

THE SOUTHERN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

VOL. LI.

NUMBER 6

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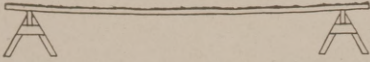
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EDITORIAL COMMENT

"Sticks and Stones," written by Lewis Mumford, published by Boni & Liveright, and selling for \$2.50, is one of the most interesting and capable attempts I know of to evaluate, criticise and analyze American Civilization. Believing with W. R. Lethaby that "Architecture, properly understood, is civilization itself," and with Mathew Arnold that "civilization—is the humanization of man in society," Mr. Mumford delves intelligently into the Community life of early America and writes deftly and capably of the ensuing "periods," as marked by himself, to, and through, our present mechanical age. Through the pages runs a rather resigned protest against the inevitable powers that have forced men to exert their energies "to the machine"—a justifiable protest, for it admits, excuses, and holds out a kindly hope for human frailty. . . . "It will not always be so; that would be monstrous."

And what does Mr. Mumford offer to take the place of the machine age? The old, old idealistic program—the self sustaining community. And this is well enough but, however much I'd like to think so, it cannot be. I doubt that men originally built cities because they desired to. In fact, there was a time when cities were not and man knew not of them, and habit and environment and heredity protested, but men, knowing not what they did, built cities. So we live suffering in them, making the best of a bad bargain, too occupied with the matter of self-preservation to gain sufficient knowledge to register a protest. And, too, Thomas Hardy, originally an architect, H. G. Wells, and Struthers Burt and others, and I venture Lewis Mumford does also, hold that for man there exists an inexplicable and overpowering fate. But let those who desire to protest, and who can protest so learnedly as Mumford, protest.

I ask you, is not this cause for protest: ". . . . New York City, which has a solid foundation of schist, gneiss, and limestone, can point to only a handful of buildings notably the College of the City of New York and Mr. Goodhue's Church of the Intercession, in which these excellent local materials were used." And this: Under the imperial order the architect was forced to design structures that were identical in style, treatment, and material, though they were placed thousands of miles apart and differed in every important function." Though here "imperial order" refers particularly to the latter end of the past century, the same state of affairs exists in 1925. In truth, every architect should own a copy of "Sticks and Stones" for lending to his prospective client.

But these illustrative popular architectural criticisms are really unfair. Only by careful reading can one understand the intellectually keen analy-

sis of the good as well as the bad in the architectural conditions that have prevailed and are existent in the oldest and strongest of the republics. Nowhere have I found so strongly emphasized, in fact it practically always escapes the attention of the architectural writers;—I reiterate: nowhere have I found so strongly emphasized the study of precedent at its real source. Indeed, architecture has been slashing at its own visor by ignoring precedent not found in gables and ceilings and mantels and stairways and porches and columns—in the structure itself; a course as imprudent as the study of the Greek tradition solely among the columned monstrosities of our Northern Cities.

It is a relief to find, in viewing the various periods, that Mr. Mumford has not followed the divisions so familiar to the architect. Written originally for magazine publication—and more for the intelligent layman than the architect—the chapters bear such fruity titles as "The Medieval Tradition," "The Classical Myth," "The Diaspora of the Pioneer," "The Imperial Facade," "The Age of the Machine," etc. And these chapter headings are not catchy phrases to secure the interest; they are definite stages in the progression to the present day life and architecture; they are the summing up of the principal forces apparent in the history of American Architecture.

First we, according to the author, began upon our own resources to build according to the immediate requirements of time and place, and as long as we so honestly labored at building the results were praiseworthy and acceptable, as when we first attempted to make laws and to govern. But with the coming of our inheritance from the Renaissance we began to have trouble. A period of readjustment that had required an older European Civilization from three to four hundred years to digest, was forced through the new republic's anatomy in less than one hundred years. Then we began to suffer from indigestion, and the familiar chopped-and-butchered and trimmed-and-bannistered-to-death architectural corruptions of the late nineteenth century resulted. And the climax leads into the Machine Age where at last a silvery lining is apparent through the smoky clouds of industrialism: a really worthwhile excellence in the construction of schools and public edifices. And finally, in the envoi, there's the wholesome hope and confidence of the optimist driven to protest. For, it is my belief, that young Mr. Mumford (he is only twenty nine), who writes so well as to receive the commendation of the sterner literary critics, is one of the forerunners of a period of artistic romanticism which is just ahead of us, and which, paradox of paradoxes, is now most apparent in that strange American Contrivance—the comic supplement of our newspapers.



ENTRANCE TO THE PATIO OF THE ORANGES, CORDOVA, SPAIN.

THE SOUTHERN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

VOLUME LI.

JUNE, 1925

NUMBER 6

United States Chamber of Commerce Building, Washington, D. C.

Cass Gilbert, Architect.

The beginning of a new chapter in the lengthening record of commercial and trade organization activities,—a record which had its beginning, according to Secretary Hoover, in the chronicles of the goldsmiths, the mercers and the other guilds of mediaeval Europe,—is marked by the opening of the new building of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which is to serve as the national headquarters of American business.

The National Chamber, though young, is not new. It has back of it a career of twelve years during which time it has developed from an intangible idea to an organization of more than 1,300 local chambers of commerce with an underlying membership of over 750,000 corporations, firms and individuals, and an associate and individual membership numbering over 14,000. But, though it existed in name and in fact, it had no national center upon which the widely varying interests of all classes of trade and of industry could converge until the new building was erected.

In this historical perspective the structure is not merely a striking example of modern architecture, which gives it place among the more notable public buildings of the national capital. It is the architectural expression of a modern development of American business activity, just as the Woolworth building in New York, designed by the same architect, Cass Gilbert, is the architectural expression of another and somewhat different phase of American business activity. The latter has been called the "cathedral of commerce." By the same analogy the building at Washington could be called a "temple of commerce." It will, at least, probably stand for many decades to come as a monument typifying the present period in national industrial and commercial development, as the old guild halls in some

European capitals bear witness to the existence of an industrial and commercial order of things long since obliterated in the dust of centuries.

The new National Chamber of Commerce differs in this respect from any of the buildings which, in increasing number, are being erected at the capital and represent various dominant currents of activity in American life,—science, labor, agriculture. It is not merely a workshop or office building. It was designed primarily as a gathering place, a common center for the branches of industry and commerce the many threads of which are drawn together in the National Chamber's membership. It is the ganglion, or nerve center, which takes up and radiates the impulses to which business, no matter of what industrial field or section, responds.

The building was erected at a cost of \$2,750,000. This sum was contributed by more than 10,000 business men scattered throughout the country and 324 trade associations. One thousand and sixty cities are represented in the subscription lists. From this point of view it cannot be regarded as typifying a particular section or industrial class. Thousands of business men throughout the country who do not fall within that nebulous category known as "big business" and who have never come into closer contact with Wall Street than that afforded by a sight-seeing bus aided in the construction of the building by contributing to the fund for its erection. The collective owners are representative of the widest possible range of interests.

The building, which is of a modernized classic Greek type, occupies the site of the old red brick mansion known for many years to the people of the capital and the tourists who visited it as the home of Daniel Webster. It looks out upon the northwest corner of Lafayette Square,—the fashionable

residence district from the forties to the eighties, the vestiges of which still exist in the houses of John Hay and Henry Adams, adjoining the Chamber, the house in which Admiral Decatur died after his duel, on an opposite corner, the Dolly Madison House and the old Cameron House both of which are now occupied by the Cosmos Club.

It is the purpose of the Federal Fine Arts Commission to have all the buildings facing the square, —which the White House faces from the South,— of harmonious design. The type chosen is the neo-classical exemplified in the new Chamber of Commerce building and the Internal Revenue Bureau, which was also designed by Mr. Gilbert. Characteristic of the former are long rows of semi-detached fluted columns, with Corinthian capitals and entablature, constituting the facades on Lafayette Square and Connecticut Avenue, one of the main thoroughfares of the capital.

But the unusual character of the building is disclosed not in the exterior, unusual as it is from an

architectural viewpoint, but in the interior, in which respect it differs from any other in the capital. The entire first floor, surrounding an arcaded court or patio, is given over to halls and chambers for the convenience of member organizations meeting in Washington. The largest of these is an elaborately decorated auditorium, which will seat 1,000 persons. Two smaller chambers will seat respectively 500 and 700 and there is a series of committee and conference rooms which will accommodate a smaller number.

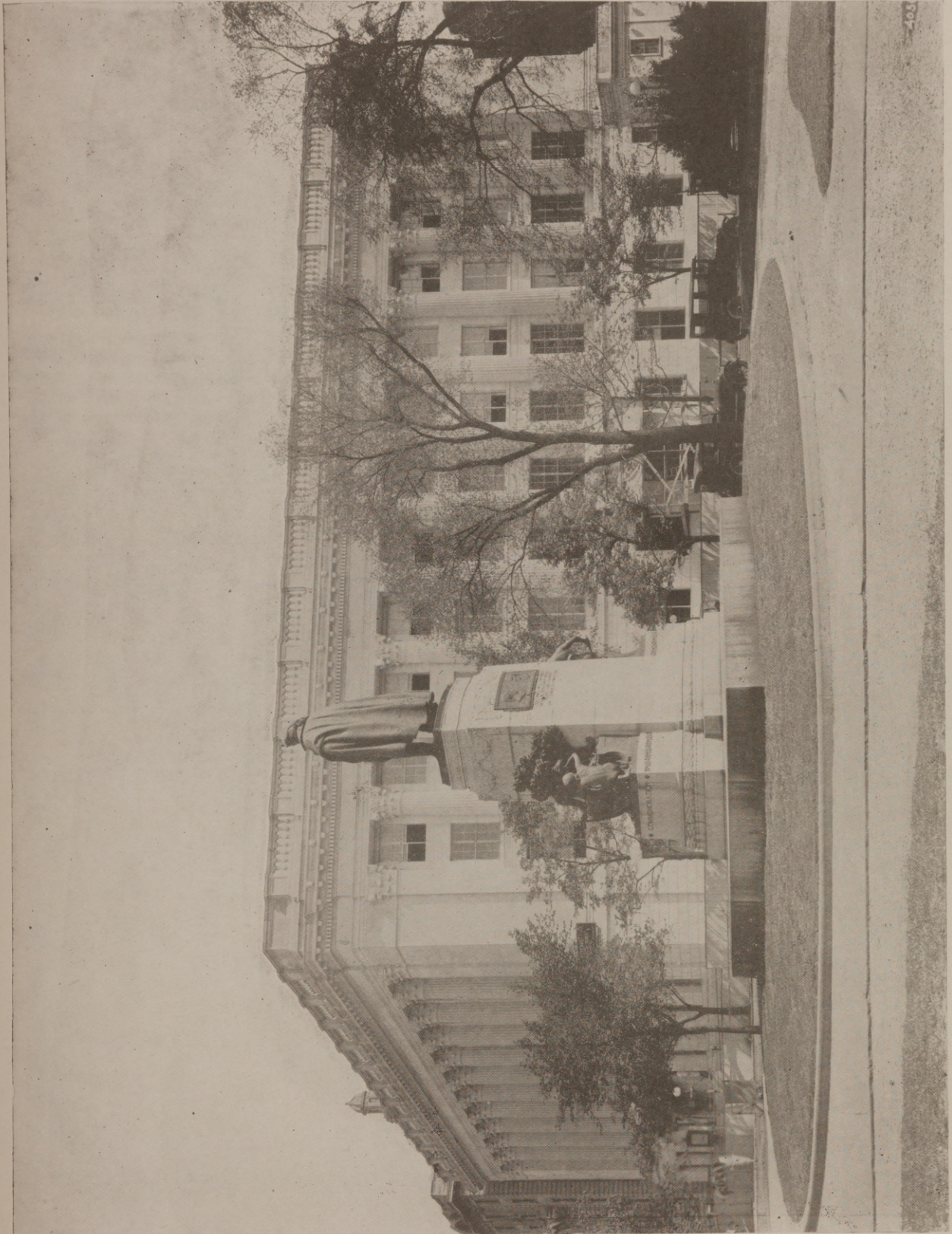
The building as it stands is complete, the building is so designed however that a fifth floor may be added without marring the design, but it is recognized that, as in the case of all structures of an institutional character such as this, time will add much to it. The artistic embellishment will go on. Mural decorations are to be added and it will be made as far as possible an artistic expression of the commercial and industrial life of the time, as some of the old buildings of Venice express the commercial greatness of that ancient seat of trade.



ENTRANCE TO FOYER

UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CASS GILBERT, ARCHITECT



UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
CASS GILBERT, ARCHITECT.



ENTRANCE DETAIL

UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

CASS GILBERT, ARCHITECT.



COURT YARD



STEPS LEADING TO CORRIDOR
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CASS GILBERT, ARCHITECT.



RECEPTION ROOM



COUNCIL CHAMBER

UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.
CASS GILBERT, ARCHITECT.

Stone Mountain Memorial Sculptor



AUGUSTUS LUKEMAN

AUGUSTUS LUKEMAN, the sculptor now in charge of the mammoth Confederate Memorial being done on the side of Stone Mountain, Atlanta, Ga., is now fifty-four years of age, neither too old or too young for the difficult task he has undertaken, and is ranked by capable critics as a foremost member of his profession. Fittingly, he is of Southern origin and birth, and has capably handled several creations commemorating both Union and Confederate heroes—notably, the U. S. Grant Memorial, San Diego, Calif., the equestrian statue of General Gregg, commander of the Union Cavalry at Gettysburg, for Reading, Penna., and the memorial to the Women of the Confederacy, Raleigh, N. C.

"Mr. Lukeman is a member of the National Sculpture Society. He was formerly secretary and a member of the council of the society. At present he is the society's delegate to the Fine Arts Federation, which is composed of all the art societies in New York, including sculptors, painters, illustrators, architects, etc. He was formerly vice president of the Architectural League of New York. He is a member of the Virginia Historical Society, a charter member of the National Arts Club, and an associate of the National Academy of Design.

Mr. Lukeman began his education for sculpture as a boy of eleven years, when he secured employment in the studio of Launt Thompson, a noted sculptor of New York.

When the great World's Fair was under construction in Chicago, Mr. Lukeman went there as an art student and obtained employment in the studio of Daniel Chester French, the noted sculptor who had charge of the sculptural decorations and figures of the fair. He rose to the important position of studio foreman for Mr. French and had under him a studio force of more than a hundred men. His experience and training gained in that position were of the greatest value, especially in modeling colossal figures. He saved enough from his earnings to go to Paris and take the course in sculpture in the great Ecole des Beaux Arts.

While there, he attracted the attention and was made a special pupil of Falguiere, the French sculptor, who was an officer of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and studied under him.

On returning to New York, Mr. Lukeman renewed his association with Daniel Chester French and was given a position in Mr. French's studio, where he rose to a place as the great sculptor's associate, and was with him more than ten years.

Among the many recommendations presented in behalf of Mr. Lukeman by the highest authorities, none was stronger than that of Mr. French, the sculptor of the great Lincoln Memorial in Washington and many other famous works, and a dean of the profession of sculpture in America.

Mr. French said: "Mr. Lukeman is entirely competent to execute the work required of him."

Mr. Lukeman has to his credit many very important works of sculpture distributed over the country, one of the finest of which is the equestrian statue of Bishop Asbury in Washington. It has been pronounced by many competent authorities as one of the finest equestrian statues in the world. Directly opposite in spirit to the Asbury statue is the Kit Carson equestrian at Trinidad, Colorado.



BISHOP FRANCIS ASBURY, the First Bishop of American Methodism. A Magnificent Statue in Washington, D. C. Many Competent Authorities Have Pronounced This One of the Finest Equestrians in the World.



KIT CARSON, Equestrian Statue for Trinidad, Colorado. Another Fine Example of Lukeman's Work Which Offers a Striking Contrast to the Asbury Statue.

The School Building System of St. Louis, Mo.

By G. V. Kenton.

THE St. Louis Board of Education is now in the midst of a building program that calls for the expenditure of \$2,140,000 and has under contemplation projects that will cost more than \$3,000,000 more. Truly, St. Louis tries to keep its school buildings constantly up to the demand imposed by increasing population. Each year sees a definite program of new construction carried out, with funds provided by taxation, whereas many cities fall behind and are then compelled to put through large bond issues to catch up.

Included in the building program now under way is a new senior high school for \$1,500,000; a school for physically handicapped white children, \$188,000; another such institution for handicapped negro children, \$226,000; and the erection of greenhouses costing \$36,000 to supply the schools with trees, shrubs, plants and flowers. The projects under consideration include a huge stadium to cost eventually \$1,250,000; a \$90,000 negro high school; and three grade schools for white children, to cost

\$250,000 each. All new structures are being erected with the latest improvements and conveniences for pupils, following continued study of new demands and conditions.

"School architecture is constantly changing," said R. M. Milligan*, Commissioner of School Buildings. "Every year sees some new plan evolved that will better provide for the comfort and health of the children. And these changes mean a different handling of the building from the stand-

point of the architect. A notable change made in the grade schools here recently is the building of play rooms, one for boys and one for girls, where they may romp under cover on bad days. These rooms are so constructed that the doors separating them across an intervening hall may be thrown open on occasions and the entire space converted into a sort of auditorium or community meeting place.

"This idea of general utility is increasing. The school building is coming more and more to be a place for community gatherings. In our high schools



Entrance Detail of the Grover Cleveland High School. An Example of English Renaissance Architecture.

we must make provisions for such events by erecting an auditorium which is readily accessible without having to go through the school building, for in such institutions there are debates, musical recitals and various other sorts of entertainments given by the students or school organizations.

"As to size, the William Beaumont High School, which is under construction in North St. Louis, will be our largest. It will have a normal capacity of 3600 students. The Theodore Roosevelt High School is the next largest, providing room for 3150. The building of schools is much like the manufacturing business. When you handle in large quantities, you reduce the overhead expense. In a large building, the cost per pupil is reduced. And in these days with taxes increasing on every hand, the cost problem is a serious one. That is why it is becoming the custom throughout the United States to erect larger buildings."

The schools for physically handicapped children will be the first of such institutions erected in the State of Missouri under a law passed two years ago, the idea being a comparatively new one. The plan of dealing separately with such children has been tried out successfully in Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Minneapolis. St. Louis has made a careful investigation of what these sister cities have done and will be in a position to profit by their mistakes and add new ideas over those already developed.

The new school is located adjoining the Stix grade school, where normal boys and girls attend, so that the two schools may use a portion of the playground together. The idea is to permit the handicapped children to mingle with other play-

mates so that they will lose the sensitiveness that results from deformity.

It is believed that about 50 per cent of the pupils will be able to use normal seating, but for the remainder specially designed apparatus must be furnished. In such cases, the clinic doctor probably will be able to supply the equipment, much of it requiring no small amount of inventive skill and ingenuity.

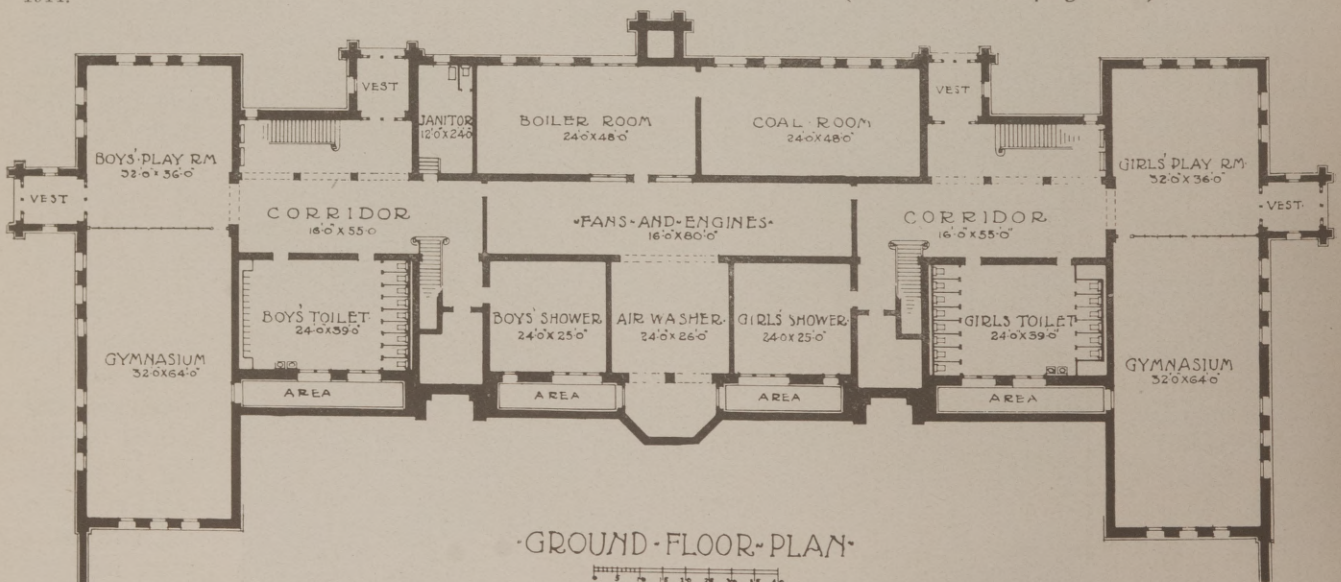
The school for physically handicapped negro children will take care of the crippled and deformed, the deaf and the near-sighted and some groups of subnormal children.

One thing that has attracted the attention of school boards and school architects from all sections of the country is the St. Louis system of ventilation—a St. Louis invention.

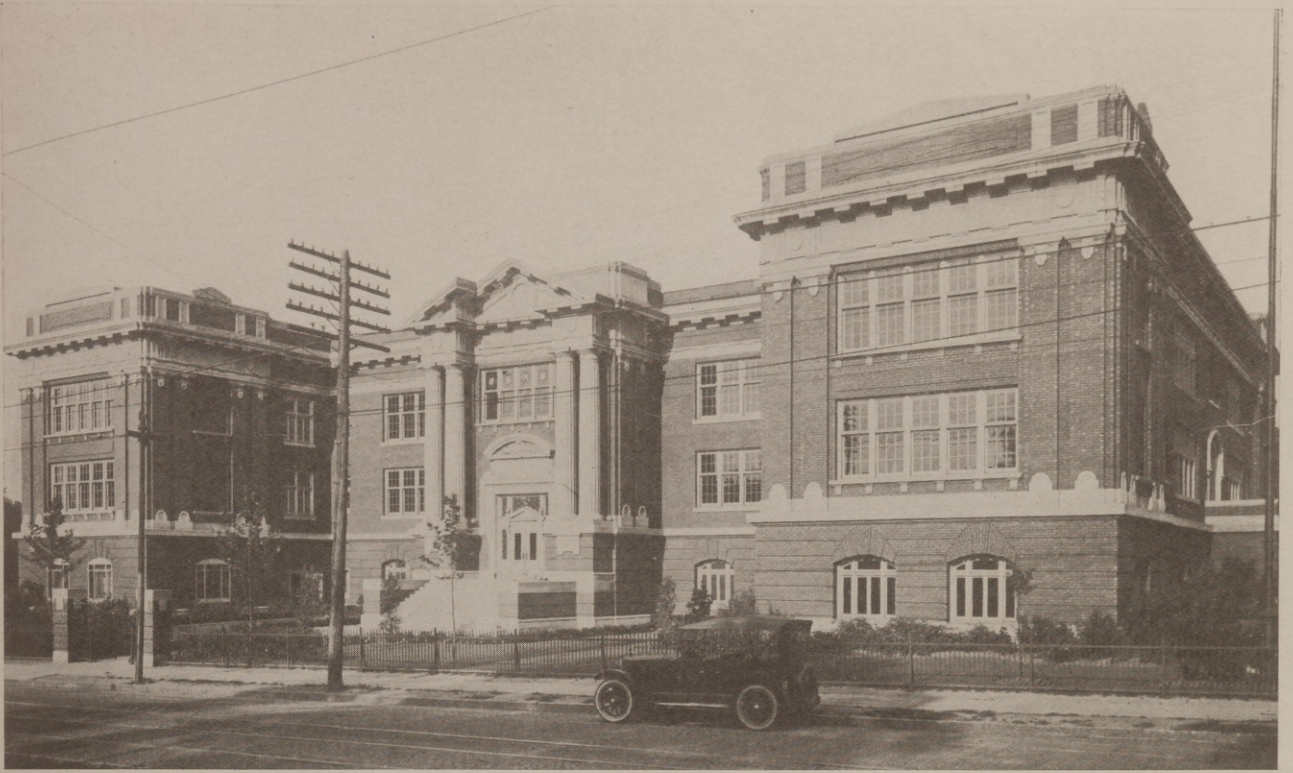
This system makes use of ozone to purify the air, duplicating in an efficient way the atmosphere that one finds in the mountains or at the seashore. By this plan air that is once heated is not ventilated from the building but is revitalized by the use of air washers and an electric ozone machine and kept in constant circulation. By this method the air does not have to be re-heated, as does fresh air just brought in from the outside in the winter time, thus saving a huge amount in heating bills. A comparison of fuel expenditures under the ozone ventilation system with the old plan of heating fresh air from the outside, shows coal costs have been reduced more than one-half.

But the biggest asset for the ozone plan is that air is actually kept fresher and better than that which is brought in from the outside. Test after test has been made, all revealing that the ozone treatment provides purer and healthier air, and elim-

(Continued on page 69.)



This ground floor plan shows how the latest St. Louis schools provide for indoor recreation and for ventilation. The play rooms for boys and girls at each end of the structure are so arranged that the rooms may be thrown together for a huge gymnasium or community gathering place. Note the location of fans, engines, and air washer. The ozone machine is located in the fan room.



The William Stix School, located in the heart of the Barnes Hospital and Children's Hospital group. The new school for physically handicapped white children is next to this institution, so the handicapped youngsters may mingle with the normal ones. The Stix school type of architecture agrees in general with the buildings in the hospital group.



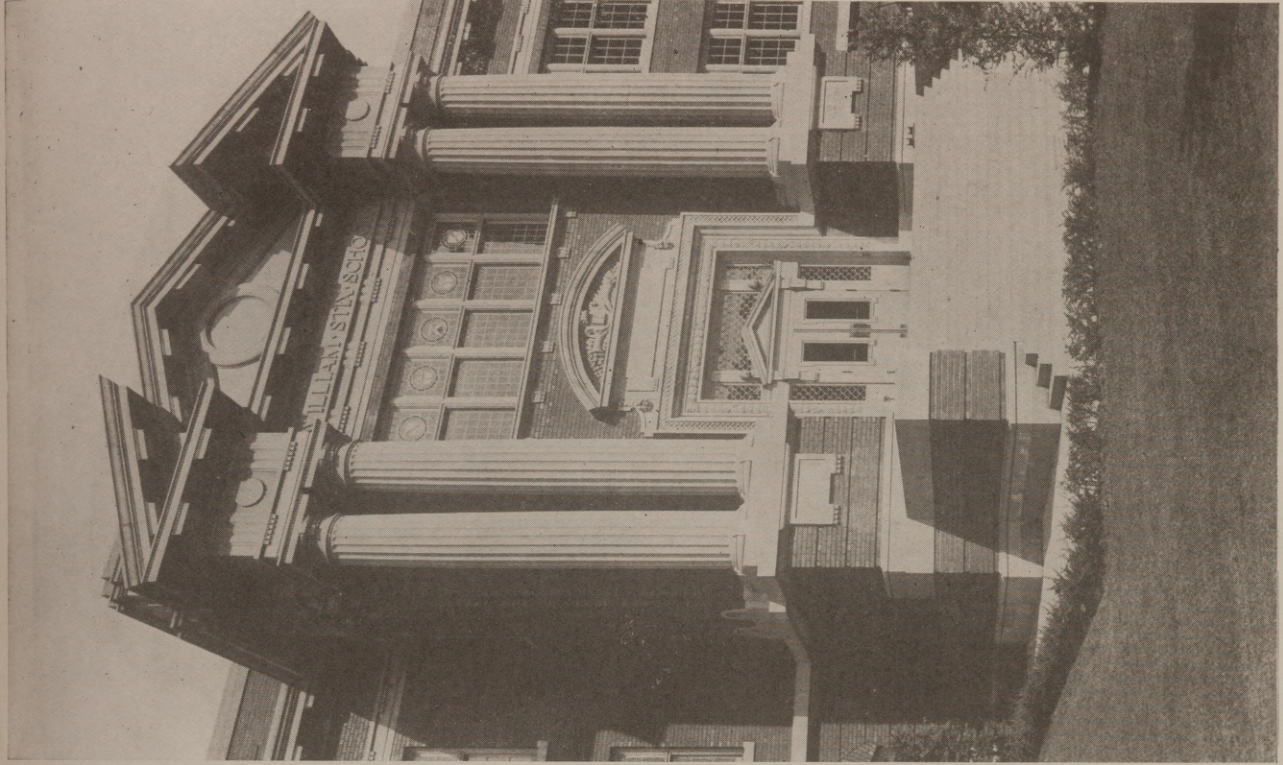
The Susan R. Buder School, with its attractive and highly ornamental entrance. Note the beginning of a wing at the left of the building. Wings are to be erected at each end but they have been so planned that the beauty of the structure will not be marred. Abundant windows give plenty of light.



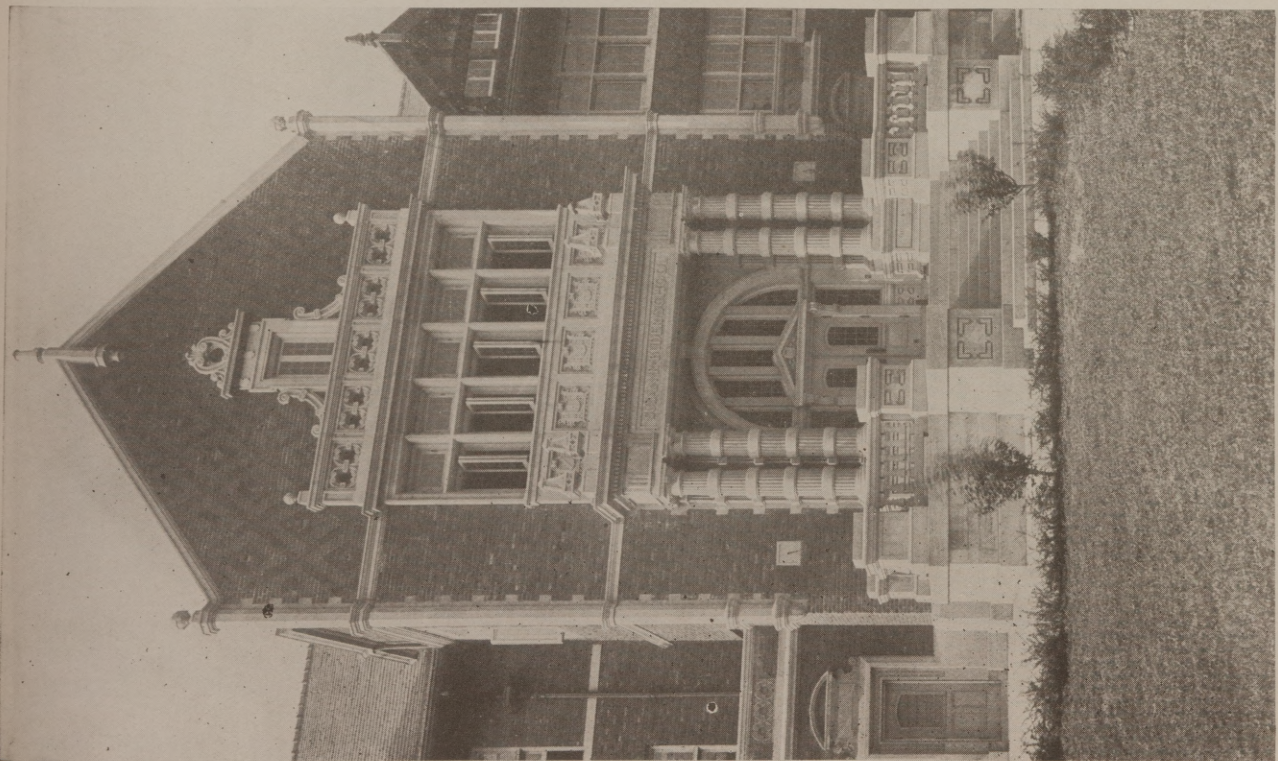
The Richard M. Scruggs School, which has two ornamental entrances with a perfect balance in architecture and design. The windows are set off to advantage by the trim of white stone that affords a contrast to the darker brick. All St. Louis school buildings are of brick, concrete and steel, affording a fireproof structure.



The white stone effect has been used to advantage in the John J. Roe grade school. The wide entrance, the high roof and spacious grounds all give a feeling of immenseness but at the same time avoid a feeling of aloofness. There is a sprit of hospitality and friendliness there despite the size.



Here is a Grecian style of architecture as revealed in a detailed study of the entrance to the William Stix School, shown on a previous page. The towering columns lend dignity to the structure.



Study this entrance for classic beauty. This picture of the Susan R. Buder School, which was shown on a previous page in its entirety, discloses another refining feature of the St. Louis schools.



View of the Alexander Hamilton School, showing its artistic outer arrangement with well-balanced architecture. There is a high terrace at the front of the building which is set off with flowers and shrubs. At the extreme right is the outdoor playground for the grade pupils who attend here.



The Isaac M. Mason School for elementary pupils. The building is so erected that another wing may be added. This is a provision in many of the St. Louis schools so that increased attendance may be accommodated without planning a new building.

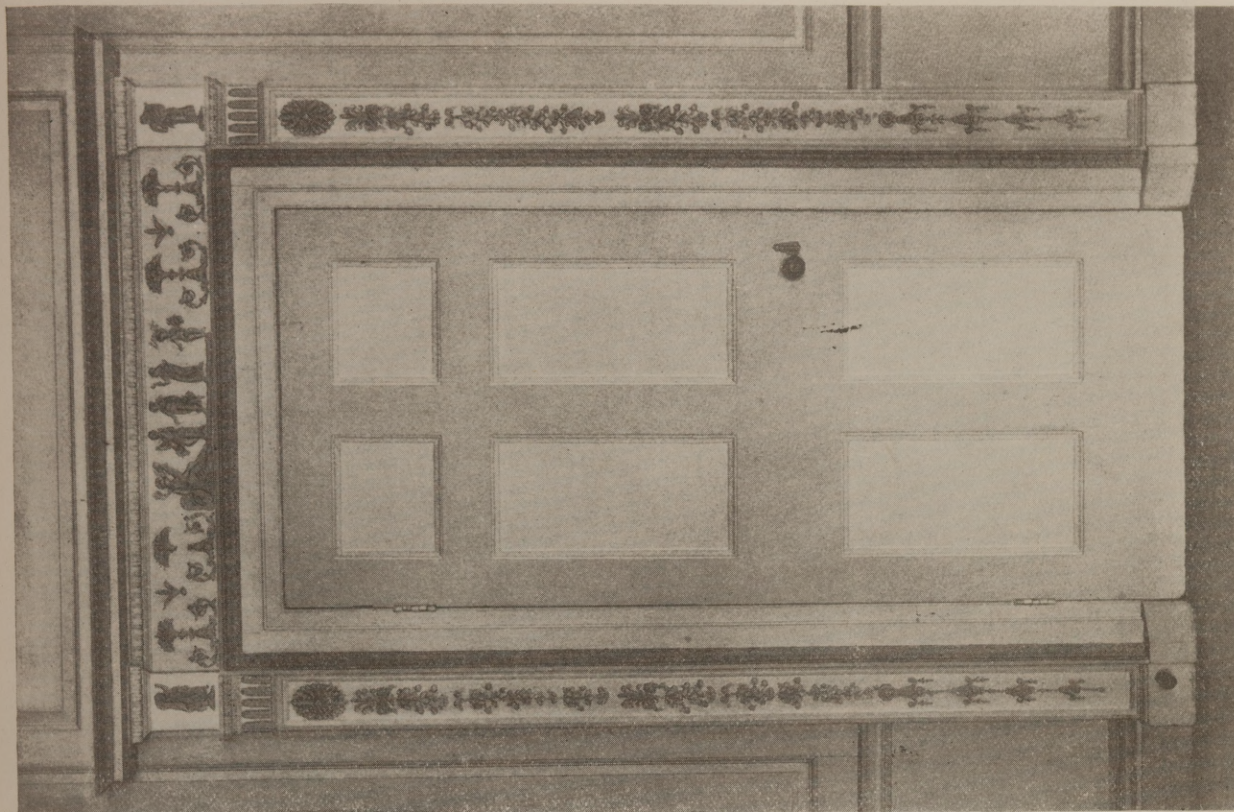
P O R T F O L I O
G E O R G I A N - I N T E R I O R S



DETAIL STAIRWAY
BENNET HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
BUILT 1767.



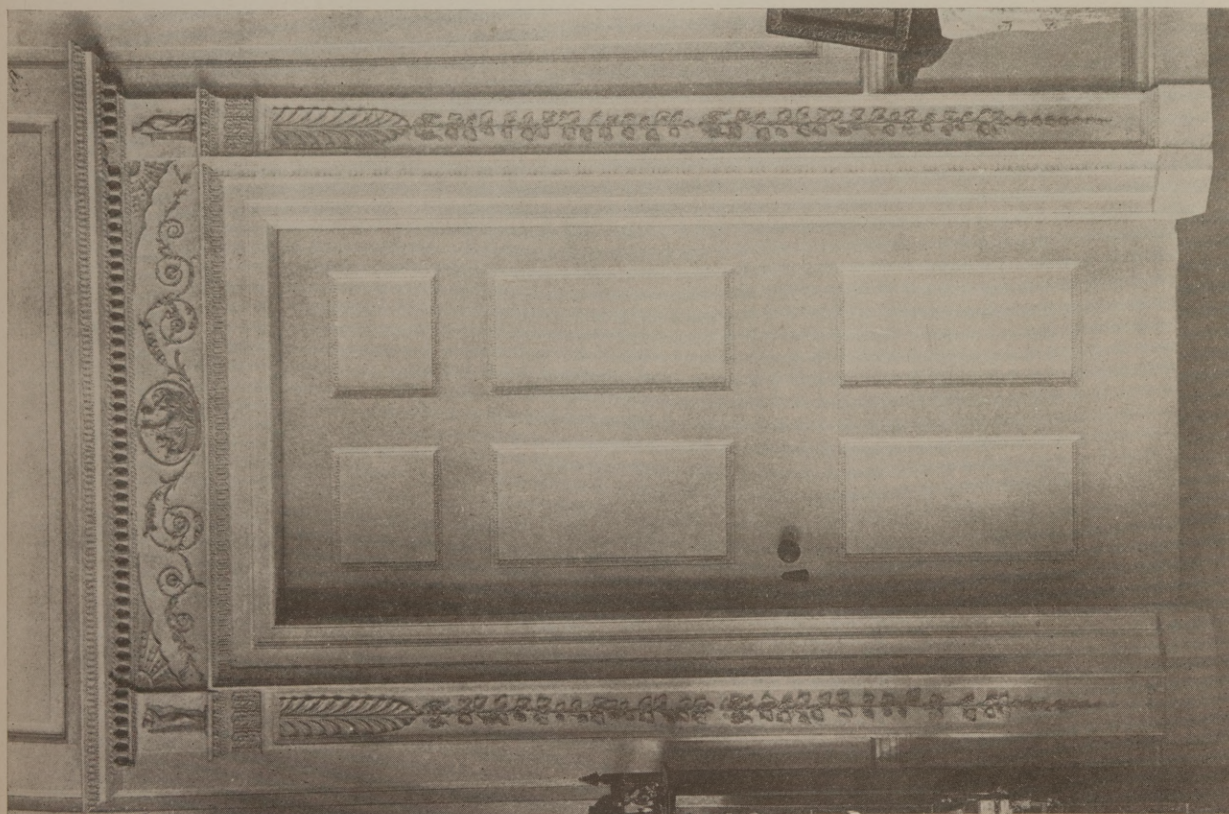
DETAIL UPPER HALL
BENNET HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
BUILT 1767.



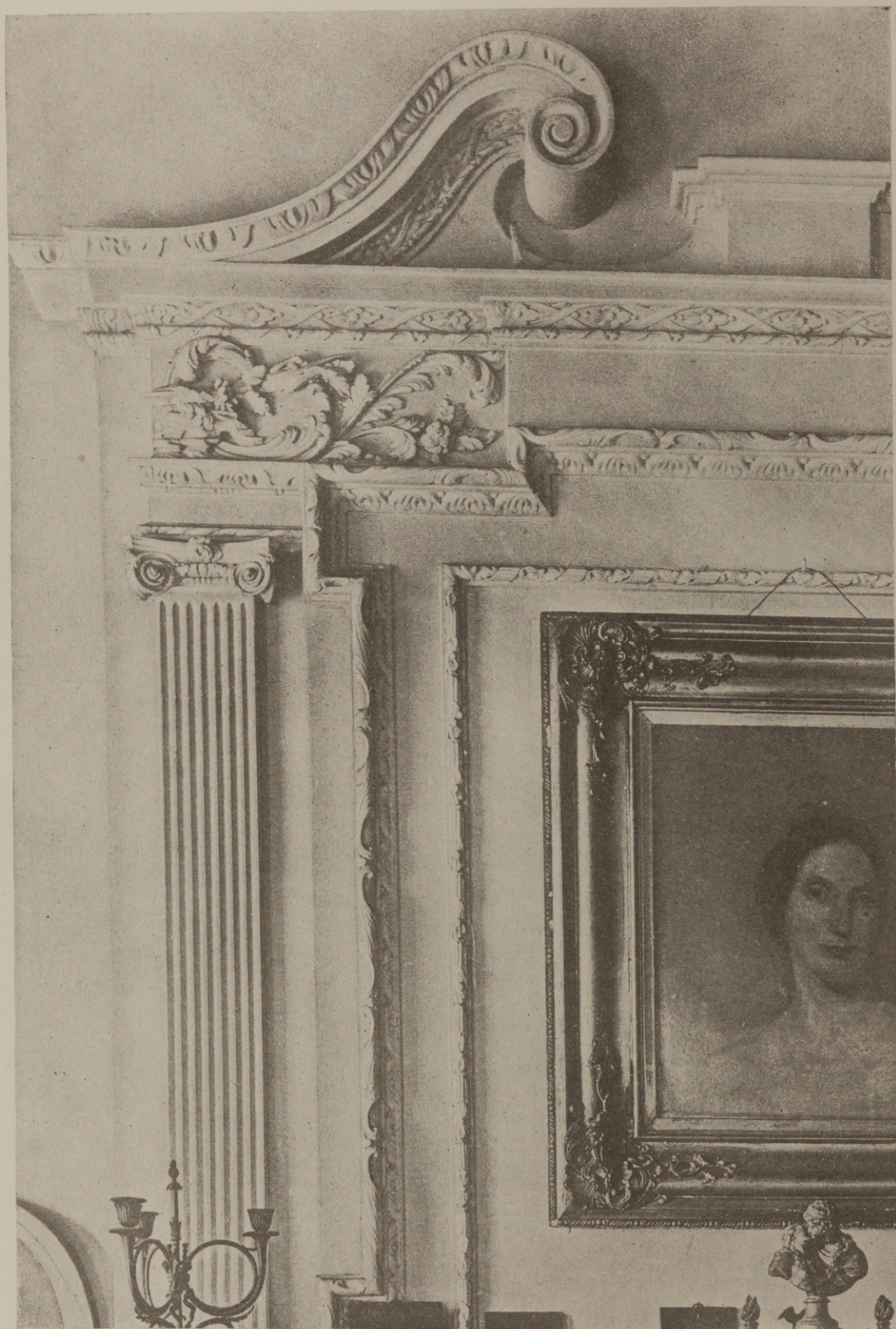
DETAIL DOOR

GIBBS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

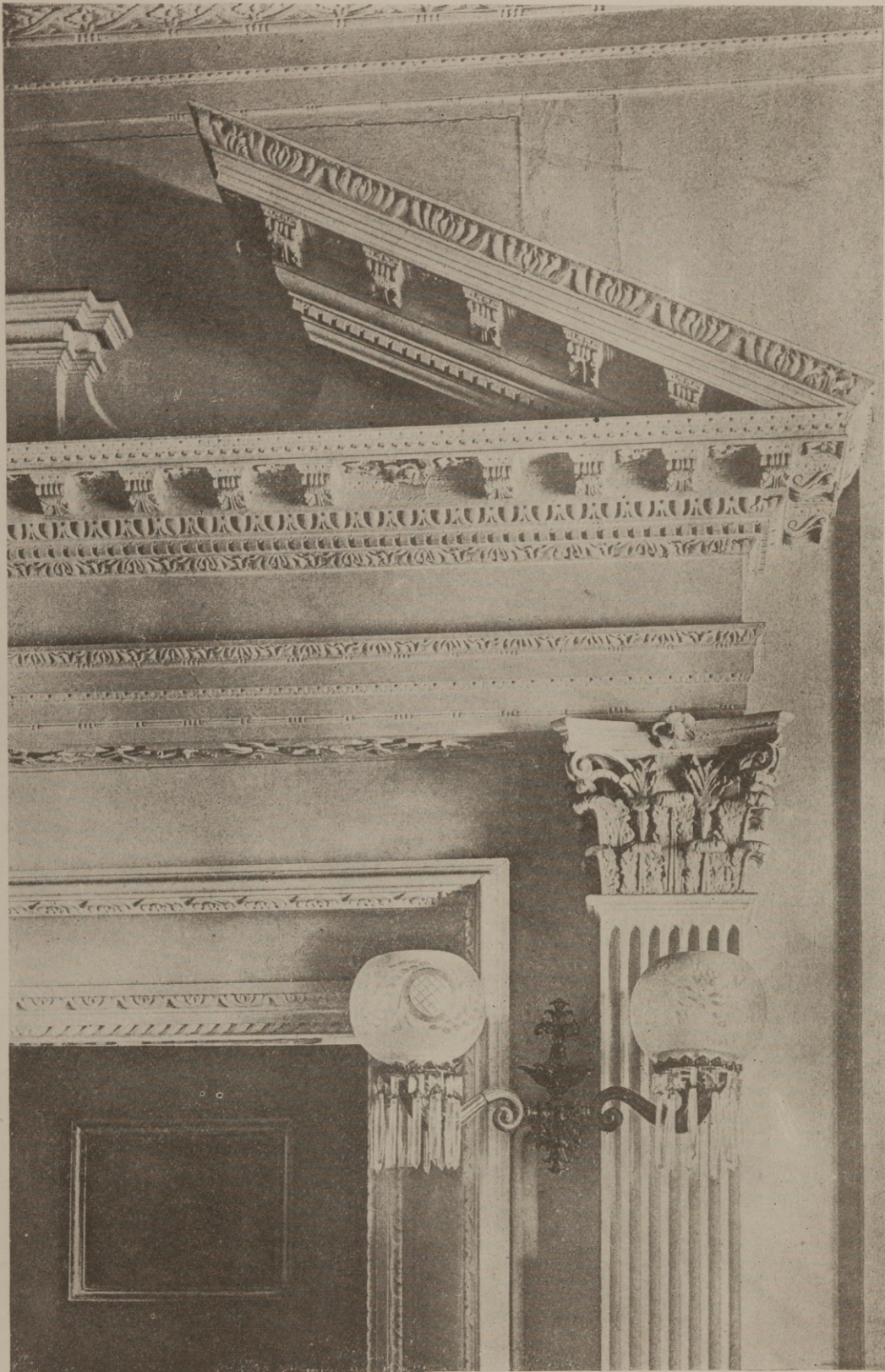
BUILT 1764



DETAIL DOOR



DETAIL MANTEL
BREWTON HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
BUILT 1765



DETAIL DOOR
BREWTON HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
BUILT 1765

Fifty-Eighth Annual Convention, The American Institute of Architecture, New York, April 20-24

By William J. Sayward, A. I. A.

To think of New York is to think in terms of size, and in the recent American Institute of Architects' Convention and Exhibition, New York has lived up to its reputation for putting things over in a big way. Without a doubt, this even goes on record as the greatest thing of its kind ever undertaken from the standpoint of attendance, the number registered, delegates and guests, was approximately three times the normal, while the number of interested visitors was enormously increased by reason of having the great metropolis to draw from.

The Exhibition was so large as to be bewildering and the incidental features including sight seeing excursions, meetings of wide interest and events of essentially social character were of such number as to be actually distracting. It meant touching the high spots only and at that offered a considerable range of selection.

The interest of any convention may be divided commonly into three parts; business sessions, exhibition features and social or semi-social events. Matters of routine business are very apt to be dry and tiresome to all but a few who enjoy debates. With this in mind, the Committee of Arrangements had the business so well arranged for discussion in Committee that, comparatively speaking, much less time was expended in session than is usually the case. I believe the feeling of nearly all was one of relief inasmuch as it cleared the field for events, which, to the majority, were of a much more interesting character. Furthermore, there were no contested elections so that the ticket as proposed by the Nominating Committee went through without the customary formality of the ballot box, inasmuch as the Secretary was instructed by the Convention to cast a single ballot for the whole ticket. It might, therefore, be said that from the standpoint of business pure and simple that there was nothing radical or nothing of peculiar interest aside from ordinary routine matters.

Sitting at the same time as the Institute Convention, were the Producers Research Council, and the Town Planning Conference, which offered an unusual opportunity for interested delegates to sit in at various sessions.

The most interesting, however, of side attractions were the various exhibitions arranged and held at the Grand Central Palace in conjunction with the Convention. There was a bewildering display which covered pretty nearly the whole field of architecture, and allied arts including sculpture, painting, landscape, interior decorating and on through

the various exhibits of the Producers Research Council. The latter showed with very little of the advertising atmosphere, many of the latest and most modern attempts at solving both the practical and artistic problems which confront the architect. It embraced displays exhibiting various methods of applying cement, stucco, textures and finishes, new insulating materials, latest types of steel sash, electrical appliances, new plumbing fixtures, etc., through a list too numerous to mention herein.

The architectural exhibit was arranged under regional subdivisions and comprised not only of displays from the United States but from many foreign countries. It will thus be seen that while quantity was almost overpowering that after all quality was there as well, due to the extreme latitude for selection.

The most outstanding features of the architectural exhibit, was undoubtedly in connection with results attained through the zoning law now in effect in New York City. This law, which is primarily of practical nature, has produced some very unusual and interesting developments in artistic expression and struck a new note in contemporary architectural history.

Aside from the exhibits described it must be remembered that New York itself offered a considerable source of attraction and inspiration. Trips were arranged by the Convention Committee to many places of interest, including a boat trip around the Island of Manhattan. There were also visits arranged to many of the big offices in order that visiting delegates might avail themselves of a good opportunity to see how things are done by the other fellows. An interesting phase of the semi-social side of the Convention was manifested in the daily luncheons which took place at the Roosevelt Hotel, which were very large attended and each were addressed in each instance by men well known in the architectural profession, or in some allied art. These were largely inspirational in character although there were frequent references to matters of serious consideration and of technical interest to the profession.

The big day was "draftsmen's day" during which most of the offices in town were closed and when the capacity of the luncheon facilities were taxed to their utmost.

Very likely the most impressive ceremony during the Convention took place at its close at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, at which the gold medals of the Institute were awarded to Sir Edwin

Lutgens, as a representative of British Architecture, and to Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, a representative of American Architecture. In the latter case, owing to the death of Mr. Goodhue, the medal was received by his widow.

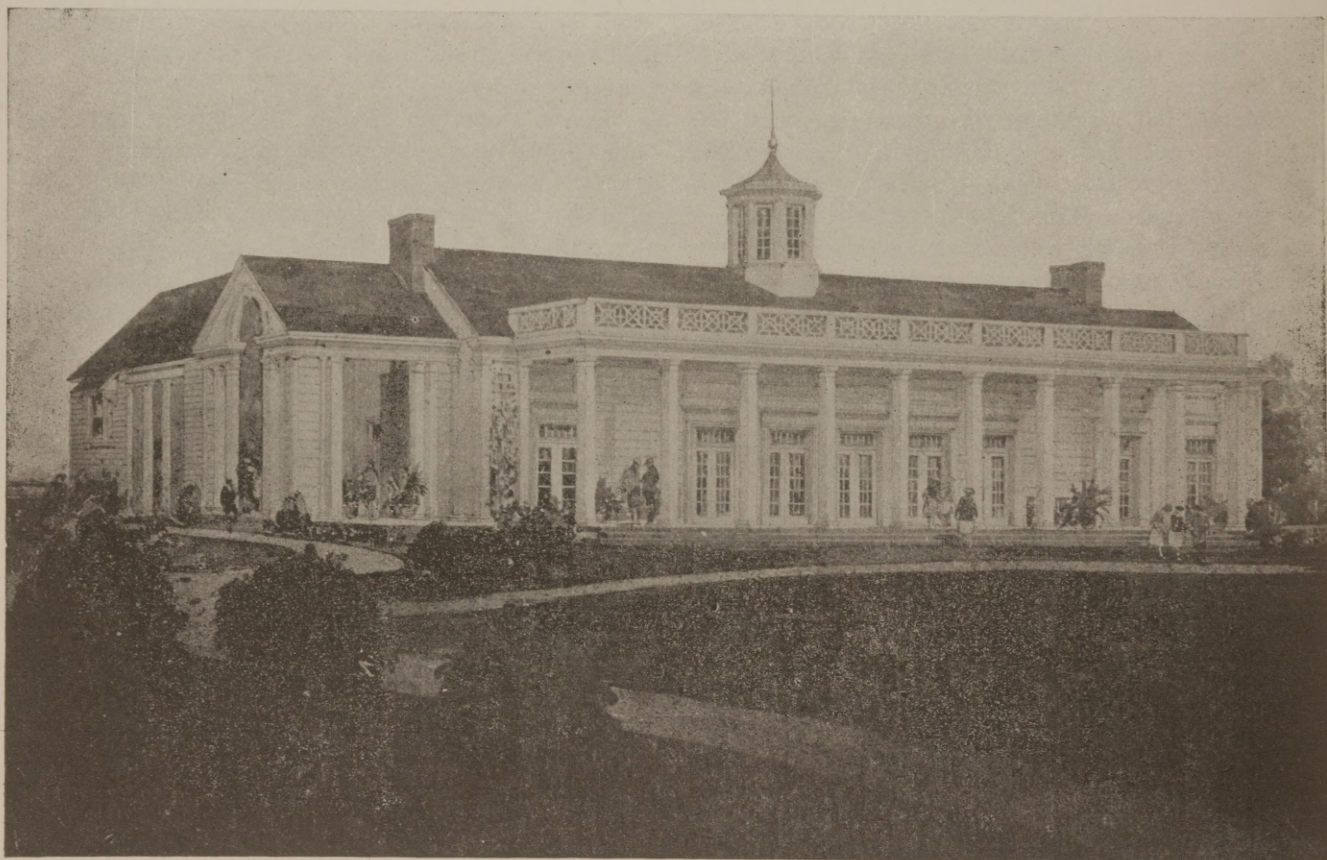
A brilliant pageant was staged upon this occasion, which combined with its very unusual setting in the Metropolitan Museum, made it one of unusual interest and impressiveness.

To add to all the foregoing there were many dinners, theatre parties and minor social events which caused the 58th annual Convention to be the most replete with interest of any yet recorded.

Among the lessons to be learned from this gathering, the following may well be observed in planning future conventions: In the first instance, busi-

ness may be so planned and so expedited as not to be tedious. On the other hand, care must be taken that there is not too much consideration given to matters of extraneous interest to the detriment of necessary business. Secondly, it is now pretty well established that some sort of exhibit should be arranged for as a recognition of the artistic claims of the profession, and lastly, the value of committee work not only in expediting general business but in providing for proper considerations of the various matters that must of necessity be crowded into a very few days.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors, following the Convention, it was unanimously decided that the next Convention would be held in Washington, as is the established custom.



ABILENE COUNTRY CLUB, ABILENE, TEXAS.

WILLIAM NICHOL, ARCHITECT.

ARCHITECTURAL MEMORANDA

BEACHAM WINS ARCHITECTS' TOURNEY.

More than 30 golfers among the architectural fraternity in Atlanta and neighboring cities were guests of F. Graham Williams Brick Co. at East Lake Friday, May 15th, when the annual tournament for trophies which Mr. Williams offers each year was played. The tournament was followed by a dinner at the club house.

The big Southeastern architects' cup was awarded this year to J. D. Beacham, of Greenville, S. C., who turned in a fine 82 for the medal round. His handicap allowance of ten strokes gave him a net of exactly par. The winner played his match with O. B. Keeler, who later, in presenting the trophies after the dinner, paid him a handsome tribute upon his consistent play on a strange course.

The Atlanta architect's cup went to C. E. Frazier, who turned in a gross score of 89, net 73. The winner also carried off the driver offered by Mr. Williams in the driving contest. Mr. Frazier placed his first drive down the fairway for 260 yards. Mark Williams, of North Carolina, brother of the host of the day, was a close second with a drive of 252 yards.

The cup awarded to the low scorer among the architectural draughtsmen went to Moreland Smith, who turned in the lowest net score of the day, 67. He had an 89 for the 18 holes, gross. The special putting contest produced a tie between C. E. Thompson and R. D. Neal. In the playoff, Thompson won the cup with 22 for nine holes.

The tournament this year, which was the third annual event held by Mr. Williams, was the most successful and largest attended since its inception. It is open to all architects and architectural draughtsmen in the south.

DALLAS ARCHITECTURAL CLUB.

The Dallas Architectural Club on March 16th, realized the dream of its six years of existence when its new home on Pacific Avenue was formally dedicated. Following the formal dedication the new quarters were officially christened with a house warming for the Club members only on March 23rd.

Inasmuch as the building is the first structure of any importance to be remodelled on the recently opened-up Pacific Avenue in Dallas, the first opening took the nature of a civic affair with addresses by the Mayor of Dallas, members of the City Plan Commission, officials of the Club and individuals who were responsible for the realization of the com-

pleted work. The trend of these talks was that the Architectural Club has set a splendid precedent for future work to be carried on in the remodelling of structures on this new street and it would well behoove the property owners thereon to profit by the Club's example.

On the 23rd of March the opening to members of the Club was of a most informal nature with just such entertainment and just such spirit as can only be prevalent among architects, builders and draftsmen on like occasions. Details of this latter program will be spared the reader but he is at liberty to make free use of his imagination. Suffice it to say that the Club has now been officially and legitimately dedicated and baptized and it remains for the Building Fraternity of Dallas to make full use of the premises in the carrying on of the Club's ideals.

Both the plan and the perspective drawing of the Club have previously been published in these columns and the Club hopes to present shortly to the readers of Pencil Points both interior and exterior photographs of its accomplishment.

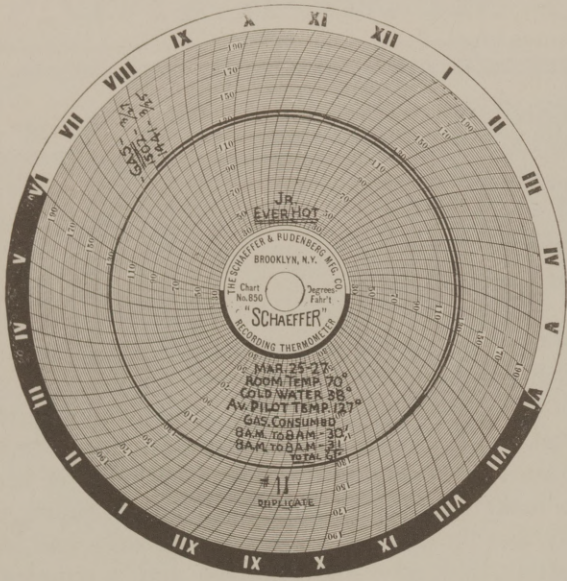
Too much cannot be said of the spirit of the Building Fraternity of Dallas in the completion of the Club Building. Donations in cash, material and labor were given in a spirit that was as agreeably surprising as it was commendable. Lack of space prevents the giving of credit to all of those to whom credit is due, but the mention of the names of Mr. C. D. Hill as Chairman of the Building Committee, and of Macon O. Carder, Ex-President of the Club, under whose regime the plan was born and under whose care the erection was carried on, is necessary. The whole-hearted co-operation of Mr. W. H. King, the Contractor on the work, also cannot go without comment. The design of the project is the combined product of Dudley S. Green and Ralph Bryan.

The Club now has a membership of considerably over two hundred and it remains for the present administration with Mr. Edward F. O'Brien, Jr., as President, and future administrations to so direct the Club's activities as to make of this building the home of the Dallas Building Fraternity from now on.

Carl M. Lindner, Architect, announces the removal of his office from American National Bank Building to Suite 915-916, State and City Bank Building, Richmond, Virginia.

ECONOMY OF OPERATION

Characterizes the **EverHot** AUTOMATIC **WATER HEATER** Compare These Charts



EVERHOT HEATER

The illustrations are photographic reproductions of charts made during a test conducted in our laboratory March 25th to 27th, 1924. The EverHot Heater was tested together with a well-known automatic storage heater of the Center Flue Type

equipped with snap action thermostat. The test was conducted to determine the comparative performance of the two heaters.

Test conditions were identical for both heaters. Both charts show the performance of the two heaters for a 48-hour period standing on pilot, no water being drawn. The recording thermometers tell quite a striking story. A mere glance at the charts is sufficient. By referring to the chart at left it will be seen that the Ever-Hot maintained a constant temperature of around 127 degrees. The chart at right shows the performance of the Center Flue Heater. Inasmuch as the Center Flue Automatic Heater was equipped with a snap action thermostat, there was naturally a comparatively great fluctuation in temperature during the 48-hour period. The temperature of the water in the Center Flue Automatic Heater varied from 118 to 134 degrees, and the burner went into operation ten times during the 48-hour period.

THE RESULTS

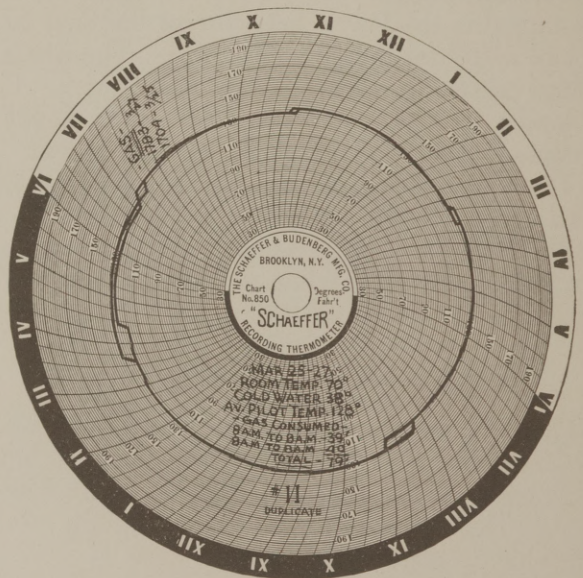
During the 48-hour period—
EverHot Heater consumed 61 cu. ft. of gas.
Center Flue Heater consumed 79 cu. ft. of gas.

EverHot maintained constant temperature.
Center Flue Heater fluctuated heavily.

CONCLUSIONS

The EverHot is more economical on pilot, and because of constancy of temperature will render more satisfactory service.

Proof as to authenticity of these tests will be furnished upon request.



CENTER FLUE HEATER

EverHot Heater Company

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OLD HOME OF BOOTH CONVERTED INTO STORE.

The three-storied old Surratt house, unaltered by time, which has stood at 604 H. Street Northwest, Washington, D. C., within a block of busy Seventh Street, and once housed John Wilkes Booth and other Lincoln conspirators, is being remodeled and giving way to the march of business.

Booth went to the Surratt house the afternoon before Lincoln's assassination and arranged for horses and guns for use in his flight the next morning down through Maryland and across into Virginia, where he was finally cornered in a barn and shot by Boston Corbett.

The Surratt house is more fortunate than some of the well known houses in downtown Washington razed in recent years, in that it is not to be completely demolished. Its new owner, a resident of Alexandria, Va., is changing the ground floor into a store and the second and third floors into apartments.

The framework and brickwork of the original house are being retained but the appearance is being completely changed.

Samuel Ogren, architect, located in various Florida offices for many years, has opened his own office for the general practice of architecture at Room 2, Masonic Building, Delray, Fla., where he would be pleased to receive manufacturers' catalogs and samples.

O. H. Atkinson, Architect and Engineer, is occupying new offices in the W. T. Waggoner Building, Fort Worth, Tex.

Walter P. Marshall, Architect, announces the removal of his office to 307 Realty Building, Savannah.

Charles L. Browne announces his removal to 304 West Building, Houston, Tex.

Ollivier Vinour, architect, has opened an office in the Scher Building, Main Street, Palm Beach, Florida. Manufacturers' samples and catalogues requested.

BUY HISTORIC HILL IN SPAIN.

An American Society a short time ago signed documents for the purchase and transfer to it of title to a hill situated on the old road between Palos, Moguer and La Ribida, where once was located the Flores Hermitage, which Christopher Columbus made his headquarters while in Huelva.

It is the intention of the society to reconstruct the Hermitage just as it was in the fifteenth century. The plans for the structure were recently made public.

Andrew M. Lockett, Jr., formerly with John Russell Pope, New York City, and T. G. Chachere have opened an office at 521 Baronne Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, and desire literature and catalogues from material men and manufacturers.

E. F. Spurl, architect, located at 301 Vincent Building, and E. B. Mason, architect, formerly located at 817 Poydras Street, have recently formed a partnership, and will continue the practice of architecture under the firm name of Mason & Spurl at 301 Vincent Building, New Orleans, Louisiana.

J. Duncan Forsyth, architect, has opened an office in the Marland Building, Ponca City, Okla., where he would appreciate receiving manufacturers' catalogs and samples. Previous to coming to Oklahoma, Mr. Forsyth was associated with R. H. Dana, Jr., of New York City, and prior to that time, both Mr. Dana and he were partners in the late firm of Murphy & Dana.

Sorey & Vahlberg, architects, have moved their offices to 406-407 Braniff Building, Third and Robinson Streets, Oklahoma City, Okla.

ANCIENT CIVILIZATION IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Department of the Interior has reported the finding of a cache of prehistoric mosaic work in the Casa Grande National Monument, Arizona, such as has never before been found in the Southwest.

The mosaics, which were discovered in repairing the walls of the prehistoric old ruin of Casa Grande, show that the artisanship of the prehistoric peoples who once inhabited this region was the equal of any other Southwestern culture, and that it closely approaches that of modern times in beauty of design and workmanship.

Three pieces of mosaic were found, two of them being in the form of birds and the third representing a turtle. The largest bird is the best preserved. This was made on a wooden core, with the mosaics placed in the wax. Each bit of stone had been worked out in a pyramidal shape, and 492 stones were used in the bird alone. The bird measures about 4½ inches from wing-tip to wing-tip, with a large piece of red shell in the center to form a contrasting motif. The turtle, which is the largest design, is composed of 1129 stones.

With these mosaics were found a set of perfectly matched turquoise pendants and over 900 shell beads.

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R. Maury Browne, architect, has recently severed his connection with the architectural firm of Peebles & Ferguson, Norfolk, Va., and has established offices at 711 National Bank of Commerce Building, that city. Manufacturers' catalogs and samples are requested.

H. M. Miller, architect, has moved his offices from 3½ Campbell Avenue to 731 Anchor Building, Roanoke, Va.

The firm of Thompson & Harding, architects, with offices at 504 Southern Trust Building, Little Rock, Ark., has been dissolved, Mr. Harding opening offices at 413 Exchange Bank Building for the general practice of architecture where he would be glad to receive manufacturers' catalogs and samples. Charles L. Thompson will continue practice in his own name with offices in the Southern Trust Building.

The architectural firm of Macklin & Faught has moved from Winston-Salem, N. C., to 145 Brevard Court, Charlotte, N. C., where they would be pleased to receive manufacturers' circulars and samples.

PROTESTS MADE VERBALLY BY CONSTRUCTOR DENIED.

The Supreme Court of the United States recently handed down a decision relating to the subject of verbal protest by a constructor to an engineer when work demanded strayed from the specifications.

The decision was in the case of Sanford and Brooks Company, having come up on appeal from the Court of Claims, where a verdict had been rendered against the construction company in its efforts to secure additional compensation for work done for the War Department.

The court closed the case primarily because too great a length of time had elapsed before certain papers had been filed by the appellant, but suggested what its course might have been if the case were to have been reviewed in detail.

The decision said, in part, as follows:

"Plaintiff asserts that the additional findings would show that, when the erroneous location of the work was discovered, it made oral protest to the contracting officer of the Government against continuance of the work outside the contract lines; that it protested orally against payment for such work at the contract price; that, during the progress of the work, it made claim for payment upon a *quantum meruit* basis; that, seven months after the completion of the work in question, the Judge Advocate General gave an opinion on this claim favorable to the plaintiff; that the Assistant Secretary of War

approved of the opinion; that he directed that negotiations be had with plaintiff concerning the amount of additional compensation to be paid; but that no agreement was reached. These, with other minor additions to the facts as found, are relied upon by plaintiff to show that, as to this work, the express provisions in the written contract which required prompt written protest against any order for work outside of the specifications, written modification of the contract if it was altered materially and written orders for extra work, were all inapplicable or waived; and that a new oral agreement providing for compensation *quantum meruit* was substituted by implication. We are of opinion that the findings sought, if made, would be of no avail to plaintiff. Oral protests, a claim for additional compensation and a favorable advisory opinion thereon, would be facts clearly insufficient to establish plaintiff's contentions."

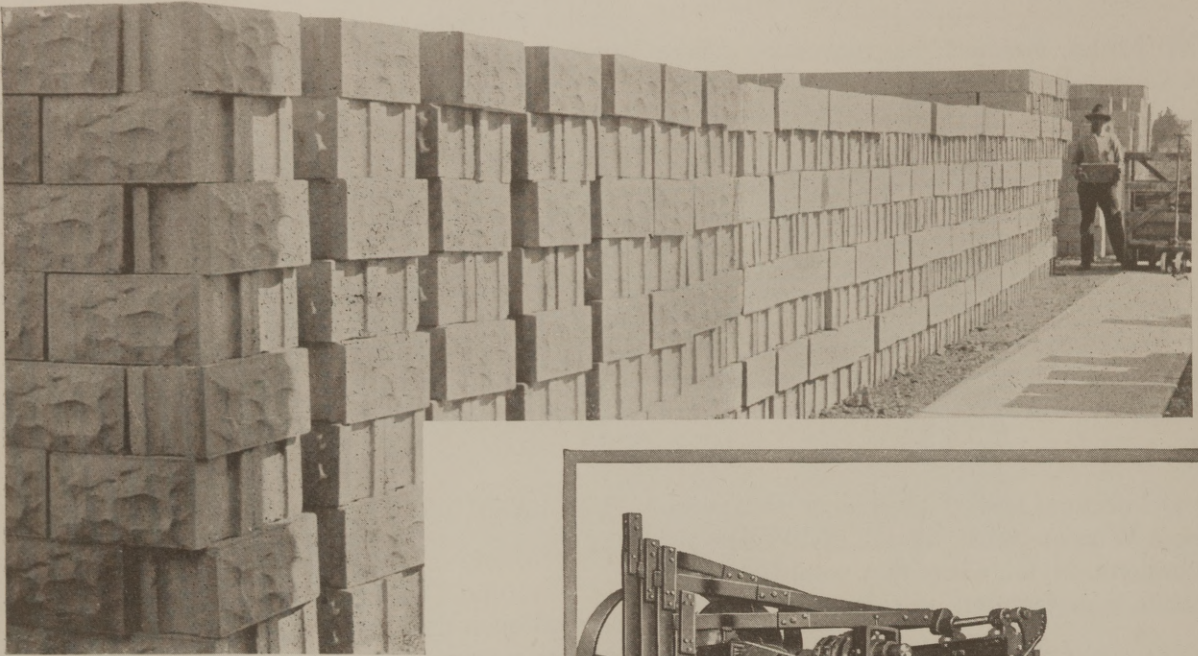
ENGLAND TAKES MEASURES TO REDUCE CITY CROWDING.

The rural District Council of Staffordshire has decided upon the construction of a garden city outside the boundaries of the municipality of Stafford at Silkmore. This action may be considered part of a general movement which has gained wide support in England, whose object is to decentralize the overcrowded cities by transferring the population. Contracts have already been awarded for the erection of a first installment of 60 houses. Negotiations are in progress with the city of Stafford for the extension of the municipal sewerage system to the site of the new housing scheme. The complete plan calls for the construction of a garden city composed of 650 model dwellings, two places of worship, an institute, schools with playing fields, bowling greens, and tennis courts. It is estimated that the total cost of carrying the program into execution will cost £650,000. (Vice Consul Oscar F. Brown, Birmingham.)

"STYLE-BILT" AWNINGS TO COVER EVERY TYPE OF ARCHITECTURE NEW FEATURE OF ATLANTA TENT & AWNING COMPANY'S PRESENTATION FOR SPRING.

For twenty years it has been the custom of the Atlanta Tent and Awning company, who has today a place of eminent leadership in the southern awning and tent industry, to offer each spring something new in materials and designs to assist the discriminating buyer in purchasing. Each year their offerings have been accepted with the highest

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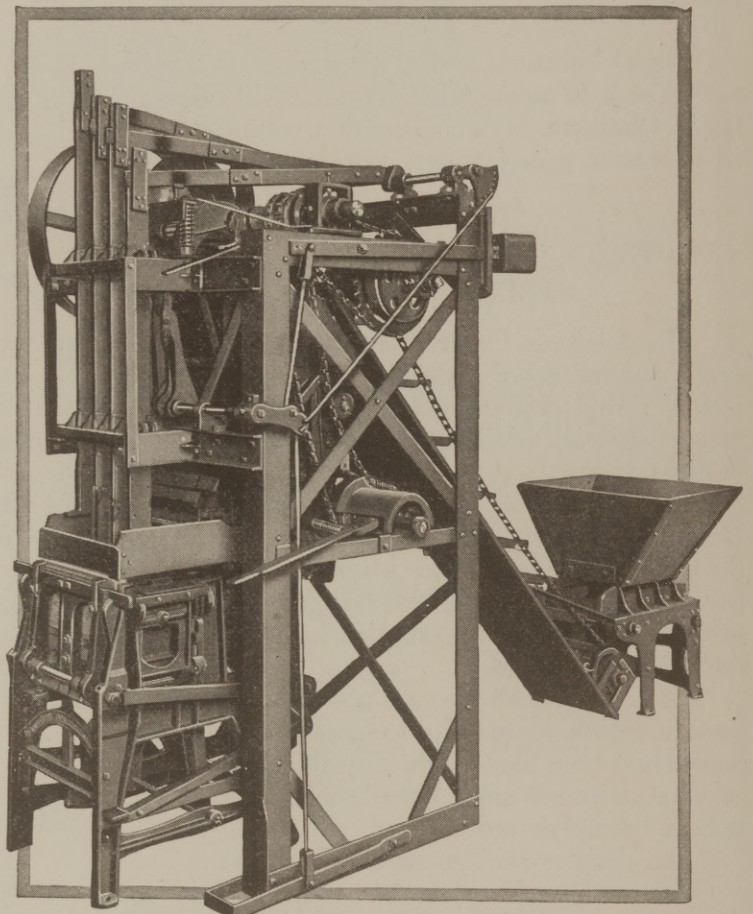
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degree of satisfaction and both materials and designs have been a real boon to the purchaser and manufacturer.

For those who this coming spring will have need for exterior beautifying of their home or store fronts, the Atlanta Tent and Awning company has its newest creation known as the "Style-Bilt" awning, a type of awning that embodies every beautifying feature possible for a home or store front, and is the direct result of years of effort in awning construction and design. Every point of wear and strain will be protected by reinforcement. Workmanship applied by their thoroughly reliable awning makers will assure the purchaser of perfect manufacture in every instance. New materials heretofore not submitted in the south have been purchased and are being received daily in the immense warerooms and factory of this company located at East Point.

An art department has also been installed, designers are now at work upon new stencil outlines, painters at the bench that will cover every type of architecture to be matched, a feature that is of vast importance to the buyer because it is possible in the maintaining of this art department for one to suggest and apply their own designs and ideas. This is done at a little additional cost to the purchaser, giving at the same time that point of distinction desired.

In creating the "Style-Bilt" awning, the Atlanta Tent and Awning company have made it possible for every one to have an exclusive design without the slightest infringement.

A thorough competent selling personnel are prepared to submit designs and materials and to be of assistance to the spring buyer. Assistance to the buyer through its sales force is the custom of this firm, and it is a real pleasure to do so, for it is realized that selecting awnings which can either detract or attract is not an easy task, and it is the company's interest that every home bearing "Style-Bilt" awning be made as attractive and home-like as possible.

Special arrangements are maintained for the convenience of patrons and friends throughout the south. Courtesy is the keynote of their service. Mr. J. D. Couch, the manager of the Atlanta Tent and Awning company, is fully equipped at all times to supply the awning, tent, campers, or out-door public with every possible need in canvas goods, in the shortest possible time, at unusually attractive prices. A phone call, wire or letter brings instant attention to your needs.

The offices and plant are located at East Point, Ga.

ST. LOUIS SCHOOL BUILDING SYSTEM.

(Continued from page 50.)

inates the usually bad odors of the rooms through the oxidizing activity of the ozone.

In the fresh mountain air one is able to detect a sort of snappy smell. This is the ozone, which occurs about one in 2,000,000 parts. Such is the air that is made in the St. Louis schools.

Since installation of the system, it has been found that the children's health is better and that they are less susceptible to colds. It is noted also that the teachers are more efficient. The United States Bureau of Standards is now engaged in making tests of this plan and, although the experiments are not completed, no faults have yet been discovered.

People from all sections of the United States and foreign countries, such as Japan and South America, go to St. Louis to study plans and secure ideas for their school systems. It is a policy of the Board of Education not to build two schools alike. Each one has an entirely different appearance and arrangement. The English Renaissance style of architecture is one often employed because it lends itself readily to massing in wide areas. But there are structures also that follow the Dutch Renaissance, the French, or Spanish Colonial.

Buildings that are constructed in the central portion of the city encounter some difficulty in the laying of a foundation as it is necessary to go down 15 to 30 feet. Often quicksand is encountered. This is due, according to Building Commissioner Milligan, to the bed of an old stream that once meandered through the city or to a former pond known as Chouteau Slough. These have been covered over years ago, with the development of the city, but their marks still remain beneath the surface. Outside of the "quicksand" district it is not necessary to go beyond an ordinary depth for foundations.

All school structures of St. Louis built in the last 25 years have been of fireproof construction. They are built of reinforced concrete, steel trusses and brick. Wide corridors and stairways permit of easy entry and exit in case of fire or panic.

As additional safeguards, there are plenty of fire extinguishers and pupils are carefully drilled so that in case of fire or panic they will file orderly out of the building. The fire drill is organized much like an army, with the children acting as captains, lieutenants and minor officers.

The matter of fire hazards in schools has been one to which a lot of attention has been devoted in recent years and the St. Louis Board of Education has seen to it that everything possible is done to make buildings safe. As a nation-wide movement the National Association of Public School

Hitchings Sunshine Shops



In addition to our regular ornamental greenhouse of curved eave construction, as shown in this picture, we have one less in cost that is every bit as good from both a point of lastingness and growing efficiency. Furthermore, it is so altogether simple, it declares its own attractiveness. It might be well to have our full particulars about it on file.

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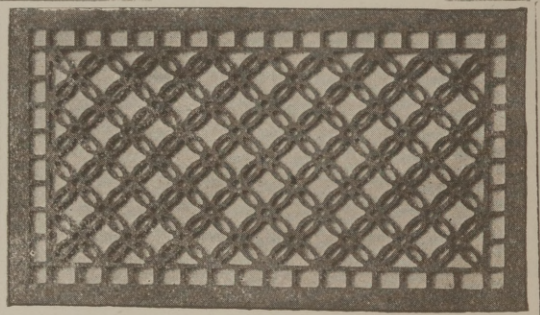
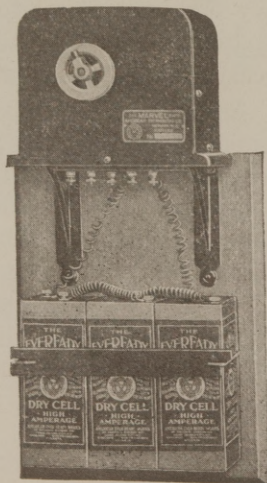
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See our Catalogue in Sweet's.

Business Officials is making a drive on small towns and villages in an effort to show them better ways of building safer schools.

In order to be able to supply the schools with shrubbery, flowers and plants for beautification of lawns and for use in the rooms of the pupils, the St. Louis board has found it pays to operate a system of greenhouses. There are four of these at present, with \$36,000 being spent on improvements. A nursery also is maintained for growing trees, as it has been found difficult in many cases to obtain the sort of stock desired for school plantings. The greenhouses provide flowers and floral decorations for graduation exercises and other entertainments, as well as supplying many plants for actual study.

Although the public schools are provided liberally with play rooms and gymnasiums, where the physical development of children and high school students are cared for, the school board has under construction a huge stadium where outdoor athletics may be conducted, with schools participating in contests. The stadium, as pointed out at the beginning of this article, as planned, would finally cost \$1,250,000. Only a little more than half of it

will be built at first, however.

The structure in its incomplete form will seat 25,000 persons, and double this capacity when an upper deck is added. The grandstand of the stadium will be in the shape of a horseshoe, this style having been decided on in preference to the bowl form, after a careful inspection of municipal and university stadiums throughout the country. There are to be no stairways to the grandstand, entrance and exit being by runways six feet wide leading from a large concourse on each side of the structure. Dressing rooms for teams and participants in pageant and field day exercises are to be provided, as well as numerous rest rooms.

When fully completed the upper deck would partly cover the lower section and the four corners of the stadium would be marked by ramp towers, in which there would be runways leading to the upper tiers.

For keeping up repairs on buildings, the Board of Education maintains repair shops and nearly 200 mechanics, who cover all sorts of trades, so that the squad is capable of taking care of brick work,

—John P. Marinelli in "Building Age."

CALCULATING LENGTH OF HIP AND GABLES.

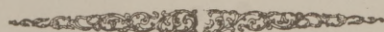
The accompanying tables give an accurate method of computing the length of gable rafters and various types of hips for the different roof pitches. In each case the number of feet of the run is to be multiplied by the figure given in the table for the corresponding pitch.

Thus, for a 5/6 pitch roof with a 20-foot run, the length of the run is to be multiplied by 1.9433 (see table) to get the length of the gable rafter. For a hexagonal hip, the length of the run multiplied by 2.0311 will give the total length of the hip. For an octagonal hip, multiply by 1.9878. In every case use the run of a common rafter in feet.

John P. Marinelli in "Building Age."

ROOF PITCHES	20 ft. 5/6	19 ft. 19/24	18 ft. 3/4	17 ft. 17/24	16 ft. 2/3	15 ft. 5/8	14 ft. 7/12	13 ft. 13/24	12 ft. 1/2
Gable Rafter	1.0433	1.8733	1.8033	1.7342	1.6767	1.6008	1.5367	1.4825	1.4142
Hip or Valley	2.1858	2.1229	2.0615	2.0017	1.9446	1.8875	1.8333	1.7815	1.7321
Hexagonal Roof Hip	2.0311	1.9661	1.8884	1.8307	1.7682	1.7056	1.6458	1.5833	1.5313
Octagonal Roof Hip	1.9878	1.9185	1.85031	1.7834	1.7179	1.6541	1.5920	1.5321	1.4743

ROOF PITCHES	11 ft. 11/24	10 ft. 5/12	9 ft. 3/8	8 ft. 1/3	7 ft. 7/24	6 ft. 1/4	5 ft. 5/24	4 ft. 1/6	3 ft. 1/8
Gable Rafter	1.3566	1.3017	1.2500	1.2019	1.1577	1.1180	1.0833	1.0541	1.0308
Hip or Valley	1.6853	1.6475	1.6008	1.5635	1.5298	1.5000	1.4743	1.4530	1.4361
Hexagonal Roof Hip	1.4766	1.4271	1.3802	1.3359	1.2969	1.2604	1.2292	1.2057	1.1693
Octagonal Roof Hip	1.4191	1.3668	1.3176	1.2720	1.2304	1.1932	1.1607	1.1335	1.0859



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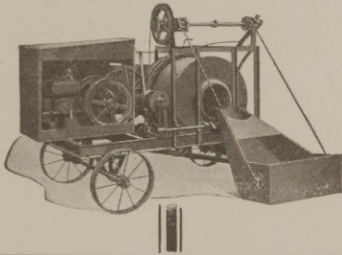
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Whether your needs are great or small you will find the Panama Line of interest to you. From the small hand power mixer to the large batch mixer with side loader, from a small block or brick machine to a complete block machine plant you will find everything that you need in the "Panama Line."

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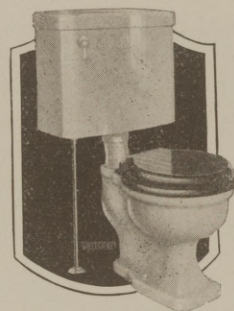
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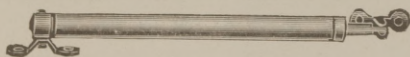
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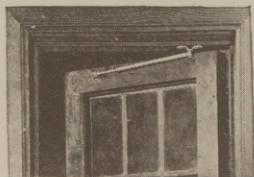
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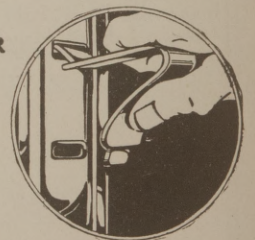
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CURRENT BUILDING ITEMS

Durham, N. C.—Theatre and Auditorium. The city of Durham has asked for bids for a new theatre and auditorium to cost not over \$250,000.00, to be erected after plans and specifications prepared by Milburn, Heister & Co., Washington, D. C., and Durham, N. C. Bids to be filed no later than May 4th.

Winston-Salem's \$600,000 Municipal Building.

General contract has recently been awarded to the Northeastern Construction Co. of Charlotte, N. C., for the erection of a new municipal building at Winston-Salem to cost about \$600,000 completed and equipped. The structure will be three stories and basement, 210 by 110 feet, of reinforced concrete construction, with concrete foundation, rubber tile floors, tar and gravel roof, metal doors, vaults, mail chutes, steel sash and trim and wire glass. Northup & O'Brien of Winston-Salem are the architects.

Steel Contract for 17-Story Building.

Miami, Fla.—Highleyman & Galatis have awarded contract to the Nashville Bridge Co., Nashville, Tenn., for steel work on the proposed 17-story bank and office building to be erected here. The building will be 140 by 45 feet, steel frame construction fireproofed, with concrete foundations, terrazzo and marble floors and built-up roof. Lewis D. Brumm of Miami is the architect.

Contract for \$1,500,000 18-Story Building.

Dallas, Texas.—General contract has been awarded to the William Rice Construction Co. of this city for the new \$1,500,000 office building to be erected here by the Allen Investment Co. The structure will be 18 stories, 100 by 100 feet, of steel and concrete, with composition roof, steel and concrete foundations on rock, and concrete floors. Plans and specifications have been prepared by the Mid-West Co., Inc., of Dallas.

New \$1,000,000 Hotel for Tampa.

Tampa, Fla.—Plans have been announced by F. F. Pulver of St. Petersburg, E. V. Moore, local representative, for the erection of a \$1,000,000 hotel in Tampa. The structure will be located on Lafayette street between Parker street and Hillsborough River, the site fronting 102 feet across the back from Parker street to the river. It will be twelve stories high and will contain 320 rooms.

Berkeley Spring, West Va., Hotel.

F. C. Jackson, president of Berkeley Springs Hotel corporation, has selected Milburn, Heister & Co., architects of Washington, D. C., to make plans and specifications for a new five hundred room hotel. Total cost approximately one million dollars. It is expected to have the building completed within twelve months.

\$5,000,000 Store Building of Sears, Roebuck Under Way at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo.—Construction is proceeding on the new \$5,000,000 store of Sears, Roebuck & Co. at 15th street and Cleveland avenue.

The main building will be nine stories high with a tower extending to the twelfth floor. To the right, located on two floors, will be the executive offices and the retail store, with entrance on 15th street. The main entrance to the huge merchandising building, with 1,500,000 square feet of floor space, will be on 17th street. The building, which will be appropriately landscaped, will be of solid concrete construction faced with brick.

A number of tracks will lead directly from the Terminal Railway into the merchandise building, permitting quick shipments to and from the plant. The postoffice and an express company will maintain organizations to expedite the handling of that class of business.

It is expected that an employment office will be opened in the downtown district so that a portion of the organization can be sent to the Chicago store of the company for a period of intensive training before the opening of the Kansas City house this fall.

George C. Nimmons & Co., of Chicago, are the architects. The B. W. Construction Co., Chicago, is general contractor.

New \$300,000 Office Building for Asheville.

Contracts will soon be awarded by L. B. Jackson and Charles N. Malone, Asheville, N. C., for the proposed Flat Iron Building which they plan to erect in that city at a cost of approximately \$300,000. The structure will be of steel or reinforced concrete and limestone, 8 stories, 111 by 13.6 by 139 by 85 feet, with concrete foundations, composition floors and built-up roof. It will be equipped with vapor heat, mail chutes, vault lights, ventilators, steel sash and trim and wire glass. Albert C. Wirth of Asheville is the architect.

Contracts for \$2,000,000 Office Building.

Houston, Texas.—Several contracts have been



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awarded on the proposed 25-story office building to be erected here by the Niels Esperson estate at a cost of more than \$2,000,000. Among these are the following: Excavation, foundation and lower supporting walls, Townsend & Walling; 1200 concrete piles, 24 feet long, Raymond Concrete Pile Co., New York, and fabricated steel to the American Bridge Co., also of New York.

The structure will be of Italian Renaissance architecture, 150 by 151 feet, with a base of Texas granite, Bedford limestone tower and polychrome terra cotta frieze. There will also be a sub-story and open-court garage, with accessory and filling station. Space will be provided on the top floor for a ladies' rest room and men's gymnasium. John Eberson of Chicago is the architect.

May Erect \$2,000,000 Building in Baltimore.

New York capitalists said to be represented by Thomas Soriero of New York and George W. Funk of the Funk & Wilcox Co., architects of Boston, Mass., are negotiating for the purchase of property at 311 North Howard street, Baltimore, as a site for a new theater and office building to cost approximately \$2,000,000. "Proposed Howard-street building 85 feet front, 230 feet deep; theater to seat 3500; office building 10 stories high; entire proposition for New York people."

Features of the proposed building are said to include a swimming pool in the basement, a nursery and roof garden.

Exposition Building to Cost \$600,000.

Donna, Texas.—Plans are expected to be ready within 60 days for the proposed \$300,000 exposition building to be erected here by the Inter-Continental Fair Association, Inc. The structure, it is said, will be built in the shape of a star, with the administration section in the center and five projecting wings for exposition purposes. It will be two stories, of fireproof construction, with concrete foundations and floors and tile roof. George Louis Walling of Austin is the architect, and C. W.

Moore and Roland B. Moore, contractors, of Austin and Donna.

Six Birmingham Schools to Cost \$768,000.

Birmingham, Ala.—Contracts aggregating more than \$768,000 have been awarded to local contractors, with one exception, for the erection of six school buildings here, construction to begin at once. The proposed buildings include Ensley high school, for which W. L. Coston was awarded general contract; Central Park and Fairview schools, Miller Bros., general contractors; Elyton school, Holley & Davis, general contractors; Gibson school, C. W. Hall, general contractor, and Council school, E. R. Maynard, general contractor.

The Birmingham Purchasing Co. was awarded contract for plumbing in the Ensley high and Gibson schools; Alabama Supply Co. in Central Park and Elyton schools; Birmingham Equipment Co. in Fairview school and J. M. Wright & Co. in Council school. Heating contract for all buildings was awarded to the Poe Piping & Heating Co., Greenville, S. C., and for electrical work to the Alabama Supply Co. D. O. Whilldin is architect for Ensley, Central Park, Fairview and Elyton schools; Denham-Van Keuren & Denham for the Gibson school, and Bem Price for Council school, all of Birmingham. William B. Ittner of St. Louis is consulting architect.



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