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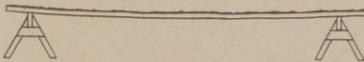
CAMDEN POTTERY CO., CAMDEN, N.J.

MAKERS OF THE WELL KNOWN CAPOCO "TRIO" COMBINATION.

The Quiet Dignity of the Southern Home is enhanced by the good taste of the Architect - who specifies the **SILENT INAUDIO.**

Synonyms!

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PYRAMID COMPANY, 231 S. Wells St., Chicago



EDITORIAL COMMENT

EDUCATING THE PUBLIC TO APPRECIATE GOOD ARCHITECTURE.

The time may never come when it will be expedient or proper for individual architects to attempt any extended program of educational-advertising. But the time is here when the American Institute of Architects could well give the public most valuable and resultful service in this direction.

And what wonders could be performed in making the advertisements as beautiful in appearance as the text is constructive in thought and emotional value! What illustrative and decorative opportunities belong to them by right of their professional labors! Here would be no straining to make an appearance, no dragging in of backgrounds and extraneous properties. All the world may love a lover at certain times and under certain conditions, but all the world loves a beautiful home all the time.

Artist and copy writer would find the preparation of educational advertisements on architecture a golden age for them. Palace and cottage, interior and exterior, the whole scope of the emotions, the whole scope of pictorial treatment—all are available to those who would create the appeals.

The ultimate of results which would accrue from such a program may not be set down. They are beyond computation, is the prediction of Amos Stone in a fine article on the subject, in *Printers' Ink*. That a new and great era in home building would follow is certain. That architects would be invited to give expression to the full sway of their genius is likewise certain, Mr. Stone thinks.

People want good architecture. The instinct for beauty may be crude, but the cultivation of an appreciation of finer things, when the proof may be offered in pictorial form, is not a slow process.

When architects inaugurate a national program of educational advertising they will be starting a national movement in which the building trade and real estate interests will give them noble support. They will be encouraging a solid prosperity based on an increase in national happiness.

REPORT ON SCHOOLHOUSE PLANNING.

The National Education Association of Washington, D. C., has issued through its Committee on Schoolhouse Planning of which Frank Irving Cooper is chairman, a report that will be of very considerable interest and importance to those engaged in schoolhouse planning and construction. This report, as prepared by Mr. Cooper, is one of unusual

throughness and while, of course, based on actual operations, is authoritative by reason of the fact that its preparation under Mr. Cooper's supervision is based on the most practical and extensive experience.

Many of the mistakes of the past would have been avoided if there had been a clear conception of the steps that should be taken in planning and constructing a school building. The purpose of this report is to set forth the various steps in their proper order and to indicate the direction in which error is most likely to occur and to suggest the means for its avoidance.

Copy of this work may be had by applying to the National Education Association, Washington, D. C.

DISCONTINUANCE OF TERM "FIRE PROOF" RECOMMENDED.

Qualified engineers have contended for years that there is no such thing in common residential building practice as "fire-proof" construction. No doubt many thousands of American families are today living in so-called "fire-proof" homes under the delusion that they are immune to the hazards of fire. Such stress has been laid upon the "fire-proof" quality of certain building materials, that the Committee on Building Construction Specifications for Private Residences of the *National Fire Protective Association* has made the following notation in its recent report:

"The use of the term 'Fireproof' is recommended to be discontinued. This general term has been erroneously applied to buildings and materials of a more or less fire-resistant or incombustible nature. Its indiscriminate use has produced much misunderstanding and has often engendered a feeling of security entirely unwarranted."

The term "fire-resistive" may be applied to any standard building material when correctly used. The fact that the material itself is incombustible does not mean necessarily that a structure of which it is the major part is fireproof or fire safe. The arrangement and protective features of construction are of paramount importance. Any construction which will pass a fire test made in accordance with the tentative specifications of the American Engineering Standards Committee for Fire Tests of Materials and Construction is "fire-resistive," whether of stone, steel, concrete, lumber, or brick.



FLORENCE—PIAZZA S. MARCO, CASINO DETTO DELLA

THE SOUTHERN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS

VOLUME LI.

SEPTEMBER, 1925

NUMBER 9

Small House Architecture in America

By Ray Holcombe.

THE Small House problem in point of plan and design has always been one of the tedious yet interesting, if not fascinating, subjects which the architectural profession has had to cope with certainly more than any other. Just how far our Small House Architecture in America has been successfully developed is worth the attention of both small and large practitioners. Every architect has started his career of achievements by doing small things. The first work was, I venture to say, a small house for some client who happened to be a personal friend. It was only through doing the small jobs well that every one of our outstanding architects in America has been able to rise above the rank of the hundreds of mediocre planners and designers now having attached to their name the title of Architect. With this thought in mind it occurs to the writer how important it is that the younger men of the profession should look to-

wards the small house as a means of developing their own abilities. The architect who has risen to a commanding position should not forget the earlier days of his practice and rather than scorn the small house should, if not through actual participation, by constructive criticism and encouragement

help the younger men with whom he might be associated to development in America a Small House Architecture that will be meritorious.

This is an age when the rank and file in America are looking towards an abode that they can call HOME. It is encouraging not alone from the view point of increased profits for the architect that so many men and women are desiring to own homes, but it is a significant fact in the advancement now being made in American life.

During the greater part of the last century no one seemed to care much about domestic architecture; at least no one produced anything that was worthy of mention. At the beginning of this century architects took up the problem of building beautiful large houses, mansions befitting the wealth they represented, and now, while far from holding the attention it should, the small house is coming into prominence and it would seem that both

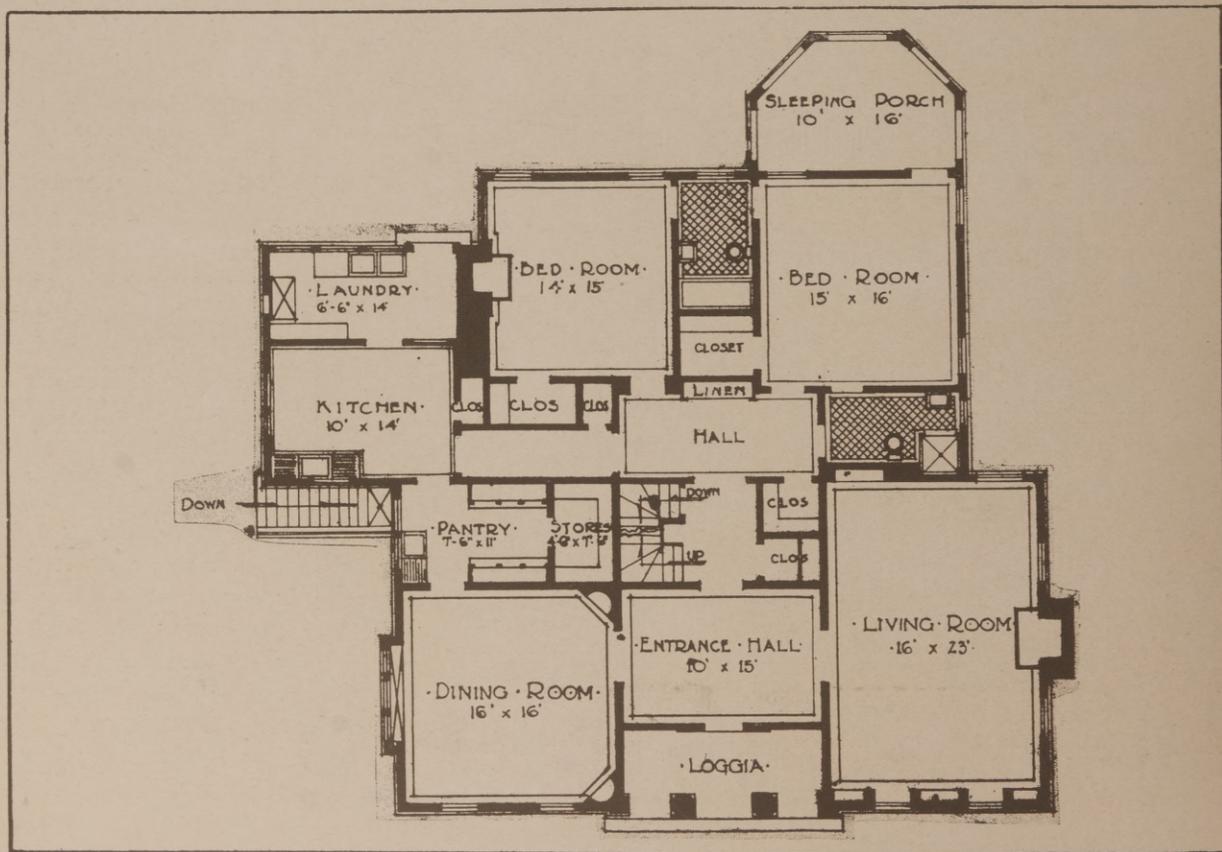


ENTRANCE DETAIL
HOUSE OF MR. E. S. DRAPER, ATLANTA, GA.
HENTZ, REID & ADLER, ARCHITECTS.

clients and architects are striving for more beautiful homes. When we observe however the hundreds on top of hundreds of horrible specimens of "Bungalows," "Love-Nests" and "Home-Sweet-Homes" that have been built in the suburbs and new real estate developments in our larger cities



HOUSE OF MR. E. S. DRAPER, ATLANTA, GA.
HENTZ, REID & ADLER, ARCHITECTS.



FLOOR PLAN



HOUSE OF DR. H. M. EDMONDS, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
MILLER & MARTIN, ARCHITECTS



HOUSE OF MR. HAMPTON GARDENS, RICHMOND, VA.
W. DUNCAN LEE, ARCHITECT



ENTRANCE DETAIL

HOUSE OF MR. J. G. OGLESBY, JR., ATLANTA, GA.

we deeply regret that this small house movement did not start years ago, and in fact it makes us wonder if really this movement has yet started so far does this class of "Jerry" building overshadow the good things that have and are being done. There is no use crying over spilt milk, the past is past, and this and a few coming generations will have to bear the sin that has been committed. However, since there does seem to be a desire at present to beautify small house design it behooves every member of the profession to turn his attention towards the problem at hand and strive to produce as far as possible small houses that will stand out as something artistic and beautiful, at least use the funds available cautiously and effectively.

From just what angle this problem should be approached has been suggested by numerous writers and what they have had to say has in part been good and in part bad. The opinion of the writer, and he has talked with numerous members of the profession who agree, is that first of all the public will have to be educated to appreciate simple and well proportioned houses. This is a matter that would not be out of order at this time for the profession to take up through their clubs and the American Institute of Architects.

Should there be a predominating style for all small houses? This has been suggested by one



HOUSE OF MR. J. G. OGLESBY, JR., ATLANTA, GA.

BURGE & STEVENS, ARCHITECTS

writer. Another writer suggests that what the people want and what the architect should give them is houses which have originality but which achieve their effect unostentatiously. This writer is inclined to believe that the first suggestion if followed would take away from domestic architecture in this country perhaps its most interesting endowment. If our domestic architecture is what we claim for it, then it is the fact that everywhere we find an English house beside an Italian, an early Colonial next to one of French origin and they all have had breathed into them a spirit which makes them pleasing and harmonious to look upon. The second suggestion is well made but as this writer says, "it would be as difficult to give a recipe for designing that kind of house as it would for a cook to try to tell why a certain combination of ingredients will result in a pleasing concoction." Formula, or sameness, is just what we are trying to avoid in meeting this modern tendency in building and if one were able—which, of course, one is not—to give an effective recipe, this recipe would cease to have originality as soon as it were followed." Let us not have a predominating style for the small house—Colonial, Italian, English, French and even Spanish will all find their place in this country if their designers will forever avoid odd effects, too-startling originality, and strive for simplicity that will allow one's imagination to repose comfortably, that will be restful, refined, and satisfying. The art that can stir the imagination and move the soul by simple means is great art.



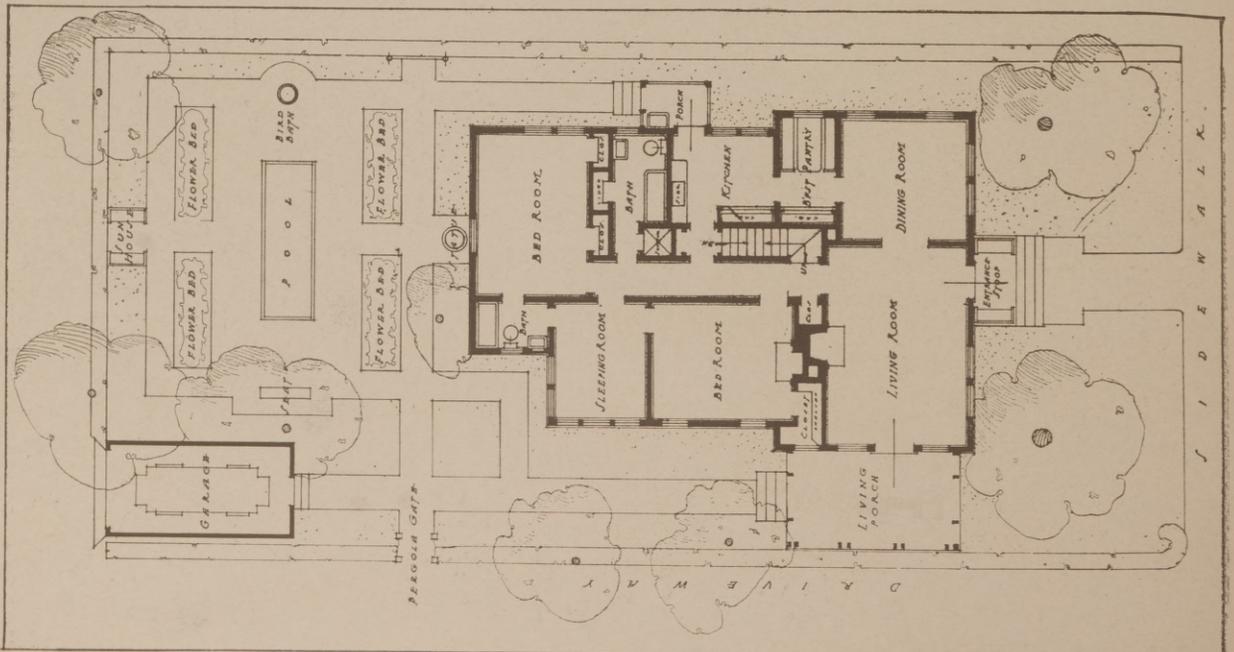
ENTRANCE DETAIL
HOUSE OF MR. R. S. PRINGLE, ATLANTA, GA.



HOUSE OF MR. R. S. PRINGLE, ATLANTA, GA.
PRINGLE & SMITH, ARCHITECTS



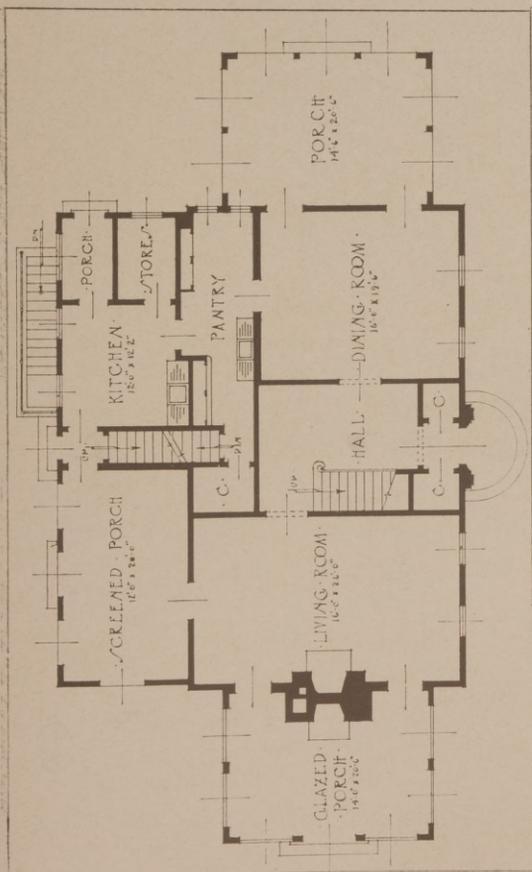
HOUSE OF MR. ERNEST D. IVEY, ATLANTA, GA.
IVEY & CROOK, ARCHITECTS.



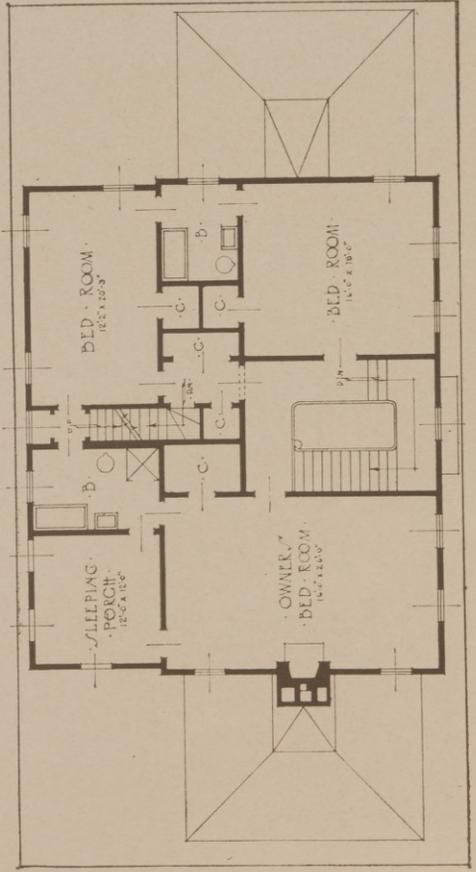
FLOOR PLAN



HOUSE OF MR. LIVINGSTON WRIGHT, ATLANTA, GA.
 HENTZ, REID & ADLER, ARCHITECTS.



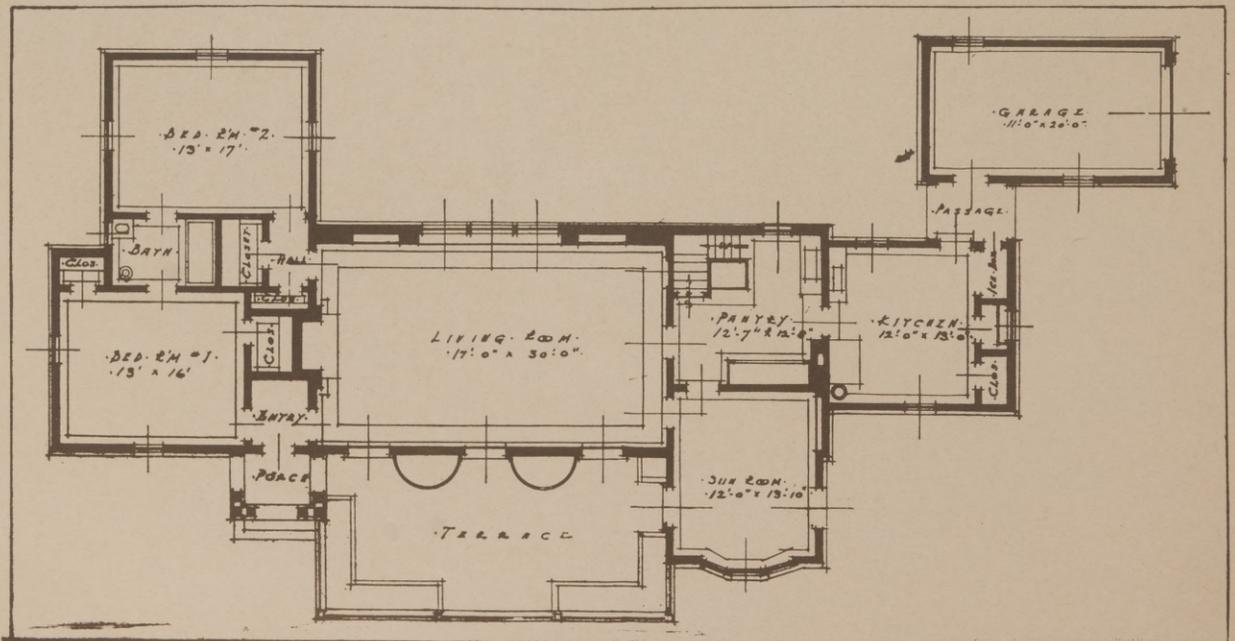
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



HOUSE OF DR. E. E. CADY, SOUTHERN PINES, N. C.
AYMAR EMBURY, II. ARCHITECT



FLOOR PLAN

EARLY AMERICAN DETAILS

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ORNAMENTAL IRON
WORK IN CHARLESTON, S. C.



GATE OF THE SWORDS, LEGARE STREET

ARCHITECTS who might be interested in Early American Cast and Wrought Iron work will find in Charleston, S. C., examples that will prove inspirational in designing modern decorative features in this "sturdy, honest" material.

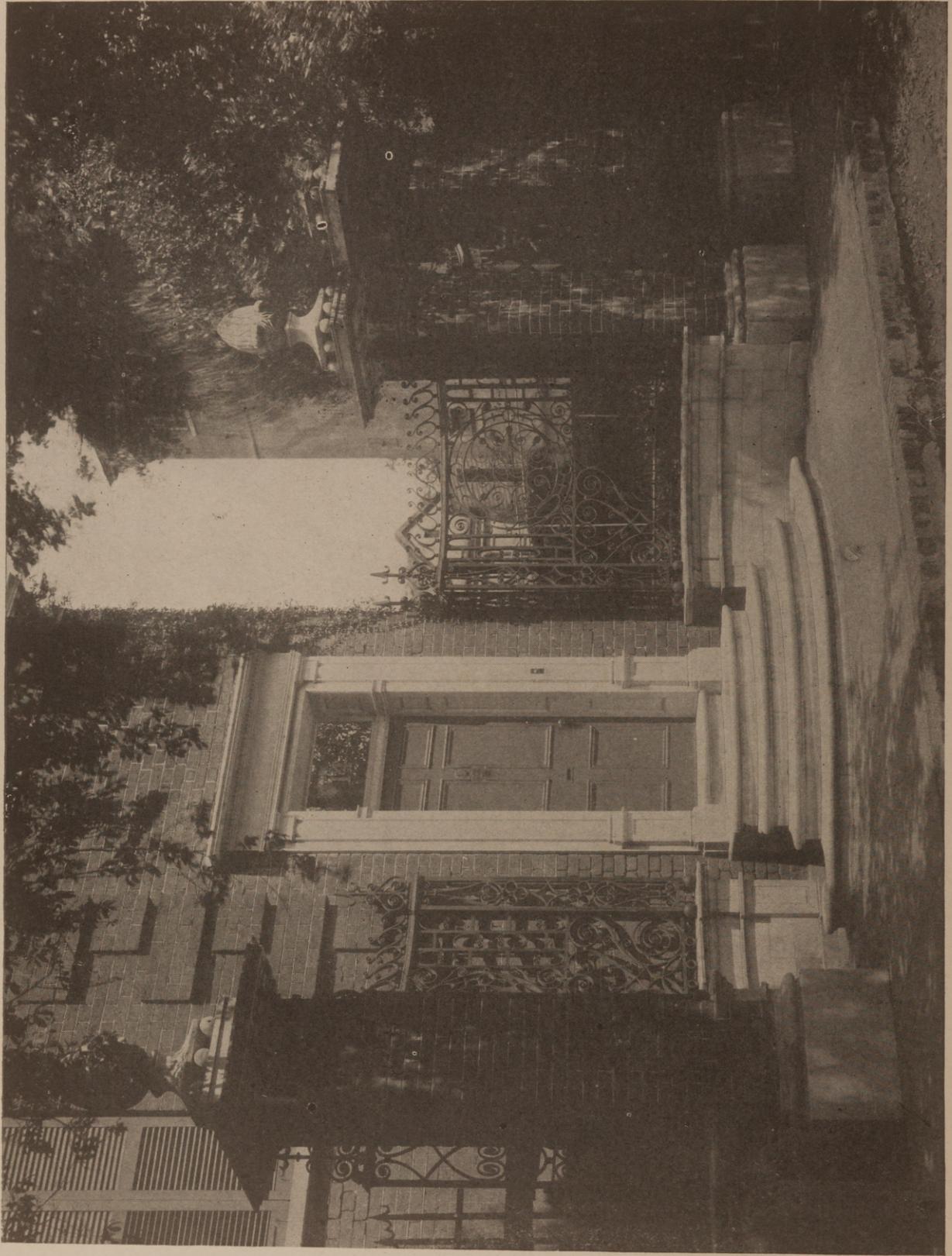
The character of workmanship and design places the majority of the illustrations here shown in the early nineteenth century.

Of unusual interest is the Gate of the Swords. This excellent piece of craftsmanship is renowned for its artistic conception. Vertical swords pierced by perpendicular spears forms the central pieces from which radiate spiral bands through hammered leaflets. A well designed lantern is the central motif at the top. In this gate is combined strength of solidity, in keeping with the heavy garden wall piers, and excellent imaginative detail.

The entrance to the Smythe house is effectively brought to the attention of the passer-by by the elaborate iron work which forms a semi-circle off the garden wall piers.

The Pringle house, that very fine piece of Georgian design, is enhanced by the wrought iron fence and entrance gate.

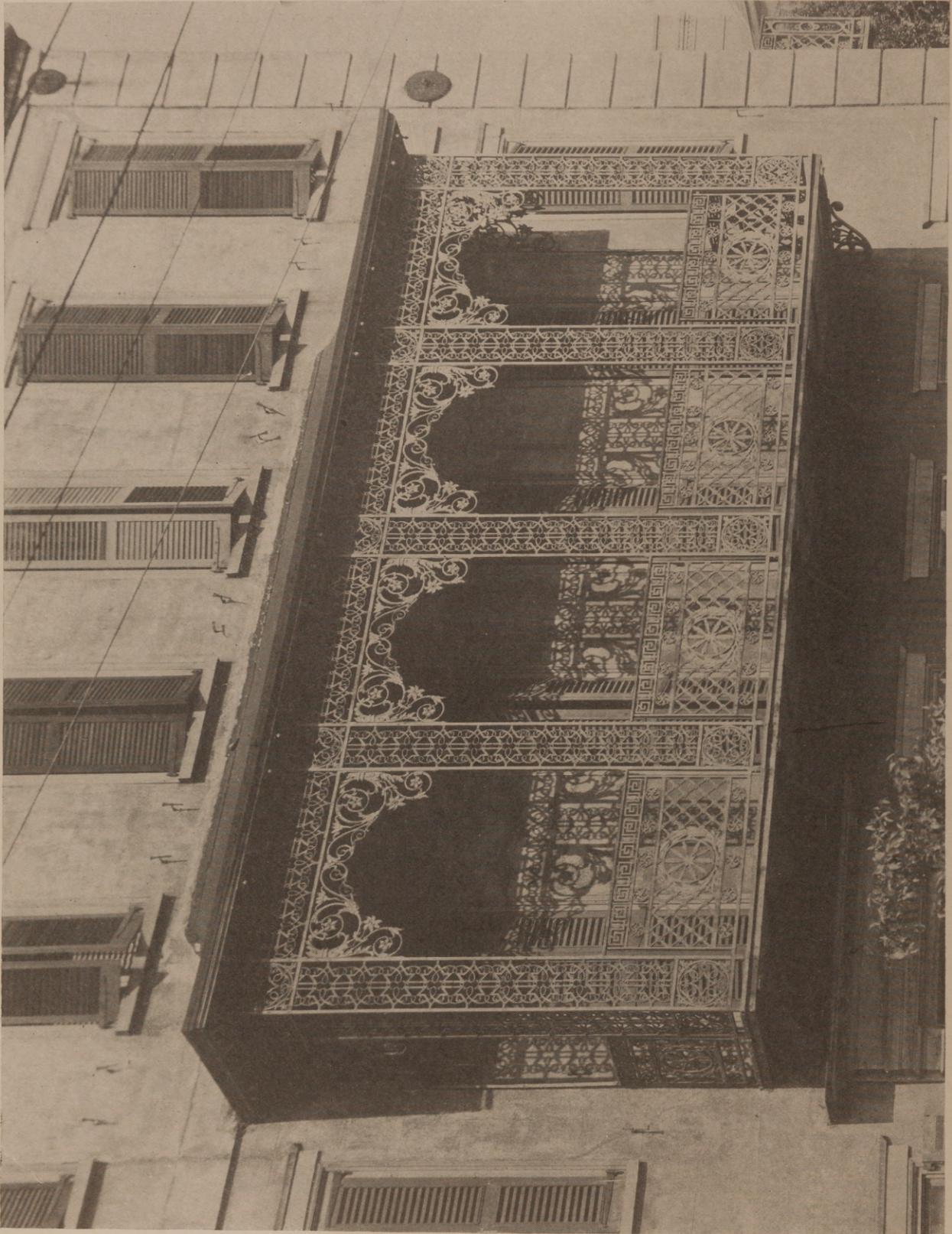
The Whilden and Ladson balconies are typical of the excellence of the cast iron work of that time.



ENTRANCE DETAIL
SMYTHE HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
14 LEGARE STREET



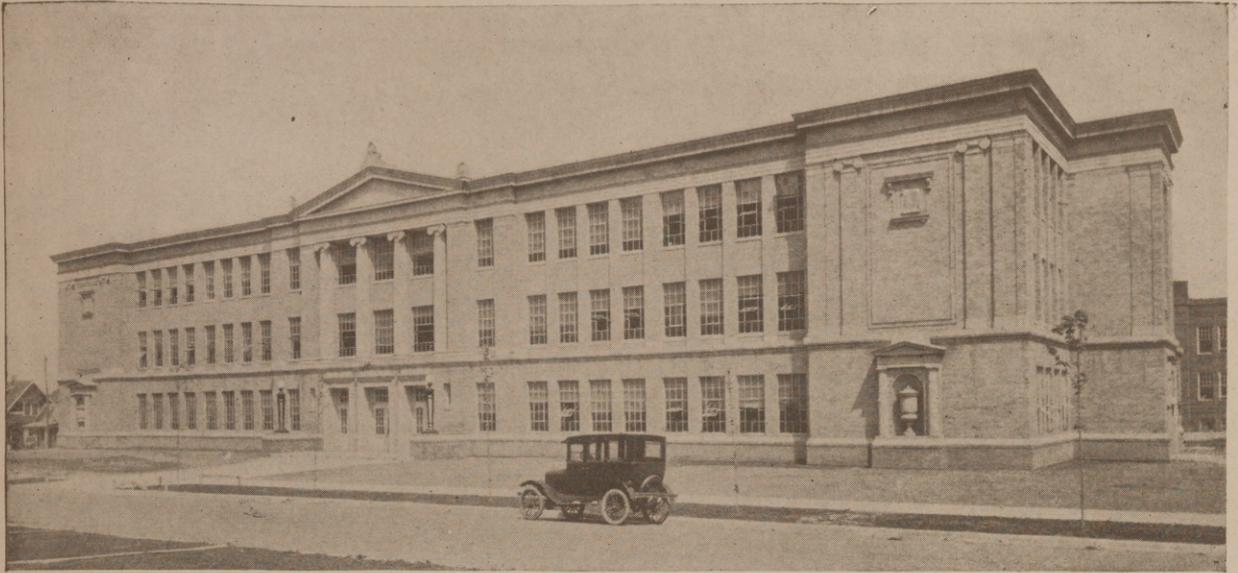
ENTRANCE FRONT
PRINGLE HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
BUILT BY MILES BREWTON



BALCONY
LADSON HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
MEETING STREET



ENTRANCE FRONT
WHILDEN HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.
CHURCH STREET

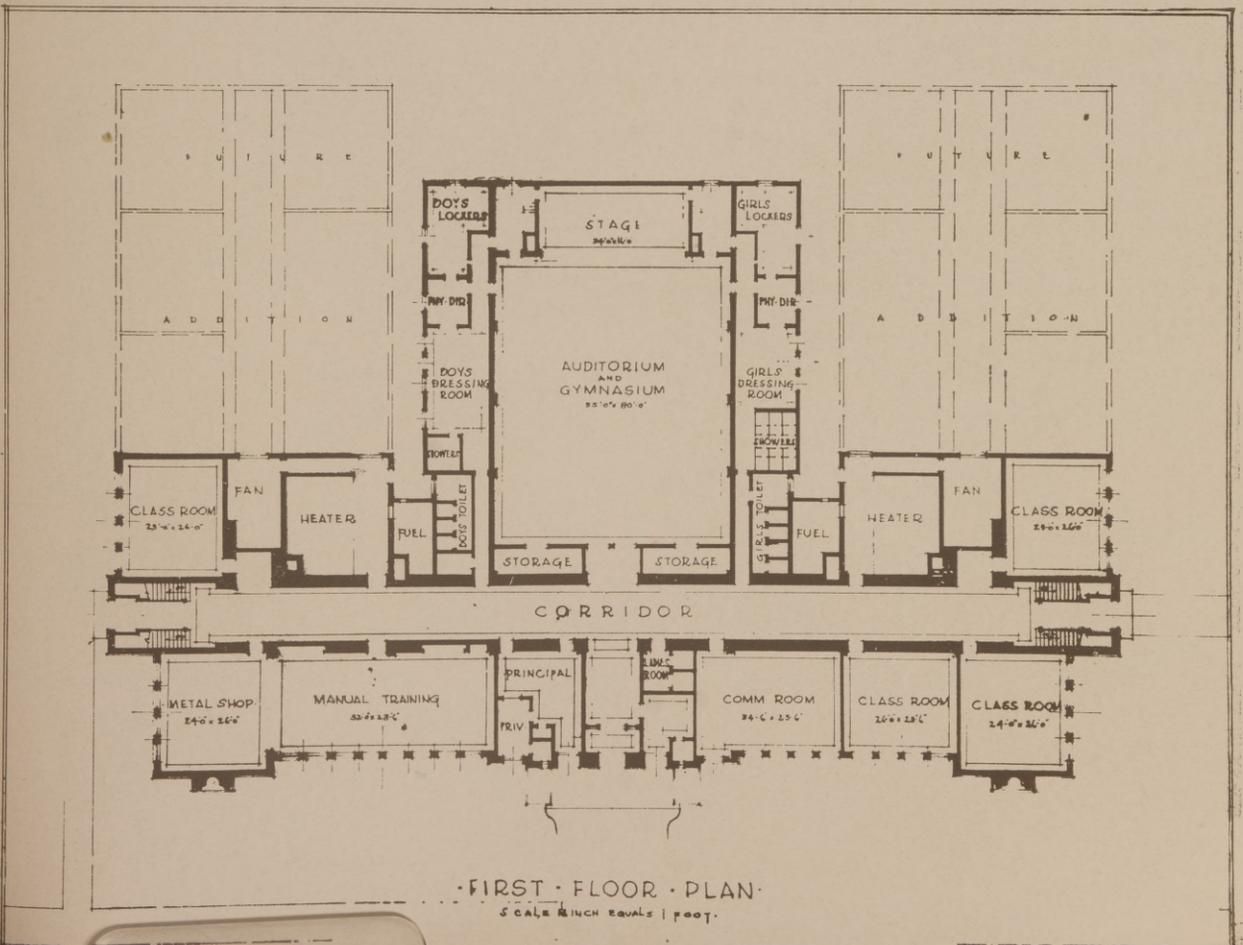


The Lincoln Junior High School, Huntington, W. Va.

Bates, Frampton & Bowers, Architects.

In the Lincoln Junior High School, as in every school building project of today, the architects were called upon to devise a plan that would not only take care of present needs but also be adequate for future requirements. In accordance with the size of the lot selected the building was constructed in the shape of an inverted T in order to allow future additional space to be added to each wing at

the rear. In the general plan for future additions twelve class rooms can be placed on each of the three floors. The program not only called for the usual class room spaces, including science laboratories, library and offices, but also a gymnasium, and well equipped manual training and domestic science departments. Likewise a cafeteria with adequate kitchen facilities. On the first floor is located the usu-

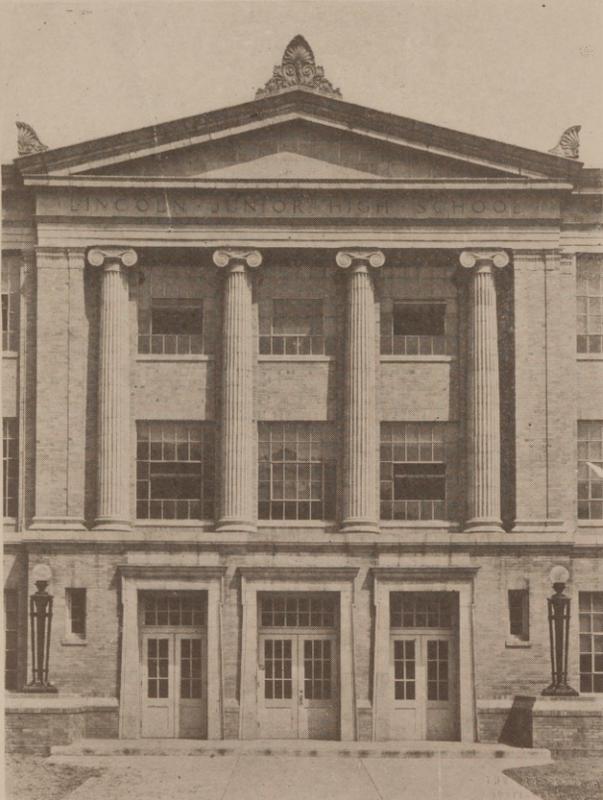


al space for principal's office, ladies' rest room and a storage room on each side of the entrance hall. To the left is the manual training department with a metal shop in connection. To the right is a large committee room and two class rooms. Across the corridor is the gymnasium in the center of the building. On the left and right respectively adjoining the gymnasium is the dressing room, physical instructor's office, lockers, toilets and showers for boys and girls. The gymnasium has been planned so that it can be used as an auditorium as well. At the rear is a stage 34 feet by 16 feet with dressing rooms at each side. Two large storage rooms are located at either side of the entrance to the auditorium. The building not having a basement, the fuel bins, heating equipment and ventilating machinery occupy spaces on the left and right of the gymnasium. Two separate units furnishing heat and air to certain divisions of the building. There are two class rooms also on this side of the building. On the second floor is located a library 44 feet 6 inches by 24 feet occupying the space just above the entrance hall and offices of the first floor. There are six class rooms on the front and four on the back. The ceiling of the gymnasium is carried through the second story. There are the usual supply rooms and toilets for both boys and girls. On the third floor occupying the central portion on the front is the general science, domestic science and domestic art rooms. Two class rooms are also located on this side. Off the corridor on the back side is located a cafeteria 55 feet by 38 feet 6 inches, with kitchen

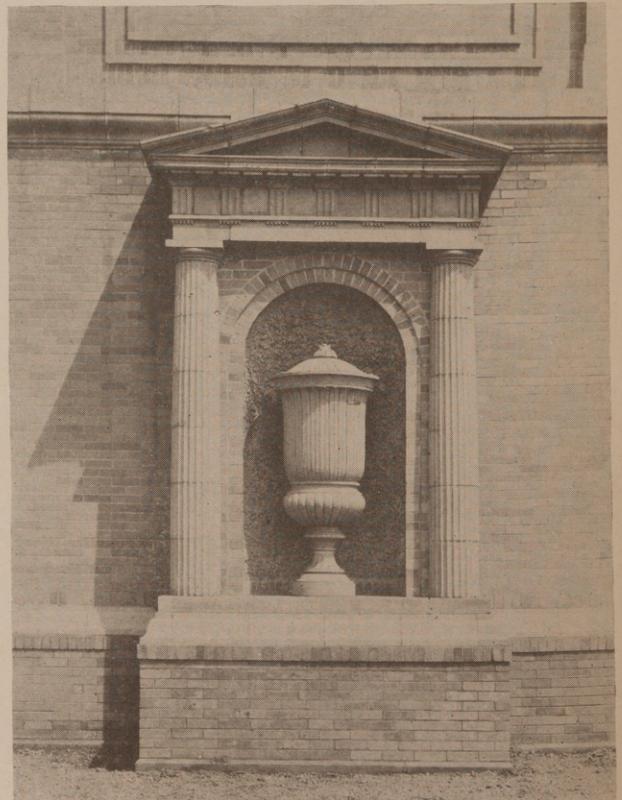
in connection. On either side of this room are toilets opening into the corridor. There are two class rooms at each end separated by a corridor opening into the main hallway.

While an adequate and convenient floor plan is always most essential in any school building project the exterior design should be made as artistic as possible. The architects of the Lincoln Junior High School did not overlook the possibilities for creating a beautiful structure that would add much to the civic pride of its owners. This building follows the spirit of the Classical Revival in design. The extended central motif forming the main entrance facade with its three entrance doors and four well designed and executed fluted Ionic columns supporting an excellent proportioned pediment is well tied in with the entire wall surface of the building. Ornamental iron lamp standards are on each side of the entrance. The wall surface of the two slightly extended end wings have been made very attractive by the use of a niche in which is placed a large cast stone Grecian urn. Above the belt course a recessed panel with an ornamental tablet and framed by brick pilasters with Ionic caps is very effective.

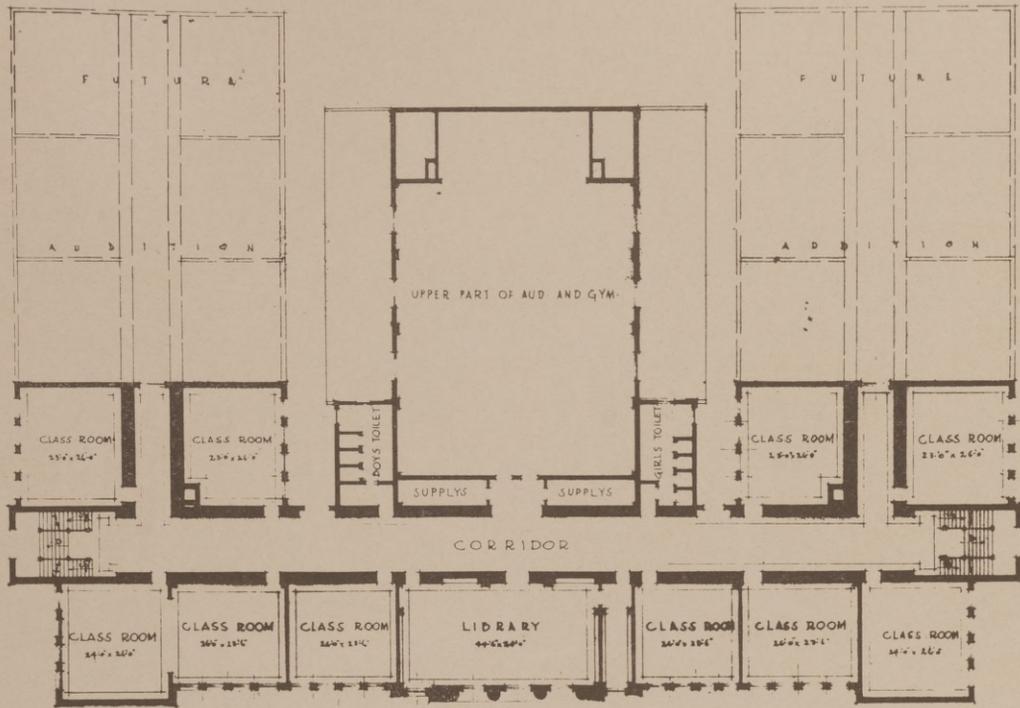
The material used in the construction of this building, fireproof throughout, is metal lumber, floor joist in class rooms, combination floors in corridor by the use of tile and concrete. Face brick on the exterior, terra cotta trim, Bedford limestone sills. All walls and partitions, the interior of all brick and bearing walls are tile, metal windows, composition built-up roof.



DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE

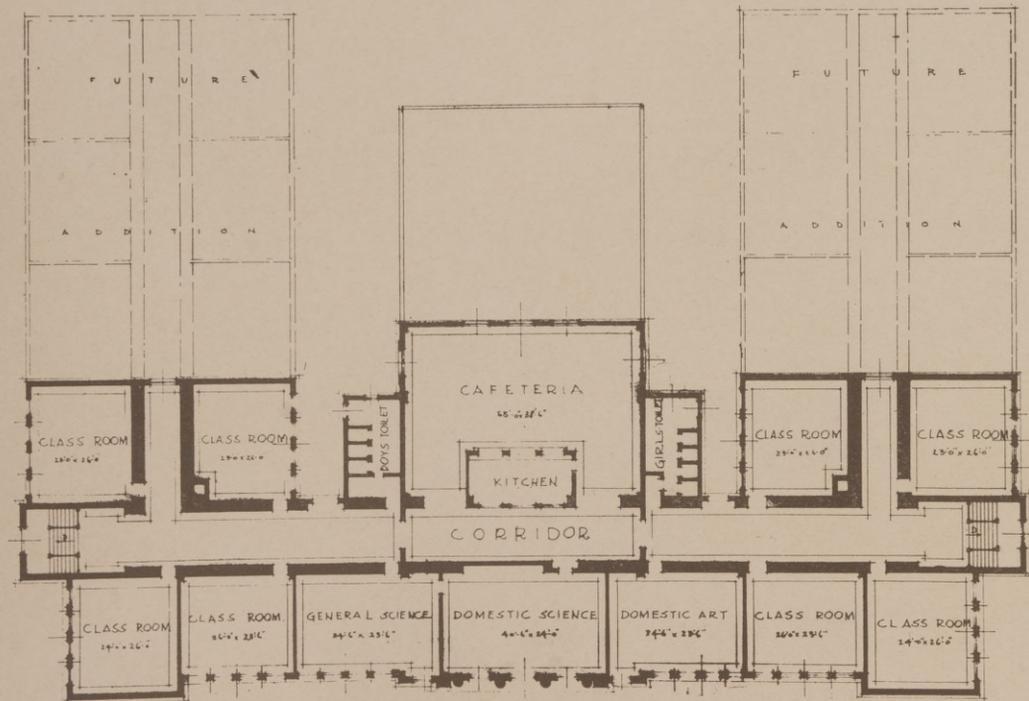


DETAIL OF NICHE END WINGS



·SECOND·FLOOR·PLAN·

SCALE 1/4" INCH = EQUALS 1 FOOT



THIRD·FLOOR·PLAN·

SCALE 1/4" INCH = EQUALS 1 FOOT

Interior of building has oak trim and floor in library, study hall, rest rooms and offices, all other trim is oak with pine floors, corridor floor is finished with mastic floor, ornamental iron, steel cases. Corridor walls faced to a height of lockers with salt glazed brick, boy's and girl's locker rooms and shower rooms faced as high as ceiling with salt glazed brick, gymnasium walls faced with salt glazed

brick ten feet high, and the entire building is sand plastered finish.

The toilet rooms, both boys' and girls', walls and partitions are finished as high as 6 feet with salt glazed brick, tile floors, all other toilet rooms finished in same manner.

All exterior and interior door frames are metal.

THE LINCOLN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

Specification and Data Report.

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION:

Fireproof throughout.

EXTERIOR MATERIALS:

Face brick, terra cotta trim, Bedford limestone sills.

ROOF:

Composition built-up.

WINDOWS:

Metal.

DOOR FRAMES:

Metal, exterior and interior.

FLOORS:

Oak in library, study hall, rest rooms, and offices. Classroom pine. Corridors, mastic finish. Tile toilets.

HEATING:

Mechanical furnace blast heating and ventilating system.

PLUMBING:

Enamel iron.

PLUMBING:

All water closets have Sloane valves connected with same, no tanks, all back vented. All urinals of the vitreous china type, all drinking fountains have slanted flow of water, all lavatories and sinks of similar installation.

INTERIOR MILL WORK:

Oak.

INTERIOR WALL FINISH:

Sand plaster throughout. Corridor walls, with salt glazed brick to height of lockers, Locker rooms and shower rooms faced as high as ceiling with salt glazed brick. Gymnasium, salt glazed brick ten feet high. Toilet rooms, walls and partitions six feet high with salt glazed brick.

NUMBER OF CLASSROOMS:

Twenty-two classrooms, gymnasium, cafeteria, library, domestic science, general science and domestic art rooms. Manual training and metal shop rooms. Committee room and offices.

NUMBER OF PUPILS:

Capacity for 625 pupils. Auditorium seats 735.

SIZE OF LOT:

220 feet x 340 feet.

CUBIC FOOTAGE OF BUILDING:

One million cubic feet.

COST PER CUBIC FOOT:

21.8 cents, or \$351.00 per pupil. Total cost of building, \$218,000.00.

YEAR COMPLETED:

1925.

Ornamental Iron as an Architectural Embellishment

Illustrations from The Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Marshall & Fox, Architects.

MANY of the materials which enter into the construction and embellishment of our architecture of today have started with the handicap—imposed on them usually by their sponsors—of endeavoring to imitate something else. We have all observed and marveled at the frame buildings in which the drop siding has been marked off with vertical grooves to simulate blocks of stone—concrete structures built of “rock faced” blocks with all the blocks exactly alike; structures sheathed with sheets of metal stamped with patterns of brick or stone; all worthy materials cheapened and degraded by a feeble and futile attempt at simulation.

Cast iron has been no exception to this strange lack of appreciation of its many advantages and its obvious limitations. Many of the old “cast iron fronts” of the 80’s still exist. Columns and pilasters, pedestals and entablatures; carefully and painfully executed in exact accordance with the rules laid down by Vignola for stone work. Many of them are still painted and sanded to ape the stone from which their details and proportions are borrowed. With so inauspicious an introduction it is not strange that cast iron has been slow to take its

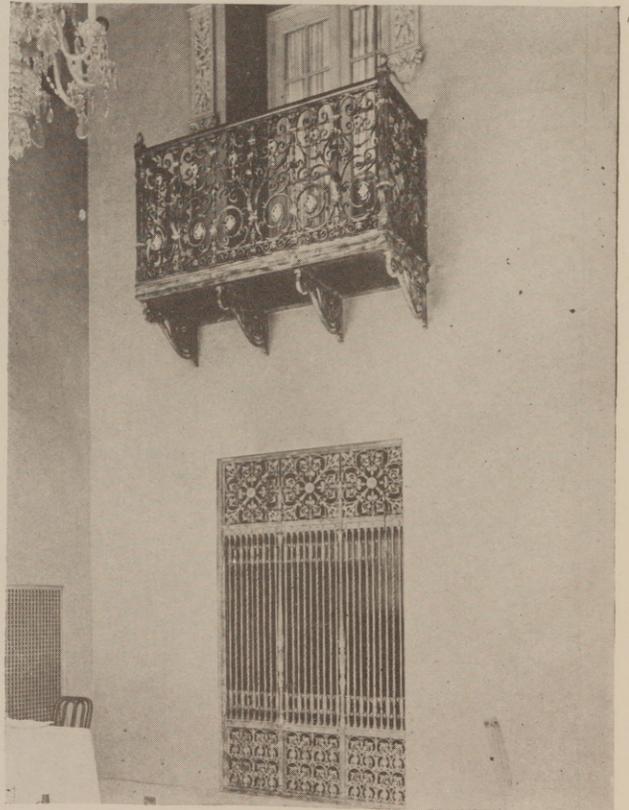
rightful place, depending on its own merits as a building material.

Wrought iron has suffered less as, from its very nature, it can not be used as an imitation, but neither cast nor wrought iron have, except in a few instances, been used with a true appreciation of their advantages and limitations.

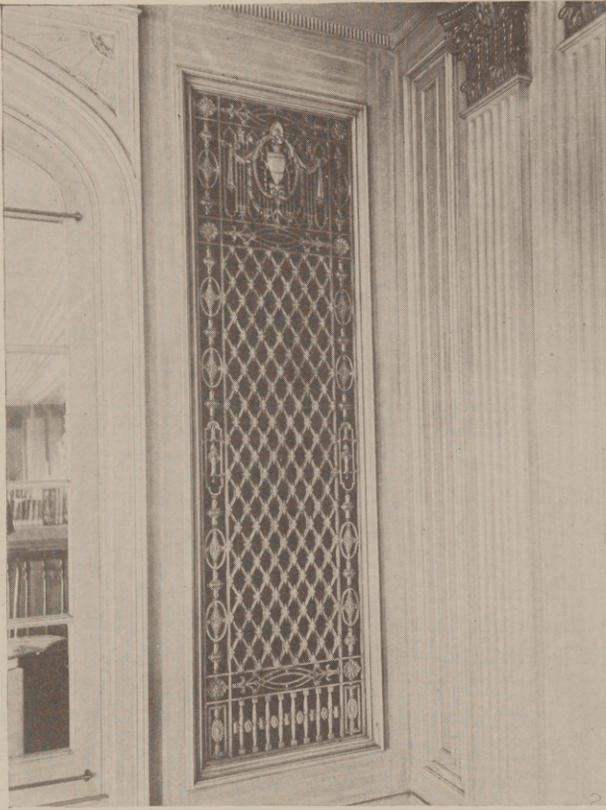
Our modern methods of building, by which materials from many widely separated sources must be assembled in the minimum of time, details for all materials being prepared by one organization, while resulting usually in a harmonious whole must of necessity limit the idiomatic development of the individual materials, especially of those whose production, like that of metal work, is surrounded by many technical and practical difficulties. The remedy for this condition may possibly be suggested by an investigation of the conditions under which the inspiration for our modern work was produced. The architecture of the medieval ages and of the renaissance, was achieved by the various craftsmen laboring together, each stimulated by the efforts and successes of his neighbor and all under the general direction and supervision of the master builder or ar-



COLUMN BASE IN DINING ROOM



DINING ROOM GRILLE AND BALCONY



RADIATOR GRILLE IN BALL ROOM

chitect. Carvers in stone and wood, gold and silver smiths and workers in bronze and iron made their own designs and executed them in their chosen medium.

It is obviously impossible for us to return to their method in this day; but a partial adaptation is not only possible but eminently feasible. The Flour City Ornamental Iron Company of Minneapolis, it is understood, has recently taken a step in that direction by placing their designer in the architect's office to prepare details for the metal work in direct association with the architect's staff. Much duplication of effort is thus avoided, the work is expedited and when completed is a true interpretation of the architect's original idea translated into metal through the ability and technical knowledge of the designer. One of the recent contracts executed under these conditions is the metal work for the Drake Hotel in Chicago of which Marshall & Fox are the architects. The exterior of the building is entirely of lime stone, Italian Renaissance in character, the principal entrance being marked by a large marquise of richly modeled cast iron. The adjacent window treatment is also of cast iron with interesting grilles of rope design.

In the main lobby directly opposite the entrance

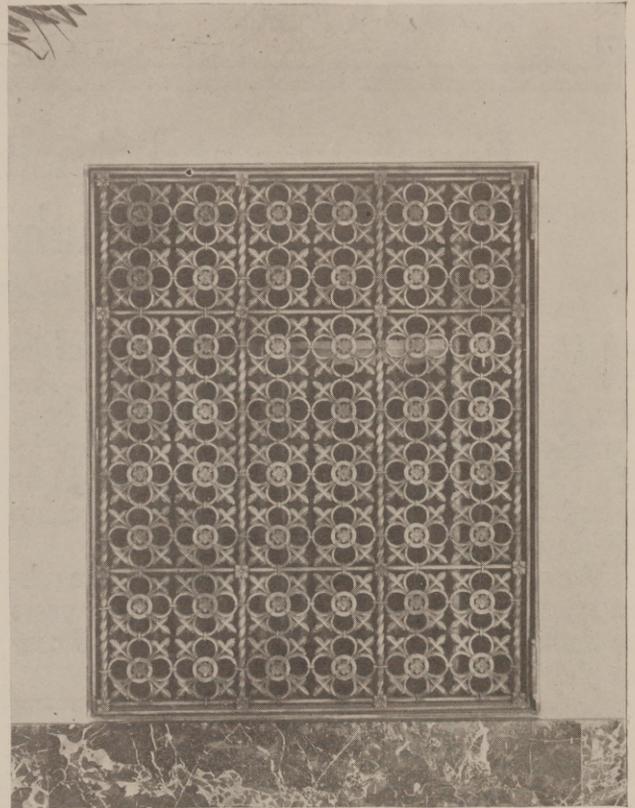


WROUGHT IRON BALCONY IN DINING ROOM

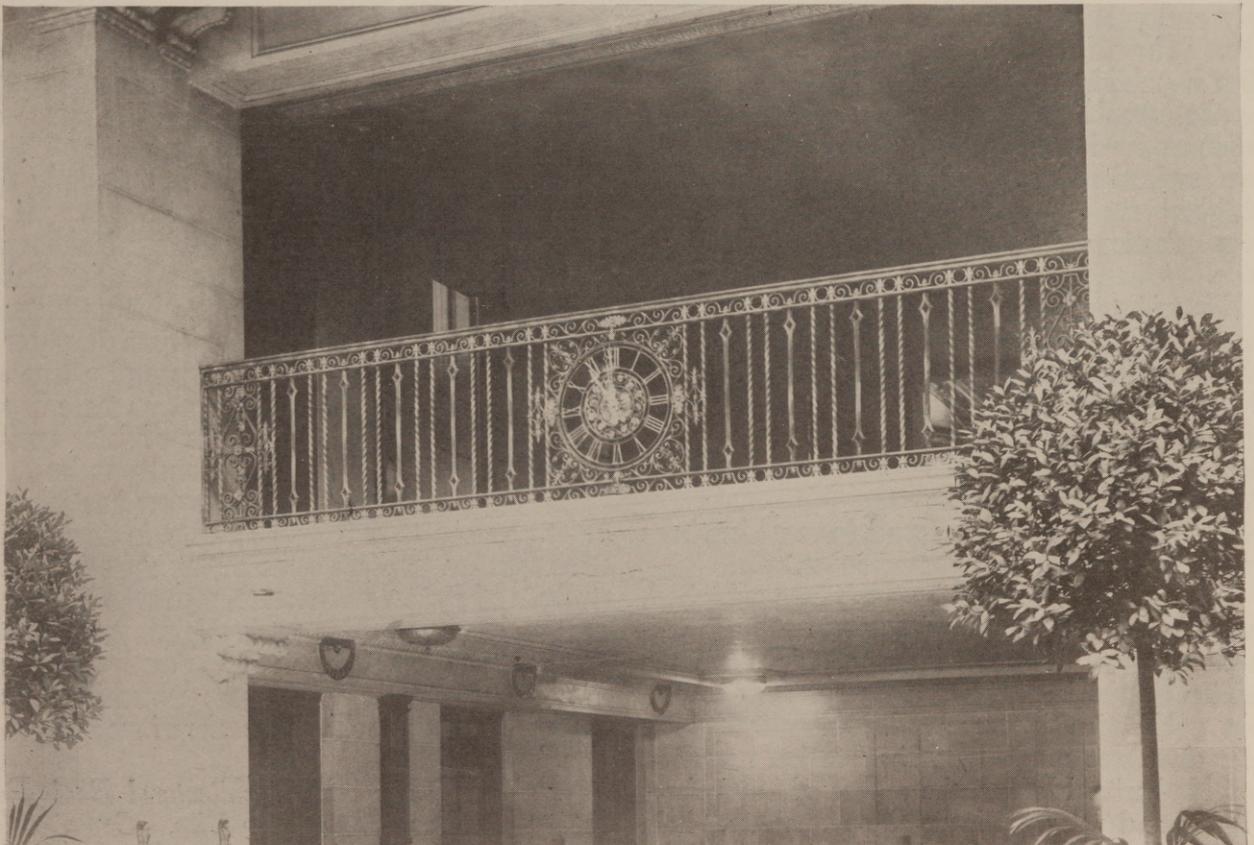
is a wrought iron railing at the mezzanine level the center of which is a clock dial. To the right is the office with its counter screen of bronze and to the left the fountain room with radiator grilles formed of wrought quatrefoils framed in twisted bars. From the fountain room one may pass, via the avenue of palms, to the main dining room with its wonderful view of Lake Michigan. In this room are sixteen richly decorated columns with bases some six feet high of cast iron. At the ends of the room are wrought iron balconies at the mezzanine floor level and beneath them the radiator recesses are screened by iron grilles of wrought and cast iron.

One of the most interesting rooms is the ball room, Georgian or Colonial in treatment, with its mezzanine railing of cast iron finished in old gold. The wooden character which would be inevitable with the use of turned balusters has been avoided by making them hexagonal in section with the sides slightly concave. The radiator and vent grilles are carefully designed and executed to conform with the style of the room.

The metal work throughout, while essentially metal in character, is in perfect harmony with its surroundings, interesting but not obtrusive, contributing its full share in the embellishment of a most successful modern hotel.



WROUGHT IRON GRILLE IN FOUNTAIN ROOM



WROUGHT IRON RAIL IN ENTRANCE HALL

BOOK DEPARTMENT

Farmhouses and Small Provincial Buildings in Southern Italy.

By Marian O. Hooker.

MR. MYRON HUNT, Vice President of the Allied Architects Association, of Los Angeles, California, under whose auspices this book was published gives us in his introduction a clear insight into the value and inspiration that might be derived from a study of the numerous illustrations published in this book.

We quote what Mr. Hunt has to say on the subject matter treated: "It was perhaps fifteen years ago that Miss Hooker gave the writer a set of contact photographs which formed the beginnings of her collection. Today, that collection has quadrupled. It is the result of many trips, covering many months spent almost entirely in out-of-the-way Italian places. In recent years, others have taken to combining the byways of Italy and publishing the results. There is not in our office a published collection of photographs of Minor Italian work which has given more inspiration than the unpublished set from which these selections have been made.

Notwithstanding the amount of Italian material published within the last decade, it is a pleasure to find, sprinkled all through Miss Hooker's dozen albums, bits which no one else seems to have found, or if previously found, have seldom been recorded by so skillful a photographer.

The spirit of much of the work here published, when taken from central and northern Italy, is universally known. Much of the material from the Apulian district is, however, unique, as far as previous publication is concerned. Historical references elsewhere made by Miss Hooker's mother, Mrs. Katharine Hooker, the author of "Wayfares in Italy" and "Byways in Southern Tuscany," help to tell the story of the architecture in this little-known Apulia. The bee-hive towns are so obviously the building of stone tents that it doesn't need her

reference to an influx from northern Africa to make one understand their origin. We are all familiar with the continental relics of the more luxurious North African migrants to Spain and Sicily. Here are relics of a simpler people, who seem to have brought with them none of the architectural momentum of any of the dead eastern empires, but only that of their own tents.

No architect can really understand or enjoy to the full the local color of an old district, isolated by lack of roads or by the racial persistence of groups, except in the proportion that he harks to those waves of migration which everywhere in the world have left their imprint upon building, even after all apparent trace of the blood that brought the special color seems to have vanished.

From the inspiration furnished by such books as this is developing the minor architecture of the United States, and particularly that of the Southwest. It is from the minor buildings in any historic district that a student gets his understanding of the innate character of its buildings and a true appreciation of its more important works of later periods of wealth and grandeur.

The writer has joined a great pleasure to a feeling of duty in encouraging Miss Hooker to place some of her material before students of Italian architecture, men who themselves are day by day working out in this country an architectural solution which shall fit our method of living, our climate conditions, and those necessities and opportunities that go with the results of modern invention."

Published By, The Architectural Book Publishing Co., Inc., New York City. Contains 124 pages of photographic plates. Measures 9½ x 12½ inches. Full Buckram Binding. Price \$13.50.

NOTICE

A great many books are received for review purposes by the Editor of this department and it is next to impossible to review a sufficient number of these books in each issue to acquaint you with all the better subjects that are constantly being published.

It is our desire to bring to your attention the fact that although you do not find the book advertised or reviewed you desire, if you will write us just what you want we will endeavor to locate the book for you and furnish full information at the earliest moment.

MASTERS OF ARCHITECTURE; John Francis Bentley. By W. W. Scott-Moncrieff. Text with 34 illustrations, 7½ x 10 ins., from photographs by F. R. Yerbury. Price \$2.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

In issuing the monographs which comprise this series the editors wisely intersperse among those dealing with architects who lived centuries ago occasional volumes upon architects or architectural firms of the present or of comparatively recent times. Thus among the great of former centuries, such as Inigo Jones, Hawksmoor, Chambers, Vanbrugh and Fischer Von Erlach, the series already includes volumes on McKim, Head & White and Bentley.

John Francis Bentley will live in history chiefly as the architect of Westminster Cathedral, built upon a site purchased by Cardinal Manning, and the first great cathedral built by English Catholics since the Reformation; a building structurally complete, but as yet lacking in most of the mosaics and other accessories which one day will render it something other than the austere though beautiful place of today. Built after a careful study of certain old churches in Venice and those at Ravenna, Bentley developed his plan for a great church exteriorally of brick and stone with a vast and lofty interior, the nave capped by three low saucer domes, with a fourth above the choir and high altar, the singers' choir being behind the altar.

The volume owes much of its attractiveness to the illustrations,—many of the cathedral and quite a number of other churches by Bentley, notably that beautiful building, the Church of the Holy Rood at Watford.

MASTERPIECES OF SPANISH ARCHITECTURE.

Supplementing an already very valuable collection of books on early examples of architecture, the Pencil Points Press, Inc., has issued a volume of Masterpieces of Spanish Architecture, with particular reference to Romanesque and Allied Styles. This work is a reproduction of one hundred plates from Monumentos Arquitectonicos de Espana, and has in addition a well written text by John V. Van Pelt, F. A. I. A., A. D. G. F.

Pencil Points is performing a very valuable service in this research among earlier published works now out of print and therefore unavailable for the architect's working library. The plates have been reproduced in the usual excellent manner and present an amount of suggestive information that can be found, as far as we know, in no other way. We regard this series of publications, and particularly this volume as imperatively necessary in the architect's working library.

Masterpieces of Spanish Architecture, Romanesque and Allied Styles, with text by John A. Van Pelt, F.A.I.A., A.D.G.F. Size 9 x 12 inches; half cloth binding; 100 plates. Pencil Points Press, Inc., 19 East 24th Street, New York City. Price \$6.00 postpaid.

SPANISH FARMHOUSES and MINOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS

By WINSOR SOULE

One bound volume, 8½ x 11, containing 236 photographs, with descriptive text by

RALPH ADAMS CRAM, Litt. D., LL.D.

\$10.00 net



It Was the Author's Good Fortune

on a trip of professional study through Spain, to travel some four thousand miles by automobile through the Iberian Peninsula. The pictures contained in this volume were taken throughout the entire country, and no effort has been made to confine the subject matter to any specified style or period, except that those dealing with the Baroque, Churrigueresque and Moorish periods have been purposely omitted as having little or no application in the architecture of today.

The publishers believe that these photographs give a good general idea of the variety and delightful charm of the minor architecture of Spain, and that they are typical of the country as a whole, owing to the fact that traveling by auto made possible the inspection of a great deal of territory not usually seen by the tourists who must perforce submit to the agonies of the Spanish railroads.

Order from

SOUTHERN ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS
ATLANTA, GA.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF BUILDINGS AND RURAL COMMUNITIES. By Walter S. L. Cleverdon. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co. Cloth, 5x7½ inches, 194 pages, 59 figures. Price, \$2.50.

The arrangement of this book follows the natural sequence which obtains in procuring water supply. The introductory chapter is general and deals with the transmission of pressure, the flow of water in pipes, effect of water on pipes and fittings made of various materials and information concerning the theory of velocities and other information of a general scientific character. The second chapter covers supply and consumption, tables showing the taps required to feed buildings based on floor area and the water consumption in typical buildings which form the basis of the generalized table. Following the discussion of supply, various means of pumping in common use are discussed and following that pipes, fittings, meters and connections to buildings. Within the building pumping, storage tanks and distribution systems of both cold and hot water are given. The illustrations assist the text and show details of fittings and appliances and also construction diagrams and tables giving standard sizes of tanks and towers and other appliances. Methods of supplying hot water are discussed to a considerable extent. In chapter three, "Suggestions for laying out and installing water supply system," there is much in-

formation as to the proper installation of piping in the house. Chapter four gives information for owners and superintendents on maintenance and keeping the supply system in proper order. Chapter five is entirely devoted to the subject of maintenance and covers testing instruments, thawing pipes, effect of electrolysis and how to control it, and other subjects. In the appendix, a number of valuable tables are presented showing reduction of pressure, power control required for pumping, information on wrought iron pipe, capacity of various types of pumps, in all twenty-three tables. Throughout the text, computations are in arithmetic, the tabulated results furnishing the required data for more intricate calculations. The information is so arranged that the reader may, by reference to the text, draw a definite conclusion and thus save expensive errors due to inexperience.

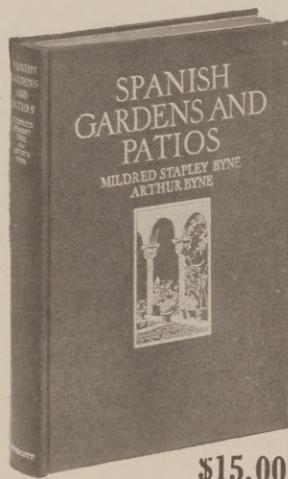
A NEW ENGLAND MEETING HOUSE.

Architects interested in the development of the earlier types of New England churches, will find much material of value in a brochure issued by The Charitable Baptist Society on the 150th anniversary of the dedication of the meeting house of the First Baptist Church, Providence, R. I., May 28, 1775. This work refers particularly to a history of the fabric of this meeting house. We infer that a copy can be had free on request to The Charitable Baptist Society, Providence, R. I.

Spain's Most Beautiful Home Surroundings in a Magnificent Edition

A Revelation to Artists, Architects and Home Owners.

4 Color Plates
175 Halftone Illustrations, with Measured Drawings of Important Gardens
Special Artistic Binding



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No garden style is so little known and as distinct in itself as the genuine Spanish design. This volume comes as the only comprehensive work on the subject. The authors, who are the greatest authorities on Spanish Architecture and Garden Architecture, live in Spain, where they are constantly carrying on their investigations. They have produced a book of rare beauty. The illustrations are remarkable. So scant are Spanish reproductions that all the photographs, sketches and plans were made first-hand of the finest examples, many being of romantic and historic as well as artistic interest. Houses in America could be made more beautiful with the knowledge of Spanish gardens which this book gives.

THE SOUTHERN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, 402 Trust Co. of Ga. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Send me a copy of "Spanish Gardens and Patios." I agree to remit \$15 for it upon receipt.

NOTE: Before ordering this book if you desire we will be glad to provide descriptive literature.

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CITY AND STATE

Minor Ecclesiastical, Domestic and Garden Architecture of Southern Spain

By AUSTIN WHITTLESEY



Cordova—Side Door Court Of The Mosque

A book of more than 130 page plates, photographic halftones, showing the very best in the Minor architecture of Southern Spain. The examples shown will not only prove inspirational but will be of practical reference for the architectural designer, as well as a source of pleasure to the layman.

130 Plates. Size 9½" x 12½".

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**SOUTHERN ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS
ATLANTA, GA.**

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Chicago, Illinois
HOLABIRD & ROCHE,
Architects

Drawn by Hugh Ferriss



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a Picture”*

HERE the architects envisioned a picture, saw the modern office building in terms of the great art of the Middle Ages—and the result is a demonstration that the utilitarian structure, the modern office building of commerce may be as picturesque as it is practical. Vision, imagination, courage and practical ingenuity in stylistic adaptation have enabled the architects of this country to astonish the world with their achievements of today and their promise of tomorrow.

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The three items shown in this advertisement have been selected at random from our supplement. There is nothing startling about them. They're just regular values with us. Get away from the beaten path—try us on your next job. Your dollar has more buying power when you deal with us.

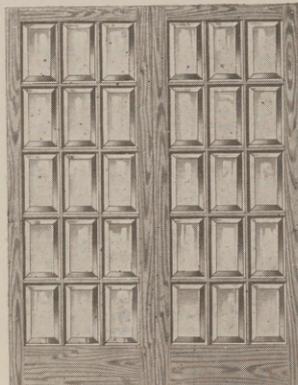


This beautiful 2-6 x6-8-1 1/2" thick all white pine door, 1 set of clear yellow pine inside door jams with stops to fit this door. And 2 sides of clear yellow pine 2 member back band door trim. All smoothly machined and nicely sanded. Whole outfit only. Any quantity

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This pair of 5-0x6-8-1 1/2" thick all white pine French doors with double strength glass. Set with wood stops and including "T" astragal. Only

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Glazed with bevel plate glass as illustrated for \$33.50 pair.

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This all white pine knock down drip cap window frame with clear yellow pine pulley stiles including pulleys and pockets cut and 1 window 24 x28-1 1/2" in. thick, 2 lbs. Ck. R.1, with top sash divided 3 lbs. wide as illustrated. Glazed with 18 oz. crystal sheet glass. Also 1 side 2 member clear yellow pine back band window trim, complete with stops, nicely sanded, whole outfit, only

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ARCHITECTURAL MEMORANDA

Architects will be interested in the new factory of Thomas Maddock's Sons Company at Trenton, New Jersey—the largest plant of its kind in the world. Designed by W. E. S. Dwyer of Philadelphia, it covers 335 square feet and is located on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Trenton. The firm extends a cordial invitation to visiting architects, and will send a motor car to Trenton station for any desirous of inspecting the plant, on receipt of written or telegraphic request.

Frank Dunham has opened an office for the practice of architecture at 1010-11 Tribune Building, Tampa, Florida.

Welby N. Pugin and Harold C. Wallace have opened an office for the practice of architecture and civil engineering under the firm name of Pugin and Wallace, with offices at 149 Sixth Avenue North, Nashville, Tenn.

Adams & Adams, Architects, have removed their offices to Builders Exchange Building, San Antonio, Texas.

Herbert M. Green & Company, architects, announce the removal of their offices from 620 North Texas Building, to 805 Santa Fe Building, Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. Elsie Y. Barber announces that she will continue the architectural practice of the late Donn Barber at 101 Park Avenue, New York, under the direction of Mr. Henry A. Erdmann and Mr. George A. Flanagan, long members of Mr. Barber's staff.

Clarence E. Shepard, architect, announces the removal of his office to Suite 412-15 Huntsinger Building, 114 West Tenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

CAUSE OF DECAY OF BUILDINGS.

In a paper recently read to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, A. P. Laurie, D.Sc., Principal of Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, dealt with the preservation of buildings from decay, states a recent issue of *The Builder*, London. He described the results of a large number of analyses of decaying stone in various ancient buildings, and also of experiments on the saturation of stone with salt solu-

tions. The general conclusion, he said, was that the principal cause of the rapid decay of stone in modern buildings was the crystallization of calcium sulphate within the stone. Probably the length of life of buildings, built of limestone or containing calcite in the stone, would be considerably increased if they were periodically washed in hot weather with a view to the solution and crystallization of the sulphate of lime on the outside of the stone, and there was reason to believe that in selecting a limestone two conditions should be observed—its resistance to acid attack, and the rapidity with which it absorbed water and hot water again on evaporation, stone which absorbed and lost water quickly apparently resisting the action due to calcium sulphate better owing to its removal from the stone. Sandstones should be tested for their susceptibility to acid attack before being used on public buildings in modern cities.

W. J. Powell announces the opening of his office at 311 Southwestern Life Building, Dallas, Texas, for the general and consulting practice of civil engineering.

William Howe Patton, architect, of Parkersburg, West Virginia, whose office was destroyed by fire, requests manufacturers' samples and catalogues.

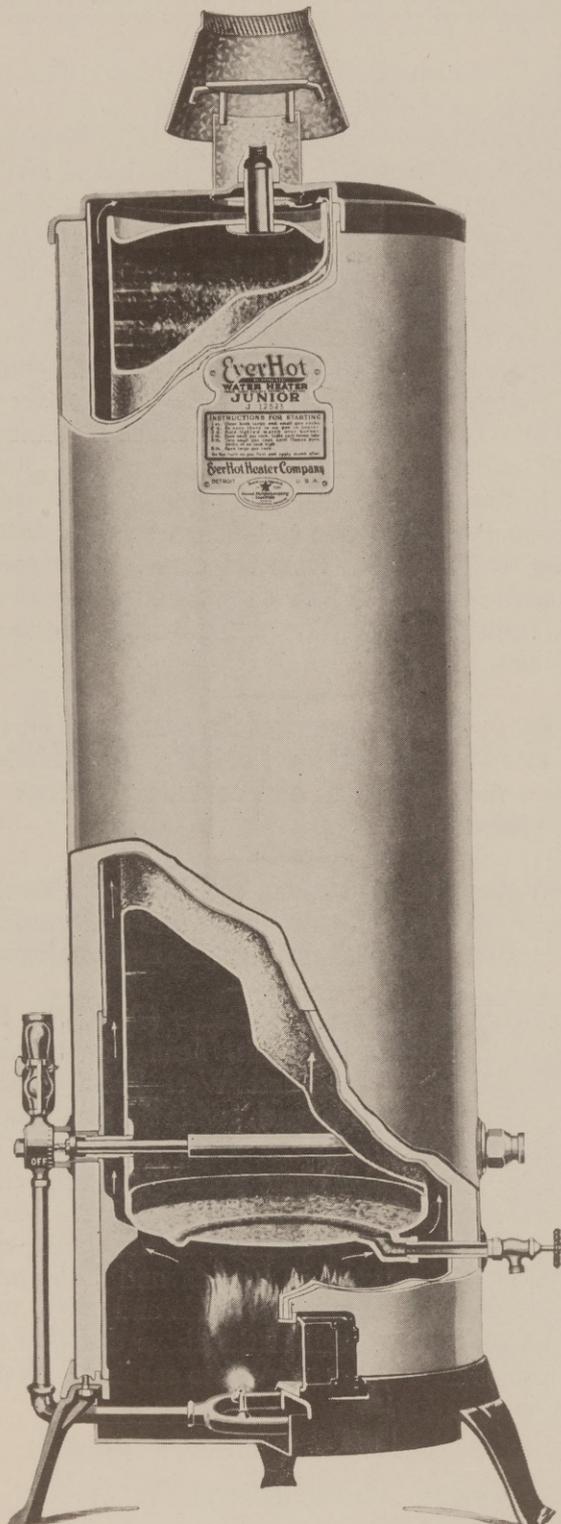
Spencer & Phillips, Architects, (A. I. A.) Fidelity Bank Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., are opening branch offices at Miami and West Palm Beach, Fla., and wish to get in touch within the next couple of months with several first class men, good at sketching and capable along general lines; especially men experienced in high class Gothic Church work, hotel and other commercial work and with Spanish style as used in Florida and California. Opening for several men in Florida and one or two in Memphis office. All of the above desirable requirements do not have to apply to one man. Write fully in applying.

STATE AIDS ARCHITECTURE.

The legislature of the State of Michigan has made an appropriation of \$400,000 for the first unit of a building for the architectural school of the University of Michigan. This is said to be the first time that a state legislature has made an appropriation for such a purpose.

Some of the Features of the

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This thermostat is a triumph of modern machining. It is all metal—no leather seats to wear—no stem packing to leak or stick. It is made entirely of copper and brass with the exception of the fixed member which is a carbon rod. It will last indefinitely and is always accurate.

It is of the graduated type as distinguished from the old style snap action mechanism. With the snap action valve the burner is either on full or entirely off. With the graduated valve such as we use, gas is passed exactly in the quantity needed. This results in a constancy of temperature not possible with the snap action mechanism.

Subjects 1 and 2 were treated in July and August issues of Southern Architect & Building News. Subject 4—"Absence of Condensation," will be treated next month.

Prices

Baby Grand \$66—Junior \$99—Senior \$160

Technical Manual for Architects sent upon request.

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DETROIT, MICHIGAN

FINDING OF MOSAICS POINTS TO ANCIENT CIVILIZATION IN SOUTHWEST.

The discovery of a cache of prehistoric mosaic work in the Casa Grande National Monument, Arizona, is announced by the Interior Department. These mosaics were found while repairing the walls of a prehistoric old ruin of Casa Grande and show the artisanship of the peoples who once inhabited this region was equal, in many respects, closely approached that of modern times. Of the three pieces of mosaic found, two were in the form of birds, the third representing a turtle. The best preserved bird mosaic was made on a wooden core with the mosaics set in wax. In all 492 stones were used, each being worked out in a pyramidal shape. The turtle mosaic was composed of 1129 stones.

POWER SHOW TO FEATURE HEATING AND VENTILATING EQUIPMENT.

Heating and Ventilating equipment will form one of the large sections of the Fourth National Exposition of Power and Mechanical Engineering to be held in the Grand Central Palace, New York City, from November 30 through December 5, 1925.

At the present time ninety-five manufacturing concerns have signed contracts for space in which to exhibit all types of forced-draft apparatus, heating devices, ventilating equipment and temperature regulators, as well as instruments and fittings used in the heating and ventilating field.

The Exposition is conducted with the advice of a Committee representing leaders in the engineering field. Heating and Ventilating engineers are represented by S. E. Dibble, President of The American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

THE TERM "RESPONSIBLE CONTRACTOR" DEFINED.

Realizing the importance of placing a definite concept upon the phrase "responsible contractor," the Associated General Contractors of America recently appointed a committee to develop a distinct expression of the meaning of the term.

This committee, with Mr. J. H. Ellison, of Minneapolis, as its Chairman, presented its report at the recent meeting of administrative bodies of the Association held at Washington.

The text of the report—presenting a sturdy pioneer effort at definition that will be welcomely received in many quarters—is as follows:

THE RESPONSIBLE CONTRACTOR—Whether an individual, firm or corporation, must possess, as a minimum of requirement, three essential qualifications, as follows:—

INTEGRITY—He must consistently and persistently comply with the spirit as well as the letter

of his contracts and must handle every transaction with fairness and honor.

SKILL—He must possess the necessary technical knowledge and practical business experience, as applied to his particular form or group of undertakings, to enable him to carry them to completion in a workmanlike and economical manner.

RESPONSIBILITY—He must possess cash or credit to meet all his commitments, also the equipment and organization for the satisfactory performance and completion of his undertaking.

In special cases, problems may appear which will demand that consideration be given to other qualifications, but in general the above three requirements apply to all construction contracts, and without them no contractor can properly be regarded as wholly satisfactory.

BUILDING COSTS BECOMING STABLE.

A chart showing average construction costs for the past 10 years has recently been issued by the Associated General Contractors of America. An interesting feature of the chart is that it unquestionably shows the increasing stability which has been developing in the last two years.

Taking the 1913 level as 100, there was a rapid increase of cost to the peak of nearly 250 in 1920. Costs then began to decline and reached the level of 185 in 1922. This decline was followed by a slight increase and for the past two years costs have remained stable around the 200 mark.

NEW METHOD FOR MEASURING STRAINS IN CONCRETE STRUCTURES.

Some time ago the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, brought out what is known as an "electric telemeter" for measuring changes in the length of structural members produced by variations in the load upon the structure. The operation of the telemeter depends upon the variations in resistance to the passage of an electric current of a stack of carbon disks. This is the same principle as that employed in the microphone in the transmitter (the part we talk into) of the telephone. There is, therefore, nothing new in the principle employed, but the Bureau was the first to apply this principle to a precision measuring instrument.

Recently a new use has been found for this device in the measurement of the strains in mass concrete. For this purpose a special cartridge has been designed which houses the stack of carbon disks, and which is embedded in the concrete at the point where the measurement is to be made. Wire leads extend to the surface and are carried to some convenient point where the indicating instruments are placed. These instruments are calibrated to show any deformation in the concrete due to loading.

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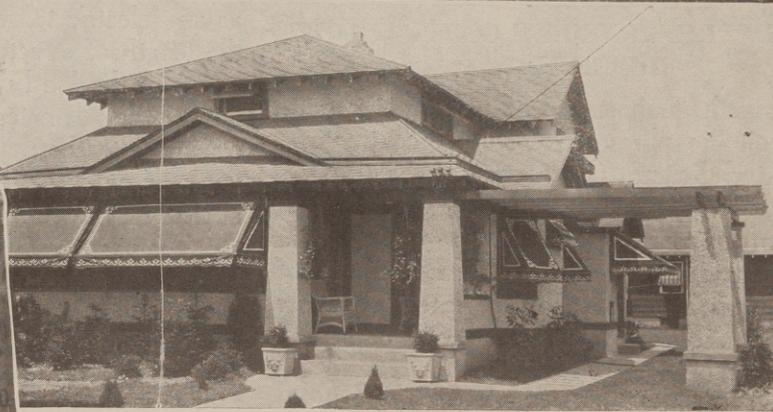
Rocbond Stucco is the herald for better construction. It has an exclusive charm and attractiveness which will lend distinctiveness to any type of building.

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New York, N. Y.

The instrument will shortly be used in an investigation which is to be carried out by a special committee sponsored by the Engineering Foundation on a dam to be erected at Fresno, California.

NEW CATALOG.

Detroit Underfeed Stokers of the single retort type are described in a new and very attractive 32-page bulletin just off the press. Among other items of outstanding interest to Combustion Engineers, the Bulletin contains a number of Fuel bed cross sections showing conditions of the fire with respect to air distribution and movement toward the dumps.

One section of the book is devoted to the application of the stoker to both low and high set boilers. Another section shows how twin settings serve very large boilers.

Copies of this bulletin, which is No. 1018, are available upon application to the Detroit Stoker Company, General Motors Building, Detroit, Michigan.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Kuhlman Electric Company of Bay City, Michigan, have appointed the Stevens Sales Company of 134 West Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, as District Representatives for the state of Utah and parts of Idaho and Nevada, adjacent to Utah.

The Stevens Sales Company will handle Kuhlman Power, Distribution and Street Lighting Transformers.

RECOMMENDED LIVE FLOOR LOADS.

The report of the Building Code Committee, U. S. Department of Commerce*, entitled "Minimum Live Loads Allowable for Use in Design of Buildings" has been printed. There is a wide difference in the code requirements of 109 representative American cities. This would be an amusing condition but for the fact that it discloses a lack of co-ordination and resultant waste which well illustrates the want of interest in one of our most important industries—the building industry.

A variation of 100 per cent is quite common in existing codes and disparities of 200 and 300 per cent are found. This is discreditable to the architectural and engineering professions. Differences of opinion are but natural, even in an exact science like building designing but there is no valid reason seriously to question the recommendations of the Committee.

The requirements are brief and simpler of application than those of many building codes. The live load on floor space used for residential purposes in general is placed at 40 pounds per square foot. For office space and assembly places not subject to

standing crowds 50 pounds are specified, and for other floor space in building for human occupancy the minimum limit is 100 pounds. Industrial or commercial buildings are to be designed primarily for the proposed occupancy and data are given in the appendix by which loads characteristic of different occupancies may be approximated. Roof and wind load requirements are somewhat less than present code practice, with emphasis on the influence of local conditions. Allowance is required in certain buildings for movable partition loads and floor-to-floor reduction is permitted in transmitting the assumed live loads in high buildings to the footings.

The foolish restrictions of many codes should receive the prompt and united attention of architects, engineers and contractors to the end that a uniform practice be established. Under the chairmanship of Ira H. Woolson, the Committee has done a good piece of constructive work and an appreciation of it can best be evidenced by a speedy adoption of its recommendations. This can only be accomplished by the united action of those most interested including architects, engineers, constructors, realtors and investment bankers; unfortunately the vast majority of interested persons, the owners, are not organized for effective action.

* Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Price, 10 cents.

COMPETITION FOR A MODEL KITCHEN.

The attention of architects, draftsmen and designers is directed to the announcement of the Delco-Light Company, Dayton, Ohio, of a competition for the design of a model kitchen. Substantial prizes are offered, ranging from \$500 to \$25. Mr. H. J. Williams of the architectural firm of Schenck & Williams will act as professional advisor. The competition will close on October 27, 1925.

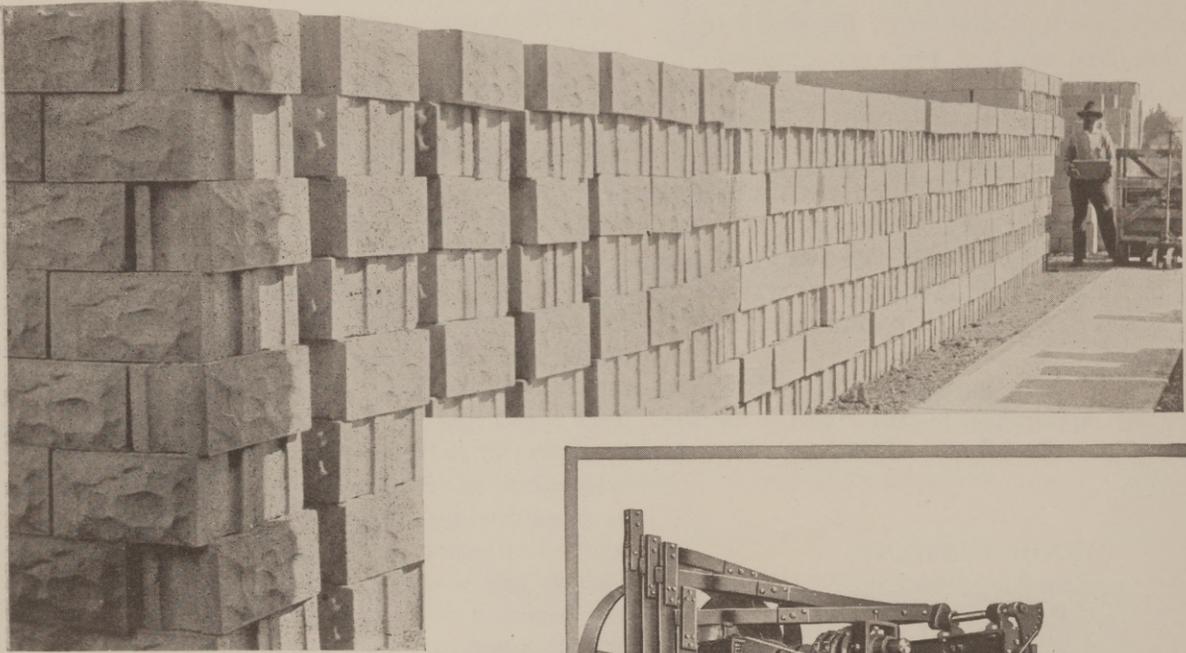
For particulars address the Delco-Light Company, Department Z-13, Dayton, Ohio.

FIND OLD GLORIES AT KISH.

New excavations at Kish in the recently discovered palace of a "mighty line of Sumerian Kings," who ruled in pre-Babylonian times prior to 3,000 B. C., have revealed additional magnificence possessed by the Sumerian Empire, according to a report received recently from Professor S. Langdon, leader of the Field Museum-Oxford University Mesopotamian expedition by E. C. Davies, director of the Field Museum, Chicago.

The discoveries range from jewels and ornaments of gold to massive architecture, buttressed fortifications, ruins of drawbridges and clay rattle boxes of children's nurseries, Professor Langdon said. He added that "certainly nothing like the palace in grandeur, age and extent has been excavated in Mesopotamia."

UNIVERSAL



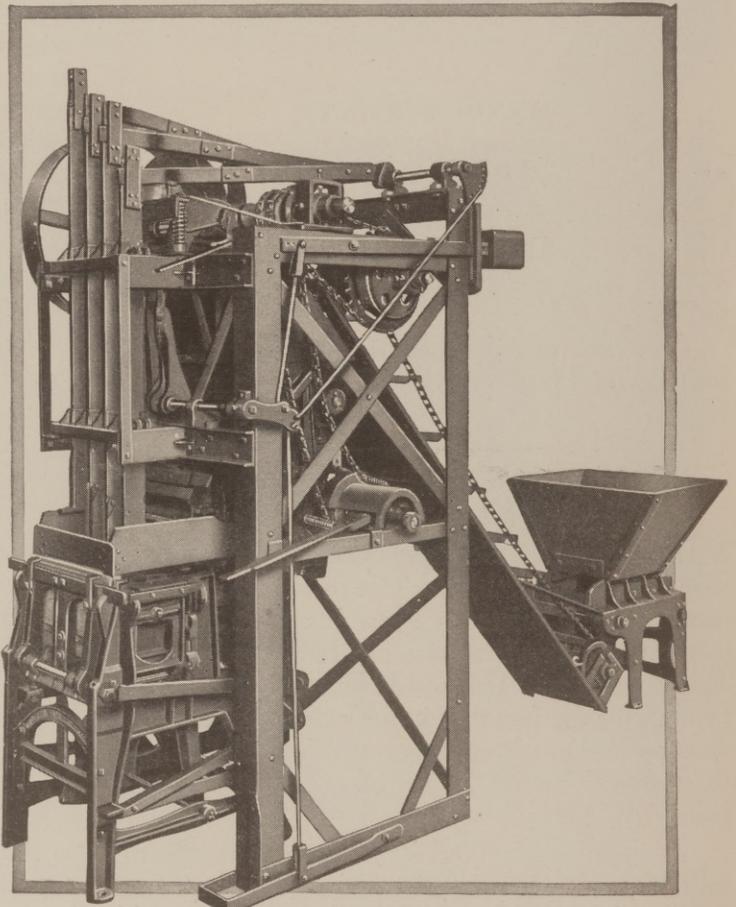
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Tribune Tower, Chicago, Illinois



CURRENT BUILDING ITEMS

Odd Fellows to Erect \$750,000 Building.

Nashville, Tenn.—Construction bids will be opened within 30 days for a \$750,000 grand lodge building here for the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, W. M. Hannah, grand secretary. The structure will be 12 stories and basement, of reinforced concrete, faced with brick and ornamental terra cotta, and will contain an auditorium to seat 1000. Space will be provided for a 70-car garage.

In addition to rooms for the grand lodge, the building will contain offices and suites to accommodate 100 physicians. Plans are being prepared by T. A. Sundholm, care of Bryan, Semmes & Brodge, Memphis.

To Build \$2,000,000 Hotel at Coral Gables.

Coral Gables, Fla.—Plans are being prepared for a \$2,000,000 hotel to be erected here by the Lido Seville Hotel Co., of which Douglas S. Cramer is president; William H. Avery, vice-president, and Mrs. Avery secretary-treasurer, all of Kansas City, Mo. The building will be located in the Country Club section and will contain 250 rooms. Each room and suite will be provided with white tile, sunken baths, running ice-water and other conveniences.

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

Macon, Ga.—As the result of a movement fostered by the Chamber of Commerce, P. T. Anderson, president, with the co-operation of other organizations of the city, Macon is expected to have a new \$1,000,000 hotel to be erected on a site overlooking the city. A financing program, embracing the sale of securities in the new enterprise, has been concluded under the direction of the Hockenbury System, Inc., of Harrisburg, Pa., while tentative plans for the building have been prepared by Ludlow & Peabody of New York.

Property on which the hotel will be erected comprises 470 acres about two and one-half miles from Macon, and will afford space for an 18-hole golf course, tennis courts, bridle trails, sunken gardens and a restricted area of 100 acres for home sites. The structure will be seven stories, fireproof, and will contain 200 rooms, with a number of suites of two, three and four rooms each. It will also contain bowling alleys, billiard room, ballroom and auditorium to seat 300. The controlling corporation of the new enterprise will be known as the Highlands Hotel Co., and it is said a proposal for the operation of the hotel has been submitted by the Griner Hotels, Inc., of Jacksonville, Fla.

Lowest Bid for \$250,000 Church.

Shreveport, La.—Low bid for the erection of the proposed \$250,000 building to be erected here for the Kinks Highway Christian Church has been submitted by McConnell & McConnell, local contractors. The building will be of brick and stone, with terra cotta and marble trimmings, tile roof and oak floors, and will contain an auditorium on the first floor to seat 800. Space will be provided in the basement for Sunday-school rooms. Jones, Roessle, Olschner & Wiener of Shreveport and New Orleans are the architects.

Building Contract for Duke University—Eleven Structures to Cost \$4,000,000.

Durham, N. C.—General contract has been awarded to the Washington office of the George A. Fuller Co. of New York for the erection of 11 buildings here for Duke University. These structures will cost approximately \$4,000,000 and will comprise the first units of an \$8,000,000 building program made possible by the gift of James B. Duke.

The new building will include five dormitories, auditorium to seat 2500, science building, faculty apartment house, student union building with club and restaurant accommodations, library to accommodate 150,000 volumes and a class room building. They will be of Colonial architecture, of brick and limestone construction, and will be grouped around a large rectangle to contain a pool. The dormitories will be three stories and the other structures two stories in height. Present plans contemplate the accommodation of 1000 students. Horace Trumbaur of Philadelphia is the architect.

Financing \$7,000,000 Hotel for Palm Beach.

Palm Beach, Fla.—Financial arrangements are said to have been completed in New York by G. M. Heckscher, president of the Southern Florida Realty Corporation of Palm Beach, for the erection of a \$7,000,000 fireproof hotel here. The structure will be of Spanish Renaissance type of architecture and will be located on a two-acre site on the east shore of Lake Worth. It will be nine stories, surmounted on either end by large towers, with two 7-story wings extending from the main building toward the lake, and will contain 533 rooms with 494 baths. Thirty-five shops will face a terraced garden with a court and arcade extending through the main structure.

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will be treated in the Spanish style. The hotel will be known as The Alba. An issue of \$4,200,000 of first mortgage bonds of the Southern Florida Realty Corporation has been underwritten by S. W. Straus & Co. of New York.

Contract at \$10,500,000 for Osage River Dam— Lake to Submerge 55,000 Acres.

Contract has been awarded by the Missouri Hydro-Electric Power Co., Walter Cravens, president, Kansas City, for the construction of a dam on the Osage River near Bagnell, Mo., at a contract price, it is said, of \$10,500,000. The company wires the Manufacturers Record that Charles B. Hawley & Co., Washington, D. C., and Burns & McDonnell of Kansas City are the engineers, and that the Bickel Co. of Kansas City is the contractor.

The dam will be of the gravity section type, with a crest length of 2360 feet, while the initial installation will develop 90,000 kilowatts of electric current.

It will cause a backwater covering approximately 55,000 acres of land in Miller, Camden, Morgan and Benton counties. Two state highways are planned to extend across the top of the dam, which will provide a hard-surfaced road from Kansas City to the lake. Construction is expected to begin in the early fall.

Big Apartment Project for Kansas City—New Company to Erect Four Structures.

Kansas City, Mo.—An ambitious apartment project on Main street, between 45th and 46th streets, this city, has been planned by a syndicate, in which D. L. Kelley, an apartment builder of Kansas City, is interested. The development will embrace the erection of four buildings to contain a total of 350 apartment suites and 150 hotel rooms, and will be carried on by an organization to be incorporated as the Fidelity Investment Co.

The largest of the four buildings will be eight stories, fronting 270 feet on Main street. It will be located at the south end of the tract and will have a curving west wall following approximately the bend of the property line. The extreme south end of the structure will be only eight feet wide, widening gradually to 177 feet at the north wall. Of fireproof construction, the building will have a concrete frame and brick curtain walls, and will contain about 250 apartments and 150 single rooms.

The next largest structure will contain 60 apartments, while each of the other two will be two stories, of Spanish architecture, each having 28 apartments. L. O. Willis of Kansas City is the architect.

Utilities Company to Erect \$300,000 Building.

A central storeroom and distribution building

will be erected at Memphis, Tenn., by the Memphis Power & Light Co. at a cost of approximately \$300,000. C. E. Shearer and H. B. Hunter of Memphis are the engineers, and Sieg & McDaniels, also of Memphis, the architects. Contract for the building has not been awarded.

The structure will be three stories and basement, to occupy a site fronting 150 feet on Walnut street and having a maximum depth of 325 feet extending along Beale avenue. There will be a tower 112 feet high for elevators and a water tank. A single-story garage and machine shop will adjoin the building.

Ten-Story Building for Jacksonville Bank.

Contract has been awarded by the Atlantic National Bank of Jacksonville, Fla., for the erection of a new building on the south side of West Adams street between Laura and Hogan streets, adjoining the Professional Building on the east. The structure will be 45 by 105 feet, 10 stories, steel frame, with white marble and terra cotta exterior. Marsh & Saxelbye of Jacksonville are the architects, and the George A. Fuller Co. of New York, general contractor.

It is stated that the basement and first three floors of the new building will be occupied by the bank and connected to the ground floor of the Professional Building, which is also occupied by the bank.

To Erect 13-Story Apartment Building.

Miami, Fla.—Plans are being prepared by J. C. Gault of this city for a 13-story apartment building to be erected here by Harry Levitt. It is expected that construction will soon be in progress. The building will be located on the ocean front facing Lummus Park and will provide accommodations for 225 families. O'Neil & Orr of Miami are the contractors.

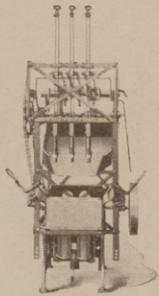
Steel Contract on 17-Story Building.

Miami, Fla.—Contract for fabricating and erecting steel framework for the enlargement of the Congress Building here has been awarded to the Ingalls Iron Works Co., Birmingham, by the Realty Securities Corporation, T. O. Wilson, president. Plans for the enlargement contemplate 12 additional stories to a five-story structure and the erection of 17 stories on a 36-foot frontage adjoining the present building. The improvements are estimated to cost \$1,000,000. Hampton & Ehmann of Miami are the architects. It is understood that general contract will be awarded within a week or two.

\$800,000 Hotel for Lakeland.

Lakeland, Fla.—At a recent conference here in the offices of Calvin & Overstreet, in which Hen-

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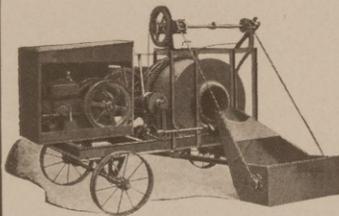
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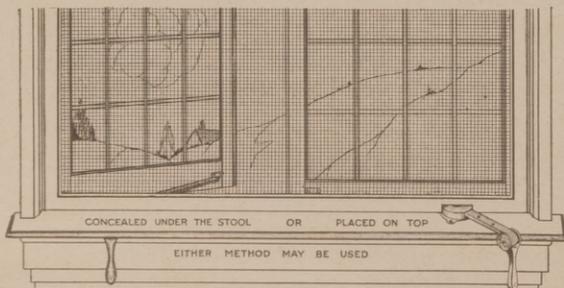
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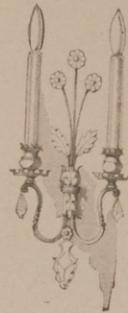
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ry Conrad of the Ridge County Holding Co.; E. L. Mack of the Lakeland Chamber of Commerce; Andrew W. Longbotham of the Lovering-Longbotham Co., general contractors of St. Paul, Minn.; Olin H. Round, architect, of St. Petersburg, Fla., and others participated, plans were considered for the erection of a new hotel at Lakeland to cost about \$800,000. It is planned to build a 200-room structure at South Massachusetts and East Lemon streets on a site 73 by 265 feet. Work is expected to begin within a month.

Contracts for Six Schools to Cost \$275,000.

Berwind, W. Va.—Contracts have been awarded by the Board of Education, Big Creek district, Welch, W. Va., to R. Mankin & Co., Huntington, for the erection of six school buildings in the district to cost about \$275,000, including furnishings and equipment. The schools, to be located at Berwind, Newhall, Yukon, Excelsior, War and Coalwood, will be of brick and tile construction, with oak, terrazzo and tile floors; built-up composition roofs and concrete foundations. Heating contract has been awarded to the Eichert Plumbing Co. and electrical work to the McComb Electric Co., both of Huntington. Griffin & Watkins of Welch are the architects.

\$500,000 Store and Office Building.

El Dorado, Ark.—A site at Washington and Oak streets, this city, has been purchased by the Exchange Realty Corporation, G. W. James, chairman, on which it is planned to erect an eight or a ten story building at a cost of approximately \$500,000. The site is 100 feet square. Work on the structure is expected to begin within a short time. The first two floors will be occupied by a branch of the National Department Store and the remaining floors devoted to offices.

Contracts for \$200,000 Office Building.

Huntsville, Ala.—Contract for the erection of a seven-story office building here has been awarded by the Huntsville Realty Corporation to Earl Cline of Birmingham, while heating, lighting and plumbing contract has been awarded to the Hutchens Company of this city. The structure will provide space on the first floor for a number of stores. R. H. Hunt Co. of Chattanooga is the architect.

Contracts for Greenville's Water System Approximate \$1,600,000—Dam to Cost \$625,000.

Greenville, S. C.—Contracts have been awarded for Greenville's new water supply to an approximate total of \$1,600,000, award for the construction of a dam, to cost about \$625,000, going to Rinehart & Dennis of Charlottesville, Va., and for the construction of the proposed pipe line to the

J. B. McCrary Engineering Corporation, Atlanta, at \$283,000.

Other contracts include the following: Kennedy valves, Charlotte office of the Grinnell Co., Providence, R. I., \$11,296; cast-iron pipe, U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co., Birmingham, Ala., \$17,250; Standard Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co., Atlanta, Ga., \$253,390, and B. Nicoll & Co., New York, at \$363,429.

The proposed dam will be 730 feet long and 28 feet wide, creating a lake about two miles long to have a capacity of 6,000,000,000 gallons. The Ludlow Engineers, Winston-Salem, N. C., are handling engineering details.

Site for \$1,250,000 Memorial Auditorium.

Louisville, Ky.—Arrangements made by the Memorial Auditorium Commission with the board of park commissioners, assures the erection of the proposed \$1,250,000 memorial auditorium on a site in Central Park. As previously reported, plans for the auditorium have been prepared by Carere and Hastings, Shreve and Lamb of New York, with E. T. Hutchings of Louisville as associate architect. The Technical Advisory Corporation of New York will act in an advisory capacity. Judge Robert W. Bingham is chairman of the Memorial Auditorium Commission.

Buildings for High School to Cost \$640,000.

Morgantown, W. Va.—General contract has been awarded by the Board of Education of Morgantown school district, W. S. John, secretary, to S. D. Keyser & Co., Bellaire, Ohio, for the erection of three buildings for the Morgantown high school. Contract price for the buildings is \$640,000. E. B. Lee of Pittsburgh, Pa., is the architect.

Contract Let for \$300,000 Church.

Shreveport, La.—General contract has been awarded to the Glassel-Wilson Co. of Shreveport for the erection of the new building here for St. John's Church which will cost more than \$300,000. The structure will be fireproof, 180 by 120 feet, of Gothic architecture, with a concrete foundation, slate roof and hardwood floors. It will contain an auditorium to seat 1000. Edward F. Neild of this city is the architect.

For City Hall and Administration Building.

Gastonia, N. C.—City Council of Gastonia has passed an ordinance authorizing an issue of \$225,000 of bonds for the erection of a modern city hall and administration building. The structure will house the city police department, fire department, offices for the city clerk, municipal court chambers and other departments. Plans and specifications

will be prepared by White, Streeter & Chamberlain, architects.

\$325,000 Hotel Under Construction at Albany.

Construction is in progress on the new hotel being erected at Albany, Ga., by the Albany Hotel Co. at a cost of approximately \$325,000. The structure is seven stories, 150 by 103 feet, of reinforced concrete, and will contain 125 guest rooms. It will have a tar and gravel roof, marble, tile, composition and concrete floors, and will be equipped with one freight and two passenger elevators. Raymond C. Snow & Co. are the architects, and the Shelverton Construction Co. general contractor, both of Atlanta. Sub-contracts have been awarded.

\$450,000 Courthouse for Stephens County.

Plans completed July 15 for the new courthouse to be erected at Breckenridge, Texas, for Stephens county at cost of \$450,000. The structure will be four stories and basement, with dimensions of 160 feet, exclusive of porticoes, by 80 feet. The exterior is designed in Corinthian classic and will be faced with limestone and terra cotta, while the interior will be trimmed in quarter oak, with the exception of two district courtrooms trimmed in black walnut.

Corridors and principal stairs will be wainscoted with marble eight feet high and corridor floors laid with two-inch Ohio flint tile. Offices will be floored with maple and courtroom floors covered with battleship linoleum. The fourth floor will be reserved for the jail, with living quarters for the jailer, and will be served exclusively by an electric elevator. Principal county offices will be located on the first floor, while provision will be made at each end of the second floor for district courtrooms to extend through the third floor and to be equipped with balcony.

\$2,000,000 Houston Post-Dispatch Building.

Work is in progress on the new 22-story building being erected in Houston, Texas, by the Houston Post-Dispatch, at an estimated cost of \$2,000,000. The structure will be 120 by 125 feet, fire-proof, of reinforced concrete and steel, and will be equipped with the most modern mechanical devices. It will be among the largest office buildings in Houston. Sanguinet, Staats, Hedrick & Gottlieb are the architects, and Don Hall, general contractor, both of Houston.

\$425,000 Bank and Office Building.

Construction is progressing on the new bank and office building being erected at Corsicana, Texas, for the State National Bank at a cost of approximately \$425,000. The structure will be eight stories and basement, 50 by 95 feet, of steel and reinforced concrete, with tile, marble, terrazzo and linoleum floors. C. D. Hill & Co. of Dallas and H. O. Blanding of Corsicana are associate architects, while the Walker Construction Co. of San Antonio is the general contractor. Other contractors include the J. C. Koriath Plumbing Co., Sherman, for low-pressure steam heating system and plumbing; Superior Electric Co., Dallas, electrical work, and the Dallas office of Otis Elevator Co., New York, for elevators.

New \$700,000 Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Work is expected to begin within a few weeks on the new \$700,000 Cosmopolitan Hotel to be erected on the Abramson property at 13th and H streets Northwest, Washington, D. C., by the Cosmopolitan Hotel Co. Plans for the building are being prepared by Milburn, Heister & Co., Washington, and bids will be invited as soon as the plans have been completed. The building will be 10 stories high, 75 by 63 feet, of steel frame construction. There will be five stores and an office on the lower floor, with a banquet room, office and service rooms on the second, while the eight bedroom floors will provide space for approximately 150 rooms with bath. The roof will be arranged for special entertainments. The hotel will cater to commercial travelers and it is the intention of the Cosmopolitan Club to hold its weekly meetings there.

Louisville, Ky.—Contracts aggregating approximately \$430,000 have been awarded to local contractors by Kosair Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, for the first unit of the widows and orphans' home to be erected here at an ultimate cost of \$1,500,000. Structures in this unit will include a school, dining hall and industrial building. General contract was awarded to Platoff & Bush at \$365,393; plumbing for school and industrial building and temporary water connection to Haller & Zehnder, \$6229; plumbing for dining hall, Peter H. Meyer Co., \$5901; steam heat for all buildings, H. Netherton & Co., \$35,009, and lighting equipment for all buildings to the Wilhelm & Schnur Electrical Co. at \$18,093. The Henry Bickel Co., also of Louisville, was awarded a contract for road construction. Joseph & Joseph of Louisville are the architects.

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