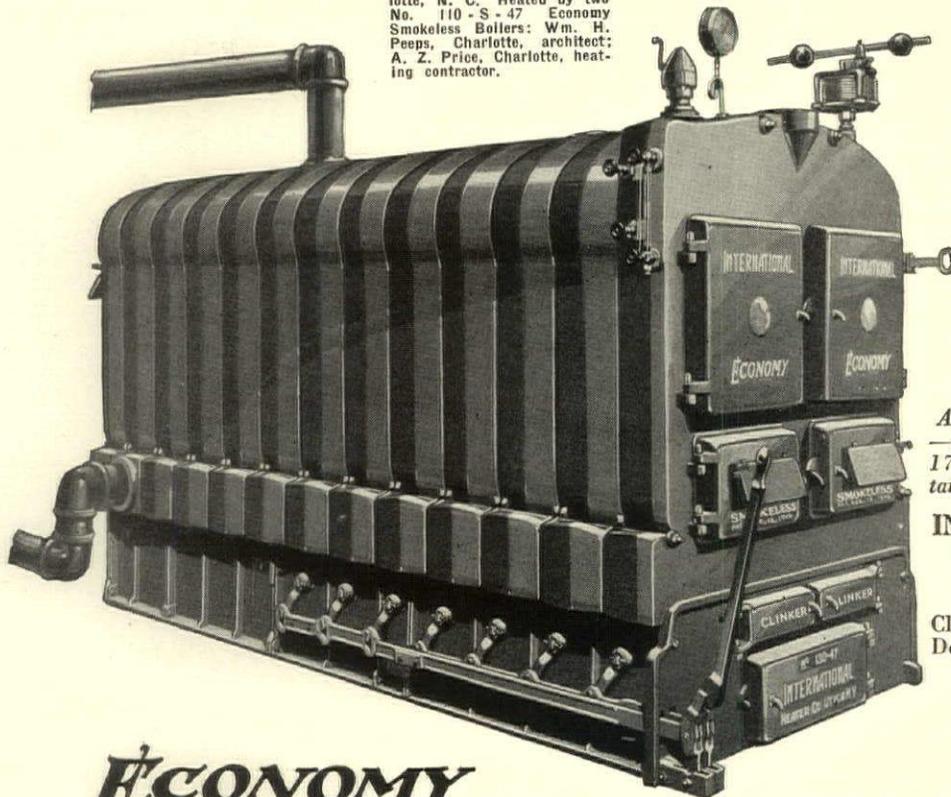
Ivey Department Store, Charlotte, N. C. Heated by two No. 110 - S - 47 Economy Smokeless Boilers: Wm. H. Peeps, Charlotte, architect; A. Z. Price, Charlotte, heating contractor.

The ratings are *guaranteed*. If you have 4150 square feet of direct radiation load, put in an International Economy Boiler rated at 4150 square feet.

The air control insures proper combustion — conserving fuel and consuming smoke.

All flue surfaces are easily cleaned from the front. There are no unreachable soot pockets to reduce heating efficiency.

The **ECONOMY SMOKELESS BOILER** develops full capacity for longer than usual periods.



Architects—engineers—send for Catalog 1751-X—giving detailed specifications.

INTERNATIONAL HEATER CO.
UTICA, N. Y.

Cleveland Chicago
Detroit Nashua, N. H.
New York City

ECONOMY SMOKELESS BOILERS

QUALITY and VALUE ASSURED

*W*E OWN our own mill and we distribute our products, combining manufacturing with selling, so as to create just what the profession and the public desires of a uniform unvarying high standard and with the economies of production made possible by the close relation between our manufacturing and sales divisions.



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

is available in 20 beautiful colors and 5 widths which permit it to be used in rooms of any size. Our records indicate a steadily increasing demand of unusual beauty and charm.

Claridge Carpet is preferred by architects because of its superb rich pile, soft base, exceptional attractiveness and its remarkable durability.

We invite you to see our complete line NOW

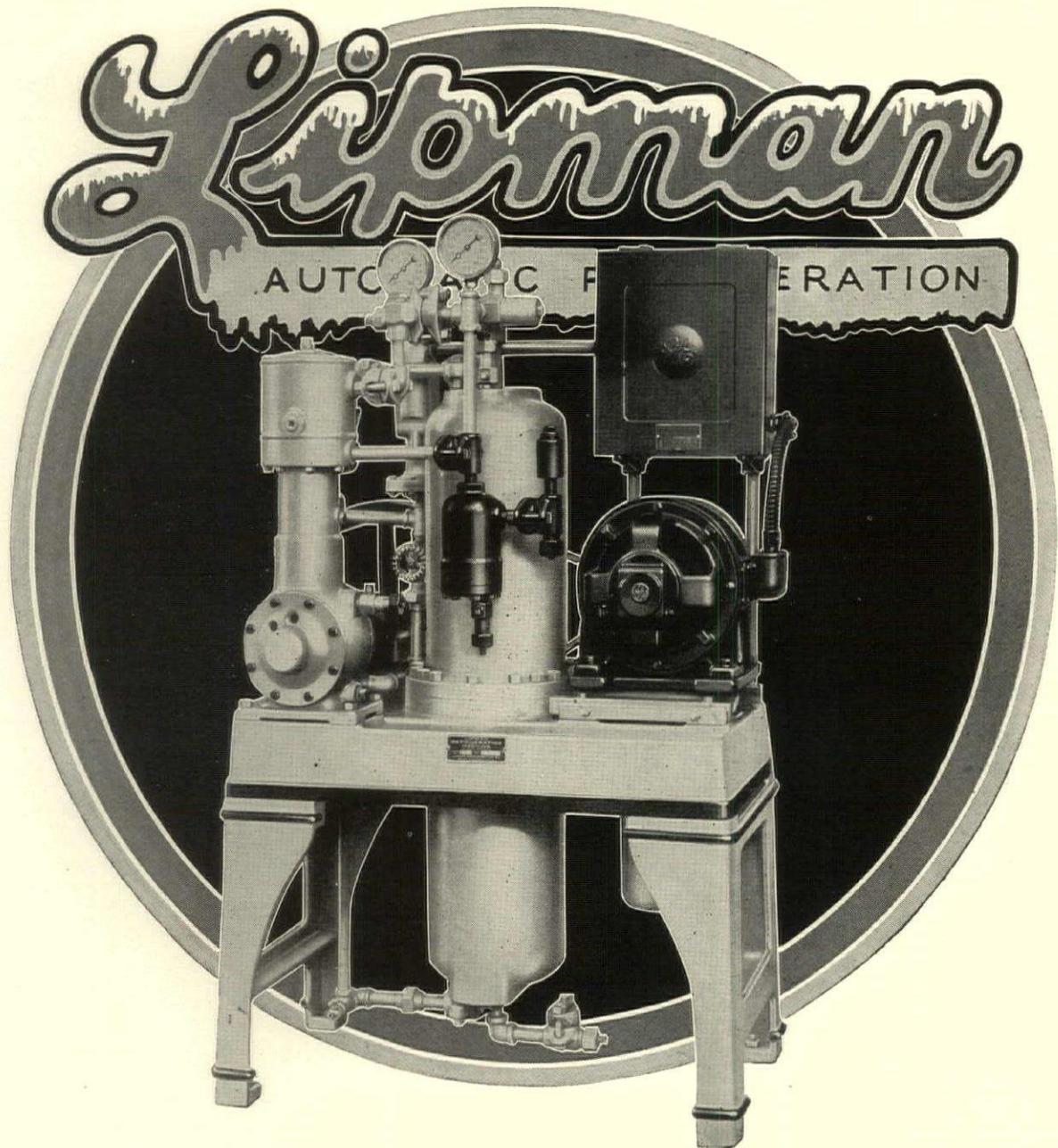
Write today for interesting samples and for a copy of our booklet "Character in Carpet"

CHARLES W. POULSON & SONS CARPET CO., INC.

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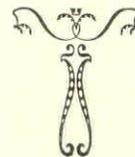
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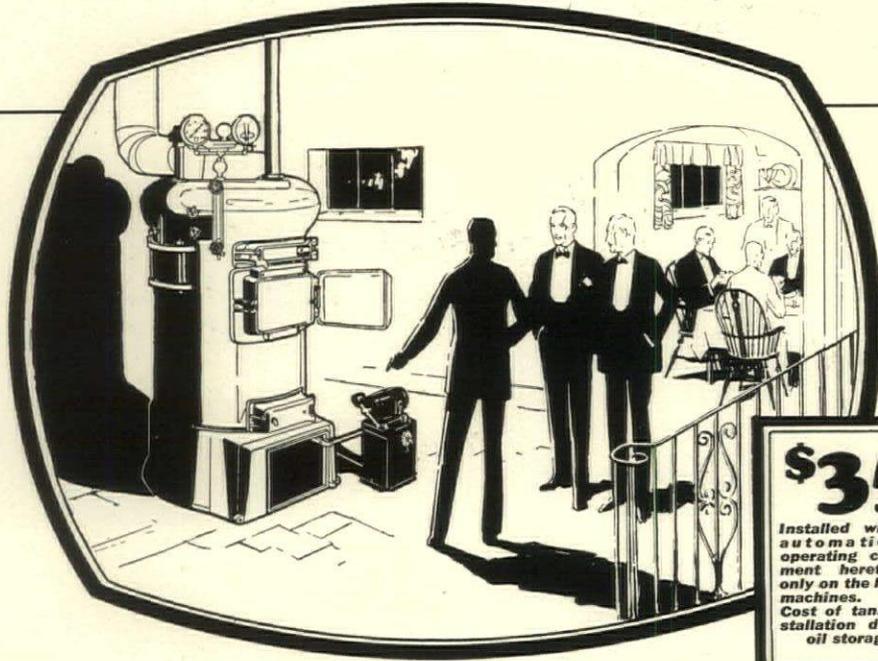
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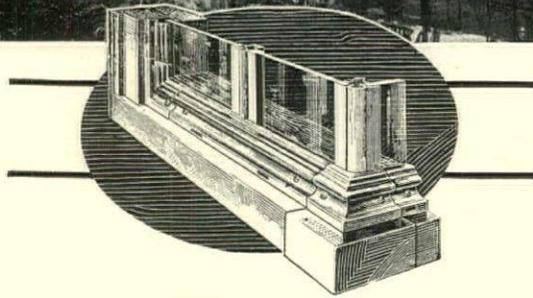
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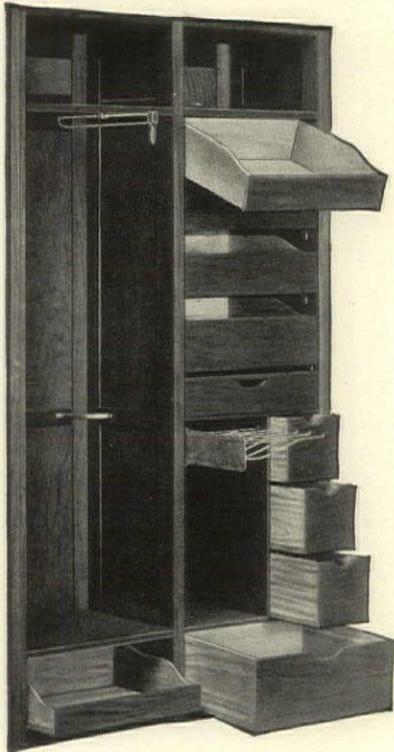
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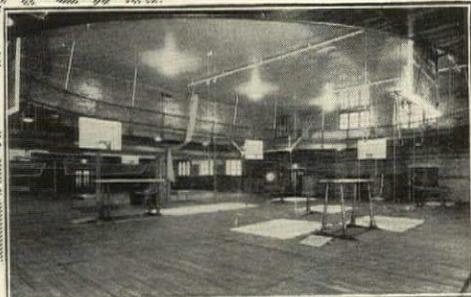
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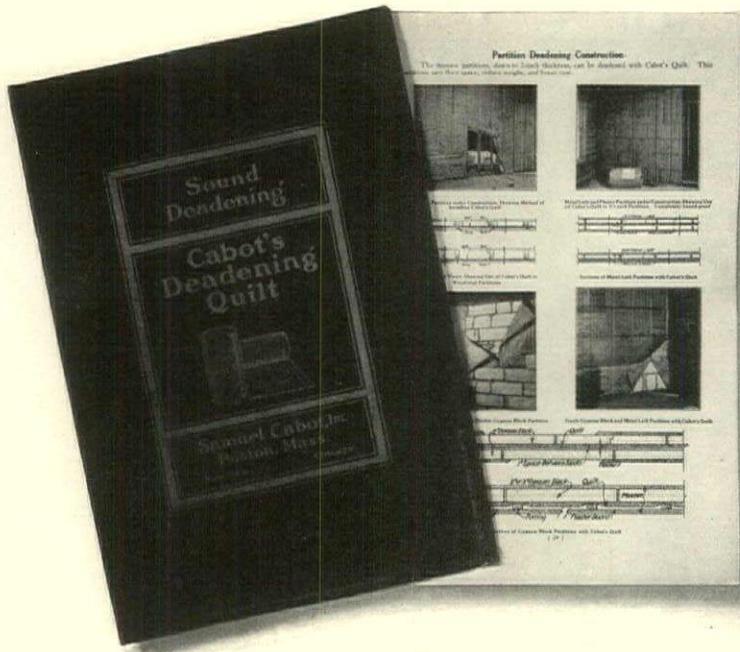
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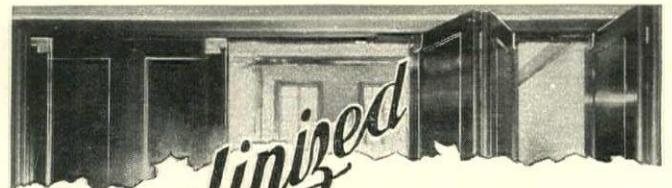
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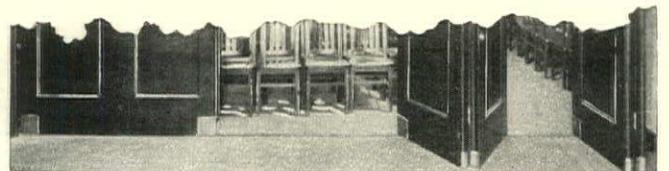


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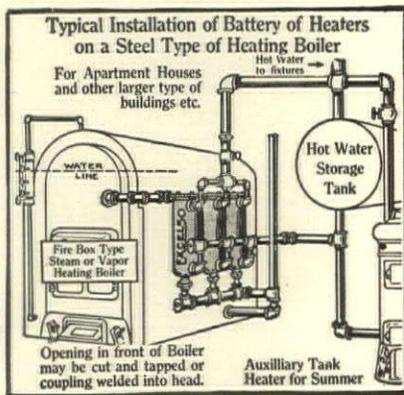
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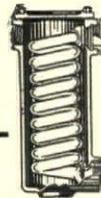
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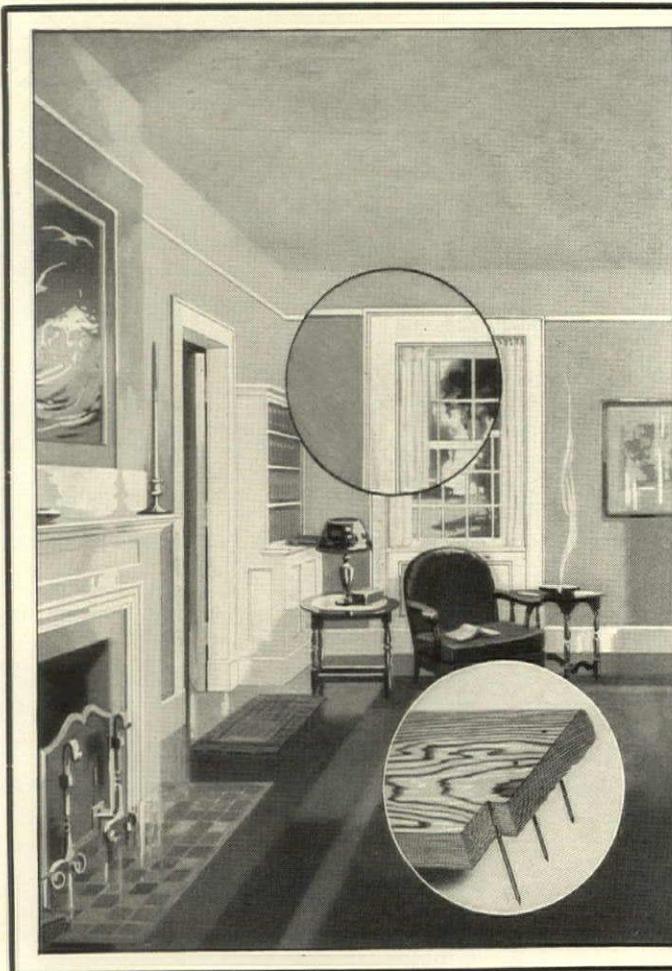


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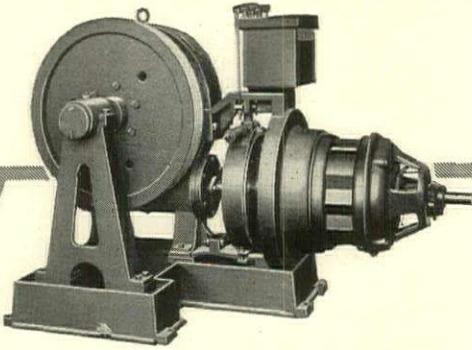
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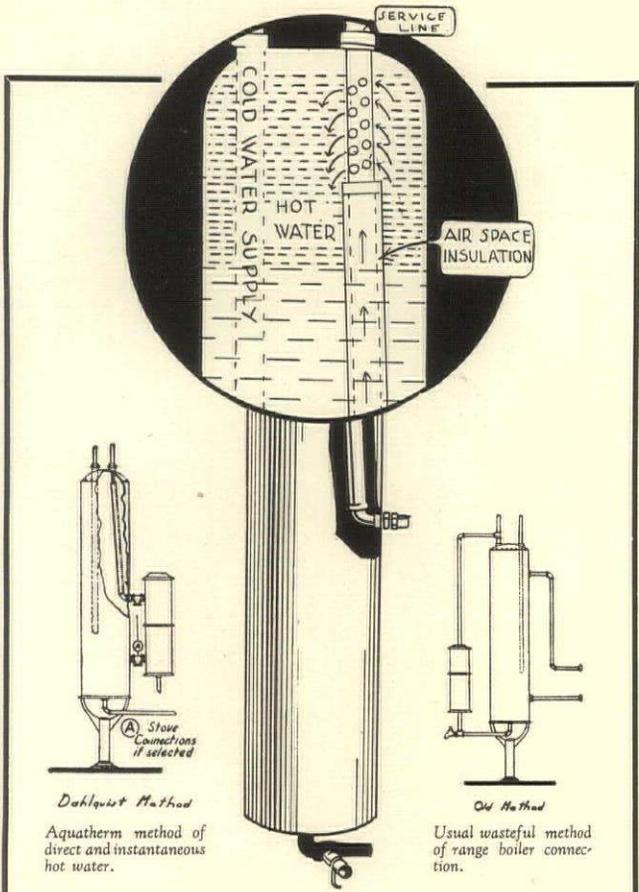
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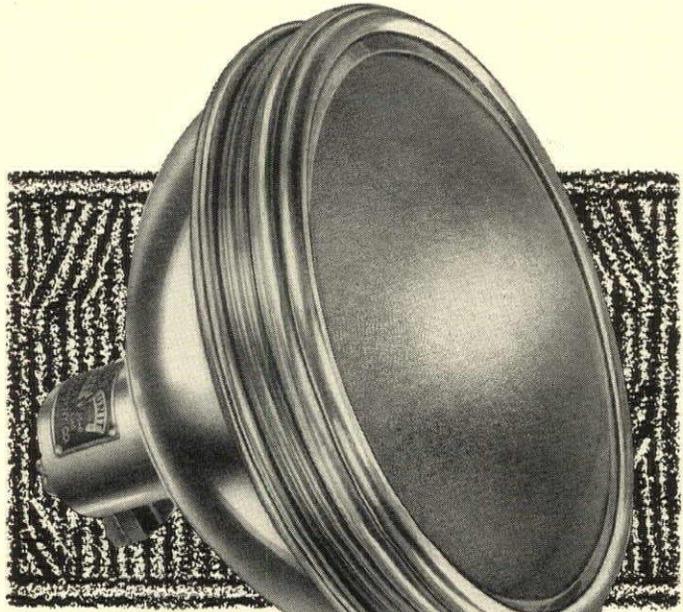
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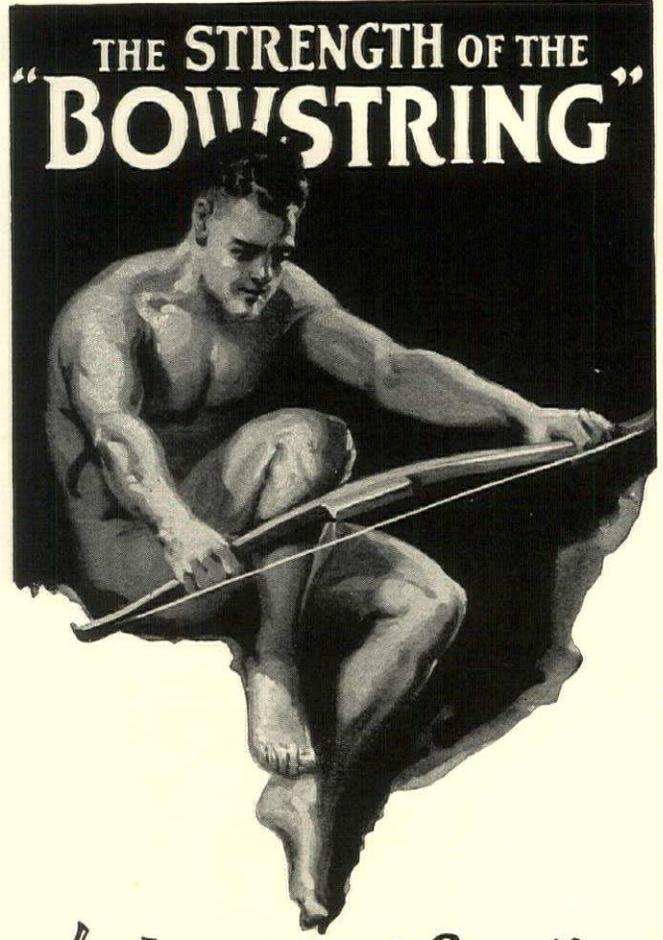
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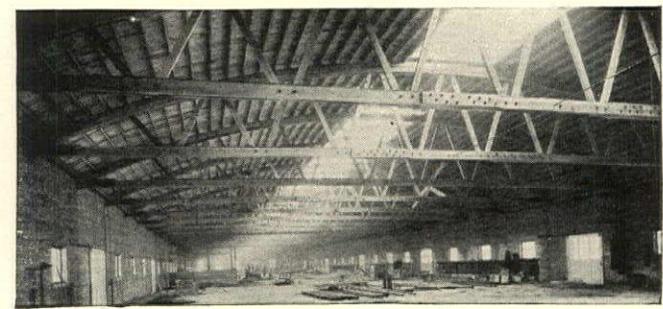
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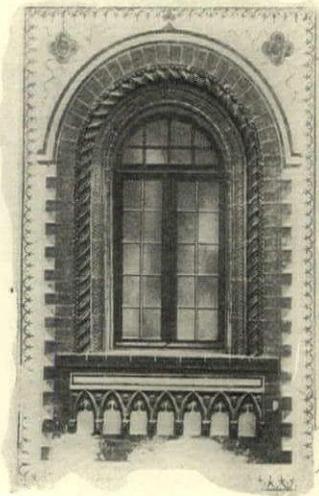
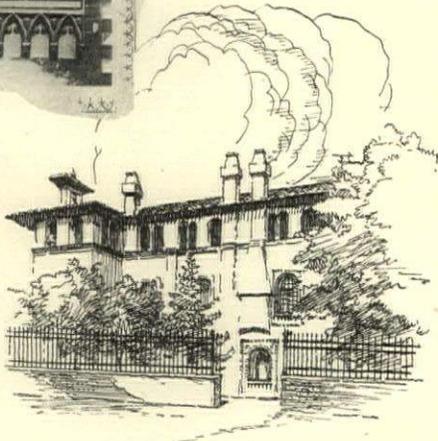


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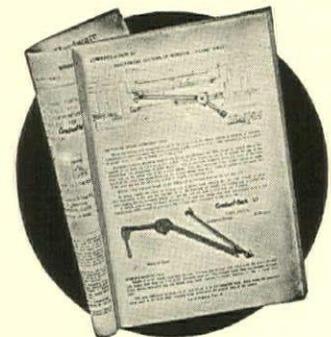
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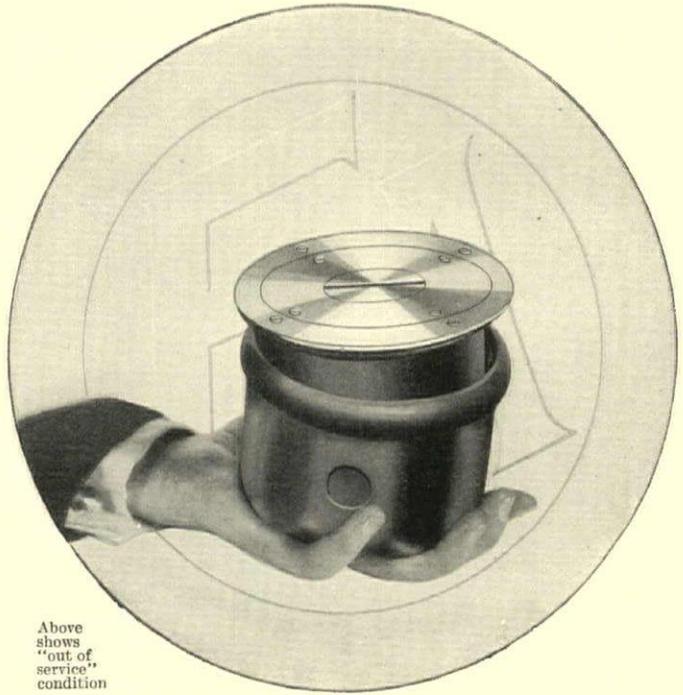
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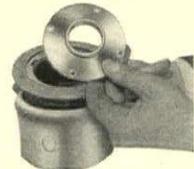
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Above shows "out of service" condition



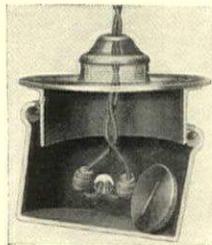
The cover is easily removed



The Flat Plug is removed from cover and the cover is reversed. Note the high rim protection on "in service" side of cover



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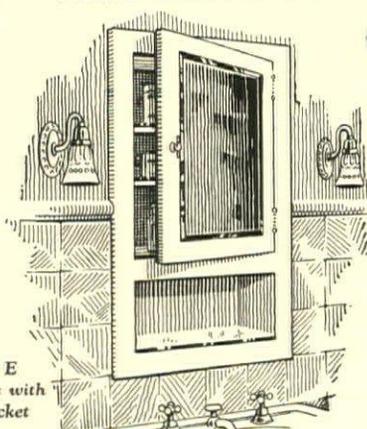
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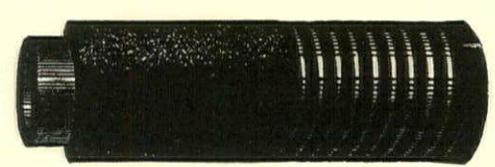
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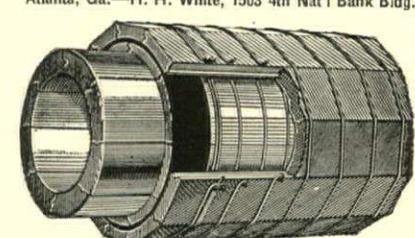
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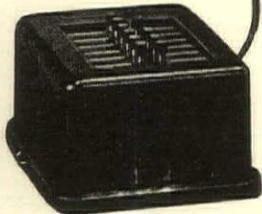




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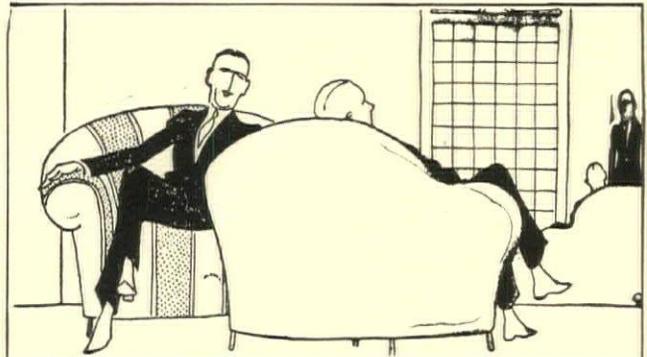
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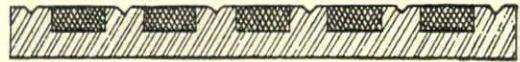
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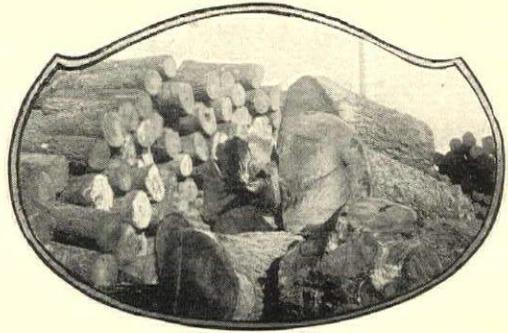
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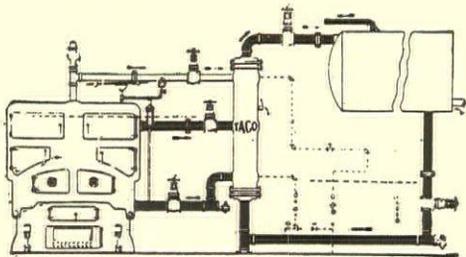
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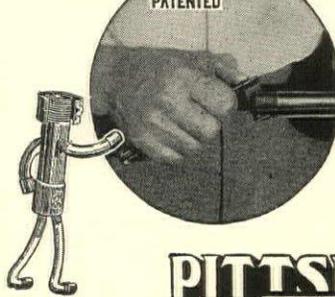


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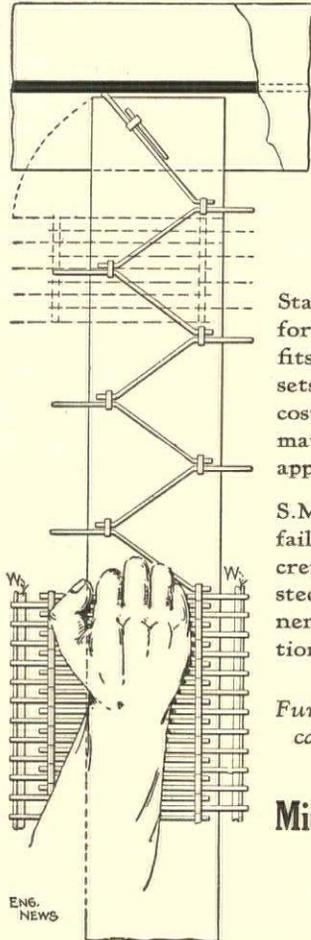
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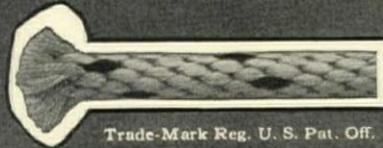
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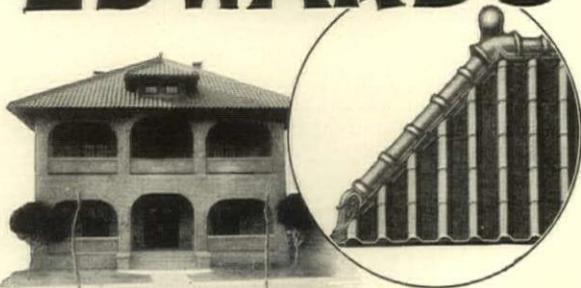
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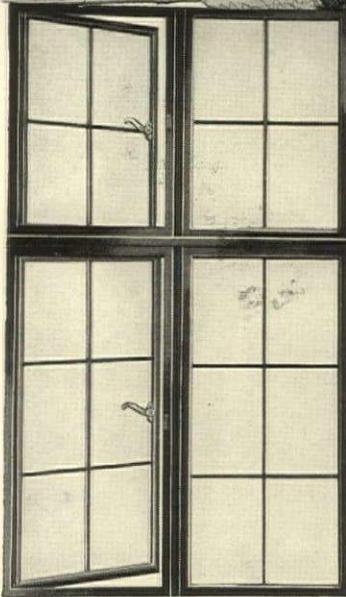
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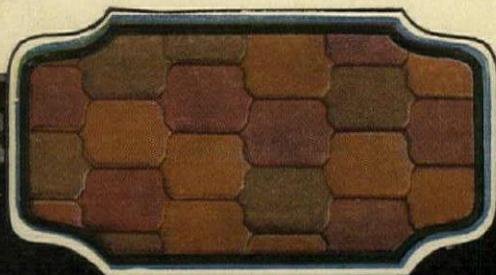
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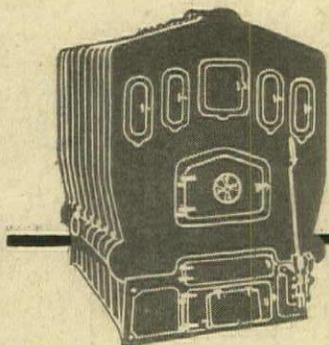
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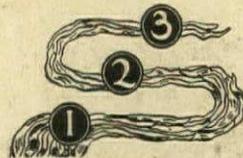
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