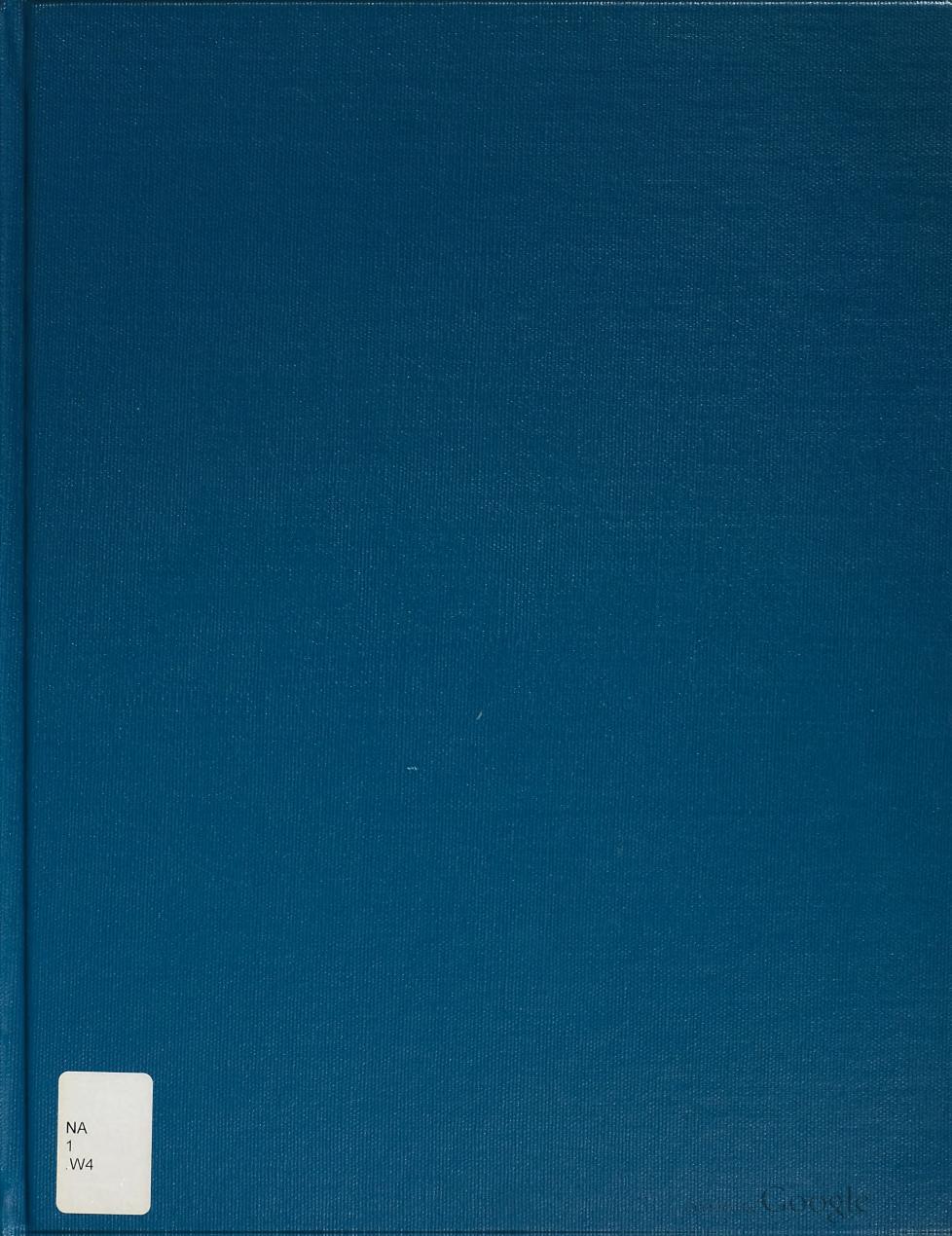
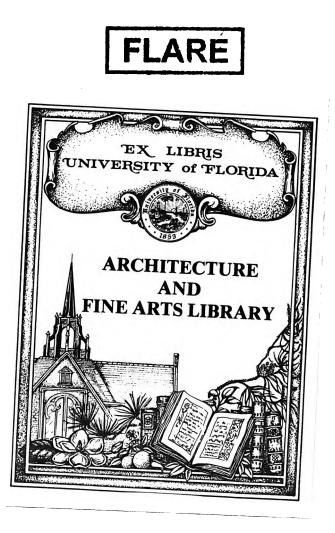
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VOLUME XVII NUMBER 5



THEWESTERN ARCHITECT

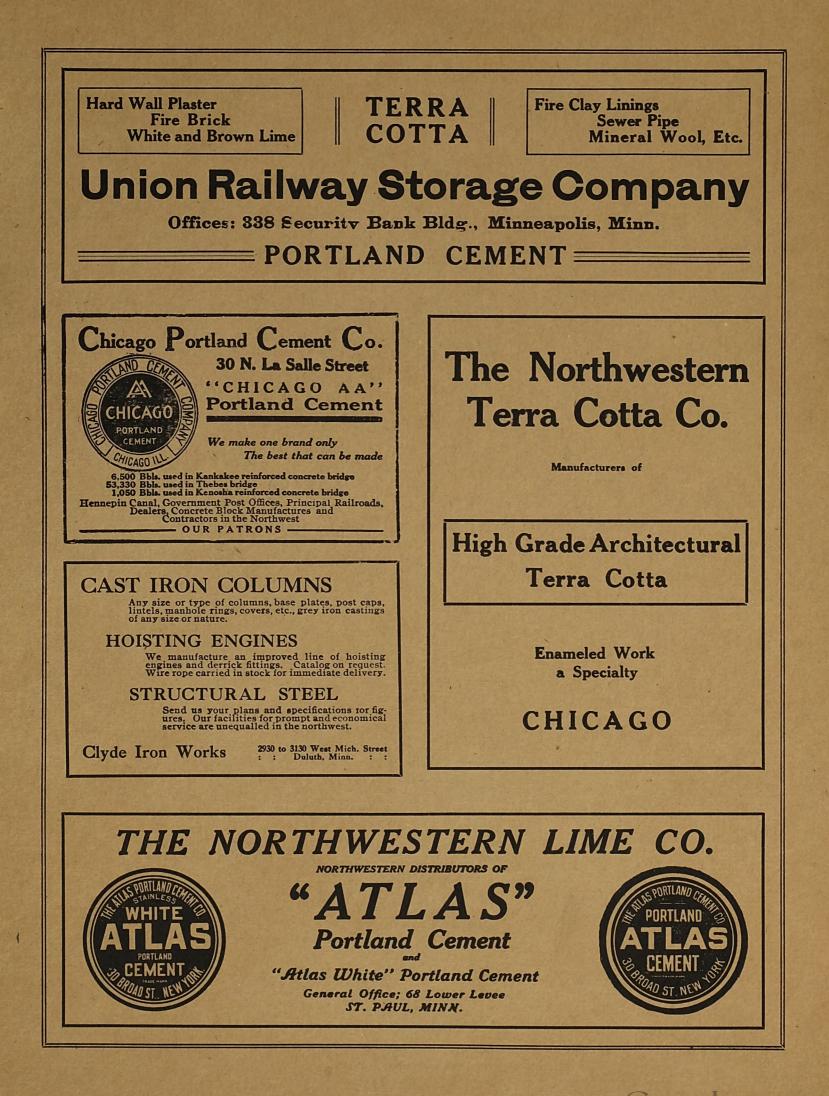
N. MANCHESTER, INDIANA THE HECKMAN BINDERY, INC.

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III

For Large Plants

F^{OR} use on a large modern plant like the Arlington Mills illustrated below, only one kind of roofing is suitable, namely, Barrett Specification Roofs.

The roof area of these buildings is about $22\frac{1}{2}$ acres, which includes saw-tooth, monitor and ordinary flat roofs, under which are valuable machinery and textiles, where a leak might do thousands of dollars worth of damage.

The roof practically gets exposure from both sides, because the humidity of the interior of the building (which is a necessary feature of textile manufacturing) causes constant condensation of moisture on the under side of the roof.

No other style or type of roofing could be used economically.

Tin and ready roofing would require painting every few years—and think of the cost of painting so vast an area! Slate and shingles are not fitted for use on such buildings.

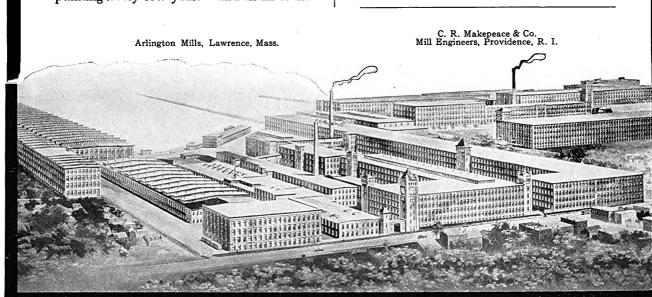
If ultimate economy is desired, a Barrett Specification Roof must be used, for its price is lower than that of other permanent roofs and, as it requires no painting, its maintenance cost is nothing. We can point to roofs of this type which have given faultless service for over thirty years without leaks and without repairs.

If you are interested in the roofing problem we suggest you write our nearest office and any information desired will be cheerfully furnished.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO.

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New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis New Orleans, Seattle, London, Eng



PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT The Western Architect.

> PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. AND CONDUCTED BY EDWARD A. PURDY PUBLICATION OFFICE

The Palace Building [Suite 735] Minneapolis, Minn.

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Entered at the postoffice in Minneapolis as second-class matter

DEPARTMENT FOR ARCHITECTS AND DRAUGHTSMEN DRAUGHTSMEN DESIRING POSITIONS AND ARCHITECTS WANTING TO EN-GAGE DRAUGHTSMEN MAY HAVE THE USE OF SPACE IN THIS COLUMN AT ONE-HALF OUR REGULAR ADVERTISING RATES.

WANTED—A practicing architect, living in Boston, Massachusetts, desires to leave the East and would like to locate in some office in the Central or Western States. Has had training in design, rendering and wash, color, pen and ink and persoective. Has also had ten years experience with high class fire proof buildings, theatres, residences, schools, hos-pitals, etc. Address The Western Architect.

TRUS-CON SLOTTED INSERT

Architects, generally, should be interested in literature just issued by the Trussed Concrete Steel Company of Detroit, Michigan regarding their Shaft Hanger Supports for Concrete Buildings. Trus-Con Slotted Inserts are used in concrete slabs, beams or columns for attaching Shaft Hangers, Fixtures, Sprinkler Systems, etc. They do away with expensive drilling into concrete after completion of the building. Trus-Con Slotted Inserts are built into the concrete during the process of construction by merely fastening them to the wood centering. The concrete thoroughly imbeds the Insert and holds it rigidly in place. Only the narrow imbeds the Insert and holds it rigidly in place. Only the narrow slot flush with the concrete is seen in the completed work. The head of the bolt for attaching the shafting is slipped into the square opening and moved along the slot to its correct location. The long slot allows a wide variation in position.

ROOFING ON COHASSET RESIDENCE

The beautiful tiled roofing on the house at Cohasset, Massachussetts, designed by John Lavalle, published in this issue, was furnished by the Ludowici-Celadon Company, Chicago, Illinois. The Third National Conference on City Planning will be

held this year at Philadelphia, May 15-16-17th. Since the very successful Conference at Rochester in May of 1910, the value of such a meeting is becoming more generally recognized, not only among architects and engineers, but among city officials of broad view, and business organizations of progressive spirit.

McCORMICK & FRENCH DESIGN WILKESBARRE Y. W. C.ªA.

In our issue of March we published drawings for Y. W. C. A. at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, giving credit to Welsh, Sturdevant and Poggi, Architects. It has been called to our attention that McCormick and French are Architects of the Y. W. C. A. instead of the firm above mentioned.

"WHITE CEMENT" CATALOGUE

An interesting pamphlet on "White Cement" has just reached this office from the general offices of the Sandusky Portland Cement Company of Sandusky, Ohio. The stainless White Portland Cement of the above institution is winning its way throughout the country. Architects who are not familiar with it and who have not specified it should at once look into its splendid qualities. The company will be pleased to send literature upon request.

WILLIS MFG. COMPANY CATALOGUE

v

The Willis Manufacturing Company of Galesburg, Illinois, well known throughout the Central States for their Architectural Sheet Metal Goods, especially fire proof sky-lights, windows and doors, have just issued a new catalogue which architects will do well to have in their libraries. The company will be glad to send a copy upon request.

A MINNESOTA RADIATOR COMPANY

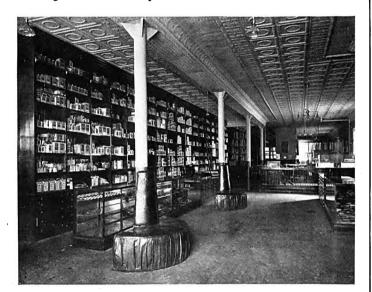
Minnesota should well feel proud of the Institution established not long since in Sauk Centre, Minnesota. We refer to the Northwestern Radiator Company whose advertisement appears in our columns and whose goods come to us highly recommended. Full information concerning these radiators will be furnished promptly if the Northwestern Radiator Company, Sauk Centre, Minnesota is addressed.

NEW JOHNS-MANVILLE BOOKLETS

The great fire disasters of the past few months have brought the question of fire proofing and fire materials very impressively before the public. Apropos of such fire proofing material the Johns-Manville Company have recently issued a remarkably interesting and artistic series of booklets covering their complete line of fire proof material, including building material, Catalogue No. 102; Pipe and Boiler Catalogue No. 100; Asbesto Roofing Catalogue No. 303. Also pamphlet of Asbesto Cements, Stone Linings, Asbesto Wood, Asbesto Theatre necessities and fire roof shingle. Any, or all of these will be sent upon request by the H.W. Johns-Manville Company, 100 Williams St., New York City.

MR. EMIL WEIL MEMBER A. I. A.

Inadvertently, in giving the names of the local Chapter of the American Institute of Architects at New Orleans, we failed to mention Mr. Emil Weil as one of the Charter Members. Mr. Weil has been one of the most enthusiastic and one of the most energetic in working for the interests of the Institute and in assisting to inaugurate a local Chapter in New Orleans.



NEW STORE AND OFFICE TWIN CITY PAINT COMPNY

The Twin City Paint Company whose interior view of office and store we show in above illustration, is no doubt the finest equipped retail paint establishment in the Northwest. It was only recently that the management of the business was able to secure available quarters with all the room and conveniences essential to carrying on their large and growing business though it was plainly evident for a long time that their old quarters at 13 South Fifth Street was altogether too small and cramped to permit them to remain longer than was absolutely necessary. In their present new quarters at 124 South 6th Street, Minneapolis, they have ample room for displaying their most excellent line of goods and arrangements are so convenient that it is a great source of satisfaction and pleasure not only to the customer but also to the manager and employes that they have finally secured such an agreeable location.

CHICAGO PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY'S EXHIBIT

To those who attended the cement shows held in Chicago annually for the past few years, it would hardly seem possible to improve upon the beautiful and artistic displays seen at these events. Yet this year, considerably more money was spent by the exhibitors in installing displays of an exclusive and more varied character. Not that the cement show this year could claim to be any larger than last year's event, but the exhibitors, anticipating the ceaseless demand of the public for something entirely new, specialized in their displays along different lines, and as a result, the show was a more thorough representation of what can be done with the "wizard" product than in former years.

The exhibit illustrated below was located on the main floor and was a continual source of attraction. The ornamental garden wall shown is of concrete, reinforced with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch steel bars. The urns displayed at intervals along the top are of Louis XVI design, likewise the furniture consisting of mantel, Roman chair, circular and rectangular table and benches, "all cast from special models, "Chicago AA" being used. The floor was laid on a 2 inch concrete base and consisted of a mixture of "Chicago AA" and crushed granite. This floor was made some weeks prior to the show, in blocks 2 feet square, with the exception of the center portion which was 4 feet square and contained an admixture of lamp black portraying the monogram of the Company. This flooring, particularly interested the visitors, suggesting itself as adaptable for porches, vestibules, or bathrooms. The representatives of the Company attending the show were J. U. C. McDaniel, General Sales Manager, who is also Secretary-Treasurer of the show, Fred J. Cassidy, E. F. Muhler, W. F. Main, E. A. Mollan, Mark R. Lilly, J. W. Beckman, C. H. Greenleaf, J. H. McGill, F. H. Cull and R. Crawford.

PROGRAM CITY PLANNING CONFERENCE

'Street Widths and Their Subdivisions for Various Purposes." Mr. Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer, Board of Estimate & Apportionment, New York City. Mr. John Nolen, Fellow A. S. A., Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson, Rochester, N. Y

Mr. George S. Webster, Chief Engineer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. George W. Tillson, Chief Engineer of Highways, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

1. "The Proper Distribution of Public Buildings." Mr.

Ernest Flagg, Fellow A. I. A., New York City. 2. "The Location of Public Buildings in Parks and Other Public Open Spaces." Mr. Frank M. Day, A. I. A., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Frederick L. Olmsted, Fellow A. S. L. A., Brookline, Mass. Mr. Warren H. Manning, Fellow A. S. L. A., Boston,

Mass. "Buildings in Relation to Street and Site." Mr. Lawrence National Housing Association, Veiller, Secretary & Director National Housing Association, New York City. "Municipal Real Estate Policies." Hon. Frederick C. Howe,

Former Member Board of Realty Assessors, Cleveland, Ohio.

It is hoped to have French, English and German Municipal real estate policies presented by representatives from each country.

"Taxes, Assessments and Condemnation." Hon. Lawson Purdy, LL. D., Pres. Department Taxes & Assessments, New York City.

Prof. Frank J. Goodnow, Columbia University, New York; Hon. James Alcorn, City Solicitor, Philadelphia, Pa.; Prof. F. Spencer Baldwin, Boston, Mass.; Prof. Chas. E. Merriam, University of Chicago.

"The Dock Problem." Hon. Calvin Tomkins, Commissioner of Docks, New York City; Hon. Joseph Hasskarl, Director Department of Docks, Wharves & Ferries, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hon. T. E. Gibbon, Pres. Dock Commission, Lcs Angeles, Cal.; Mr. George C. Sikes, formerly Secretary Chicago Harbor Commission, Chicago, Ill.



EXHIBIT OF CHICAGO PORTLAND CEMENT CO., AT 1911 CEMENT SHOW

"The Principals of an Uniform American City Planning Act." Andrew Wright Crawford Esq., Associate City Solicitor, Philadelphia, Pa.

ATTRACTIVE EXHIBIT OF MINNEAPOLIS GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

The dependence of city life upon electricity was perhaps most appreciated at the time of the recent destruction of The Minneapolis General Electric Company's power plant, when this city was temporarily without light for its homes and office buildings, or power for its enterprises.

Electricity is fast becoming an element of living, unseen, intangible and perhaps not wholly appreciated because of its universal use by an unconscious public.

Every householder knows the safety and convenience of electricity to a degree, but it takes such an exhibit as the miniature model house displayed at the recent electric show to drive the point home to stay. This exhibit was by far the most attractive feature of the show and still continues to hold the attention of hundreds who pass the windows of the General Electric Company on Fifth Street. It is a panorama of electric service for the home, wherein one may see at a glance many of the varied uses of electricity in the modern household.

With exquisite skill each detail of electrical construction has been worked out. In front the porch light operated by a Switch at the entrance welcomes the guest to a living room comfortably furnished. A reading lamp of artistic design lights the center of the room, while the piano at the farther side of the room is equipped with its peculiar illuminating device. Even the telephone is suggestive of the electrical.

Passing to the dining room our eyes fall upon the electric

percolator, toaster and griddle cake iron, though in miniature, yet seemingly ready to do service. The modern electric shower lamp lends up-to-dateness to the scene.

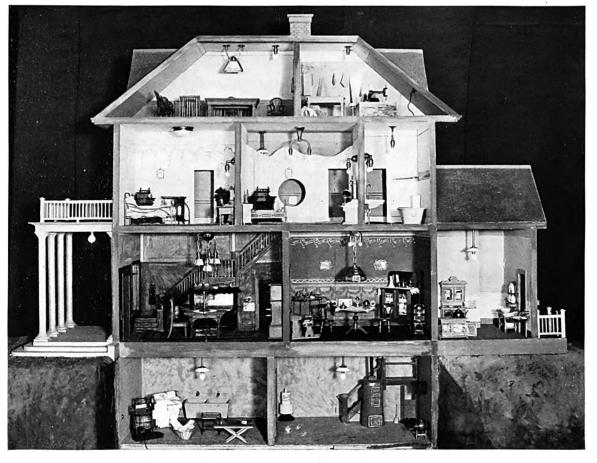
A model kitchen is equipped with an electric range. Convenient to the stairs leading to the basement a set of electric buttons light the way to the furnace room before we descend

Passing on to the laundry an electric washer and electric iron appear ready for service, showing the housewife the exact equipment necessary to escape the old time drudgery under the new methods.

Throughout the whole scheme the most modern electric appliances are modelled on this miniature basis, even to the luminous electric radiator and turn-down lights so convenient in the bed room and bath. Especial attention has been given to switch buttons in order to show the positions most suitable for lighting the entire house or any portions thereof with the least climbing or descending of stairs and with greatest convenience for the housewife. At great expense this minute electrical features has been constructed and connected, so that they actually operate on this doll house plan before the eye of the beholder.

Whatever might awaken the interest of the casual visitor, whether the electric sewing machine, coming as a boon to the tired out seamstress, or the electric lighted billiard room, showing the possibilities of club life pleasures in one's own home, this clever contrivance has something to appeal to everyone, from one or another of its many angles.

It is an object lesson in electric convenience and artistic effect, while at the same time full of suggestion as to economical arrangement of electric lamps for proper distribution of light to meet the requirements of the rooms illuminated.



Attractive Exhibit of Minneapolis General Electric Company

VII

MINNESOTA ROOFING & CORNICE WORKS OF ST. PAUL GIVEN SOUTH DAKOTA CAPITOL CONTRACT

We desire to call attention to an error made in our April Number concerning the roofing and sheet metal work done on the South Dakota Capitol Building. The contract for all of this work was given to the Minnesota Roofing & Cornice Works of St. Paul, Minnesota. In the above number a mistake was made in substituting Minneapolis for Minnesota.

A NEW MINNEAPOLIS HEATING COMPANY

On another page in this issue will be found the advertisement of a new concern in the heating line for the Northwest, known as the Warneke & Deringer Company. Mr. H. J. Warneke, whose name heads the company, is

Mr. H. J. Warneke, whose name heads the company, is long and favorably known to the heating and building trades of the Northwest. For over nine years Mr. Warneke was Northwestern Manager, while Mr. George H. Deringer was Assistant Manager and Salesman for the United States Radiator Corporation. In this capacity Mr. Deringer built up a wide acquaintanceship among the architects, contractors and heating men throughout Minnesota and the Dakotas, and the acquaintanceship thus formed will be of special value to Warneke and Deringer Company quickly enabling them to build up a desirable business for themselves.

As they will manufacture their own line of both steam and hot water boilers, as their trade-mark indicates, they will always have a complete stock of various sizes on hand besides the heating facilities thus giving them an opportunity to supply, without delay, any demands for immediate shipment.

Take it all in all, it is our opinion that this young and energetic concern has a bright future before them. They will be pleased to furnish catalogues and all detail information on request at their main office, 324 Third Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minn., where they will also be glad to greet all old acquaintances, as well as new ones, whom they will take pleasure in making acquainted with their new "W. D." Boilers in their customary cordial manner.

MARRIOTT, ALLEN AND HALL

Cards announcing a change in the firm of Marriott & Allen are out this week. They announce that they have taken into partnership with them Mr. Samuel P. Hall, of Philadelphia, and that they will practice under the firm name of Marriott, Allen & Hall.

Mr. Hall is a graduate of Harvard University, class of 1893. After his graduation he spent six years in the offices of McKim, Mead & White, of New York City, during which time he did graduate work in design at the Atelier Masqueray. During his connection with the firm of McKim, Mead & White he was largely employed upon the design of buildings for the Columbia University, the University of Virginia, and the Rhode Island State Capitol, in addition to much larger resident work.

MINNESOTA FAMA STONEWOOD USED

During the year of 1910 the Minnesota Fama Stonewood Company, of St. Paul, installed nearly a half million square feet of Fama Stonewood Floors, Stairsteps, and Cove base.

Some of the larger installations are Barnabas Hospital Addition, Minneapolis; Klein Hotel, St. Paul; Pioneer Press Building Addition, St. Paul; Shubert Building, St. Paul; Rice County Jail, Faribault, Minn.; J. A. Johnson High School, St. Paul; Humboldt High School, St. Paul; Galtier School, St. Paul; Dakota Farmer Building, Aberdeen, S. D.; Lincoln School, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Ladies Dormitory, State Normal School, Duluth, Minn.; Ladies Dormitory, State Normal School, Winona, Minn.; Alice Shevlin Hall, State University, Minneapolis, Minn.; Locke Hotel, Pierre, S. D.; New Central Hotel, Redfield, S. D.; Hospital for Crippled, Deformed and Indigent Children, Phalen Park, Minn.; Deaconess Hospital, Grand Forks, N. D.; Dormitory, Gustavus Adolophus College, St. Peter, Minn.

They have several large contracts on hand including the Dickey (N. D.) Courthouse, and the Becker County (Minn.) Jail, and are looking for a very successful year.

Specify Sylphon Satisfaction

Successful architects know the value of an established reputation for foresight and good judgment in making specifications. The day is past when perishable diaphragms, clock work, and outside forces are to be depended upon for temperature control. Sylphon permanency has



Ideal Sylphon Regitherm A compact fixture automatically controlling the temperature at any point between 60° and 80°. For Steam and Hot-Water Heaters, Hot-Air Furnaces, Gas Supply and also for Central Station Steam Heating.

YTT'ECO

marked a new era in heating practice. Consequently, the specification of accurate, sensitive, indestructible Sylphon Heating Specialties reflects credit upon the architect and guarantees to the client satisfaction as lasting as "the ever-lasting Sylphon" itself.

Every specialty bearing the name "Sylphon" works from one central elastic principle—an all metal bellows, the accordion sides of which are made from one piece of brass uniformly folded to distribute the strain evenly over the surface. 150,000 movements have not affected this bellows in any way. There is nothing to wear out or deteriorate with age. It remains always the same—sensitive, accurate, reliable.

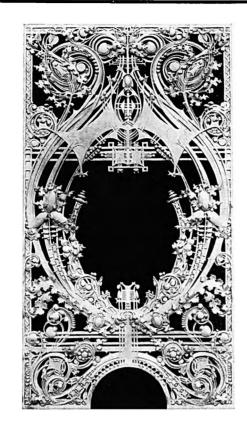
Write for free illustrated booklet "The Ideal Sylphon Heating Specialties."

<u>American Radiator Company</u>

General Offices, 816-822 South Michigan Ave., Chicago

Public show rooms and warehouses at: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Birmingham, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver, San Francisco, Seattle, Brantford, Ont., London, W., Brussels, Paris, Berlin, Dusseldorf, Milan.





NATIONAL FARMER'S BANK OF OWATONNA, OWATONNA, MINN. Louis H. Sullivan, Architect

ORNAMENTAL IRON and BRONZE

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THE WINSLOW BROS COMPANY

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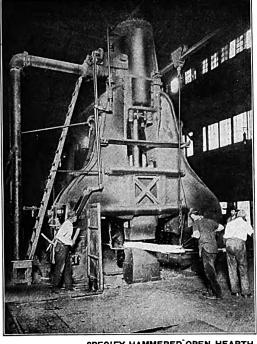
CHICAGO



IX



HAMMERED! Open Hearth Roofing Tin



HAMMERED By this we mean an advance over all other kinds. Open hearth material is noted for its purity. The further and greatest improvement is then made by the repeated 800 ton blows of this ham-mer. It firm-ly welds together every particle of the metal and gives it the desired work-ing and wear-ing qualities.

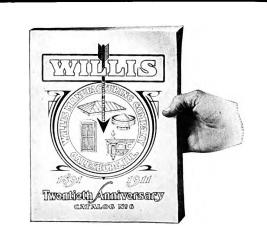
Please note the distinc-

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SPECIFY HAMMERED OPEN HEARTH

Scott's Extra Coated Roofing Tin FOLLANSBEE BROTHERS CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Only Makers Hammered Open Hearth Tin Plate in America ASK FOR BOOKLET "TIN TRUTH"



We take pleasure in offering to Architects and Builders our Catalogue No. 6, just received from the printer, containing 180 pages, which fully describes and illustrates the most complete line of Architectural Sheet Metal Building Material.



Manufacturers of the Famous Willis Skylights and Ventilators

"MICHIGAN" MAPLE FLOORING

[It is generally conceded that there is no other flooring that can equal Hard Maple Flooring. It is also true that upland growth Michigan Maple is much superior to either the silver, swamp or white maple.

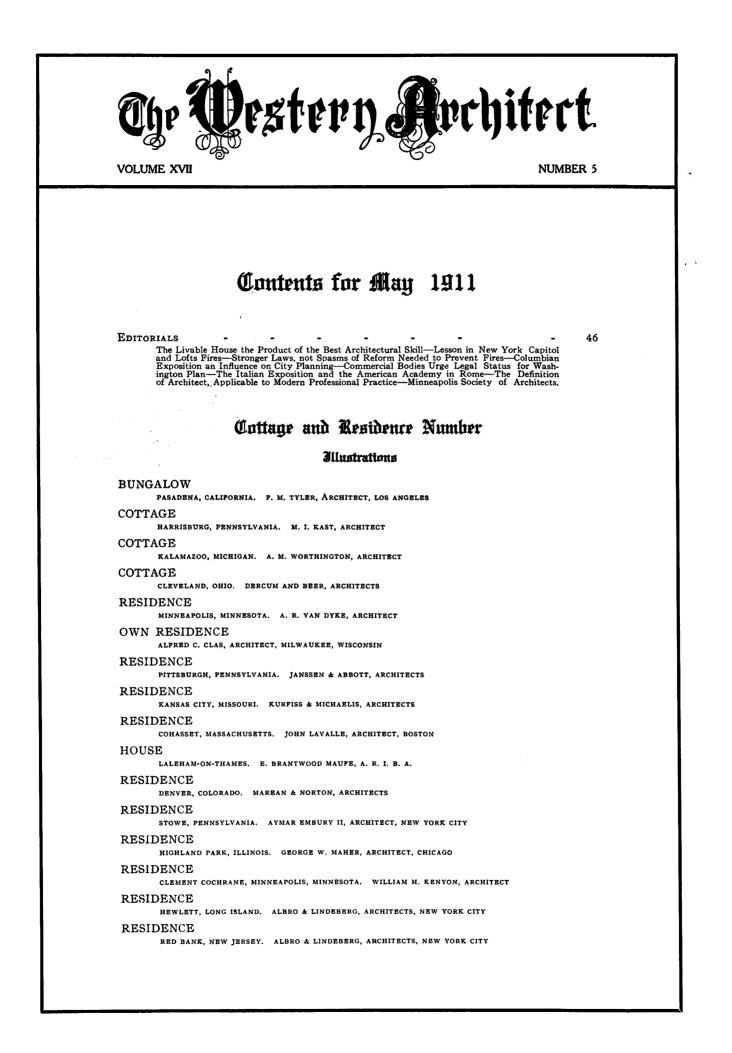
Ward Bros. of Big Rapids, Michigan, are one of the foremost manufacturers of Hard Maple Flooring. This company owns thousands of acres of upland growth Michigan Maple timber and only the best of this goes into their flooring.

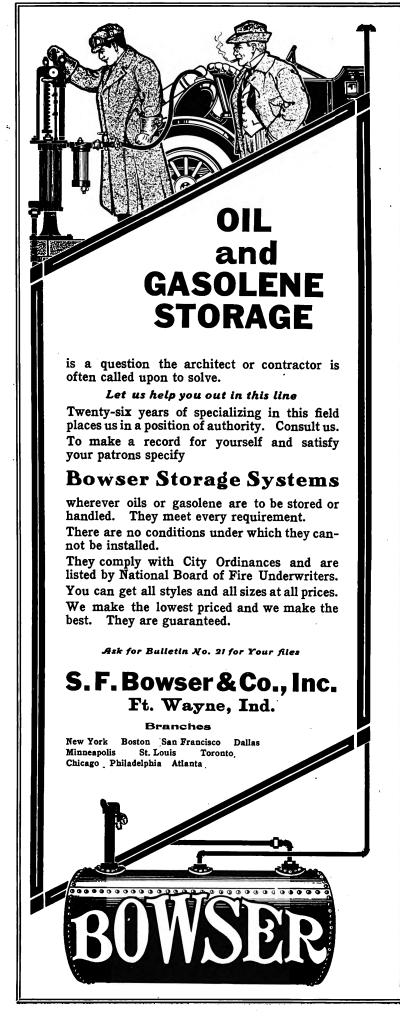
Architects and Builders have found their product to be unexcelled, especially as to excellence of manufacture, quality of stock and the large proportion of long lengths.

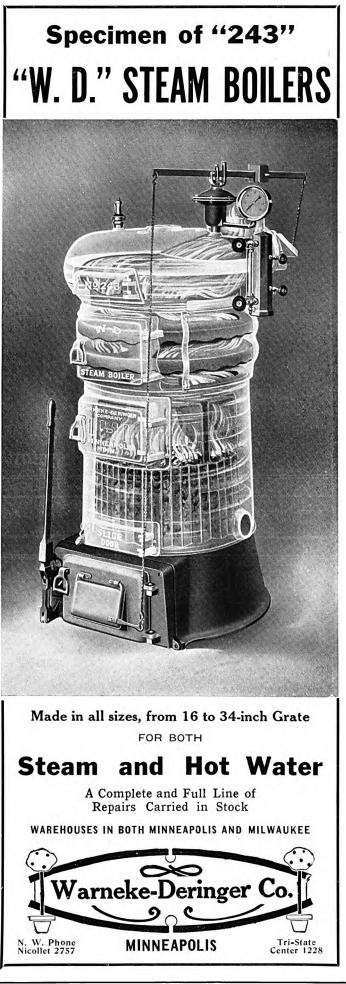
The best is always the cheapest, and Ward Brothers' "Michigan" Maple floors costs no more than inferior grades. Include the name of Ward Brothers' "Michigan" Maple flooring when drawing up your specifications.

Shevlin - Carpenter Lumber Co. **Exclusive Agents ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS**

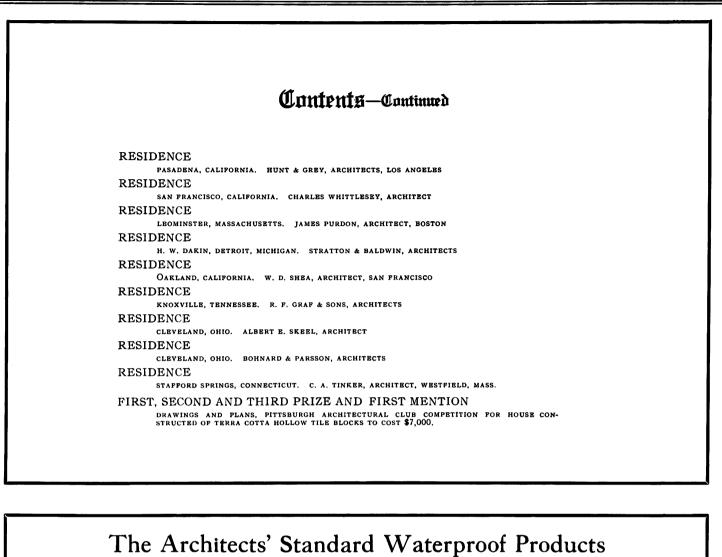








XII



For 25 Years



Building Papers

NEPONSET Red Rope Waterproof Building Paper. For best work in exterior walls and under roofs.

NEPONSET Black Waterproof Building Paper. For all regular work.

NEPONSET Florian Sound Deadening Felt. For all sound deadening purposes. Under roofs, in floors and partitions.

Roofings

NEPONSET Proslate Roofing. For Residences, Bungalows, Porch Roofs, Etc.

NEPONSET Paroid Roofing. For Farm and Industrial Buildings.

NEPONSET Asphalt Felt. For built-up roofs.

NEPONSET Waterdyke Felt and Compound. For waterproofing foundations, mill floors, swimming pools, bridges, etc.



F. W. BIRD & SON, 255 Neponset St., East Walpole, Mass. ESTABLISHED 1795

SAMPLE BOOK UPON REQUEST

New York Washington Chicago Portland, Ore. San Francisco CANADIAN MILLS AND OFFICES: Hamilton, Ontario Winnipeg Montreal St. John

Our Engineering and Consulting Department will be glad at any time to help you with any waterproofing problems



Add the Fireproofing that Safeguards Life and Contents to the Fireproofing that Safeguards the Building's Exterior



THERE is no word in the English language more abused and misinterpreted than the term "fireproof!" Misplaced confidence in this term—especially when preceded by that safe sounding adjective "absolutely"—is today more responsible than any other one thing for loss of human life and property by fire.

Fireproof exterior walls and floors are necessary to the protection of the building itself, but the only kind of fireproofing that will *protect life* and *contents* is *interior* fireproofing.

Interior fireproofing means the replacing of all wooden doors, partitions and trim with steel, as exemplified in its highest efficiency by

DAHLSTROM Metallic Doors and Trim

With this basic principle of fireproofing thus provided for, loss of life through fire is an utter impossibility—the ravages of flames will be of no significance other than in the room in which they originate.

"Buildings As They Should Be"

-a book, points a way, tells how the elimination of the fire hazard is possible by the installation of Dahlstrom Metallic Doors, Partitions, Trim, Etc. It pictures buildings which are fireproof, structures not even carrying insurance, fireproof buildings in "reality" - not in name. To the interested a copy is free for 6 cents postage. The time is near when fire codes everywhere will forbid the use of the term "fireproof" with reference to buildings with fireproof exteriors only. And what is more and important from a standpoint of investment, such a building erected today will soon grow to be shunned by tenants and occupants, due to the rapidly extending realization of what constitutes fireproof safety in a building—fireproof in reality—not in name.

DAHLSTROM METALLIC DOOR COMPANY The Dahlstrom Products Executive Offices and Factories : 65 Blackstone Ave., Jamestown, N.Y.

Branch Offices in All Principal Cities



XV



A NATIONAL JOURNAL OF ARCHITECTURE AND ALLIED ARTS, PUBLISHED MONTHLY

VOLUME 17

MAY 1911



EDWARD A. PURDY. MANAGING EDITOR

ROBERT CRAIK MCLEAN, EDITOR

FRANK A GREENLAW ADVERTISING MANAGER

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The livable house the product of the best architectural skill

estern Architect

In devoting an entire issue of The Western Architect to the illustration of a selection of residences by architects who have, by their exceptional quality in design and plan, gained a reputation in this class of work, there is a

NO. 5

distinct purpose, or rather several points that we endeavor to emphasize. Aside from the simplicity in outline and proportion that is so striking as to almost suggest the rudiments of a style in the modern residence, there is still noticeable a large diversity in rendering, and this is common to no one architect or locality. Embury may suggest Albro, Kenyon may suggest Maher, or Gray compliment either, but in each there is the individuality of the designer that is his own, and is the product of his conception of what a residence suited to our present modern spirit should be. As with the architect this diversity in designing from a rational standpoint is as common to Portland or Los Angeles as it is to Chicago, Minneapolis or Philadelphia, and it marks an epoch to a much greater extent than did that of the "Eastlake" or "Queen Anne" of three or four decades ago. It also indicates the passing of the flat dweller to the higher plane of the home builder. True, there will always be apartment houses, and they even will too frequently force their unwelcome and incongruous presence into the home builder's suburban district, but the occupant who has no desire for a pleasing exterior to his habitation and whose happiness is wrapped up in the janitor service and the cook's results, with a quick connection with the office building where he makes his dollars or the theatre where he goes for his amusements, is becoming the exception that proves the rule. An interesting phase of this home building epoch is the haste with which commercial people have rushed in with the "plan book" and the " house magazine" to supply the demand, and they have succeeded in gathering their dollars to the lasting injury of architectural appreciation with the public. This commercialized architecture has also had its advantageous side, for it has attracted the attention of the more refined to good design, and the architect has been consulted where formerly the carpenter was both designer and builder. It has also called the attention of the real investor to the commercial value of good design and plan in the houses he builds for speculation and the best architectural talent is now being employed by most investors in residence suburbs. That there is a definite commercial value in designs is often overlooked by the prospective builder until he attempts to sell. Our illustrations of what can be done through the careful selection of an architect suggest that aside from any public spirit that should control the erection of a residence of good appearance, complimentary to its surroundings, the selfish interest of the builder is also served.



Another phase of the present vogue in building is the tendency of architects to impress on their clients the desirability of considering the house and its lot as one design, and "tieing the house to the ground," by planting shrubs around the walls no matter how small the building lot may be. This also in a measure makes up for the public spirited tendency to join the front lawns with those of the neighbors on the street in one sweep of grass plot, as against the more selfish and conservative retaining wall, fence or hedge of thirty years ago. Thus from the proper planning of a residence, not from a plan book but by a capable architect, with a design that harmonizes not only with the owner's taste but that will compliment its surroundings, a residence that in materials, construction and conservative cost is obtained by the home builder, and in no other way can his ideal of a livable house be attained.

Lesson in New York Capitol and Loft Fires Two fires, as widely separated in class and circumstances as possible, yet each teaching the same lesson, occurred in New York State last month. One, a "loft" on the eighth, ninth and tenth floors of a fireproof building

in New York City where packed humanity filled wide floor spaces with material and machines, and where the loss of life was appalling. The other, reaching as near as possible the other extreme, was the library wing of the State Capitol at Albany, the most costly and one of the most perfectly designed and constructed public buildings in the United States. The lesson of these two fires is that a structure to be "fireproof," be it a warehouse, factory or the greatest public building, must not only have that quality of fire resistance in its construction that all good building laws require, but its interior must be kept free from material and furnishings, partitions and exits that in the case of fire are combustible. These two fires should be sufficient to prove conclusively that the building laws should not only govern the construction of fireproof buildings, but should follow them and as closely govern their contents after construction as before, whether it be in furniture, manufacturing material, fireproof partitions, or even to the hanging of fire resisting doors, each requiring a special permit and examination by the building or fire department of the city. When it is realized that by building according to an approved building code, an owner acquires the right to state that his building is fireproof and thus gain the confidence of its occupants in its safety from fire, he should not be allowed to make it combustible by any of those additions to its interior that nullify the fireproof quality of the structure as planned and built from plans approved by the building department in which the public has confidence. The fear of retroactive measures in all legislation is the greatest menace in its relation to existing buildings. The fact that a building has always been used for certain purposes that are inimical to good policy, or is obsolete, and according to the present day standard, defective should not be considered, and the fire department should have full power to prohibit the use of buildings for purposes inimical to safety, and to raze structures that are a menace to occupants or adjoining property.

Every great fire, especially those attended by Stronger Laws, Not Spasms of Reform, Needed to Prevent Fires
Every great fire, especially those attended by loss of life, creates a spasm for reform that brings forth plans for correction from architects and from the fire and building departments of cities. The owner sits snug and waits for the storm to blow over, and then skins as close to the hazard line as possible, or makes no alterations until compelled to. This is in the United States. They do differently in Europe. In Berlin where the fire loss per annum is thirty cents as compared with three dollars in Chicago, it is different. As an example, after a fire in an apartment building the man who turned in the alarm was sent for and taken before a fire marshal with inquisitorial powers. The examination of all involved showed that the fire started in a hot coal which had dropped from a laundry stove in the attic and rolled upon an unprotected wooden floor. The tenant proved that the stove was an appointment of the building provided by the landlord, and that it was neither his duty nor his privilege to change it. The landlord proved that he had recently purchased the building under the usual guarantee that all laws and ordinances had been complied with in construction and appointment; that this stove had not been changed, and that his attention had not been called to any condition involving a fire risk. The builder from whom the owner purchased was then called and had to admit that he was responsible for the setting of the stove as the police had found it, and that he had violated the law in neglecting to provide a suitable metallic hearth of the required kind and dimensions between it and the floor. This responsibility was brought home to him by the assessment against him of the damage to the furniture and property of the tenants, together with the estimated cost to the city of responding to the alarm and extinguishing the fire, rounded out by an exemplary fine of 500 marks as a reminder that German laws are intended to be observed.

Columbian Exposition an influence on City planning When twenty years ago the plan of the Worlds Columbian Exposition was developed it would have been deemed chimerical had any one prophesied the progress that this would give impetus to. This architectural renaissance,

when for the first time there was co-operation among architects of distinction of the United States in producing a group of buildings, has had a distinct and ever broadening influence. Organizations have been formed in cities, towns and villages for civic improvement. Commissions have been appointed to exercise a censorship over, as well as to guide such development in all our large cities, and this influence has spread to Europe where town planning conferences have been held with the Burnham plan for Chicago as the chief exhibit. Under this inspiration the British Parliament has passed an act regulating the construction of residences and business houses, and the influence of the Chicago plan upon the the German Emperor in his appointment of a commission for the improvement of Berlin was probably as great as his wish to compete with the forty-seven million dollars recently appropriated by the French Chamber of Deputies for the same purpose in Paris. From that successful planning of an exposition site which was simply an ephemeral model of what could be done in permanent materials, the cities of the land have received a lasting inspiration, and in Philadelphia this month is being held the first city planning exposition, in which will be shown the present accomplishment by a few and the hopes of the many cities who have gone earnestly and intelligently to work in the replanning and rearrangement of their haphazard growth. It is not to be supposed that all the cities have planned well. Some have fallen far short of what is required; some may have imprudently given the public too large and ambitious a plan to digest; others have mistaken the real purpose and employed landscape experts where architects only can be capable of meeting all the conditions; but all move in the right direction. The most parsimonious capitalist who forgets





that all his wealth is but the exploitation of the lumber, iron, coal or other natural products that belong to the state and the people of future generations; the most grasping property owner who only, sees in civic improvement that his taxes may be increased; or the ordinary individual who thinks what is, is good enough; each will finally see that their most commercial spirit will be satisfied and and their selfish ends not jeopardized by this spirit of re-constructing and arranging on practical lines the cities that grew without plan or direction from a more simple and less pretentious past.

Commercial Bodies Urge ! Legal Status for Washington Plan That the status of the civic plan for the future development of Washington may be legalized, a concerted effort by the commercial bodies of the country has been inaugurated. The architectural profession awakened to the necessity of

this plan many years ago and single handed obtained the appointment of a commission, and its status has since been supported by executive order. Of course this precarious situation cannot continue to exist with any safety to the plan and the future welfare of the capital city. It is fortunate that now the commercial bodies of the country have wakened to the great good that will come to the country through the carrying out of the plan, and the irretrievable disaster that would follow its encroachment or abandonment. It has long been urged by architects that the Washington Plan was a commercial necessity as much as an aesthetic advantage to the future standing The details of the plan in which the Linof the United States. coln Memorial Bridge, Rock Creek Park, or other improvements are included need not be urged upon Congress at this time. If Congress will, by act, recognize the validity of the plan and perpetuate the commission in charge of it by law, the future details of its working out can be left to other congresses and other generations. It is hoped that every commercial body will quickly respond to the call for their assistance in obtaining a legal status for the plan for the future development of Washington.

The Italian Exposition and the American Academy in Rome The exposition which will be held at Rome this year, and which will have many features that are new to both industrial and art exhibitions, calls attention to the American Acad-

emy in Rome which is America's greatest art venture in point of potential influence upon our painting, sculpture and architecture. The close association of the student who is so fortunate or so capable as to win a scholarship in this school with the classic art of the Old World, is of the first importance in his development. Substitutes will not do, though casts and photographs have their value, but the shock of illumination that the artist receives upon his first sight of Greek marbles or the paintings of the Renaissance can be acquired in no other way. While the American Academy in Rome was frankly patterned after that of France, its life with its freedom from commercialism and under the direction of the best artists with an American spirit and viewpoint to guide, gives it an influence that does not need the two hundred and fifty years of growth and vicissitude of the French school to make it of the highest value to the American art student. Those Americans who are attracted to Italy this year by its uniquely organized and stupendously interesting exposition, will be glad to view the foundation work of the late Mr. McKim and his associates in the promotion and establishment of the American Academy in Rome that belongs to every American and whose students on their return will give a new strength and artistic virility to the art progress of the country.

The Definition of Architect, Applicable to Modern Professional Practice

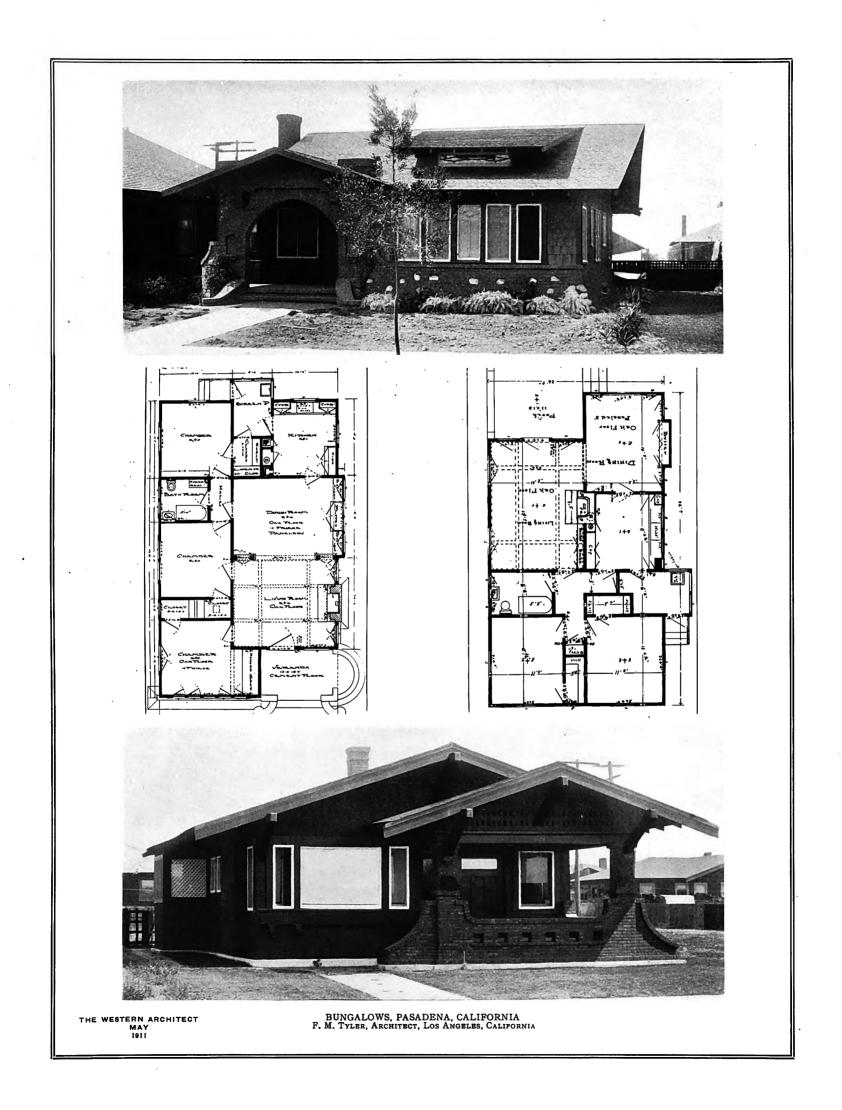
The definition of "Architect," strange as it may appear, is often discussed by members of the profession with considerable variation of opinion evidenced by the definitions offered. The only authoritative ethical definition,

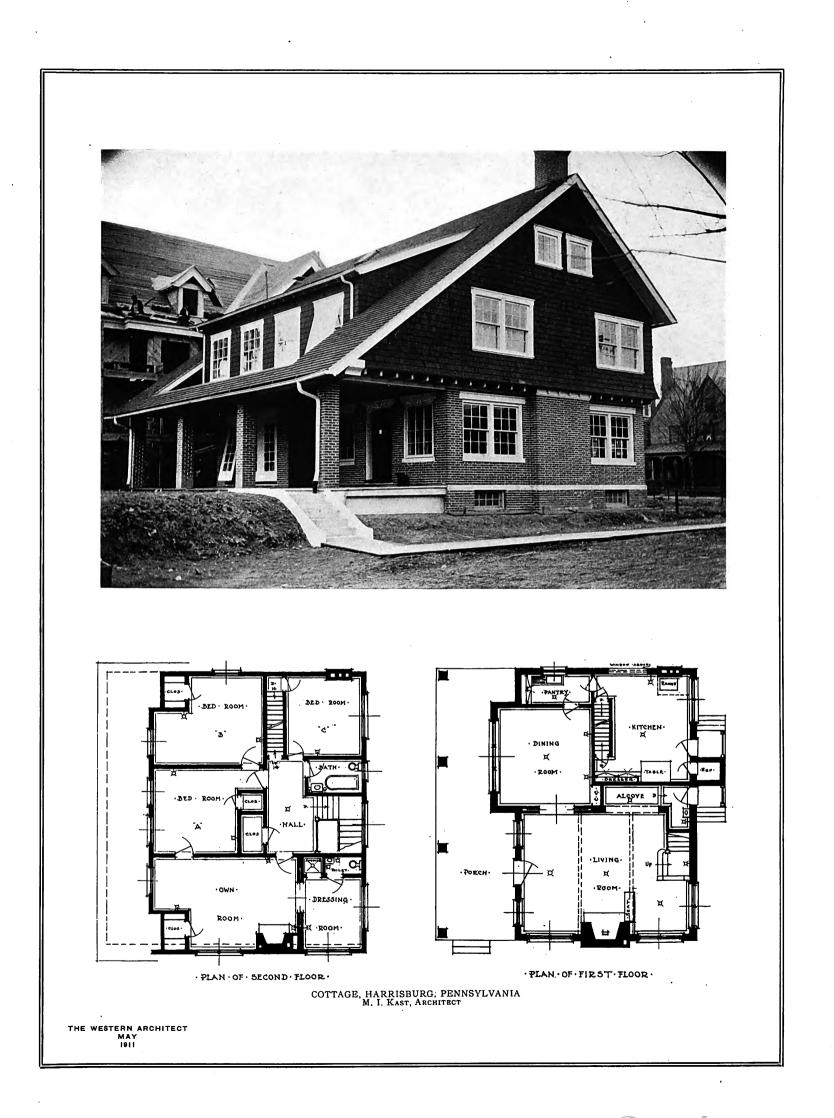
recognized in the United States, is that approved by the American Institute of Architects. A legal status is established in states where the profession is regulated through examination and license. Fundamentally there is but one definition, and that is the literal "master builder." It defines the profession so completely that there need be no discussion, even with the many additional requirements thrust upon the architect by the multiplicity of modern practice. It does not necessarily mean that an architect must know the different advantages of one plumbing, heating or ventilating system over another, but it does mean that his design should follow his plan and that his construction in detail compliment and secure both.

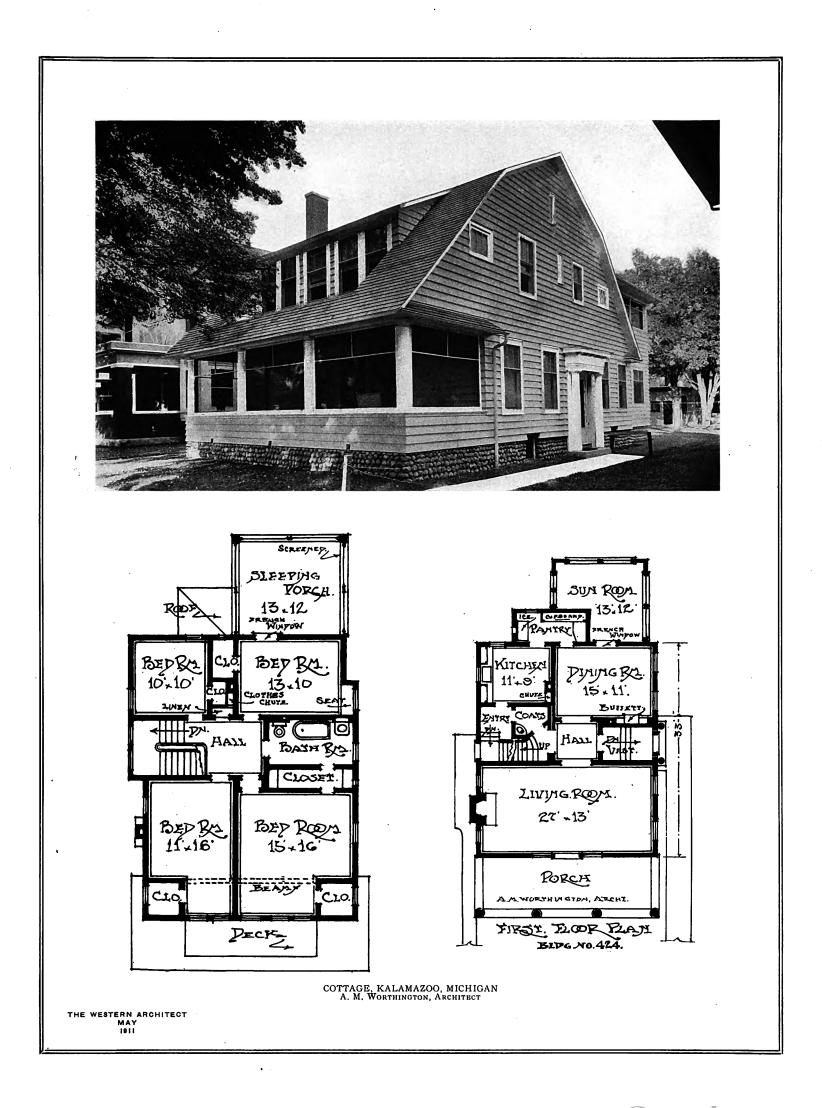
A Local Architectural Association formed in Minneapolis

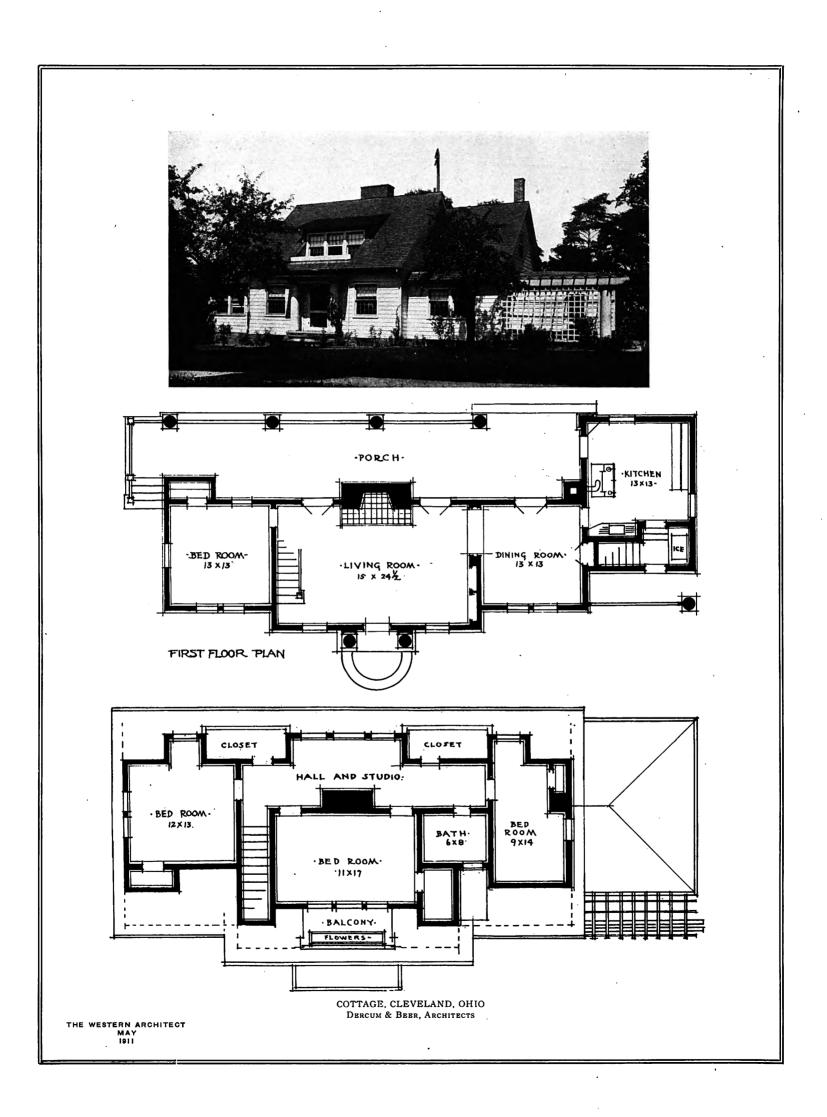
The importance of a local association of architects that would not only include all the architects of professional skill and standing in the city, but would guide the public mind in the direction of those constructive and ethical

standards which have been found the most workable and of which the American Institute of Architects is the highest exponent, as long been felt by practitioners in Minneapolis. Such an association, the Minneapolis Society of Architects, has been formed on the general lines of the Institute Chapters. The necessity for such an organization was no greater in Minneapolis than it is in any other city, but its absence has had much to do with the low standard of architectural ideals that have seemed particularly pronounced in that city. Instead of the best, architectural work, which should be representative, is but average. Average school buildings, average hotels, average office buildings, and a total absence of any thought of harmonious form or distribution, or the rights of the public to good design, has been the rule. The exception is found where the owner has as an individual appreciated the value of good design and employed those whose professional skill brought such results. An association whose collective influence and collective knowledge is constantly at the service of the building public, is always a restraint upon those who for mere expediency or cheapness will erect badly designed or improperly located structures. In cities where the local association of architects is representative, strong, and harmonious, the quality of its architecture, building laws, and civic growth generally, is noticeable for its superiority over others like Minneapolis where only the unyielding and uncompromising ethical attitude of the individual architect has been the one force that has prevented architectural chaos. The amalgamation of this force into a combined movement is of much greater value to the city than to the profession, though both will benefit from such an organization if it is carefully guided along lines of unselfish, patriotic and professional activity. The officers of the Minneapolis Society of Architects are William Channing Whitney, President; Harry W. Jones, Vice-President; Edwin H. Brown, Secretary-Treasurer, and these, with Edwin H. Hewitt, S. M. Colburn and Harry W. Downs, form the board of directors.

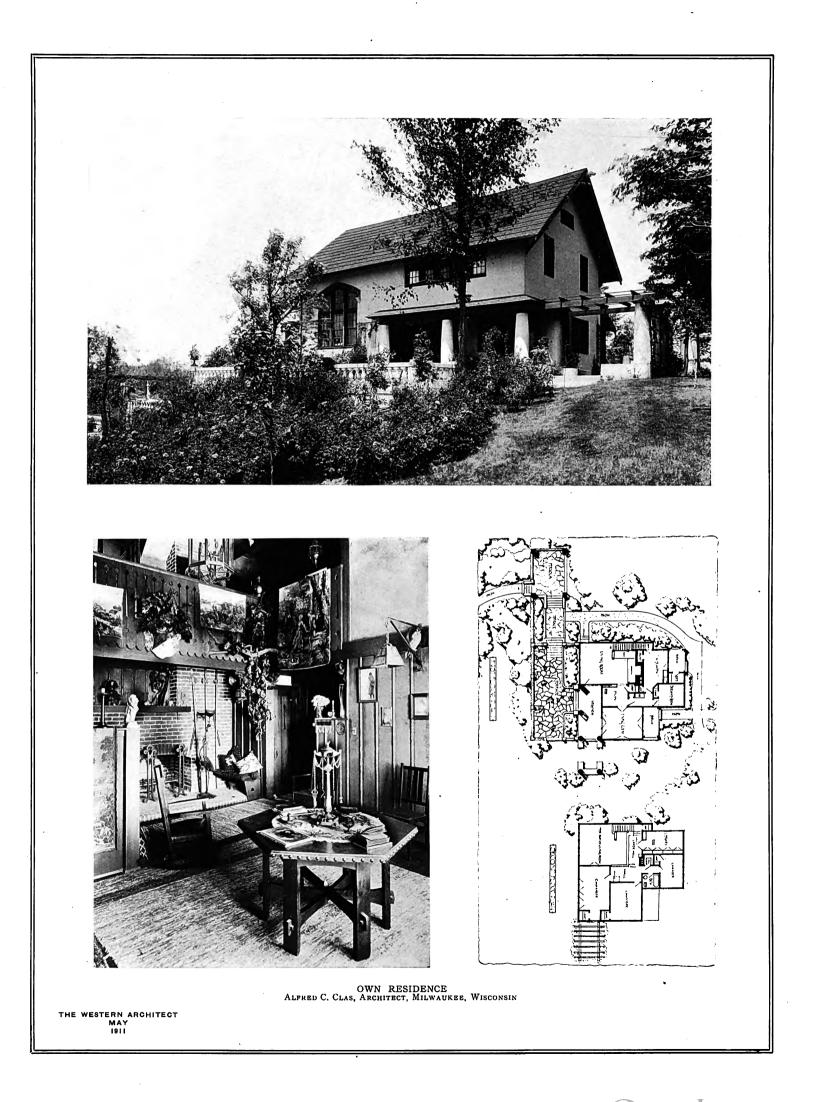


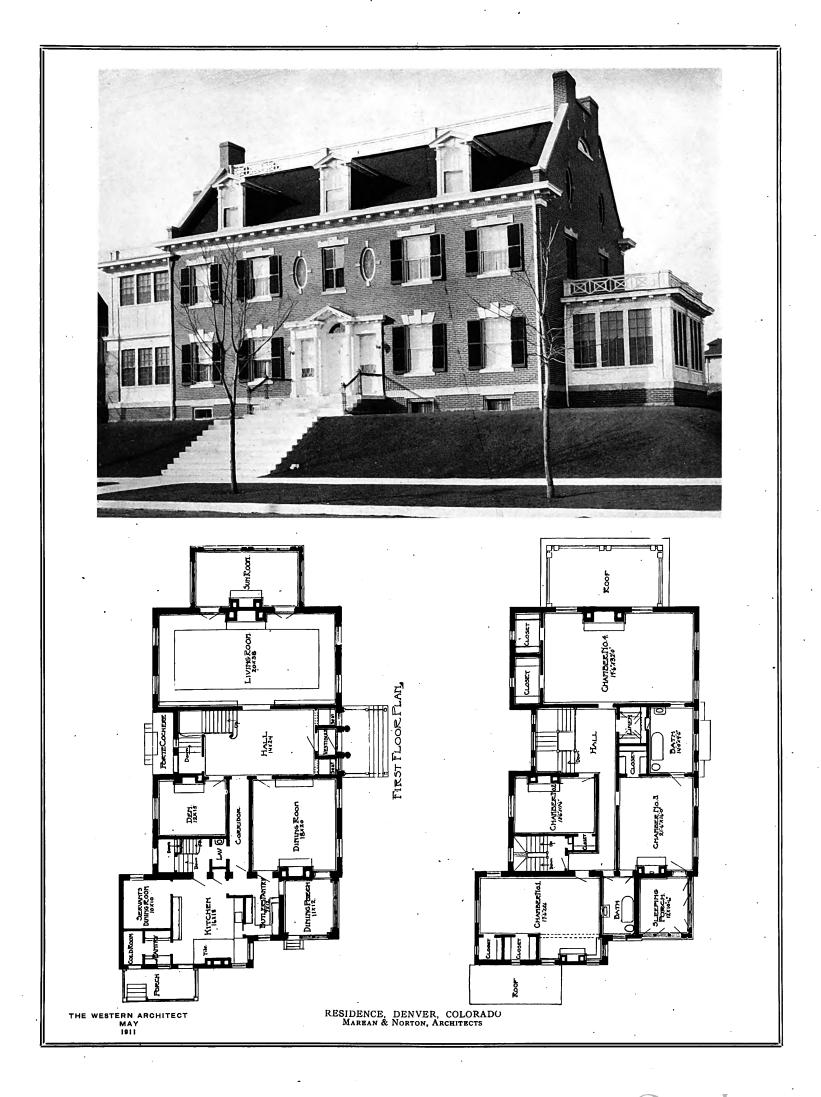


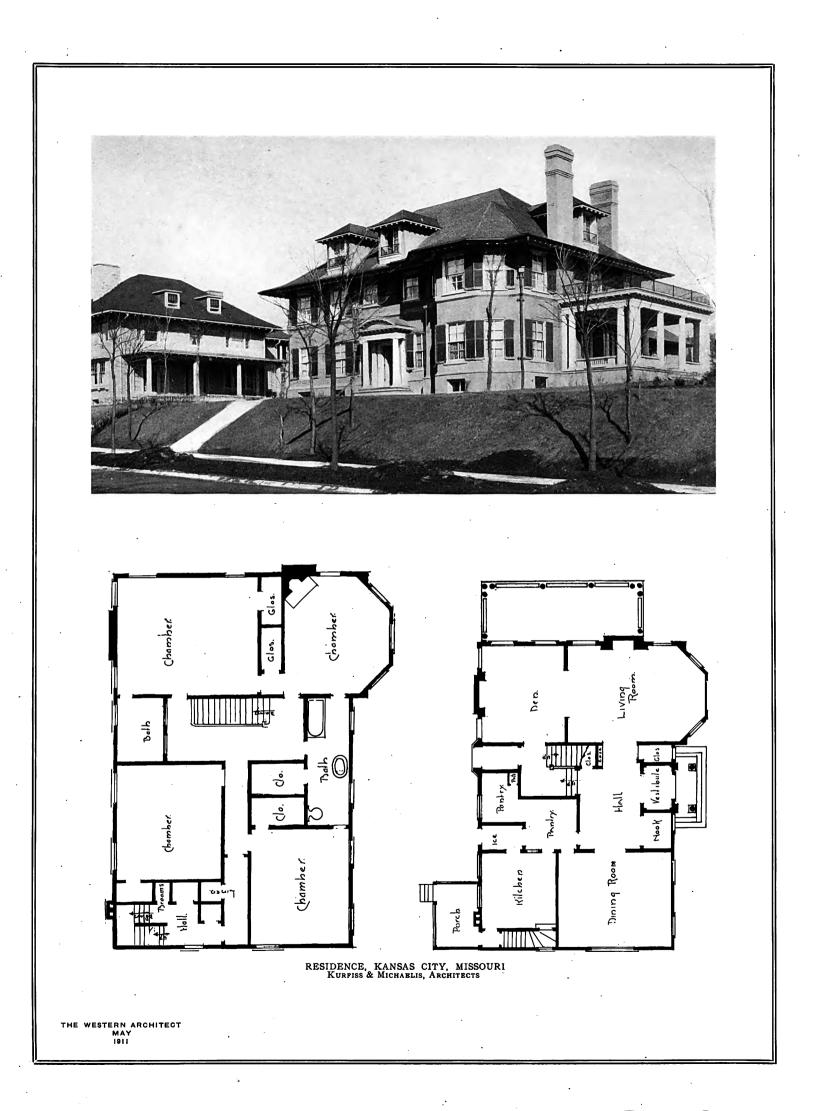


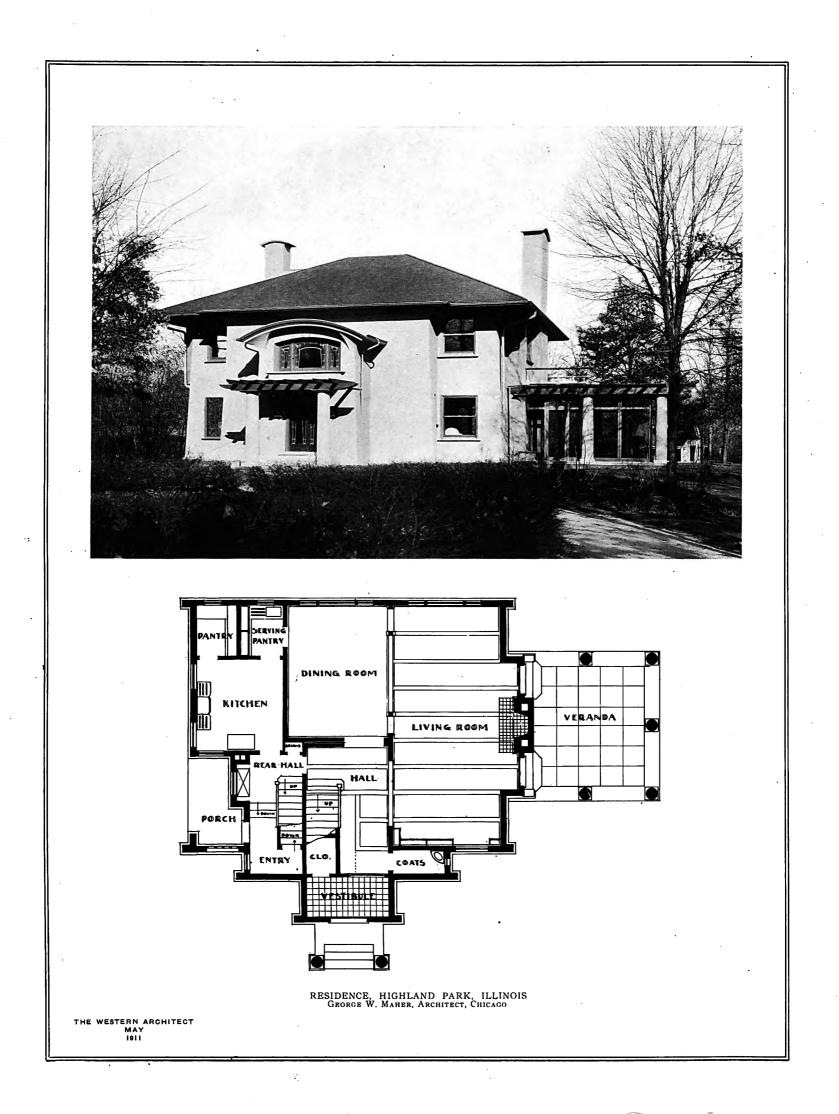


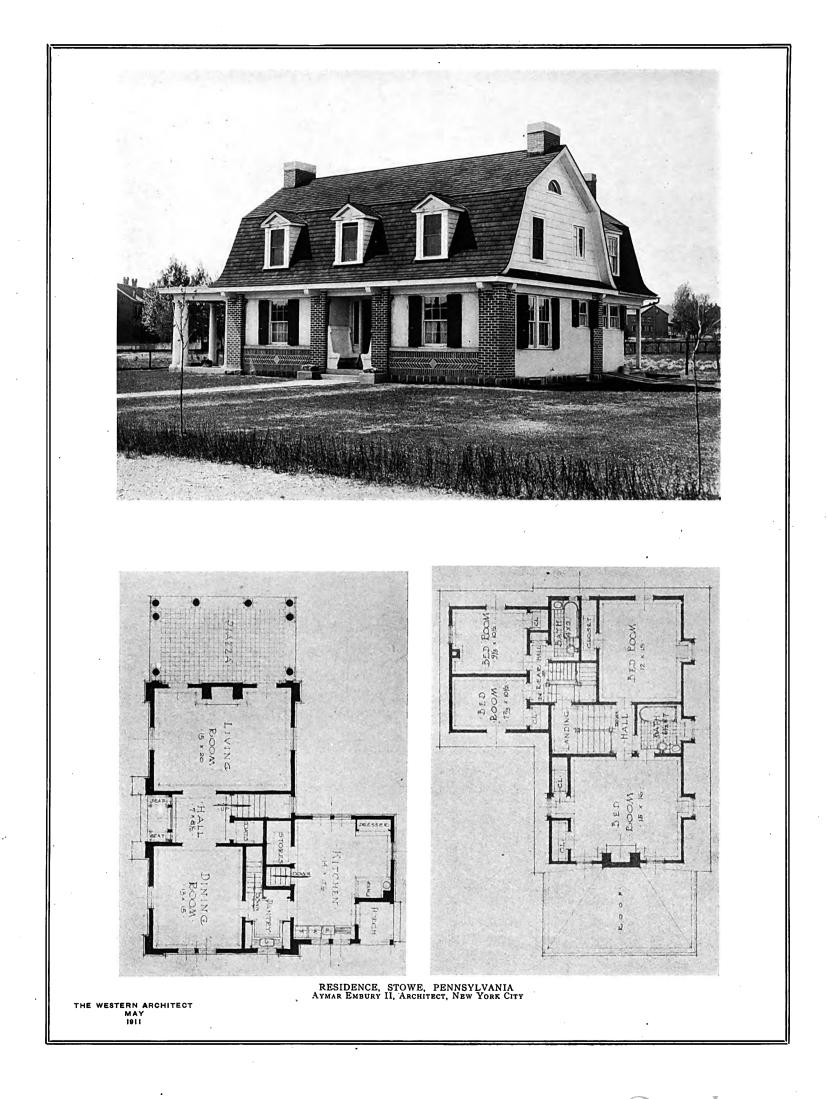


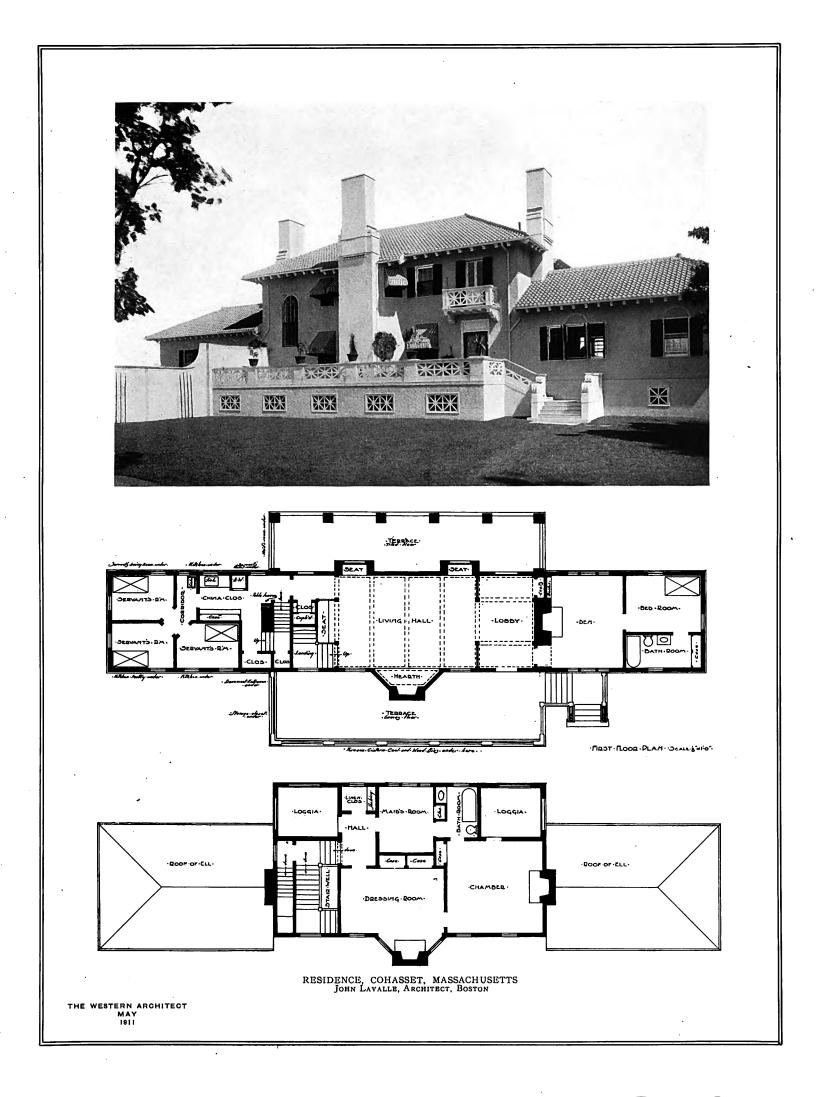




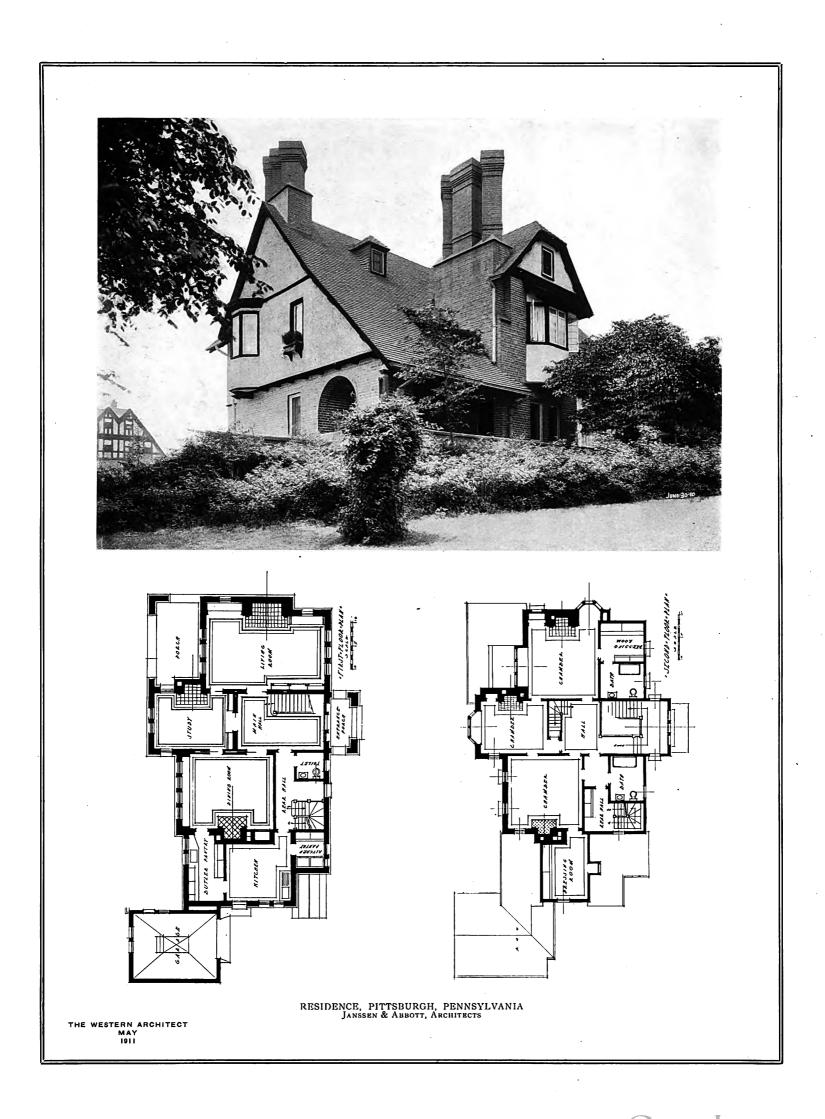








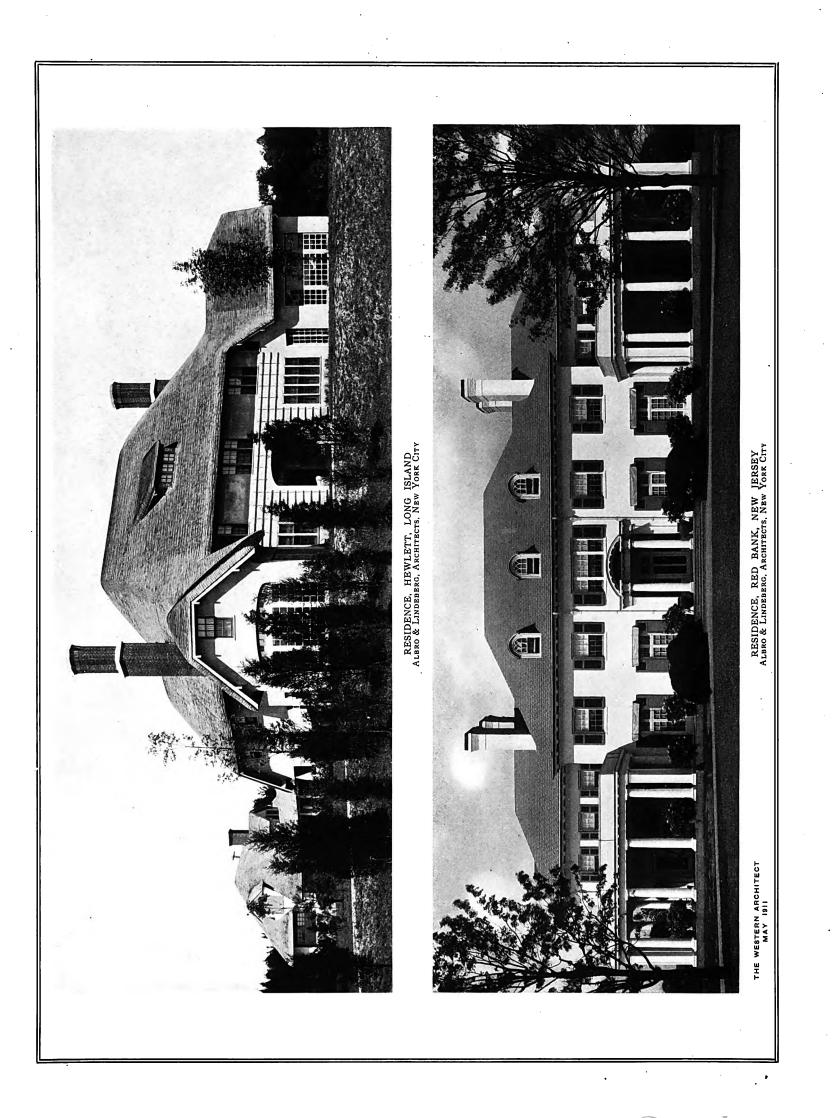




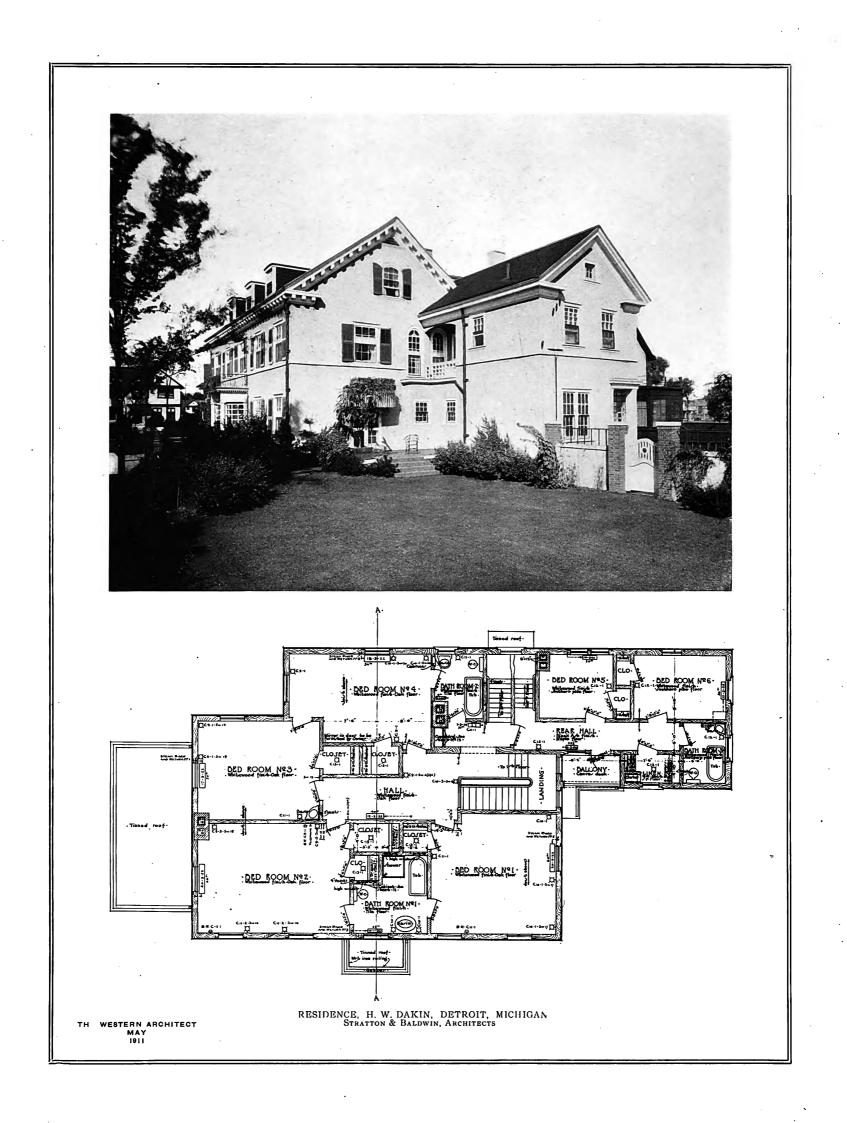


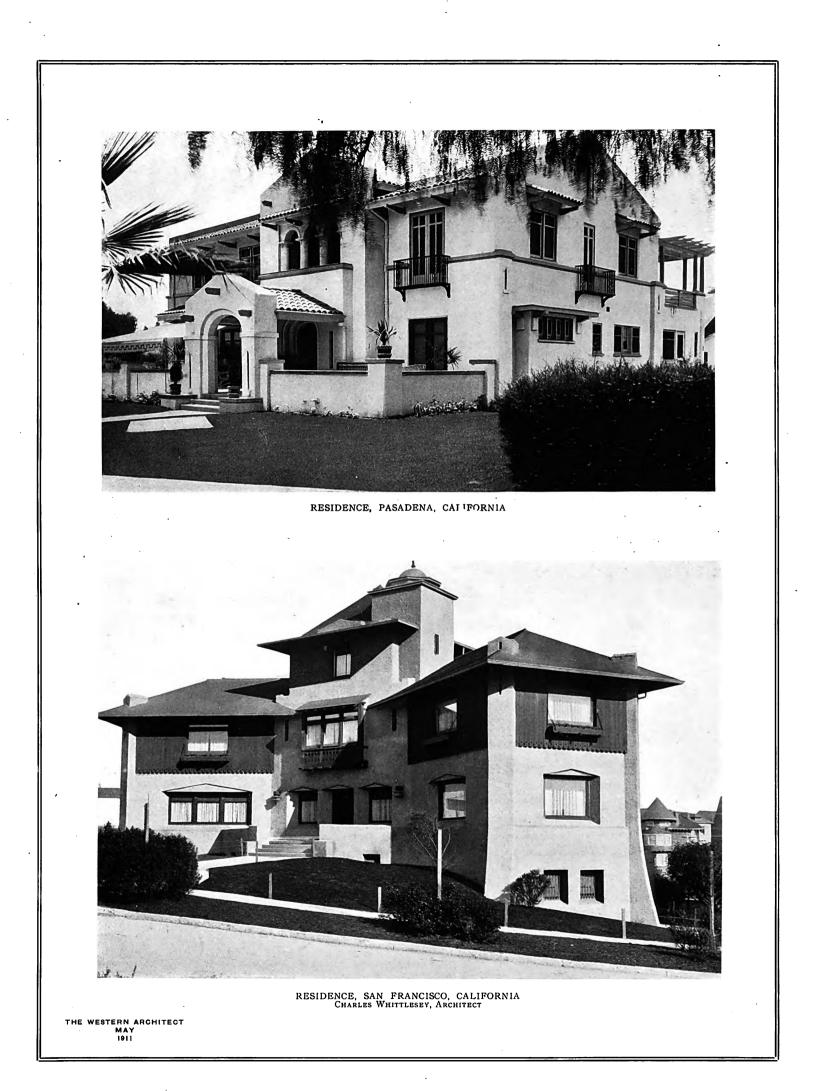




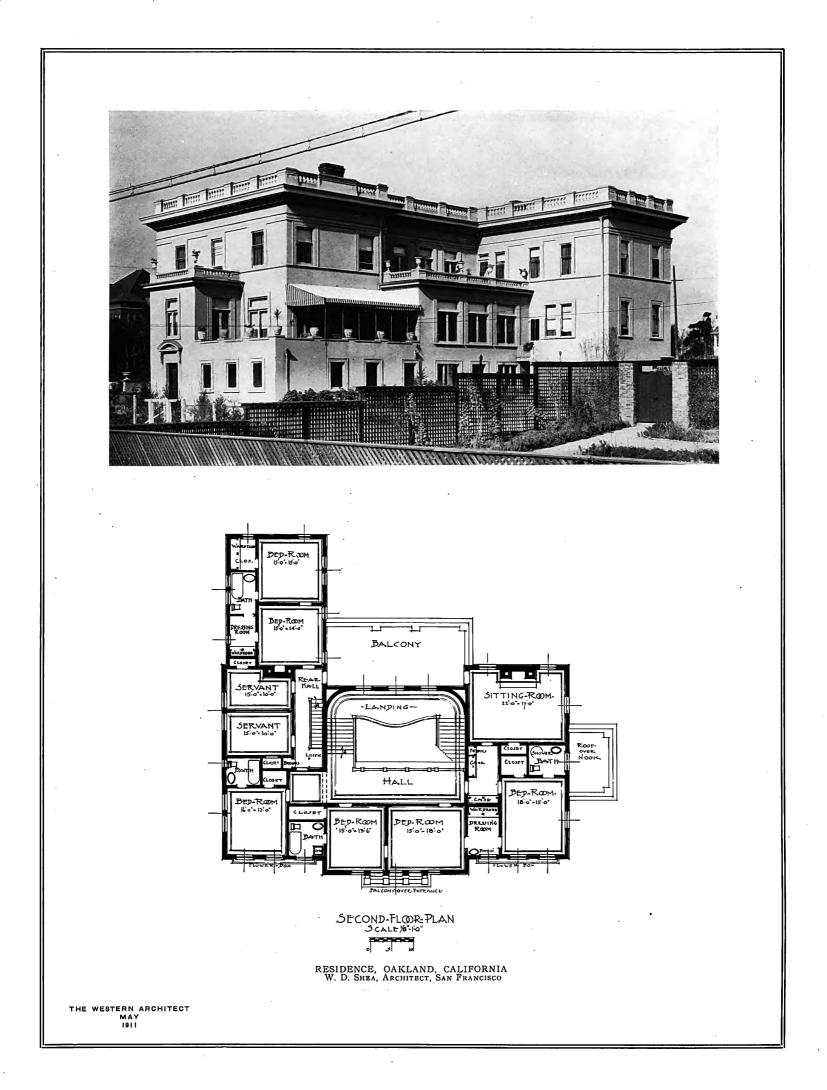




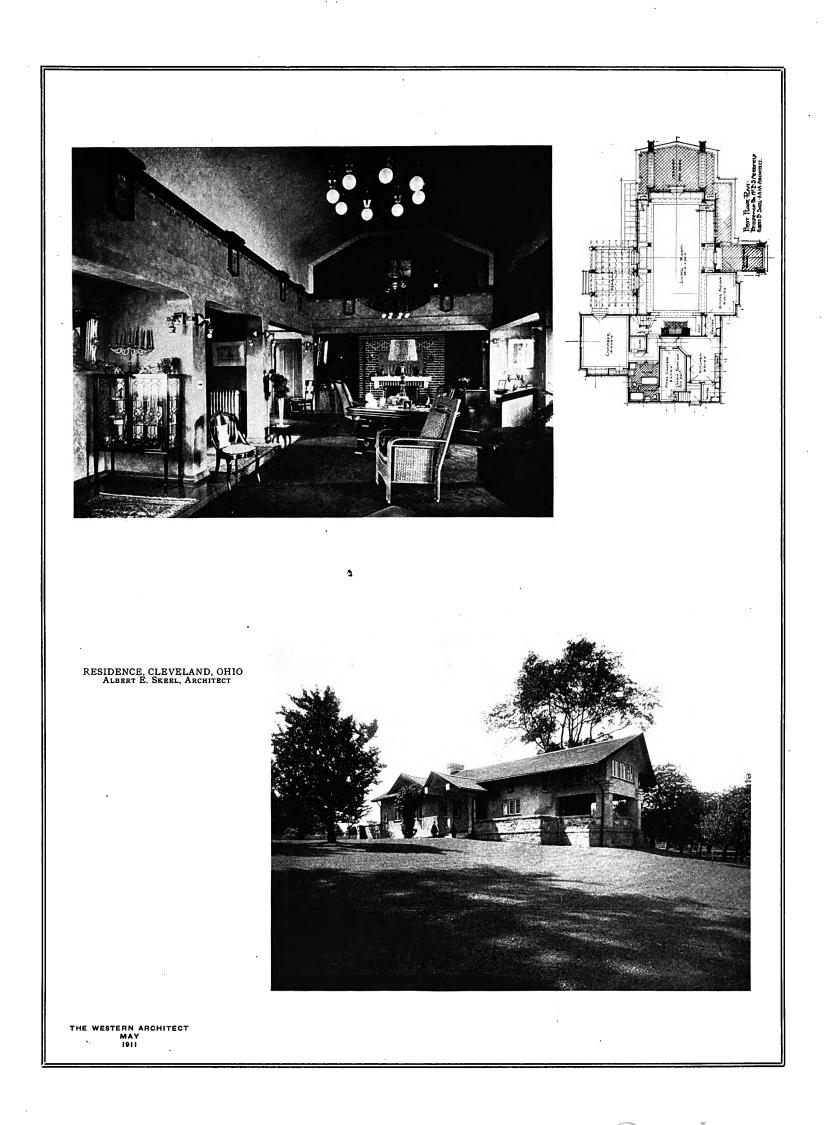


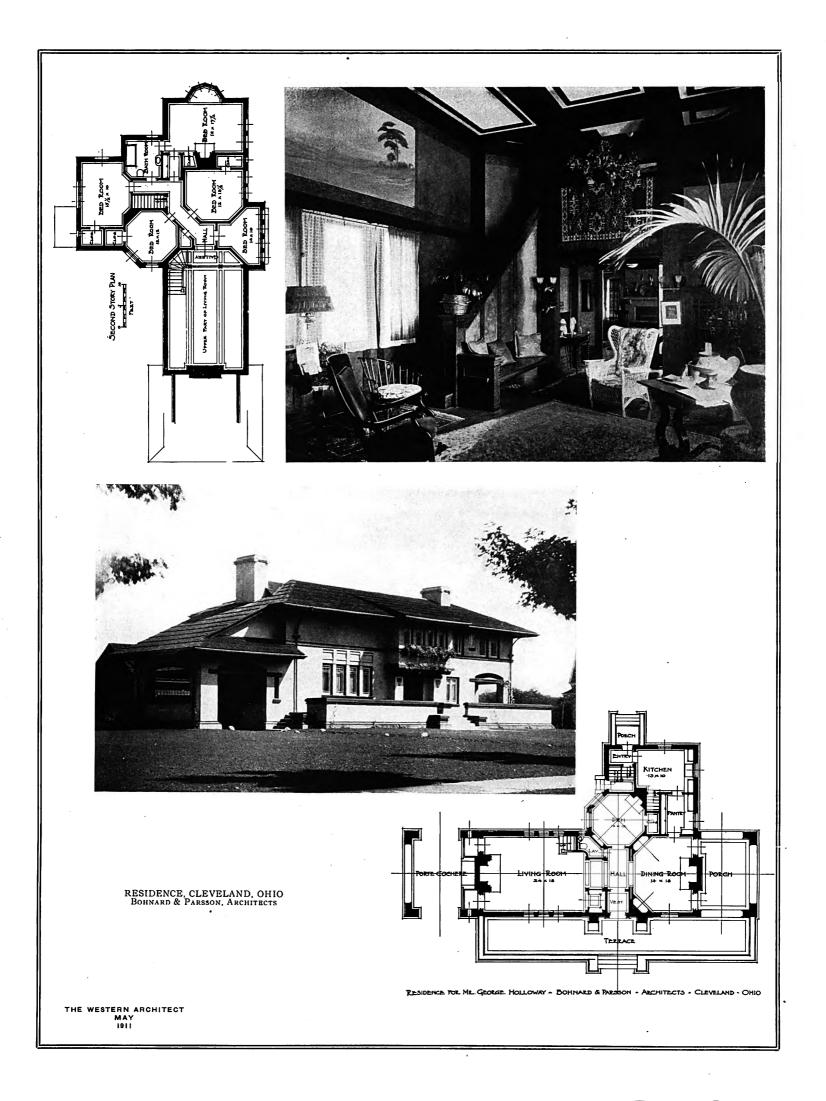


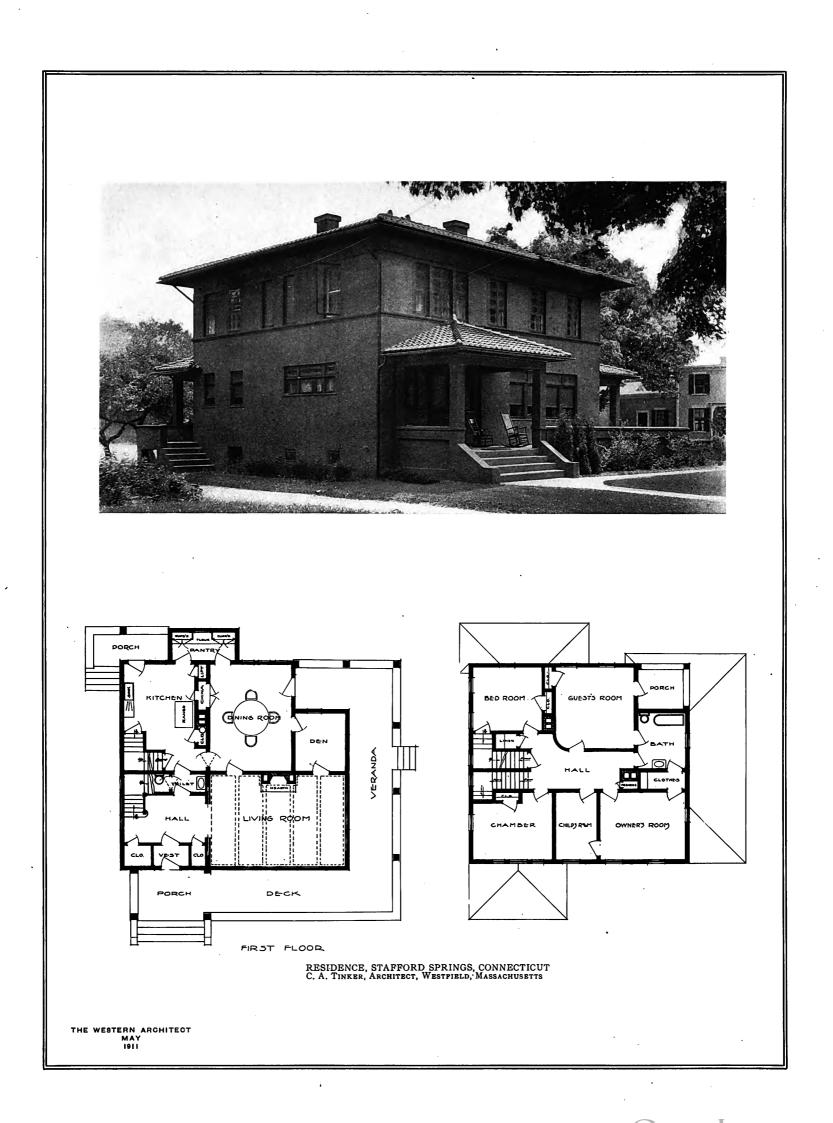
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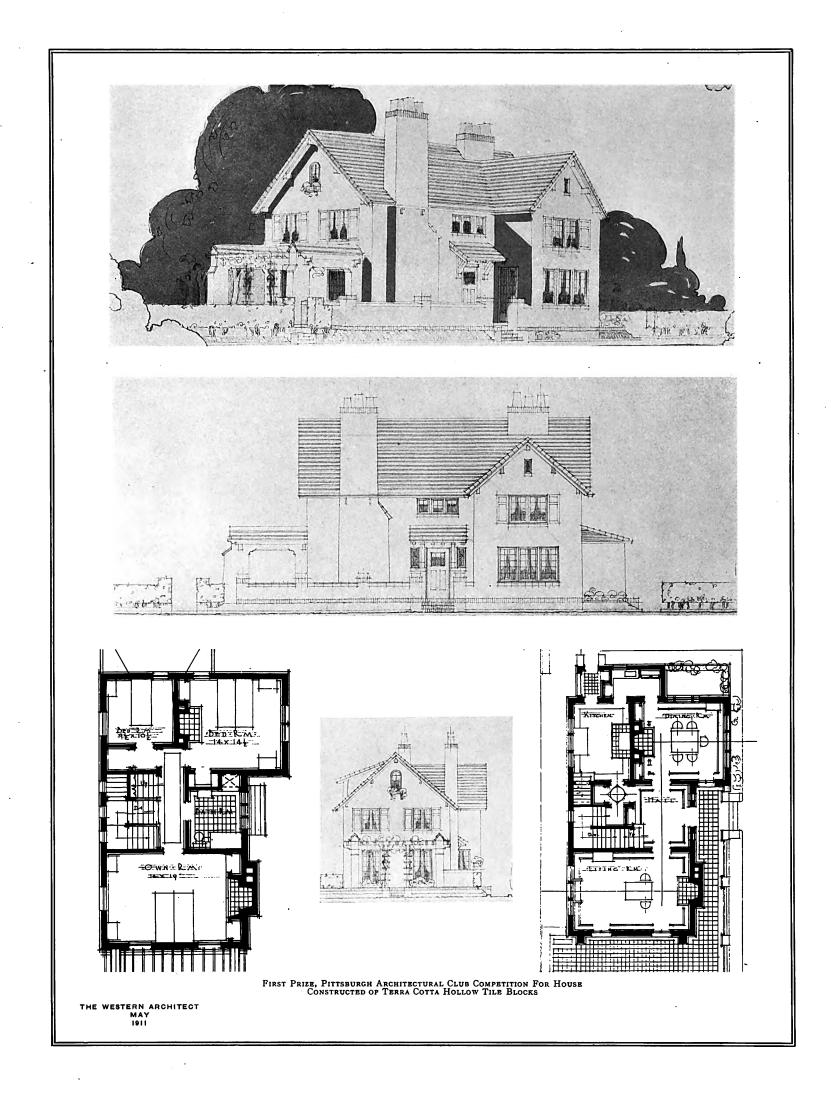


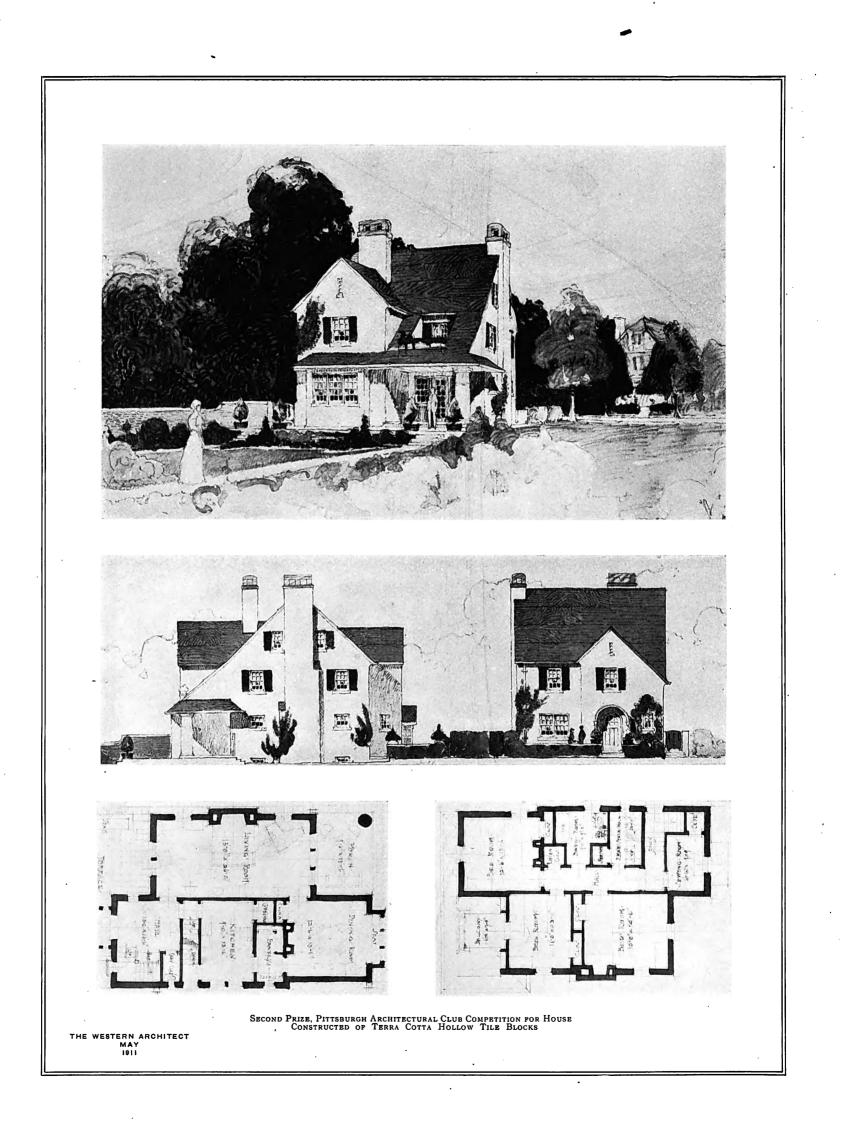




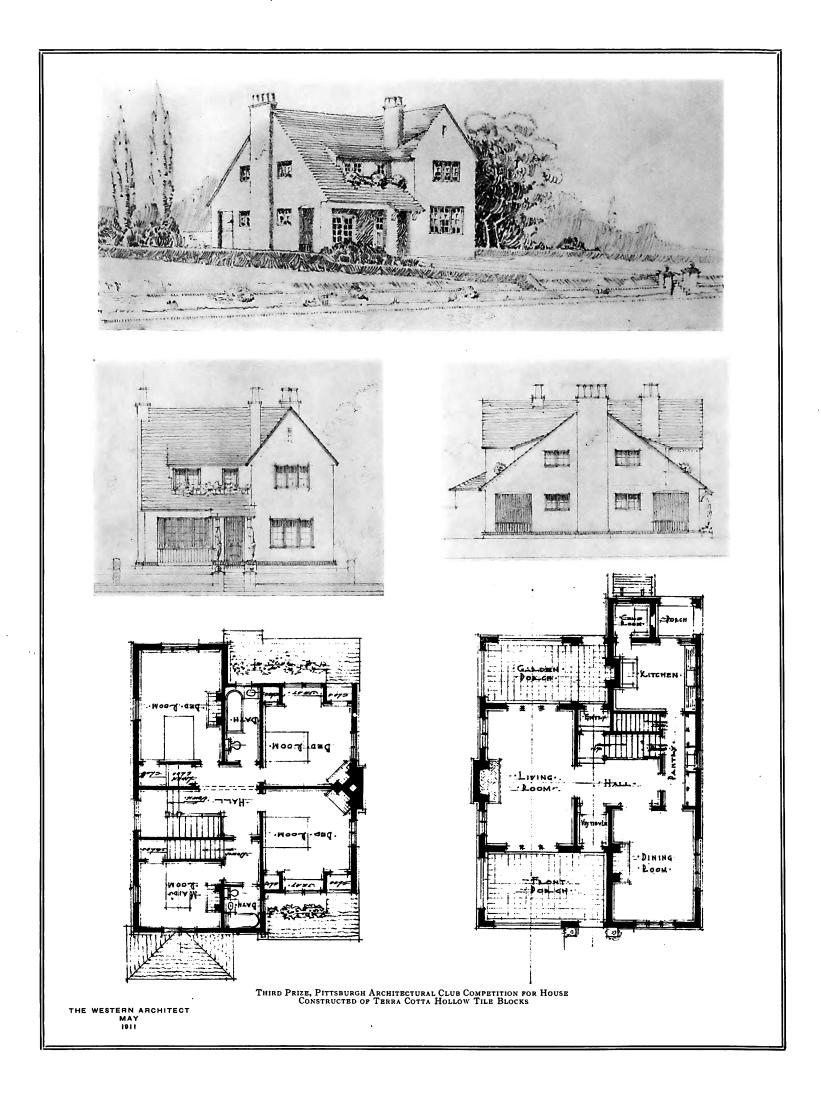


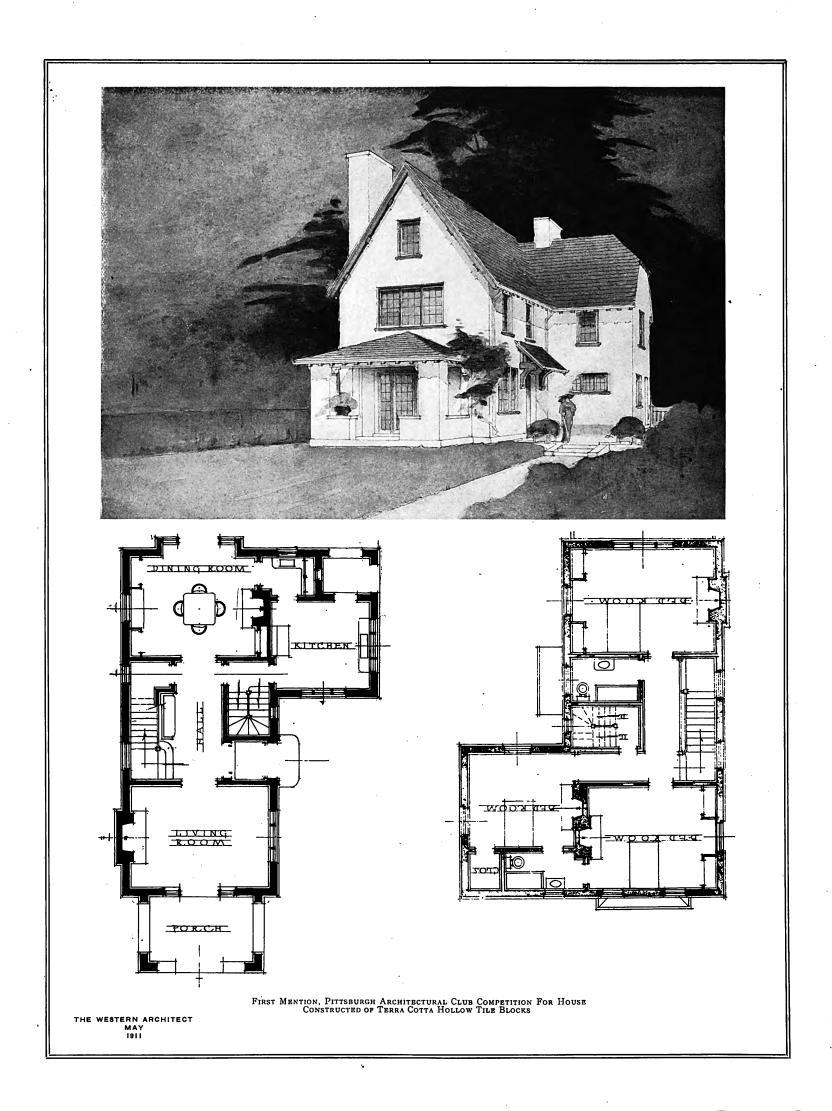






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PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTURAL CLUB COMPETITION FOR A HOUSE

CONSTRUCTED OF TERRA COTTA HOLLOW TILE BLOCKS TO COST \$7,000.00

Prizes of \$125.00, \$75.00 and \$50.00 were offered by the Club through the liberality of the National Fire Proofing Company, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

The cost of the house complete shall not exceed \$7,000, exclusive of the land, and the total cubage shall not exceed 40,000 cubic feet. Cubage will be computed from the outside face of all exterior walls and from the finished basement floor to the mean of the roof, and porches will be counted at half the actual cubage computed from the grade to the mean of the roof.

Any design exceeding 40,000 cubic feet, computed as above specified, will not be considered by the Jury.

The house shall be designed to accommodate a family of four —two adults and two children and one servant. The entire basement must be excavated, except under porches. The house is to be located on an inside lot with a frontage of 40 feet and a depth of 150 feet. The grounds should be treated as a setting and a part of the whole composition, and walls, garden architecture, etc., will not be included in the cost or cubage.

The site may be assumed as fronting on a good residence street in any city, town or suburb, and the grade of the property may be level or sloping at the option of the designer. The exterior walls are to be constructed of Terra Cotta Hollow Tile Blocks, 8 inches thick $(12'' \times 12'' \times 8'')$, the blocks being heavily scored on all sides. Stucco may be used as an outside finish, and plaster applied directly to the blocks for interior finish. The partitions, floors and roof may be constructed of wood framing.

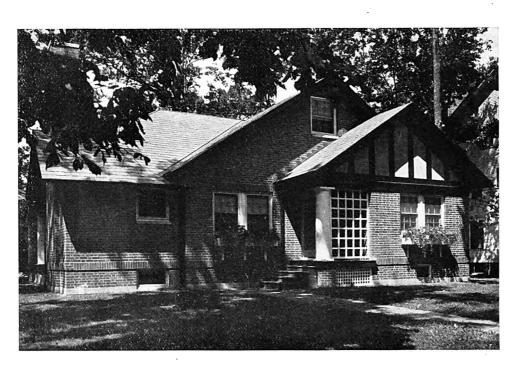
THE JURY: Mr. Edward Stotz, Pres. Pittsburgh Chapter A. I. A.; Mr. Henry McGoodwin, Dean Dep. of Architecture, Carnegie Technical Schools; M. Gabriel Ferrand, Prof. of Architecture, Carnegie Technical Schools; Mr. Richard Kiehnel, Mr. Colbert A. MacClure.

In making the awards the Jury will take into account the following points:

First—Excellence of design, with regard to both plan and elevation.

Second—Fitness of the design for the material employed.

COMMITTEE: Edward B. Lee, Chairman; Henry Kropff, Stanley L. Roush.



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This change was occasioned by the rapid increase of business which also brought into the new concern a partial change in the personnel of its officers.

The president of the company is Mr. Hubert Kelly, long noted as the nestor of the heating, plumbing and engineering business of the twin cities. MR. H. WALLIS, the Vice President, of the new company is one of the leading designers of the country, having worked for some of the most noted architects of New York, Chicago, and the Northwest. The estimating and designing department of the American Steel & Ornamental Iron Co. will be under MR. WALLIS' exclusive control.

MR. HAROLD JOHNSON, another of the Vice-Presidents, is so well and favorably known to the building public of the Northwest, as president of the Johnson, Jackson-Corning Co., that it is unnecessary to make any further comment.

MR. FRANCIS C. CARY, the Secretary and Treasurer of the company, has a national reputation as a steel and iron manufacturer. He is a director of the Riverdale Iron & Steel Co., with a large rolling mill at Chicago, thus assuring the American Steel & Ornamental Iron Co. the prompt shipment of raw steel and concrete bars. Mr. Cary is also president of the Van de Velde Electric Co., large electric elevator manufacturers.

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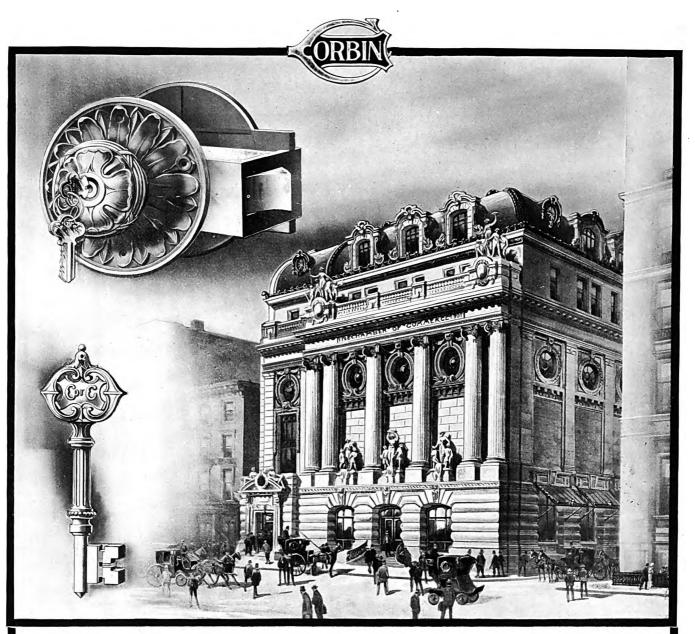
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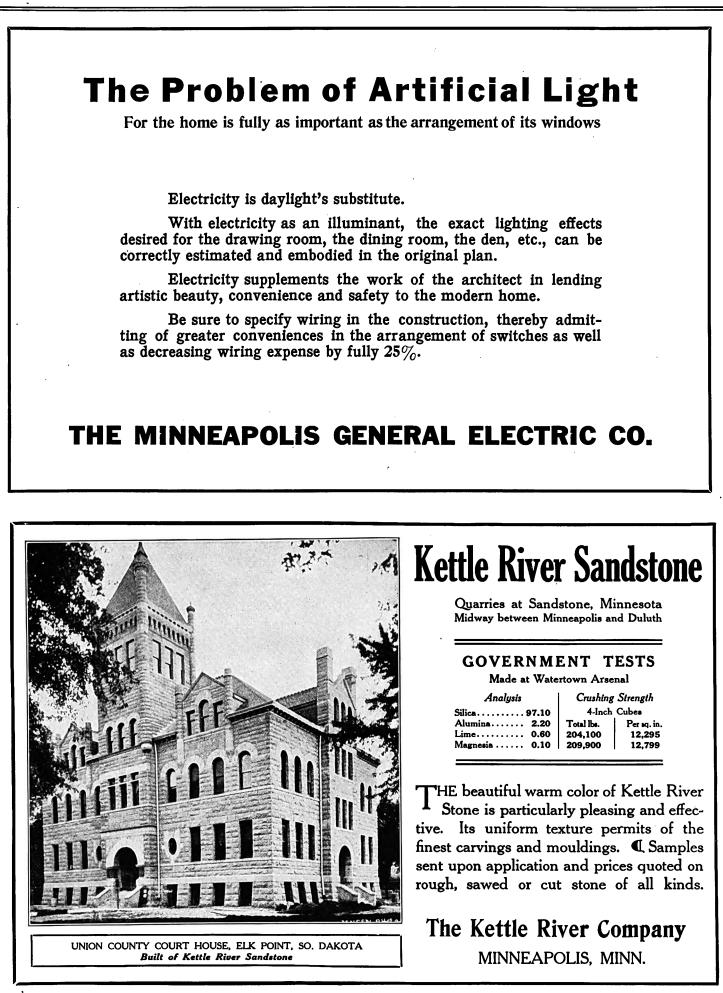
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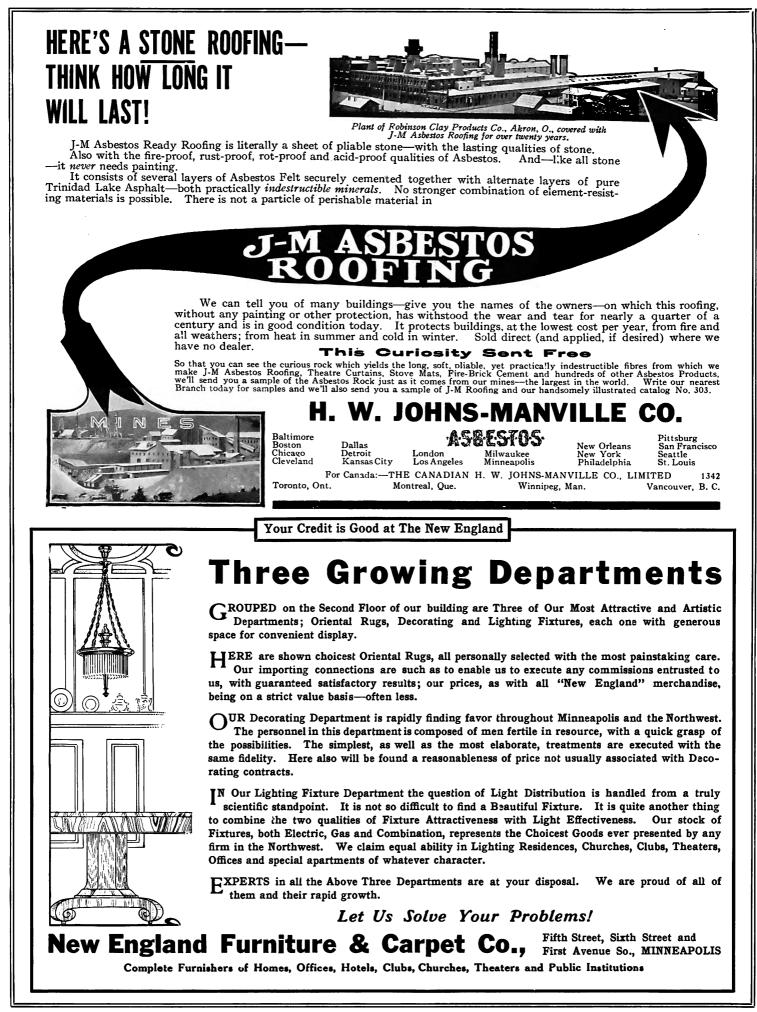
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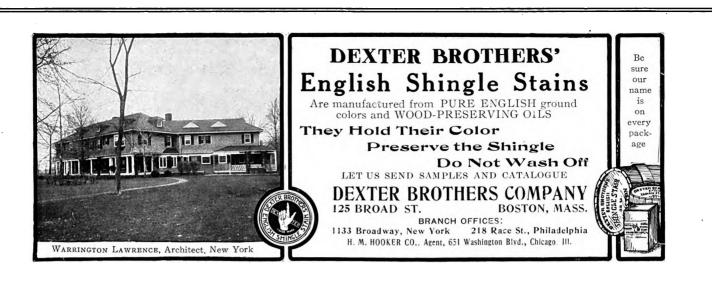
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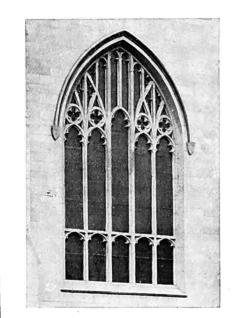


XXIII









Rear View of St. Marks Church Minneapolis Showing Window Tracery

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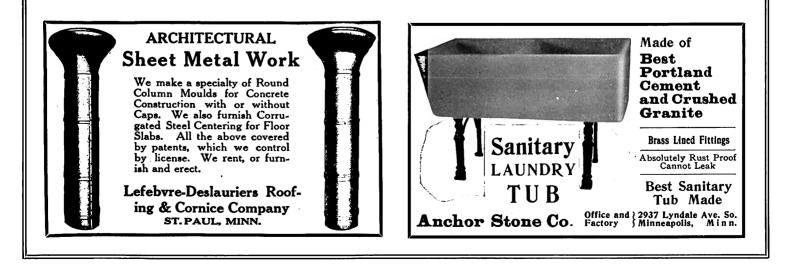
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Savannah, Ga...-745-749 Wheaton St. Kansas City...Fifth and Wyandotte Sts. Birmingham, Ala...-24 Ave. and 29th St. Buffalo, N. Y...-372-74-76-78 Pearl St. Brooklyn...Third Ave. and Doan St. Philadelphia...-l'itcairn Bldg., Arch and 11th Sts. Davenport, Iowa...410-416 Scott St. Oklahoma City, Okla...-210-212 W. First St.



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